

Participation

Bulletin de l'Association internationale de science politique

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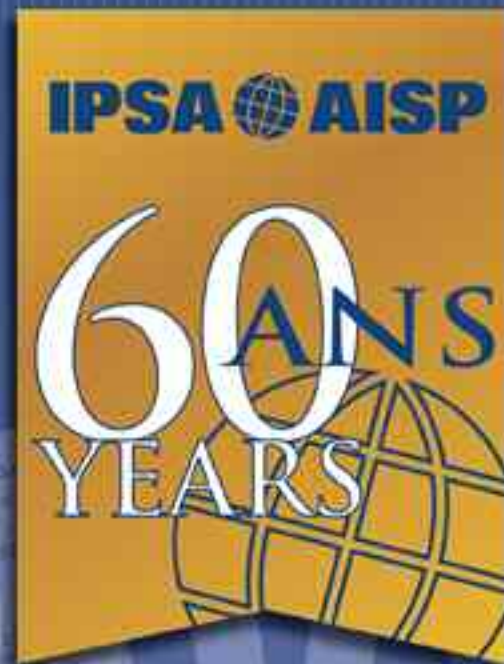
Special issue

IPSA 60th Anniversary

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Participation is the biannual bulletin of the International Political Science Association. IPSA is an international non-profit scientific organization founded in 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO. Its objective is to promote the advancement of political science. It includes 2,500 individual members, 70 associate members and 45 national and regional associations. IPSA is a member of the International Social Science Council and has consultative status with UNESCO and the Global Development Network.

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.

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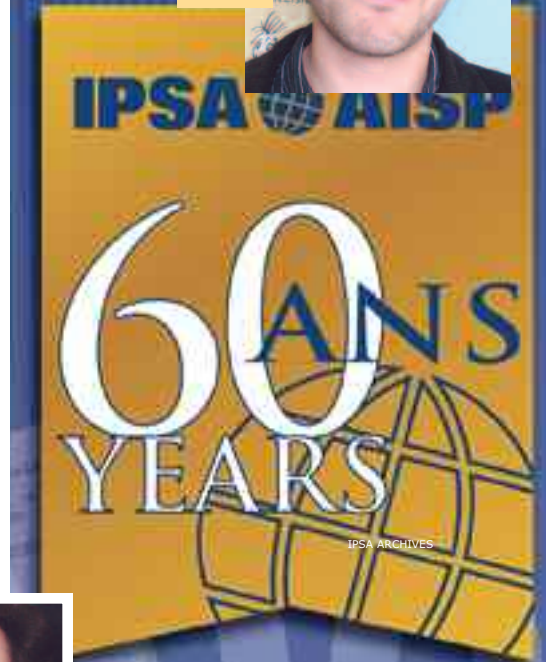
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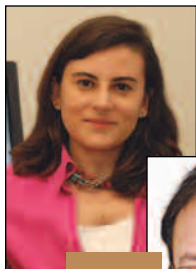
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From the Editor | *Éditorial*

Guy LACHAPELLE
Secretary General, IPSA
Secrétaire général, AISP



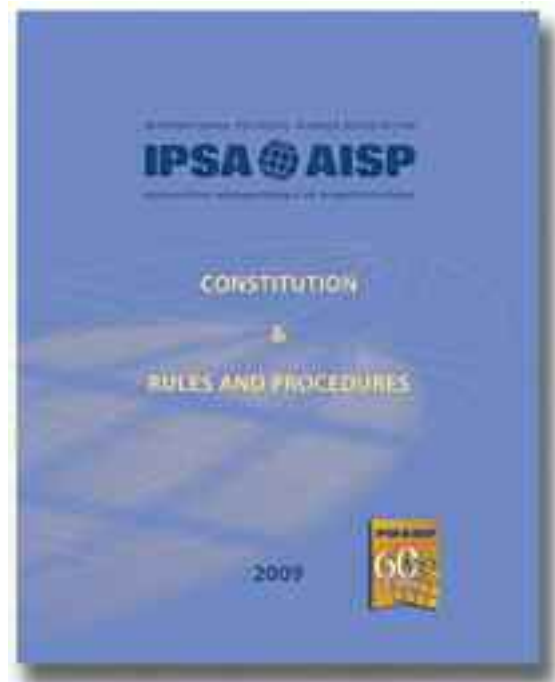
PHOTO: PAUL LABELLE

IPSA's 60th anniversary The Numbers Tell the Story: Some 50 National Associations and 3,000 Individual Members

IPSA's founding conference was held in Paris some 60 years ago, from September 12 to 16, 1949. Some 16 countries were represented at the conference, four (United States, France, Canada, and India) by a delegate from their national association. The discussion quickly turned to the scientific nature of our discipline and the opportunity to create an international organization with the mandate to "promote the advancement of political science throughout the world." (Article 5 of the IPSA Constitution). Also interesting is that everyone supported the American Political Science Association's position, namely that the international association's headquarters should be in Europe. Thus, IPSA was established in Paris in 1949, with François Goguel as its first Executive Secretary.

Since then, the discipline of political science has become a comparative field of research, and IPSA has evolved into a worldwide organization. In the coming decades, the challenge for political scientists will be to continue building on existing research, develop new theories and research methods, and promote coordinated international research initiatives. Another major IPSA initiative relates to the Executive Committee's decision, in October 2005, to expand its Secretariat and establish a more permanent headquarters in Montreal while keeping Paris as its legal base and the home of the *Abstracts*. This decision, in fact, stemmed from prior recommendations by several Secretary Generals. It reflects IPSA's primary intention to offer improved services to members and to hold major conferences between world congresses, including the *Montréal Conference 2008*, which hosted presidents and representatives of

national associations as well as chairs of research committees. From a handful of members in 1949, IPSA now takes in more than 50 national associations and 3,000 individual members. Yet the task of reaching political scientists from all corners of the world continues...



Features | *Dossiers*

IPSA 2009: 60 Years at the Service of Political Science



Lourdes SOLA

President of the International Political Science Association



In 2009, IPSA celebrates its 60th anniversary and much more. The Association was established at a conference held in Paris from September 12 to 16, 1949. The objectives set out in the IPSA Constitution – “to promote the establishment and development of political science throughout the world” – have been upheld despite monumental international changes in the intervening decades. IPSA continues to pursue its Constitution’s objectives of encouraging the establishment and development of national associations, organizing world congresses and other academic meetings, publishing journals and newsletters, and promoting coordinated international research initiatives. These objectives have been extended and deepened to take into account technical advancements as well as the increasing depth and density of relationships between practitioners of the discipline, and they remain the basic framework within which IPSA has developed its increasing networking capabilities as a global player in the profession. This success speaks to the enduring importance of these objectives in fostering the development of the discipline beyond North America and Western Europe. This alone is a reason for rejoicing and praising the foresight and the mission statement of IPSA’s founding fathers, as well as the commitment of subsequent generations of representatives in councils, ECs and RCs.

Recent developments must be evaluated against this background of successful growth. With the adoption of stricter membership rules as a condition for congress participation, the XXI World Congress in Santiago will welcome an unprecedented number of registered members. This is all the more significant in view of the 2008-2009 global economic crisis, particularly the sudden suspension of research and academic funding all around the world. While this achievement owes much to the oversight and operational skills of a more permanent and professional secretariat, the local committee in Santiago also deserves credit for effec-

tively mobilizing its networking resources both within and outside the region.

IPSA’s determined policy of reaching out to new collective and individual members has led to the recruitment of an increasing number of colleagues from East and South Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. These new members are not just names on registration rolls, but highly active participants in RCs and important contributors to our publications who benefit from the research tools our Portal provides.

With the adoption of stricter membership rules as a condition for congress participation, the XXI World Congress in Santiago will welcome an unprecedented number of registered members.

The commitment to deepening and broadening interactions within our community is evidenced in activities that bring together national associations and research committees in a more systematic fashion. Yet there is still plenty of room for improvement, and IPSA has established two long-term objectives. First, we must do a better job of mediating the cultural diversity and value conflicts that have accompanied IPSA’s push

to new frontiers. Second, we must narrow the gender gap that still prevails in membership and participation.

As we evaluate the state of political science two decades after the fall of the Berlin Wall and six decades after our momentous founding, IPSA has much to celebrate in 2009, and the World Congress in Santiago will give us an opportunity to do just that.

Political science, a postwar product (1947 – 1949)

Thibaud BONCOURT
PhD Student



«Recalling the Sophists who approached Socrates with the argument that motion did not exist, to which the philosopher replied by merely arising and starting to walk, so UNESCO had transformed speculative and theoretical arguments as to the existence of a political science into action by calling the present conference.»

Maurice Duverger,
at the founding conference of
the IPSA, 12 September 1949

It is hard for political scientists of 2009 to imagine the condition and status of their discipline in the world under reconstruction of 1949. In place of the familiar, well-structured web of national associations we know today, there were associations only in the United States (founded in 1903), Canada (1913), Finland (1935), India (1938), China (1932), and Japan (1948). Communication between them was virtually nonexistent, although they were aware that they were not alone in the world. What little (minimal) international cooperation in political science there was occurred through the Academy of Political Science and Constitutional History, an organization Jean Meynaud would later decry as an “instrument of personal politics” conducting “extremely limited” activities¹. The very definition of “political science” was

uncertain, and the relevance of any distinction between philosophy, the social sciences, and the humanities was the subject of debate.

The desire of the new United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to stimulate development of the social sciences therefore necessarily gave rise to an enterprise that had both intellectual and institutional aspects. The intellectual outlines of the project were drawn at UNESCO’s first general conference in December 1946 by the Social Sciences, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies Sub-Commission, a very heterogeneous body comprising a Philippine historian as chairperson, a Polish novelist and a Chinese linguist as vice chairs, and an American sociologist and a Danish philosopher as rapporteurs. After debating the issues, the Sub-Commission took note of the distinction between “social science” on the one hand and “philosophy and the humanities” on the other. Drawing on the theme enunciated by US President Franklin Roosevelt that “if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relations,” it assigned the social sciences the task of furthering friendship between peoples by promoting mutual understanding and fostering the removal of such obstacles as “nationalism, antagonisms of a technological character, insufficiency of government action, problems relating to movements of population or relations of dependency between two peoples.”²

Subsequent general conferences further refined this highly political project, and in 1948, seven priority topics for research were identified. Four amounted to a reassertion of the peace-making potential of the social sciences: the study of “tensions affecting international understanding”; the “philosophical analysis of current ideological controversies”; the “study of international collaboration”; and an enquiry into the “humanistic aspects of culture.” Two other topics, “social implications of science” and “scientific and cultural history,” make it clear that the young social sciences were to be a tool for controlling the natural sciences, following on the disillusionment brought on by their exploitation for military purposes. One area of research alone was only indirectly

“It is legitimate to believe that by this means the political insight and discrimination of the people may be increased, a more informed public opinion brought to bear on political problems, and the work of government improved at all levels.”

related to the demands of reconstruction; the object of the project “methods in political science,” was:

To promote the study of the subject-matter and problems treated by political scientists of various countries in recent research materials..., the various types of approach and emphasis, the methods, techniques and terminology employed and the quantity of production in recent political science.³

It is somewhat surprising that a project would be so specifically targeted at the field, for it was hardly to be expected that such a pioneering course of action would be laid out for an as-yet embryonic discipline whose very legitimacy was contested. Yet, as far as UNESCO was concerned, the priority being given methodological issues was amply justified by the research questions that political science was to ponder. Since political science was to study a political realm that was held responsible for the collapse of the world order, it was urgent that it be given the means both to study and to reform the defective institutions.

The professionals who met for the first time in Paris on 16 September 1948 embraced this mission in the summary of their proceedings:

The large and expanding sphere of government activity in all countries, and the emotions and interests which are aroused by politics, make it highly desirable that both political ideas and political practice should receive disinterested study. It is the aim and purpose of political science to provide such study. It is legitimate to believe that by this means the political insight and discrimination of the people may be increased, a more informed public opinion brought to bear on political problems, and the work of government improved at all levels.⁴

For the participants in the September 16 meeting, bringing this ambitious project to fruition meant establishing a dialogue between political scientists from different countries and disciplines. Unfortunately, although the idea behind the project was simple, it entailed major practical problems, for it involved nothing less than clearing a space on the international scene for a discipline whose autonomous status was barely acknowledged outside the United States. It further involved bringing political philosophers, political jurists, political historians, and political economists to work together and, in general, creating a semblance of unity out of extreme diversity.

Well aware of these difficulties, the eight participants were very circumspect and underscored the point that:

The aim of international cooperation... is not to substitute a uniform treatment of the subject for the prevailing diversity of topics and methods. The juridical, historical, philosophical, sociological..., psychological and statistical methods have all been successfully used in the study of political ideas and institutions....

Taking the heterogeneous membership of their group into account⁵, they showed consideration for most of their number when they came to define the four fields of study that were the province of political science. They thus acknowledged the influence of the philosophers with “political theory,” the jurists with “government,” the internationalists with “international relations,” and the fledgling behaviorist school of American political science with “parties, groups and political opinion.” They kept their objective of international collaboration well in sight, though. They

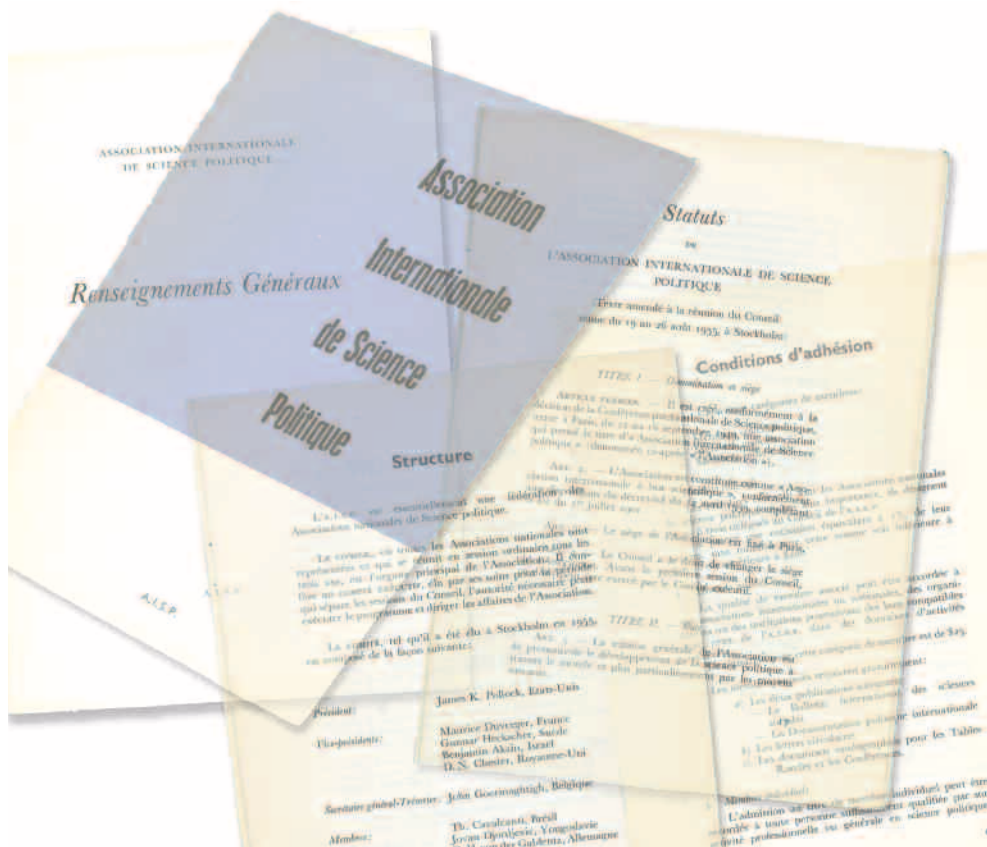
perceived it as an absolute heuristic necessity that would, ultimately, lead to the development of “scientifically valid” criteria that would enable them to separate the wheat from the chaff in existing studies.⁶ Still, the concessions to the various “factions” put the project on an only somewhat more solid footing than before.

[...] facilitating mutual knowledge in order to advance knowledge [...]

Despite its fragile underpinnings, the intellectual enterprise was coupled with an institutional one. To follow up on the 1948 General Conference decision to give organizational substance to the promotion of mutual knowledge among scholars, the creation of an International Political Science Association was given strong—and financial—encouragement. The researchers who met on 16 September

1948 thus imagined an IPSA that was consistent with their ambitions. They planned for an association that would have a wide range of tools at its disposal: an international documentation center, a research bulletin, an abstract service, translations of basic documents, international conferences, travel grants for researchers, and encouragements for international research projects. Everything, however, would be geared to a single goal: facilitating mutual knowledge in order to advance knowledge and, ultimately, “[encourage] in all countries... improved techniques of political organization.” Implementation of this as-yet bare-bones project was assigned to a preparatory committee made up of Walter R. Sharp (United States, chairman), John Goormaghtigh (Belgium, secretary), Raymond Aron (France), William A. Robson (United Kingdom), Angadipuram Appadorai (India), and Marcel Bridel (Switzerland).

The project gained momentum in the year following the September 1948 conference. The first meeting spurred national communities to form associations so that they would carry some weight in the future IPSA from the very outset. France’s political science association was thus founded in 1949, while similar dynamics bore fruit soon afterwards in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Israel, Sweden (1950), Germany, Belgium, Mexico, and Greece (1951). At the same time, on the international level, the committee chaired by



Walter Sharp set to work and produced extensive correspondence. Proposals for the constitution of the organization came thick and fast, but stumbling blocks outnumbered areas of consensus. The founding conference of the IPSA, which was held from 12 to 16 September 1949 in Paris, was thus no mere formality and had to settle some major issues.

Sixteen countries met at the conference; four (United States, France, Canada, and India) were represented by a delegate from their national Association. Given the problems mentioned earlier, it is hardly surprising that their debates came quickly to center on the relevance of even creating an IPSA, especially since an International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) was already operating in Brussels. It would be wrong to think this was merely an organizational issue; the very intellectual legitimacy of political science was at stake. The suggestion to create a joint secretariat for the IPSA and IIAS reflected doubt in the minds of some people that there was any real demarcation line between their respective fields of research.

The need to differentiate themselves from the IIAS pushed the participants to distance themselves from the political agenda of UNESCO and to adopt an enforced positivism. In the words of Maurice Duverger:

It would be fatal to the future of political science to establish over-close relations with an Institute of Administrative Sciences. Such an institute [is] mainly concerned with administrative technique, that is to say, with problems of method, output and practice. The aim of the present Association [differs] in that it [proposes] to define sociological laws. Such a difference [is] the same as that between medicine, which [is] an art, and biology, which [is] a science, the latter enabling progress to be made in the former.⁷

This position was increasingly echoed over the course of the conference. D. W. Brogan even came to plead explicitly for the Association to “avoid an attempt to do all the things which UNESCO does”; it should be an “academic body” and not “branch out into other fields.”⁸The participants thus intentionally tried to keep them-

selves at arm’s length from the world of political action. They treated the question of whether the intellectual pretensions of political science were legitimate as settled—if not absolutely at least sufficiently to meet their own immediate needs.

The debates could therefore now move on to organizational matters. Numerous decisions were made, which cannot be dealt with in any detail in this brief survey. However, we shall take a closer look at one of the most hotly debated and immediately consequential issues: the choice of a headquarters for the new IPSA.

The problem was not an easy one, for choosing a headquarters also meant choosing a legal framework, a working language, an executive secretary, and offices. Clearly, too, the choice meant acknowledging the host country in a way. Lastly, the choice imposed conditions on the composition of the Executive Committee; for reasons of both finance and the smooth operation of the Association, its members could not be based too far from the headquarters. The question of the location had already been raised but left unresolved by the preparatory committee and was the subject of long discussions over the course of the conference.

From the outset, there was unanimous agreement on only one point: the IPSA had to be located on the continent of Europe in order to foster development of the discipline there. This view was so widely shared that the American Political Science Association (APSA) voted a resolution to this effect on 29 December 1948.⁹

There remained the problem of which European city to choose. Three possible sites were proposed: Brussels, Geneva and Paris. Brussels was where the highly esteemed secretary of the preparatory committee,



Jean Meynaud, during the 2nd IPSA World Congress, La Haye, 8-12 september 1952



5th World Congress of Political Science 1961 – UNESCO Conference building, Place Fontenoy, Paris

John Goormaghtigh, was from. However, it was already the site of the IIAS, and, as we have seen, the political scientists wanted to keep their distance from that body. Geneva had the advantage of offering, as Maurice Duverger put it, “political serenity” to an association that would have to deal with “‘explosive’ questions.” But the city was already home to too many international associations and lacked a candidate for the job of secretary. In the end, Paris, the third option, which was proposed rather late in the discussions, carried the day. The French capital had in its favor the fact that it was already the site of UNESCO and that it had a candidate for the post of Executive Secretary in the person of François Goguel. The Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques (FNSP) was more than able to provide the necessary logistic facilities.¹⁰ The IPSA was thus constituted as a “foreign association” under French law.

The selection of Paris led to the selection of a Provisional Executive Committee that included eight Europeans: Marcel Bridel (Switzerland, vice president), Denis W. Brogan (United Kingdom, vice president), Jan Barents (Netherlands), Fehti Celikbas (Turkey), Maurice Duverger (France), John Goormaghtigh (Belgium), Elis Hastad (Sweden), and Adam Schaff (Poland). Also members were two North Americans, Quincy Wright (United States, president) and Crawford B. Macpherson (Canada); one South American, Isaac Ganon (Uruguay); and one Asian, H. Khosla (India). In late 1949, the committee and its Executive Secretary had to begin to put into place the structures that would enable the IPSA to take up the challenge laid out in its constitution: “[promoting] the advancement of political science throughout the world.”¹¹ The new Association thus had a single objective that entailed action on three fronts: building the



François Goguel, first Secretary General of IPSA 1949-1950

organization, fostering the intellectual development of political science, and helping spread the discipline geographically.

Notes

- 1 Letter from Jean Meynaud to John Goormaghtigh, 22 September 1955. Translation.
- 2 UNESCO, General Conference: First session, Paris, UNESCO, December 1946.

- 3 UNESCO, Records of the General Conference of Unesco, second session, Mexico, 1947. Paris, UNESCO, April 1948.
- 4 UNESCO, International Conference on: Methods in Political Science, 13 September 1948–16 September 1948. Statement issued by the members of the Conference, 16 September 1948. Paris, UNESCO, 28 April 1949.
- 5 Raymond Aron (France), the conference chairman, was an agrégé in philosophy. Frede Catsberg (Norway), Georges Langrod (Poland) and William A. Robson (United Kingdom) were all professors of public law. G.D.H. Cole (United Kingdom) was a professor of social and political theory. John Goormaghtigh (Belgium) was the director of an institute of international relations. M. Rathnaswami (India) was a university vice-chancellor. Only Walter R. Sharp (United States) held the title of professor of government.
- 6 “Students of politics... should, however, distinguish between the analysis of verifiable facts and the formulation of value judgments.... Frequent contacts between the political scientists of different countries would stimulate awareness of these factors.” (UNESCO, International Conference on: Methods in Political Science, 13 September 1948–16 September 1948, op. cit.)
- 7 UNESCO, International Political Science Conference. Summary Record of the second meeting, held at Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e on Monday, 12 September September 1949 at 2.30 p.m. Paris, UNESCO, 25 October 1949.
- 8 UNESCO, International Political Science Conference. Summary Record of the third meeting, held at Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16e on Tuesday, 13 September 1949 at 10 a.m. Paris, UNESCO, 25 October 1949.
- 9 American Political Science Association, Resolution recommended by the Committee on IR and approved in principle by the Executive Committee, 29 Decemberr 1948.
- 10 Unesco, International political science conference. Provisional Executive Committee of the International Political Science Association. Summary record of the first meeting, held at Unesco House on Thursday, 15 September 1949 at 2.30 p.m. Paris, UNESCO, 25 October 1949.
- 11 UNESCO, Constitution of the International Political Science Association (Text adopted by the International Political Science Conference held at Unesco House, Paris, 12 to 16 September 1949), Paris, UNESCO, 10 October 1949.

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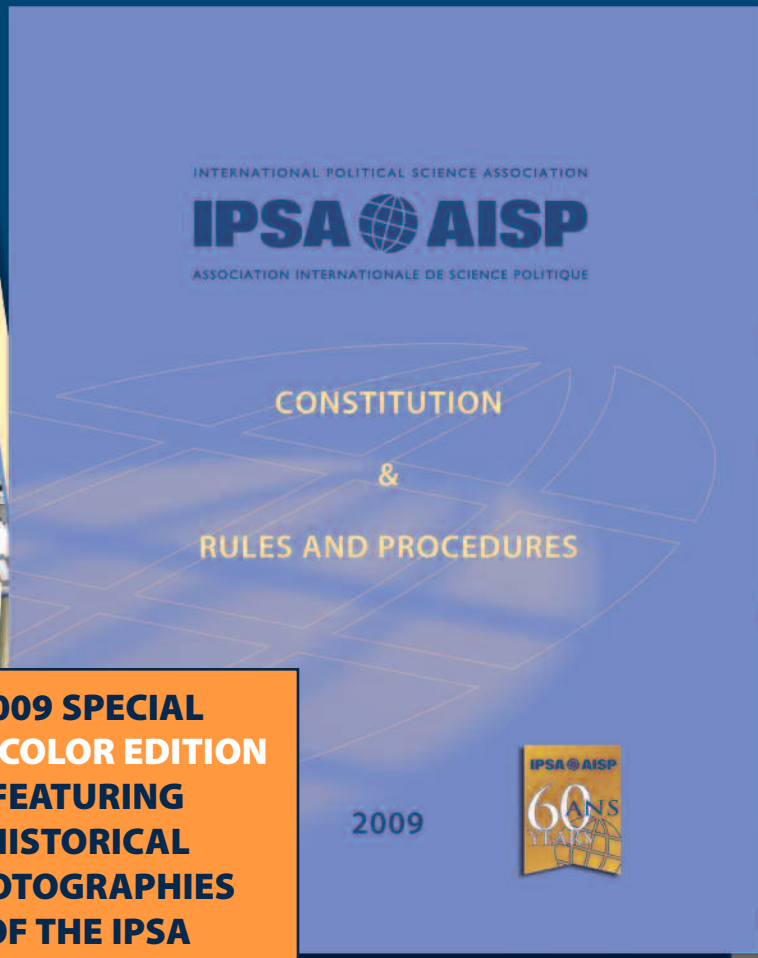
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La science politique, produit de l'après-guerre (1947 - 1949)

Thibaud BONCOURT
Doctorant en science politique



«Recalling the Sophists who approached Socrates with the argument that motion did not exist, to which the philosopher replied by merely arising and starting to walk, so UNESCO had transformed speculative and theoretical arguments as to the existence of a political science into action by calling the present conference.»

Maurice Duverger,
participant à la conférence
fondatrice de l'AISP,
12 septembre 1949.

Il est difficile, pour un *political scientist* de 2009, de se représenter l'état et la place de sa discipline dans le monde en reconstruction de 1949. Le tissu d'associations nationales, aujourd'hui structuré et familier, se limitait alors à la portion congrue que constituaient les associations américaine (fondée en 1903), canadienne (1913), finlandaise (1935), indienne (1938), chinoise (1932) et japonaise (1948). La communication entre ces organisations était pour ainsi dire inexistante, lorsqu'elles avaient même conscience de n'être pas seules au monde. La coopération internationale en science politique n'était guère incarnée que par l'Académie de Science Politique et d'Histoire Constitutionnelle, que Jean Meynaud stigmatiserait plus tard comme un «instrument de politique personnelle»

à l'activité «excessivement réduite»¹. La définition même de la «science politique» était incertaine, dans un contexte où la pertinence de la distinction entre philosophie, sciences sociales et humanités était objet de débats.

La volonté de la jeune Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Éducation, la Science et la Culture (Unesco) de stimuler le développement des sciences sociales ne pouvait dès lors que prendre la forme d'une entreprise à la fois intellectuelle et institutionnelle. Sur le plan intellectuel, c'est dès décembre 1946, lors de la première conférence générale de l'Unesco, que la Sous-Commission des Sciences Sociales, de la Philosophie et des Humanités trace les grandes lignes du projet. Au terme d'un débat entre ses hétérogènes composantes – sa présidente est une historienne philippine, ses vice-présidents un romancier polonais et un linguiste chinois, ses rapporteurs un sociologue américain et un philosophe danois – la Sous-Commission acte la distinction entre les «sciences sociales» d'un côté, et la «philosophie et les humanités» de l'autre. Sur la base de la volonté du Président américain Franklin Roosevelt de «cultiver la science des relations humaines pour que survive la civilisation», elle assigne aux sciences sociales la tâche de contribuer à l'entente entre les peuples en favorisant la compréhension mutuelle et la levée d'obstacles comme «le nationalisme, les antagonismes d'ordre technologique, l'insuffisance de l'action gouvernementale, les problèmes relatifs aux mouvements de population ou aux rapports de dépendance existant entre deux peuples»².

Ce projet très politique va, au fil des conférences générales, se préciser. En 1948 sont ainsi arrêtés sept objets de recherche prioritaires. Quatre d'entre eux – l'étude des «états de tension et [de la] compréhension internationale», l'«analyse philosophique des conflits actuels d'idéologies», l'«étude de la coopération internationale» et celle des «cultures sur le plan de l'humanisme» – réaffirment le potentiel pacificateur des sciences sociales. Deux autres – l'étude des «aspects sociaux de la science» et celle de l'«histoire de la science et des civilisations» – laissent entendre qu'il s'agit aussi, pour les jeunes sciences

« Il n'est pas illégitime d'espérer que la science politique contribuera à la formation d'une opinion publique plus clairvoyante et mieux informée qui ne restera pas sans influence sur la qualité du travail gouvernemental et administratif. »

sociales, de se constituer en instrument de contrôle de sciences naturelles désenchantées par leur usage militaire. Un seul ne semble avoir qu'un lien indirect avec l'impératif de reconstruction : le projet «méthodes des sciences politiques», qui vise à «encourager l'étude des sujets et des problèmes traités par les spécialistes de sciences politiques des divers pays dans les ouvrages de recherche récents [...], [à] encourager également l'étude des différents points de vue, de l'importance attachée à chaque question, des méthodes, des techniques et de la terminologie utilisées, et du nombre d'ouvrages de science politique récemment publiés»³.

Le degré de spécificité du projet a en effet de quoi surprendre : dans un programme extrêmement large, l'application de mesures pionnières à une discipline au développement embryonnaire et à la légitimité contestée est pour le moins inattendue. Dans l'esprit de l'Unesco, ce statut prioritaire est pourtant pleinement justifié par les questions de recherche des sciences politiques : puisque celles-ci prennent pour objet d'étude un champ politique auquel on impute l'effondrement de l'ordre international, il est urgent que l'on donne à ces sciences les moyens non seulement

d'étudier, mais aussi de réformer les institutions défectueuses. Une mission éminemment politique que les hommes de l'art, réunis pour la première fois le 16 septembre 1948 à Paris, ne renient pas dans le bilan de leurs travaux : « l'élargissement continu, dans tous les pays, de la sphère d'activité gouvernementale et la violence de la passion soulevée par la politique rendent particulièrement souhaitable l'étude désintéressée des idées et des pratiques politiques. C'est à la fois le but et l'objet de la science politique de fournir un pareil travail. Il n'est pas illégitime d'espérer que la science politique contribuera à la formation d'une opinion publique plus clairvoyante et mieux informée qui ne restera pas sans influence sur la qualité du travail gouvernemental et administratif »⁴.

Pour les participants à la réunion du 16 septembre, la réalisation de cet ambitieux projet passe par l'instauration d'un dialogue entre politistes d'origines géographiques et disciplinaires variées. Projet qui dissimule malheureusement, derrière une idée simple, de grandes difficultés pratiques. Il s'agit en effet ni plus ni moins d'ouvrir un espace international à une discipline dont l'autonomie n'est guère reconnue que dans les seuls États-Unis. Il s'agit aussi de parvenir à faire travailler ensemble des politistes-philosophes, des politistes-juristes, des politistes-historiens et autres politistes-économistes. Il s'agit, en somme, de créer un semblant d'unité à partir d'une extrême diversité.

Bien conscients de ces difficultés, les huit participants marchent sur des œufs en soulignant que « le but de la collaboration internationale [...] n'est pas de substituer un objectif et une méthode uniques à la diversité des matières traitées et des méthodes utilisées. Les méthodes juridique, historique, philosophique, sociologique, psychologique et statistique ont toutes été appliquées avec succès à l'étude des idées et des institutions politiques ». Prenant acte de leur propre hétérogénéité⁵, ils ménagent aussi le plus grand nombre en reconnaissant, dans leur définition des quatre champs d'investigation relevant des sciences politiques, l'influence des philosophes – « la théorie politique » – des juristes – « institutions politiques » – des internationalistes – « les relations internationales » – et de la science politique américaine behavioriste naissante – « partis, groupes et opinion publique ». En arrière-plan, l'objectif n'est pas perdu de vue : la collaboration internationale est perçue comme un impératif heuristique absolu qui doit déboucher, en dernière analyse, sur la pro-

duction de critères « scientifiquement valables » permettant de distinguer, parmi les travaux existants, le bon grain de l'ivraie⁶. Mais ces concessions aux « factions » existantes ne donnent au projet qu'une solidité relative.

[...] faciliter l'interconnaissance pour faire progresser la connaissance [...]

C'est donc sur des bases encore fragiles que cette entreprise intellectuelle est doublée d'une dimension institutionnelle. Suite à la décision de la Conférence Générale de 1948 de donner une consistance organisationnelle à la promotion de l'interconnaissance scientifique, la création d'une Association Internationale de Science Politique (AISP) est en effet vivement – et financièrement – encouragée. En cohérence avec leurs ambitions, les chercheurs réunis le 16 septembre 1948 imaginent donc une AISP multiforme dans ses moyens – un centre international de documentation, un bulletin de recherche, un service de résumé d'articles, des traductions de documents de base, des conférences internationales, des aides à la mobilité des chercheurs ou encore un encouragement des recherches internationales sont envisagés – mais orientée vers une unique fin : faciliter l'interconnaissance pour faire progresser la connaissance et, en dernier ressort, « [encourager], dans tous les pays, [des] techniques nouvelles d'organisation politique ». À ce stade, le projet est cependant encore flou : il revient à un comité préparatoire composé de Walter R. Sharp (États-Unis, président), John Goormaghtigh (Belgique, secrétaire), Raymond Aron (France), William A. Robson (Royaume-Uni), Angadipuram Appadorai (Inde) et Marcel Bridel (Suisse) de le mettre sur pied.

Dans l'année qui suit la conférence de septembre 1948, les choses s'accroissent. Au niveau national, l'impulsion donnée par cette première réunion incite les communautés nationales à se structurer en asso-

ciations afin de pouvoir, dès l'origine, peser dans la future AISP. L'Association Française de Science Politique est ainsi fondée dès 1949, tandis que des dynamiques similaires portent un peu plus tard leurs fruits au Royaume-Uni, aux Pays-Bas, en Israël, en Suède (1950), en Allemagne, en Belgique, au Mexique ou encore en Grèce (1951). Parallèlement, au niveau international, le comité présidé par Walter Sharp se met au travail et produit une abondante correspondance. Les projets de statuts fusent, mais les pierres d'achoppement restent plus nombreuses que les points de consensus. La conférence fondatrice de l'AISP, réunie du 12 au 16 septembre 1949 à Paris, est donc loin d'être une simple formalité de par l'importance des questions qu'il lui revient de trancher.

Seize pays, dont quatre sont représentés par un délégué de leur Association nationale (États-Unis, France, Canada et Inde), sont réunis à cette occasion. Et, sans surprise compte tenu des difficultés évoquées plus haut, leurs débats se cristallisent rapidement autour de la pertinence même de la création d'une AISP, particulièrement au regard de l'existence, à Bruxelles, d'un Institut International des Sciences Administratives (IISA). Que l'on ne s'y trompe pas : au-delà de la question organisationnelle, c'est bien le problème de la légitimité intellectuelle de la science politique qui est posé. En suggérant la création d'un secrétariat commun aux deux institutions, c'est bien l'existence d'une réelle démarcation entre leurs champs d'investigation respectifs que l'on questionne.

L'impératif de différenciation vis-à-vis de l'IISA pousse ainsi les participants à prendre leurs distances par rapport à l'agenda politique de l'Unesco au profit d'un positivisme forcé. Dans les mots de Maurice Duverger, « il serait néfaste pour l'avenir de la science politique de créer des liens trop étroits avec un institut de science administrative. En effet, [...] un institut de ce genre a pour objet la technique administrative, c'est-à-dire des problèmes de méthode, de rendement, de pratique. L'objet de la présente Association diffère en ce qu'elle doit se proposer de définir des lois sociologiques ; il y a là la même différence qu'entre la médecine qui est un art et la biologie qui est une science, cette dernière servant à faire progresser la médecine »⁷. Au fil de la conférence, les échos à cette prise de position se font plus nombreux. D. W. Brogan en venant même à plaider explicitement pour que l'Association « [évite] de s'efforcer à faire tout ce que fait

l'Unesco» en «[débordant] dans d'autres domaines» que le champ strictement académique⁸. Le politique est donc, dans l'intention, mis à distance, et la question de la légitimité des prétentions intellectuelles de la science politique est considérée comme réglée – si ce n'est dans l'absolu, au moins pour les besoins immédiats des participants à la conférence.

Les débats sont ainsi libres de se déplacer sur le terrain organisationnel. De nombreuses décisions sont alors prises dont l'explication détaillée dépasserait le cadre de cette brève introduction, et l'on ne s'attardera donc pour l'instant que sur l'un des points les plus débattus et à l'impact le plus immédiat : le choix du siège de la nouvelle AISP.

Le problème n'est pas facilement résolu. Car choisir un siège, c'est à la fois choisir un cadre légal pour l'Association, une langue de travail, un secrétaire exécutif et des bureaux. C'est aussi, évidemment, accorder une forme de reconnaissance au pays hôte. Et c'est, enfin, poser certaines conditions à la composition du Comité Exécutif dont les membres, du point de vue des finances et de la bonne marche de l'Association, ne peuvent se permettre d'être basés trop loin du siège. Déjà abordée et non résolue par le comité préparatoire, la question de la domiciliation fait donc l'objet de longues discussions au cours de la conférence. Seul un point semble, au départ, faire l'unanimité : l'AISP doit être située sur le continent européen afin de favoriser le développement de la discipline dans cette partie du monde. Cette opinion est à ce point partagée que l'*American Political Science Association* (APSA) a voté une résolution en ce sens dès le 29 décembre 1948⁹. Mais le problème de la ville européenne à sélectionner reste en revanche entier. Trois possibilités sont évoquées : Bruxelles, Genève et Paris. La première est la ville d'origine de John Goormaghtigh, jusqu'alors secrétaire apprécié du comité préparatoire. Mais elle est déjà l'hôte de l'IISA, dont on a vu que les politistes souhaitent s'éloigner. La seconde présente l'avantage d'offrir, selon les termes de Maurice Duverger, une «sérénité politique» à une association amenée à traiter de «questions explosives». Mais la ville héberge déjà trop d'associations internationales et manque de candidat au poste de secrétaire. C'est donc finalement Paris, troisième option proposée assez tard dans les débats, qui emporte la mise. La capitale française a en effet pour elle d'être déjà l'hôte de l'Unesco, et d'avoir en la personne de

François Goguel un possible secrétaire exécutif. La Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques (FNSP) est de plus capable de fournir les facilités logistiques nécessaires¹⁰. L'AISP est donc créée comme «association étrangère» de droit français.

De ce choix découle celui d'un Comité Exécutif provisoire composé de huit Européens – Marcel Bridel (Suisse, vice-président), Denis W. Brogan (Royaume-Uni, vice-président), Jan Barents (Pays-Bas), Fehti Celikbas (Turquie), Maurice Duverger (France), John Goormaghtigh (Belgique), Elis Hastad (Suède), Adam Schaff (Pologne) – deux Nord Américains – Quincy Wright (Etats-Unis, président), Crawford B. Macpherson (Canada) – un Sud Américain – Isaac Ganon (Uruguay) – et un Asiatique – H. Khosla (Inde). C'est à ce Comité et à son secrétaire exécutif qu'il va appartenir, en cette fin d'année 1949, de commencer à mettre en place les structures qui permettront à l'AISP de relever le défi inscrit dans ses statuts : «promouvoir le développement de la science politique à travers le monde»¹¹. Objectif unique qui implique trois démarches : se développer sur le plan organisationnel, contribuer au développement intellectuel de la science politique, et veiller à l'expansion géographique de la discipline.

Notes

- 1 Lettre de Jean Meynaud à John Goormaghtigh, 22 septembre 1955.
- 2 Unesco, «Conférence générale : première session», Paris, Unesco, décembre 1946.
- 3 Unesco, «Actes de la Conférence Générale : troisième session, Beyrouth, 1948», Paris, Unesco, février 1949.
- 4 Unesco, «Conférence internationale sur les méthodes en science politique, du 13 au 16 septembre 1948. Déclaration faite par les membres de la conférence, le 16 septembre 1948», Paris, Unesco, 28 avril 1949.
- 5 Raymond Aron (France), président de la conférence, est agrégé de philosophie; Frede Catsberg (Norvège), Georges Langrod (Pologne) et William A. Robson (Royaume-Uni) sont tous trois professeurs de droit public; G.D.H. Cole (Royaume-Uni) est professeur de théorie sociale et politique; John Goormaghtigh (Belgique) est directeur d'un institut de relations internationales; M. Rathnaswami (Inde) est recteur d'académie. Seul Walter R. Sharp (Etats-Unis) possède le titre de professeur de sciences politiques.
- 6 «Chaque savant, pour lui-même et pour les autres, a le devoir de faire la distinction entre ce qui appartient à l'analyse pure et simple du réel et ce qui implique des jugements de valeur [...]. Les échanges entre les sciences politiques de différents pays seraient de nature à favoriser les discriminations nécessaires» (Unesco, «Conférence internationale sur les méthodes en science politique, du 13 au 16 septembre 1948...», op. cit.).
- 7 Unesco, «Conférence internationale de science politique. Procès-verbal de la deuxième séance tenue le lundi 12 septembre à 14h30 à la Maison de l'Unesco, 19 avenue Kléber, Paris 16^e», Paris, Unesco, 25 octobre 1949.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 American Political Science Association, «Resolution recommended by the Committee on IR and approved in principle by the Executive Committee», 29 décembre 1948.
- 10 Unesco, «International political science conference. Provisional Executive Committee of the International Political Science Association. Summary record of the first meeting, held at Unesco House on Thursday, 15 September 1949 at 2.30 p.m.», Paris, Unesco, 25 octobre 1949.
- 11 Unesco, «Statuts de l'Association Internationale de Science Politique (texte adopté par la Conférence internationale de science politique réunie à la Maison de l'Unesco, Paris, du 12 au 16 septembre 1949)», Paris, Unesco, 10 octobre 1949.

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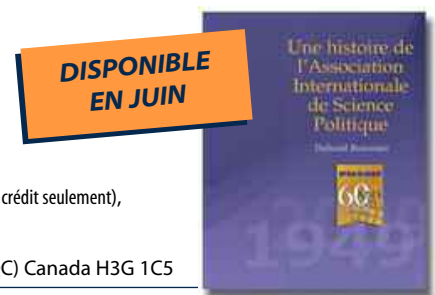
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The IPSA History in images *L'histoire de l'AISP en images*



5th World Congress of Political Science 1961 – Karl W. Deutsch, Pertti Pesonen, Austin Ranney, Robert McKenzie, Stein Rokkan
UNESCO Conference building, Place Fontenoy, Paris

POLITICAL SCIENTISTS FORM FIRST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

A new organization in the field of social sciences—the International Political Science Association—was set up in Paris at a conference held under the auspices of Unesco's Social Sciences Department from September 12 to 16. Meeting at Unesco House, scientists from 17 countries set up a Provisional Executive Committee with Professor Quincy Wright, of the University of Chicago as chairman, and Professor M. Bridel, University of Lausanne, and Dr. W. Brogan, University of Cambridge, as vice-chairmen. Professor François Goguel, of the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris, is the Association's first executive secretary.

The Association will work to stimulate the creation of political science groups in countries where the study of political phenomena is not yet recognized as a distinct academic discipline. At present, professional associations of political science specialists exist only in Canada, France, India and the United States, although plans are under way to form groups in other countries, including the United Kingdom.

With the recently established associations of Economics and Sociology, the Political Science Association should become an important instrument for furthering international understanding.



7th World Congress of Political Science 1967 – King Baudouin 1st and Queen Fabiola, receiving the members of the Congress at the Royal Palace



Opening of the 5th World Congress of Political Science 1961 – Paris
First from the left: Michel Debré, Prime Minister of France
Last on the right: Jacques Chapsal, IPSA President 1958-1961



From left to right: Stein Rokkan, Giovanni Sartori, Karl W. Deutsch, Richard Rose, Juan Linz and Mattei Dogan

2009
1949



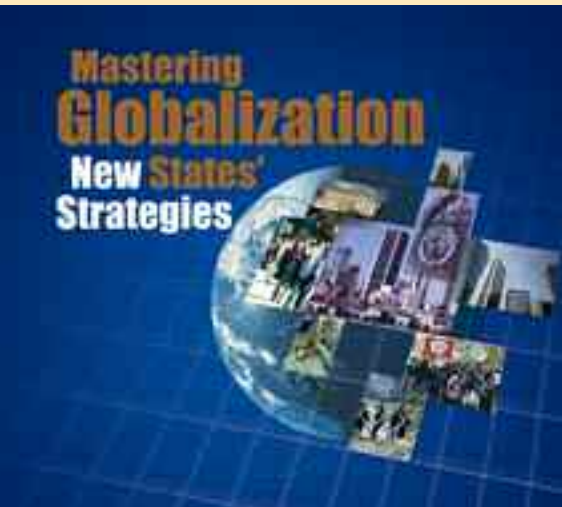




IPSA 19th World Congress – Durban 2003



IPSA 50th Anniversary – Naples, October 1999
Scientific Communication in the Year 2000 and Beyond



Hideo Otake, Japanese Political Science Association representative on the IPASA Executive Committee transmitting the flag to Jorge Heine, ACCI representative on the IPASA Executive Committee

IPSA 5th Symposium – Montreal 2002, organized in collaboration with RC17 – Globalisation and Governance and RC47 – Local-global Relations



Inauguration of the IPASA Secretariat in Montréal:
Leif Lewin, initiator and chairman of the Johan Skytte Prize in Political Science,
Karim Boulos, City of Montréal,
René Vézina, ministère des Relations Internationales du Québec,
Guy Lachapelle and Max Kaase, respectively Secretary General and President, IPASA,
Marc G. Fortier, CEO, Montréal International,
Claude Lajeunesse, President, Concordia University,
and Jacques Langelier, Canada Economic Development.



National Association News

Nouvelles des associations nationales



XX. Slovenian Political Science Conference

The End of Democracy: New Movements and Paradigms

May 28 to 30, 2009, Grand Hotel Metropol, Portoroz, Slovenia

The theme of the Slovenian Political Science Day (2009) transcends national and European borders, evoking Francis Fukuyama's thesis on the end of history. It also serves as a provocative starting point for a debate on the capitalist democratic world system, on variations thereof, and on various policy areas, including international relations, security, public administration, the environment, health, science and culture. As part of this world system, Slovenia and the European Union are jointly responsible for generating and solving global issues, while political and social scientists endeavour to identify and analyze these phenomena. Debates will cover critical comparisons of democratic concepts and attempts to update definitions in contemporary politics in Europe and the world, with an emphasis global transnational democracy, new political movements and various political developments. We will assess the impact of the capitalist world economy on changes in political systems and institutions, on relations between states and corporations, and on key international organizations. Dominant policies and issues in international relations will be identified, together with security issues and the role of political institutions and civil society in transforming democratic systems. New approaches to governing and politics in a context of the democratic-capitalist crisis will be examined, specifically with regard to public health, environmental protection, science and research, and non-governmental organizations. We encourage political scientists to present papers (the official deadline is February 20, 2009, though SPSA will accept quality proposals until the beginning of May 2009). We are also offering limited coverage of accommodation and travel expenses. Selected papers will be published in the special thematic issue of the journal *Theory and Praxis*. For details on the conference, please visit the SPSA Web page at www.spod.si. You may also contact Secretary General Miro Hacek at miro.hacek@fdv.uni-lj.si.

Argentine Political Analysis Association – 9th National Congress



The Argentine of Political Analysis Association (SAAP in Spanish) cordially invites you to attend its 9th National Congress of Political Science. The event takes place in Santa Fe City from August 19 to 22, 2009. The main theme of the Congress is "Centers and Peripheries: Equilibrium and Asymmetries in

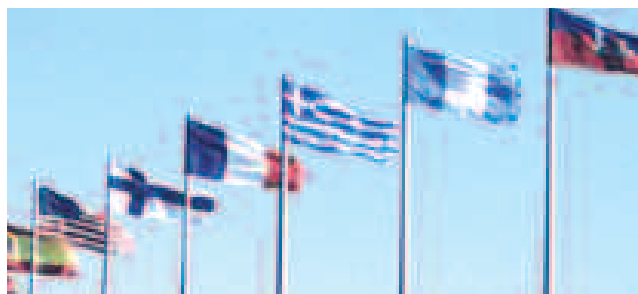
Power Relationships." The program includes plenary, special and thematic sessions, roundtables, lectures by guest speakers, debates and business meetings. The main working language is Spanish, with some panels in Portuguese and English. The registration fee is 250 pesos (200 pesos for SAAP members). Details are available in Spanish on the SAAP Web site: <http://www.saap.org.ar>. For more information, please write to 9congreso@saap.org.ar (in Spanish, Portuguese or English).

The Turkish Political Science Association Holds Ongoing National Political Science Conventions for Graduate Students

The Turkish Political Science Association held its sixth national political science convention for graduate students in political science on November 1, 2008. The first of these meetings, aimed at introducing graduate students to academic conventions, was held at Istanbul Bilgi University in October 2003. It was scheduled to coincide with the IPSA Executive Committee meeting taking place in Istanbul at the time. A reception gave graduate students the chance to meet distinguished IPSA directors and to attend a plenary lecture given by Professor Bertrand Badie. Subsequent conventions were hosted by Hacettepe University in Ankara, Suleyman Demirel University in Isparta, and Erciyes University in Kayseri. Attendance has varied between 60 and 70 persons, with a more or less equivalent number of papers presented. The Association has negotiated an agreement with Istanbul Bilgi University Press to publish a collection of outstanding papers presented at these conventions in recent years. The first volume is due out in the near future.

The Turkish Political Science Association intends to continue staging the graduate student convention in the coming years. As well as allow graduate students to present an academic paper to an audience of political scientists for the first time, these conventions are an opportunity for graduate students to network and foster a sense of community, thus promoting future scholarly cooperation. These meetings, which are relatively easy to organize, are a useful training, socialization and community-building tool, and I would highly recommend them to other national associations.

Iter Turan
President, TPSA





Valtiotieteellinen Yhdistys Statsvetenskapliga Föreningen Finnish Political Science Association

The peer-reviewed quarterly journal of the Finnish political science association, *Politiikka*, celebrates its 50th anniversary in 2009. Since 1959, *Politiikka* has published research articles, book reviews and discussions. It is the leading scientific journal of political science in Finland. English abstracts of the articles are available online through the EBSCO database. To mark the occasion, the FPSA will hold a seminar in November on publishing in national journals. In 2009-2010, *Politiikka* will be edited at the University of Lapland in Rovaniemi.

The annual conference of Finnish political scientists was held at the University of Tampere on March 12 and 13, 2009. The theme of the conference was, "The future of political studies." The FPSA will also publish two new books in 2009: *Arendt, Eichmann and the Politics of the Past* by Tuija Parvikko, and *The Parliamentary Style of Politics*, edited by Suvi Soininen and Tapani Turkka.

Hungarian Political Science Association – 15th Annual Conference

The Hungarian Political Science Association's 15th Annual Conference will be held in Miskolc, Hungary, on July 3 and 4, 2009. The conference will mark the 20th anniversary of the change in political systems in Central and Eastern Europe and in Hungary. It will include five sections and 18 panels, and will be held in Hungarian, though one section, organized by András Bozóki and Zsolt Enyedi, will be given in English. It presents a comparative analysis of the Hungarian party system.

Details are available on the Hungarian Political Science Association Web site (www.mptt.hu). Enquiries should be forwarded to hpsa@mtapti.hu, and applications for the English panel should be sent to Zsolt Enyedi (enyedizs@ceu.hu).

Fifth Conference of the Portuguese Political Science Association University of Aveiro – March 4 to 6, 2010

Associação Portuguesa
de Ciência Política

Call for Papers

The Portuguese Political Science Association (APCP) is accepting submissions for panels and papers for presentation at its Fifth Conference, which takes place at the University of Aveiro from March 4 to 6, 2010.

Proposals should be forwarded by email to congressos@apcp.pt by no later than **October 31, 2009**. They should not exceed **200 words** and must include the following information:

- Section number and title under which the submission will be presented
- Title of the submission
- Author's full name, institutional affiliation and position
- Author's full contact details, including postal and email

- addresses, and telephone and fax numbers
- Short abstract of the submission

Proposals should also include a **brief curriculum vitae** (max. 150 words).

The conference will include the following sections (this list is subject to change, depending on the number and theme of received and approved submissions):

- Section 1: Portuguese society and politics
- Section 2: Portuguese-speaking countries
- Section 3: European studies
- Section 4: Comparative politics
- Section 5: Governance and public policy
- Section 6: International relations
- Section 7: Political theory

Submissions are open to all interested parties, with the final selection based solely on academic criteria.

Registration fees are as follows:

- 20.00 for APCP members
- 70.00 for non-members
- 30.00 for accredited students

Registered participants will receive abstracts of every presentation and will be able to attend all sessions. As well, all registered participants will receive a certificate of attendance at the conference.

Final payment and registration are scheduled for January 2010, at which time the definitive program will be published and distributed.

Korean Political Science Association

The Web site to register online for the **2009 World Congress of Korean Politics and Society**, hosted by the **Korean Political Science Association (KPSA)**, is now up and running. Please submit a proposal.

The main theme of the Congress is "**Korea at the Crossroads**," and submissions are welcome. The Congress is aimed at promoting a vigorous discussion on the latest developments in and around Korea, including (1) prospects for Korean political economy in the context of the global financial crisis; (2) issues related to North Korea, including the nuclear crisis and refugee problems; (3) new leadership models for Korea in the 21st century; (4) big government vs. small government in the post-Washington Consensus era; (5) the Obama administration's effect on East Asian security; (6) political processes and civic participation in Korea; (7) multiculturalism in Korea; (8) Korea as an aging society; (9) social cleavage and integration: perspectives from political sociology and psychology.

The KPSA is the most prestigious academic organization in Korea. It represents Korean scholars in the area of political science, public administration, and related disciplines in the social sciences and humanities.

For details: www.kpsa.or.kr/congress2009/



Spanish Political Science Association, 9th Conference
Malaga, September 23 to 25, 2009

Rethinking Democracy: Inclusion and Diversity

Some 32 workshops will be given, covering the following research fields:

- Political theory
- Political structures and institutions
- Political and social actors
- Political behaviour
- Public management and public administration
- Public policies
- International and area studies

The AECPA Research Awards will be announced at the Association's Annual Meeting, which will be held during the Conference.

For details, go to www.aecpa.es

XXII IPSA World Congress in Madrid, July 2012

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain will chair the 22nd IPSA World Congress in Madrid in July 2012. As host of the World Congress, the Spanish Political Science Association intends to mark the 200th anniversary of the first Spanish liberal democratic constitution (Cadiz, 1812).

The local organizing committee is already working to make the 2012 Congress a success and to ensure that it appeals to our community worldwide.

The Ukrainian Political Science Association

In 2009, the Ukrainian Political Science Association will print the following books:

1. *The Mechanism of Political Decisions in Ukraine*
2. *Theories of Coalition Governments and Ukrainian Practices*
3. *The Political Encyclopedia*
4. *The Political Class in Post-Communist Countries*
5. *Specifics of Electoral Fields in Ukraine*
6. *Politic Modernization in Post-Soviet Asia*
7. *Factors of Partnership Possibilities and External Strategies in Ukraine*
8. *The development of Ukraine from Leonid Kravchuk to Viktor Ushchenko*

9. *Alternatives of 1917 and Ukraine*
10. *Ukrainian Issues During World War I*
11. *Information Interactions in Political Power Fields in the Big City*

Conferences:

1. Political Class in the Post-Communist Area (May 2009)
2. The Political System of Modern Ukraine: Tendencies and Reforms (December 2009)
3. I. Kuras' readings, titled Political Regionalism in Ukraine (October 2009)
4. The Ukraine and Russia: Specifics of Mutual Perception and Ethical Stereotypes (November 2009)

The German Political Science Association (Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische

Wissenschaft; DVPW) – 24th triennial Congress
Politics and Climate Change: Prospects for Just Solutions



(Politik im Klimawandel. Keine Macht für gerechte Lösungen?) will be held at the Christian-Albrechts-University in Kiel,

Germany, from September 21 to 25, 2009.

Climate change is more than just a meteorological issue in the natural sciences—it also influences, and is influenced by, politics. Economic, environmental and social problems stemming from flood, drought and extreme weather urgently need to be addressed from the perspective of sustainability. The DVPW Congress will provide a discussion platform on climate change as it relates to international policy and politics and to issues of globalization, migration, security and gender. Special emphasis will be placed on climate change issues in domestic affairs and related changes in society, constituencies, political structures, parties and elections.

As well as six panels with renowned specialists, eight DVPW sections and 30 working groups will hold a variety of workshops on climate change perspectives and objectives in their respective fields.

The Congress will be held mainly in German.

Registration deadline: August 21, 2009

Details are available at www.dvpw.de or by email at dvpw@dvpw.de.



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Participation

INQUIRIES

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+ 1 514 848 8717

Retour sur une naissance : 1949 ou l'histoire de l'AFSP au prisme de celle de l'AISP-IPSA



Yves DÉLOYE

Secretary General, AFSP
Secrétaire général de l'AFSP



J eudi 14 juillet 1949, en ce jour de fête nationale, le *Journal Officiel* de la République Française, publie en dernière page une longue série de déclarations officielles de création de nouvelles associations visant pêle-mêle à favoriser la pratique de la « gymnastique », d'améliorer la qualité des produits de « l'industrie du caoutchoutage des tissus pour vêtements », ou encore d'encourager « la musique sacrée française »... Au centre de la 2ème colonne de cet inventaire associatif, les politistes curieux découvriront l'acte de naissance juridique officiel d'une autre association : l'**Association Française de Science Politique** dont le siège social est déjà le 27, rue Saint-Guillaume à Paris (7^e) et dont l'objet déclaré est de « favoriser la recherche et les échanges internationaux dans le domaine de la science politique ».

On appréciera la concision d'un propos qui rend parfaitement compte de l'activité passée comme présente de l'AFSP. Nombre d'observateurs ultérieurs verront à juste titre dans cet acte de naissance juridique le signe d'une mutation importante de la science politique française : celle qui va engager la « deuxième institutionnalisation » de la discipline pour reprendre la formulation de Pierre Favre.

Les traces archivistiques relatives à la création de l'AFSP sont encore largement inédites et malheureusement lacunaires (voir ici le site des Archives virtuelles de l'AFSP : www.archives-afsp.org/). Elles permettent toutefois de reconstituer globa-

lement le contexte de sa naissance et d'évoquer les acteurs alors engagés dans cette institutionnalisation indissociable d'une prétention scientifique : celle de porter un regard neuf et autonome sur le monde social. Notons tout d'abord le fait que cette genèse est étroitement liée aux transformations du paysage institutionnel international des sciences sociales après la Seconde Guerre Mondiale. Convaincue que le savoir scientifique peut contribuer à l'idéal de paix qu'elle entend servir, l'UNESCO, née officiellement le 4 novembre 1946, va très vite encourager la création d'associations disciplinaires internationales. Dans ce cadre, l'organisation internationale inscrit sur son agenda, dès sa deuxième Conférence générale de Mexico (6 novembre-3 décembre 1947), un projet d'enquête internationale sur les « méthodes des sciences politiques ». Le Département des sciences sociales de l'UNESCO se voit alors chargé d'« encourager l'étude des sujets et des problèmes traités par les spécialistes de science politique (...); d'encourager également l'étude des différents points de vue, de la valeur accordée à ces problèmes, des méthodes, des techniques et de la terminologie utilisée ». La mise en œuvre de ce projet se traduira l'année suivante par le lancement d'une ambitieuse enquête internationale visant à faire un premier bilan des études de science politique. Avant même la publication partielle de cette enquête dirigée par William Ebenstein, alors professeur de science politique à l'Université de Princeton en détachement auprès de l'UNESCO, une Conférence est organisée en septembre 1948 à la Maison de l'UNESCO à Paris pour discuter de différents points relatifs à cette vaste enquête qui portera au final sur plus de 80 pays. Cet événement sera le véritable déclencheur direct du projet de création, sous les auspices de l'UNESCO, d'une **Association Internationale de Science Politique** et indirectement de l'AFSP. Et ce notamment parce que la déclaration finale de la Conférence de 1948 décide de convoquer pour l'année suivante une conférence constitutive de l'AISP-IPSA qui doit se tenir à Paris du 12 au 16 septembre 1949. Parmi les membres du Comité restreint préparatoire à cette nou-

velle Conférence internationale, on mentionnera notamment la présence de Raymond Aron qui va très vite se tourner vers la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques (FNSP), née en 1945, pour assurer une présence française forte et durable au sein de la future structure internationale.

Très vite, un « Comité initial » est mis en place par la FNSP pour lancer le projet d'une Association Française de Science Politique « de façon à assurer avec l'autorité nécessaire la représentation de la France au sein de [l'AISP-IPSA] ». À la suite de cette initiative, André Siegfried convoque à la date du jeudi 28 avril 1949 une réunion constitutive de l'AFSP qui se tiendra dans les locaux de la FNSP avec l'ordre du jour suivant : « Adoption des statuts de l'Association ; Désignation du Conseil d'administration ; Fixation d'un programme de travail dans le cadre des indications de ma première lettre [celle du 5 janvier 1949] ».

Le premier Conseil d'administration de l'AFSP est ainsi composé : André Siegfried (Président), Jean-Jacques Chevallier (Vice-Président), Jacques Chapsal (Trésorier), François Goguel (Secrétaire) Raymond Aron, Georges Bourgin (Conservateur honoraire des Archives Nationales, qui remplace Ernest Labrousse prévu dans une première version du document), Maurice Duverger, Lucien Febvre, Henry Puget, et Pierre Renouvin. Le secrétariat administratif de l'association est confié à Jean Meynaud qui cumule cette activité avec celle de Secrétaire général de la FNSP.

À peine constituée, l'AFSP participera à la Conférence constitutive de l'AISP-IPSA des 12-16 septembre 1949. Avec l'Association Américaine de Science Politique (APSA, née en 1903), l'Association Canadienne de Science Politique (née en 1913 sur une base interdisciplinaire) et l'Association Indienne de Science Politique (née en 1938), elle devient dès ce moment l'un des premiers membres collectifs de l'AISP-IPSA dont le siège social est alors fixé à Paris avant de l'être à Bruxelles en 1967, puis plus tard à Montréal.

Association Française de Science Politique

10^{ème} Congrès

du 7 au 9 septembre 2009
à l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques
de Grenoble



Le grand rendez-vous de la science politique française c'est

- ▶ plus de 1000 chercheurs et enseignants internationaux réunis autour des questions politiques les plus pointues pour présenter leurs travaux, engager les débats de demain, approfondir les échanges entre le monde de la recherche et les décideurs politiques
- ▶ près de 150 sessions de travail sur 3 jours sur le campus universitaire de Grenoble
- ▶ des délégations d'associations partenaires (Québec, Suisse, Belgique, Etats-Unis et continent africain)

Participer au congrès 2009, c'est contribuer à l'élaboration collective d'un état de la science politique francophone.



3^{ème} C4P

Le congrès accueillera aussi la 3^{ème} édition du Congrès international des associations francophones de la discipline (C4P). La fusion de ces deux manifestations en une rencontre unique ouverte aux membres des 4 associations partenaires de ce réseau né à Lausanne en novembre 2005 rassemblera plus de 1000 politistes.

6 Conférences plénières

- ▶ Unité et diversité de la science politique francophone
- ▶ Fronts et frontières disciplinaires
- ▶ L'utilité sociale de la science politique et l'engagement politique de ses praticiens
- ▶ L'exportation de la science politique francophone : des obstacles techniques à des défis profonds
- ▶ La cumulativité des savoirs en science politique
- ▶ Science politique et éthique professionnelle

52 Sections thématiques

dans tous les domaines

- ▶ Etudes de genre
- ▶ Etudes européennes
- ▶ Politiques publiques
- ▶ Relations internationales
- ▶ Sociologie politique
- ▶ Sociologie historique du politique
- ▶ Histoire de la science politique
- ▶ Politique comparée
- ▶ Théorie politique

Inscriptions
& Renseignements

www.congresafsp2009.fr

Forging a Discipline in Chile

Beatriz HERNÁNDEZ

ACCP Executive Secretary

Miguel ORTIZ

ACCP Treasurer



The Chilean Political Science Association (ACCP) was founded in 1982, during the transition period from dictatorship to democracy. Earlier that same year, renowned Chilean political scientists, many of them in exile, were reunited at the IPSA Congress in Rio de Janeiro, where they laid the groundwork for the creation of the ACCP. The Association has since been a focal point for political scientists and students alike in that country.

Political science first emerged as a discipline in Chile in the late 1950s, when a major reform of the national education system led to a decentralization of the two main universities into schools, departments and centres, with the objective of bringing higher education and faculty closer to students. While new political science schools were created at the University of Chile, The Catholic University of Chile (PUC) and FLACSO in the 1960s, this trend came to an abrupt end when many among the new generation of social scientists fled the country in the weeks and months after the 1973 military coup.

Most social science programs were shut down, and the schools that stayed open were relegated to mere “research centre” status, under the close supervision of military inspectors. “Forbidden politics” became an attractive area for political scientists secretly working to reorganize political parties and promote the return to democracy.

There were two formative areas of research in Chilean political science at the time: international relations and political institutions. The inauguration of the first master’s program in political science at the PUC was an especially important development, one that coincided with the creation of the ACCP. The ACCP executive had close ties with the two main universities (the University of Chile and PUC), to which many political scientists quietly returned from exile.

During the 1980s, the discipline emphasized international relations with the creation of RIAL and its regionalist ideas – clearly influenced by graduates of European universities – and, conversely, comparative analysis of institutions and political processes. Most ACCP members were academics organized into separate study groups within the Association, though there was no discussion of the discipline per se. The ACCP was a small community of no more than 40 academics and a few professionals from the diplomatic corps.

With the consolidation of democracy, academics returned from exile to join Chilean faculties, as did young political scientists. In the mid-1980s, political theory re-emerged as an important area of research, and by the end of the decade behavioural studies and quantitative methods for surveys and polls gained greater recognition across the discipline.

The ACCP was still a small community (about 80 members), but it was active in promoting forums and organizing a biannual congress (a total of seven have been held thus far). Nevertheless, the size of the ACCP does not adequately reflect the growing interest in the discipline.

With the modernization and privatization processes of the 1980s, many private universities were founded in the country, and several now offer political science programs.

The new century ushered in new developments in Chilean political science, evidenced in the increased number of universities offering undergraduate programs in political science. Until the end of the 1990s only four universities offered such degrees; by 2004, that number had increased to 11. Most of these programs were offered by private universities, with an average of about 50 students per program.

The quality of political science journals and academic publications has also improved considerably, though the number of journals has not kept pace with the exponential growth in undergraduate and graduate programs in political science.

In more recent years, the academic debate has centred primarily on issues of international relations, political theory and political institutions and processes, as well as public policy. The ACCP, in conjunction with the academic institutions offering degrees in political science, has made great efforts to take ownership of these debates and thus enhance the discipline’s public profile. These efforts are reflected in numerous activities and events, including the biannual congress, and in the valuable contributions of academics and students from all over the world.

While the ACCP is still a relatively small community of just over 100 members, the recent spike in enrolment bodes well for the future. As these students graduate and become colleagues, it is hoped that they will assume their places in the national community and add to the debates which, for the past 25 years, have been central to ACCP activities, and which have contributed so much to the political and academic development of Chile.

21st World Congress of Political Science
Hosted by the Chilean Political Science Association
July 12-16 2009, Santiago, Chile

21^e congrès mondial de science politique
12 au 16 juillet 2009, Santiago, Chili
Organisé par l'Association chilienne de science politique

Global Discontent?

Dilemmas of Change

Mécontentement mondial ?

Les dilemmes du changement



¿Malestar global?
Dilemas de cambio

Mal-estar global?
Dilemas da mudança

Santiago 2009
www.santiago2009.org

Research Committee News

Nouvelles des réseaux de chercheurs

RC2 – Political Elites

The following four panels, involving a total of 20 paper presentations, have been organized for the Santiago Congress: Advances in the Theory of Elites and Politics; The Comparative Study of Elite Structure and Action; Elite Recruitment and Circulation; and Political Trust among Elites and Non-Elites.

RC 2 is in the final stage of a two-year project aimed at assessing Schumpeter's competitive theory of democracy, often labelled Democratic Elitism, and its relevance to and usefulness for today's democracies. Led by Heinrich Best (Univ. of Jena in Germany) and John Higley (Univ. of Texas in the U.S.), the project draws on contributions by a dozen Committee members. Some of these contributions will be featured in a special issue of *Comparative Sociology* later in 2009, and the entire project will appear in book form at about the same time, from Brill Publishers.

RC 2 continues to help coordinate conferences, workshops and research projects on political elites. One such workshop, on "Social Elites and Distinction," takes place at Oxford University on May 20, 2009. It will be given by Jean-Pascal Daloz, the Executive Secretary of RC 2. The Committee is also maintaining ties with the INTUNE project, sponsored by the EU and spearheaded by Committee member Maurizio Cotta (Univ. of Siena in Italy). As part of this massive project, a second wave of interviews with elites in EU member states was recently completed. It concerned the issue of identity in Europe.

RC18 – Asian and Pacific Studies



Dr. Teh-Kuang Chang, Chairman

The following are highlights in the development of RC18 IPSA Research Committee on Asian and Pacific Studies in the past 33 years:

1976: The Edinburgh World Congress of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) accepts the proposal submitted by Teh-Kuang Chang and 23 other participants, notably to establish the Asian Study Group for purposes of promoting Asian studies within IPSA and encouraging political scientists in Asian and Pacific countries to join this worldwide forum of political scientists.

1978: The First International IPSA Roundtable Conference on Asian Studies is held in Chicago. The 1979 IPSA World Congress in Moscow recognizes the Committee on Asian Studies, which presented a panel on Asian Studies.

1991: The IPSA World Congress in Buenos Aires agrees to expand the Research Committee on Asian and Pacific Studies as RC18.

RC18 has since organized panels for every World Congress as well as held international roundtable conferences.

2005: RC18 holds an international roundtable conference in Chicago aimed at adopting a resolution to create the International Tuva Studies Association. Teh-Kuang Chang is elected President of the Association. Board members include scholars from the U.S., Russia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Korea and Bangladesh.

2006: RC18 organizes four panels for the Fukuoka World Congress and holds the First International Roundtable Conference on Tuva Studies in cooperation with IPSA.

RC18 marks the 30th anniversary of the Research Committee on Asian and Pacific Studies with a reception open to all participants at the World Congress, and a piano concert given by Dr. Angelin Chang at the Sun Palace in Fukuoka.

As part of the 21st IPSA World Congress, RC18 is organizing four panels and will mark the 33rd anniversary of the Research Committee on Asian and Pacific Studies by inviting Dr. Angelin Chang, Winner of a Grammy Award for Best Instrumental Soloist Performance with Orchestra, to perform a piano concert during the World Congress in Santiago, Chile.

RC18 welcomes proposals for future international roundtable conferences. Persons interested in becoming members and giving presentations may apply to the following address:

Teh-Kuang Chang
Department of Political Science
Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306
USA
Telephone and Fax: 765-289-5628
Email: tchang@bsu.edu

RC19 - 30th Anniversary

On July 11, 2009, Research Committee 19 (Gender, Policy and Politics) will celebrate its 30th anniversary in Santiago, at the close of the Pre-Conference Workshop. RC19 was the first IPSA research committee to focus on issues of gender, feminist research and the representation of women in politics. The Pre-Conference Workshop is jointly organized by the three research committees now working on gender issues.

RC07 - Women, Politics and Developing Nations
RC19 - Gender, Politics and Policy
RC52 - Gender, Globalization and Democracy

Also involved are the International Social Science Council's Scientific Research Committee on Gender, Globalization and Democratization (ISSC-GGD), and the Fundacion Instituto de la Mujer. The Pre-Conference Workshop appears as panels 666 and 667 in the IPSA Congress program.

Our celebration is open to all and will focus on the growing importance, within IPSA, of issues related to gender, feminist theory, feminist politics and the representation of women in politics. For details, please contact Caroline Andrew, Chair of RC19, at carol.drew@uottawa.ca. See you at RC19's anniversary on July 11 in Santiago.

RC21 – 25th Congress

We would like to draw attention to our four panels at the 2009 Santiago Congress. Cited below is the title of one of our panels as well as the titles of papers:

303. Education for Democratic Citizenship: Exploring Issues in Political Socialization Currently Faced by Democracies as They Educate Their Young

Civic Education and Youth Turnout: A Natural Experiment

* Milner, Henry - Université de Montréal, Canada,
henry.milner@umontreal.ca

Equality in Higher Education: An Analysis of Reservation Policy for Other Backward Classes (OBCs)

* Sharma, Op - University of Delhi, India,
opsharma50@gmail.com

Socialization Influences on Value Orientations Among Young Children

*Abendschön, Simone - Goethe-University of Frankfurt, Germany,
abendschoen@soz.uni-frankfurt.de

Eternal visitors: Forms of Political Alienation Among Migrant Youth in Norway.

* Solhaug, Trond - Norwegian University of Science & Technology, Norway, trond.solhaug@plu.ntnu.no

Book release.

We would like to draw attention to our latest book, released in 2008.

Editors: Farnen, R., German, D., Dekker, H., Christ'l, D. L. & Suenker, H. (2008)

Title: *Political Culture, Socialization, Democracy and Education*, (Frankfort am Main, Peter Lang).

The book features four thematic sections:

- Political culture and socialization (six articles)
- Education and Learning (four articles)
- Communications media and politics (three articles)

Denmark 2010

RC21 plans to meet for their yearly roundtable conference, hopefully at the University of Aalborg Denmark in September.

2011 Open invitation

As a global phenomenon, political socialization is evident in the panels for our upcoming conference in Santiago. However, our most recent meetings have been (and are planned) in North Western Europe (Belgium, Antwerp in 2007; Norway, Oslo in 2008; another meeting is scheduled in Aalborg, Denmark in 2010).

Old or new members from elsewhere in the world are thus invited to host our meeting in 2011. Please write to Trond.Solhaug at trond.solhaug@plu.ntnu.no, or Christ'l DeLantsheer at

christl.delantsheer@ua.ac.be. We will be attending the Santiago conference.

RC28 – Comparative Federalism and Federation

Our Research Committee has been extremely active in the past year in various areas.

First, we held our annual conference in October 2008. We also organized and convened an extremely well attended and intellectually exciting workshop in Berlin under the able direction of our conference chair, Sonja Walti. The conference included presentations and discussions on “Balancing Federal Systems: Implications for Politics and Policy,” as well as a business meeting, held in the attractive new quarters of the Hertie School on October 3 and 4, 2008. Some 29 participants presented papers, and other participants were from a dozen or so countries on at least five continents. Steps have since been taken to publish conference papers under the editorship of Professor Walti.

Second, we have organized five Research Committee panels for the triennial IPSA Congress in Santiago, Chile in July 2009. Four of these were convened by our RC conference chair, Sonja Walti, and the fifth was jointly organized by Sonja Walti and Andre Lecours of RC14 on Politics and Ethnicity. The four RC28 panels will cover the following themes: 1) the contribution of the concept of multi-level governance to studies of federalism and intergovernmental relations; 2) the territorial structures of federations and changes within them; 3) public policy innovation at the national and sub-national levels; and 4) federalism and subnational politics in Latin America. The joint RC14 and RC28 panel will discuss nationalism and federal accommodation.

Third, in April 2008, Sebastian Baglioni, the assistant to the chair, and Curtis Debi, the RC28 Webmaster, jointly redesigned and modernized the RC28 Web site. It now contains nine sections providing varied information on RC28 activities in comparative federalism and federation research. We are currently adapting our Web site to the IPSA RC template developed by the IPSA Secretariat.

Fourth, our biannual RC28 newsletters covering the 2008 spring and fall issues were made available on the Web site. These issues provided detailed information on content and presentations at past and future conferences, prominent recent publications on federalism by our own RC members and other authors, and complete versions of the new RC bylaws proposed for the conduct of electronic elections.

Fifth, we are in the process of establishing a new Recruitment Committee charged with expanding our membership, particularly among younger specialists in comparative federalism and federations. It will be chaired by Rekha Saxena of Handard University, New Delhi (India) and will include academics and public officials who specialize in federalism and are willing to represent their respective countries as part of this recruitment initiative.

Finally, we are attempting to broaden our contacts and joint activities with other organizations concerned with different aspects of federalism. For example, we invited the ECPR Standing Committee on Federalism and Regionalism to co-sponsor and participate in the Berlin Conference in October, 2008. We also hope to assist the APSA Section on Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations in their promotion of a pre-APSA Workshop on



Trond Solhaug

Canadian-American Intergovernmental Relations, scheduled to take place in Toronto in September, 2009.

RC48 – Administrative Culture

In Fukuoka, Japan, Prof. R.D. Sharma was elected chairman of IRC48. Prof. Ishitiaq Jamil (Norway) was elected General Secretary.

Research Committee 48 organized a regional conference in October 2008 at the Indian Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi. Some 15 research papers were presented. Prof. R.D. Sharma, Prof. R.N Thakur – Prof. of Sociology I.I.P.A. (Rtd), and Prof. A.P. Barnawas, Prof. of Sociology (Rtd) at the Indian Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi presided over three technical sessions.

Research Committee 48 on Administrative Culture has prepared a model questionnaire to study the administrative culture of a department, state or country. Interested scholars may obtain the questionnaire from Prof. R.D. Sharma.

RC48 has offered to organize three sessions at the Santiago Congress. Scholars are invited to forward their papers on the administration and culture of their country to Chairman Prof. R.D. Sharma (rd_sharma_in@yahoo.com) Tel.: 091-177-2841245 or 09418043343.

RC50 – Santiago 2009

RC 50 (Language and Politics) is organizing two panels for the R21st World Congress of Political Science in Santiago in July 2009. Presenters include:

Mohamed Othman Benjelloun, Mohammed V University, Morocco: *Crispations identitaires et insécurité linguistique au Maroc*

Mohamed Benrabah, Grenoble3, France: *Becoming a World Language: Obstacles to the Arabic Language*

Linda Cardinal, University of Ottawa, Canada: *Quelques considérations théoriques pour l'étude des rapports entre langue et politique*

François Grin, Université de Genève, Switzerland: *Managing Ethnic, Linguistic and Cultural Diversity Through Public Policies: The Role of "Tolerability"*

Hervé Guillourel, Université de Paris X Nanterre et ENS, Cachan: *Onomastique, marqueurs identitaires et plurilinguisme: les enjeux politiques de la toponymie et de l'anthroponymie*

William Safran, University of Colorado, U.S.: *Language and Politics in Israel: Community, Ethnicity, and Territoriality*

Selma K., Sonntag, Humboldt State University, U.S.: *Language Politics in Karnataka*

RC50 has been co-chaired by Linda Cardinal and William Safran since 2007, with Jean Laponce acting as Secretary. For details on the committee, please go to

<http://faculty.arts.ubc.ca/laponce/language/>.

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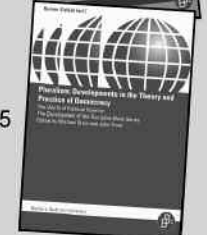
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GLOBAL SOUTH SOLIDARITY FUND

IPSA Global South Solidarity Fund

One of the key missions of the International Political Science Association is to assist the development of the study of politics in the Global South (the less developed nations of the southern hemisphere). Our association works hard to achieve this goal. We held our Congress in 2003 in South Africa and in 2009 we will meet in Chile. The 2008 meeting in Montréal showed once again how well IPSA works as a facilitator for contacts between political scientists that lead to research projects. Free copies of the International Political Science Review are offered to all political science departments in the poorest nations, and low cost copies are offered to those in other less developed nations; reviewers and submissions are actively sought from all over the world. IPSA offers advantageous terms for membership to national associations in poorer nations. Our Research Committees enable colleagues from such nations to participate in the global political science community and to network with others sharing their interests. Our rules ensure geographical diversity in the composition of the RC's as well as in the organization of sessions at each meeting.

But we are well aware that this is not enough. **The least developed nations in the Global South find it extremely difficult to find the resources for providing higher education.** It is hard enough to find sufficient resources to sustain a proper system of higher education for their students. Enabling their teachers to attend international conferences like IPSA is often simply impossible. As a consequence, they are seriously under represented at IPSA congresses, especially those far from home. IPSA does not have enough funds of its own to give such

scholars sufficient funds for attending its Congresses. Air travel and even budget accommodation costs a lot of money, usually much more than the maximum IPSA travel grant. **Time and again, serious scholars are accepted to take part in important sessions** of a forthcoming congress, offered an IPSA grant, **and nevertheless forced to send their regrets for lack of sufficient funding.** The problem is severe.

This is why IPSA is appealing to national political science associations and their members to donate to a specific fund, IPSA Global South Solidarity Fund, to help political scientists from developing countries. Please give as much as you possibly can: think of a figure you can afford and then double it. Our goal is to be able to help as many developing world scholars as possible to come to Chile in July of 2009. We are asking for your contribution to reach us by September 1, 2008 if possible and at latest by January 10, 2009. Sooner is better, but payment in two instalments is acceptable. A facility is available to pay online on the IPSA website (ipsa.org).

You can make a real difference for political scientists in the Global South. Please help them meet and interact with the international political science community.

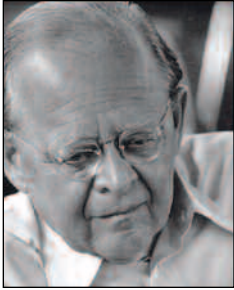
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IPSA President

Wyn Grant
Chair of IPSA Global South
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IPSA Awards

IPSA has created a number of awards with a view to enhancing the quality and diversity of participation in its world congresses. To encourage more women, graduate students, young scholars and scholars from emerging economies to take part.

For details on application procedures and criteria for the awards, please visit www.ipsa.org



Karl Deutsch Award

The purpose of the Karl Deutsch Award is to honour a prominent scholar engaged in the cross-disciplinary research of which Karl Deutsch was a master. The recipient presents the Karl Deutsch lecture or leads a special session at the world congress. The award is made on the recommendation

of the committee on awards. It is supported by the Karl Deutsch fund.

Karl Wolfgang Deutsch (1912-1992)

Born in Prague, Karl Deutsch immigrated to the US in the late '30s. He taught at the MIT, Yale, and Harvard. He assumed the role of President of IPSA from 1976-79. He was also President of the American Political Science Association and director of the International Institute of Comparative Social Research at the Science Center in Berlin. He died in November 1992.

2009 Recipient



Giovanni Sartori, Columbia University

Giovanni Sartori is Emeritus Professor of Political Science at Columbia University, New York. Professor Sartori has made lasting contributions to the fields of democratic theory, party systems, and constitutional engineering. A member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he has been awarded of several prizes, including the Outstanding Book Award of the American Political Science Association. His most recent publications include *La democrazia in trenta lezioni*, edited by Lorenza Foschini (Mondadori 2008), *Mala costituzione e altri malanni* (Laterza 2006), *Semantics, Concepts and Comparative Method* edited by S. Sepheriades, (Papazisis, Greek edition 2005) and *Mala tempora* (Laterza, fifth reprint 2004). He served as Dean of the Department of Political Science of the University of Florence from 1969 to 1972, then as Albert Schweitzer Professor in the Humanities at Columbia University from 1979 to 1994, and was later appointed Professor Emeritus. He also has taught at Stanford, Yale, and Harvard University.



IPSA Prize for Lifetime Achievement in Political Science Awarded by the Foundation Mattei Dogan



The prize is offered to a scholar of high international reputation in recognition of his/her contribution to the advancement of political science. The prize is awarded exclusively based on scientific and academic criteria at the exclusion of any ascriptive characteristics (religion, ethnicity, nationality, gender, shade of skin, or geographical origin).

Mattei Dogan

After his studies at the University of Paris and La Sorbonne, Mattei Dogan distinguished himself inside IPSA by founding and chairing the Research Committee on Political Elites (RC-02) from 1971-2002 and by being Vice-chairman of the Research Committee on Political Sociology (RC-06) from 1970-75. He has also been a main actor in almost all of the World Congresses of Political Science and of Sociology for the past 50 years.

2009 Recipient

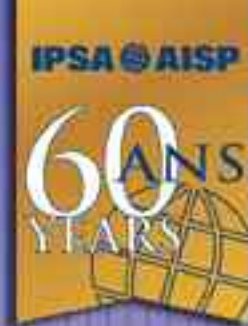


Philippe Schmitter, European University Institute

Philippe Schmitter is Professorial Fellow of Political Science at the European University Institute in Florence. He has extensively studied the political characteristics of the emerging Euro-polity, the consolidation of democracy in Southern and Eastern countries, and the possibility of post-liberal democracy in Western Europe and North America. His most recent publications include *E Ardhmja E Demokracise Ne Europe: Tende Analiza Dhe Reforma Politike with Alexander H. Treschel* (Globic Press 2006), *How to Democratize the European Union ... And Why Bother?* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers 2000). He is co-editor, with Guillermo O'Donnell and Laurence Whitehead, of the four-volume work *Transitions from Authoritarian Rule* (Johns Hopkins University Press 1986). He has taught at the University of Chicago, at the European University Institute (1982-86) and at Stanford (1986-96). He has been visiting professor at the Universities of Paris 1, Geneva, Mannheim, and Zürich, and a Fellow of the Humboldt Foundation, the Guggenheim Foundation, and the Palo Alto Centre for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences.

IPSA Congresses from the beginning

Les congrès de l'AISP depuis ses débuts



I – 1950
Zurich
(Switzerland | Suisse)



II – 1952
The Hague | La Haye
(Netherlands | Pays-Bas)



III – 1955
Stockholm
(Sweden | Suède)



IV – 1958
Rome (Italy | Italie)



V – 1961
Paris (France)



VI – 1964
Geneva | Genève
(Switzerland | Suisse)



VII – 1967
Brussels | Bruxelles
(Belgium | Belgique)



VIII – 1970
Munich
(Germany | Allemagne)



IX – 1973
Montréal
(Canada)



X – 1976
Edinburgh | Édimbourg
(United Kingdom | Royaume-Uni)



XI – 1979
Moscow | Moscou
(U.S.S.R. | U.R.S.S.)



XII – 1982
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil | Brésil)



XIII – 1985
Paris (France)



XIV – 1988
Washington DC
(USA | États-Unis)



XV – 1991
Buenos Aires
(Argentina | Argentine)



XVI – 1994
Berlin (Germany | Allemagne)



XVII – 1997
Seoul (South Korea | Corée du Sud)



XVIII – 2000
Québec City | Ville de Québec
(Canada)



IXX – 2003
Durbin
(South Africa | Afrique du Sud)



XX – 2006
Fukuoka (Japan | Japon)



XXI – 2009
Santiago (Chile | Chili)

IPSA Presidents from the beginning

Les présidentes et présidents de l'AISP depuis sa fondation



1949-1952
Quincy Wright
University of Chicago



1952-1955
William A Robson
London School of Economics



1955-1958
James K Pollock
University of Michigan



1958-1961
Jacques Chapsal
FNSP, Paris



1961-1964
D N Chester
Nuffield College, Oxford



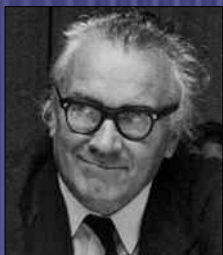
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1964-1967
Jacques Freymond
IUHEI, Geneva

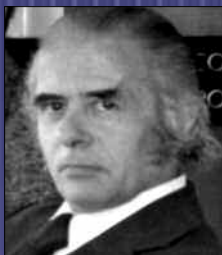


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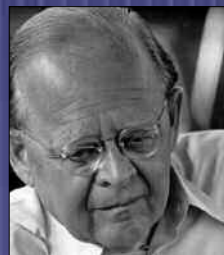
1967-1970
Carl Friedrich
Harvard University



1970-1973
Stein Rokkan
University of Bergen



1973-1976
Jean Laponce
University of British Columbia



1976-1979
Karl Deutsch
Harvard University



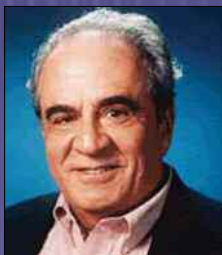
1979-1982
Candido Mendes
Universidade Candido Mendes, Rio de Janeiro



1982-1985
Klaus von Beyme
University of Heidelberg



1985-1988
Kinhide Mushakoji
UN University, Tokyo



1988-1991
Guillermo O'Donnell
CEBRAP, São Paulo/Notre-Dame



1991-1994
Carole Pateman
UCLA, Los Angeles



1994-1997
Jean Leca
FNSP, Paris



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1997-2000
Theodore J Lowi
Cornell University

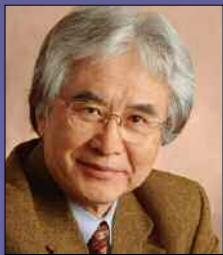


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2000-2003
Dalchoong Kim
Yonsei University



Photo: Paul Labelle

2003-2006
Max Kaase
International University of Bremen



Photo: Paul Labelle

2006-2009
Lourdes Sola
University of São Paulo

