

Participation

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IPSA  AISP

21° Congreso Mundial
de Ciencia Política



SANTIAGO 2009
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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 3,600 individual members, 90 associate members and 51 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 3 600 membres individuels, 90 membres associés et 51 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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Guy LACHAPELLE
Secretary General, IPSA
Secrétaire général, AISP



PHOTO: PAUL LABELLE

New IPSA Web Tools

This issue of *Participation* looks back at the hugely successful 21st IPSA World Congress held last July in Santiago, Chile. Many of the papers presented are now available through IPSA's permanent Online Paper Room. The Secretariat is now working on transferring papers from previous events such as the Montreal 2008 conference and the world congresses of Fukuoka 2006, Durban 2003 and Québec City 2000. The Online Paper Room is easy to use and represents the type of service we want to offer our members.

We are also in the process of redesigning the format of *Participation*, the IPSA bulletin published since January 1977. Over the years, *Participation's* mandate has been to inform IPSA members about the activities of IPSA research committees and affiliated national political science associations, and to report on IPSA congresses and conferences. IPSA membership has grown rapidly in the past ten years, and *Participation* now enjoys a worldwide circulation of 3,600.

IPSA is moving toward producing an online version of *Participation*. Before we do, however, we'd very much like to solicit your impressions and comments on *Participation* and on the kinds of services you'd like us to offer. The IPSA Secretariat already offers research committees a free and user-friendly website platform, and it hopes to offer similar services to collective and institutional members, plus an online membership directory. With these new tools, we intend to better serve our members, but to do just that, we also need your input and comments. Please tell us

what type of web tools you'd like to see us offer. We very much want to foster a dialogue with you about the ongoing development of IPSA publications.

Please forward your comments to Marian Sawyer, IPSA Vice-President and Chair of the Committee on Publications.
Email: marian.sawer@anu.edu.au



The Quality of Democracy: An Agenda for Future Research?

Leonardo MORLINO
IPSA President
Professor of Political Science
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(Florence)



PHOTO: PAUL LABELLE

The question "What is the best form of government?" has occupied the minds of political philosophers from the time of Plato and Aristotle. In contemporary political science, the question has been recast: "What is good governance?" political scientists now ask, or better yet, "What is a quality democracy?" At the 2006 IPSA World Congress in Fukuoka, Japan, only few panels addressed the issue. At the 2009 Congress in Santiago, Chile, however, there were several panels on the subject, and all were well attended. Why this renewed interest in the subject? What are the consequences for research?

The answer, if we look at the last four decades, may lie in a fairly obvious set of circumstances: a. growing public discontent, dissatisfaction and disengagement in older established democracies, possibly reflecting an erosion in the quality of democracy. b. at a time when more and more countries are democratic, at least in name, identifying the salient characteristics of these fledgling democracies is all the more relevant; c. growing uncertainty regarding these emerging regimes – particularly so-called "hybrid" regimes – underscores the importance of looking behind the façade, so to speak.

In the existing literature, the intellectual and internal origins of the subject can easily be traced to three main groups: a. scholars studying the phenomenon of democratization, including democratic consolidation and crisis, have tried to look more closely at established institutions in a bid to identify their content and inner workings; b. scholars from established democracies, particularly those in the Anglo-Saxon tradition (i.e. the UK, Canada and Australia) have used this process of democratic "auditing" to study the question in detail; d. behind databanks kept by the likes of Freedom House, the World Bank, Polity IV and the Bertelsmann Index, the problem, again, lies in measuring aspects of democratic performance and, more generally, the quality of democracy.

Quality or Qualities?

In approaching this issue as a normative topic, the greatest challenge, as always, is to identify the correct methodology for purposes of empirical analysis. Dating back to Weber, the approach, in the mainstream, has been to consistently spell out key concepts and hypotheses; to apply the empirical method in a transparent and replicable manner; to gather data in accordance with clear, well defined rules and ensure that it is done scrupulously and as systematically as possible or with the correct sampling; and to make sure that conclusions are supported by empirical evidence. Most of the literature has adopted a similar approach. Alternatively, we can accept that a pluralism of views is common to every normative issue, just as we can clarify the meaning and dimensions of quality as well as single out the *qualities* of democracy. Again, in short, quality can be defined in terms of procedure, content and result. With regard to *procedure*, a "quality" product is the result of an exacting, controlled process carried out according to precise, recurring methods and timing; if the focus is on *content*, quality consists of the structural characteristics of a product, be it its design, materials, proper function, or other details specific to it; the quality of a product or service is indirectly reflected

in customer satisfaction, and this notion of quality is based on the *result*. With regard to democracy, the procedural qualities are fivefold: *rule of law*, *electoral accountability*, *inter-institutional accountability*, *participation*, and *competition*. Content-related qualities are the two most important democratic values, and they include *freedom and equality/solidarity*. The quality of *responsiveness* relates to a result, for example democracy's capacity to give citizens an adequate answer by implementing public policies that correspond to their needs.

A Tool for New Empirical Analyses

Scholars of all persuasions – even radical-ly interpretivist scholars – with different methods or techniques can make reference to these qualities to develop an analytical tool for assessing the key characteristics of a democracy. Not only does this seem to be the most correct way to overcome the problem of contested concepts so endemic to political science, but within this pluralistic perspective old research questions can be reformulated and new empirical analyses can be developed with strong explanatory purposes. First, the empirical connections among the eight qualities, once explored, can give rise to a number of new research questions. The following hypotheses may serve as examples: If the rule of law is weak, we can also expect less inter-institutional and electoral accountability; if political participation is low, the onus will be on fostering greater political competition to achieve better overall democratic quality; as well, how, we might ask, are these qualities affected by a supranational level of governance such as the European Union? As an added consequence, such analyses may have policy implications relevant for politicians and citizens. Above all, though, we can develop a broad agenda for future research, one that takes into account political science research in decades past.

La qualité de la démocratie : enjeu prioritaire des recherches à venir ?

Leonardo MORLINO

Président de l'AISP
Professeur de science politique
Istituto Italiano di Scienze Umane
(Florence)

Depuis l'époque de Platon et d'Aristote, les philosophes politiques ont toujours alimenté des réflexions relativement à la question suivante : «Quelle est la meilleure forme de gouvernement?». En sciences politiques contemporaines, la question a été remodelée. Les spécialistes politiques s'interrogent maintenant sur ce qu'on entend par une bonne gouvernance ou, encore mieux, sur ce qu'est une démocratie de qualité. Au congrès international de l'Association internationale de science politique tenu à Fukuoka, au Japon, en 2006, peu de tables rondes ont abordé le sujet. Toutefois, au congrès de 2009, tenu à Santiago, au Chili, plusieurs tables rondes, d'ailleurs suivies avec intérêt, ont porté sur la question. Pourquoi s'intéresse-t-on davantage à ce sujet? Quelles en seront les retombées pour la recherche?

Si l'on fait une rétrospective des quatre dernières décennies, la situation s'explique par un ensemble assez évident de circonstances: a. le mécontentement de plus en plus grand du public, l'insatisfaction et le désengagement par rapport aux démocraties établies depuis de longues années, d'où une érosion possible de la qualité de la démocratie; b. à un moment où de plus en plus de pays sont démocratiques, du moins de nom, il est d'autant plus pertinent d'établir les caractéristiques fondamentales des démocraties naissantes; c. l'incertitude croissante qui règne autour des régimes émergents – surtout sur ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler les régimes «hybrides» – met en évidence, pour ainsi dire, l'importance d'analyser davantage la question.

Dans la documentation actuelle, on peut facilement attribuer les origines intellectuelles et inhérentes au sujet, à trois principaux groupes: a. les universitaires qui étudient le phénomène de la démocratisation, y compris la consolidation démocratique et la crise, ont tenté d'approfondir davantage les institutions établies en vue

d'en déterminer le contenu et les rouages internes; b. les universitaires issus de démocraties établies, surtout celles de tradition anglo-saxonne (c.-à-d. le R.-U. le Canada et l'Australie) ont utilisé le processus de «vérification» démocratique pour étudier la question à fond; c. sous-jacent aux bases de données alimentées par des entités comme Freedom House, la Banque mondiale, Polity IV et Bertelsmann Index, le problème, encore une fois, découle d'éléments de mesure de la performance démocratique et de façon plus générale, de la qualité de la démocratie.

Qualité ou attributs qualitatifs ?

En faisant de cette question un sujet normatif, le plus grand défi, comme toujours, consiste à déterminer la méthodologie appropriée aux besoins d'une analyse empirique. Si l'on remonte à Weber, la méthode la plus utilisée consistait à expliquer en détail et de façon constante les concepts clés et les hypothèses; à appliquer la méthode empirique de manière transparente et continue; à rassembler les données conformément à des règles claires et bien définies et à s'assurer que cette cueillette est faite scrupuleusement et de façon aussi systématique que possible, avec un bon échantillonnage; à faire en sorte que les conclusions soient appuyées à la lumière d'une preuve empirique. On a recours à une approche semblable dans la majorité des documents. D'un autre côté, nous pouvons accepter qu'un pluralisme de points de vue soit commun à chaque question normative, tout comme nous pouvons clarifier la signification et les dimensions de la qualité ainsi que mettre en évidence les attributs qualitatifs de la démocratie. En résumé, la qualité peut être définie sur le plan de la procédure, du contenu et du résultat. En ce qui concerne la *procédure*, un produit de «qualité» résulte d'un processus astreignant et contrôlé, effectué conformément à des méthodes précises, récurrentes, au moment choisi; si le pôle de convergence est le *contenu*, la qualité comprend les caractéristiques structurelles d'un produit, qu'elles soient le design, les matériaux, le fonctionnement adéquat ou d'autres modalités particulières; la qualité d'un produit ou d'un service se retrouve indirectement dans la satisfaction de la clientèle. Cette notion de la qualité repose sur le *résultat*. En ce qui concerne la démocratie, la procédure qualitative com-

porte cinq volets: la *règle de droit*, la *responsabilisation électorale*, la *responsabilisation interinstitutionnelle*, la *participation* et la *concurrence*. Les attributs qualitatifs inhérents au contenu sont les deux valeurs démocratiques les plus importantes, soit la *liberté et l'égalité* ou la *solidarité*. La qualité de la *capacité de réaction* porte sur le résultat, par exemple, la capacité de la démocratie de donner aux citoyens une réponse adéquate en mettant en œuvre des politiques publiques correspondant à leurs besoins.

Outil pour de nouvelles analyses empiriques

Les spécialistes de toutes tendances – même les universitaires radicalement interprétivistes – utilisant différentes méthodes ou techniques peuvent se reporter à ces attributs qualitatifs afin de concevoir un outil analytique destiné à évaluer les principales caractéristiques de la démocratie. Non seulement cette façon de faire semble-t-elle la plus adéquate pour surmonter le problème de la contestation des concepts, si endémique en science politique, mais dans cette perspective pluraliste, les questions que l'on se posait auparavant en matière de recherche peuvent être reformulées et de nouvelles analyses empiriques sont possibles à condition de fournir de solides explications. Tout d'abord, les liens empiriques établis entre les huit attributs qualitatifs, une fois explorés, peuvent faire surgir de nouvelles questions en matière de recherche. Les hypothèses suivantes peuvent servir d'exemples : si la règle de droit est affaiblie, nous pouvons nous attendre à moins de responsabilisation interinstitutionnelle et électorale; si la participation politique est faible, la responsabilité consistera à encourager plus de concurrence politique afin d'obtenir une meilleure qualité démocratique d'ensemble; de même, de quelle façon, pourrions-nous demander, ces attributs qualitatifs seront-ils affectés par un niveau supranational de gouvernance comme l'Union européenne? Il résulte aussi de ces analyses qu'elles peuvent avoir des incidences politiques présentant un intérêt pour les politiciens et les citoyens. Toutefois, il est avant tout possible de déterminer des enjeux prioritaires en matière de recherche qui tiennent compte de la recherche en science politique des dernières décennies.

Address at the Opening Ceremony of the 2009 Santiago World Congress

Lourdes SOLA

IPSA President (2006-2009)



PHOTO: PAUL LABELLE

President Lagos, Premier Lionel Jospin, Ministers, Colleagues and Friends

I begin by expressing my conviction that this ceremony opens one of the most successful World Congresses in IPSA's recent history and my belief that it will remain an exemplary witness to our collective capabilities and commitment to serve political science in good and bad times. We in IPSA have gone through our own process of "stress testing". Two unexpected global challenges constrained participation in this event. For one, the biggest disruption in the global economy since 1929, which imposes severe budgetary constraints on academic institutions and on our affiliated members. Secondly, the flu epidemic, that led our health-sensitive colleagues and some of our guests to reconsider their travel plans. These are global processes that we did not anticipate, and attest to the fact that global discontent, like "globalization" has many faces (economic, ecological, social and political). It also shifts greatly over time - in character and scope. But the global processes shift also in terms of their relative weight vis a vis one another, as recent developments have highlighted. Allow me to focus for a moment on this point, from the perspective of the Main Theme: "Global Discontent. Dilemmas of Change".

We chose our Main Theme, in November 2006, in a quite different international – and intellectual- context. It was conceived and framed under the assumption that it was high time to foster a renewed intellectual debate and in-depth analysis of the *multifaceted* character of globalization from the perspective of our discipline. In that context we thought it necessary to encourage ourselves to specify which global process are targeted, observed and conceptualized; how our analysis is framed in terms of value system and cultural tradition; and also to specify how it should be framed. Like all other colleagues in charge of shaping the program, I contributed with inputs drawn from my own academic and political background. In other words, as a political economist and as a comparativist, I believed that highlighting the impact of unregulated globalizing capital on the world system, on emergent economies and in particular on emerging market democracies would bring to light forms of global discontent, and a deficit in global governance, quite distinct from other global processes. This specific process was quite distinct from and only remotely related to ecological challenges, drugs trafficking, immigration, violence and collective security – or the influenza pandemic.

More importantly, even before the global crisis of 2008-9, it was clear to some of us that two *caveats* should guide our analytical concerns. For one, the distributive dimensions of such global processes are often ambiguous, contradictory and not as easily identifiable as critics of globalization would claim. The interactions between global processes and domestic factors and trajectories were obscure and I believed required not only in depth comparative analysis but also context-specific diagnosis. Secondly, for Latin America in particular, a contrast was made sharper throughout the 80's and 90's. This is the contrast between the unstable international environment that characterized the Post-Bretton Woods system, and within which our transitional experiments evolved and the metaphor of a financial architecture. This metaphor as Laurence Whitehead noted, suggested that the economic world system had the solidity, the stability and even the elegance of an ex-ante well planned building.

In order to sharpen the focus on the place and timing of politics and of political analysis in the current post-crisis context, I will quickly refer only to the distributive dimensions that the "Great Meltdown of



Twenty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, evidence that pluralist democracy, based on the rule of law does not go hand in hand with integration into the global market economy, poses a real challenge to scholars.

2008” highlighted. Before that event, major changes in the political geography and ongoing shifts in the axis of global power highlighted two developments. On the one hand, the ways in which emerging countries were integrated into the increasingly unstable world system suggested a much greater diversity, and important differences among them as winners and losers in the process of integration into world markets. New developments in countries as different as China, India Brazil, Turkey, Chile and Ireland and the much greater resilience of Latin American countries to external shocks, called to our attention the complexity of the distributive dimension of integration. This is a far more complex process than the critics of globalization would claim.

On the other hand, such power shifts also highlighted the fact that the strategic decisions taken by individual countries, such as China, did not necessarily follow the script anticipated by Western-style, Post-Cold War universalist and optimistic prescriptions. Twenty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, evidence that pluralist democracy, based on the rule of law does not go hand in hand with integration into the global market economy, poses a real challenge to scholars. However, such developments also point to the unsatisfactory simplistic criticism of the “markets” as the major culprit. How should we evaluate the unprecedented social inclusion of six hundred million consumers, in a process that is inseparable from the global, differential integration of their countries into world markets? Because countries like China, India, Brazil, Turkey and Chile followed distinct political and economic strategies, and did so under different political regimes, a context-specific and comparative analysis is required to explain their differential resilience to the Great Meltdown 2008. Diversification within the Global South and varieties of emergent capitalisms as

well as of emerging market democracies is part of the new *problématique* inseparable from the global crisis. And as Peter Gourevitch reminds us, it was also the end of American exceptionalism.

To conclude, the global economic/financial crisis is a turning point also for our discipline in that it opens new intellectual territory. Two major reasons and a proviso. First, it highlights that the changing faces of global discontent tend to converge towards a quintessentially political question – that of global order. Second, as Habermas has recently reminded us there

should be no room for the somewhat hypocritical attitude of blaming the “markets” – as their logic, accepted as legitimate, is the maximization of profits. But to the extent that we should not expect that markets maximize public good, controlling them is a must that belongs to another logic: the logic of the international democratic legislator – that of a constitutionalized global order.

The caveat: please do not pay more attention than it is due to metaphors: critics of the old system refer to a new financial architecture too – the one of their making. The crux of the matter is another one, namely, that of crafting new international institutions. Our challenge is how to reinterpret the time-honored concept of statecrafting a more legitimate global order. From this perspective, this is still a partially globalized world.

Dear friends, colleagues, students, welcome to this part of the world. I wish you a very good time here and good work. Thank you.

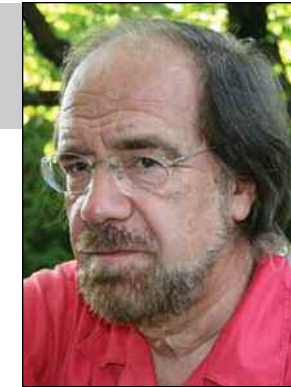


IPSA World Congress responsibility is passed from Chile to Spain.
Pablo Oñate, Lourdes Sola, Leonardo Morlino and Francisco José Llera

The 21st World Congress of Political Science in Santiago

(Excerpt from the inaugural speech)

Manuel Antonio GARRETÓN
President of the Local Organizing Committee



(...) As president of the Local Organizing Committee, I would like to share with you some thoughts on what has motivated us beyond the purely organizational and logistical aspects. There are, I think, three points.

First, this is the first World Congress in any of the social sciences to be organized in Chile, in a relatively new field that is expanding and increasingly healthy but that still has a much to learn from colleagues in other latitudes. Many of you know that this discipline suffered greatly under the dictatorship, and that great efforts have been made to recover since the return of democracy. This is an ongoing task, one that will involve more than a generation of academic and state institutions working together. At the same time, this recovery, and indeed its survival during the darkest days of the dictatorship, would not have been possible without the active and constant support of the community of intellectuals, political scientists and social scientists around the world. We have always thought of this Congress as a symbol of recognition toward them – a modest gesture for this historic debt of gratitude.

Second, in the context of a broad and diverse World Congress, we have sought to guarantee a significant presence of Latin American and (of course) Chilean political scientists. The central theme of the Congress forces us to review our situation and our place in the world. At the same time, it points to a real universalization of political science, an acceptance that different theoretical and empirical problems are

in permanent dialogue, and that Chilean and Latin American political science is still in the process of identifying itself to the world. This was the driving force behind our efforts to ensure that colleagues from the region were able to come to Santiago, by contacting national associations and mobilizing the regional community. These efforts took the form of over 130 full or partial grants for academics and students from the region, financed by the Chilean National Research Council, CONICYT, the Ford Foundation, and the French embassy. As a result, some 37% of Congress attendees are from Latin American countries, and the panels and LOC sessions represent 29% of the total sessions. This is unprecedented in the history of World Congresses and represents an encouraging milestone for the future.

Third, a word about the theme of the Congress. It is perhaps ironic that several years ago, when the theme was first proposed, the concept of global discontent, to us at least, did not seem particularly novel. We live, after all, in the region which for decades has suffered with problems of governability, representation, poverty, violence and income disparity. Yet, over these

past three years, global economic, political and security conditions seems to have worsened, with the rest of the world unfortunately joining our region in expressing discontent on many levels. This has only

As a result, some 37% of Congress attendees are from Latin American countries, and the panels and LOC sessions represent 29% of the total sessions.



Local politicians also figured prominently. Former President of Chile, Ricardo Lagos speaks at the Opening Session.

served to strengthen our assertion that certain dimensions of dominant approaches towards globalization, which had concentrated on the positive aspects of this phenomenon, must be critically examined. The global financial crisis has proven the critics to be right. It has shown the theoretical irresponsibility of many intellectuals, economists and technocrats who have

defended a model that has collapsed, and the enormous practical irresponsibility of dominant economic sectors, but also of States and international institutions which have abandoned their regulatory mission.

The theme of global discontent has therefore returned to the front lines, presenting a new challenge to the academic and intellectual world: to understand and criticize but also to consider a new order at the national, supranational and global levels. The theme of democracy has gained new meaning: control of economic forces by people, be they citizens or political actors. In a word, the primacy of the political. In the case of Latin America, with the completion of democratic transitions, nations face the task of reconstructing their states and their relation with society at large. This must be done through a dialogue between the academic sphere – thinking and researching the political – and political actors themselves. And it must be done while recognizing the autonomy of the actors involved and demanding certain thresholds of understanding, dialogue and compromise. For this reason, in organizing the LOC sessions, we have made a special effort to promote this dialogue. Perhaps the best example of this spirit will be exhibit-



The former Prime Minister of France, Lionel Jospin, delivers a speech at the Inaugural Program, on July 12, 2009.

ed in just a short while, in the conversation and debate with former heads of government, Lionel Jospin and Ricardo Lagos, and in the special session to be held tomorrow, when President Michelle Bachelet

delivers a lecture on citizenship and social protection.

My friends, three years ago, thanks to the pioneering efforts of María de los Ángeles Fernández and the perseverance of Jorge Heine, it was determined that the XXI World Congress of Political Science would be held here in Santiago. The Chilean Political Science Association thus took on this enormous challenge and charged the Local Organizing Committee (which I have the honour of chairing) with the task of organizing the Congress along lines set by IPSA. Our first responsibility was to secure the support of the Government of Chile, the academic community, the country's principal universities, the private sector, and the media, with the objective of transforming what was a specific challenge of a small community into a collaborative project involving the entire country. We were very much aware of the fact that this congress is taking place at a time when Chile and other Latin America countries are poised to celebrate their bicentennials. (...)

Finally, allow me to speak from the heart. Organizing a world congress in one particular discipline is among the greatest honours that can be bestowed on a group of academics in their careers. This has been our feeling from the very first moment. We – and especially I – must thank you all for this marvellous opportunity to work tirelessly and arrive at this point where we can say, "Welcome to Chile!"



The Local Organizing Committee

2009 IPSA Awards



Prize of the Foundation Mattei Dogan awarded by the IPSA for High Achievement in Political Science

Presented every three years at the IPSA World Congress, this prize is awarded to an eminent international scholar in recognition of his/her contribution to the advancement of political science.

2009 Recipient Philippe Schmitter



A professorial fellow of political science at the European University Institute in Florence, Philippe Schmitter has 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 recent publications include *E Ardhmja E Demokracise Ne Europe: Trende Analiza Dhe Reforma Politike* with Alexander H. Treschel (Globic Press, 2006), and *How to Democratize the European Union ... And Why Bother?* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2000). Together with Guillermo O'Donnell and Laurence Whitehead, he is co-editor of the four-volume work, *Transitions from Authoritarian Rule* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986). Philippe Schmitter has taught at the University of Chicago, the European University Institute (1982-86) and Stanford University (1986-96). He has also been a visiting professor at the universities of Paris-I, Geneva, Mannheim and Zürich, and a fellow of the Humboldt Foundation, Guggenheim Foundation and the Palo Alto Centre for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences.



Karl Deutsch Award

The Karl Deutsch Award honours a prominent scholar engaged in cross-disciplinary research – precisely the kind of research Karl Deutsch had mastered. The recipient

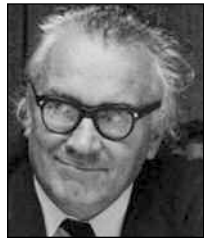
presents the Karl Deutsch Lecture or leads a special session at the World Congress. The award is presented on the recommendation of the Awards Committee and is supported by the Karl Deutsch Fund.

2009 Recipient Giovanni Sartori



Giovanni Sartori is professor emeritus 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 received several distinctions, including the American Political Science Association's Outstanding Book Award. Professor Sartori's 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). Professor Sartori served as dean of the political science department at the University of Florence from 1969 to 1972, then as Albert Schweitzer professor of humanities at Columbia University from 1979 to 1994. He was later appointed professor emeritus of Columbia University. Professor Sartori has also taught at Stanford, Yale, and Harvard.

2009 IPSA Awards



Stein Rokkan Award

The Stein Rokkan Award is among the travel grants that IPSA began offering members in the early 1990s. The Stein Rokkan fellowships are intended to help graduate students attend the World Congress by covering basic travel expenses as well as accommodation and living expenses. The awards are made on the recommendation of the Awards Committee and are supported by the Stein Rokkan Fund. This year, the American Political Science Association made a generous donation in support of these awards.

2009 Recipients

Maria Fernanda Boidi (Vanderbilt University, USA)
Erika Gorbak (Harvard University, USA)
Luciana Santana (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)



From left: Luciana Santana, Lourdes Sola, Erika Gorbak



Maria Fernanda Boidi



Francesco Kjellberg Award

The Francesco Kjellberg Award encourages emerging scholars to write and present papers at the World Congress of Political Science. The recipient receives a complimentary three-year IPSA membership and coverage of his/her travel expenses for the World Congress of Political Science. Based on normal criteria for academic excellence, this award is presented on the recommendation of the Awards Committee, which refers to nominations by convenors and chairs at the World Congress as part of its selection process. The Francesco Kjellberg Award is supported solely by IPSA resources.

2009 Recipients

Rafael Piñero and Mauricio Morales



Rafael Piñero and Lourdes Sola at the closing ceremony

Paper:

Financiamiento Público de Campañas: Cómo los subsidios por votos estimulan el gasto electoral



Wilma Rule Award

This award was created by the Executive Committee on the recommendation of the Participation Committee and the Awards Committee. Designed to encourage research on gender and politics, it was launched at the Québec City Congress in 2000. It is presented to the best paper in the area of gender and politics. The IPSA Awards Committee recommended that it be named in honour of the work of Wilma Rule.

The Wilma Rule Award is meant to encourage scholars to write and present excellent papers at the IPSA World Congress. The paper's subject matter should relate to issues of women's participation and representation in politics and society, particularly the identification of obstacles hindering their access to decision-making arenas and higher positions in those arenas. Any scholar, male or female, who writes an original paper and presents it at the Congress may be recommended for the award by the convenor or chair of his/her panel.

2009 Recipients

Anne Marie Holli and Milja Saari



Anne Marie Holli and Lourdes Sola at the closing ceremony

Paper:

The Representation of Women in the Parliamentary Standing Committee Hearings in Finland

GLOBAL SOUTH SOLIDARITY FUND

Global South Research Award

This award, presented for the first time at the 2009 World Congress, recognizes research on emerging countries.

2009 Recipient

Yogendra Yadav



Yogendra Yadav is a senior fellow at the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) and co-director of Lokniti, a CSDS research program on comparative democracy. He will be a fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin in 2009-2010. Professor Yadav designed and coordinated the National Election Studies, the most comprehensive series of academic surveys of the Indian electorate, carried out from 1996 to 2004. His recent publications include *State Nation or Nation State?*, with Alfred Stepan and Juan Linz (Johns Hopkins University Press, forthcoming), *Electoral Politics*, with D. L. Sheth. (Sage, forthcoming), and *State of Democracy in South Asia*, with members of SDSA Team (Oxford University Press, 2008). Prior to joining the CSDS in 1993, Professor Yadav was a lecturer in the department of political science at Panjab University, Chandigarh. He has been a member of the governing board of Lokayan since 1998 as well as a member of the Gandhian Institute of Studies in Varanasi since 2003. Yogendra Yadav has been an honorary fellow at the Indian Institute of Political Economy in Pune since 2004.

IPSA AISP

60 YEARS

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1949

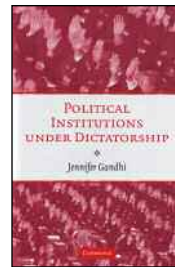
2009 IPSA Awards

Award for Conceptual Innovation in Comparative Politics

With this award, the IPSA Research Committee on Research and Methods (RC01) recognizes conceptual innovations with strong implications for empirical research. The award is presented every three years at the IPSA World Congress.

2009 Recipient
Jennifer Gandhi

Book:
Political Institution under Dictatorship
(Cambridge University Press, 2008)



Bourses de participation AISP offertes par LOJIQ et des membres de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec

Ce prix est présenté par l'Association internationale de science politique (AISP), en collaboration avec les Offices jeunesse internationaux du Québec (LOJIQ) et l'Assemblée nationale du Québec dans le but d'encourager la participation de jeunes politologues québécois aux congrès mondiaux de l'AISP. Les quatre bourses d'une valeur de 2500\$ ont été financées grâce à LOJIQ et au programme Soutien à l'action bénévole du Gouvernement du Québec.

Récipiendaires 2009



Annie Chaloux
(Université de Sherbrooke)



Julien Domingue
(Université Laval)



Florence Larocque
(Université de Montréal)



Martin Normand
(Université de Montréal)



Je suis heureuse de me joindre à l'Association internationale de science politique, à Les Offices jeunesse internationaux du Québec et à l'Assemblée nationale pour féliciter Annie Chaloux, Florence Larocque, Julien Domingue et Martin Normand qui ont pris part au 21^e congrès mondial de l'AISP qui s'est déroulé du 9 au 12 juillet dernier à Santiago au Chili.

Félicitations!

Pauline Marois
Députée de Charlevoix
Chef de l'opposition officielle

The Confessions of a Repeat-Offending and Unrepentant Conceptualist

Philippe C. SCHMITTER
European University Institute,
Florence



Excerpt from the speech given at the Santiago World Congress on July 15, 2009. On September 26, 2009, Philippe C. Schmitter received The Johan Skytte Prize for his ground-breaking work on the role of corporatism in modern democracies and his stimulating and innovative analysis of democratization. – The full transcript of his Santiago speech is available at www.ipsa.org

(...) I have been a **conceptualist**. I have been in the business of identifying patterns of political phenomena, sticking labels on them and exploring their consequences as well as their causes (...). I think that I am being honoured primarily for my role as a "**conceptualist**." This has caused me to reflect on how I have gone about this unusual task. What are the "tricks of the trade" of such a rare specialization in political science? Why is one concept better than another? How does one size up an existing literature and improve on it? And, what do you do if there is virtually nothing to begin with?

I will condense my retrospective thoughts on this matter into nine sets of observations.

1. I begin (why not?) with Aristotle: "It is the mark of an educated man to look for precision in each class of things (read: **discipline** or **sub-discipline**) just so far as the nature of the subject admits." (*Nicomachean Ethics*, Book 1, Chapter 3, 2-3) In our times, I have taken this to mean that conceptualization in political science must acknowledge and therefore reflect the growing **complexity** and **contingency** of its various subject matters. (Reference to EPSR article, Vol. I, No. 1). This means, in my view, that the most useful new concepts will be multivariate in their composition and fuzzy in their boundaries. Ideal-types as developed by Max Weber – or constructive types as I prefer to think of them – are the most obvious instruments. These cannot be "dis-aggregated" into simple modules of individual action or rational choice and subsequently "re-aggregated" to explain – always *ex post* – collective institutions or decisions. Their utility depends specifically on the sum of their contingent effects, i.e. on changing linear into non-linear relations, on evoking dormant or suppressed motivations, on adjusting preferences to merging conditions, or on turning anticipated outcomes into unanticipated outcomes.

2. The search for conceptual innovation usually begins with the perception of an empirical anomaly – especially one affecting more than one unit. Singular anomalies tend to be dismissed or explained away as the product of "political culture" or some unique historical configuration. But when there is a disparity between theoretically expected behaviours or between actor assumptions about anticipated outcomes in several locations – or in a "crucial case" where such expectations were initially very high – then there is an obvious opportunity to find a new or revised concept that seems to explain that anomaly. Not infrequently, these ambiguous spaces tend to open up between the specialized and well-defended sub-disciplines of political science – in my case, between comparative politics and international relations. These spaces can also emerge from the sort of "lateral thinking" that comes from working simultaneously on several substantive

problems and reading widely in adjacent literatures. Focusing on a single issue from the perspective of a single approach – however appealing to the scholar and rewarded by the discipline – is not the usual way to come up with conceptual innovations.

*NB that the conceptualist is rarely a theorist – at least not at the beginning. The urge is to find a lexica that is not incompatible with a pre-existing schemata – a new word not a new grammar – but one that "fits better" within the more encompassing pre-existing paradigm. However modest the initial intention, new concepts can develop into highly contentious "Kuhnian paradigm shifters," thus provoking the ire of "mainstreamers" in the discipline. I learned from Albert Hirschmann (he called it the *Streeten Maxim*) that "no theory or paradigm is ever defeated by data, only by another and better theory or paradigm."*

3. To be convincing and work effectively, a new or refurbished concept should not be a mere descriptor of an empirical or normative anomaly. It should also include a reference to a plausible political mechanism or process that connects with the unexpected or the unwanted. Rarely will this be an entirely novel functional connection, intentional logic or normative reaction. Usually, it involves the identification of some ignored or overlooked arrangement that brings to bear on a given subject matter the usual causes, reasons and motives but in a novel combination. For political scientists this invariably means a relationship of power that endures long enough to produce observable and predictable effects, i.e. an **institution** or, more modestly, a **rule of prudence**. They are not only the most visible manifestations of anomalous behaviour, but also the most likely to produce consequential outcomes.

NB that not all conceptual innovations are linked to institutions, but new concepts that purport to refer to major transformations in values, shifts in material preferences, changes in the basis of political calculation and so forth, are usually met with greater professional and public scepticism. Compared to institutions or processes, they are much more difficult to observe in a direct and convincing fashion – although the recent success of "social trust" suggests this is not always the case.

Sometimes a concept is useful precisely because it can only be inferred vicariously and not measured precisely.

4. The simplest tactic for a conceptualist is just to add “neo-“ or “post-“ in front of an existing term – implying a temporal shift in its meaning or consequences. Another tactic I have used frequently is to make creative use of antinomies. Take the existing causal assumption and invert it, for example, by making pre-requisites into post-requisites (e.g. “civic political culture”). Or explore further a prominent ideal-type by imagining its opposite, with each of its sub-components taking on an inverse property – and then see if that fits the observed anomaly. That, of course, is what I did with pluralism and corporatism – and what Juan Linz did with his distinction between totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.

5. All concepts in political science are historical. Hence, they draw their relevance from the temporal sequences and bounded contexts in which they are discovered and placed by the scholar. Which does not mean that one cannot “fish them out” of another epoch – I have done this several times – but only with the explicit understanding that they are bound to be different when resuscitated this time around. It is wise to assume that all but very few and very recent political phenomena have been identified and labelled somewhere. The trick is to discover who said it, when and in what context. In so doing, the conceptualist will learn a great deal about surrounding normative assumptions and socio-political pre-conditions, and this should be of assistance when it comes to re-inserting the old concept into its new setting.

Moreover, once this has been done successfully, the concept will continue to change – often in ways not expected by its author. For a good political concept acquires its own life – and half-life. The more often it is used (which inevitably involves placing it in different contexts and associating it with other concepts), the more its meaning will change. Often, I have discovered, this is done by placing an increasing number and variety of adjectives in front of it.

NB Do not try to fight against this. One can remind the profession repeatedly of the “pure” meaning originally attached to the concept and continue to defend the prescribed scope of its applicability, but there is no way conceptualists can “legislate” the eventual use of their products. Perhaps this is why many of the most useful con-

cepts in political science have been and continue to be “essentially contested.” The conceptualist should take a certain pride in the multiplicity of (distorted) meanings and (mis-)uses that emerge in response to his or her innovation. This is an unobtrusive (if annoying) indicator of success. My experience suggests that, at some point, one is better off simply walking away from one’s creation and focusing attention on some other subject of inquiry.

6. All concepts – new, old or revived – are embedded in a wider set of prior assumptions and in other concepts. They are “building blocks” that are only as plausible and valuable as the foundations upon which they rest. None of them works alone, though it may take considerable theoretical explication and empirical research to bring out how wide and extensive these foundations really are. My experience suggests that the conceptualist is often not aware of the extent of this embeddedness at the beginning and only learns about it once the concept is used (and criticized) by others.

The most difficult skill to acquire is not that of identifying the core meaning of a concept, but that of learning when to assert closure around it – especially if, as I have argued above, the most valuable concepts should be capable of reflecting the increased complexity and contingency of contemporary politics. Precisely because they are so embedded, it is difficult to separate any one concept from its context. Because concepts have to be multi-dimensional, it is difficult to decide what should be included among their multiple defining elements and what should be excluded. Where does one draw the line between endogeneity and exogeneity with regard to such concepts? These are strategic choices for which there are few guidelines. Collaboration with another scholar – especially when it involves intense verbal interaction (i.e. debate) – can be helpful in drawing these lines. Once two minds have settled on a compound definition and its fuzzy boundaries, it is much more likely to survive subsequent scrutiny by others who may not be as well disposed. But there is no way to avoid the need for reification, i.e. to settle eventually on a prescribed set of attributes presumed to cohere and persist at least long enough to produce some effect – whether one does this alone or with someone else. To deny this (and I think many “post-modernists” would do just that) would be to assert that politics takes place in a state of constant flux and mutation and that all we can hope to do is produce momentary snapshots or idiosyncratic descriptions of that reality.

7. All concepts are doubly normative in the sense that they **evoke** positive or negative reactions from those they describe and **invoke** positive or negative evaluations from scholars who use them. Try as one may, no political concepts are completely neutral and, the more important they are, the more likely their deployment will be perceived as having a differential impact on the “real-existing” political process. Unless the analysts and protagonists all come from the same unusually homogeneous culture, there is a high likelihood that these concepts, especially the more innovative ones, will provoke different responses and, therefore, that the work of conceptualists will become controversial. Indeed, if it is not, their concepts are probably so bland or non-committal as to be worthless. In other words, the conceptualization of politics tends to become part of the process of politics itself and nowhere is this truer than in liberal democracies, where actors are free and even encouraged to take up and work out the implications of any linguistic innovation. Without the ability to argue about words (and to reach compromises based on them), the only way that political conflicts can be resolved would be by force or the threat thereof. However, it is this intrinsic controversial nature that is so valuable for conceptualists because it virtually guarantees that all of their significant innovations will be scrutinized for meanings and implications by a variety of actors, and that competition (plus their application by scholars in comparative research) will ensure that only the fittest survive – one can at least hope.

NB This Darwinian optimism may often be misplaced since it ignores the presence of powerful groups within the polity and the discipline of political science with not just normative but also vested material, career and status interests in the persistence of established conceptualizations (and the methodological tools so often linked to them). When and where these two groups are de facto allied with each other and the prevailing concepts benefit them both, innovations may not get a fair hearing and only those that reinforce the dominant paradigm may get through.

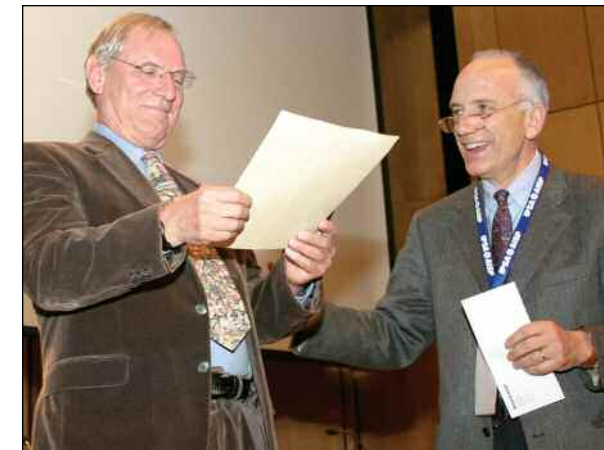
8. Almost all political science concepts – even the most innovative – have an ordinary language origin and, therefore, prior meaning. Scholars often use the device of placing quotation marks or inverted commas around the normal term as if that is sufficient to separate it from the scientific one. It is better, it seems to me, to assume that the two are indissoluble and to use this to advantage. The everyday language used

by politicians and those who directly observe them (i.e. journalists and editorialists) to explain their actions to themselves and others should be treated as a major potential source of inspiration. [Reference to “Les Intraduisibles”] One should never forget that most politics are about words – their use or misuse and not their clarity or precision – and that the outcome of these struggles for linguistic dominance can have real consequences. I am fortunate to have done research and to have lived in two countries, Brazil and Italy, with unusually creative political lexicons, and this has proven very useful to me. No one who studies the process of European integration can afford to overlook the extraordinarily rich “supra-national” language that has grown up around its practices – sometimes referred to as “Euro-speak.” Knowing several languages and immersing oneself in the context in which they are spoken can be an obvious advantage to the conceptualist. Admittedly, the overlap between “normal” and “scholarly” languages can lead to mutual confusion, but it can also be an important source of potential insight and further development since the reactions of “ordinary” observers (especially political participants and politicians) can alert the conceptualist to the presence of substantive meanings (and normative reactions) that would be missed by a purely academic audience. The inescapable (to me at least) conclusion is that academics can only re-conceptualize political reality within the admittedly vague and movable parameters imposed by those who practice within it – whether they are in or out of power.

NB Beware of concepts that fail to “resonate” beyond the academic audience to which they are originally addressed. They are probably based on unrealistic assumptions or unrealizable principles. [Dahl’s “polyarchy” is an interesting marginal example. Bar in Krakov] The dialogical process of acceptance and rejection by other (sub-) disciplines and wider publics that tends to surround the reception of conceptual innovations constitutes an important instrument of “self-correction.” The strongest test comes when a concept is “stretched” and applied to cases it was not originally intended to cover. This point also suggests the proper place to be on the “ladder of abstraction,” namely, on the highest rung upon which one can communicate to both specialists and generalists,

to professional students of politics and amateur practitioners of it. Needless to say, the more of these that “pick up on” a given concept (even if negatively), the greater its success – even if that probably entails a dissolution and even a distortion of its original intent.

9. The *mestiere* of conceptualists in political science should be a part-time one – unlike the more prestigious full-time ones of theorist, methodologist, empiricist and (more recently) modelist. To do it well requires frequent interaction with “real-existing” political actors, reading plenty of newspaper articles and editorials, immersing oneself in ancient texts by sometimes obscure authors, working on several topics



Philippe Schmitter receiving his prize from Leonardo Morlino

at the same time, engaging in periodic bouts of data-gathering and crunching, and accepting invitations to give talks in exotic places. Not only will these “distractions” provide inspiration for new (or renewed) concepts, but they also help to correct the inevitable distortions and abeyances in one’s artefactual products. No doubt it helps to know one’s own language well and there is no better way of doing so than to learn as many other languages as possible. Incidentally, using (and in my case abusing) Latin can be especially useful since it helps to distance one’s concepts from their original national associations – and, of course, it makes one sound more learned. Living and teaching in various places during one’s career is also not a bad idea. Collaborating closely with scholars who know more than you and who come from different countries and intellectual traditions – Guillermo O’Donnell, Wolfgang Streeck and Claus Offe, for example – has kept me going laterally. My most valuable and enduring collaborator

has been Terry Karl. For 30 years Terry has made critical contributions to my work as well as come up with many creative concepts of her own. My doctoral students at Chicago, Stanford, the EUI, the CEU and elsewhere have also been frequent sources of inspiration – and I think that they know this. They have come from an unusual diversity of places and backgrounds – and this has been of inestimable value. Some of my best ideas on politics come to me in the course of discussions with them during office hours.

For those just starting in the profession, the career prospects are not great. No department or faculty that I know of has a designated slot for a “conceptualist.” At first, you will have to make it under some other *rubrique* of the profession, and you will need to have acquired a general knowledge of politics, history and language before coming up with something valuable. Moreover, your contributions – once you make them – will be criticized from diverse perspectives – not only by fellow academics who will think you are intruding on their turf, but also by politicians and activists who will accuse you of distorting their motives or helping their opponents. Worse yet, your best concepts will eventually be appropriated and assimilated into the mainstream – not infrequently without attribution. The guardians of orthodoxy in the discipline may even pay you the ultimate insult by accusing you of merely “putting new labels on (their) old bottles.” Theories have authors; methods have schools; models have status; but concepts only have “sources” and they tend to fade away with time. The better a given concept “fits” and becomes useful in the existing corpus, the less relevant is the identity of the person who created it.

I have no regrets. I have enjoyed being a part-time conceptualist. And the Foundation Mattei Dogan Prize awarded by IPSA for High Achievement in Political Science comes as an unexpected, albeit very gratifying reminder that my peers recognize me as the source of a few conceptual innovations. I thank all of you who thought I was worthy of receiving this Award, and I thank you for listening to me today.

The World Congress in Pictures



Isabel BRINCK
IPSA World Congress Coordinator



PHOTO: PAUL LABELLE

IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Santiago 2009: A Forum on Global Discontent

The 21st IPSA World Congress of Political Science, held in Santiago, Chile from July 12 to 16, 2009, drew a record 2,119 participants, not including staff and exhibitors. Participants travelled from 70 countries to share research and discuss the main theme of the event, Global Discontent? Dilemmas of Change.

Those who've attended previous editions of the World Congress may have noticed that a record number of students were on hand in Santiago: in fact some 26% of participants were students, compared to 10% in Fukuoka 2006 and 18% in Durban 2003.

Young scholars received a number of grants from IPSA and from the Local Organizing Committee through its partners, the Ford Foundation, Flacso-Chile, and CONICYT.

Women were also better represented than ever before, making up almost 40% of participants.

List of countries represented (Top 10 highlighted)

Albania	1	Guatemala	1	Qatar	1
Argentina	220	Hong Kong	4	Republic of Korea	22
Australia	38	Hungary	3	Romania	2
Austria	3	India	42	Russian Federation	24
Belgium	17	Indonesia	1	Serbia and Montenegro	3
Bolivia	3	Ireland	6	Singapore	2
Brazil	149	Israel	10	Slovakia	2
Brunei Darussalam	1	Italy	37	Slovenia	3
Bulgaria	1	Japan	31	South Africa	24
Cameroon	1	Jordan	1	Spain	76
Canada	91	Lithuania	3	Sweden	17
Chile	287	Luxembourg	4	Switzerland	13
China	2	Malaysia	2	Taiwan	15
Colombia	48	Mexico	79	Thailand	1
Croatia	11	New Zealand	9	The Netherlands	15
Czech Republic	19	Nigeria	1	Trinidad and Tobago	1
Denmark	15	Norway	20	Turkey	36
Dominican Republic	6	Pakistan	1	United Arab Emirates	1
Ecuador	4	Panama	2	United Kingdom	92
Egypt	2	Paraguay	5	United States of America	229
Finland	12	Peru	38	Uruguay	59
France	84	Philippines	1	Venezuela	38
Germany	79	Poland	23	Grand Total	2119
Greece	2	Portugal	23		



Presenting... The Congress Program

The majority of participants felt it was important to present a paper at the IPSA World Congress of Political Science, and that's exactly what they did: some 2,343 abstracts were accepted for the final congress program, to be divided among over 600 panels. This was IPSA's largest program ever!

As always, our Research Committees organized cohesive panels dealing with their sub-fields, and this year, the first joint panels were formed by RCs with shared interests.

Full papers presented at the congress may be downloaded from IPSA's new permanent Online Paper Room at <http://paperroom.ipsa.org>. Only papers submitted to the Secretariat are available online. Thus, if you were a presenter and your paper is not available online, please email it to us as soon as possible for the benefit of your colleagues around the world.



Bringing the Global South Closer: Travel Grants

In keeping with tradition, IPSA dedicated a significant portion of its budget to bringing researchers from the Global South and from developing countries to the World Congress. Over 50 candidates from Latin America, Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia received grants of up to US\$1,500 to assist them with travel costs.

For years, IPSA has used a point-system to ensure that new applicants, younger scholars, women, and those most active in the field are favoured.

What You Had to Say

At the conclusion of the event, a survey was posted online to help us learn more about our participants and their reasons for attending the event, and to identify new services that might be of interest to them. We learned that 72% of participants were attending the IPSA World Congress for the first time, and that 70% of participants viewed the presentation of the paper as



...70% of participants viewed the presentation of the paper as "important" or "very important."

"important" or "very important." Another interesting statistic: some 40% of those who replied agreed that the event should be held every two years instead of every three. Now there's something to think about!

As for the political science events cited among those you attend on a regular basis, we will definitely take them into account when determining the location of booths and promotional materials for the 2012 World Congress of Political Science, which will be held in Madrid. See you at the next conference!



IPSA Participation | L'AISP participe

September 22-23, 2009

IPSA Executive Committee Meeting Held During the German Political Science Association Congress in Kiel, Germany

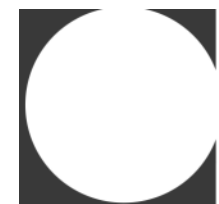
The last EC meeting – and the first with the newly elected members since the World Congress in Santiago – was held at the German Political Science Association's Congress in Kiel (Germany) on the theme of politics in a climate of change. IPSA helped to organize a special session on the contribution of German political scientists to the development of the discipline from a comparative perspective. Dirk Berg-Schlusser acted as moderator and Leonardo Morlino, Helen Milner, Wyn Grant and our colleague Cirila Toplak engaged in a discussion about the importance of collaborative research and the involvement of German Political Scientists in comparative research.



Leonardo Morlino, Wyn Grant and Helen Milner



Suzanne S. Schuttemeyer



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About the German Political Science Association (DVPW)

Felix W. WURM
Secretary General of the DVPW



The German Political Science Association (Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft, DVPW) was founded in Königstein (Germany) under the name "Vereinigung für die Wissenschaft von der Politik" (Association for the Science of Politics) in 1951. Throughout the founding process, the German Association drew inspiration from the International Political Science Association (IPSA). The DVPW started with 37 members and has grown steadily since. The Association now boasts 1,650 regular members. In 1959, the Association was renamed the DVPW.

The DVPW is a registered non-profit association. Its purpose is to foster the development of research and education in the practice of political science. The DVPW was created to provide a framework for exchange between people in political science, be they professors, researchers, publishers or people otherwise engaged in public life (see the Charter of the DVPW).

The Association consists of nine sections (e.g. Political Theory, International Relations, Political Economy, German Politics) and 31 working committees (e.g. European Integration, Politics and Gender, Global Change). The DVPW organizes a number of symposia, public lectures and conferences as well as a week-long scientific convention – its most high-profile event, held every three years. The 2009 convention, titled "Politics and Climate Change. Any Chance for Just Solutions?", was held at Christian-Albrechts-University

in Kiel. The DVPW also conducts joint conventions with German sister organizations from Austria and Switzerland every two to three years.

The DVPW supports scientific communication within the discipline by editing the well-known journal "Politische Vierteljahresschrift" (PVS) and a number of congress and symposia publications. It regularly informs members about recent developments and the activities of its sections and working committees via its biannual magazine, titled "Politikwissenschaft."

The scholarly exchange of knowledge and experience with foreign colleagues represents another area of activity. The German Political Science Association is a member of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) and the European Political Science Network (epsNet). As well, the DVPW is active in the European Confederation of Political Science Associations (ECPSA), having been a strong advocate for its creation.

For information on the history of the DVPW, see the jubilee volume on political science in the Federal Republic of Germany: „Politikwissenschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. 50 Jahre DVPW“ (ed. Jürgen W. Falter & Felix W. Wurm), Wiesbaden 2003.

The German Political Science Association (DVPW) Names a New President

IPSA would like to congratulate Dr. Hubertus Buchstein, a professor at Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, for his appointment as the new president of the German Political Science Association (DVPW).



Dr. Hubertus Buchstein



The American Political Science Association's Annual Meeting in Toronto, Canada

For the second straight year, IPSA was present at the American Political Science Association's Annual Meeting, where IPSA World Congress Coordinator, Isabel Brinck, set up a booth. Her chief objective was to raise awareness of IPSA and its activities as well as reach out to members.

More than a dozen people subscribed to the IPSA newsletter to find out about future IPSA events. Membership forms and information

pamphlets on the association were handed out, as were commemorative pins marking IPSA's 60th anniversary.

In addition, two IPSA RCs organized independent "related-group" panels. Here, our goal was to step up IPSA's presence by encouraging and supporting RCs intent on presenting their own "related group" panels at subsequent APSA meetings.



September 7-9, 2009

The 10th Congress of the French Political Science Association and the 3rd Congress of French-speaking Political Science Associations in Grenoble, France

The Secretary-General and the Membership & External Relations Coordinator travelled to Grenoble to celebrate the 60th anniversary of both the Association française de science politique (AFSP) and IPSA. The Secretariat set up a booth at the event to promote IPSA activities.

The opening ceremony saw Guy Lachapelle address the audience about the future of political science in the world. The Secretary-General emphasized that there is still plenty of work to do to promote and expand our discipline in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. He also took part in the session on political science and professional ethics, chaired by Nonna Mayer (Science Po-CNRS), with Paul M. Sniderman (Stanford University), William Ossipow (Université de Genève), Anne-Marie Gingras (Université Laval) and Yannick Vanderborght (Université Catholique de Louvain).



Science Association, by Thibaud Boncourt. The book marks IPSA's 60th anniversary.



Serge Hurtig, co-editor of the *International Political Science Abstracts*, Jean Leca, IPSA president 1994-97 and Guy Lachapelle, IPSA Secretary General

We also took the opportunity to launch the French version of the IPSA book titled *A History of the International Political*

Here and There | Ici et ailleurs



Elinor Ostrom Political Scientist Elinor Ostrom Becomes the First Woman to Win the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel

The International Political Science Association would like to congratulate Professor Elinor Ostrom, a political scientist who has become the first woman to win the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences praised Professor Ostrom, who teaches political science at Indiana University, for challenging "the conventional wisdom that common property is poorly managed and should be either regulated by central authorities or privatized. Based on numerous studies of user-managed fish stocks, pastures, woods, lakes, and groundwater basins, Ostrom concludes that the outcomes are, more often than not, better than predicted by standard theories. She observes that resource users frequently develop sophisticated mechanisms for decision-making and rule enforcement to handle conflicts of interest, and she characterizes the rules that promote successful outcomes."

The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of



Alfred Nobel was created in 1968 by the Swedish central bank.

Professor Ostrom shares the prize with fellow American Oliver Williamson in recognition of their work on economic governance. The pair will split the prize of 10 million Swedish kronors (£910,000; \$1.44 million). The Lectures in Economic Sciences will be held on Tuesday, December 8, 2009, at Stockholm University's Aula Magna.

Ms. Ostrom also received the 1999 Johan Skytte Prize in Political Science "for her profound, empirical as well as theoretical, analysis of the nature of collective action and rational choice."

Recommended reading

- *Governing the Commons. The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action.* Cambridge University Press 1990.
- *Understanding Institutional Diversity.* Princeton University Press 2005.
- *Rules, Games, and Common-Pool Resources.* With E., R. Gardner and J. Walker. University of Michigan Press 1994.



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National Association News

Nouvelles des associations nationales



60th Annual International Conference Sixty Years of Political Studies: Achievements and Futures

March 29 –April 1, 2010 –The George Hotel, George Street, Edinburgh, UK

About the Conference

The Political Studies Association is among the world's most senior political studies associations. Its 60th anniversary in 2010 is an opportunity to reflect on 60 years of achievements in political studies in the UK and internationally, on the issues and ideas now at the leading edge of political analysis, and on the new directions we need to pursue in the future.

The Political Studies Association's Annual Conference in 2010 will be a unique opportunity for debate on the state of the discipline. Already the largest gathering of researchers in politics and international relations in the UK, the 2010 conference will:

- showcase research covering all aspects of political analysis;
- forge lasting ties with political scholars from other associations such as BISA, UACES and the Britain and Ireland Association for Political Thought;
- develop stronger ties with political scientists internationally, particularly with associations such as ECPR, APSA and IPSA;
- explore opportunities and problems related to engaging political science scholarship with political practice;
- engage in a debate on the best methods of teaching political science in universities and schools.

Proposals for Workshops, Panels and Papers

Proposals on all aspects of political science are welcome. In particular, we encourage proposals reflecting high-quality research or exploring issues related to politics in practice or the teaching of political science. As well as the standard panels and papers, we are also calling for workshop proposals in 2010.

Workshops may be one-day meetings held on March 29 prior to the main part of the conference, or they will be run ECPR-style as

linked sessions during the main part of the conference, from March 30 to April 1.

About Edinburgh

The conference will take place in and around The George Hotel in Edinburgh's Georgian New Town. The George is a few minutes' walk from the Edinburgh Airlink bus terminus, with shuttles running every few minutes from Edinburgh's International Airport – now Scotland's main airport, with links to airports throughout the UK and over 70 international destinations. The George is also near Edinburgh Waverley Station, Edinburgh's chief railway station with links across the British rail network. Edinburgh is Scotland's capital city as well as a World Heritage Site with an outstanding cityscape that includes an ancient Castle. The city is also home to the Scottish Parliament. Edinburgh is lively by day and by night, and with the conference held in the heart of the city's bustling restaurant and bar district, participants will have no shortage of places to dine and enjoy its nightlife.

Conference sessions will be held mainly at The George, as well as at the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the nearby Dome.

CONTACTS

Academic Convenor
Professor Charlie Jeffery
convenor@psa.ac.uk
Webmaster
Professor Richard Topf
papers2010@psa.ac.uk

Conference Organizers
Sue Forster
sue.forster@ncl.ac.uk
Dr. Lisa Harrison
lisa.harrison@uwe.ac.uk

FURTHER INFORMATION

For details, please visit www.psa.ac.uk/2010.

Associação Portuguesa
de Ciência Política

Second Edition of the Prize Awarded by the Portuguese Political Science Association

Applications Accepted until December 31, 2009

For the second time, the Portuguese Political Science Association (APCP) will present a prize for Best PhD Dissertation in Political Science and International Relations. The APCP welcomes Portuguese and non-Portuguese applicants conducting research in Portuguese institutions or applicants whose dissertations concern Lusophone themes.

The APCP accepts dissertations written in English, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish.

Submission deadline: December 31, 2009

Value of the Prize: € 1500

The winner will be announced at the Portuguese Political Science Association's 5th Congress, which takes place at the University of Aveiro from March 4 to 6, 2010.

For details, please write to us at info@apcp.pt or

Associação Portuguesa de Ciência Política
Av. Prof. Aníbal Bettencourt, 9
1600-189 Lisbon, Portugal



The Canadian Political Science Association

The Canadian Political Science Association (CPSA) held its Annual General Meeting on May 30, 2009, during the Congress of Humanities and Social Sciences held at Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario. The meeting saw outgoing President Miriam Smith (York) hand over duties to Keith Banting (Queen's) for the 2009-2010 year. Graham White (Toronto) was welcomed as President elect. The AGM was preceded by the CPSA Plenary, where James Scott (Yale) presented a paper titled "The Shadow of States: An Anarchist Account of Hill Peoples and Valley Kingdoms in the Mainland Southeast Asian Massif."

In early September 2009, the American Political Science Association held its first conference in Canada, with the CPSA welcoming the APSA to Toronto, Ontario. To celebrate the creation of APSA's Canadian politics section and the long-standing relationship between the APSA Congressional Fellows Program and the CPSA Parliamentary Intern Program, the Ontario Legislative Internship Program and the Hon. Steve Peters, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, welcomed guests to a reception held at Queen's Park.

The CPSA looks forward to its 2010 conference, which runs from June 1 to 3, 2010 at Concordia University in Montreal as part of the Congress of Humanities and Social Sciences. Program chair, Stuart Soroka (McGill), and president, Keith Banting, have issued invitations to this high-quality event held in a first-class venue.

The Dutch Political Science Association – 2010 Activities



Every year, the Dutch PSA (*Nederlandse Kring voor de Wetenschap der Politologie*, NKWP) and the Flemish Institute for Political Science hold a joint one-day conference, which draws about 200 participants and includes some 20 workshops covering all areas of political science. The workshops are offered in Dutch and

English. The event attracts a unique audience of (inter)national colleagues working in Dutch academic circles as well as political scientists pursuing non-academic careers. This variety is also reflected in the NKWP membership in the last decade – a blend of academics and practitioners from different environments. The next conference will be held on May 27 and 28, 2009, in Leuven (Belgium). A call for workshop proposals and papers will be posted on our website (www.politicologie.nl) in November

Like several other PSAs, the NKWP will celebrate its 60th anniversary in 2010. Details on a special event will be posted in due course on the above website. In the meantime, we are pleased to announce that, as expected, the International Association of Political Science Students (IAPSS) will move its offices to Amsterdam in January 2010.

Contact: Dutch PSA international officer, Tanja Aalberts:
taalberts@fsw.leidenuniv.nl



Association belge de science politique pour la communauté française

Le 4^e Congrès international des Associations francophones de Science politique

Avec l'Association française de Science politique (AFSP), l'Association de Science politique du Luxembourg (Luxpol), la Société québécoise de Science politique (SQSS) et l'Association suisse de Science politique (ASSP), l'Association belge de Science Politique pour la Communauté française (ABSP-CF) organisera le 4^e Congrès international des Associations francophones de Science politique à l'Université libre de Bruxelles, les 20, 21 et 22 avril 2011.

Les travaux du Congrès porteront sur le thème "Être gouverné au 21^e siècle".

Découvrez les détails sur le thème en allant au <http://absp.spri.ucl.ac.be/activites.html>



Austrian Political Science Association 39th General Assembly

The 39th General Assembly of the Austrian Political Science Association (AuPSA) takes place on Friday December 4, 2009 at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Vienna. New members of the Executive Committee will be elected, and an award for the best PhD thesis will be presented. During the meeting, the chair of AuPSA, Dr. Monika Mokre, will wish a happy 80th birthday to Prof. Heinrich Schneider, who held the first professorship of political science in Austria. Prof. Schneider, an honorary member of the Austrian Political Science Association, is a leading expert on European integration research, with over 400 articles, working papers and books to his credit. His most popular book is titled "Leitbilder der Europapolitik" (Guiding principles of European politics), and it was published in 1977.

Société québécoise de science politique Nouveau président



Lors de son dernier congrès, les 27-28 mai 2009 à l'Université d'Ottawa, la Société québécoise de science politique (SQSP) a élu François Pétry en tant que président 2009-2010. François Pétry est professeur au département de science politique et directeur du Centre d'analyse des politiques publiques à l'Université Laval, Québec.

<http://www.sqsp.uqam.ca/index.htm>





Activities Staged by the Uruguayan Political Science Association (AUCiP)

The Uruguayan Political Science Association (or AUCiP, its Spanish acronym) was founded in October 2006 at the first National Congress of Political Science in Montevideo, Uruguay. Our association has since fostered greater ties with the communities at the national and international levels.

More than 60 AUCiP members took part in the 2009 IPSA World Congress in Santiago, Chile.

Also this year, AUCiP carried out a second national survey of political scientists aimed chiefly at members and political science graduates. The survey results will contribute to the development of our profession as well as help us meet our members' specific needs.

At the same time, the Association is in the process of organizing its third election. Serving as AUCiP president was Dr. Daniel Buquet, who was succeeded by Mg. Daniel Chasquetti. Both are from the University of the Republic. The AUCiP election will see the steering committee present the National Prize in Political Science – the Carlos Real de Azúa Prize – in honour of this groundbreaking Uruguayan academic.

Finally, based on the success of the 2006 and 2008 national congresses of political science, the AUCiP steering committee is organizing a third congress in July 2010. Previous editions helped to promote and consolidate political science in Uruguay.



Asociación Española de Ciencia Política y de la Administración (AECPA)

The Spanish PSA (AECPA) is proud to announce that a new Executive Committee was elected at the 9th Spanish Political Science Conference in Malaga last September. The new members are:

President: Juan L. Paniagua
Senior Vice-President: Fernando Vallespín
Junior Vice-President: Eva Anduiza
Treasurer: Flavia Freidenberg
Secretary-General: Pablo Oñate

Members:
Esther del Campo, Irene Delgado, Arantxa Elizondo, Rosa M. de la Fuente, Miguel Jerez, Carmen Navarro, Clara Riba, Ángel Valencia, Pere Vilanova, Manuel Villoria

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Spain, invited the members of the new Executive Committee to a meeting on October 14, 2009. The members took the opportunity to tell him about the 22nd IPSA World Congress, which will be held in Madrid in July 2012.



South African Association of Political Studies Call for Papers

The University of Stellenbosch will be hosting the bi-annual conference of the South African Association of Political Studies (SAAPS) in Stellenbosch from September 1 to 4, 2010.

The theme of the Conference is “democracy in the first decade of the 21st century.”

Abstracts in political science, international relations, policy studies and related fields are welcome.

The deadline for submitting abstracts is March 30, 2010. Abstracts may be forwarded to saaps2010@gmail.com. For further information, please write to ag1@sun.ac.za.



Colombian Political Science Association

II Congreso nacional: 1810-2010 Violence, Democracy and Peace

The Colombian Political Science Association (ACCPOL) was established in 2006 by a group of political scientists and scholars from Colombian universities. The ACCPOL's chief aim is to promote political science by supporting and advancing academic research and activities that will foster the development of an academic community as well as improve the quality of studies and research in the field. The country's political science faculties, departments and programs will thus be targeted.

ACCPOL has issued a call for papers for its second Congress, which will be held at Universidad del Norte in Barranquilla, Colombia from July 21 to 24, 2010. The submission deadline for papers is November 30, 2009. The general theme of the Congress is “violence, democracy and peace after independence 1810-2010.”

Panel presenters are asked to forward their abstract proposals (200 words) and a CV by November 30, 2010. From the options cited below, please specify the field covered by the paper or panel.

THEMATIC LINES	
Line 1	"Party systems and political representation"
Line 2	"Political systems and institutions"
Line 3	"Political theory, constitutions and democracy"
Line 4	"Government and public policy"
Line 5	"Armed conflict, security and peace building"
Line 6	"Social movements, recognitions and diversities"
Line 7	"International Relations"
Line 8	"The discussion of the discipline"

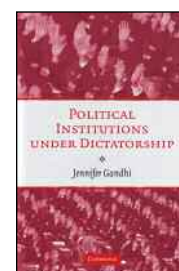
Deadline: November 30, 2009
Please forward your proposals to congresoaccpol@uninorte.edu.co.
For more information:
<http://www.uninorte.edu.co/eventos.asp?ID=254>
Or write to: congresoaccpol@uninorte.edu.co

Research Committee News

Nouvelles des réseaux de chercheurs

RC1 – Concepts and Methods - III C&M and CIDE Award for Conceptual Innovation in Comparative Politics

Jennifer Gandhi Wins Award



The IPSA Committee on Concepts and Methods (C&M) presented its III Award for Conceptual Innovation in Comparative Politics to Jennifer Gandhi, assistant professor of political science at Emory University, for her book *Political Institutions under Dictatorship* (Cambridge University Press 2008). This Award is sponsored by Mexico City's Center for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE).

Valued at US\$1,500, the 2009 C&M CIDE award was presented at the IPSA World Congress in Santiago, Chile. Professor Gandhi's book was chosen from an exceptionally strong field of top-quality submissions (including more than two dozen books and two dozen articles). The Committee on Concepts and Methods thanks all of the authors and publishers who submitted their work.

Award Citation

“For some time, scholars have noted that regimes classified as non-democratic form a highly heterogeneous group. This is reflected in neologisms like “neopatrimonial,” “sultanist,” and “bureaucratic-authoritarian.” Jennifer Gandhi's *Political Institutions Under Dictatorship* is arguably the first book-length treatment of variation within non-democratic regimes to explore the subject in a comprehensive and systematic fashion. It is a job greatly needed, and a job well done.

Gandhi's work contributes to the development of concepts in many ways. She broadens the conception of dictatorial politics well beyond the whim of the dictator and competition among a ruling clique. Her book develops a concept of dictatorial politics in which institutions matter, and institutional arrangements affect policies and outcomes. This innovative conceptual approach enables her to explore the question of institutional choice: why are some non-democracies more institutionalized than others? She explains variation along this dimension by looking at the incentives faced by authoritarian leaders – essentially, the degree of consent and cooperation they require.

Next, Gandhi operationalizes concepts to open new ways of testing theories of authoritarian politics. Testing these theories is notoriously difficult since authoritarian regimes often lack any meaningful transparency. Gandhi's choice of indicators for key concepts sets the scene for large-N empirical strategies for testing theories. For example, Gandhi explores the causal effects of different authoritarian institutions. She finds that there is some variation in growth rates, with more institutionalized regimes growing faster,

but no variation in rates of tenure for leaders across different types of non-democratic regimes.

Beyond its conceptual contributions, Gandhi's work illustrates virtuosity in multiple domains. She combines an analysis of key concepts, a formal model, cross-national empirical tests, in-depth country case studies, and a fluent integration of key literature on the various subjects addressed – all in less than 200 pages. Her book, it should be added, is written plainly and clearly and is free of superfluous detail. In short, *Political Institutions Under Dictatorship* is a compelling model for multi-method work in political science.”

The Jury

James L. Gibson, Washington University in St. Louis (chair)
Mark Bevir, University of California at Berkeley
John Gerring, Boston University

RC2 – Political Elites

Twenty RC-2 members presented 16 papers in four panels at the World Congress in Santiago. The panels drew good audiences of Congress participants and efforts to publish several of the papers are now underway. Please see the Committee's website for a list of papers:

www.ipsa-rc2.sciencespobordeaux.fr/en.htm

The following officers and board members for 2009-2012 were elected at the Committee business meeting in Santiago:

Chair: John Higley, Univ. of Texas at Austin, USA (jhigley@austin.utexas.edu)
Secretary: Jean-Pascal Daloz, Oxford Univ., UK (jean-pascal.daloz@politics.ox.ac.uk)
Heinrich Best, Univ. of Jena, Germany
Oxana Gaman-Golutvina, MGIMO-Univ., Moscow, Russia
Trygve Gulbrandsen, Inst. for Social Research, Norway
Ursula Hoffmann-Lange, Frankfurt, Germany
Miguel Jerez-Mir, Univ. of Grenada, Spain
Cristobal Rovira Kaltwasser, Social Science Research Ctr., Berlin, Germany
Jan Pakulski, Univ. of Tasmania, Australia

Now available are two publications stemming from a conference on democratic elitism held at Friedrich-Schiller University in Jena in June 2007:

Democratic Elitism in Transition, Special issue of *Comparative Sociology* (Vol. 8, #3). Features seven papers edited by Heinrich Best & John Higley;
Democratic Elitism: New Comparative and Theoretical Perspectives, Brill Publishers. Contains a dozen conference papers, also edited by Best & Higley.

The Committee has successfully proposed a panel on “political elites in multilevel systems” for the IPSA International Conference titled “Is There a European Model of Governance?” The confer-



ence will be held at the Univ. of Luxembourg on March 19 and 20, 2010, with Heinrich Best and John Higley serving as co-chairs. RC-2 also intends to propose a set of panels to ECPR for its 2010 biennial conference in Reykjavik. Scholars interested in organizing one of the ECPR panels are asked to contact John Higley or Jean-Pascal Daloz by February 2010.

RC6 – Political Sociology



The Committee on Political Sociology (RC6) coordinated four panels at the IPSA Congress in Santiago last July. In the next few months, CPS will convene 14 panels at the International Sociology Association World Congress in Gothenburg, Sweden (July 11 to 17, 2010). Three panels will focus on religion, class and political parties. Please submit panel and paper proposals to piero.ignazi@unibo.it.

Last summer, a new executive board was elected by electronic ballot. Its members are Andre Blais, Florence Faucher-King, Piero Ignazi, Felix Lopez, Marco Maraffi, José Ramon Montero, Seraphim Seferiades, Hermann Schmitt.

Beyond participation in IPSA and ISA world congresses, CPS is an associated group of APSA. At the 2009 APSA Congress in Toronto, the CPS panel focused on party organizations and the challenge of democratization.

RC 06 fosters academic exchanges through its working groups on parties in context (coordinated by Kay Lawson), religion and politics (coordinated by Piero Ignazi and Spencer Wellhofer), and contentious politics and social movements (coordinated by Seraphim Seferiades).

For details on activities and membership or to view the newsletter, visit <http://www2.spbo.unibo.it/cps/homepage.html>

RC8 – Legislative Specialists - Fostering Research Collaboration on Parliaments and Legislatures

RC 08 members, active as ever, have held various conferences in the last two years. They helped to deepen the sense of community and foster research collaboration among legislative specialists from many countries. In 2007, a conference on legislative oversight and budgeting (co-sponsored by the World Bank) was held in Albany. It brought together scholars and practitioners from various institutions working to promote democratic development around the globe. In April 2008, RC 08 contributed its own panel to the 2008 IPSA Conference in Montreal broadly titled "International Political Science: New Theoretical and Regional Perspectives." In September of the same year, RCLS met in Dresden, Germany, to discuss paths of legislative development in post-communist countries and evolutionary approaches to legislative research.

In July 2009, RCLS contributed no less than four panels to the IPSA World Congress in Santiago, Chile. There, legislative specialists carried out a comparative analysis of representative assemblies, parliaments and legislatures "under siege," and organizational evolution and methodological frontiers. At the RCLS business

meeting, Werner J. Patzelt (Technical University, Dresden, Germany) was re-elected co-chair, and Peverill Squire (University of Missouri) was elected to his first term in this position. Zdenka Mansfeldová (Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic) became the new program chair, and Edward Schneider (City College at City University in New York) remained in office as RCLS Treasurer. We thank our past officers: Ronald Hedlund, Ron Weber, and David Olson. In addition, the IPSA Council elected two RCLS members to the IPSA Executive Committee: Irmina Matonyte (European Humanities University, Vilnius, Lithuania), and Werner J. Patzelt (see above). In September of the same year, an RCLS workshop jointly organized by the Collaborative Research Centre 580 in Jena/Halle and the GESIS/Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences in Potsdam, Germany, dealt with comparative research on members of parliament.

In January 2010, RCLS will present a panel on "legislative institution-building in developing democracies" at the annual meeting of the Southern Political Science Association in Atlanta. In March of the same year, RCLS will co-chair a panel on "European, national, and regional parliaments and EU law-making" at the IPSA inter-congress conference in Luxemburg. A subsequent panel on "second chambers" will be held at the UK Political Studies Association meeting in Edinburgh at the end of March 2010. In the future, RCLS will try to organize a conference on parliaments in the Arab World.

RCLS recently set up a new website, accessible via the IPSA portal (www.rcls-ipsa.org). This website will support conference activities (there is even an electronic paper room) and facilitate contact between RCLS members and visitors. As well, it will serve as a digital chronicle of our activities and research output. Persons interested in legislative research are welcome to join RCLS, participate in its activities, and use the website to promote their research agendas.

RC12 – Biology and Politics - Call for Papers

Panel at the American Political Science Association Meeting, September 2-5, Washington, D.C., USA

IPSA Research Committee 12 (Biology and Politics) will be organizing one panel/workshop/symposium for the 2010 American Political Science Association meeting (September 2-5, 2010), in Washington, D.C. We invite proposals for papers as well as offers to serve as panel discussants and chairs. Papers on the link between evolution and politics or genetics and politics are especially welcome.

Please send an abstract of your paper proposal, with your name, address, academic affiliation, and email address to:

Dr. Albert Somit 4971 Cindy Avenue, Carlsbad, CA 92008	AND	Dr. Steven A. Peterson School of Public Affairs 777 W. Harrisburg Pike Middletown, PA 17057
Phone: (760) 434-6862 Fax: (760) 434-6262 a.somit@roadrunner.com		Phone: (717) 948-6154 Fax: (717) 948-6484 sap12@psu.edu

Please forward your proposal to us by November 30, 2010 (preferably sooner). Also, if you would like to serve as a chair or discussant, please let Drs. Somit and Peterson know.

RC18 – Asian and Pacific Studies – 2009 and 2012 IPSA World Congresses

Since its establishment at the 1976 IPSA World Congress in Edinburgh, the Research Committee on Asian and Pacific Studies (RC 18) has organized panels for every world congress and held international roundtable conferences in various locations.

At the 21st IPSA World Congress in Santiago, Chile, RC 18 organized four panels on East Asia, South East Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Inner Asia & Tuva, and the Pacific.

Dr. Angelin Chang, a devoted IPSA member, is a world renowned pianist. She accepted an invitation to give a piano concert at Alberto Hurtado University in Santiago before an audience of congress participants and members of the public. She was also invited to perform at the University of La Serena.

Ms. Angelin Chang received two doctoral degrees: Dr. of Musical Arts and Doctor of Law. She is a professor and chair of the piano department at Cleveland State University, Ohio, USA. In 2007, she won a Grammy Award for Best Instrumental Soloist with Orchestra, and in 2008 she received the Outstanding Young Person of the World Award presented by the International Junior Chamber.

Ms. Chang has presented piano concerts at IPSA world congresses in Buenos Aires, Durban, Fukuoka and Santiago.

As well, in the RC 18 panel, she presented a paper titled "*Music and Politics: Approaching World Peace and Human Harmony.*" Ms. Chang is planning to establish an IPSA research committee on music and politics with the encouragement of Secretary-General Guy Lachapelle and former IPSA president Jean Leca.

In 2010, RC 18 plans to hold an "International Roundtable Conference on Eurasia in the 21st Century" at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana (USA). It will also organize four panels for the 21st IPSA World Congress in Madrid, Spain in 2012.

The leadership of RC 18, elected at the 21st IPSA World Congress:
Chairman: The-Kuang Chang, Ball State University, USA
Vice Chairman: Haroon Khan, Henderson State University, USA
Secretary: Loretta Makasier Sicut, University of Philippines

The 12 board members:
Mehrgiul K. Ablezova, American University, Kyrgyzstan
Malin Akebo, Umea University, Sweden
Marceli Burdelski, University of Gdansk, Poland
Angelin Chang, Cleveland State University, USA
Taekyoon Kim, Waseda University, Japan
Lee Tae To, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Sadig Malk, King Abdul-Aziz University, Saudi Arabia
Luis Ernesto Nava Molero, Simon Bolivar University, Venezuela
Gonzalo S. Paz, George Washington University, Argentina
Elmira Satybaldieva, University of Kent, UK
Walter Sanchez, University of Chile, Chile
Pushpa Thambipillai, University of Brunei Darassalam, Brunei

RC 18 welcomes suggestions for future programs, membership applications and paper proposals. Please forward yours to:
Teh-Kuang Chang
Department of Political science, Ball State University,
Muncie, Indiana, USA 47306
Telephone and fax: 765-289-5628 – tchang@bsu.edu

RC21 – Political Socialization and Education – Upcoming Meetings & Launch of Journal

First, a note about upcoming RC 21 meetings prior to the 2012 IPSA World Congress in Madrid.

September 15-17, 2010: RC 21 will hold a conference on "opportunities for an educated citizens' democracy" at the University of Aalborg, Denmark.

This conference is an initiative of the Research Committee on Political Socialization and Education (RC21) in cooperation with the University of Walberg's Institute of Economics, Politics and Administration, and the IPSA Research Committee on Psycho-Politics (RC29).



The Aalborg conference will address the issue of opportunities for an educated citizens' democracy. To what extent are contemporary notions of representative liberal democracy compatible with ideals of participatory democracy? How do notions of citizenship as "involvement in public affairs" match up with current social realities? The mainstream debate on citizenship has been predicated on the assumption that citizens are fully formed individuals able to express their interests in the public domain. However, many groups in society do not have access to the avenues of communication needed to participate in society. In the 21st century, citizenship, as seen by T.H. Marshall, may not provide a comprehensive theoretical framework for understanding what it means to be at the crossroads of globalization and post-modernity – nor what it means to be a citizen in a digital era.

Conference theme & call for papers.

We welcome all research papers in the area of political socialization and education, with a special focus on:

- Civic involvement
- Social capital
- Political literacy
- Communications and new media

To submit a paper abstract, please contact Prof. Niels Nørgaard Kristensen, at nnk@epa.aau.dk by June 18, 2010.

2011 meeting at Jagellonian University in Krakau, Poland.

This meeting will be a joint RC 21/RC 29 event.

For details: Prof. Sasinska-Klas, uhsasins@cyf-kr.edu.pl

We would like to thank all of those who took part in the wonderful Santiago Congress, particularly participants in the four RC 21 panels and the joint RC 21/RC 29 panel. All five panels were very topical and well attended. The panels were titled:

- Education for Democratic Citizenship (303) Monday July 13, 9 a.m. - 10:55 a.m.
- Democracy and Political Socialization (570) Monday July 13, 1 p.m.- 2:55 p.m.
- Civic Education at School (571) Tuesday July 14, 11 a.m.- 12:55 p.m.
- Policy Issues for Socialization and Education (572) July 15, 11 a.m. - 12:55 p.m.

Leadership: Perspectives from Political Psychology and Political Socialization (Joint RC 21/RC 29 panel, 583)

Thirdly, we would like to draw your attention to the RC 21-RC 29 journal, titled *Politics, Culture & Socialization* (Barbara Budrich Publishers).

The journal welcomes manuscripts in the areas of political socialization & education, and political psychology.

Please submit manuscripts to Lieuwe Kalkhoven, editorial board assistant at the University of Antwerp, Belgium, faculty of political & social sciences, Sint- Jacobstraat 2, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium; you may also write to her at lieuwe.kalkhoven@ua.ac.be.

Finally, we are honoured to report that Vivien McMahon (mcmahonv1@appstate.edu) is raising money for the Dr. Daniel B. German Eminent Professorship in Political Science. Professor German is the former President of IPSA RC 21, and is still active as our vice-president.

RC 21 welcomes your initiatives! Details on RC 21 activities and membership and on the journal *Politics, Culture & Socialization* are available in the RC 21 section of the IPSA website (which replaces the website www.politicalsocialization.org), as well as in RC 21 newsletters. Please do not hesitate to contact us.



Prof. Christl De Landtsheer
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Trond Solhaug
Norwegian University of Science & Technology, Norway
General Secretary, IPSA RC 21
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RC33 – The Study of Political Science as a Discipline – Activity Report for 2006-2009

From 2006 to 2009, RC 33 held the following activities:

1. Two sessions were held at the 2006 Fukuoka Congress, respectively titled "Is There a Genuinely International Discipline of Political Science?" and "Women and Politics: The State of the Discipline and Other Reflections."

2. At our business meeting in Fukuoka, the following members were elected to the RC 33 Executive Committee for 2006-2009:

John Trent (Canada), Chair;
Erkki Berndtson (Finland), Takashi Inoguchi (Japan), Vice-Chairmen;
Secretary (position open);
Michael Brintnall (U.S.) Treasurer;
Members: Maria de los Angeles Fernandez Ramil (Chile), Hamdy Hassan (Egypt), Arturo Aquilino Fernandez (Argentina), Klaus von Beyme (Germany), R.B. Jain (India).

3. We also decided to institute an RC 33 triennial membership fee of US\$25, starting in 2009.

4. As part of our book series, *World of Political Science* (general editors John Trent and Michael Stein), we published the following books in the last three years:

Dirk Berg-Schlosser (ed.) *Democratization: The State of the Art*, 2nd rev. ed., 2007

Linda Shepherd (ed.) *Political Psychology*, 2006

Rainer Eisfeld (ed.) *Pluralism: Developments in the Theory and Practice of Democracy*, 2006

David Coen & Wyn Grant (eds.) *Business and Government: Methods and Practice*, 2006

Harald Baldersheim & Hellmut Wollmann (eds.), *The Comparative Study of Local Government and Politics*, 2006

R.B. Jain (ed.) *Governing Development Across Cultures: Challenges and Dimensions of an Emerging Sub-Discipline in Political Science*, 2007

All published by Barbara Budrich Publishers, Opladen, Germany, <http://www.budrich-verlag.de/>

5. The sixth book in the series, *Political Sociology*, Subrata K. Mitra, Malte Pehl and Clemens Spiess (eds.), will be published in time for the 2009 Congress.

6. Three additional books are in the working stages: *Nationalism and Ethnicity*, *Women and Politics*, and *Biopolitics*. The final book, edited by Trent and Stein, is in the planning stage. It will feature articles on regional and universal political science presented in Fukuoka by Inoguchi, Berndtson and Stein as well as articles by Trent synthesizing the development of the discipline – articles first presented at the 2008 IPSA Conference in Montreal. If you have new articles on aspects of global political science development and would like to include them, please let us know.

7. The 2008 IPSA Conference in Montreal – IPSA's first inter-congress conference on the development of the discipline – was attended by leaders of national associations and research committees. RC 33 boasted the largest contingent of members in attendance at the Montreal event. Among these members were Erkki Berndtson, Takashi Inoguchi, Michael Brintnall, Arturo Fernandez and also Rainer Eisfeld, Wyn Grant, Adrian Guelke, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Michael Pinto-Duschinsky, Albert Somit, Michael Stein and Laurence Whitehead.

8. John Trent presented a lecture at the Montreal Conference titled: "Issues and Trends in Political Science: Perspectives from the World of Political Science Book Series." This became the subject of a shorter article in the Dec. 2008 issue of *Perspectives* titled "Issues in Political Science Circa Century 21: Empirical Evidence from the World of Political Science Book Series."

9. Our website was completely revised and updated in 2007.

10. Call for proposals and nominations

11. RC 33 really does need to get back to holding inter-congress roundtables. We have been very busy with our *World of Political Science* book series, to which we devote much of our energy. But roundtables are also important for promoting the work of RC 33. Therefore, if you have ideas for topics we should be pursuing and/or would like to host a roundtable in the next three years, please forward your proposal to John Trent.

12. Nominations: Of those currently on the RC 33 Executive, the following people have written to say that they are willing to fulfil another three-year mandate: John Trent, Erkki Berndtson, Michael

Brintnall, Arturo Fernandez and Hamdy Hassan. The following positions, therefore, remain open: secretary as well as a number of positions as committee members.

If you would like to nominate yourself or someone else for ANY of the positions on the Executive, please write to John Trent and be sure to include a 200-word biography. If there are sufficient numbers, we may hold an election by email before or after the Congress. The election is open to all members.

I look forward to hearing from you.

John Trent, jtrent@uottawa.ca

RC37 – Rethinking Political Development – IPSA-sponsored Research Committee Workshop

Title: *Rethinking Security, Sovereignty and Justice*

Workshop Organizer: Zillur R. Khan, Chair, IPSA/ RC 37, University of Wisconsin, USA, zillurrkhan@hotmail.com

Proposed date: January 5, 2010

Rationale for the workshop: This workshop will bring together international scholars in an effort to explore the dilemmas of national sovereignty in the context of the rapidly evolving reality of globalization. Nation-states from the Middle East to South East Asia present a dilemma of national sovereignty in the global context. Could the unresolved legacies of local and regional conflicts and a weak political culture serve as catalysts for a shift from state-society relations to a new and positive model of a national sovereignty — the sovereignty of the citizen and the service-oriented character of state institutions? Could this development create one world and fundamentally change the traditional definition of national sovereignty, outmoding ethnocentricity and other negative aspects of nationalism?

The first panel will focus on balancing nationalism and globalism to relieve poverty in both worlds. The second panel will deal with regional cooperation as a political strategy for addressing demographic, ecological and energy crises in developing countries. The third panel will look at the extent to which a pragmatic approach to secularism, with a special emphasis on religious tolerance can shape relationships between Islam and the West. Against a backdrop of geopolitical and ideological rivalries, can Muslim-majority countries meet their development needs through "progressive openness"? Can they engage in productive cooperation with the West to develop clean energy and energy-saving technologies without sending questionable signals that may undermine global stability?

Expected format, content and output: The expected format is a one-day workshop to be held in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The workshop will consist of three panels (3 x 3 paper presenters), with one discussant and one chair per panel. Zillur R. Khan, chair of RC 37, will serve as keynote speaker. Mr. Khan will discuss the need to rethink the issue of development from the perspective of justice and freedom in institution- and leadership-building processes.

The workshop will be inaugurated by the finance minister or the UN's permanent representative in Bangladesh. We will report to the International Political Science Association (IPSA) and wider

academic communities (and to practitioners and policy-makers outside of academia) on the results of the workshop in a subsequent publication. Following the workshop, an edited book prospectus will be forwarded to leading academic publishers of books focusing on similar topics or relying on a compatible theoretical approach. These publishers include Cambridge University Press, Cornell University Press, Duke University Press and McGill-Queen's University Press. Commercial peer-reviewed presses such as Oxford, Routledge, Lynne Rienner and Palgrave Macmillan will also be considered.

Meeting expenses will be covered by the local hosts, the Bangladesh Political Science Association (BPSA), and the Policy Research Center. Scholars from India, Lebanon, Pakistan, Qatar, Russia, and the U.S. are expected to attend. Partial travel grants for paper presenters are available based on paper quality and needs. The submission **deadline for abstracts is November 30, 2009**.

RC44 – The Military's Role in Democratization – Upcoming Meeting in Islamabad

In collaboration with the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), IPSA RC 44 on the military's role in democratization will present a panel titled "Civil/Military Relations and the Political Economy of Military Intervention" at the 12th Sustainable Development Conference, to be held at Islamabad from December 21 to 23, 2009 [Panel proposed by Moeed Yusuf].

Many developing countries have been unsuccessful in their efforts to consolidate democracy. South Asian states such as Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal and Bangladesh have experienced prolonged periods of undemocratic rule. Lopsided civil/military relations mean that the military in these countries has encroached on the political sphere, casting doubt on civilian supremacy over the armed forces. India, on the other hand, provides a good comparative case where the military remains firmly under civilian control.

This panel will examine the causes and consequences of military interventions in democratic systems. Presenters will examine the political economy of military regimes, the crisis in civil/military relations, and the role of the military in emerging democracies. While the panel will focus on South Asia, papers on other countries with anomalous civil-military relations are also welcome.

Please contact the co-conveners of IPSA RC 44 for details.

Co-conveners:
Prof. Moeed Yusuf
Boston University
moeed@bu.edu

Dr. Asha Gupta, M.A, PhD
University of Delhi
ashagupta3452@gmail.com

RC48 – Administrative Culture – Election

A new RC 48 Executive Committee on Administrative Culture was elected on July 16, 2009 in Santiago (Chile). The following persons were unanimously elected to the RC 48 Executive Council for 2009-2012.

President - Prof. R D Sharma, India
Co-chair - Dr Rosamund Thomas, UK

Senior vice-president - Prof.Md.Mohabbat Dhaka, Bangladesh
 Vice-Chair - Prof.Niruhazarika Guwahatti Assam, India
 Gen. Secretary - Prof.Ishtiq Jamil, Norway
 Local Gen. Secretary - Prof Parmod Sharma Shimla Himachal Pradesh and Dr.Krishan Kant Tigriripalli.

Members of the Executive Council:

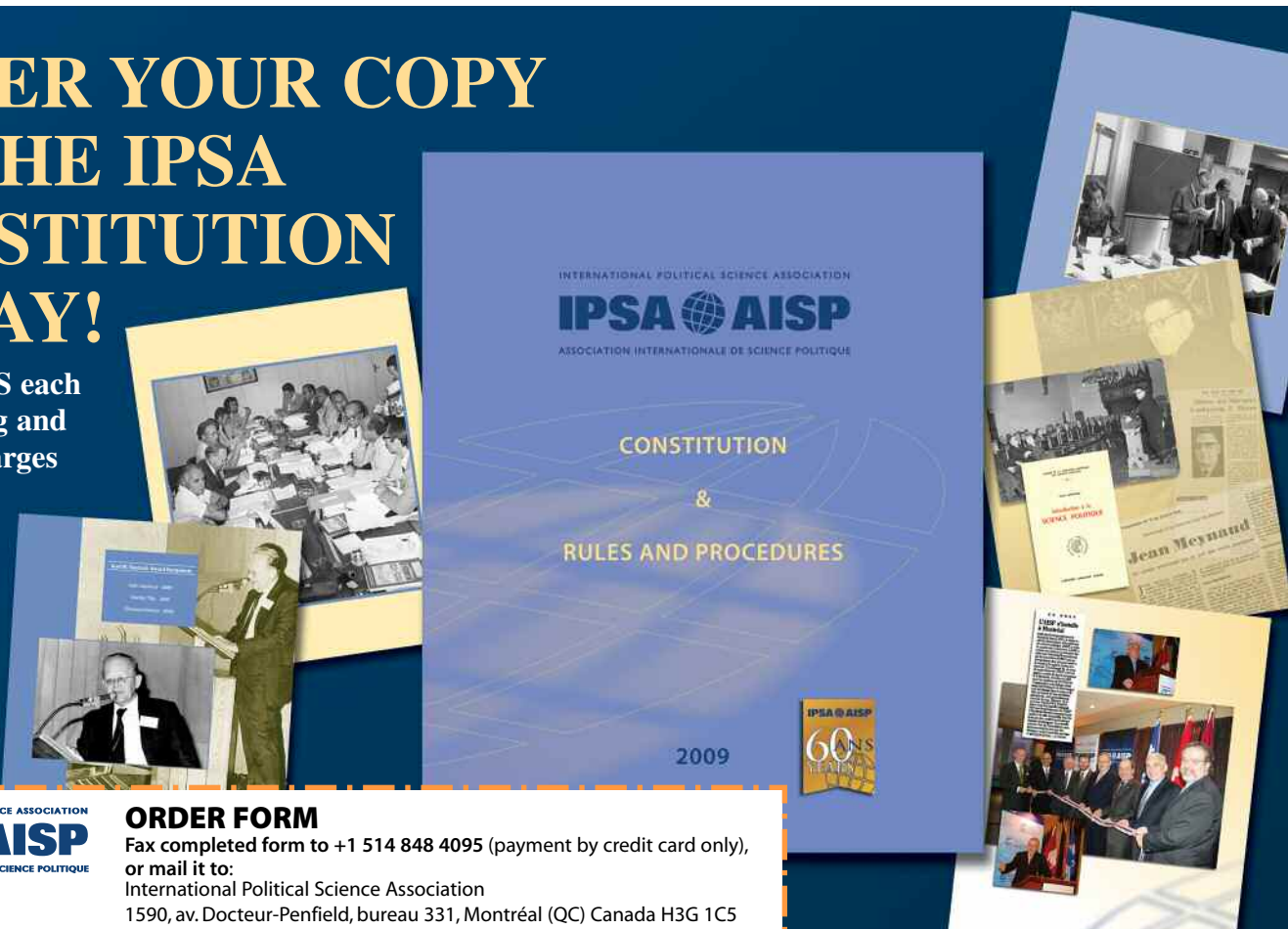
- Prof. Geetashri Banerjee Kolkatta, West Bangal
- Dr. Sanjay Gupta lucknow, UP
- Prof. Teresa Schsinskaklas, Poland
- Prof. Leonid Samargunov, Russia
- Dr. Juan Pablo Aurgo, Chile
- Dr. Luciana du souza leas, Brazil
- Dr. Rachna Dutt Goswami Jammu, India
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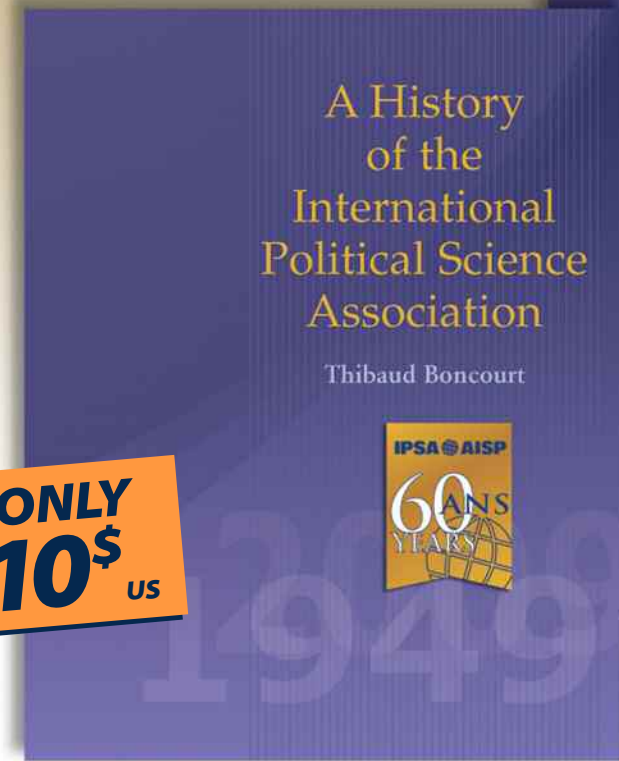
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