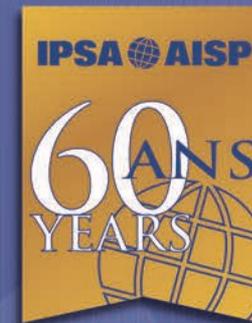




## TRIENNIAL REPORT 2007 – 2009



2009

## OVERVIEW



The International Political Science Association (IPSA) is an international non-profit organization founded under the auspices of UNESCO in 1949. It has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Council (UNESCO) and it is a member of the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and of the Global Development Network (GDN).

The IPSA Constitution (Article 5) defines the general purpose of the Association as promoting the advancement of political science throughout the world by:

- encouraging the establishment and development of national political science associations;
- facilitating the spread of information about developments in political science;
- organizing World Congresses and round table discussions, and providing other opportunities for personal contacts among political scientists;
- publishing books and journals and providing a newsletter to members;
- promoting internationally planned research.



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## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



IPSA's structure rests on two pillars: research committees and national associations. Over the past twenty years, as IPSA expanded and managed to reach out to all regions of the globe, the challenge has been to devise ways to establish regular and sustainable forms of active interaction between those two pillars. The Montreal Conference in May 2008, on "New Theoretical and Regional Perspectives," for the first time in IPSA's history brought together representatives of the research committees and the presidents of national associations to discuss the state of the discipline and its prospects for the future. The success of this meeting strengthened the Executive Committee's and the Secretariat's belief that an interim

conference between triennial congresses was a much needed forum for debating substantive and organizational issues, as well as for discussing the future of research in political science. The Montreal Conference provided new incentives for the Executive Committee and the Secretariat to plan for another interim meeting between congresses – the Luxembourg Conference in March 2010. This is another step to consolidate a new pattern of interaction between the two pillars of the IPSA and "to reinforce the notion of research committees teaming-up with one another and with sub-sections of national associations for joint projects [and] regional conferences," as noted by Dirk Berg-Schlosser and Rainer Eisfeld, who led the Montreal experiment.

Another very important step relates to *IPSA's Encyclopedia of Political Science*. The contract for the *Encyclopedia* was signed with SAGE in May 2007, and the eight-volume *Encyclopedia* is well underway, under the guidance of its editors – Bertrand Badie, Dirk Berg-Schlosser and Leonardo Morlino. This is in many ways a unique undertaking, as a significant portion of the contributors are distinguished scholars of regions other than the Global North. The multinational list of contributors provides the foundations for a critical assessment of major subfields in our discipline from a more global perspective, and for a more context-specific analysis of the relevant entries.

Beyond this path-breaking initiative, other developments attest to IPSA's greater integration into global networks, and to the recognition it enjoys as a

global player in the eyes of parent organizations. For example, IPSA is now represented on the Board of Directors of the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and on the Board of the Global Development Network (GDN), established in New Delhi.

Second, in accordance with one of the key missions of the IPSA – to promote the study of politics in the Global South –our organization launched the *IPSA Global South Solidarity Fund*. Under the leadership of Wyn Grant, donations from political science associations and their members are encouraged to fund attendance to World Congresses and interim conferences between congresses for participants from the developing world.

Third, given our commitment to implement the constitutional recommendation to revise and update IPSA's regulations every 10 years, a new set of Rules and Procedures has been completed and approved by the Executive Committee.

Fourth, as part of the celebration of IPSA's 60th Anniversary this year, a "History of IPSA" has been added to our long-standing publications – the *Abstracts* and the *International Political Science Review*.

Finally all of these initiatives were made possible by the completion of three critical "transitional" tasks. First, following the Agreement with Montreal International and Concordia University, approved by the IPSA Council in Fukuoka in 2007, we have established a larger, more permanent, and more professional Secretariat in Montreal, led by Guy Lachapelle. Second, the *Strategic Task Force*, under the leadership of Daniel Tarschys, was committed to propose a long-term approach to a critical issue: reducing the gap between IPSA's expanding role in promoting cutting-edge research in the discipline and its possible role as a facilitator of new educational opportunities for its members in the Global South. As a result, plans to establish Summer Schools in São Paulo- Brazil and in Africa are well underway. Third, electronic communication is now part of our day-to-day routine, thanks to the success of *IPSA's Portal* and the multiplication of RC's websites.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "L. Sola".

Lourdes Sola

## MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL



This is the third triennial report produced by the Montréal office. It encompasses the activities of the Association since the 20<sup>th</sup> IPSA World Congress in Fukuoka Japan, in July 2006. Since the beginning of my mandate as Secretary General in 2000, many innovations have been undertaken at the Secretariat. The last three years have been marked by a historical step for the Association. Following the more permanent establishment of the IPSA Secretariat in Montréal, and the enlargement of the Secretariat's working force, the Secretariat was then able to focus on several objectives most notably the increase of the membership.

As the range of activities in which the IPSA is engaged has diversified over the last decade, it was becoming imperative that the Association strive to become an international leader in promoting the discipline. The decision made by the Executive Committee in October 2005 to accept the offers of Montréal International and Concordia University to locate its Secretariat in Montréal on a more permanent basis gave the IPSA the means to progress in the coming years and to increase the quality and range of the services it provides its members. Following the discussion and suggestion from the participants of the Advisory Commission on Research during the Fukuoka World Congress, the IPSA Executive Committee has decided to hold a major conference from April 30 till May 2, 2008 inviting all presidents of national and regional associations and chairs of research committees.

The theme of the 2008 Montréal International Conference was '*International Political Science: New Theoretical and Regional Perspectives*'. The Executive Committee also accepted the invitation from the Luxembourg Political Science Association to have its second conference in Luxembourg on March 18-20, 2010 around the theme: *Is There a European Model of Governance? A Comparative Perspective* (<http://www.luxembourg2010.org/>). With these types of inter-congress activities, IPSA wants to play its key role of facilitator in promoting contact between political scientists and in supporting any ensuing projects that closer collaboration promotes.

One of the key missions of the International Political Science Association has been throughout the years to assist the development of the study of politics in the Global South. IPSA works hard under the leadership of Wyn Grant, Chair of the *IPSA Global South Solidarity Fund*, to raise funds to achieve this goal. IPSA has always understood the difficulty for political scientists from the least developed nations to find the financial resources to participate in different scientific activities and to pursue their own research. Over the last twenty years, IPSA has been very active in supporting the participation of colleagues from the Global South in the IPSA World Congresses. The *IPSA Global South Solidarity Fund* is an appeal to national and regional political science associations and their members to donate to a specific fund to help political scientists from developing countries.

The year 2009 also marks the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of IPSA. The founding conference of the association was held in Paris, from September 12 to 16, 1949. Some 16 countries were represented at the conference, four (United States, France, Canada, and India) by a delegate from their national association. The discussion quickly turned to the scientific nature of our discipline and the opportunity to create an international organization with the mandate to 'promote the advancement of political science throughout the world' (Article 5 of the IPSA Constitution). From a handful of members in 1949, IPSA now counts on more than 50 national associations and 3,000 individual members and, the task of reaching political scientists from all corners of the world continues. To commemorate its 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary, IPSA has released an updated version of the *Constitution & Rules and Procedures* as well as the brand new *A History of the International Political Science Association* written by Thibaud Boncourt. To commemorate this historical moment, activities will also be held in the Fall of 2009.

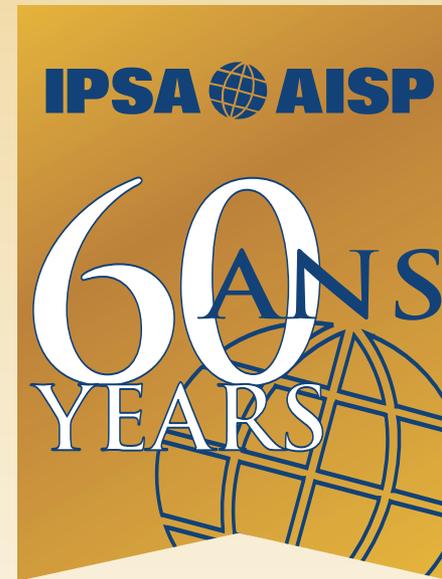
Finally, the 21<sup>st</sup> IPSA World Congress organized for the first time in Chile under the theme "Global Discontent? Dilemmas of Change" places the IPSA at the forefront of the actual debates around the role of international organizations, governments and non-governmental organizations in the quest for greater solidarity in a globalized world. The Santiago (Chile) 2009 World Congress of Political Science is a reflection of the commitment of IPSA to be engaged in a world wide dialogue with political scientists, national and regional associations and, ultimately with citizens.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Guy Lachapelle'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Guy Lachapelle

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The sections 2, 3 and 4 examine various aspects of the organization such as the IPSA membership, its Executive Committee, its Council and its Secretariat. Section 5 examines the external organizational relations between IPSA and other organizations. The three following sections consider specific types of IPSA-sponsored academic activities, namely the promotion of planned research through the publications of IPSA (section 6), the World Congresses (section 7) and the Inter-Congress activities (section 8). A final section comments briefly on the extent to which these activities have contributed in the promotion of the main objectives of IPSA for the global advancement of political science during the 2007-2009 period and, on what is planned for the future (section 9).



## 2. MEMBERSHIP

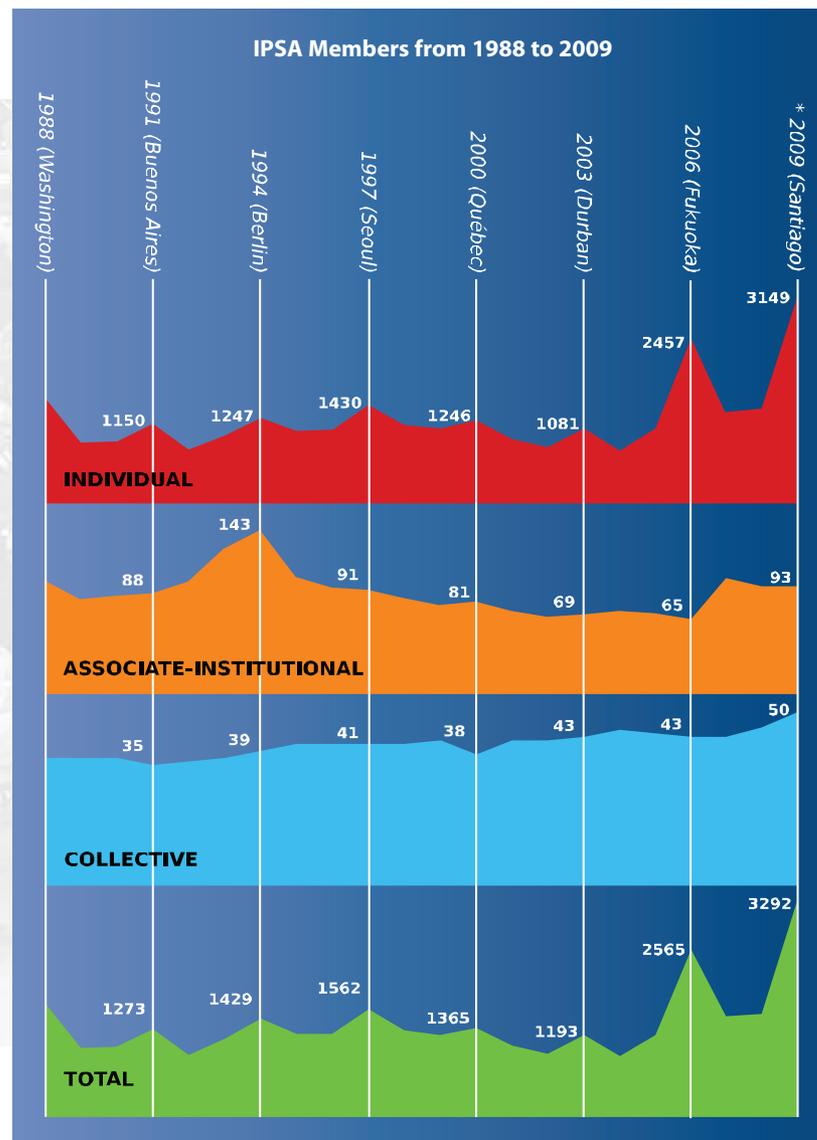
The founding members of IPSA in 1949 were four national associations: the American, Canadian, French and Indian Political Science Associations. Since then, more national associations have joined their ranks. Individual membership, open to political scientists who accept the IPSA's objectives, has grown steadily since 1952. Associate-institutional membership, open to institutions engaged in research or teaching in the area of political science, also grew until the mid-1960s. Today, 50 collective members (national and regional political science associations) constitute a network of approximately 38,500 political scientists. The IPSA also has over 90 associate-institutional members (political science departments and other institutions involved in the field of political science) and a record breaking 3,149 individual members. Secretary General

### 2.1. Individual Members

For many years, the trend of the IPSA membership has been cyclical. With the triennial World Congresses, that attract many individuals to join the Association, membership peaks during the year of the congress and drops in the following year. However, in the long run, IPSA membership is constantly on the rise. After a record year of 2,457 members in 2006, the efforts of the Secretariat in 2007 and 2008 have maintained the figures over 1,350 members (1,371 in 2007 and 1,424 in 2008), which have never been seen for non-Congress years. With 3,149 paying members as of May 15, 2009, membership reached its highest level since the creation of the Association, for a second consecutive Congress-year record.

Amongst the efforts made by the IPSA to increase its individual membership base, the introduction of the student membership and that of the joint membership form with the American Political Science Association and the French Political Science Association have certainly proved effective. The joint membership with the American Political Science Association brought in 159 members in 2009, while the joint membership with the French Political Science Association resulted in 84 members. The student membership fee – introduced in April 2004 – has been successful in attracting more students. It has passed from 13 members in 2003, to 252 in 2006 and, to an impressive 627 on May 15, 2009.

Membership fees of the Association remain at a relatively low level. The three-year membership fee is \$180 (with 463 members); the one-year member-



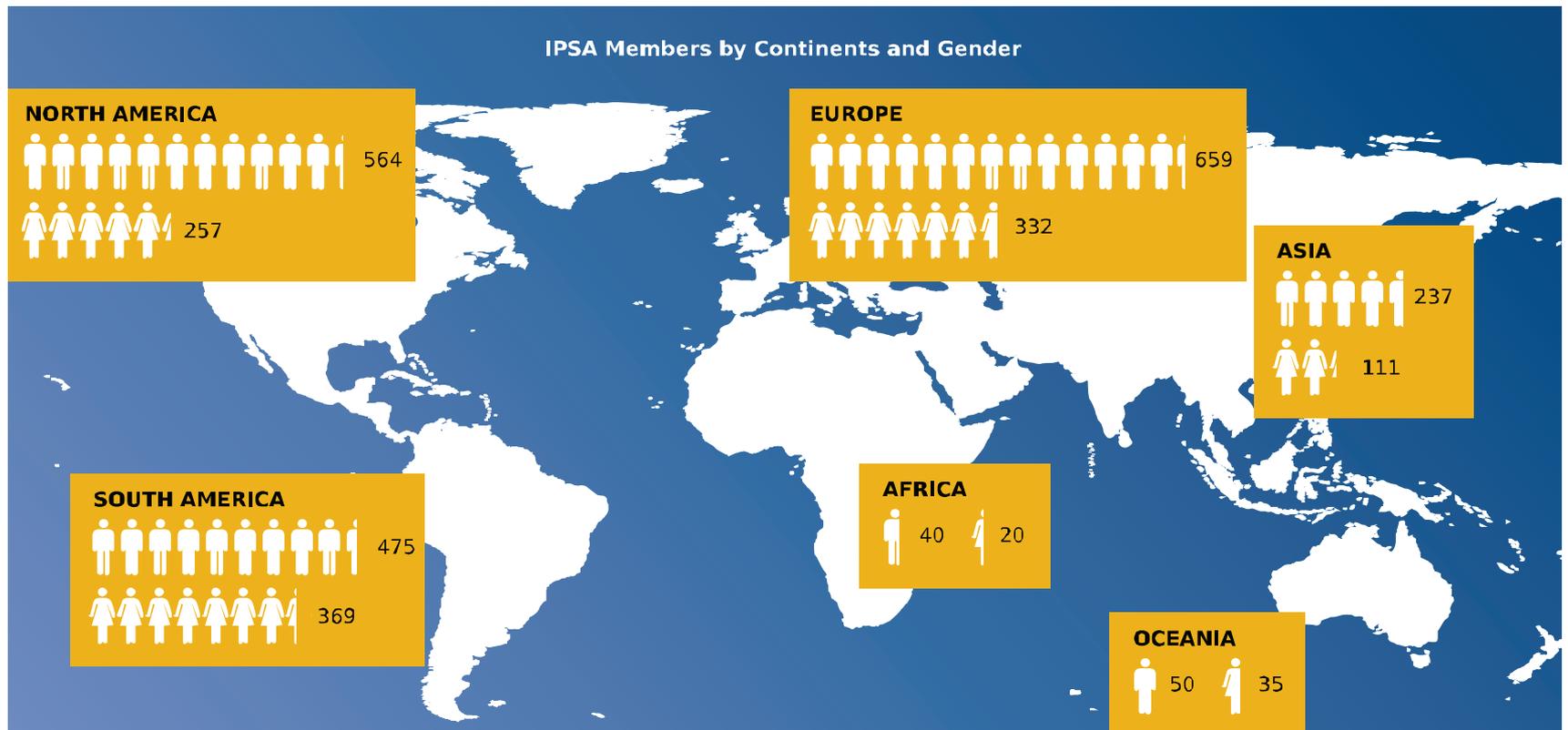
As of May 15, 2009

ship fee is \$75 (with 1,883 members); and the student membership fee is set at \$30 (with 627 members as mentioned above). Also, two new membership categories have been introduced in 2006: the senior membership at \$50 and the life membership at \$1,000. These new membership categories now comprise respectively 145 and 31 members.

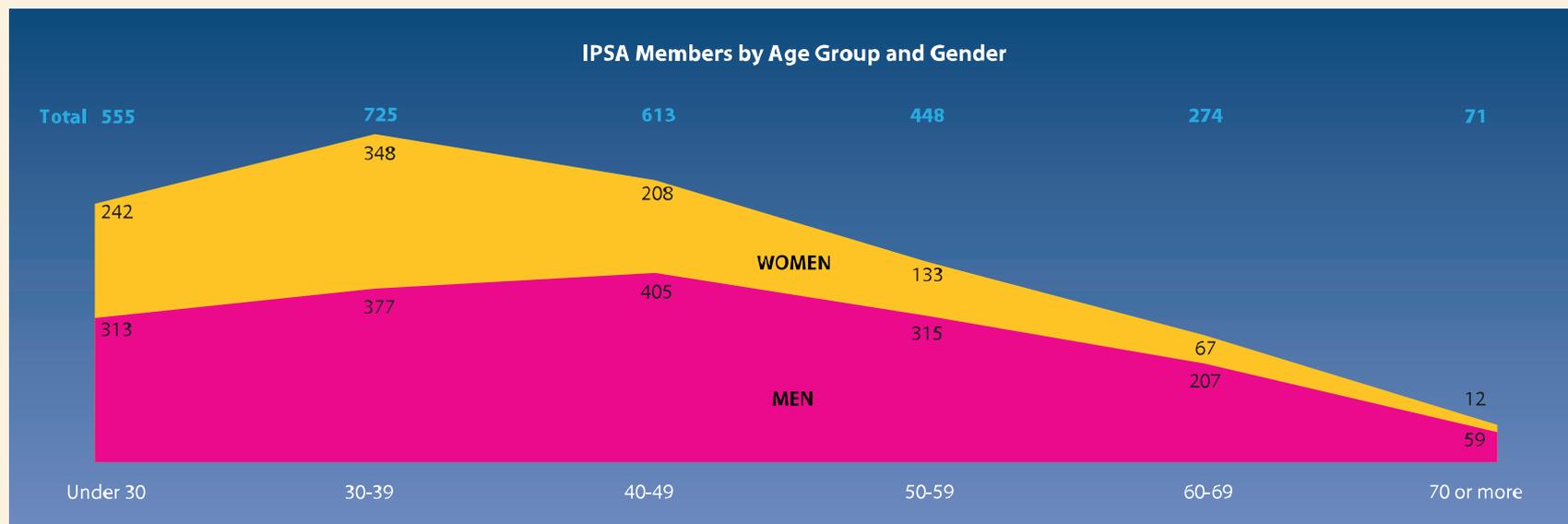
Throughout the years, the IPSA has worked on numerous projects to advance the participation of women in the Association. Today, although the numbers remain low, there is a positive trend toward an increase in the proportion of women involved in the Association. Until 2004, the proportion of female members remained stable at 21%. In 2005 and 2006, the proportion increased to 26% and 28%. As of May 15 2009, the proportion reached 35,7%. This rise in women's participation is particularly notable in South America.

Some of the fundamental objectives of IPSA are to achieve a balanced membership in all regions, to promote the advancement of political science and, the collaboration of scholars in various parts of the world. As of May 2006, the figures of individual members by continent showed that two-thirds of individual members are based in North America or Europe and almost one-quarter in Asia. In May 2009, international representation pushed individual members based in North America and Europe back to a little more than the half (58%). South America, the host continent of the 2009 World Congress, represents now one-quarter of the IPSA membership (27%), with Asia being now at one-tenth of the membership (11%). Nevertheless, individual members of IPSA are present in 97 countries, compared to 85 in 2006.

As there is a tendency for the region in which the World Congress is held to



As of May 15, 2009



From data available on May 2009. Unknown member age: 349 men, 114 women, total 463.

be better represented in the years following the event, the 20<sup>th</sup> World Congress in Fukuoka, Japan, was a very positive initiative for Asian representation in the IPSA membership. In 2006, the proportion of Asian members had grown from 17% to 24%: In 2002, only 145 individual members originated from Asia and as of May 2006, 503 Asian individuals had joined the ranks of the Association. Unfortunately, the overall increase in the IPSA membership and the fact that many Asian members have not renewed since the Fukuoka World Congress have led to a decrease in their regional representation to 348. These numbers are still high compared to previous years, suggesting that holding Congresses in underrepresented parts of the world stimulates membership from the corresponding continents.

As the next World Congress is being held in Santiago, Chile in July 2009, the same tendency can be observed for the members from South America. The proportion of South American members has grown from a very low 3,3% in 2006 to 27% in 2009. As the tendency suggests, IPSA could hope to keep a certain amount of these members in the next years, creating a stronger base for IPSA representation amongst Latin American communities.

The figures on IPSA members by age group are encouraging for the Association. For the period 2004-2009, the average age dropped going from

54 to 46 in 2006 and, it further dropped to 42 in 2009, with a modal age for men and women that has shifted from the 50-year-old bracket to the 30-year-old bracket. As of May 15, 2009, the average age for men was 44 and 39 for women. This constant rejuvenation of the membership is partially caused by the introduction of the student membership in 2004 and the growing popularity of the discipline with the youth, especially the international studies subfield. The Association, with a mix of experienced scholars and younger academics, can thus look forward to an excellent future.

## 2.2. Associate-Institutional Members

A little less than 100 institutions have been members of IPSA in the last years. As of May 15, 2009, the IPSA had 54 paying associate-institutional members. Adding to these, 39 institutions receive free membership to the IPSA and are not included in the previous figure. These are mainly institutions from developing countries that receive the IPSA publications free of charge. All associate-institutional members are listed at the end of this report (see Appendix 2).

An important factor that explains the steady decline in the number of associate-institutional members is the opportunity for many libraries to obtain an electronic version of the *International Political Science Review* directly from

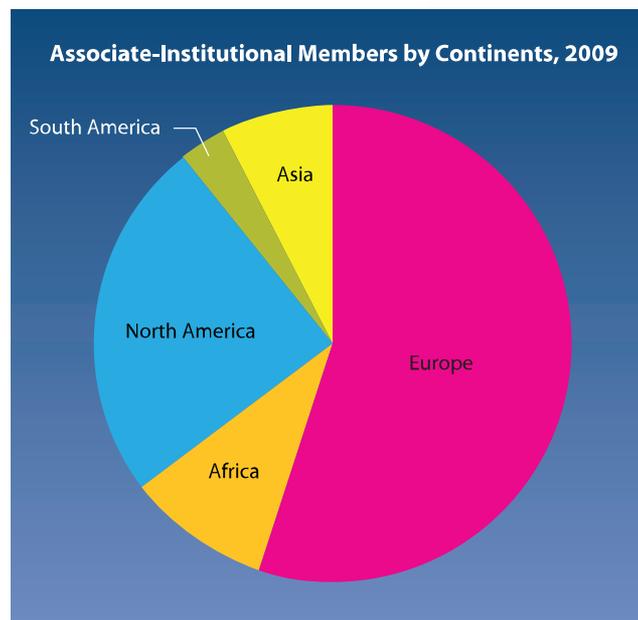
Sage Publications (in 2008, there were a total of 8.263 non-member institutions with access to IPSR through Sage) a service that is not offered to associate-institutional members. This new technological reality, as predicted by the editors of the Review, will no doubt continue to have a major impact on our associate-institutional membership over the next few years.

### 2.3. Collective Members

The number of national political science associations affiliated to IPSA has gone from 43 to 50 over the last three years. A list of collective members is given in Appendix 1. The Luxembourg Political Science Association, the Cameroonian Political Science Society, the Society for Political Science of Serbia, the Uruguayan Political Science Association and the Ukrainian Political Science Association are among the seven associations that have joined the IPSA between 2006 and 2009. The Indian Political Science Association, one of the four founding members of IPSA in 1949, regained its active status in 2007 at the Valencia Executive Committee meeting. The South African Political Science Association also regained its active status in 2009. Due to the tragic events of the last years, the Lebanese Political Science Association is currently an inactive member. We hope that they will soon be up on their feet to reclaim their active status with IPSA.

One of the objectives of the IPSA is to broaden its global representation and, with seven new collective members in the last 3 years, this objective can be considered more than accomplished. Regarding the continuation of these efforts, contact with several associations have been established or rekindled lately; among them are Colombia, Bolivia, China (Beijing), New Zealand, Hong Kong, Venezuela and Mexico. However, despite the efforts on the part of members of the Executive Committee and the Secretary General, those national associations are yet to join the ranks of IPSA. Colombia submitted its candidacy at the Executive Committee meeting in Florence, Italy in January 2009. The Committee on Participation and Membership asked the Colombian Association to provide more details on their candidacy for the next EC meeting in Santiago, Chile. It is probable that Colombia will then join the IPSA collective membership. Also, despite substantial efforts made by the current and past Presidents and the Secretary General to regain the Chinese Association of Political Science (Beijing) as a collective member, no successful results can be reported in this case.

During the IPSA Council in Santiago, the Executive Committee will recommend that the Council accepts the revision of the fee structure of IPSA collective members, as prescribed in the IPSA Rules and Procedures - especially to review the relationship between fees payable by associations and their level of representation at the IPSA Council. The last revision to the fee structure of IPSA collective members dates back to 1998. Moreover, the enlargement of the collective membership, especially in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia will be a major challenge for the Association. Permanent efforts in that sense were made in the past and will continue to be made in the future. Finally, IPSA needs to establish closer partnerships with the national associations; some initiatives have already been made in that sense but it must be a constant effort. The Secretariat has already made several moves to improve the capacity of IPSA to publicize the news and events of collective members as the team is always looking for new ways to strengthen the bonds between IPSA and its collective members.



### 3. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



#### IPSA's Executive Committee 2006-2009

From left to right, sitting: Kay Lawson (USA), International Political Science Review – Maria Herminia Tavares de Almeida (Brazil) – Leonardo Morlino (Italy), First Vice-President – Max Kaase (Germany), Past President – Jorge Heine (Chile), Vice-President – Lourdes Sola (Brazil), President – Bertrand Badie (France), Vice-President – Guy Lachapelle (Québec), Secretary General – Yvonne Galligan (Ireland), International Political Science Review  
Standing: Wyn P. Grant (United Kingdom) – Rainer Eisfeld (Germany), Research Committees' Liaison Representative – Tatyana Parkhalina (Russian Federation), Vice-President – Dirk Berg-Schlosser (Germany), Vice-President – Leslie A. Pal (Canada) – Hideo Otake (Japan), Vice-President – Helen Milner (USA) – Paul Godt (USA), International Political Science Abstracts editor – Mauro Calise (Italy), IPSA Online Portal – Ilter Turan (Turkey), Programme Chair 21<sup>st</sup> World Congress – Serge Hurtig (France), International Political Science Abstracts co-editor – Irmina Matonyte (Lithuania) – Marian Sawyer (Australia) – Andrea Cestaro (Québec), IPSA Administrator  
Missing: Luc Sindjoun (Cameroon) – Byung-Kook Kim (Korea)

The 20<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee first met in Santiago, Chile on November 21-22, 2006. In 2007, Meeting no. 98 was held in Bath, England from April 10 to 13, and Meeting no. 99 was held in Valencia, Spain from September 16 to 19. In 2008, Meeting no. 100 was held in Montréal, Québec/Canada from April 27 to 29, during the Montréal 2008 World

Conference and was the only meeting held in that year. In 2009, Meeting no. 101 was held in Florence, Italy from January 12 to 14, 2009 and, Meeting no. 102 took place in Santiago on July 11, 2009, the day before the opening of the 21<sup>st</sup> IPSC World Congress.

### 3.1 The New Executive Committee

For several members of the Executive Committee (EC), the 2006-2009 period was an opportunity to familiarize themselves even more with the internal administrative culture of the IPSA. The members of the Executive Committee are listed below. The President was elected on July 11, 2006 in Fukuoka; the Past President holds office ex officio; and the others were elected on July 13, 2006. Members of the outgoing Executive Committee (2003-2006) who were re-elected are marked with an asterisk.

#### President



**Lourdes Sola**  
Brazil

#### Past President



**Max Kaase**  
Germany

#### First Vice-President

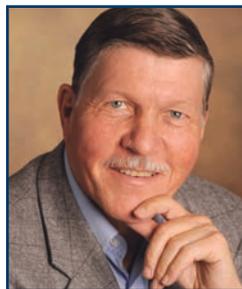


**Leonardo Morlino**  
Italy

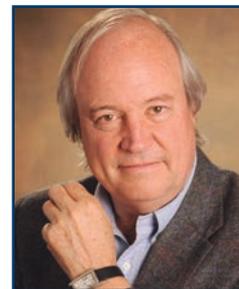
#### Vice-Presidents



**Bertrand Badie**  
France\*



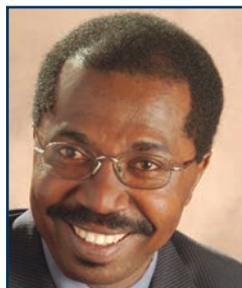
**Dirk Berg-Schlosser**  
Germany\*



**Jorge Heine**  
Chile\*



**Hideo Otake**  
Japan\*



**Luc Sindjoun**  
Cameroon\*



**Daniel Tarschys**  
Sweden\*

\* Members of the outgoing Executive Committee (2003-2006) who were elected for a second mandate in 2006.

## Other Members



**Anton Bebler**  
Slovenia



**Wyn P. Grant**  
United Kingdom



**Byung-Kook Kim**  
Republic of Korea



**Irima Matonyte**  
Lithuania



**Helen Milner**  
USA



**Leslie A. Pal**  
Canada



**Tatyana Parkhalina**  
Russian Federation



**Marian Sawer**  
Australia



**Maria Herminia  
Tavares de Almeida**  
Brazil

A great deal of the work done by the Executive Committee is carried out through subcommittees appointed by and accountable to the EC. In general, the EC members meet in the context of plenary meetings. Membership in the committees was designed to ensure that all vice-presidents chair one committee, that all members of the Executive Committee serve on two committees and, that other persons who regularly attend Executive Committee meetings serve on one (such as editors of IPSA publications and, the RC Liaison Representative). The President and the Secretary General are ex-officio members of all standing committees.

At Executive Committee Meeting no.88 in Durban (July 4, 2003), the Permanent Working Group on Publications was established specifically to look into new developments in the publication world. This new group also has editorial responsibilities. Members of the committees and subcommittees for the 2006-2009 period were as follows:

**Committee on Organization and Procedure**

L. Morlino (chair), M. Kaase, L. Sola, D. Tarschys, H. Milner, S. Hurtig and Secretary General.

*Committee on Research and Training*

D. Berg-Schlosser (chair), W. Grant, I. Matonyte, M. Sawer, B.K. Kim, R. Eisfeld, M. H. Tavares Almeida.

**Committee on the Congress Program**

I. Turan (chair), M. Calise, M. Sawer, D. Berg-Schlosser, H. Milner, B. Badie, M.H. Tavares de Almeida, W. Grant, J. Heine

**Committee on Participation and Membership**

B. Badie (chair), Kay Lawson, L. Pal, M.H. Tavares de Almeida, B.K. Kim, T. Parkhalina, A. Bebler, L. Sindjoun.

**Committee on Awards**

J. Heine (chair), L. Pal, I. Matonyte, L. Sindjoun, Hideo Otake, I. Matonyte, A. Bebler.

**Budget Committee**

Lourdes Sola (chair), M. Kaase, L. Morlino, and the Secretary General.

**Permanent Working Group on Publications**

M. Kaase (chair), L. Morlino, B. Badie, M. Calise, Kay Lawson, Paul Godt, S. Hurtig, D. Berg Schlosser, Y. Galligan.

**Task Force for Strategic Development**

D. Tarschys (chair), L. Sola, M. Kaase, B. Badie, D. Berg-Schlosser, Leonardo Morlino and the Secretary General.

**Committee on Global South Appeal for the World Congress 2009**

W. Grant (chair), H. Otake, D. Tarschys, K. Lawson, J. Heine, M. Sawer, L. Sola

The following describes the activities of these committees for the 2006-2009 period. Recommendations of the committees, as listed below, were subsequently approved by the Executive Committee, in cases where such approval was required.

**3.2. Committee on Organization and Procedure**

The objectives of this committee are defined as follows: “to advise on all aspects of organizational development, including procedures, membership policy and any other matter referred to it by the Executive Committee”. The committee considered the following issues between 2006 and 2009:

**1. The Implementation of a More Permanent Secretariat in Montréal (2006-2010)**

The IPSA Secretariat has been located in the city of residence of each Secretary General since the foundation of the Association. The issue of establishing the IPSA Secretariat in a designated permanent location has been raised several times over the years. The former Secretary General, John Coakley (1994-2001), noted that the transition costs associated with the transfer of the Secretariat remain relatively high, both financially and practically, and he proposed that the IPSA Executive Committee consider the alternative of establishing the IPSA Secretariat in one location for an extended period of time. The same recommendation was made by the present Secretary General, Guy Lachapelle, in his 2001-2003 Triennial Report.

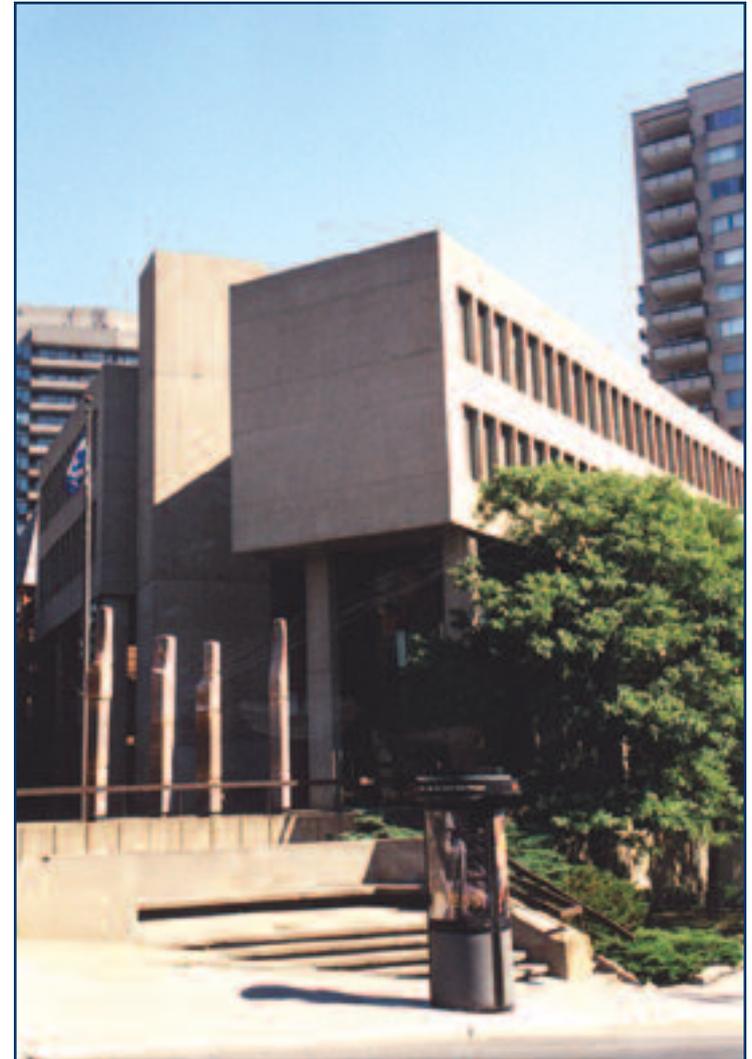
The Committee on Organization and Procedure examined these recommendations in 2003, when Montréal International offered to lend financial support to the establishment of the IPSA Secretariat in Montréal for a period of five years (2006-2010). This offer was presented to the members of the Executive

# MontrealInternational

Committee at the EC meeting in Istanbul in October 2003. The conditions and implications of the offer, notably the increase of the secretarial staff of IPSA and the choice of Montréal as the location, led to in-depth discussions at subsequent EC meetings.

After weighing the costs and benefits of the offer and the proposed five-year Business Plan, the Committee on Organization and Procedure (COP) of the Executive Committee recommended accepting the offer of Montréal International at the EC Meeting of Naples in October 2005. This decision took into account the following practical considerations: the high transaction costs in terms of financial resources, energy spent and, human resources needed to move from one location to the next, particularly regarding the burden of selecting and hiring new staff; a lost sense of continuity and finally, the offer would give IPSA a more dynamic perspective. The agreement with Montréal International went into effect on January 1, 2006.

On March 13, 2006, an official ceremony took place, establishing the IPSA Secretariat in Montréal at the Concordia University Campus. The inauguration ceremony was organized in collaboration with Montréal International and Concordia University. IPSA then officially became one of more than 60 international organizations situated in Montréal, which represents an ideal location for a bilingual organization such as the IPSA, and a unique environment to organize academic activities such as symposia, executive committee meetings and conferences. The inauguration ceremony was preceded by a lecture given by IPSA President Max Kaase on *“The Role of Europe in International Affairs and the Democratic Challenge”*. This conference was presented under the auspices of the Montréal Council on Foreign Relations and was attended by more than 125 participants, including political scientists from various international political science institutions. The ceremony was also preceded by a talk

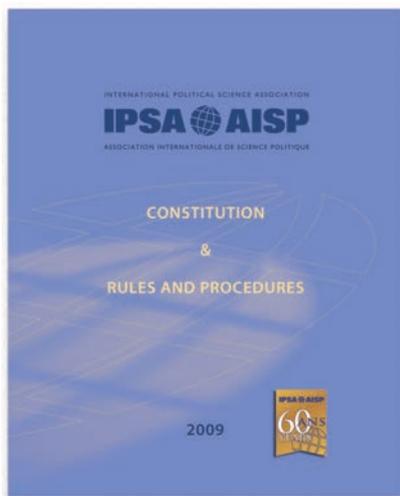


by Professor Robert O. Keohane of Princeton University on “*Anti-Americanisms in World Politics*”. More than 650 students attended the lecture organized by the IPSA Secretariat. Prof. Leif Lewin, initiator of the prestigious Johan Skytte Prize in Political Science, introduced Professor Keohane, who was the 2005 recipient of this award.

## 2. Agreement with Concordia University (2006-2010)

The Committee also supported a Memorandum of Understanding with Concordia University, which gives the IPSA Secretariat free office space for five years and will continue to provide in-kind provision for offices, including network connections and support as well as payroll services. This agreement formalizes the partnership between Concordia University and the IPSA that has existed since the establishment of the Secretariat in Montréal. Moreover, an agreement has been reached with Concordia University to subsidize the work of a graduate researcher at the IPSA Secretariat for the next five years.

## 3. Revision of the *Constitution and Rules and Procedures*



Through the entire 3 year-mandate, the Executive Committee, its Committee on Organization and Procedure and, the Secretary General dedicated much of their time and energy to review a large number of documents in order to assess whether fundamental institutional documents should be updated.

The committee decided on the adjustment of Rules and Procedures and on the production of a new edition of the constitution, which remained quasi untouched (minor modifications were made to the format but there were no changes on the content). Their achievement can be examined through the new edition of the Constitution and Rules and Procedures, which is ready for distribution.

## 3.2.1 Task Force for Strategic Development

Finally, at its Saint-Petersburg EC Meeting in April 2006, the Executive Committee recommended to grant a new mandate to create a task force for the strategic development of the Association. The task force began its mandate at the World Congress in Fukuoka, developing strategic goals for the future of the IPSA.

For the period of 2007-2009, the task force looked over several strategies on how IPSA can accomplish its mandate more efficiently and increase the academic visibility of IPSA as an international organization. Several projects and ideas were suggested such as the plan of holding IPSA Summer schools in Latin America and in the Sub-Saharan region in 2009-2010 (with Stellenbosch as the likely venue) plus the plans for a summer school in the East Asian region in 2011. It was agreed that IPSA summer schools should focus on concepts and methods, leaving more narrowly substance-focused topics to other organisers.

A second direction proposed was to increase cooperation between Research Committees (RC's) and specialised national committees. Two meetings have been organised in Montréal with the purpose of promoting such contacts, and a future one is planned for Santiago, with the presence of both the outgoing and the incoming President to mark the importance of this cooperation. The undergraduate teaching of political science should also be an IPSA concern and a symposium about this issue should be organized.

## 3.2.2 Committee on Global South Appeal for the WC 2009

Following lengthy discussion within the Executive Committee about how IPSA can commemorate its 60th anniversary, it was proposed to send an appeal to all national and regional associations and their members to donate to a specific fund, the IPSA Global South Solidarity Fund, to help political scientists from developing countries.

Executive Committee member Wyn Grant was named chair of the IPSA Global South Solidarity Fund. As he wrote in his appeal: ‘The least developed nations in the Global South find it extremely difficult to find the resources for providing higher education. It is hard enough to find sufficient resources to sustain a proper system of higher education for their students. Enabling their teachers to attend international conferences like IPSA is often simply impossible. As a consequence, they are seriously underrepresented at IPSA congresses, especially those far from home’.

Therefore, it is with this spirit that this appeal was launched in 2008 and reiterated during the 2008 Montréal International Conference. All representatives from national and regional associations were encouraged to donate generously to the fund. The success of this appeal has effectively helped IPSA to support several colleagues to come to the IPSA World Congress in Santiago.

### 3.3 Committee on the Congress Program

The objectives of this Committee are defined as follows: “to advise on the structure of the program and on all areas associated with the triennial World Congress”. On July 14, 2006, President Lourdes Sola nominated Ilter Turan, former IPSA vice-president as Chair of the Committee on the Congress Program. This Committee is responsible for the following issues.

#### 1. Theme of the World Congress and Preparation of the Congress Program

Under the supervision of the Programme Committee and the Program Chair, the chosen theme of the Santiago (Chile) 2009 World Congress, as determined in November 2006 was: “Global Discontent? Dilemmas of Change”. During the Executive Committee Meeting in Santiago in 2006, a report was presented that assessed the organization of the Santiago Congress. It was also decided that each member of the Program Committee would coordinate thematic panels related to the main theme of the Congress.



The Committee has evaluated a total of 3931 paper abstracts and accepted 2417 of them. The “one-paper” policy was difficult to enforce completely, though consideration was given to individual circumstances. A total of 1488 papers were rejected. The EC made an exception for presenters in the LOC sessions who would be giving papers in the local language so that they could also give an English language paper and appear in the program. While IPSA rules do not prohibit multiple submissions, an individual may present no more than one paper at a World Congress. It is not possible to control for the rule until the program is ready with an index but, the Program Committee and the Congress Coordinator identified a number of cases and acted to reduce the

number of papers accordingly. The Program Committee previously reminded those attending of the rule, explaining that it would be necessary to remove accepted papers from the program in case a policy violation was detected.

In the course of the five-day Congress, a total of 607 panels were scheduled for presentation. IPSA Research Committees have organized between two and four panels, for a total of 164 panels. The Chilean Political Science Association organized 179 panels and 43 main theme sessions; 221 special sessions were organized. Also, 21 plenary sessions were scheduled to take place.

#### 2. Memorandum of Agreement with the Local Organizing Committee

In 2001, the Executive Committee made the very important decision to centralize registration within the Secretariat. Accordingly, the IPSA has signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Local Organising Committees in order to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each party. The agreement with the Chilean Local Organizing Committee was signed at EC Meeting no. 98 in Bath, England in April 2007.

#### 3. Allocation of Travel Grants

The Committee on Travel Grants, comprising the President, the Secretary General, the Programme Chair and the Local Organising Committee, received over 500 applications for travel grants to the World Congress 2009. Travel grant forms were accessible through the Congress Website. The committee allocated 49 travel grants to participants from 18 different countries, for a total of 54,550 US \$.

### 3.4 Committee on Research and Training

The objectives of this Committee are defined as follows: “to advise on all aspects of the operation of research committees and on inter-congress activities”. In the course of the 2007-2009, the Committee considered the following issues.

#### 1. 2008 Montréal International Conference

During the meeting of the Advisory Commission on Research in 2006 at Fukuoka, it was proposed that research committee chairs and national-regional associations meet in between World Congresses. In response to this request, the Executive Committee embraced the idea and decided to organize

the 2008 Montréal International Conference right after the 100<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting. Therefore, all research committee chairs were invited to take part and collaborate with the 2008 Montréal International Conference from April 30 to May 2<sup>nd</sup>.

The Committee on Research and Training also took this opportunity to discuss and review the rules regarding the funding for the Research Committees and, to offer all committees a standardized web platform administered by the Secretariat.

## 2. General Rules for Research Committees activities at World Congresses

The committee suggested that, for future World Congresses, the organization of panels should follow the standards set for Santiago, i.e. that a Research Committee (RC) should organize at least one panel of its own, and then explore the possibility, which generally is to be encouraged, to set up joint panels with one or more RCs. All activities must be organized taking into account that each RC can participate in a maximum of four panels.

Pre-congress meetings of RCs - exclusive or in conjunction with similar sub-groups of Political Science Associations (PSA's) - can and should take place, provided that the Program Chair and the Local Organizing Committee (LOC) do not incur additional responsibilities. Such meetings, however, can not be counted as inter-congress activities organized by RCs - each RC must organize at least one such activity periodically, which is controlled by the committee through periodic evaluations.

In the future, RC chairs will be advised about the possibility of additional paper proposals, over and above those included in their own panels, which may be grouped together and submitted to the Program Chair as a "Special Session".

## 3. Intensification of cooperation between Research Committees and Political Science Associations (Collective Members)

Such cooperation started at the Montréal Conference and should be further encouraged. In Santiago, this avenue has only been taken up by very few Research Committees (RCs). At the 2010 Luxembourg Conference, and at later events, this should be improved. Communication and exchange of informa-

tion about the respective activities of each RC and the creation of links between website will become more intense as plans for cooperation develop. The new funding procedures for RCs will also strengthen such cooperation. At IPSA inter-congress conferences and similar events (ECPR, APSA etc. conferences) the possibility of "piggy-backing" for joint RC/PSA meetings should be encouraged.

## 4. Planned Summer Schools

Preparations for the first IPSA Summer School on Concepts and Methods in Political Science, to be held in the short future at the University of Sao Paulo, are under way. The course contents, teaching staff and local logistics have been set up but final approval for funding by Brazilian institutions is still pending - which has precluded the project from taking place in 2009. Consequently, the chair of the Committee on Research and Training will be visiting Sao Paulo shortly after the World Congress in Santiago to help gather support for the project and, when approved, there should be provisions to continue the Summer School for at least a three-year cycle.

A similar Summer School is envisaged for the Sub-Saharan African region to be held at the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa. Local conditions in terms of infrastructure and cooperation are very favourable. The envisaged funding by the VW-Foundation and similar sources is presently being followed up. Prospects exist for a similar activity to be organized in the East/Southeast Asia region from 2011 onwards.

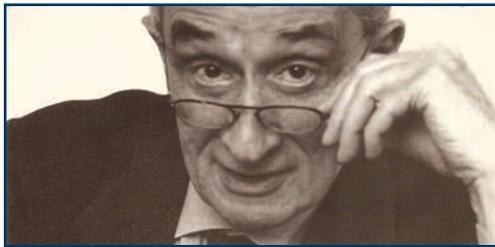
## 5. A Website for Research Committees

Since the middle of 2008, the IPSA Secretariat offers an easy to use, free of charge website platform to the Research Committees (RCs). As of May 2009, only three RCs had launched their new website but, 14 others are now in the process of creating one. In the future, it is hoped to integrate every website of RCs into a unique easy to use IPSA configuration. The full list of the 50 research committees and their website addresses can be found in Appendix 3.

### 3.5 Committee on Awards

The objectives of this committee are defined as follows: “to advise on all aspects of IPSA awards and to evaluate candidates for these, including (1) Stein Rokkan fellowships, (2) the Karl Deutsch Award, (3) the Francesco Kjellberg Award and (4) any other awards for which provision might be made”.

#### 1. Karl Deutsch Award



This award is given once every three years to a prominent scholar engaged in the cross-disciplinary research of which Karl Deutsch was a master. The recipient presents the Karl Deutsch Lecture or leads a special session of the congress.

The Committee has selected Professor Giovanni Sartori as the recipient of the Karl Deutsch Award for the 21<sup>st</sup> IPSA World Congress.

#### 2. Francesco Kjellberg Award

Originally entitled the “award for the best paper by a new scholar”, this award is intended to allow a new scholar to attend the World Congress. The award was renamed the “Francesco Kjellberg Award for the Best Paper by a New Scholar” in 1998 to provide a continuing memorial to Francesco Kjellberg for his distinguished service to the IPSA as Secretary General and in other areas. The Committee therefore needed to assess papers nominated before and during the Congress and to duly make its recommendation. The 2009 recipient will be announced at the IPSA closing ceremony of the 2009 World Congress in Santiago (Chile).

#### 3. Wilma Rule Award: IPSA Award for the Best Paper on Gender and Politics

In agreement with the Committee on Participation and Membership, this award created in 2000 is granted for the best paper on gender and politics. It should be noted that the gender award is designed to encourage research in the field, with particular concern for the identification and removal of barriers

to achieve a better balance between men and women. The Committee assessed papers nominated before and during the Congress. The Award was renamed in honor of Dr. Wilma Rule at the Fukuoka Congress in 2006. The 2006 recipient was Manon Tremblay from the Université d’Ottawa (Canada) with her article titled “Democracy, Representation, and Women: A Worldwide Comparative Analysis”. The recipient for 2009 will be presented at the IPSA closing ceremony of the 2009 World Congress in Santiago (Chile).

#### 4. Stein Rokkan Award and Fellowships

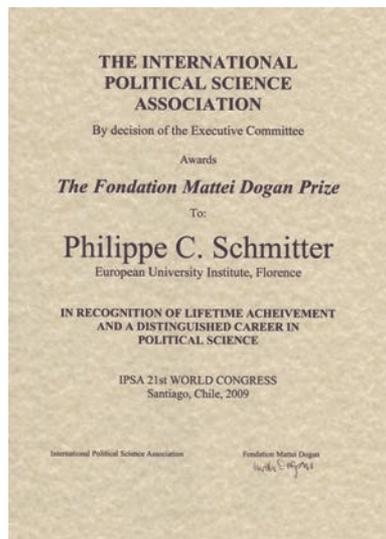
The Stein Rokkan Award is one of the IPSA travel grants that the association began offering its members in the early 1990s. It is intended to provide a memorial to Stein Rokkan for his distinguished contributions to IPSA. The purpose of the Stein Rokkan fellowships is to facilitate the attendance of advanced students at the triennial World Congress. The recipients obtain financial assistance for travel and accommodation. The awards are made on the recommendation of the committee on awards, and they are supported by the Stein Rokkan fund.



Drawing by Eilif Amundsen at the Stan Rokkan Center in Bergen, Norway

For 2009 the Committee on Awards considered 225 applications and recommended granting the Award to Ms. María Fernando Boidi (Vanderbilt University, USA) and to Ms. Erika Gorbak (Harvard University, USA). It is important to mention that the award was also supported by a significant donation from the American Political Science Association (APSA).

#### 5. Prize of the Foundation Mattei Dogan awarded by the International Political Science Association for High Achievement in Political Science



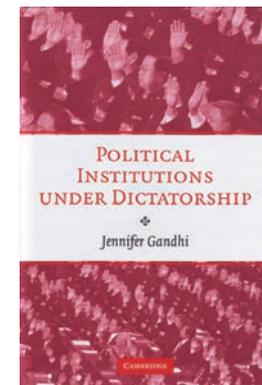
The prize is awarded by the Mattei Dogan Foundation and is offered to a scholar of high international reputation in recognition of his/her contribution to the advancement of political science. To reach a consensus, the Committee considered nominations provided by National Political Science Associations, IPSA Research Committees and IPSA individual members. The Committee selected Professor Philippe Schmitter from the European University Institute as the 2009 recipient of this prize.

#### 6. Award for Conceptual Innovation in Comparative Politics

This award was instituted in 2003 by Research Committee no. 1 on Concepts and Methods. The award is given to a scholarly work published any time between the three year timeframe. Any category of formal publication may be submitted, whether it is a book, book chapter, or journal article. The idea of

"conceptual innovation" is to be understood broadly. It is intended to cover concept analysis and concept formation as well as operationalization and measurement. While the first two IPSA C&M and CIDE awards sought to recognize innovative work in the more narrow field of "democratic studies," the award is now targeting conceptual innovation in the broader field of comparative politics.

The IPSA Committee on Concepts and Methods (C&M) and the Center for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE) in Mexico City granted the 2009 Award for Conceptual Innovation in Comparative Politics to Jennifer Gandhi, assistant professor in the Department of Political Science at Emory University, for her book *Political Institutions under Dictatorship* (Cambridge University Press 2008).



#### 7. Global South Solidarity Travel Grant Award

Following the appeal from the Global South Solidarity Fund, the Executive Committee has decided to offer a travel grant for the IPSA 2009



World Congress to a scholar doing outstanding work on the politics of the developing world. Three names were considered by the Committee: Professor Jorge Castañeda of New York University, one of the leading intellectuals in Latin America, of Mexican nationality; Professor Ramin Jahanbegloo of the University of Toronto, a Canadian-Iranian specialist in political philosophy; and Yogendra Yadav, of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) in New Delhi, the leading social science research institute in India. Though considering that all three are eminently worthy nominees, the Committee singled out Yogendra Yadav, perhaps the leading political analyst in India and the co-author of a forthcoming book with Juan Linz and Alfred Stepan entitled *State Nation or Nation State?*. He is the co-author of *State of Democracy in South Asia* (Oxford University Press, 2008) and of a large number of books and articles on Indian electoral behavior and public opinion, and will be a Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin in 2009-2010. This award will be given to Professor Yadav at the closing ceremony.

### **3.6 Committee on Participation and Membership**

The Committee on Participation and Membership met during the EC meetings throughout the 2006-2009 period. The objectives of the Committee are defined as follows: “to advise and take initiatives on all matters affecting the status of women in IPSA activities and programmes; and to build a broader base of participation by women scholars, younger scholars, and all scholars from countries and nationalities underrepresented for any reasons”. Furthermore, this Committee is mandated to expand the collective membership of IPSA, especially in parts of the world where it is currently underrepresented.

#### **1. Initiatives for the Participation of Women in the IPSA**

The Committee considered a number of initiatives that support the diversity of participation at all IPSA levels. These were: (a) that the EC positively encourages national associations to gender balance their delegations to the council meeting at the World Congress; (b) that research committees reflect diversity in their membership and their board of officers.

Following a suggestion coming from the German Political Science Association, the committee sent a “Gender monitoring questionnaire” to national and regional associations. These questionnaires were sent back through the IPSA secretariat. The committee then undertook the review and analysis of the response and is expected to submit a report during the Executive Committee meeting 102 in Santiago, on July 11, 2009. In addition, the Committee suggested to repeat the survey before the World Congress in Madrid in 2012 and, to broaden it to other topics such as youth participation in the discipline.

#### **2. New Collective Members**

The number of national political science associations affiliated with IPSA has gone from 43 to 50 over the last three years. As mentioned earlier, The Luxembourg Political Science Association, the Cameroonian Political Science Society, the Society for Political Science of Serbia, the Uruguayan Political Science Association and the Ukrainian Political Science Association are among the seven associations that have joined or rejoined the IPSA between 2006 and 2009. The Indian Political Science Association, one of the four founding members of IPSA in 1949, regained its active status in 2007 at the Valencia Executive Committee meeting. The South African Political Science

Association also regained its active status in 2009. Due to the tragic events of the last years, the Lebanese Political Science Association is currently an inactive member.

### **3.7 Budget Committee**

The objectives of this Committee were defined during the Tenerife Meeting (September 27 and 28 2001) as follows: “to formulate policy priorities for the long-term budgetary strategy”. Over the last three years, the Committee has been particularly concerned about fluctuations in the budget of IPSA, partly due to the rise of the Euro and the Canadian dollar in comparison with the U.S. currency; it is the prerogative of the Budget Committee to continuously look for new ways to maintain and increase institutional revenues.

The impact of exchange rate fluctuation on the IPSA budget clearly requires a closer look from now on as the financial global crisis sets in and exchange rate volatility increases. The Secretary General noted the conservative and prudent criteria of investment adopted hitherto and continues to apply the same principles, following advice from experts with whom he consults more frequently nowadays. However satisfactory from the point of view of investment, it was agreed that this will not eliminate the uncertainty related to the volatile currency differentials between expenditure and income. Currently, expenditure is mainly in Canadian dollars and the income predominantly in USD.

A closer examination on a yearly basis as a precondition for the Committee to frame criteria aimed at balancing the budget in the post-congress years is a clear priority to avoid depletion of institutional resources.

### **3.8 Permanent Working Group on Publications**

Established in 2003, this Committee looks for new ways and means to expand the range of publications of IPSA. The objectives of the Permanent Working Group on Publications (WGoP) are “to define new ways and means to expand the range of IPSA publications and to deal with editorial responsibilities”. Along with the WGoP, the Secretariat has supported and created their own initiatives to pursue these goals and create new communication tools. Among these developments are the new design of Participation (completed at the beginning of 2006 to mark the establishment of the IPSA Secretariat in Montréal), the launch of an electronic newsletter published on a regular basis and, the development of the IPSA Website and of the congress online management system.

### 1. *International Encyclopaedia of Political Science*

In 2007 IPSA signed an agreement with Sage for the production and publication of an International Encyclopedia of Political Science. The cooperation with SAGE has been very productive and professional. IPSA is satisfied with the progress made so far.

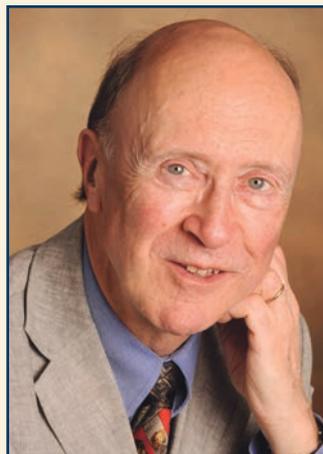
This scientific work will be assembled in an alphabetically organized, ten volume compendium; each volume containing approximately 656 pages, for a total of 6560 book pages. The masterwork will include new alphabetically arranged articles submitted by scholars and experts from all parts of the world to create a truly worldwide encyclopedia produced in harmony with the global vision of the association.

The Committee proposed that three editors take responsibility for this important enterprise: Bertrand Badie (France), Dirk Berg-Schlosser (Germany) and Leonardo Morlino (Italy). The editors took on the enormous task to determine the scope, the interrelationship, and the word length of scientific contributions and to find suitable authors to edit the articles and other contributions. They convened in Paris in March 2009 to coordinate the review process and to resolve any remaining questions. Following that, practically all entries will have been assigned and the respective contracts received; the large majority of entries should also be ready for review. The encyclopedia is expected to be completed in 2010.

### 2. *Participation*

The Committee recommended continuing the publication of the printed version of Participation, since it is a great instrument for communicating with IPSA members and also for promoting the Association at the international level beyond its membership. The IPSA bulletin is now also entirely available through the IPSA website and is distributed to more than 85 countries. Furthermore, the Committee concluded that Participation should continue to be published two to three times a year.

### 3.9 Research Committees Liaison Representative



**Rainer Eisfeld**

Research Committees and political science associations

At the meeting of the Advisory Commission on Research in July 2006, Rainer Eisfeld was elected as Representative of the Research Committees (RCs) within the Executive Committee. The main tasks of the Representative are: to establish standard procedures for the RCs; to improve communication between the RCs and the Executive Committee; and to advise the Executive Committee on matters related to the RCs. As co-chair of the 2008 Montréal International Conference with the chair of the Committee on Research and Training, Dirk Berg-Schlosser, the position of Liaison Representative remains a way to improve collaborative work between

The work of Research Committees consists in promoting international and cross-national research. They organize annual conferences, book publications, and panels at IPSA World Congresses in their fields of expertise. Moreover, board members of these committees are required to represent different regions of the world to ensure international exchange and diversity of opinions.

## 4 SECRETARIAT



From left to right, sitting: Roksolana Bobyk, Guy Lachapelle, Isabel Brinck  
standing: Mathieu St-Laurent, Andrea Cestaro, Eric Grève

The IPSA Secretariat expanded during the 2007-2009 period. Following the decision of the Executive Committee of October 2005 to establish the Secretariat on a more permanent basis, the personnel at the Secretariat increased from one to five employees. This section begins with the evolution of the Secretariat between 2007 and 2009 and presents an outline of its new structure. It then looks at the major activities of the Secretariat, such as assisting the Executive Committee, circulating information and maintaining contact with members, as well as editing publications issued by the Secretariat and developing the website of the association.

### 4.1 The Structure of the Secretariat

The broad purpose of establishing the IPSA Secretariat in Montréal for an extended period of time is to increase its ability to carry out its activities, to ensure administrative stability and to increase the effectiveness of the Association. In order to respond to these challenges, a strategic reorganization of the IPSA Secretariat was carried out between 2005 and 2006 and continued over the last three years.

Given the range of tasks it is expected to undertake, the size of the Secretariat was more stable during the period 2006-2009. Under the supervision of a part-time Secretary-general, Guy Lachapelle, the IPSA staff is composed of five Individuals: Andrea Cestaro, Mathieu St-Laurent, Isabel Brinck, Éric Grève and, Roksolana Bobyk.

Following the 2006 World Congress, Andrea Cestaro joined the team being named IPSA Administrator in January 2007. Aubert Descôteaux, the former administrator, took on new responsibilities as External Relations and Membership Coordinator. Subsequent to his departure, Mathieu St-Laurent was appointed to the position in September 2008. Before joining IPSA, Mr. St-Laurent was the coordinator of the Québec Political Science Association (Société québécoise de science politique). Isabel Brinck brought IPSA her great experience in events and conference planning by becoming the World Congress Coordinator in January 2007. She was assisted during the year 2008-2009 by Rolsolana Bobyk. Finally, a new webmaster and web designer, Éric Grève, was hired on a full-time basis in January 2009 to develop the IPSA website and IT tools. During the last three years, several research assistants came to work at the secretariat for a short period of time; such was the case of Cem Duyulmus, a Ph.D. student from Université de Montréal and, Thibaud Boncourt, a Ph.D. student from Bordeaux who has produced *A History of the International Political Science Association* for the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of IPSA.

The agreement signed with Montréal International established among its conditions the expansion of the administrative personnel at the Secretariat. The structure described takes into account these conditions and the recommenda-

tions made by the Committee on Organization and Procedures. The duties were redesigned by adapting individual responsibilities and by enriching the administrative culture inside the Secretariat while at the same time preserving the financial resources of the Secretariat.

#### 4.2 Activities of the IPSA Secretariat

The range of activities at the Secretariat has increased sharply in the past decade, flowing from changes in the nature of publishing (which now includes electronic media), the growth of the World Wide Web, the increase in the number of IPSA Research Committees, and other developments — generally of a positive nature. In addition to the correspondence of the association, the IPSA Secretariat is responsible for the management of funds, the administration of all three categories of members (collective, individual and associate-institutional), the publication of Participation and other EC documents, as well as the organization of working meetings of the Executive Committee and preparation of roundtable meetings and congresses. In the late 1990s, maintenance of the IPSA web page was added to these responsibilities.

##### 1. Participation

The IPSA bulletin is distributed to all individual, associate-institutional and collective members of the IPSA. Six issues have been published since July 2006. The publication of *Participation* is consistently maintained around 24 pages. The volume of printed copies went from 2,000 in 2006 to 3,500 in 2009 because of the increase in membership. The bulletin was completely redesigned in 2006 and is now produced in its entirety by the Secretariat.

##### 2. [www.ipso.org](http://www.ipso.org)

The webpage moved from [www.ipso.ca](http://www.ipso.ca) to [www.ipso.org](http://www.ipso.org) as a way to better express the international role the IPSA. The website was completely redesigned and is now managed and updated by the IPSA Secretariat. The website is bilingual and contains information on the activities of the association, documentation, links to national associations and Research Committee websites, as well as an agenda of political science activities. A secure section has been developed for members of the Executive Committee and members and RCs can post their related activities and publications for free on the site.

##### 3. IPSA World Congress Planning and Management

Since 2003, the Secretariat has taken charge of the registration process, the receipt of papers and panel proposals as well as the development of the Congress Website. These activities are carried out since the Fukuoka World Congress in 2006 with the help of Ocktöber Design, an Internet management firm that developed the congress management system for Santiago (Chile) World Congress 2009.

##### 4. IPSA Membership

All levels of membership are managed and promoted by the Secretariat. Most of the correspondence with members is carried out by the Membership Coordinator. The Secretariat published a directory of its members for the first time in 2004 but is now moving in the direction of producing an online membership directory. Also, the IPSA Secretariat has been present at different international conferences to promote membership and activities of the Association, notably IPSA was present at the meetings of the French and the American Political Science Associations.

##### 5. Other Publications – *Congress Abstracts* and Newsletter

Following the 19<sup>th</sup> World Congress in Durban, the IPSA Secretariat published the *Congress Abstracts* in printed as well as online versions. For the Fukuoka and the Santiago (Chile) congresses, both an online and a CD-ROM collection of the papers have been published.

An electronic newsletter has also been sent to all IPSA members.



## 5 RELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

### 5.1 International Social Science Council and the World Social Science Forum (Bergen 2009)



Founded in 1952 through the initiative of UNESCO to act as an umbrella body for international social science federations, the ISSC has functioned, for most of its lifespan, as liaison between UNESCO and various other bodies launched with its support,

including the IPSA, as a member organization. Its headquarters are located at the UNESCO building in Paris. The current President is Gudmund Hernes and the Secretary General is Heidi Hackman. Lourdes Sola, IPSA President, was unanimously appointed by the EC to represent IPSA and was subsequently elected to the board of directors during the ISSC meeting in Cape Town (South Africa). She was present at the World Social Science Forum in Bergen, Norway in that capacity.

The International Social Council (ISSC) went through a major restructuring process over the last three years, especially since its general assembly of November 2006. IPSA has remained a constitutive member association and has taken an active role in collaborating with the ISSC. In addition to taking part in the affairs of the council by attending its biennial general assembly and establishing constant representation on its executive committee, IPSA has been very active within the ISSC since its foundation. The importance of this relationship may be seen through a number of phases and is evidence of the engagement and solidarity between ISSC and IPSA:

- 1949-95: Since the foundation of the IPSA in 1949, the Association has had an extremely strong relationship with UNESCO, mediated through the ISSC after its foundation in 1952. UNESCO made an initial grant of 5,750 US\$ to the IPSA in 1949 to assist with infrastructural development and organizational costs; this was followed by an annual grant. The grant increased to 7,500 US\$ by 1954, to 10,000 US\$ by 1967 and it exceeded 20,000 US\$ by the mid-1980s. It then stabilized in each of the years from 1991 to 1995 at exactly 18,389 US\$, but 1995 was the last year of UNESCO annual block grants to member associations of the ISSC.
- 1996-97: The basis of the awards to ISSC member associations changed fundamentally in 1996. For the 1996-97 biennium, member associations were invited to tender for contracts for specific academic projects in six

clearly defined areas: (a) urban problems, (b) poverty and social integration, (c) human dimensions of global environmental change, (d) studies on early warning of conflict, (e) promotion of social integration of Palestinian refugees and, (f) facilitation of communication between professional social science organizations. IPSA received a grant of 18,400 US\$ for 1996 and 1997 to fund a project entitled “Conflict, Order and Global Environmental Change” and, to cover costs associated with the organization of the Seoul Congress in 1997, where the themes of early conflict warning and the human dimensions of global environmental change featured prominently.

- 1998-1999: UNESCO funding administered by the ISSC was now divided into two components. Member associations of the ISSC were invited to tender initially for a sum rather less than what they had normally received annually; in the case of the IPSA, this was set at 15,000 US\$ per annum for the two years. Member associations were also invited to tender on a “competitive” basis for other amounts.

During this period, the IPSA received a “regular” grant and was successful in the applications for grants for specific projects. The IPSA was awarded 24,000 US\$ over two years for the preparation of an international political science directory (the application had been for 30,000 US\$ over two years). A second application, for the organization of training workshops in social science analysis in Africa and Asia, was also successful: 10,000 US\$ was awarded for Africa and 6,000 US\$ for Asia (India).

- 2000-2003: In 2000, the IPSA received a grant of 24,000 US\$ for the organization of a congress themed “World Capitalism, Governance and Community” and, the publication on CD-ROM of the congress papers, as well as a grant of 6,000 US\$ for the publication of a 50-year history of the IPSA. For 2002-2003, the grant allocated for the symposium on Political Party financing, held in Montréal on May 8 and 9, 2003, was 15,000 US\$ for the symposium and 5,000 US\$ for the creation of the web page.
- 2003-2004: The ISSC undertook yet another vigorous round of reforms and renewal programs. Up until now, it had been dominated by its 13 member associations (international disciplinary bodies, such as the IPSA, the International Sociological Association, the International Geographical Union and the International Economic Association), each

having three votes at the ISSC general assembly, and between whom all the external grants from the ISSC have been divided in the past. The 21 member organizations (typically, national research councils or academies, such as the Chinese Academy of Social Science, the Swiss Academy of Human and Social Sciences and the Cameroon Academy of Sciences) each have one vote at general assembly meetings, they each pay a higher subscription than member associations and are not eligible for any ISSC funding.



World Social Science Forum, Bergen (Norway), May 10-12 2009



Stan Rokkan Center in Bergen, Norway

- 2005-2009: The role of the Council in advancing the practice and use of the social and behavioral sciences in all parts of the world and to ensure their

global representation continued over the recent years. In fulfilling its role, the ISSC decided to organize the first World Social Science Forum, inviting social science researchers, scholars, funders and policy makers from all parts of the globe to gather in Bergen (Norway) on May 10-12, 2009. The Conference theme was: "One Planet - Worlds Apart?". This event was convened by the International Social Science Council and co-organized by the University of Bergen and the Rokkan Centre. The ISSC Organizing Committee was chaired by its president, Professor Gudmund Hernes, and the Local Organizing Committee was chaired by professor Anne Lise Fimreite, former IPSA Executive Committee member (2000-2003). The event was a great success.

Today the ISSC is composed of a wide membership from which it draws its strength and its role. ISSC members and associate members include:

- International associations or unions of subjects across the social and behavioral sciences (including the following subjects or aspects of them: anthropology, economics, education and pedagogy, environmental studies, geography, history, international and area studies, law, linguistics, management and business studies, political science, psychology and cognitive sciences, sociology, social policy, and social statistics)
- National academies of social science (or social science sections of national academies of science)
- National social science research councils (or divisions of national science councils responsible for the social sciences)
- Regional associations of social sciences representing the major continental regions of the globe
- Other national and international agencies and foundations with major interests in the social sciences



Anne Lise Fimreite,  
Chair of the Local Organizing Committee  
of the WSSF

## 5.2 Other Organizations

### Global Development Network (GDN)

The Global Development Network (GDN) is an international organization that promotes multidisciplinary research on development in different parts of the world. According to their mission statement "[i]t was founded on the premise that good policy research, properly applied, can accelerate development and improve people's lives". In 2008 during the 100th meeting of the Executive Committee in Montréal, Lourdes Sola, IPSA President, was officially appointed by the EC to be the IPSA representative at the GDN board of directors.

### European Consortium for Political Research

Formed in 1970 by representatives of eight political science institutions in Europe, the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) boasts a membership of over 230 universities, research and teaching institutions in Europe, supported by a network of approximately 5,000 political scientists. An agreement for future cooperation between the ECPR and the IPSA is being drawn up. Regular exchanges have been taking place with panels organized reciprocally during events of either organization. Exchanges on publications and book exhibitions are equally encouraged.



### American Political Science Association

During the 101<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA) in Philadelphia in August 2007, IPSA sponsored for the second year, the Honors Reception that launched the centennial year of the American association. IPSA was also present in Boston (2008) to promote the World Congress in Santiago (Chile). IPSA will again have a booth during the 2009 APSA conference in Toronto (Canada) to promote attendance and aspects of cooperation for the 2012 World Congress in Madrid.

### International Association of Political Science Students

The International Association for Political Science Students (IAPSS) is the largest network of political science students. Founded in Leiden, The Netherlands in 1998, the IAPSS offers unique opportunities to political science students in collaboration with its partners. The actions of the Association are based on a five pillar system: Network, Intercultural Exchange, Academic Development, Career, and Active Citizenship. These fields are reflected within its dynamic projects such as the Politikon – the IAPSS Journal; the Annual Academic Conference, which brings together students and professionals with shared academic interests; the Annual Conference & General Assembly, a week of academic debate and organizational planning; the IAPSS Working Groups, an online platform to exchange personal and academic knowledge on various topics; as well as international conferences, training, seminars, exchanges, workshops and study trips.



The IAPSS embraces over 50 member associations, regrouping close to 10,000 students from more than 40 countries all over the world. It evolved from a loose network to an association with a permanent secretariat in Ljubljana, Slovenia, where a team of ten students works daily to initiate and coordinate projects and activities at the local, regional and international levels.

IAPSS representatives participated to all IPSA World congress since Quebec City (2000). At the last World Congress held in Fukuoka, Japan in July 2006, the IAPSS organized a student panel in collaboration with the IPSA. For the 21<sup>st</sup> World Congress in Santiago (Chile), IPSA has invited IAPSS representatives.

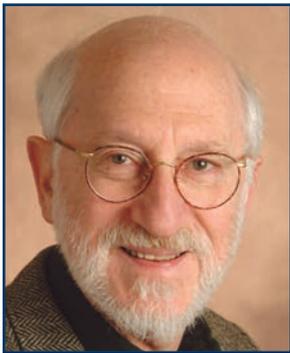
Current and future cooperation between the IPSA and the IAPSS includes: promoting the creation of national associations throughout the world, reciprocal participation of members in activities of both associations; exchanging information on meaningful political science events; involving IPSA members in the reviewing process of articles for the academic journal of the IAPSS; and promotion of publications and activities in both networks.



## 6 PUBLICATIONS

IPSA issues three major publications: the *International Political Science Abstracts*, that dates back to 1951 and is published bimonthly by IPSA, supported by the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques and The American University in Paris; the *International Political Science Review*, that dates back to 1980 and is published by Sage in London; and finally, the *IPSA Portal*, that has been administered at the University Federico II of Naples since 2003.

### 6.1 *International Political Science Abstracts*



Paul Godt, Editor



Serge Hurtig, Co-editor



Kay Lawson, Editor



Yvonne Galligan, Editor



The *International Political Science Abstracts* continues to be edited by Serge Hurtig, who has been its Editor since 1963; he was joined by Paul Godt, Associate Editor in 1999. In 2003, Paul Godt became the Editor and Serge Hurtig became the Co-Editor. This publication has proven and continues to be a major instrument for academic research. It also represents an important financial contributor to the institutional funds of IPSA, even if the future of print publications is less than certain.

### 6.2 *International Political Science Review (IPSR)*

The *International Political Science Review*, which entered its 29th year of publication in 2009, is edited by Kay Lawson and Yvonne Galligan. The Review is available on the World Wide Web (through Sage) at no extra charge to IPSA members.

Since July 2006, thanks to an agreement with Berkeley Electronic Press, authors were able to start submitting their articles electronically, which great-



ly improved the reviewing process. More recently, the system was transferred to Sage and is experiencing adjustments overtime to accommodate IPSA and the *IPSR*. Regarding the submission of manuscripts, there has been a significant increase in the past three years, both quantitative and qualitative.

### 6.3 *IPSA Portal*

The *IPSA Portal* was successfully launched in 2003 during the World Congress in Durban. The project is supervised by its editor, Mauro Calise, and the project



Mauro Calise, Editor

team is based at University Federico II in Naples, Italy. The main purpose of the Portal is to foster online research, providing authoritative guidance to students and scholars worldwide with special concern for political scientists from developing countries where access to electronic sources can become a substitute for inadequate library resources.

The *IPSA Portal* was redesigned in 2005 and, to mark the occasion, the association organized a conference in October of that same year. The International Conference titled Comparing Web Portals for the

Social Sciences was organized in Naples and Capri in cooperation with the ECPR and the University Federico II of Naples, and it was co-sponsored by the ISSC. Over the last three years, the *IPSA Portal* has received substantial support and will continue to explore the multiple avenues for research offered by the Web and by advances on information technology.



## 7 WORLD CONGRESSES

The World Congresses represent the best instrument for IPSA to accomplish its mission. This section describes the planning of the 21<sup>th</sup> World Congress in Santiago (Chile) and concludes with a presentation of future venues of the World Congresses.

### 7.1 The 21<sup>th</sup> World Congress, Santiago (Chile) 2009



The Chilean Political Science Association is hosting the 21<sup>th</sup> World Congress between July 12 and 16, 2009 in Santiago. Fundamental changes and developments in political and economic relations at all levels and in all parts of the world have sparked debates about the impact of globalization on national boundaries, regions and populations. The Executive Committee of IPSA has decided to focus on globalization and chose the theme “Global Discontent? Dilemmas of Change”. The scope and heterogeneity of interpretations that the theme allows, and the ease of the online proposal submission, have fostered wide interest and participation in the Congress.

As mentioned earlier, over 2 200 participants are expected to gather in Santiago (Chile) between July 12 - 16, 2009. In the course of the Congress, a total of 607 panels are scheduled for presentation (Research Committees have organized a total of 164 panels and the Chilean Political Science Association organized 179 panels and 43 main theme sessions. 221 special sessions have also been organized and 21 plenary sessions are schedule).

### 7.2 Future World Congress, Madrid (Spain) 2012

For the 22<sup>nd</sup> World Congress, the Executive Committee has evaluated several possibilities. As part of a preliminary selection process, each association was asked to submit a complete application covering all major areas of congress organization such as : proposed dates, location, estimated capacity of the proposed venue, proposed nature of overnight accommodations, information on transport between the lodging accommodations and the meeting place, accessibility of a nearby international airport, availability of local academic and other infrastructures capable of being mobilized to provide adequate organizational support for the congress, estimate of the probable amount of funding that might be raised, name and coordinates of a contact person and any other relevant information.

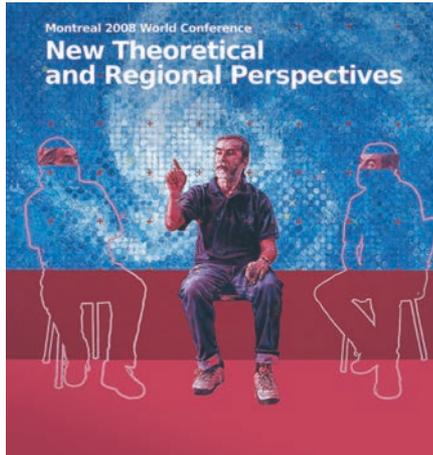
During the EC meeting in Bath, in April 2007, the Executive Committee decided to accept the invitation of the Spanish Political Science Association to host the 22<sup>nd</sup> World Congress in Madrid, Spain.



Madrid Plaza Mayor

## 8 INTER-CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

### 8.1 The 2008 Montréal International Conference

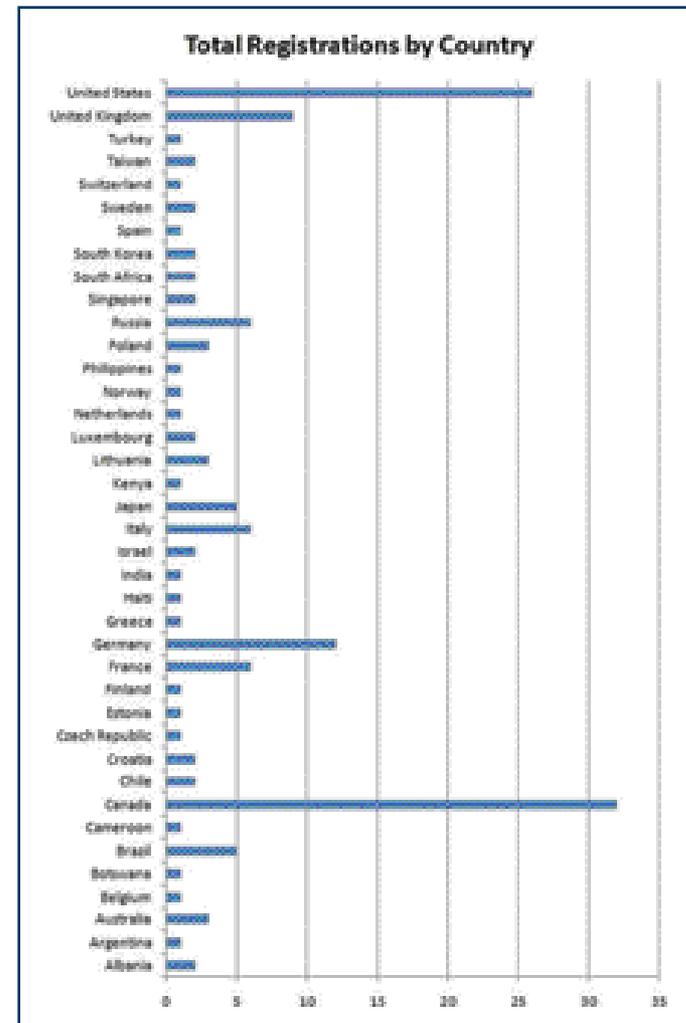


The 2008 Montréal International Conference aimed at bringing together research committees and presidents of national and regional associations to discuss the state of political science around the world and, above all its future perspectives. This conference was mandated by the IPSA Council during the 2006 Fukuoka Congress as the Executive Committee and the Secretariat noted the importance of holding a conference in the interim between triennial congresses.

Participants from more than 30 countries representing 27 research committees and 23 national political science associations gathered in Montréal from April 30 to May 2, 2008 for the first IPSA Inter-World Congress Conference, titled “New Theoretical Perspectives in International Political Science.” This groundbreaking event enabled participants to discuss issues relevant to the discipline, share organizational and research experiences and exchange views on perspectives and challenges. The meeting provided an opportunity to review three ongoing IPSA activities: the critical assessment of major sub-fields in our discipline, as reflected by the editors and associate editors of the forthcoming 8-volume *IPSA Encyclopaedia of Political Science*; the organizational review of the discipline, represented by political science associations from every region of the world, with an emphasis on creating new networks and fostering a better mutual understanding of pressing global concerns; and the state of cutting edge research, as evidenced by the work of our research committees, whose representatives came together for the first time to discuss common substantive issues.

In addition to helping IPSA logistically prepare for the next congress, this conference provided a much-needed forum for debating the future of research in political science. At the moment, IPSA knows that the 2008 Montréal Conference was just the beginning of this important mission since our col-

leagues from the newly formed Association de science politique du Luxembourg (Luxemburg Political Science Association) have kindly invited us to hold a similar event under their sponsorship in 2010.



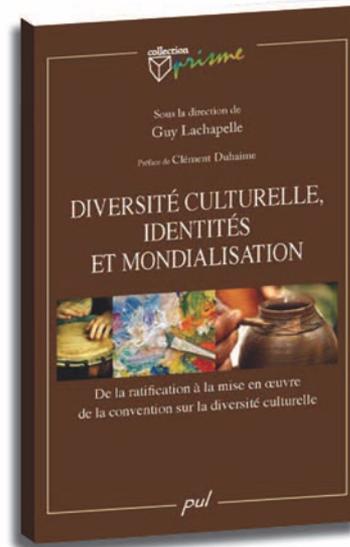
## 8.2 Workshop: Cultural Diversity, Identities and Globalization



On March 18, 2007, the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions came into force. This convention is aimed at giving States a tool with which to better protect their cultural identity. Cultural diversity is at the heart of debates touching on the preservation of cultures and languages as well as the standardization of cultural content. The creation of an international legal instrument for regulating cultural products — particularly in the context of globalization — has become a necessary objective. The emergence of global societies has made cultural

diversity an important political issue. States now have a vital role to play in the protection and defence of their respective cultural identities. Several countries have established regulatory tools, and the objective of the Convention is precisely to help States adopt the legal framework needed to recognize and promote the value of all cultures

As a result, in the Fall of 2006, IPISA seized the opportunity to organize a workshop on the subject before the adoption of the Convention to look upon its impact and implementation and how IPISA could help in promoting its goals. For researchers and international legal experts, the greatest challenge lies in determining if this Convention will be an effective tool and in measuring its impact as a means to promote and safeguard the cultural heritage of the world. This workshop brought together over 75 participants including political scientists, graduate students, policy makers and politicians to discuss the policy process and the future of the Convention.



## 9 FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The broadening of the scope of the Secretariat over the period 2007-2009 certainly helped promote both the Association and Political Science at the international level. The increase in membership and the effort to offer services to its members and research committees are certainly indicators of the new Secretariat organizational structure as it gives IPSA more means to fulfill its mission and work toward its objectives.

- **Encouraging the establishment and development of political science associations:** Efforts have been made to increase the number of collective members, with several associations being contacted in different regions of the world. However, IPSA has concentrated on persuading existing associations to join, rather than encouraging the establishment of new associations. For the coming years, the objective will be to attract more associations, especially in Latin America, where the IPSA has little representation and where its next World Congress will be held. Moreover, more partnerships such as the one formed with the ECPR will be pursued.

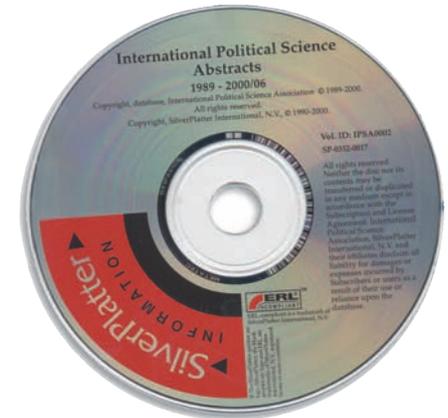


- **Facilitating the spread of information about developments in political science:** initiatives such as conferences and workshops continue to consume a great deal of resources and energy in the association. The 2008 Montréal International Conference was in this regard an important step for the development of IPSA as the 2010 Conference in Luxembourg will work on the premises of gathered experience and post-event recommendations. To further the pursuit of this objective, the administration counts on the devel-



opment of Research Committees websites and the expansion of the main IPSA Website.

- **Organizing World Congresses and roundtable discussions and providing other opportunities for personal contacts among political scientists:** the work involved in organizing IPSA World Congresses and in cultivating the activities of Research Committees ensures that this objective is satisfactorily met. The creation of a list-server for all RC chairs shaped a new means of communication between Committees. However, some Research Committees remain relatively inactive, and there is no doubt as to the overlapping of research interests in some of the RCs.
- **Publishing books and journals and providing a newsletter to members:** production and distribution of the *International Political Science Abstracts* from the very beginning of IPSA, publication of the *International Political Science Review* since 1980; circulation of the bulletin *Participation* since 1977, and launching of the IPSA Portal in 2003, are all evidence of the response to this objective. Furthermore, IPSA has demonstrated its ability to respond to technological developments by launching a website in 1995, issuing the Abstracts on CD-ROM and online (backdated to 1989) at the same time, and ensuring that the *Review* is available in electronic form. In addition, publication of the *IPSA International Encyclopaedia of Political Science* in the coming years will help IPSA to position itself at the forefront of the discipline.

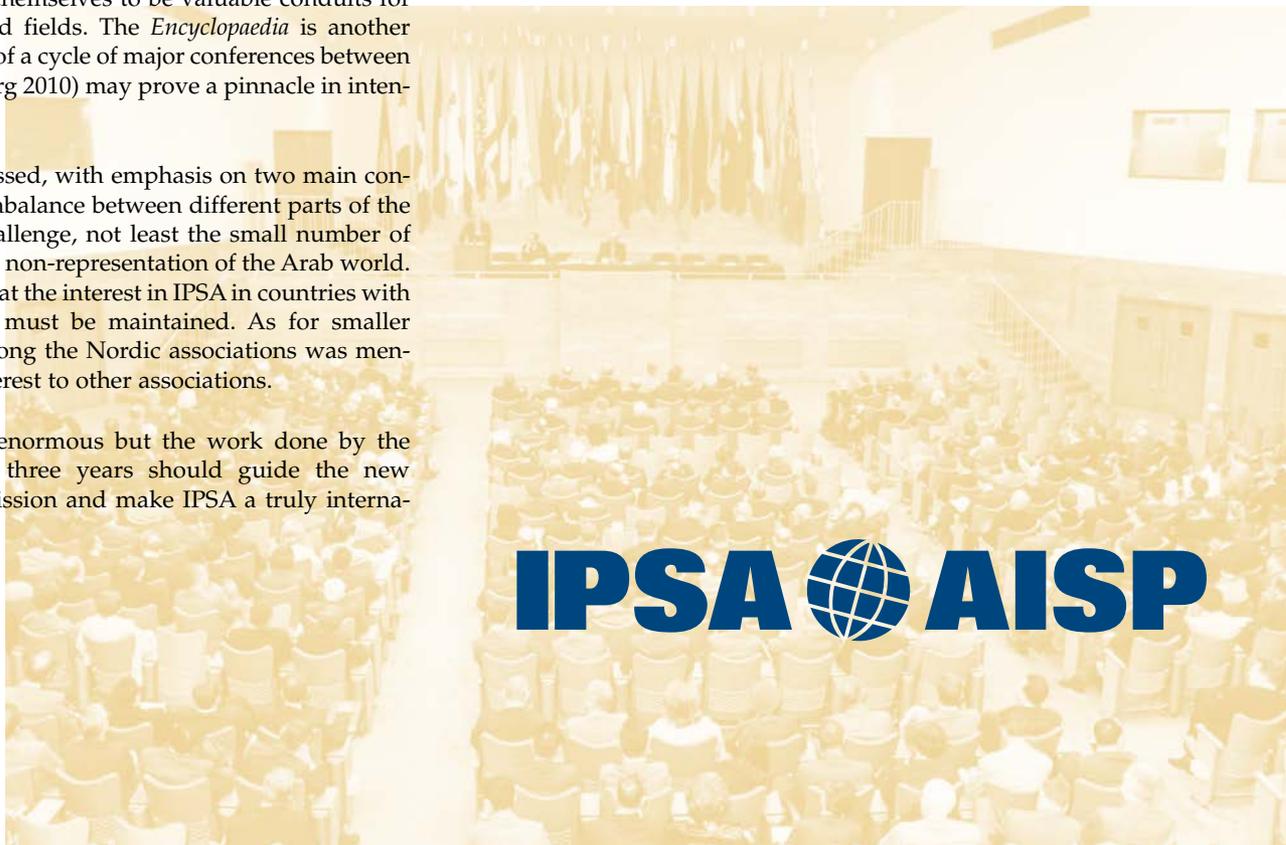


A wide-ranging discussion about the future of IPSA was at the hearth of the most recent Executive Committee meeting; EC members demonstrated strengths and exposed weaknesses of the association while considering opportunities and threats that IPSA might confront in the years to come.

It was noted that, for IPSA, the environment had changed in several ways: globalisation in its many facets, the electronic revolution and the diffusion of political science to many countries where it had previously been a weak or non-existent discipline. All of those represent the emergence of new circumstances for a number of activities of the organisation. The *Abstracts* now exist in a sharply competitive environment with many new search engines providing related –even if far less focused - services. The portal is an important new instrument. Although the offer of international conferences, colloquia and other meetings is steeply on the rise, the satisfactory number of applications for Santiago (Chile) panels testifies to a continued interest in IPSA as a framework for scholarly encounters. The need for transnational educational efforts is also obvious and the summer schools represent a promising new departure in this respect. The RCs have proved themselves to be valuable conduits for cooperation within various specialised fields. The *Encyclopaedia* is another important initiative and, the initiation of a cycle of major conferences between congresses (Montréal 2008, Luxembourg 2010) may prove a pinnacle in intensifying contact among scholars.

The composition of the EC was addressed, with emphasis on two main concerns. On the one hand the obvious imbalance between different parts of the world was pointed out as a major challenge, not least the small number of members from Asia and Africa and the non-representation of the Arab world. On the other hand it was underlined that the interest in IPSA in countries with strong political science communities must be maintained. As for smaller states, the rotation scheme agreed among the Nordic associations was mentioned as a model that might be of interest to other associations.

Clearly, the challenges for IPSA are enormous but the work done by the Executive Committee over the last three years should guide the new Executive Committee to pursue its mission and make IPSA a truly international organization.



**IPSA**  **AISP**

## APPENDIX I

### COLLECTIVE MEMBERS, 2009

Association	Council Representatives
African Association of Political Science	2
American Political Science Association	3
Argentine Society of Political Analysis	2
Australian Political Studies Association	2
Austrian Political Science Association	1
Belgian Political Science Association	1
Brazilian Political Science Association	2
Cameroonian Political Science Society	1
Canadian Political Science Association	3
Chilean Political Science Association	1
Chinese Association of Political Science (Taipei)	1
Croatian Political Science Association	1
Czech Political Science Association	1
Danish Political Science Association	1
Dutch Political Science Association	2
Finnish Political Science Association	2
French Political Science Association	3
Georgia Political Science Association	1
German Political Science Association	3
Hellenic Political Science Association	1
Hungarian Political Science Association	1
Indian Political Science Association	2
Israel Political Science Association	1
Italian Political Science Association	2
Japanese Political Science Association	3

Association	Council Representatives
Kazakhstan Political Science Association	1
Korean Political Science Association	2
Lebanese Political Science Association	1
Lithuanian Political Science Association	1
Luxembourg Political Science Association	1
Norwegian Political Science Association	2
Polish Association of Political Science	3
Political Association of Thailand	1
Political Science Association of Nepal	1
Political Science Association of Singapore	1
Political Studies Association of Ireland	1
Political Studies Association of the UK	3
Portuguese Political Science Association	1
Romanian Association of Political Science	1
Russian Political Science Association	3
Slovak Political Science Association	1
Slovenian Political Science Association	1
Society for Political Science of Serbia	1
South African Association of Political Studies	1
Spanish Association of Political and Administrative Science	1
Swedish Political Science Association	2
Swiss Political Science Association	2
Turkish Political Science Association	1
Ukrainian Political Science Association	1
Uruguayan Political Science Association	1



## APPENDIX II

### ASSOCIATE-INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS, 2009\*

\* Please note that there are also 8,263 non-members that have access to IPSR through SAGE publications (Statistics of 2008).

#### AFRICA (9)

**Botswana (1)**

University of Botswana

**Ghana (1)**

University of Ghana

**Mozambique (1)**

Universidade Eduardo Mondlane

**Nigeria (3)**

Ahmadu Bello University  
Centre for Advanced Social Science  
Baiero University

**Tanzania (1)**

University of Dar es Salaam

**Uganda (1)**

Makerere University

**Zimbabwe (1)**

University of Zimbabwe

#### ASIA (7)

**India (2)**

Pheroze Shah Mehta Bhavan  
Osmania University Campus

**Iran (1)**

University of Tehran

**Japan (2)**

Keio University  
Gakushuin University

**Republic of Korea (1)**

The Sejong Institute

**Thailand (1)**

Chulalongkorn University

#### EUROPE (51)

**Belgique (1)**

Centre de recherche et d'information  
socio-politiques

**Bulgaria (1)**

Varna University of Economics

**Czech Republic (2)**

Prague University of Economic  
Czech Academy of Sciences

**Estonia (1)**

Tartu University

**Finland (2)**

University of Tampere  
University of Turku

**France (3)**

International Political Science Abstracts  
Institut d'études politiques de Bordeaux  
Institut d'études politiques de Grenoble

**Georgia (1)**

Academy of Sciences

**Germany (7)**

Literature on the Humanities & Social  
Sciences  
Bibliographische Verlage IBZ  
Staats und Universitäts Bibliothek  
Hamburg  
Universität Mannheim  
Forschungsinstitut für politische  
Wissenschaft  
Universität Münster  
Universität Heidelberg

**Iceland (1)**

University of Iceland

**Ireland (1)**

University College Dublin

**Italy (1)**

Biblioteca Solari

**Latvia (1)**

Institute of Philosophy and Sociology

**Norway (5)**

BI Norwegian School of Management  
University of Trondheim  
Høgskolen i Lillehammer  
Regnskapsseksjonen - Sentral  
Fakturamottak

Institute for Social Research

**Poland (3)**

Jagiełlonian University  
Instytut Studio Politycznych Pan  
Uniwersytet Warmińsko-Mazurski w  
Olsztynie

**Romania (4)**

Universitara din Brasov  
Schimb International  
Universita de Timisoara  
Biblioteca Centrala Universitara  
"M.Eminescu"

**Russia (1)**

POLIS

**Serbia (1)**

Biblioteka Matice srpske

Slovakia (2)

Institute for Public Affairs  
Slovak Academy of Sciences

**Slovenia (1)**

University of Ljubljana

**Spain (1)**

Universidad Carlos III de Madrid  
Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals

**Sweden (2)**

Umeå University  
Institute for Democracy & Electoral  
Assistance

**Switzerland (3)**

Zeitschriftenstelle Zentralbibliothek Zürich  
Université de Genève  
Université de Lausanne

**Ukraine (1)**

National Academy of Sciences

**United Kingdom (5)**

Nuffield College  
University of Strathclyde  
The British Library  
London School of Economics and Political  
Science  
Aberystwyth University

**NORTH AMERICA (23)**

**Canada (7)**

University of Calgary  
University of Toronto  
Association Internationale des Avocats de  
la Défense  
Concordia University  
Peace Research Institute Dundas  
Élections Canada Library  
University of Waterloo

**United States of America (16)**

University of Southern California  
Alma College  
Central Washington University  
Holy Cross College  
University of Michigan  
Texas State University  
University of Bridgeport  
Northern Arizona University  
National Library of Australia/Canberra  
Iowa State University  
Yale University  
University of Missouri-St Louis  
Institute of Scientific Information  
Sociological Abstracts Inc  
Political Science Index  
Aristarchus Knowledge Industries

**SOUTH AMERICA (3)**

**Chile (1)**

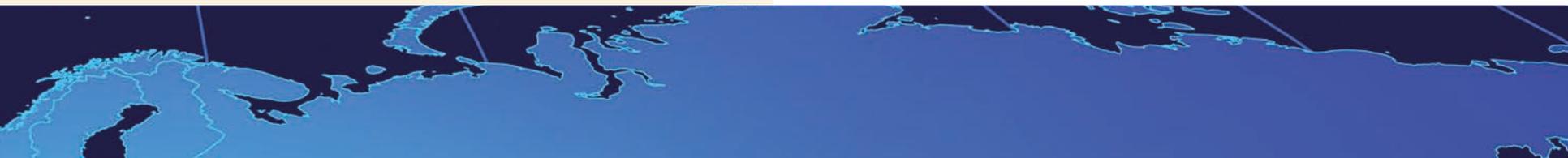
Corporacion de Estudios Latino Barometro

**Cuba (1)**

Universidad de Habana

**Uruguay (1)**

Universidad de la República



## APPENDIX III

### IPSA RESEARCH COMMITTEES, 2009

Research Committees	Creation	Next Evaluation	Website
RC01 Concepts and Methods	1976	2010	<a href="http://www.concepts-methods.org/">http://www.concepts-methods.org/</a>
RC02 Political Elites	1972	2010	<a href="http://www.ipsa-rc2.sciencespobordeaux.fr">http://www.ipsa-rc2.sciencespobordeaux.fr</a>
RC03 European Unification	1972	2010	<a href="http://web.uvic.ca/europe/ipsa/">http://web.uvic.ca/europe/ipsa/</a>
RC04 Public Bureaucracies in Developing Societies	1983	2010	<a href="http://ipsarc4.web.usf.edu/">http://ipsarc4.web.usf.edu/</a>
RC05 Comparative Studies on Local Government and Politics	1972	2011	<a href="http://ipsa-rc5.sciencespobordeaux.fr">http://ipsa-rc5.sciencespobordeaux.fr</a>
RC06 Political Sociology	1970	2010	<a href="http://www.spbo.unibo.it/cps">www.spbo.unibo.it/cps</a>
RC07 Women, Politics, and Developing Nations	1988	2010	
RC08 Legislative Specialists	1971	2010	<a href="http://rc08.ipsa.org/">http://rc08.ipsa.org/</a>
RC09 Comparative Judicial Systems	1973	2013	<a href="http://www.cjs.neu.edu/">http://www.cjs.neu.edu/</a>
RC10 E-Democracy	2007	2012	
RC11 Science and Politics	1975	2013	
RC12 Biology and politics	1975	2010	<a href="http://www.personal.psu.edu/faculty/s/a/sap12/">http://www.personal.psu.edu/faculty/s/a/sap12/</a>
RC13 Democratization in Comparative Perspective	1989	2012	<a href="http://ipsarc13.nuff.ox.ac.uk">http://ipsarc13.nuff.ox.ac.uk</a>
RC14 Politics and Ethnicity / Ethnicité et politique	1976	2010	<a href="http://www.pacte.cnrs.fr/Recherche/RC14/RC14.html">http://www.pacte.cnrs.fr/Recherche/RC14/RC14.html</a>
RC15 Political and Cultural Geography	1978	2010	<a href="http://www.cas.muohio.edu/rc-15/index.html">http://www.cas.muohio.edu/rc-15/index.html</a>
RC16 Socio-Political Pluralism	1976	2010	<a href="http://www.ipsa-pluralism.com/">http://www.ipsa-pluralism.com/</a>
RC17 Globalisation and Governance	1978	2010	
RC18 Asian and Pacific Studies	1979	2011	<a href="http://ipsarc18.iweb.bsu.edu/">http://ipsarc18.iweb.bsu.edu/</a> <a href="http://itsa.iweb.bsu.edu/">http://itsa.iweb.bsu.edu/</a>
RC19 Gender Politics and Policy	1979	2010	<a href="http://www.pol.umu.se/ipsa-rc19/">http://www.pol.umu.se/ipsa-rc19/</a> <a href="http://rc19.ipsa.org/">http://rc19.ipsa.org/</a>
RC20 Political Finance and Political Corruption	1979	2010	<a href="http://rc20.ipsa.org/">http://rc20.ipsa.org/</a>
RC21 Political Socialization and Education	1979	2010	<a href="http://www.politicalsocialization.org/">http://www.politicalsocialization.org/</a>
RC22 Political Communication	1984	2011	<a href="http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/ss/ipsa/ipsa-rc22/default.en.htm">http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/ss/ipsa/ipsa-rc22/default.en.htm</a>
RC24 Armed forces and society	1986	2011	<a href="http://www.waikato.ac.nz/wfass/dan-zirker/ArmedForcesIPSA04.htm">http://www.waikato.ac.nz/wfass/dan-zirker/ArmedForcesIPSA04.htm</a>
RC25 Comparative health policy	1987	2010	<a href="http://web.gc.cuny.edu/ralphbuncheinstitute/RC25%20Web/Index.htm">http://web.gc.cuny.edu/ralphbuncheinstitute/RC25%20Web/Index.htm</a>

## APPENDIX III (CONTINUED)

### IPSA RESEARCH COMMITTEES, 2009

Research Committees	Creation	Next Evaluation	Website
RC26 Human Rights	1980	2012	
RC27 Structure and Organisation of Government	1984	2011	<a href="http://www.sog-rc27.org/Research%20Committees">http://www.sog-rc27.org/Research Committees</a>
RC28 Comparative Federalism and Federation	1984	2011	<a href="http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/ipsarc28/">http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/ipsarc28/</a>
RC29 Psycho-Politics	1981	2011	<a href="http://www.ipsa-psychopolitics.nl/">http://www.ipsa-psychopolitics.nl/</a>
RC31 Political Philosophy	1983	2012	
RC32 Public Policy and Administration	1982	2012	<a href="http://www.spea.indiana.edu/IPSA-RC32/">http://www.spea.indiana.edu/IPSA-RC32/</a>
RC33 The Study of Political Science as a Discipline	1982	2013	<a href="http://www.rc33ipsa.com/">http://www.rc33ipsa.com/</a>
RC34 Comparative Representation and Electoral Systems	1986	2013	
RC35 Technology and Development	1981	2010	<a href="http://www.uni.edu/vajpeyi/IPSA/IPSA.html">http://www.uni.edu/vajpeyi/IPSA/IPSA.html</a>
RC36 Political Power	1983	2010	<a href="http://www.informaworld.com/power">www.informaworld.com/power</a>
RC37 Rethinking Political Development	1983	2010	<a href="http://folk.uio.no/danbanik/RC37.htm">http://folk.uio.no/danbanik/RC37.htm</a>
RC38 Politics and business	1985	2010	
RC39 Welfare States and Developing societies	1992	2010	<a href="http://www.ipsa39.org">http://www.ipsa39.org</a>
RC40 New World Orders?	1994	2012	<a href="http://www.sfu.ca/~ipsa/">http://www.sfu.ca/~ipsa/</a>
RC41 Geopolitics	1995	2013	<a href="http://rc41.ipsa.org/">http://rc41.ipsa.org/</a>
RC42 System Integration of Divided Nations	1996	2010	
RC43 Religion and Politics	1986	2011	<a href="http://www.globalreligions.org/">http://www.globalreligions.org/</a>
RC44 Role of the Military in Democratization	1988	2011	<a href="http://www.ipsa-rc44.org/">http://www.ipsa-rc44.org/</a>
RC45 Quantitative International Politics	1989	2013	<a href="http://www.clas.wayne.edu/politicalscience/ipsa/index.html">http://www.clas.wayne.edu/politicalscience/ipsa/index.html</a>
RC46 Politics of Global Environmental Change	1992	2010	
RC47 Local-Global Relations	1995	2013	
RC48 Administrative Culture	1995	2013	
RC49 Socialism, Capitalism, and Democracy	1995	2013	<a href="http://www.polsci.ku.dk/ipSARC49/">http://www.polsci.ku.dk/ipSARC49/</a>
RC50 Language and Politics	2000	2012	<a href="http://www.politics.ubc.ca/laponce/language/">http://www.politics.ubc.ca/laponce/language/</a>
RC51 Political studies on Contemporary North Africa	2000	2012	<a href="http://www.com.ulaval.ca/chaire_groupes/gepanc/index.html">http://www.com.ulaval.ca/chaire_groupes/gepanc/index.html</a>
RC52 Gender, Globalization, and Democratization	2002	2010	<a href="http://www.ipsarc52.org/">http://www.ipsarc52.org/</a>



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