



Participation

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IPSA  AISP

Special issue

21st IPSA

**World Congress
of Political Science**

July 12 to 16, 2009



SANTIAGO 2009

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About Us | À propos

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

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

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Contents | *Sommaire*

From the Program Chair | *Message du Président du programme*

- 2 Another promising World Congress
Ilter Turan

From the President of the ACCP | *Message du Président de l'ACCP*

- 3 Letter from the President of the Chilean Political
Science Association
Robert Funk

Feature | *Dossier*

- 4 Letter from the President of the Local Organizing
Committee Santiago 2009
5 Lettre du Président du Comité d'Organisation Local
6 Carta del Presidente del Comité Organizador Local .
Manuel Antonio Garretón M.
8 Santiago: Political Science in a dramatic setting
11 Practical Information for Travelling to Chile
12 IPSA Awards
13 IPSA Prize for high Achievement in Political Science
15 Program Structure
15 Important Dates to Remember
16 Main Theme Sessions
18 Registration Fees for Santiago 2009

2



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3



IPSA ARCHIVES

4

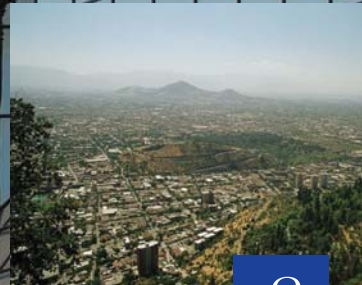


IPSA ARCHIVES

16

IPSA ARCHIVES

8



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SANTIAGO 2009



From the Program Chair I

Message du président du programme

Ilter Turan

Chair, Program Committee

Another promising World Congress

Dear Colleagues,

With the deadline for submissions behind us, we have started preparing to attend another promising World Congress in Santiago in July 2009. The Program Committee has prepared and with the approval of the IPSA Executive Committee has posted the Congress Theme “Global Discontent? Dilemmas of Change” on the IPSA website.

As is already known to those who attend our World Congresses regularly, the program is comprised of four sections: the main theme sessions, special sessions, research committee or RC sessions and LOC sessions. In the following pages, you will find short explanations about the main theme sessions. These sessions are intended to develop the general ideas expressed in the congress theme statement as they apply to the several sub-disciplines of political science. Special sessions, on the other hand, are not constrained by the congress theme. Research Committees have organized no less than two and no more than four sessions each. Some RCs have posted the general theme or topics of their panels on the Information website (www.santiago2009.org/microsite). The LOC, on the other hand, has organized its own sessions. The language of those sessions is Spanish and Portuguese.

We began accepting proposals on February 15th. I sincerely hope you were able to submit your proposals as early as possible rather than leaving it to the last days before the application deadline. Although we will try to respond to you as early as possible so that you may make your plans in advance and secure funding for your trip to Santiago, it goes without saying that submissions can only be processed at a given pace such that a surge in applications in the days before the deadline expires may be a cause for delays.

Downtown Santiago



PHOTO: PAUL LABELLE

All submissions were made on the web for this World Congress of Political Science. The IPSA Secretariat worked closely with a service provider to insure that the program for submitting applications and processing them was user friendly. It was subjected to various trial runs .

We hope that you are as excited as the rest of us on the Program Committee, the IPSA Executive Committee and the IPSA Secretariat about the Santiago World Congress. We look forward to developing a program that is representative of our discipline with its sub-disciplines, different approaches, theoretical and methodological orientations and substantive concerns. It is this intellectual richness that makes for an exciting gathering.

We look forward to seeing you in Santiago.



From the President of the ACCP |

Message du président de l'ACCP

Robert Funk

President, Chilean Political
Science Association



IPSIA ARCHIVES

Letter from the President of the Chilean Political Science Association


The Chilean Political Science Association (ACCP) is proud to be hosting the 2009 International Political Science Congress. For us, the World Congress represents the high point of our 25th anniversary celebrations.

The past quarter century has been eventful for Chile, and for the

ACCP. Back in 1983 political science in Chile was taught in few universities, which were still watched carefully by a military dictatorship. Today the discipline is taught at over twenty centres of higher learning around the country at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and there are several excellent journals. Of course, this increase in supply reflects a greater demand in the number of students interested in studying political science, but it has also facilitated greater diversity and pluralism in terms of theoretical approaches, methodologies and research areas.

Whereas in the past political science in Chile may have been primarily concerned with a few large issues – development, authoritarianism, democratization – the recent growth in terms of institutions and academics has allowed for a wider and more complete approach. We see the 2009 World Congress as a chance to take further steps towards the diversification of the discipline in Chile.

We hope that the 2009 World Congress will provide an opportunity for renewal in a region undergoing rapid change and for a country pondering its place in the world, the quality of its democracy, and the prospects for its society as it begins to welcome its third century as an independent republic. And we look forward to sharing this process with you.



Sous la direction de
Guy Lachapelle

Préface de **Clément Duhaime**

DIVERSITÉ CULTURELLE, IDENTITÉS ET MONDIALISATION

De la ratification à la mise en œuvre
de la convention sur la diversité culturelle

Le 18 mars 2007, la Convention sur la protection et la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles de l'Unesco est entrée en vigueur. Cette convention a pour objectif de donner aux États un outil leur permettant de mieux protéger leur identité culturelle.

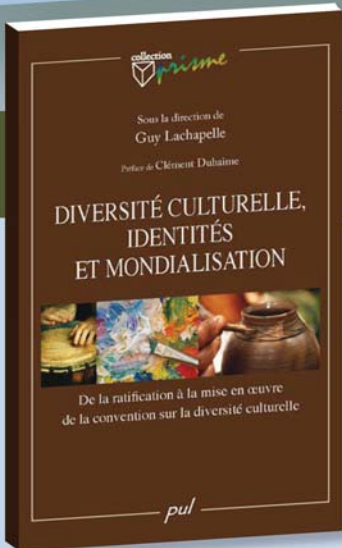
L'ouvrage a pour premier objectif d'offrir une réflexion sur les enjeux qui ont entouré cette ratification et qui toucheront sa mise en œuvre. Les réflexions proposées ont été présentées lors d'un symposium organisé par l'Association internationale de science politique à l'automne 2006, à Montréal, afin non seulement d'évaluer le chemin parcouru – depuis l'idée force d'enrichir dans un document certaines règles visant à protéger les cultures nationales ou régionales contre une certaine marchandisation des produits culturels –, mais d'envisager certaines perspectives d'avenir une fois la convention adoptée. Plusieurs pays ont mis en place des outils réglementaires et l'objectif de la convention est justement d'aider les États à se doter de cadres juridiques permettant la mise en valeur de toutes les cultures. Mais le grand défi pour les chercheurs et le droit international sera d'évaluer si cette convention est un outil efficace et de mesurer son effet comme outil de promotion et de sauvegarde des cultures du patrimoine mondial.

LA DIPLOMATIE ET LA PARADIPLOMATIE INTERNATIONALES : LE CANADA ET LE QUÉBEC
Textes de Jacques Paquette, Jacques Chagnon, Guy Lachapelle, Bruno Maltais, Stéphane Paquin

CULTURE, COMMERCE MONDIAL, DROIT D'AUTEUR ET MESURE DE LA DIVERSITÉ CULTURELLE
Textes de Gilbert Gagné, Jacinthe Gagnon, Anne-Marie Robert, Justine B. Laurier, Lydia Deloumeau

PERSPECTIVES COMPARATIVES : LE PROCESSUS DE RATIFICATION AU BRÉSIL, EN ALLEMAGNE ET EN TURQUIE
Textes de Nina Beatriz Stocco Ranieri, Anja Brunner, Cem Utku Duyulmuş


LANGUE, IDENTITÉ ET CULTURE
Textes de John Coakley, Micheline Labelle, Jean Laponce, Ahmed Djoghlaif



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Feature | Dossier

Letter from the President of the Local Organizing Committee

Manuel Antonio Garretón M.
Local Organizing Committee President

There is a bit less than one year to go until the 21st World Congress of Political Science, taking place in Santiago from July 12 to 16, 2009. On behalf of the Local Organizing Committee (LOC) and all the government and academic institutions supporting us, I would like to extend a warm greeting to all the political scientists and the national associations affiliated with IPSA, and take this opportunity to report that we have made great progress in our preparations. We have booked and confirmed the host venues, hotel rooms and tourist packages within the country. Together with the National Council for Culture we are in the midst of organizing an 'extracurricular' programme of events and activities.

The Congress itself will have the president of Chile as keynote speaker, and the LOC will be hosting a series of sessions surrounding the Congress' main theme and its impact on and relevance for Latin America and Chile, as well as other areas which may be of particular interest to participants from the region. Our goal is that the 2009 Santiago Congress, in addition to being as successful and

“ **The Congress itself
will have
the president of Chile
has keynote speaker
[...]** ”

rewarding as all IPSA congresses, will also serve as an opportunity for intellectual mobilization for regional scholars dedicated to researching the political sphere. These include questions on the quality of politics and democracy in the post-neoliberal and post-transitional era, and on the reconstruction of the relationship between the State and society at large, as well as on new forms of collective action.



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We believe that global discontent, which first appeared as a concern in our region almost two decades ago, is today giving way to something much deeper. While a preoccupation persists regarding processes which often seem to go beyond, or impose themselves upon, the will of citizens, global discontent today seeks to address ways to reconstruct the polis in a globalized world, and to reinsert social and political subjects as active elements of this reconstruction. At the same time, in many of our countries there is an energetic debate over theoretical and methodological approaches as well as over the scientific and intellectual contributions of our work. These are the areas which we hope will be delved into in our discussions, confident that the comparisons and exposure to each other's realities will contribute to further knowledge and the production of ideas.

The development of the social sciences in Chile since the 1950s has closely reflected events in the region. Military dictatorship had a tragic effect on this development, as it did on society as a whole, but having emerged from this period, we recall that we were able to rebuild the social sciences thanks in large part to the significant support received from the international academic community. This is a debt we may never be able to repay, but it is hoped that the 2009 Santiago Congress will in some way express this sense of gratitude.

In this first opportunity to communicate directly with our colleagues we wish simply to let you know that we are looking forward to seeing you in Santiago, and we hope that professionally, intellectually and personally, your visit to Chile will be a memorable one.

Lettre du Président du Comité d'Organisation Local

Un peu moins d'un an nous sépare du 21^{ème} Congrès mondial de science politique qui aura lieu à Santiago du 12 au 16 juillet 2009. Au nom du Comité d'Organisation Local (COL), ainsi qu'au nom de toutes les institutions gouvernementales et académiques qui soutiennent la réalisation du Congrès, je tiens à saluer la communauté des politologues et les associations affiliées à l'IPSA en les informant que les préparatifs sont bien avancés. Nous avons déjà retenu les lieux qui seront les principaux sièges de ce Congrès et réglé tout ce qui a trait à sa production, aux réservations d'hôtels et forfaits touristiques. En collaboration avec le Conseil National de Culture, nous travaillons par ailleurs à l'organisation d'une série d'activités hors-programme. La Présidente de la République fera

La Présidente de la République fera une allocution lors du Congrès.

une allocution lors du Congrès. Le COL a également prévu un ensemble de séances consacrées à la thématique principale du Congrès, à son impact en Amérique Latine et au Chili, mais aussi à d'autres thèmes de notre discipline. Notre objectif dans l'organisation du Congrès, en plus d'être un grand succès comme tous les autres Congrès de l'IPSA, est d'en faire un moment propice à la mobilisation intellectuelle de tous ceux qui, au sein de la région, se consacrent scientifiquement aux questions politiques. Certaines thématiques nous semblent mériter une attention particulière, telles que la qualité de la politique, la démocratie dans la phase post-néolibérale et post-transitions, la reconstruction des relations entre l'Etat et la société ou encore les nouvelles formes d'action collective.

Le mécontentement global, thème principal du Congrès, est loin d'être nouveau pour les chercheurs latino-américains. De façon plus profonde, sans bien entendu nier son existence, les recherches actuelles s'interrogent maintenant plutôt sur la reconstruction du politique dans un monde mondialisé de même que sur la recomposition des acteurs centraux de cette reconstruction : les sujets sociaux et politiques. Cette interrogation s'inscrit dans un contexte de prolifération, dans nombre de nos pays, des travaux suscitant un débat sur les cadres théoriques mobilisés, sur les méthodes de recherche employées, en somme sur les apports de notre activité scientifique et intellectuelle. C'est sur tous ces sujets que nous désirons ouvrir une réflexion et un débat, forts de la conviction que l'étude de réalités diverses et leurs comparaisons nous feront avancer sur la voie de la connaissance et de la production d'idées.

Le développement des sciences sociales en Amérique Latine et au Chili en particulier remonte aux années cinquante du siècle passé. Les études politiques en furent toujours l'axe central, bien que la science politique proprement dite ait connu une naissance plus tardive. Le moment tragique qu'a représenté la dictature militaire pour le développement du Chili est fort heureusement derrière nous. Néanmoins nous n'oublions pas notre dette sur divers plans envers la communauté académique internationale, qui nous a aidés à surmonter ce moment funeste et à reconstruire les sciences sociales chiliennes. Cette dette ne pourra probablement jamais être soldée. Nous tenons cependant à exprimer que nous ressentons et vivons ce Congrès comme une forme de reconnaissance à ce soutien.

Nous vous attendons donc au Chili, en souhaitant que votre séjour dans notre pays soit un moment marquant pour vos vies professionnelles et intellectuelles, en plus d'une expérience humaine inoubliable.



*Michelle Bachelet,
Présidente de la République*

SOURCE : AGENCIA BRASIL - RICARDO STUCKERT

Manuel Antonio Garretón M
Président du Comité d'Organisation Local



Carta del Presidente del Comité Organizador Local.

Estamos a poco más de un año del 21 Congreso Mundial de Ciencia Política a realizarse en Santiago entre el 12 y el 16 de julio del 2009. A nombre del Comité Organizador Local (COL) y de todas las instituciones de gobierno y académicas que apoyan su realización, quiero saludar a la comunidad de politólogos y a las asociaciones que están afiliados a IPSA e informarles que los preparativos de este gran evento están bastante avanzados.

En cuanto a las actividades propias del Congreso, éste contará con la Conferencia Magistral de la Presidenta de la República [...]

Tenemos ya asegurados los locales sedes y todo lo referido a la producción, así como las reservaciones de hoteles y paquetes turísticos dentro del país. Junto con el Consejo Nacional de Cultura estamos organizando un programa de eventos y actividades extra-programáticas. En cuanto a las actividades propias del Congreso, éste contará con Conferencia Magistral de la Presidenta de la República. El COL está organizando un conjunto de sesiones sobre la temática principal y su impacto en América Latina y Chile, así como sobre una variedad de temas de la disciplina. Nuestra intención es que junto con cumplir las finalidades propias de todo Congreso de IPSA, éste se convierta en un hito de movilización intelectual de todos quienes en nuestra región se ocupan científicamente de las cuestiones políticas. Especial relevancia adquieren aquí las preocupaciones por la calidad de la política y la democracia en la época post-neo liberal y post transiciones, y por la reconstrucción de las relaciones entre Estado y sociedad, así como por las nuevas formas de acción colectiva.

Nuestra convicción es que el malestar global, tema principal del Congreso, fue un fenómeno que se presentó hace casi dos décadas en nuestra región. Hoy cede paso, sin que desaparezcan las inquietudes, a la incertidumbre provocada por procesos que escapan y se imponen a la voluntad de los ciudadanos; a la búsqueda de respuestas que ponen como cuestión central no sólo la solución de problemas acuciantes que afectan la vida cotidiana, sino precisamente la reconstrucción de la polis en el mundo globalizado y la recomposición de sujetos sociales y políticos como participantes activos de esta reconstrucción. Ello en el marco de un despliegue en muchos de nuestros países de los estudios politológicos y del debate tanto sobre nuestras teorizaciones y metodologías como sobre el aporte de nuestra actividad científica e intelectual. Es sobre todo ello que queremos pensar y discutir, seguros que el estudio de diversas realidades y sus comparaciones nos hará avanzar en el conocimiento y la producción de ideas. Chile ha tenido un desarrollo de las ciencias sociales desde la década de los cincuenta del siglo pasado simultáneo con el que ha vivido en general América Latina. Los

estudios políticos fueron siempre el eje de ellas, aunque la ciencia política propiamente tal tuviera una emergencia más ardía. Hoy ya hemos dejado atrás el trágico momento que significó la dictadura militar en este desarrollo y en toda la vida de nuestro país. Pero no olvidamos que si salimos de él y si pudimos reconstruir las ciencias sociales ello se debió en parte muy significativa al apoyo que tuvimos de la comunidad académica internacional en todos los planos. No podremos pagar nunca esta deuda, pero este Congreso lo sentimos y lo vivimos como nuestra respuesta agradecida a ese apoyo.

En esta primera comunicación queremos expresarles a todos y todas que los esperamos y deseamos que su estadía en nuestro país, sea para ustedes un hito en sus vidas profesionales e intelectuales y también una experiencia humana inolvidable.

Manuel Antonio Garretón M
Presidente Comité Local

Local Organizing Committee

XXI IPSA World Congress of Political Science
Santiago, Chile – July 12 to 16, 2009

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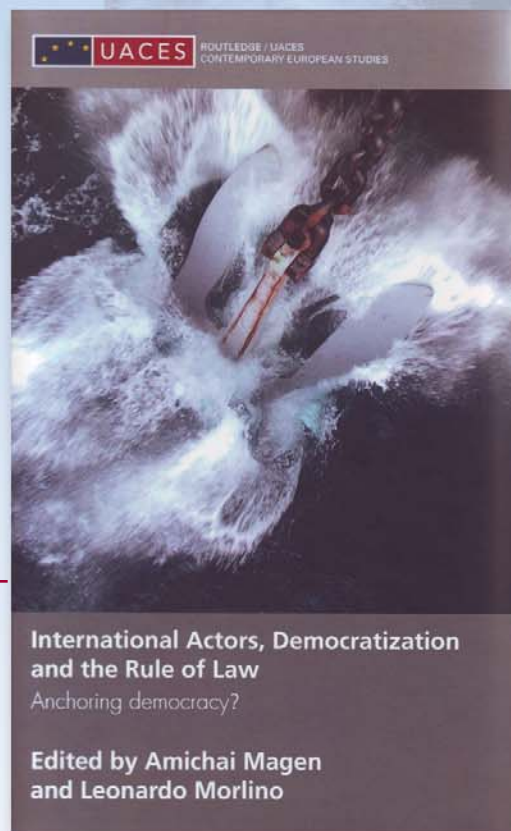


International Actors, Democratization and the Rule of Law

Anchoring Democracy?

Edited by Amichai Magen, Leonardo Morlino

Series: Routledge/UACES Contemporary European Studies



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Do external factors facilitate or hamper domestic democratic development? Do international actors influence the development of greater civil and political freedom, democratic accountability, equality, responsiveness and the rule of law in domestic systems? How should we conceptualize, identify and evaluate the extent and nature of international influence?

These are some of the complex questions that this volume approaches. Using new theoretical insights and empirical data, the contributors develop a model to analyze the transitional processes of Romania, Turkey, Serbia and Ukraine. In developing this argument, the book examines:

- the adoption, implementation and internalization of the rule of law
- the rule of law as a central dimension of liberal and substantive democracy
- the interaction between external and domestic structures and agents

Offering a different stance from most of the current literature on the subject, *International Actors, Democratization and the Rule of Law* makes an important contribution to our knowledge of the international dimensions of democratization. This book will be of importance to scholars, students and policy-makers with an interest in the rule of law, international relations theory and comparative politics.



Feature | Dossier

Santiago: Political Science in a dramatic setting

With a population of over 5 million, Santiago is not only Chile's capital and most important city, it is also home to almost one third of Chile's population. This makes it a thriving, busy city, where even its residents do not get a chance to enjoy all there is to see and do.

You will arrive at Santiago's modern airport, whose efficiency contrasts with the hustle and bustle of families waiting for loved ones and taxi drivers offering transport; a microcosm of the city itself. On your ride into the city along one of several newly built highways, you will immediately be faced with the inescapable and constant feature of Chile's landscape: the snowcapped Andes.

The IPSA World Congress' activities are focused in the downtown core, in the immediate vicinity of Cerro Santa Lucía, a small hill (for Chilean standards) which is the site of the city's founding by the Spanish explorer Pedro de Valdivia in 1541. Today Cerro Santa Lucía is a lush park, offering a romantic stroll for young couples and a daily cannon blast letting you know it is noon (but not lunch time, since for Santiaguinos, lunch is still an hour or two away).

The other central feature of Santiago's downtown area is the Moneda, the presidential palace. Although originally built as the national mint (hence the name Moneda, which means coin in Spanish), the building has housed the official offices of generations of presidents. Many will recognize the building as the one which was bombed by the Air Force during the September 11, 1973 coup d'état, an event captured in grainy black and white photographs which have become iconic reminders of the violent suppression of democracy which afflicted so many countries in the region. Since the return of democracy in 1990, however, the Moneda has been opened to the public, and vast public squares have been added which, above and below ground, housing restaurants, shops and a cultural centres.

Unfortunately, some buildings in the city have been destroyed by disasters as well. As a result, there are few examples of colonial architecture in the city centre. Nevertheless, some colonial-era building remain in use, such as the San Francisco Church and the Casa Colorada, one of Santiago's many fascinating

museums. Not far is the Museo Precolombino, which houses an outstanding collection of art and artifacts which bear witness to the skill and technology of the country's first inhabitants. The Museo Precolombino is housed in a building which dates from 1805, and

a stroll through the busy streets of downtown Santiago will treat the visitor with scores of impressive stone buildings; a testament to the wealth which poured into Chile as it became one of the world's principal exporters of nitrates in the late 19th Century. Among these you will find the Teatro Municipal, the Museo de Bellas Artes, and the Estación Mapocho, a railway

station designed by Gustave Eiffel and now restored for use as an exhibition centre.

Also impressive is the architecture of the main buildings of the University of Chile and the Catholic University of Chile, both of which speak to the importance Chile has placed on education.

**[...] you will immediately
be faced with
the inescapable
and constant feature of
Chile's landscape:
the snowcapped Andes.**



The Moneda, the presidential palace



[...] the 2009 World Congress is a chance for academic mobilization and renewal for a region and a country which is undergoing rapid change as it ponders its place in the world [...]

These buildings are close to the Technological Halls of the Faculty of Business and Economics of the University of Chile and the Extension Centre of the Catholic University of Chile. Although serving as the Congress' hub, the University of Chile and the Catholic University of Chile are only two of the centres which offer programmes in political science, a discipline which, although recovering from a period in which the social sciences were severely curtailed by political restrictions, has in a short period managed



Catholic University of Chile

to regenerate, attracting today young academics from all over the world. At the same time, the government of Chile helps Chilean scholars study abroad, thereby contributing to an increase in the presence of academics with doctoral degrees. It has also been a generous supporter of the 2009 World Congress.

There are 11 undergraduate programmes in political science, while political science postgraduate programmes are offered by 15 centres of higher learning, one of which inaugurated a doctoral programme this year. Many universities and think tanks produce excellent journals. The Chilean Political Science Association (ACCP), which is hosting the 2009 IPSA World Congress, celebrates its 25th anniversary next year. The ACCP holds biannual con-



University of Chile

ferences and regular events throughout the year, and has over 100 members many of whom hold key positions in government and academia.

Debate and reflection have always been a fundamental element of Chile's social and political life, with Santiago playing a central part. The city has hosted the United Nations' Economic Commission for Latin America and other international social science institutions. These, together with research centres and teaching and scholarship emanating from universities have made Santiago a centre of intellectual, scientific and critical thinking not only in Chile but in the region as a whole on a host of issues related to democracy, development, social change and globalization. In this context, the 2009 World Congress is a chance for academic mobilization and renewal for a region and a country which is undergoing rapid change as it ponders its place in the world, the quality of democracy and society as it heads towards celebrating its bicentenary year in 2010.

July is, of course, winter in the Southern Hemisphere, and Santiago's unique geographic location provides an incredibly diverse offering of day-trips. Travel 40 km in one direction, and you will enjoy the ski slopes of El Colorado and Farellones. Travel

Photo: Axel Brinck

*View from plaza el bosque.*

120 km in the other direction and you will have lunch by the beach, tasting the unique array of fish and seafood of the Southern Pacific Ocean. Valparaiso has charmed visitors since Charles Darwin explored it in 1834, and the poet Pablo Neruda chose to have a

Santiago offers a culinary experience and recreational activities as diverse as its geography, and a vibrant and growing political science community.

home here, which today serves as a museum, as does one of his other homes in Isla Negra, a beach town located an hour and a half from Santiago.

Another easy day-trip from Santiago can be a visit to one (or more) of Chile's world-famous vineyards, many of which offer tours, lunch, and of course, tastings of cabernet sauvignon, merlot, and carmenere, a grape which is rapidly becoming Chile's signature in the world of viticulture.

IPSA ARCHIVES

Should you not wish to stray too far from the city in order to grab a bite, Santiago has many neighbourhoods dedicated to eating and drinking. Bellavista, just across the Mapocho River, is the site of one of the poet Pablo Neruda's many homes, but has also become a magnet for restaurants and nightlife. A bit further afield you may find the neighbourhoods of Providencia, Avenida Italia, or the Borderío complex, all offering an array of steak, seafood, Peruvian and tapas restaurants, to name a few. In order to get to these areas you may turn to one of several transport options. Taxis are inexpensive, safe, and plentiful, and the subway system, covering much of the city, is efficient and clean.

As you can see, even on a short visit Santiago offers a window into its past: from

pre-Columbian treasures and colonial architecture to the grandeur of eighteenth century export booms and the darker episodes of more recent history. It offers a culinary experience and recreational activities as diverse as its geography, and a vibrant and growing political science community. It is all probably too much for you to experience during the 2009 IPSA World Congress, but we hope that you leave with just a taste of what Santiago – and Chile – has to offer.

Cathedral in Santiago

Photo: Axel Brinck

*Chile's vineyards*

Practical Information for Travelling to Chile

See more detailed information on the Local Organizing Committee's website:

www.congresomundial2009.com

Entry into Chile

Citizens from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador can travel to Chile with their national identity card, but citizens from other countries need a valid passport. Some countries' citizens require a visa. Check the list at www.congresomundial2009.com under Chile Info.

Due to a reciprocity system, the Chilean Government levies a special tax which has to be paid in cash (American dollars) when entering the country. Participants holding passports from the following countries have to pay these taxes:

- Australia US\$61
- Canada US\$132
- USA US\$131
- Mexico US\$23

Once paid, the fee is valid as long as the passport is valid.

Hotels

Below is the list of congress hotels that you can book online. Find detailed information about each hotel at www.congresomundial2009.com under Accommodation.



Distance	Hotel
5 minutes to the Congress Center	Hotel Crowne Plaza
10 minutes to the Congress Center	Hotel Plaza San Francisco
15 minutes to the Congress Center	Diego de Almagro
10 minutes to the Congress Center	Hotel Fundador
10 minutes to the Congress Center	Hotel Galerías
10 minutes to the Congress Center	Hotel Principado de Asturias
15 minutes to the Congress Center	Apart Hotel Principado
5 minutes to the Congress Center	Hotel Principado
5 minutes to the Congress Center	Hotel Montecarlo
25 minutes to the Congress Center	Hotel Santiago Park Plaza
15 minutes to the Congress Center	Hotel Providencia
20 minutes to the Congress Center	Eurotel
15 minutes to the Congress Center	Hotel Neruda
15 minutes to the Congress Center	Apart Hotel Neruda



IPSA Awards

IPSA has instituted a number of awards with a view to enhancing the quality and diversity of participation in its world congresses. In order to foster the presence of women, graduate students, young scholars, and those from emerging economies, IPSA offers to members of these groups.

Procedures and criteria for assessing applications for all the awards can be found at www.santiago2009.org

The following awards require a nomination:



The Karl Deutsch Award

This award honours a prominent scholar engaged in the cross-disciplinary research of which Karl Deutsch was a master. The recipient presents the Karl Deutsch Lecture or leads a special session at the congress. The prize is granted on the recommendation of the Committee on Awards.



The Francesco Kjellberg Award

This award is given to a scholar who is new to the discipline on the basis of the quality of a paper presented at the IPSA World Congress. The recipient receives a complimentary membership to IPSA and travel costs to the next World Congress. The prize is given on the recommendation of the Committee on Awards.



Wilma Rule Award on Gender and Politics

The objective of this award is to encourage research in the area of gender and politics. It is given to the best paper in this domain presented at the Congress. The IPSA Awards Committee, with the assistance of the committee on participation, assess papers nominated before the congress.

Fondation
Mattei Dogan

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

The prize is offered to a scholar of high international reputation in recognition of his/her contribution to the advancement of political science. The winner will be invited to present an award lecture and will receive a cash prize. The deadline for nominations to the award is January 15, 2009.



C&M and CIDE Award for Conceptual Innovation in Democratic Studies

IPSA's Committee on Concepts and Methods (C&M) and the Center for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE) in Mexico City award a prize of US\$1500 for Conceptual Innovation in Democratic Studies.



The Kosaka Award

The Kosaka Award will be given in honor of the late Professor Matasaka Kosaka (1934-1996) who was one of the most prominent scholars and one of the most respected opinion leaders in Postwar Japan in the field of Diplomatic History and International Politics as well as the study of civilization.

Check IPSA's website for more information to come in Spring 2009.



Global South Award

This prize will be awarded for the first time at the 2009 World Congress for research on emerging countries.

Check IPSA's website for more information to come in Spring 2009.

Prize of the Foundation Mattei Dogan

Awarded by the International Political Science Association for High Achievement in Political Science



The Prize of the Foundation Mattei Dogan awarded by the International Political Science Association for High Achievement in Political Science is offered to a scholar of high international reputation in recognition of his/her contribution to the advancement of political science. The prize is awarded every three years at the World Congresses of the International Political Science Association (IPSA).

The recipient for 2009 will be invited to present a prize lecture during the 21st World Congress in Santiago, Chile, and will receive 5,000 USD from the Foundation Mattei Dogan.

Send your nominations today!

Nominations for the prize can be made by one of the following four ways:

- a) jointly by two or several national associations of IPSA;
- b) jointly by two or several IPSA Research Committees;
- c) jointly by four or more IPSA members in good standing of at least two different nationalities;

- d) from outside IPSA, by established academic institutions active in political science.

Nominations must be sent to the IPSA President and the Secretary General by Thursday, January 15, 2009.

Nominations must indicate the merits of the nominee and be accompanied by his/her biography and bibliography. The propositions should also include letters of recommendation, signed by eminent scholars, as well as a report about citations of the nominee in the Social Science Citation Index during the previous 15 years.

The prize recipient is chosen by the IPSA Executive Committee, by secret ballot, among the nominees proposed as indicated above. The final choice is the prerogative of the IPSA Executive Committee. Current officers of the IPSA Executive Committee and of the Council, as well as the officers of the Research Committees are not eligible for this award. Former IPSA officers become eligible four years after the end of their last mandate.

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PARTICIPATION is the printed bulletin of the International Political Science Association and is read by 3,500 political scientists from more than 95 countries.

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INQUIRIES

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GLOBAL SOUTH SOLIDARITY FUND

IPSA Global South Solidarity Fund

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

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

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

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

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

Lourdes Sola
IPSA President

Wyn Grant
Chair of IPSA Global South
Solidarity Fund

21st IPSA World Congress of Political Science Program Structure



The Santiago 2009 World Congress Program will be divided into the following general types of sessions:

Main Theme Sessions

Panels and sessions related to the congress's main theme will be grouped into seven main areas. Each MTS is organized by a member of the Executive Committee.

Research Committee Sessions

Each of IPSA's 50 research committees organizes two to four panels on subjects related to their field of interest. Non-members and members alike were welcome to submit proposals. See a list of RCs and their areas of interest at www.ipsa.org under Research.

Special Sessions

Sessions submitted by Individuals, research groups and organizations outside the 2009 Congress Program Committee fit here. The Program Chair oversees these sessions.

The Local Organizing Committee's sessions

These sessions will be held in Spanish, Portuguese or either of IPSA's official languages: English and French. They are organized by the LOC and will showcase Chilean and Latin American Political Science.

Except for LOC sessions, all sessions are held in either of IPSA's official languages: English and French. Abstract proposals are accepted until December 1, 2008. Only RC Sessions have an extended deadline, until January 1, 2009, to finalize their panels.

Important Dates to Remember

December 1, 2008

Deadline to submit abstract and panel proposals.

Deadline to submit Travel Grant and Stein Rokkan Award applications.

January 1, 2009

Deadline for RCs to complete their panels

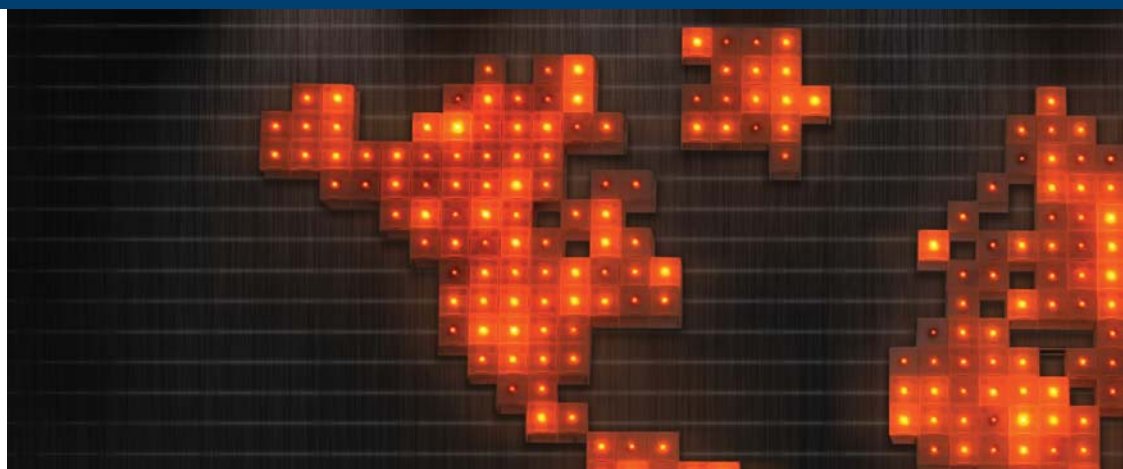
January 15, 2009

Paper proposal and Travel Grant/Stein Rokkan Award acceptance notifications are sent out.

March 1, 2009

Early Registration Fee deadline.

Deadline to register and appear in the Congress Program.



Main Theme Sessions

The Main Theme Sessions (MTS) correspond to the substantive areas of political science. They are each organized by a member of the IPSA Executive Committee who, in turn, establishes panels within his or her assigned MTS. These panels' names are available at www.santiago2009.org/microsite/.

Summary

1. International Relations- Bertrand Badie
2. Comparative Politics and Political Systems- Dirk Berg-Schlosser
3. Political Sociology - Maria H. T. Almeida
4. International Political Economy - Helen Milner
5. Political Theory - Mauro Calise
6. Public Policy - Wyn Grant
7. Gender, Culture and Identity- Marian Sawer

Descriptions

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Bertrand Badie

International Relations are currently considered as a competition among powers, excluding the main concepts which were shaped around the theory of mobilization. Globalization is questioning this vision more and more: as the world is globalized, discontent is getting more meaningful in the international dynamics. International institutions are contested, social actors are playing an increasing role of pressure and protest, particularly through the NGOs; regional integration is including both power and discontent; a new geopolitics is promoting a cleavage between contesting and contested states; globalization itself is more and more commonly considered as a contested issue.

COMPARATIVE POLITICS AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Dirk Berg-Schlosser

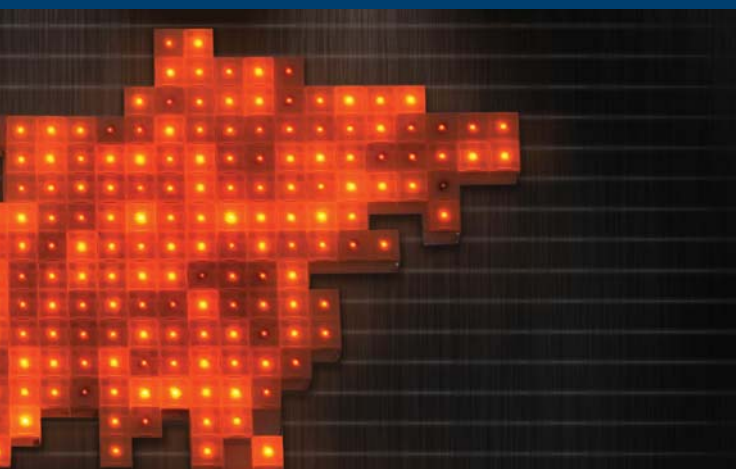
Globalization affects the existing nation-states and political systems in different ways. On the one hand, by increasing international communications, exchanges of goods and people, and, to some extent, some shared international norms, it creates new opportunities. In this way, following the example of others, even more countries may democratize, benefit economically, and develop a better mutual understanding. On the other hand, increasing competitive pressures, both political and economic, may lead to further disintegration and failure of some states, greater internal social and international inequalities and ensuing tensions. Theories and perspectives from both Comparative Politics and International Relations converge in these respects and are challenged to develop new concepts and common frameworks in this changing world environment.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: CHANGING SOCIETIES, CHANGING DEMOCRACIES

Maria Herminia Tavares de Almeida

The panels will seek to explore, in comparative perspective, the impact of different processes elicited by globalization upon an array of sociopolitical issues that seem to be changing the workings of old and new democracies. The first one is the relation of citizens to political life manifested in attitudes, values and behavior conforming specific patterns of political culture. The second is the impact of societal changes on modes and models of social protection. The third is related to the different forms of societal organiza-





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tion and its relation to political life: organized interests, new social actors, national and transnational networks. Finally, come issues that seems to have increasing importance in the national and international political agenda such as violence and crime.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Helen V. Milner

International political economy as a field is currently occupied with inquiries into two central themes. One of these is the causes and consequences of globalization. The increasing integration of national economies, polities and societies into a global system has been happening rapidly in recent years. The sources of this change and its ramifications have been central concerns in international political economy. A second major theme has centered on the ability of international institutions to provide global governance in this new era of globalization. Inquiries about the nature and efficacy of such institutions to help coordinate states' behaviour and to offset problems arising from a global system have been topics of primary attention. The promise and deficits of such global governance for dealing with a globalized world are critical issues today.

POLITICAL THEORY

Mauro Calise

Globalization is changing the world. Is it also changing political theory? While we are all aware that the economic as well as the geo-political order has been redefined over the past twenty years, only few new major theories have emerged to interpret the nature and the direction of change. The collapse of socialism in Russia and the emerging of powerful market economies in India and China are but two examples of revolutionary events still waiting for clear cut theoretical break through. The same applies to the level of concept formation and innovation, as the basic vocabulary of our discipline shows little if any change with respect to half a century ago. This section will foster panels exploring new frameworks, narratives and concepts addressing the theoretical frontiers of global politics, and political science.



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PUBLIC POLICY

Wyn Grant

There have been considerable theoretical developments in the study of public policy and a growing empirical literature. A central theme of these panels will be the need to take stock of this



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literature and to see how it applies to problems of the Global South, in particular through the interface with development theory. Current global and regional policy challenges, particularly in the area of environmental policy, will be a core theme. A consideration of the impact of globalization on the conduct of public policy will provide a link with the main theme of the congress.

GENDER, IDENTITY AND CULTURE

Marian Sawyer

One response to the challenge of globalisation has been the reassertion of national identities. 'National values' have been promoted as a source of social cohesion in the context of increased cultural, ethnic and religious diversity. At the same time, both supranational and sub national identities and forms of citizenship are jostling for attention. Citizenship rights extend beyond national borders and the feminisation of international migration raises further rights and protection issues. Panels in this session will explore the assertion of national values through devices such as citizenship tests and values education; the political rights of expatriate citizens; and gender issues and advocacy relating to migration.

21st IPSA World Congress of Political Science Registration Fees for Santiago 2009



Advance Registration (until March 1, 2009)		
Santiago 2009	IPSA Member 1-year	Student Member
Fee	\$200	\$50
Regular Registration (after March 1, 2009)		
Fee	\$225	\$60
Reduced Rate for Chilean Members		
Members of the Chilean Political Science Association who are also IPSA members will be eligible for a reduced registration fee of \$75.		

Sign up for membership at www.ipsa.org.

New External Relations & Membership Coordinator at the Secretariat

The International Political Science Association is pleased to inform its membership that Mathieu St-Laurent has been appointed to the position of External relations & Membership Coordinator. Mathieu has a good knowledge of academic organizations as he was the Quebec Political Science Society's Coordinator for the past three years. He holds a Masters Degree in International Studies from the Université du Québec à Montréal. Mathieu will be responsible for all matters regarding membership and the liaison with the Research Committees and the national associations. You can contact Mathieu at

Mathieu.StLaurent@ipsa.org.

Nouveau coordonnateur des adhésions et des relations externes au secrétariat

L'Association internationale de science politique est heureuse d'informer ses adhérents que Mathieu St-Laurent vient d'être assigné à la coordination des adhésions et des relations externes. Ayant été coordonnateur de la Société québécoise de science politique lors des trois dernières années, Mathieu a une bonne connaissance des organisations académiques. Il détient une maîtrise en relations internationales de l'Université du Québec à Montréal. Mathieu sera responsable des adhésions et de la liaison auprès des Réseaux de chercheurs et des associations nationales. Vous pouvez joindre Mathieu au

Mathieu.StLaurent@ipsa.org.



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ipsaportal.net

The top 300 political science Web sites.



LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

The Latin American Studies Association (LASA) is the largest professional Association in the world for individuals and institutions engaged in the study of Latin America. With over 5,500 members, thirty-five percent of whom reside outside the United States, LASA is the one Association that brings together experts on Latin America from all disciplines and diverse occupational endeavors, across the globe.



LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH REVIEW
The Journal of the Latin American Studies Association

The Latin American Research Review (LARR) is an interdisciplinary journal that publishes original research and surveys of current research on Latin America and the Caribbean. LARR has been the official scholarly journal of the Latin American Studies Association since 1966. It is published three times a year and considers articles for publication in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. Today, LARR is the leading interdisciplinary journal of its kind, with a long history of influencing not only how people think about and conduct research on Latin America, but also other parts of the world as well.

LASA2009
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RETHINKING INEQUALITIES

Every eighteen months, specialists on Latin America gather at the LASA International Congress. Featuring over 1,000 sessions, including plenary sessions and informal meetings, the Congress is the world's premier forum for expert discussion on Latin America and the Caribbean. The next International Congress – LASA2009 – will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 11-14, 2009.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT LASA, visit LASA.INTERNATIONAL.PITT.EDU

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

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

Global Discontent?

Dilemmas of Change

Mécontentement mondial ?

Les dilemmes du changement



¿Malestar global?

Dilemas de cambio

Mal-estar global?

Dilemas da mudança

Santiago 2009

www.santiago2009.org