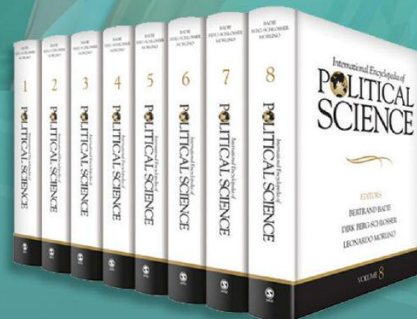


# TRIENNIAL REPORT 2010 – 2012



## 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) and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Council (UNESCO), and it is a member of both the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and of the Global Development Network (GDN).

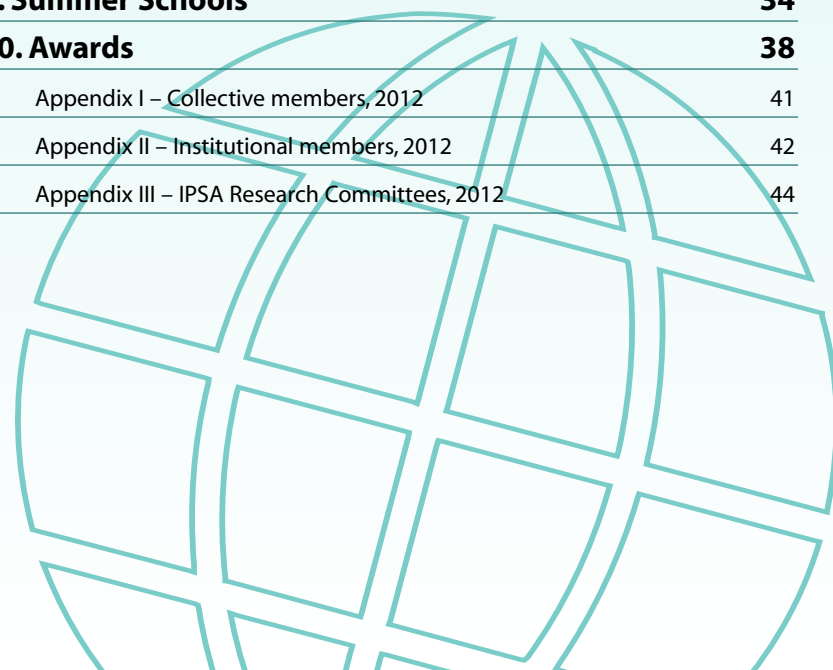
The general purpose of the Association, as defined in Article 5 of the IPSA Constitution, is to promote the advancement of political science throughout the world by:

- encouraging the establishment and development of national political science associations;
- facilitating the dissemination of information concerning developments in political science;
- organizing world congresses and roundtable discussions, and providing other opportunities for personal contacts among political scientists;
- publishing books and journals, including a newsletter for members;
- promoting joint international research projects.

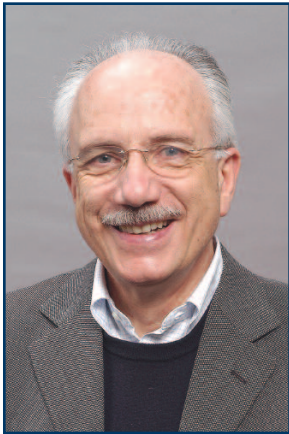


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## Report from the President



**A**fter I was elected in Santiago, Chile, on July 14, 2009, I began my acceptance speech by recalling the significance of the day (July 14, of course, is Bastille Day, which commemorates the start of the French Revolution) and by asking the question, “In a professional association that tends, by its very nature, to be conservative, how much can we innovate, and indeed, should we innovate at all?” My conclusion highlighted a paradox within our associations: Key internal mechanisms predispose them to being conservative, yet at the same time we’re like the European Union, which has been described as a “bicycle that has to keep moving or it topples over.” The metaphor is an apt one, since the only way an association such as ours can survive is by strengthening its organizational

features, making membership broadly inclusive, and developing more opportunities for research in political science.

I have committed myself to these objectives, and I’m here today to account for what I have done with the invaluable help of our vice-presidents, the chairs of committees that come under the Executive Committee (EC), all EC members, and the Secretariat.

Among the steps taken in the last three years to meet the objectives cited above, I would like to focus solely on five innovations that stand out as the most significant: The decision to hold the world congress every two years rather than every three and the subsequent appeal to Council members to ensure that our Constitution reflects this decision; the development of the summer schools; the publication, by Sage Publications, of the first *International Encyclopedia of Political Science*; and systematic collaboration with other international organizations. The fifth innovation concerns the strengthening of the Secretariat. Professor Lachapelle has been the driving force behind these efforts, and I will leave it to him to further discuss this.

### 1. Change in the frequency of world congresses and related changes to the Constitution

The groundwork for turning the world congress into a bi-yearly event was laid at Executive Committee meetings in Madrid (2010), Seoul (2011), and Tokyo (2012). The chief reason behind the change was obvious and expected: the shorter gap between world congresses emerged as the leading strategy for

promoting the association’s development. Alone, the world congress spurs research committees to step up their activities, and they, in turn, give the organization a stable source of funding to support its activities.

In Madrid, the issue of increasing the frequency of IPSA world congresses was discussed at length. The final decision was to adopt the change, which was deemed urgent and necessary. Consequent changes to IPSA rules and procedures were studied and effected by ad hoc committees and sub-committees coming under the Executive Committee. The decision was announced to our entire membership, with special attention given to collective members (national associations). The response on the part of our membership was positive, as several members replied to our notification.

The next step was to enshrine these changes in the IPSA Constitution. Among the leading concerns was the duration of the terms of the president and the Executive Committee members, and stipulations concerning their re-election. An ad hoc committee was created, and later the discussion was open to all members of the Executive Committee. The following options were explored: A one-term presidency versus the possibility of re-election, and, for Executive Committee members, the possibility of being re-elected a second time rather than just once. A document citing these options was forwarded to the national and regional associations to solicit their opinions.

Among the respondents and the members of the Executive Committee, the latter option, prevailed with near unanimity. The full discussion and its conclusions were reiterated at a recent Executive Committee meeting in Tokyo, resulting in the following recommendations to Council:

**On the Executive Committee:** Members of the Executive Committee are elected every two years during the IPSA World Congress of Political Science. A member may seek re-election only once.

**On the president:** The president is elected every two years during the IPSA World Congress of Political Science. The president may not seek re-election.

These recommendations are based on the following conclusions.

Four years is an appropriate term for EC members, as it guarantees a balanced turnover, yet it doesn’t dissuade scholars committed to research and teaching from serving the association, given the shorter term. The hope is that more scholars will step up to serve as EC members.

A single-term election is the simplest and most straightforward way to

ensure that the president, from the outset, is able to perform his or her duties with the highest autonomy; it also precludes any possible calculated behaviour where an officer contrives to be elected for a second term. I hasten to add that in a professional organization such as ours, some of our most important decisions concern people. The issue of independence is simply crucial, therefore, for the effective performance of duties. Moreover, it is not necessary to socialize the elected president in regards to his or her role. Typically, the elected president has been a member of the Executive Committee for four years, with some form of related experience, for instance on research committees.

Finally and perhaps most importantly, there is no doubt concerning the need to maintain the role of past president, not only to ensure continuity but also to support the incremental progress that is vital to our institution. What's more, the role of past president makes the issue of re-electing the president redundant: If the president were able to seek a second term, the position of past president would cease to be relevant. Who would serve as past president during the president's second term? Should the past president serve a second term, as well? The individual in question would therefore serve as an EC member for four years, as president for four years, and as past president for an additional four years, amounting to an unacceptable total of 12 years or service on behalf of IPSA.

While discussions on these issues are ongoing, it was my intention to let you in on what we've achieved thus far. The final decision to adopt this innovation will ultimately come from you, our members.

## 2. Summer schools

The variety of approaches, methods and contents in political science are well known to all of us. Pluralism is a fundamental asset, and it must be respected and maintained. One of our key objectives is to disseminate empirical methods. In succession, therefore, three summer schools on "Concepts, Methods, Techniques in Political Science" were created, and each has been given yearly in various parts of the world since 2010. Under the direction of Prof. Dirk Berg-Schlosser, who deserves our thanks for his strong, uninterested commitment to such a relevant initiative, and with the invaluable collaboration of colleagues and institutions, summer schools will therefore be given in South America (Sao Paulo), Africa (Stellenbosch), and East Asia (Singapore).

We hope these summer schools on methods and similar initiatives with thematic content will be offered with the invaluable collaboration of colleagues and institutions in all parts of the world.

## 3. *International Encyclopedia of Political Science* by Sage Publications

The agreement with Sage gave us the opportunity to meet professionals with a vision, such as Rolf Janke and Diana Axelsen, and it led to the publication of the first *International Encyclopedia of Political Science* in eight volumes, edited by Bertrand Badie, Dirk Berg-Schlosser, and myself. Our associate editors, Nathaniel Beck, Walter Carlsnaes, Takashi Inogushi and B. Guy Peters, played a crucial role in this initiative. Even more important, however, was the collaboration of some 600 IPSA members who contributed no less than 650 entries. I am proud to add that the encyclopedia received honorable mention for the Dartmouth Medal, the highest award in reference publishing in all branches of knowledge.

We authors, co-editors, editors, and publishers like to believe that this is a tangible and effective tool to ensure that a variety of approaches are used in political science in terms of content and methods, and we are committed to fostering greater plurality in the discipline.

## 4. Collaboration with other organizations

Lastly, our collaboration with other organizations deserves mention, not least the successful conference in Sao Paulo in February 2011, jointly organized with the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR). Also worth mentioning is the development of more systematic relationships with the International Studies Association (ISA): its president, Etel Solingen, will deliver a lecture titled "Sanctions and Statecraft in Nuclear Proliferation" as part of the first plenary session at the 22<sup>nd</sup> World Congress of Political Science in Madrid, Spain. Finally, our collaboration with APSA began with Henry Brady as APSA president and has continued with other presidents.



Leonardo Morlino

## Message from the Secretary General



The following report – the fourth triennial report produced by the Montréal office – covers the Association’s activities since the 21<sup>st</sup> IPSA World Congress in Santiago, Chile, in July 2009. This three-year period has been highlighted by the Executive Committee’s decision to host world congresses on a bi-yearly basis rather than every three years. The question of whether IPSA has the institutional capacity to support such an endeavour was an important consideration in the decision to move in this direction. Since 2006, the year the IPSA Secretariat found a permanent home in Montreal and increased its workforce, IPSA has met all of the main objectives set out by the Executive Committee.

During the same period, several projects enabled the Association to achieve its objective of becoming an international leader in promoting our discipline. Among them was the award-winning encyclopedia project initiated by past presidents Max Kaase and Lourdes Sola. The award attests to the sustained efforts of a dedicated team led by Professors Bertrand Badie, Dirk Berg-Schlosser and Leonardo Morlino, who worked tirelessly over the last five years to offer to our community an extensive overview of key concepts and ideas in political science. As promoter of the project, Sage reference provided invaluable support and a wealth of experience, and we owe them a tremendous debt of gratitude.

The *International Political Science Review* and *International Political Science Abstracts* – the two flagships of our association – have continued their positive growth. Both the readership and stature of our journals are on the rise. For the first time, a new prize will be presented during the World Congress in Madrid for the best paper published in *IPSR* in the last four years. The Meisel-Laponce Prize is intended to honour its co-founders, and it will recognize outstanding scientific contributions in specific areas of research. The *Abstracts* remains a leading worldwide reference for our discipline. Under the leadership of Serge Hurtig and Paul Godt, our association has earned a well deserved reputation for having the most updated resources, including work by colleagues from every corner of the globe. IPSA will honour Mr. Hurtig in Madrid for his outstanding service and commitment to IPSA’s institutional development as an organization.

The Secretariat also organized a number of scientific activities, chief among them the Luxembourg conference titled "Is there a European model of governance? A comparative perspective." Held from March 18 to 20, 2010, the event

marked a milestone in that it focused on what Europe has achieved, yet it also featured an analysis of the work to be done in the years ahead. The Luxembourg conference was jointly organized with the newly created Luxembourg Association of Political Science. Philippe Poirier and Patrick Dumont played a vital role in designing the event, which drew scholars from all over the world. The IPSA-ECPR joint conference titled "Whatever Happened to North-South?" ran from February 16 to 19, 2011. More than 700 participants attended the event hosted by the Brazilian Political Science Association (BPSA), and topics included political regimes and continued efforts to consolidate democracy during and after the Arab Spring.

On this note, it is worth mentioning that the IPSA Secretariat received several messages from colleagues eager to join IPSA. The Tunisian Association of Political Science was the first Arab association to officially join IPSA as a collective member. As well, IPSA intends to pursue the development of its Summer Schools (Sao Paulo, Stellenbosch, Singapore) so that emerging scholars have opportunities to develop new methodologies. We also responded to requests from several members to develop a gender monitoring survey to evaluate the development of our discipline.

One initiative put forward by the Secretariat in the last three years involved redesigning the entire IPSA website to provide improved information services along with personalized profiles and accounts for members. The site, which was made available in French, also encourages scholars to use IPSA’s new social media to communicate (Facebook, Twitter) and create customized pages for our research committees so that researchers can communicate among one another. Among its new communications tools, the Secretariat publishes a monthly electronic newsletter, and it has continued to develop and improve the congress online management system with the objective of keeping our constituencies abreast of our activities. Finally, *Participation* is now published once a year, but remains a vital tool for persons interested in the leading debates in political science. The next issue will also feature highlights from the forthcoming World Congress. Our hope is that all these services will promote further international collaboration among members.

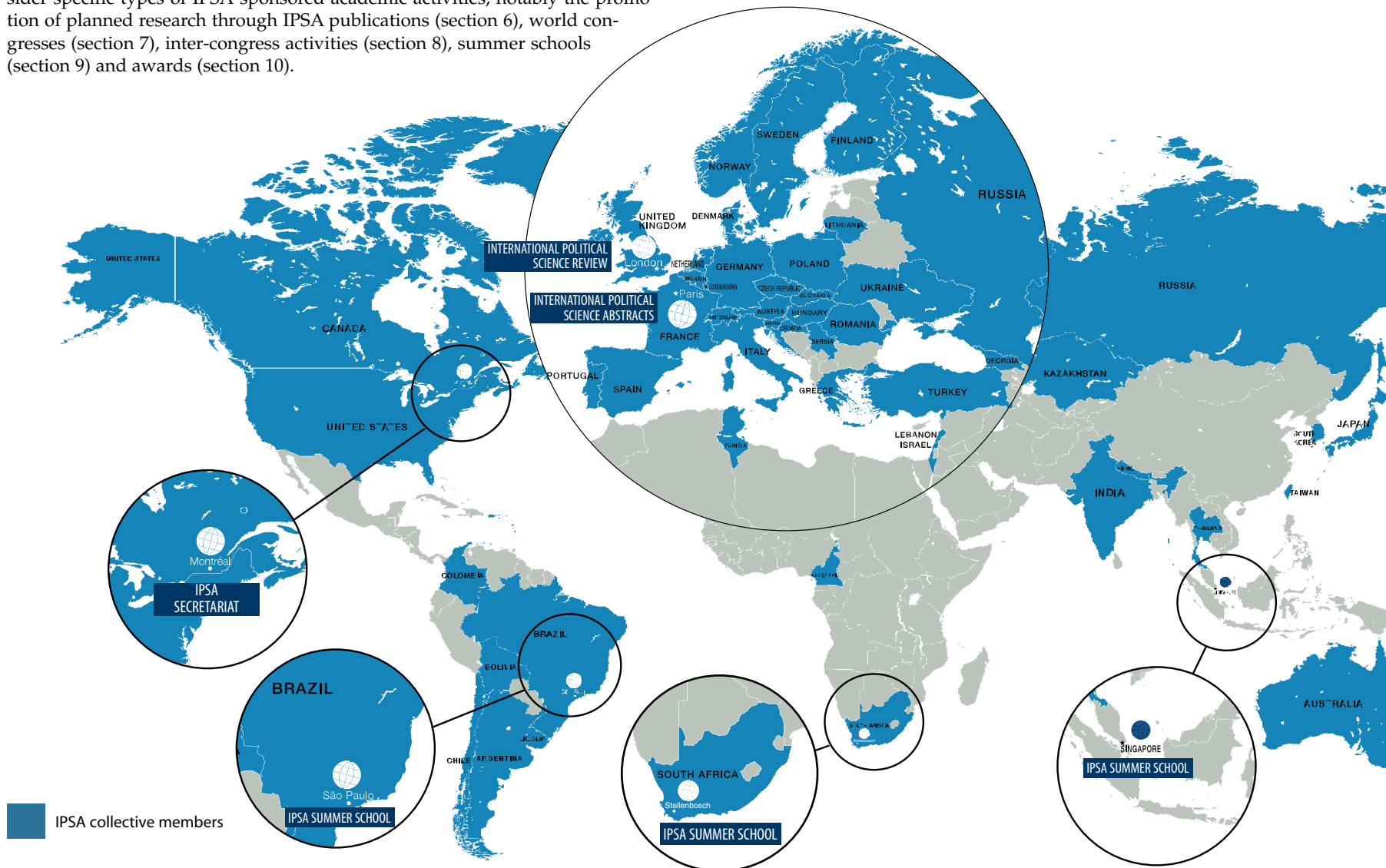
To sum up, the 22<sup>th</sup> IPSA World Congress, held for the first time in Spain under the theme "Reshaping Power, Shifting Boundaries," places IPSA at the heart of current policy debates ignited by the global financial crisis. With world congresses every two years (Montreal 2014; Istanbul 2016), IPSA will continue to develop its truly international character.

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

Guy Lachapelle

# 1. Introduction

Sections 2, 3 and 4 cover various aspects of the organization, such as the IPSA membership and its Executive Committee, Council and Secretariat. Section 5 examines relations between IPSA and other organizations. The five subsequent sections consider specific types of IPSA-sponsored academic activities, notably the promotion of planned research through IPSA publications (section 6), world congresses (section 7), inter-congress activities (section 8), summer schools (section 9) and awards (section 10).



## 2. Membership

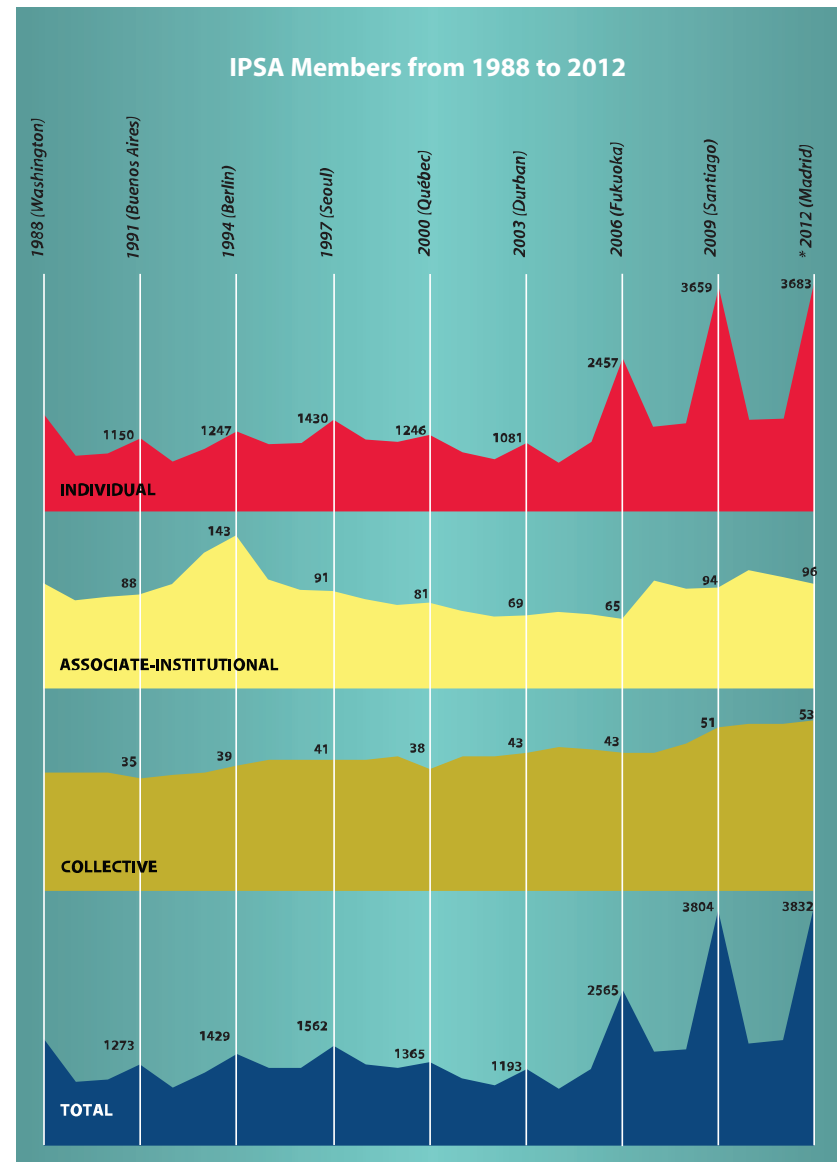
In 1949, the members of four national associations – the American, Canadian, French and Indian political science associations – decided to pool their resources, and thus came into being the International Political Science Association (IPSA). A host of other national associations have since been accepted into the fold. Individual membership is open to political scientists who support IPSA’s objectives, and membership has grown steadily since 1952. Associate-institutional membership is open to institutions involved in research or teaching in the area of political science, and this form of membership has also grown since the mid-1960s. Today, IPSA has 53 collective members (national and regional political science associations); collectively, they make up a network of about 40,000 political scientists. As well, IPSA has over 96 associate-institutional members (political science departments and other institutions involved in political science), and individual membership has risen to an unprecedented 3,683 members.

### 2.1. Individual Members

For many years, IPSA membership tended to obey a cyclical trend. Membership peaked during the months leading up to the triennial World Congress, which sparked a heightened interest in joining the Association, and then it dropped off during the following year. Over the long term, however, IPSA membership has pursued a slow but steady rise. After posting a record 3,659 members in 2009, the Secretariat was rewarded for its efforts in 2010 and 2011, when it was able to sustain membership at over 1,450 members (1,450 in 2010 and 1,551 in 2011), an achievement that once would have been unheard of for a non-congress year. With 3,683 paying members as of June 7, 2012, membership has reached its highest level since the association was founded. It also marks a third consecutive record-breaking year for the World Congress.

In order to adjust to a new two-year cycle of the World Congress and reduce the negative effect of the cyclical trend in IPSA membership, the IPSA EC voted in favour of modifying IPSA individual membership to offer only a two-year cycle (student membership remains at one year, and for obvious reasons, this category does not apply to lifetime members). The vote in question was held at an EC meeting in Seoul, South Korea, in 2011.

IPSA membership fees have remained relatively low. The two-year membership fee is \$160 (with 2,696 members); the two-year senior membership fee is \$110 (170 members); the student membership fee has remained at \$40 (773 members, as mentioned above); and the life membership remains at \$1,300 (44 members).



\* From data available on June 7 2012

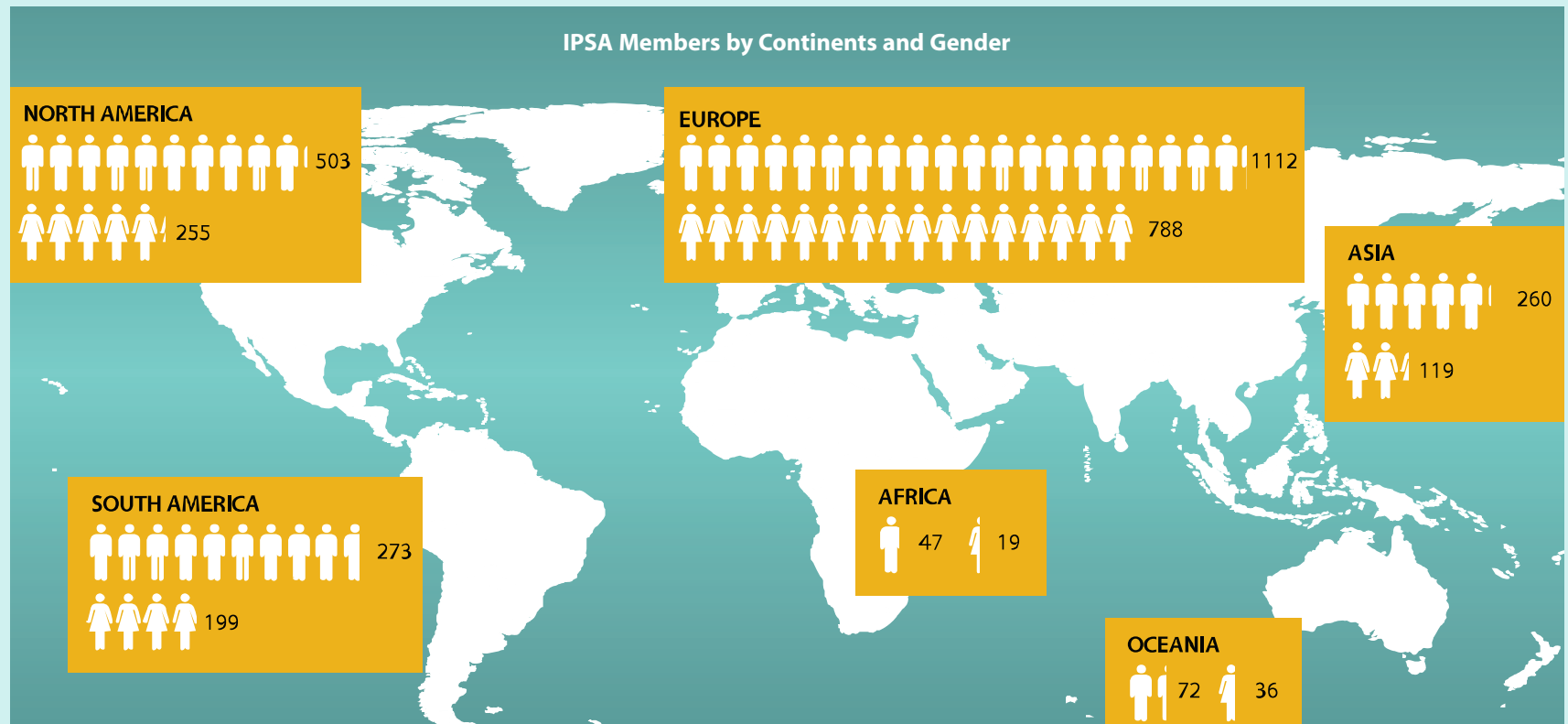


IPSA's fundamental objectives include achieving a balanced membership in all regions, promoting the advancement of political science, and fostering collaboration between scholars from all parts of the world. As of June 2012, the individual membership figures, by continent, show that the majority of individual members are based in Europe and North America (72%). Furthermore, South America, the host continent for the 2009 World Congress, now accounts for 13% of IPSA membership, while Asia is home to a full 10% of IPSA members. Conversely, individual IPSA members hail from 100 countries, compared with 97 in 2009.

There is a strong indication that the World Congress stimulates international membership. With the upcoming World Congress in Madrid in July 2012, that trend may well be observed among our European members. The proportion of European members has grown considerably from 31% in 2009 to 51% in 2012. This trend suggests that IPSA can hope to retain a certain proportion of these members in years to come, reinforcing an already robust IPSA membership base among European communities.

The figures on IPSA members by age group are encouraging. For the period from 2004 to 2012, the average age dropped from 54 to 46 in 2006, to 42 in 2009, and to 37 in 2012. As of June 7, 2012, the average age of male and female IPSA members was 38 and 35, respectively. This constant renewal of the membership base may be explained by IPSA's low student membership fees (US\$40), the growing popularity of the discipline among youth – particularly youth in international studies – and a stronger IPSA presence on the web and in social media (Facebook and Twitter). With its blend of youth and experience, the association can look forward to an excellent future.

Over the years, IPSA has also worked on numerous projects to boost membership among women. These efforts are now reflected in a positive trend toward a greater female representation among IPSA members. Until 2004, the proportion of female members remained stable at about 20%. In 2005 and 2006, that proportion rose from 26% to 30% and in 2009 it rose to a high of 36% before levelling off at about 30% in 2010 and 2011. As of June 7, 2012, the proportion of women is at an all-time high of 38.4%. This rise in participation among



From data available on June 7 2012

women is particularly visible in the under-30 age group: for the first time in IPSA's history, female members (52%) now outnumber their male counterparts.

## 2.2. Associate-Institutional Members

In recent years, institutional membership has held steady at more than 100 institutions. As of June 7, 2012, IPSA had 56 paying associate-institutional members. Added to these are 40 institutions that received a free IPSA membership. These institutions are mainly from developing countries that receive IPSA publications free of charge. All associate-institutional members are listed at the end of this report (see Appendix II).

Starting in 2000, a steady decline in associate-institutional membership was observed for a period of ten years. This may be explained by the fact that many libraries received electronic versions of the International Political Science Review directly from Sage Publications (in 2011, a total of 6,741 non-member institutions gained access to IPSR through SAGE publications), a service not offered to associate-institutional members. As forecast by the editors of the Review, this new technological reality had a direct impact on IPSA's associate-institutional membership. However, that membership has now stabilized and even grown slightly.

To make it more relevant and increase participation, the associate-institutional membership was remodeled in 2010. IPSA redefined this membership category, dividing it into two separate categories: "Institutional membership libraries" and "Institutional membership organizations."

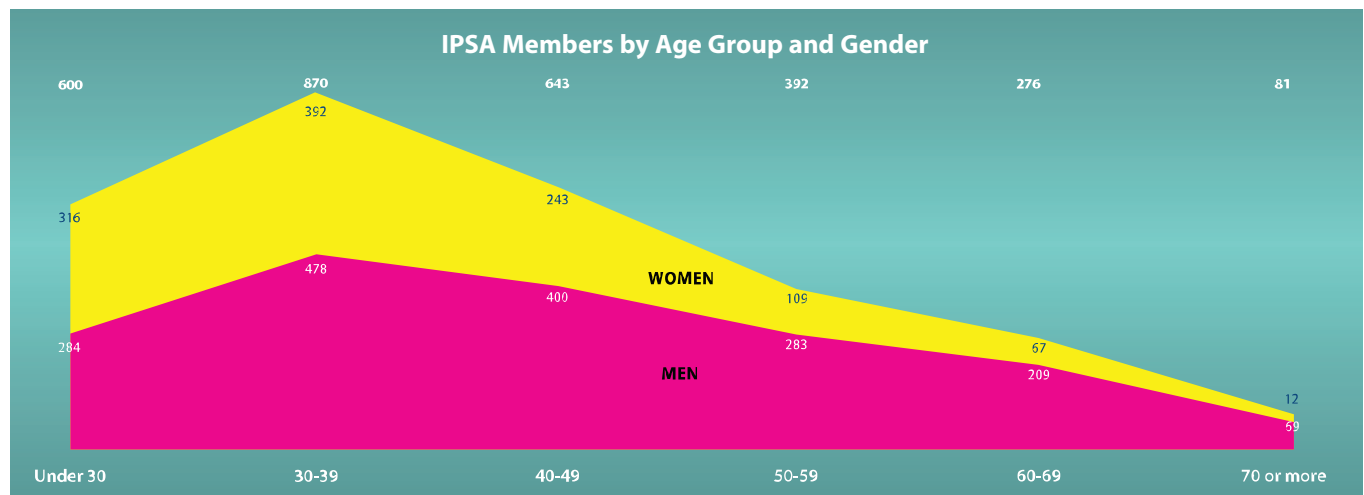
This strategy is aimed at retaining current library members and reaching out to departments and research centers by offering them additional services tailored to their needs; it is also meant to make IPSA membership more attractive by offering new benefits to individual members. This change, we can already see, has produced positive results.

## 2.3. Collective Members

The number of national political science associations affiliated to IPSA has gone from 50 to 53 over the last three years (see Appendix I). Among the associations joining IPSA between 2010 and 2012 were the Colombian Political Science Association (ACCPOL), the Bolivian Political Science Association (ABCP) and the Tunisian Association of Political Studies. One of the long term objectives of IPSA is to broaden its global representation, and with three collective members joining the fold in the past three years, this objective can be considered accomplished.

Building collective membership in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia still poses a major challenge for IPSA, but efforts in this area are ongoing: IPSA has renewed or established contact with associations in Morocco, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Honduras, Venezuela and Iraq-Kurdistan. However, despite these efforts on the part of the Secretariat and the Executive Committee, those national associations have yet to join IPSA. The Secretariat also reaffirmed our intention to promote the creation of political science associations around the globe, by supporting movements in Mexico, Malawi, Montenegro, Moldavia, Nigeria and Ivory Coast (which was created in early 2012).

Finally, IPSA needs to foster closer partnerships with the national associations. Some initiatives have been put forward in this regard, but a more constant effort is required. The Secretariat has already made several moves to improve IPSA's capacity to publicize the news and events of collective members, and the team is always looking for new ways to strengthen ties between IPSA and its collective members.



From data available on  
June 7 2012.  
Unknown member age: 544 men,  
277 women, total 821

## 3. Executive Committee

The 21<sup>st</sup> Executive Committee first met in Santiago, Chile on July 17, 2009, just days after the national elections. Meeting no. 104 was subsequently held in Kiel, Germany, on September 22 and 23, 2009. Meeting no. 105 was held in Luxembourg, Luxembourg, on March 17 and 18, 2010; and meeting no. 106 was held in Madrid, Spain, on October 29 and 30, 2010. The EC convened in Seoul, Korea on April 30 and May 1, 2011, the only EC meeting to be held in 2011. In 2012, meeting no. 108 took place in Tokyo, Japan, and meeting no. 109 takes place on July 7, 2012 – on the eve of the 22<sup>nd</sup> IPSA World Congress of Political Science in Madrid, Spain.

### 3.1 The Executive Committee

Included below is a complete list of the members of the 21<sup>st</sup> Executive Committee. The president was elected in Santiago, Chile, on July 14, 2009; the past president holds office ex officio; and the other EC members were elected on July 16, 2009. The names of the members of the outgoing Executive Committee (2006-2009) who were re-elected are marked with an asterisk.



Bottom (left to right): Guy Lachapelle (Secretary General), Wyn P. Grant (Program Chair, XXII IPSA World Congress of Political Science), Helen Milner (First Vice-President), Leonardo Morlino (President), Lourdes Sola (Past-president), Marian Sawer and Andrea Cestaro (Administrator).  
Middle row (left to right): Yvonne Galligan (IPSR Editor), Teresa Sasinska-Klas, José Álvaro Moisés, Mikhail Ilyin, Vincent Hoffmann-Martinot, Hyug Baeg Im, Rainer Eisfeld (RC Liaison Representative), Kia Lindroos and Paul Godt (IPSA Abstracts Editor).  
Top row (Left to right): Irmina Matonyte, Mark Kesselman (IPSR Editor), Dirk Berg Schlosser (Summer School Coordinator), Werner Patzelt, Giliberto Capano, Leslie Pal, Francisco J. Llera and Aiji Tanaka.

**Executive Committee 2010-2012**

**President**



**Leonardo Morlino\***  
Italy

**Past President**



**Lourdes Sola**  
Brazil

**First Vice-President  
Vice-President Americas**



**Helen Milner\***  
USA

**Vice-President  
Africa and Europe**



**Wyn P. Grant\***  
United Kingdom

**Vice-President  
Asia and Oceania**



**Marian Sawer\***  
Australia

\* Members of the outgoing Executive Committee (2009-2012) who were elected for a second mandate in 2009.

## Other Members



**Hyug Baeg Im**  
Korea



**Giliberto Capano**  
Italy



**Vincent Hoffmann-Martinot**  
France



**Mikhail Ilyin**  
Russia



**Sule Kut**  
Turkey



**Kia Lindroos**  
Finland



**Francisco José Llera**  
Spain



**Irmina Matonyte\***  
Lithuania



**José Álvaro Moisés**  
Brazil



**Leslie A. Pal\***  
Canada



**Werner J. Patzelt**  
Germany



**Teresa Sasinska-Klas**  
Poland



**Aiji Tanaka**  
Japan

A great deal of the Executive Committee's work is carried out through subcommittees appointed by and accountable to the EC. In general, the EC members meet within the framework of plenary sessions. Membership in the committees was designed to facilitate the work of the Executive Committee. The president and the secretary general are ex-officio members of all standing committees.

The following members sat on committees and subcommittees during the 2009-2012 period:

#### **Committee on the Congress Program**

Chair: Dr. Wyn Grant

Members: Dr. Leslie Pal, Dr. Marian Sawyer, Dr. Lourdes Sola, Dr. Aiji Tanaka, Dr. Francisco Llera, Dr. Sule Kut and Dr. Kia Lindroos

#### **Committee on Publications**

Chair: Dr. Marian Sawyer

Members: Dr. Alvaro Moisés and Dr. Mikhail Iliyev  
Ex-officio members: Dr. Yvonne Galligan, Dr. Mark Kesselman, Dr. Serge Hurtig, Dr. Bertrand Badie, Dr. Mauro Calise and Dr. Paul Godt

#### **Budget Committee**

Chair: Dr. Helen Milner

Members: Dr. Leonardo Morlino and Dr. Wyn Grant  
Ex-officio member: the Secretary General

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

Chair: Dr. Irmina Matonyte

Members: Dr. Werner Patzelt and Dr. Hyug Baeg Im

#### **Committee on Organization, Procedures and Awards**

Chair: Dr. Lourdes Sola

Members: Dr. Helen Milner, Dr. Teresa Sasinska-Klas and Dr. Leonardo Morlino

#### **Committee on Research and Training**

Chair: Dr. Leslie Pal

Members: Dr. Giliberto Capano and Dr. Vincent Hoffmann-Martinot  
Ex-officio Members: Dr. Dirk Berg-Schlösser (Summer School coordinator) and Dr. Rainer Eisfeld (RC liaison representative)

These committees carried out the following activities during the 2009-2012 period. The committee recommendations listed below were subsequently approved by the Executive Committee (where such approval was required).

### **3.2 Committee on the Congress Program (Dr. Wyn Grant)**

This committee's objectives are to "advise on the structure of the program and on all areas associated with the IPSA World Congress of Political Science." On July, 2009, IPSA president Leonardo Morlino appointed Wyn P. Grant (then IPSA vice-president for Africa and Europe) as chair of the Congress Program Committee.

The Congress Program Committee is tasked with preparing for the triennial IPSA World Congress, which will become biennial starting in 2014, making the work of the Congress Program Committee that much more important and demanding.

The Madrid World Congress promises to be the largest in IPSA's history, with almost 3,000 delegates expected to attend.

The World Congress takes place amid a host of daunting global challenges, which are reflected in our theme "Reshaping Power, Shifting Boundaries."

The global financial crisis continues to pose major policy challenges for countries around the world, not least Spain, and it has rocked the foundations of apparently well-established arrangements such as the Euro zone. The worldwide growth of the Occupy movement reflects concerns about the growing gap between the global elite and ordinary citizens. There have been increasing demands for innovation in global governance and regulation, yet a disturbing absence of genuinely new thinking and paradigms is also observed. Our hope is that the World Congress can step into the breach.

The call for panels and papers drew an overwhelming response, as IPSA received 832 panel submissions and 5,255 paper submissions. The ceiling on the number of panels Research Committees are allowed to present was lifted, and many RCs responded in kind, reflecting their key and growing role at the heart of IPSA's research activities.

As a global organization, IPSA has a special responsibility to be inclusive. This policy of inclusiveness extends to our colleagues from the Global South and to

women and graduate students. Our only wish is that we had the funds to provide travel grants to a greater number of participants from the Global South.

The program is divided into four sections, in keeping with the standard format of our World Congress: the main-theme sessions, research committee or RC sessions, World Congress sessions and Local Organizing Committee (LOC) sessions.

The World Congress sessions are not constrained by the World Congress theme, although many of the panels will invariably be linked to it – particularly if “shifting boundaries” are broadly interpreted as intended. Setting up a number of panels on the role of social media in politics was a great example of the broad interpretation of the Congress theme. Do social media have the transformative potential to challenge existing configurations in politics? In order to build on the success of the Spanish-language sessions in Santiago, many of the LOC panels will be conducted in Spanish.

### Organizational Issues

The increased size and scope of this World Congress did pose some difficulty. The basic program was planned in Montreal with Yee Fun Wong, IPISA’s conference manager, and she has done her best to accommodate requests for changes, bearing in mind that such changes always have ripple effect.

The task of selecting panels and papers and dealing with the related paperwork was especially time-consuming, even involving considerable work over the Holiday Season. The many people who had a hand in these preparations deserve our gratitude, none more than Yee Fun Wong, our conference manager in Montreal. Yee Fun showed tremendous dedication and professionalism and was a real tower of strength. She was more than ably assisted by Roksolana Bobyk, who undertook a range of complex and detailed tasks with great patience. The committee also extends a word of thanks to IPISA Secretary General Guy Lachapelle for his support and assistance, and to Dr. Sherah Wells for her exemplary assistance to the chair. Ms. Wells is also the doctoral training manager in politics and international studies at the University of Warwick.

A number of Program Committee members provided considerable assistance with reviewing panels and papers. Without them, the work could not have been completed. Marian Sawyer offered her considerable expertise in the area

of gender themes. Sule Kut and Kia Lindroos performed similar roles in the area of international relations and political theory. During the festive period, Gilberto Capano reviewed several papers in his areas of interest on short notice. With help from Leslie Pal, Vincent Hoffman-Martinot carefully reviewed the French-language submissions and aggregated them into panels.

The World Congress raises a number of issues concerning research committees, some of which are not organized as well as they could be, and the Executive Committee is extremely grateful for the unfailing help and good advice of Rainer Eisfeld as RC liaison representative on the IPISA EC.

We will be submitting a full post-mortem report after the World Congress, of course, but given that the volume of applications is also likely to be high in Montreal, we need to think through the implications of the workload. Fortunately, the chair decided to retire at the beginning of the academic year, giving him more time to cope with the workload with considerable help from various quarters.

However, we simply cannot continue to rely on such ad hoc arrangements going forward, and a more systematic distribution of the workload is required. It has been suggested that Congress Program Committee membership entails a willingness to help sift through panels and papers.

IPISA members must also realize that the Secretariat’s resources are limited and that we’re not always able to respond to information requests in as timely a fashion as we’d like. That said, we try to make as much relevant information as possible available on the website.

It needs to be noticed that some requests from members were inappropriate. For example, although we can provide letters certifying that a given person has attended the World Congress, we cannot intervene directly in the event of difficulties in securing visas. The Spanish government or any other sovereign government is entitled to implement its immigration and visa policies as it sees fit and, as an international organization, we are in no position to instruct them to admit specific individuals. Moreover, visa applications must be made in due course.

In order for the Secretariat to effectively manage biennial congresses, it will require additional resources and our hope is that efforts to secure these funds will prove successful.

## Research Committees (RC)

In hindsight, the collective decision not to impose a ceiling on the number of research committee panels that can be presented at the Madrid World Congress was clearly a mistake. There have been some positive consequences in that the research committees, more than ever, are at the heart of our activities. However, we failed to anticipate that some RCs would submit as many panels, which were largely of high quality. At the Tokyo EC meeting, it was agreed that RCs would be limited to presenting 10 panels at future congresses. This is still more than the previous limit and it gives RCs sufficient scope while making it easier for the Secretariat to plan the World Congress.

## Information Technology (IT)

We brought the IT in-house for the first time, which we were convinced was the right decision, even though there were some growing pains. What it gives us, however, is a body of data which will be embedded within IPSA. Some observations concern operational aspects of the system, and we will take these into account when the necessary improvements are made. Among the leading concerns cited by academics was a difficulty in navigating the online system. We owe a debt of gratitude to Éric Grève for his great work in redesigning and enhancing the system.

## Budgetary Issues

When we agreed to present the next World Congress in Madrid, we did not anticipate the global financial crisis or the subsequent euro zone crisis now unfolding in Europe, with Spain front and center. The LOC was forced to contend with very difficult domestic economic and political circumstances, and they deserve our thanks for working tirelessly to raise as much money as possible for the World Congress. More generally, the LOC spared no effort to make the World Congress a success, and we are immensely grateful to its members.

## Conclusions

In *Managing Your Academic Career* (2006), the author recommends that one ought not to volunteer to organize a major academic congress. It has been an instructive experience, particularly in terms of the diversity of work being carried out in global political science and the range of methodologies involved.

The chair wishes Vincent Hoffman-Martinot, his successor as program chair, the best success, and he looks forward to commencing his belated retirement.

## 3.3 Committee on Publications (Marian Sawyer)

The Committee on Publications has a responsibility “to advise and adopt initiatives intended to expand the range of IPSA publications and monitor the development of new projects.”

The committee reports to each Executive Committee meeting, making recommendations related to publication policy. A number of IPSA publications that form part of the committee’s portfolio are dealt with elsewhere in this report, including *International Political Science Abstracts*, *International Political Science Review* (IPSR), the *IPSA Portal* and the *International Encyclopedia of Political Science*.

It is worth reiterating some of the news concerning the flagship journal, IPSR. Under the new contract with Sage negotiated in late 2011, and subsequent to robust sales of the journal, an increased share of IPSR royalties is being paid to IPSA. The journal editors, Yvonne Galligan and Mark Kesselman, have been the driving force behind a number of other important initiatives, including the establishment, in 2012, of the very first Meisel-Laponce Award for Best Article. Henceforth, the award will be presented every four years. In 2011, Yvonne Galligan indicated her intention to step down as *IPSR* editor. The Publications Committee subsequently established a procedure and a search committee to find a replacement. The committee is chaired by Mikhail Ilyin and it includes the *IPSR* co-editor Mark Kesselman. Their recommendation was approved by the Publications Committee and the Executive Committee in 2012.

There have been important developments concerning another IPSA publication, *Participation*. Once the primary means of disseminating information to members, *Participation* has now been eclipsed by IPSA’s monthly e-Newsletter and by the posting of news updates on the website and on social networking sites. In the past three years, the Publications Committee has overseen the transformation of *Participation* into a different kind of publication. By recommendation of the Executive Committee (2010), the magazine is now published annually, and while it still welcomes news from IPSA research committees and national associations, it also features substantive articles and short accessible articles illustrating how political science can contribute to the under-



standing of political developments in different parts of the world. With the shift to a biennial congress, the Publications Committee made other important recommendations concerning *Participation* in 2012. The first issue subsequent to a congress will now feature substantive content, edited by the chair of the Publications Committee and preferably linked to the theme of the next congress. A recent example would be the globalization issue published in 2011. It featured an article co-authored by former IPSA vice-president Jorge Heine and published in English and Spanish. These issues will now alternate with an issue related more directly to the upcoming World Congress; that issue will be edited by the Secretariat.

IPSA was also behind the creation of two important publications in the last three years. The first, *Political Science in Central-East Europe: Diversity and Convergence*, grew out of IPSA's 2008 conference in Montreal. Its editors, Rainer Eisfeld and Leslie A. Pal, compiled 19 country reports on factors of convergence and divergence in the development of political science in post-communist Europe. The result was a book published by Barbara Budrich in 2010.

The second publication – an even more ambitious venture – was IPSA's eight-volume *International Encyclopedia of Political Science* published by Sage in 2011. General editors Bertrand Badie, Dirk Berg-Schlosser and Leonardo Morlino were responsible for successfully completing this mammoth effort to take stock of the discipline by covering all subfields as well as key ideas and concepts.

The Publications Committee has also strongly supported efforts to heighten IPSA's Internet profile, and in this regard Mathieu St-Laurent and Eric Grève deserve our thanks for setting the course for the website's future development. Among the website's new features is the publicly available online Paper Room recommended by the Executive Committee. The Paper Room is easily searchable by author or keyword: a search for the word "quotas," for example, will bring up excellent papers. The Paper Room has posted papers from IPSA congresses dating back to 2006 as well as IPSA conferences, including the 2008 and 2010 conferences held in Montreal and Luxembourg, respectively. This groundbreaking new electronic resource allows IPSA to make political science research available to members as it happens.

To connect with younger political scientists, the Executive Committee took the view that IPSA needs to make more concerted use of social networking tech-

nologies. In 2010, IPSA established a Facebook page, a Wikipedia entry and a Twitter account. In 2012, the Publications Committee recommended that the Facebook page be made more compelling by posing provocative questions on the nature and relevance of political science. Executive Committee members have been asked to contribute questions in an effort to promote debate.

In 2010, the Publications Committee received a proposal recommending that IPSA take over the half-share of the *World Political Science Review* then held by the Association for Political Research. WPSR, an electronic publication established by Michael Howlett, makes prize-winning articles translated and published in English. The articles are nominated by national political science associations (or leading national journals where the association does not have its own), which then arrange to have them translated into English. The Publications Committee saw the role of WPSR as very much in line with IPSA's mission to support the creation of a global and inclusive political science community. Taking on the journal would extend its reach into national associations and thus make the best that political science has to offer available to IPSA members, regardless of the original language of publication.

On the recommendation of the Publications Committee, IPSA reached an agreement in principle in 2010 to become co-owner of WPSR, subject to certain conditions, including changing the journal's name to *World Political Science* to minimize confusion with IPSR. Assurances were made to the effect that the administration of the journal would involve zero cost to IPSA, and an editorial team was subsequently hired. The publisher agreed to the name change and in 2011 the Publications Committee established a search committee. Unfortunately, however, efforts to assemble an appropriate editorial team for WPSR fell short. Complicating matters was the fact that Berkeley Electronic Press (BEPress), the publisher of WPSR, sold its journals to De Gruyter. IPSA is in discussions with the new publisher in the hope that these lingering issues can be resolved. Despite this somewhat frustrating experience, IPSA publications are getting to more political scientists than ever thanks to their quality, the ease of dissemination, and e-alerts.

### **3.4 Budget Committee (Helen Milner)**

The Budget Committee is responsible for formulating policy orientations related to IPSA's long-term budget strategy.

The Budget Committee met six times in the last three years within the frame-

work of Executive Committee meetings. Meetings were held in Santiago (July 2009), Kiel, (September 2009), Luxemburg (March 2010), Madrid (October 2010), Seoul (April 2011) and Tokyo (April 2012). The Budget Committee oversees the IPSA budget as well as financing for IPSA events and activities. At Kiel in September 2009, the Budget Committee adopted a set of five budget principles, and the EC followed suit.

1. IPSA should maintain a reserve fund of \$500K +/- 20% for operating expenses.
2. A minimum requirement is that all activities should be self-financing and generate profit for IPSA. IPSA should have accurate accounting and financial details on all of its activities. Ongoing activities should include three-year budget and planning documents.
3. IPSA must make a priority of supporting a professional staff and a permanent Secretariat tasked with running the organization.
4. Building membership should be a priority.
5. Fundraising should be a priority.

The Budget Committee works to ensure that these guidelines are observed, and thus far that has been the case for all IPSA activities.

Six major issues were addressed:

1. The IPSA budget. When the World Congress was held every three years, IPSA's budget typically went into deficit in two of those three years, that is, during off-cycle years. The move to a two-year cycle, we believe, will help to mitigate these budget problems. The two-year membership plan is aimed at breaking even or recording a surplus every year. First-year results indicate that this new plan has promoted greater budget stability, holding the promise of more stable and positive budgeting in the future.
2. The World Congress. This event is a key opportunity for IPSA to generate intellectual capital, raise its international profile and generate revenue. We need to consider how our World Congress is organized

and review some of the related procedures. That said, the Santiago conference was a success, and all indications are that the Madrid event will enjoy even greater success.

3. Other IPSA meetings and conferences. From 2009 to 2012, interim conferences were held, and each proved to be an invaluable experience for IPSA. The interim conferences also allowed IPSA to generate financial and intellectual resources.
4. IPSA publications. IPSA has a number of publications serving various purposes. Each has made a positive contribution to the achievement of IPSA's intellectual goals while allowing it to increase its budget.
5. IPSA Summer Schools. The Summer Schools were first offered during this three-year period thanks to Dirk Berg-Schlosser. There are now three Summer Schools offered every year (São Paulo, Singapore and Stellenbosch). IPSA agreed to provide financial support to the Summer Schools in the hope that they would become self-sustaining. São Paulo seems to have succeeded in this regard, and Stellenbosch is not far behind. These activities have also been very positive for IPSA.
6. Fundraising. Several fundraising strategies have been tried. The Secretary General has raised funds from Montreal International to support IPSA staff and infrastructure, and efforts to raise more are ongoing. This funding is crucial and we are hoping to receive a new three-year subsidy. The Secretary General is preparing a financial and logistical plan for the period extending from 2013 to 2015. As well, we started a Global South Solidarity Fund, which had close to \$20,000 in it as of early 2012. We hope to further contribute to this fund over time. Increasing membership is also important for intellectual and financial reasons. We hope to welcome more national associations into the fold and to attract individual members. These and other fundraising activities will continue to be vital for IPSA.

To sum up, IPSA is now in a position of financial stability. With support from a strong Secretariat, IPSA will be able to improve its budget situation. Continued support of its activities from members is also very important for IPSA's future development.

### 3.5 Committee on Membership and Participation (Irina Matonyte)

The Committee on Membership and Participation plays an advisory role and advances initiatives on all matters affecting the status of women in IPSA activities and programs. It also works to promote greater participation on the part of women scholars, younger scholars, and scholars from under-represented countries and nationalities. This committee awards IPSA travel grants and Stein Rokkan fellowships during congress years. The Committee on Membership and Participation is also responsible for reviewing submissions for collective membership.

The committee met on six occasions in the last three years: Santiago (July 2009), Kiel (September 2009), Luxembourg (March 2010), Madrid (October 2010), Seoul (April 2011), Tokyo (April 2012).

Above all, CMP activities have been guided by the International Political Science Association's goal of promoting and assisting the development of a global and inclusive political science community.

The CMP has been working closely with the CRT and the RC liaison officer to promote increased collaboration between IPSA RCs and national PSAs (see reports by Dr. Pal and Dr. Eisfeld).

The committee monitored the following issues concerning collective and institutional membership in IPSA:

- Examination of bids for collective membership
- Review of IPSA membership fees
- Supervision of developments among political science communities
- Assessment of specific inquiries from national political science associations

The past three years were highlighted by the following developments (for further details please see the CMP and EC minutes):

1. The Colombian, Bolivian and Tunisian political science associations were accepted as collective members of IPSA.

2. The IPSA gender report was prepared using data stemming from a national survey of PSAs.

During the last three years, the CMP stepped up its efforts to make IPSA membership meaningful and interesting for an ever-growing worldwide political science community: Inactive PSAs have been suspended, while new PSAs have been accepted and have received assistance, and greater cooperation was achieved between PSAs (particularly in Central Eastern Europe) and between PSAs and RCs. The heightened presence of PSAs at the Madrid World Congress is particularly promising.

#### *IPSA Gender Monitoring System Report*

Since 1995, the IPSA Secretariat has been monitoring the level of involvement among IPSA's female members. Women have long been underrepresented in the membership and senior levels of political science associations. For this reason, IPSA has decided to establish a gender monitoring system to track the status of women. A gender monitoring survey of national associations was conducted under the aegis of the IPSA Committee on Participation and Membership.

Undertaken by the IPSA in 2009, this initiative has been discussed at length, and the questionnaire finalized. The IPSA Secretariat prepared an electronic survey instrument, which was forwarded to national PSAs by email. The collected data set was then forwarded to Irina Matonyte, who drafted the IPSA Gender Monitoring Report, along with Marian Sawyer and Mathieu St-Laurent. The report was subsequently presented at the EC Meeting in Tokyo in the spring of 2012, and it will be posted on the IPSA website. The survey itself was conducted by IPSA from August to November 2011. A total of 38 of the 50 national political science associations (PSAs) responded, though some had to be reminded. Most provided answers to all of the survey questions concerning the breakdown of membership along gender lines and leadership positions taken in relation to initiatives promoting equal opportunity. While information on participation in political science among women is already available in a number of countries, the IPSA survey is the first to provide substantial comparative data from all continents. Making this information available to members together with examples of best practices from national associations is an essential component of IPSA's goal of creating an inclusive and global political science community.

A key aim of this gender monitoring process is to raise awareness of ongoing under-representation among women and call attention to issues of gender equality among member associations. The establishment of a gender monitoring system for IPSA member organizations will allow us to gather comparative data on the status of women and men in IPSA member organizations and to identify examples of best practices that promote equal opportunity for both sexes and under-represented groups in academic political science. This database will help member organizations identify areas requiring further action and advance recommendations concerning potential courses of action.

IPSA's ultimate objective, with this initiative, is to strengthen the role of women in scientific research and organizations. It is important to emphasize that the survey results will be used not only to specify the role of female political scientists but also to assess the status of the broader political science community. To achieve this, IPSA needs the support of its constituents, starting with the national and regional political science associations and the research committees. This survey is designed to be part of an ongoing project meant to evaluate the progress of female scholars in national and regional associations. Our goal is to present these survey results every two years in conjunction with the IPSA World Congress of Political Science. The results of this initial survey will be presented at the 2012 IPSA World Congress in Madrid.

The data provides a compelling picture of national variations in the participation of women in political science and of the steps taken by national associations to address gender issues. In some countries, extensive research has been conducted to determine why the progress of women has stalled, and the following problems were identified: "the leaky pipeline," "the normative political scientist" and the "chilly climate" (Cowden et al. 2012). In other countries, it seems, there is lack of awareness concerning the under-representation of women in the field. We hope that comparative data on participation and examples of best practices for addressing these gender-related issues will spark further reflection within national associations on how to foster a fully inclusive profession.

### **3.6 Committee on Organization, Procedures and Awards (Lourdes Sola)**

The objectives of this committee are "to advise on all aspects of organizational development, including procedures, membership policy and any other matter referred to it by the Executive Committee as well as advise on all aspects of IPSA awards, including (1) Stein Rokkan fellowships, (2) the Karl Deutsch Award, (3) the Francesco Kjellberg Award and (4) any other awards for which provisions may be made, and evaluate candidates for these awards."

This committee met on six occasions in the last three years: Santiago (July 2009), Kiel (September 2009), Luxemburg (March 2010), Madrid (October 2010), Seoul (April 2011) and Tokyo (April 2012).

At a subsequent meeting between the chair and the president in Rome (June 2011), an initial review was carried out to ensure that IPSA rules and procedures reflect the decision to hold the World Congress every two years.

Most of the key activities of this sub-committee – originally established as the Committee on Organization and Procedures (COP) – revolved around the organizational and constitutional implications of major decisions taken at EC meetings immediately following the post-World Congress meeting in Santiago.

The last three years have been marked by the following highlights (see the committee and EC minutes for further details):

1. The organizational, procedural and constitutional implications of holding world congresses every two years were identified.
2. The number of vice-presidents was restricted to three, and their respective roles and responsibilities were clearly identified.
3. The Committee on Organization and Procedures was merged with the Awards Committee (COPA) and the Publications Committee was created.
4. Two new awards named after Meisel-Laponce and Serge Hurtig (respectively) were created.

The following is a brief description of the related highlights and the additional recommendations adopted by the EC.

#### Santiago, Kiel and Luxembourg – EC meetings

The procedural and organizational implications of restricting the number of vice-presidents to three and the definition of the relevant areas of responsibility are reflected in the recommendations approved at the Kiel and Luxembourg meetings.

First recommendation: The number of VPs will normally be set at three, and the VPs will be responsible for three geopolitical areas: Europe and Africa; the Americas; and Asia and Oceania.

Second recommendation: This distribution will hold for VPs, even if they are not from those areas.

The creation of the Meisel-Laponce Award for Best Paper published in IPSR in the last three years.

Important recommendations in the following areas were also approved in Kiel and Luxembourg: Procedures for appointing the editors of IPSA publications; procedures related to the establishment of the COPA following the merger between the COP and the COA; and rules and procedures pertaining to awards and prizes.

In Madrid (October 30, 2010), COPA activities revolved around discussing and recommending the following topics: Quality criteria for the Stein Rokkan Award; policy guidelines for official recognition of prizes and awards presented by RC1 and RC 27, respectively.

The rules and guidelines for participation in international conferences and the World Congress were also reviewed. A first round of consultations concerned the frequency of the World Congress.

#### Seoul (April 2011)

Highlights related to the implications of holding the WC every two years and the creation of the Serge Hurtig Award. Regarding the first point, COPA members came to the decision that recommendations concerning procedural and

constitutional changes should be made only after other committees involved in the process have been consulted.

In the wake of this decision, the COPA chair visited Rome to work with the president on an initial review of the rules and procedures and the constitution to ensure that they reflect this decision.

#### Tokyo (April 2012)

After an intense round of exchanges between EC members in 2011 and early 2012, an agreement was reached on eligibility criteria and the terms of EC members and the president, and that agreement will be submitted to council.

Also covered were other matters related to the organization of the WC in Madrid.

In the last three years, therefore, the COPA has presided over changes in rules and procedures and organizational aspects, and these changes are intended to restructure decision-making processes with the objective of making IPSA more effective and representative of our community while building on its networking capabilities.

### **3.7 Committee on Research and Training (Leslie Pal)**

This committee was created “to advise on all aspects of research committee operations and inter-World Congress activities.”

The Committee on Research and Training met on six occasions in the last three years: Santiago (July 2009), Kiel (September 2009), Luxembourg (March 2010), Madrid (October 2010), Seoul (April 2011) and Tokyo (April 2010).

Many of the key points pertaining to the CRT were addressed in RC Liaison’s triennial report (see Dr. Einfeld’s report). The past three years have been marked by the substantial growth and consolidation of the IPSA RC system. In 2009, our president quite rightly concluded that RCs have a special role to play in helping IPSA fulfil its core mandate of promoting political science research throughout the world, since RCs are the first point of contact with the organization for new IPSA members and usually the most sustained point of contact for scholars working in the same field. The CRT took the view that it should support more RC activities (e.g. through regular inter-World Congress

conferences and improved bridges to PSAs), apply IPSA rules on RCs (e.g. on reviews and periodic reports) more consistently, and support the establishment of new RCs wherever possible and feasible. The RC liaison has done an outstanding job of fulfilling this mandate between EC meetings, and the CRT wishes to thank him warmly for his energetic efforts.

Highlights from the last three years (see the CRT and EC minutes for further details):

1. At the Luxembourg meeting (March 2010), the CRT reviewed RC reporting requirements. The IPSA constitution calls for RCs to submit evaluation reports on their activities every six years, and reports on board elections every three years. In November 2009, nine RCs were scheduled to submit their six-year evaluation forms, and 24 RCs had either not elected new officers or failed to report on the results of those elections. After four waves of correspondence and appeals from the CRT chair and the RC representative, RC52 (Women, Globalization, Democratization) failed to submit a six-year report, and five RCs either failed to elect new officers or to report on the results (RCs 11, 17, 34, 46 and 51). As a result, the CRT suspended RCs 11, 17, 34, 46, 51 and 52 until the 2010 Madrid EC Meeting. RCs 11 and 52 eventually complied and were reinstated. At the Madrid EC meeting, the CRT recommended that RCs 17, 34, 46 and 51 be dissolved for failing to comply with IPSA's constitutional requirements.
2. Also in 2010, the Secretariat, the RC liaison and the CRT chair forwarded 218 letters encouraging greater cooperation between RCs and the relevant sections of national PSAs.
3. A handful of new RCs were established during this period: RC17 (Comparative Public Opinion), RC23 (Elections, Citizens and Parties), RC30 (Comparative Public Policy), and RC34 (Quality of Democracy). This brought the total number of RCs back up to 50. At the Tokyo EC meeting, the CRT received an application for a new RC entitled "The Impact of Rising Powers and Emerging Market Democracies: The International Political Economy of Power Transitions."
4. Despite repeated requests, several RCs had not established websites as of 2010. Two measures were therefore taken. First, the Secretariat established a template and offered assistance with establishing a web-

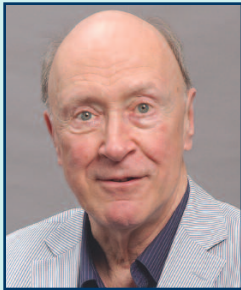
site to RCs that did not have one. Second, having a website was made a requirement within the six-year periodic review.

5. Also at the Tokyo EC meeting, the CRT received six-year reports from RC5 (Local Government), RC18 (Asian/Pacific Studies), RC22 (Communication), RC27 (Structure of Government), RC28 (Federalism), RC29 (Psycho-Politics), RC43 (Religion), and RC44 (Military/Democratization). RC24 (Armed Forces and Society) did not submit the required report, and the CRT therefore recommended its suspension in the event that it fails to comply in time for the Madrid World Congress. Because RC43 did not have a website, the CRT decided that it too should be suspended unless it complies before the World Congress.
6. The CRT approved ten RC funding requests for conferences.
7. Under the leadership of Dr. Dirk Berg-Schlosser, the São Paulo and Stellenbosch Summer Schools were a great success, and a third is being planned for Singapore.

In the last three years, therefore, the CRT has presided over the strengthening of IPSA's RC system: Inactive RCs were suspended or dissolved and new RCs were created in some of the discipline's exciting areas of inquiry; greater collaboration between RCs was achieved; and the level of RC activity at the Madrid World Congress is the highest in IPSA history. The CRT's efforts were expertly supported by the IPSA Secretariat (in particular by Mathieu St-Laurent), who richly deserves our appreciation and thanks.

### **3.8 RC Liaison Representative (Rainer Eisfeld)**

The 2009-2012 period coincided with the 40th anniversary of IPSA's research committees. At its 1970 World Congress in Munich, IPSA decided to institutionalize research activities in our discipline throughout the world. In recognition of the work of these committees, which have grown rapidly in number, IPSA introduced 10 scholars currently chairing some of the most vibrant RCs in back-to-back issues of *Participation* published in 2010. Representing a broad spectrum of nationalities across several continents and exploring themes taught under the umbrella of political science, these portraits spoke to IPSA's global reach and the sheer scope of our discipline.



Rainer Eisfeld

The Luxembourg mid-term conference on European governance was held as a follow-up event to the hugely successful 2008 Montreal interim conference; it attested to the rich variety of research committees, which again proved to be one of IPSA's greatest assets. Eight of 15 conference panels were proposed by research committees, six of which submitted joint proposals characterized by an emphasis on cross-field studies transcending traditional boundaries and an effort to identify salient issue areas and their relationship to overarching themes and approaches.

When the Executive Committee began to discuss arrangements for the Madrid World Congress, it concluded that the four-panel cap on research committee panels at world congresses could serve as a stumbling block for individual and joint efforts undertaken within RCs. The ceiling was abolished, therefore, and the results exceeded all expectation: With the 2012 World Congress fast approaching, a total of 434 RC panels and 1,915 papers (not counting joint sessions) were approved by mid-April. Added to that number are 29 joint panels organized by two or more RCs and an additional 142 papers. Meanwhile, RC32 (Public Policy and Administration) teamed up with five other research committees (RCs 5, 10, 25, 30 and 31) with the objective of pooling their respective skills and resources.

Selecting panels and papers from the huge number of submissions required a tremendous effort on the part of members of the Program Committee, particularly program chair Wyn Grant. The experience prompted the Executive Committee to reintroduce a maximum – albeit a considerably higher one than before – of 10 RC panels per World Congress.

The considerable number of joint RC World Congress sessions scheduled is among our most gratifying achievements. Since 2006, IPSA has pursued a policy of strengthening existing ties and promoting new ties among research committees and among RCs and sub-sections whose research fields are identical or related to those of political science associations (PSAs) and collective members of IPSA. As of 2010, some 13 associations generated an impressive total of 216 research-oriented specialist or standing groups, sections and working committees. Alone, a mere four national organizations – the British,

American, German and Russian political science associations – gave rise to 147 such groups or committees. This situation gives IPSA a unique opportunity to connect the RC and the PSA frameworks.

Following the 2010 Luxembourg Conference, more than 200 individualized letters containing contact information were forwarded to research committees and PSA sections studying similar research topics in a bid to promote ties between them. Earlier steps taken by IPSA in 2008 had consisted of freeing up funds for RC meetings by constructing a Secretariat-hosted template for RC websites and adopting new funding guidelines giving priority to collaborative RC activities.

Between the middle of 2010 and the middle of 2011, 10 RC funding requests for inter-World Congress meetings were granted. With one notable exception, all of these applications involved jointly organized events: as well as team up with one another, RCs collaborated with NISPAce (the Network of Institutes and Schools of Public Administration in Central and Eastern Europe), the Danish Society for European Research, the European Election Law Association, the Russian Political Science Association (three instances), the Croatian and Slovenian political science associations, and the Korean Association of International Studies.

In other words, where a single research committee once organized an inter-World Congress workshop on its own initiative, that practice has now become the exception. In the meantime, two specialist groups on governance and Marxism from the British Political Studies Association have established ties with IPSA RCs. Likewise, the German Political Science Association's sections on governance and public choice theories have made contact with their IPSA counterparts.

While promising, these are beginnings, of course, and they will require follow-up. A single instance will suffice to illustrate the kind of crucial contributions to our compartmentalized discipline that can result from such collaboration.

In June 2010, the Russian Political Science Association, the Saint Petersburg Center for Humanities and Political Studies (an NGO) and the International Political Science Association's Research Committee on Politics and Ethnicity jointly organized a conference on "Ethno-Cultural Diversity and the Problem

of Tolerance.” The conference was held in St. Petersburg. Several major presentations focused on a central feature of present societies that may be safely predicted to occur with increasing frequency owing to the migration component of globalization: the resort to ethnicity as a source of social identification and identity in these societies among minorities and majorities alike.

How much heterogeneity will these majorities accept? How can cultural narratives promoting mutual recognition and tolerance rather than separation and conflict be advanced? What kind of “symbolic” politics can be devised to achieve this goal? Should political science attempt to develop concepts replacing the idea of a single identity with the notion of “a set of identities” and thus allow the individual to be part of various cultural communities?

These are the kind of collaborative efforts that are likely to benefit scholars as well as citizens and policy-makers in the long term. In 2011, IPSA adopted a mission statement whose concluding sentence reads as follows: “Ultimately, IPSA supports the role of political science in empowering men and women to participate more effectively in political life, whether within or beyond the states in which they live.” If participants in bi-yearly World Congress sessions succeed in communicating their intention to serve exactly that purpose to a wider audience, then IPSA will have taken a major step toward fulfilling its mission statement.

Indeed, research committee members, like the rest of us, are only human. From time to time, committees may find it difficult to remain organizationally strong and viable – not least by ensuring a regular turnover among their officers so that different countries and approaches are adequately represented. Unfortunately, during the 2009-12 period the Executive Committee was compelled to first suspend and subsequently dissolve four RCs for non-compliance with internal rules.

However, robust applications were received for four new research committees: Comparative Public Opinion; Elections, Citizens and Parties; Comparative Public Policy; and Quality of Democracy. Their admittance by the Executive Committee (nos. 17, 23, 30 and 34) brought the total number of research committees back to 50, thus attesting to IPSA’s continuing appeal and vigour. That vigour, it is hoped, will further encourage proponents of our discipline to address the myriad challenges faced by policy-makers and citizens alike in an era of globalization-induced economic crises, reduced governmental accountability, increased ethno-cultural pluralization, and millenarian violence.



### **New Agreement to Stay at Concordia University**

On October 6, 2010, Concordia University and IPSA renewed their agreement, which will see their partnership extended for another five years (2011-2015, inclusively). Leonardo Morlino, President of IPSA, and Judith Woodsworth, President of Concordia University, signed the agreement in the presence of Louise Dandurand (Vice-President, Concordia University), Guy Lachapelle (Secretary General, IPSA), Peter Stoett (Chair, Political Science, Concordia University) and Andrea Cestaro (Administrator, IPSA).

The IPSA Secretariat has been based in Montreal since 2001. The association’s love affair with the city began in 2000, however, on the heels of IPSA’s hugely successful 18<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Political Science in Québec City. Among its organizers was Guy Lachapelle, who was appointed Secretary General of the association in the same year. Since it was customary for the Secretariat to follow the Secretary General to his or her country of residence, the IPSA Secretariat officially moved from Dublin, Ireland to Montreal in January 2001. In October 2005, the IPSA Executive Committee, with the support of Montreal International and Concordia University, elected to keep its Secretariat in Montreal on a more permanent basis. Giving the Secretariat a permanent home in Montreal has been a boon to the IPSA’s development by providing the stability needed to diversify and step up its activities. The association owes a debt of gratitude to Concordia University for its unwavering support, and it looks forward to a long and productive relationship.



## 4. Secretariat



From left to right, sitting: Yee Fun Wong, Éric Grève, Guy Lachapelle and Bobby Banakar  
standing: Roksolana Bobyk, Mathieu St-Laurent and Andrea Cestaro

The IPSA Secretariat expanded its operations considerably during the 2010-2012 period. Following the Executive Committee decision, in October 2005, to establish the Secretariat on a more permanent basis, the Secretariat increased its staff from one to five employees from 2007 to 2009, and it remained at five from 2010 to 2012.

This section looks at the Secretariat's development from 2010 to 2012 and presents an outline of its structure. The activities of the Secretariat not outlined in other sections of this report – assisting the Executive Committee, distributing information to and maintaining contact with members, editing publications issued by the Secretariat, and developing the association's website – are then discussed.

### 4.1 Structure of the Secretariat

The overriding purpose of establishing the IPSA Secretariat in Montreal for an extended period is to make it easier for the association to carry out its activities, ensure administrative stability and increase its effectiveness. To respond to these challenges, a strategic reorganization of the IPSA Secretariat was initiated in 2006, and these efforts are ongoing.

The Secretariat was able to keep its permanent staff of five during the 2010 - 2012 period, and those staffing levels are commensurate with the scope of the tasks it is expected to fulfil. The IPSA staff is made up of Andrea Cestaro, Mathieu St-Laurent, Yee Fun Wong, Éric Grève, and Roksolana Bobyk, all of whom work under Secretary General Guy Lachapelle.

The IPSA Secretariat team has remained largely the same since the 2009 World Congress, which has served to lend the organization a sense of continuity. Andrea Cestaro (Administrator), Mathieu St-Laurent (External Relations & Membership Manager, Webmaster), and Eric Grève (IT Manager) have remained on board. After Isabel Brinck stepped down as World Congress and Event Manager, Yee Fun Wong was appointed to the position in December 2010. Yee Fun worked for various companies before joining IPSA, honing her skills as an organizer in a range of areas, from extreme sports to conference planning. As an events manager, she has travelled the world, staging events for small groups of fewer than 100 participants as well as international conferences for over 1,000 participants. Rolsolana Bobyk returned to assist the World Congress and Event Manager during the 2010-2012 period, and joining Eric Grève to assist with systems development was Bobby Banakar.

The agreement signed with Montréal International established the expansion of the administrative personnel at the Secretariat as one of its conditions. The structure described takes into account these conditions as well as recommendations made by the Committee on Organization and Procedures. The duties were redesigned by adapting individual responsibilities and enriching the Secretariat's administrative culture while preserving its financial resources.

## 4.2 Activities of the IPSA Secretariat

The Secretariat has offered an ever-growing range of activities in the past decade, stemming from changes in publishing (including the advent of electronic publishing), the rapid growth of the Internet and social media, the steady increase in the number of IPSA Research Committees and other generally positive developments. As well as process the association's correspondence, the IPSA Secretariat manages funds and administers all three member categories (collective, individual and institutional). The Secretariat also publishes *Participation* and other EC documents, organizes Executive Committee meetings, and prepares roundtable meetings and congresses. Added to these responsibilities was the maintenance of the IPSA website.

### 1. *Participation*

The IPSA bulletin is distributed to all individual, associate-institutional and collective members of IPSA. Five issues have been published since July 2009. *Participation* has consistently been published at about 36 pages, and print circulation has averaged 2,000 since 2010.



Produced entirely by the Secretariat, the IPSA bulletin was redesigned in 2010. For years, *Participation* has served as a vital communications tool for IPSA members, allowing them to share information with colleagues concerning events or news from national associations and research committees. Since much of that information, in the digital age, can be communicated in a more timely fashion through our e-newsletter or the IPSA website, *Participation's* role has been redefined. While continuing to report on the latest developments at IPSA and to update members on the activities of research committees and national associations, the magazine's new mandate is to feature learned perspectives on political developments in various parts of the world. The chair of the IPSA Committee on Publications, Marian Sawyer, was appointed editor to assist the Secretariat in scoping out relevant articles. The October 2010 issue was the first to feature articles of this nature.

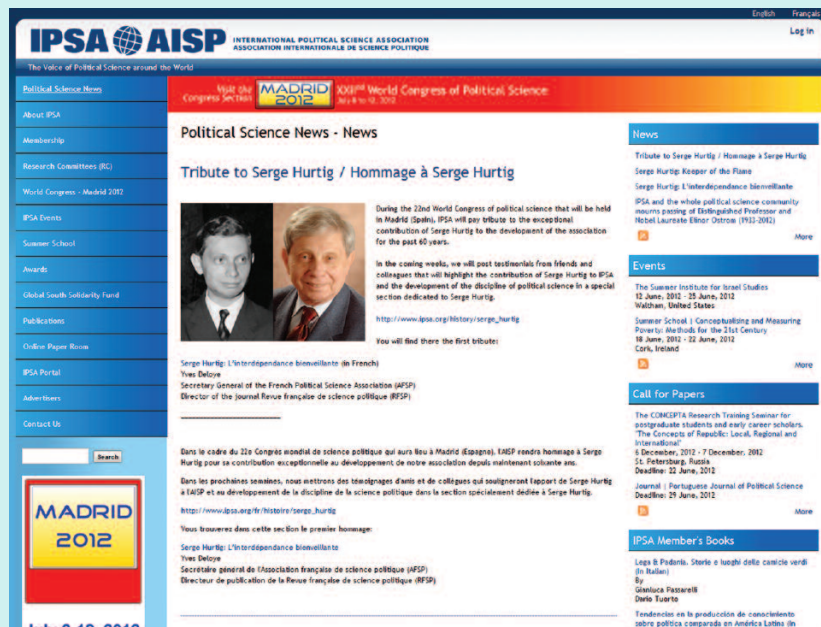
The plan, going forward, is to run more of these articles by authors developing new conceptual approaches to political trends. The goal is to have *Participation* function as an attractive showcase for everything that political science – and political scientists – have to offer, and as an information portal on IPSA and the advancement of political science as a discipline.

### 2. IPSA Website

In the summer and fall of 2010, the website was completely redesigned to integrate the functionality of each of our separate websites, including the event websites, into the main IPSA website, thereby ensuring that anything can be found under a single banner.

The website features information on the association's activities as well as documentation, links to national association and Research Committee websites, and information concerning political science activities throughout the world. The main portal offers news on events, calls for papers, job postings, awards, journal summaries and books by members.

With the new 2.0 website, members will also enjoy a secure profile along with a number of services and benefits, including a member directory, exclusive access to the online version of IPSR, Congress submissions, registration details and information on discounts offered by selected publishers, news postings on the website, and much more. The secure profile is part of a range of specialized services now available to national associations, including the option of naming their council representative.



The new bilingual (English / French) website is the backbone of our membership and congress registration system and database. All member and event registration is administered entirely through the website.

Finally, also worth mentioning is that IPSA began using social media in the fall of 2010 by launching a Facebook page and opening a Twitter account. The Facebook page currently has 3,089 fans and the Twitter account has 570 followers. Social media is a highly useful and inexpensive way to connect the international community and an essential tool for communicating with younger generations.

### 3. IPSA World Congress Planning and Management

The Secretariat has handled registration since 2003. It also receives papers, processes panel proposals and continues to develop the congress Website. These activities were first offered at the Fukuoka World Congress in 2006 with the help of Ocktöber Design, an Internet management firm responsible for

developing the congress management system for the 2009 World Congress in Santiago, Chile. The Secretariat has executed all of these functions through the new website since 2010. The Secretariat is also responsible for publicizing and producing the program for the congress, and it also has other responsibilities related to the Congress.

### 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 Manager. The Secretariat first published a member directory in 2004, and in 2010 an online directory was posted. For details on membership, please see the section marked "Membership."

In addition, the IPSA Secretariat continues to attend a variety of international conferences to promote the association's activities and attract new members. IPSA has attended meetings held by the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), the International Studies Association (ISA), the French Political Science Association (AFSP), the Political Studies Association (PSA/UK) and the American Political Science Association (APSA).

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

Following the 19<sup>th</sup> World Congress in Durban, the IPSA Secretariat published both print and online versions of the *Congress Abstracts*. For the Fukuoka (Japan) and Santiago (Chile) congresses, online and CD-ROM versions of the papers were issued. The *abstracts* for the upcoming World Congress in Madrid, Spain, will be available online and may also be downloaded onto a USB key, while the papers will be available online.

An electronic newsletter (circulation: 10,000) has been distributed monthly since the end of 2008. The IPSA Newsletter provides IPSA-related news and information on political science events held throughout the world. The newsletter is IPSA's flagship communications tool.

## 5. Relations with External Organizations

### 5.1 International Social Science Council and the World Social Science Forum



Founded in 1952 through the initiative of UNESCO, the ISSC was given a mandate to act as an umbrella body for international social science federations. It has since functioned largely as a liaison between UNESCO and various other bodies created with support from UNESCO, including IPSA, which is among its member

organizations. ISSC headquarters are located at the UNESCO building in Paris. The current president is Olive Shisana and the executive director is Heide Hackmann. IPSA vice-president Helen Milner was unanimously appointed by the EC to represent IPSA and subsequently elected to the board of directors at the ISSC meeting in Nagoya (Japan) in December 2010.

The International Social Science Council (ISSC) has gone through a major restructuring process 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 continued representation on its executive committee, IPSA has been very active within the ISSC since its inception. The importance of this relationship may be seen through a number of phases, and it speaks to the engagement and solidarity between ISSC and IPSA.

The role of the Council was to advance the practice and use of social and behavioral sciences in all parts of the world and to ensure their ongoing global representation. To successfully fulfil its role, the ISSC organized the first World Social Science Forum, inviting social science researchers, scholars, funders and policy-makers from all parts of the world to gather in Bergen (Norway) from May 10 to 12, 2009. The theme of the conference was “One Planet - Worlds Apart?”. The 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, a former IPSA Executive Committee member (2000-2003). The event was a great success.

In 2011-2012, a Canadian consortium led by the IPSA Secretariat was awarded the International Social Science Council’s World Social Science Forum (WSSF), which will take place in Montreal, Canada, from October 13 to 15, 2013, on the theme of “Social Transformation and the Digital Age.” In keeping with the ISSC’s strategic objectives of ensuring synergy and continuity across its activities, the forum will draw on the theme of WSSF 2009 (“One Planet, Worlds apart”) and the “knowledge divides” highlighted in the 2010 World Social Science Report. It will also explore the opportunities, challenges and impacts presented by an evolving digital world, specifically as they relate to society, industry, individuals and the environment. The event’s format is intended to illustrate and complement these themes and to offer innovative and inclusive “beyond-the-venue” links.



## 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 policy research, properly applied, can accelerate development and improve people’s lives.” At the 100<sup>th</sup> IPSA Executive Committee meeting in Montreal in 2008, then IPSA President Lourdes Sola was officially appointed by the EC to serve as the IPSA representative on the GDN board of directors for the 2009-2011 period. She was later reappointed for the 2012-2015 period. During her tenure, she took part in many GDN board meetings and annual conferences and was directly involved in two special committees: the steering committee on governance (“Varieties of Governance: Effective Public Service Delivery - Latin American, South East Asia, Africa”) and the current steering committee on the restructuring and composition of the board.

### European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR)



Formed in 1970 by representatives of eight political science institutions in Europe, the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) boasts a membership of over 400 European institutional members and associate members in over 50 countries, from as far afield as New Zealand and Japan. Together, these members form a network of thousands of political scientists.

A cooperation agreement between ECPR and IPSA was drawn up. Regular exchanges have taken place, with joint panels organized during events held by either organization. Exchanges on publications and book exhibitions are equally encouraged. The first IPSA/ECPR joint conference was hosted by the Brazilian Political Science Association at the University of Sao Paulo in February 2011. It explored the continuing relevance of the international North-South divide, (see the Inter-Congress Activities), and this event served to increase collaboration between the two organizations.

### International Association of Political Science Students (IAPSS)



The International Association for Political Science Students (IAPSS) is the world’s largest network of political science students. Founded in Leiden, The Netherlands in 1998, IAPSS offers unique opportunities to political science students in collaboration with its partners. The association’s actions are based on a five-pillar system: network, intercultural exchange, academic development, careers, and active citizenship. These fields are reflected in its dynamic projects. These include 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 for personal and academic exchanges on various topics; plus a host of international conferences, training seminars, exchanges, workshops and study trips.



From left to right: Andrea Cestaro, IPSA Administrator; Maria Paula Brito Rozas (Peru); Tom Henriksson (Finland); Guy Lachapelle, IPSA Secretary General; Tea Gergedava (Georgia); Nikola Zeljkovic (Slovenia); and Pedro Costa (Portugal).

The IAPSS takes in over 75 member associations representing more than 10,000 students from more than 50 countries worldwide. In time, it has evolved from a loose network to an association with a permanent secretariat in Ljubljana, Slovenia, where the IAPSS Executive Committee is working daily to initiate and coordinate projects and activities on the local, regional and international levels.

IAPSS representatives have taken part in every IPSA World Congress since the event's inception. At the last World Congress in Santiago (Chile) in July 2009, IAPSS presented a student panel titled "Lack of Youth Participation and Developing Youth Leadership in Today's World." For the 22<sup>nd</sup> World Congress in Madrid (Spain), IPSA has invited IAPSS representatives, as IAPSS will again present a panel titled "Unraveling the Economic Crisis and Political Unrest in Europe and Latin America."

At the ISA Convention in Montreal (March 16-19 2011), IAPSS officers took the opportunity to visit IPSA's offices. The meeting was very productive, as agreements were reached on coordination, information-sharing and joint promotion; also discussed was the prospect of new partnership activities between the two organizations. Cooperation between IPSA and the IAPSS has been aimed at promoting the creation of national associations throughout the world, encouraging reciprocal participation by members in activities held by both associations, sharing information on meaningful political science events, getting IPSA members involved in the process of reviewing articles for the IAPSS academic journal, and promoting publications and activities in both networks.

### International Studies Association (ISA)

The International Studies Association (ISA) was founded in 1959 to promote research and education in international affairs. With well over 5,000 members in North America and around the world, ISA is a well respected and widely known scholarly association in this field. As well as cooperate with 57 international studies organizations in over 30 countries, ISA is a member of the International Social Science Council and it enjoys non-governmental consultative status with the United Nations.

IPSA and ISA strengthened their ties during the 2010-2012 period, and the intention is to continue doing just that. Each association sent officials, operated booths and sponsored panels in each other's conventions and congresses. Per example, while operating a booth, IPSA sponsored the following three panels at the 2011 Montreal ISA Convention on Global Governance.

- Where is the Global in Global Governance? Perspectives from China, India and Brazil
- Southern Countries and Global Governance: Their Roles in the United Nations Systems
- Fragile States and Global Governance: Exploring the Links

Conversely, ISA President Etel Solingen will present the first plenary session at the IPSA World Congress of Political Science. Titled "Sanctions and Statecraft in Nuclear Proliferation," the session will be held on Sunday, July 8. ISA will also present two panels at the World Congress: "Human Rights Accountability: Southern Europe in Global Perspective" and "Status in World Politics."



IPSA World Congress and Event Manager, Yee Fun Wong, at the IPSA booth

## American Political Science Association (APSA)



IPSA was present at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA) in Toronto (2009), Washington D.C. (2010) and Seattle (2011) to promote the Madrid World Congress of Political Science and IPSA membership services and publications. On each occasion, IPSA manned a booth to distribute information on the benefits of IPSA membership and participation in research committees and to recruit new subscribers to IPSA's monthly newsletter. Handouts included membership brochures, Madrid 2012 flyers, 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary pins and IPSA lanyards, and copies of

the always popular *International Political Science Review* and *International Political Science Abstracts*.

## Political Studies Association (UK)



IPSA also attended the UK Political Studies Association's 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference in Edinburgh, Scotland, from March 29 to April 1, 2010. Here,

too, IPSA manned a booth to distribute information on the World Congress in Madrid and IPSA membership services and publications.

## Association française de science politique (AFSP)



IPSA operated a booth at the 10<sup>th</sup> congress of the French Political Science Association held at Sciences Po Grenoble (France) from September 7 to 9, 2009. IPSA also attended the 3<sup>rd</sup> international congress held by the French associations of political science, which was held together.

## German Political Science Association

The IPSA Executive Committee (EC) was invited to hold its 104<sup>th</sup> meeting in conjunction with the German Political Science Association's annual congress, which took place in Kiel, Germany, from September 21 to 25, 2009. The 104<sup>th</sup> IPSA Executive Committee meeting was therefore held on September 22 and 23, 2009. This collaboration allowed EC members to get acquainted with members of the German political science community.

## Korean Political Science Association



The 107<sup>th</sup> IPSA Executive Committee meeting was held at the modern Korea University in Seoul, South Korea, from April 30 to May 1, 2011. The meeting was held in conjunction with academic activities sponsored by the Korean Political Science Association. On April 30, IPSA President Leonardo Morlino delivered a special lecture titled "The Quality of Democracies Compared" (Europe and Latin America), and he was followed by Professor Hyug Baeg Im (EC member), who gave a presentation titled "The Development of Quality of

Democracy in Korea since Democratization in 1987."

On May 2, Dr. Leslie Pal (EC member), Dr. Werner Patzelt (EC member) and Dr. Wyn Grant (vice-president, Africa and Europe, and program chair for the XXII IPSA World Congress of Political Science) took part in an international workshop and special conference titled "Prospects for South and North Korean Relations after the Yeonpyong Clash," also held at Korea University.

## Japanese Political Science Association



Academic activities organized by the International Political Science Association, the Japanese Political Science Association, GLOPE II, Waseda University and the Suntory Foundation were presented in conjunction with the 108<sup>th</sup> IPSA Executive Committee meeting held at the modern Waseda University in Tokyo, Japan, on April 14 and 15, 2012. At the International Symposium on Global Political Economy presented at Waseda University (Tokyo, Japan) on April 16, IPSA President Leonardo Morlino and First Vice-President

Helen Milner each delivered a special lecture, titled "Democracies in Hard Time, Facing Financial Crisis in Europe" and "Globalization and International Governance," respectively.

## Jean Monnet Conference, "Global Dissatisfaction: Criticism of Democracy, Longing for Democracy"

IPSA lent its support to the Jean Monnet Conference, titled "Global Dissatisfaction: Criticism of Democracy, Longing for Democracy." The event was held at LUISS Guido Carli in Rome, Italy, on December 15 and 16, 2011. The two-day conference was attended by many leaders in the field. Participants debated and discussed two main topics: "Dissatisfaction with Democracy: A Global Perspective" and "Longing for Democracy: The North African Experience."

## 6. Publications

IPSA now issues four major publications: the *International Political Science Abstracts*, a bimonthly publication first issued in 1951, published by IPSA and 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; *IPSA Portal*, administered at the University Federico II of Naples since 2003; and lastly, the newly minted eight-volume set titled *International Encyclopaedia of Political Science*, launched at the end of 2011.

### 6.1 *International Political Science Abstracts*

Created in 1951, the *International Political Science Abstracts* is among the most important sources of bibliographical information for researchers and students in political science and in related fields. Six issues annually provide about 8,000 abstracts of articles selected from among nearly 1,000 journals and yearbooks worldwide. Currently in its 61<sup>st</sup> year, the print edition has been published by SAGE London since 2007.



Paul Godt



Serge Hurtig

It continues to be edited by Serge Hurtig, who has served as editor since 1963; in 1999 he was joined by associate editor Paul Godt. In 2003, Paul Godt became editor and Serge Hurtig was named co-editor. This publication continues to be a major instrument for academic research. It is also an important financial contributor to IPSA's institutional funds, even at a time when print publications face an uncertain future.



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

The 2010-2012 period was marked by the retirement of co-editor Kay Lawson and the departure of Yvonne Galligan. Under their leadership, IPSR became one of the most distinguished journals of political science. The *International Political Science Review*, which entered its 32<sup>nd</sup> year of publication in 2012, is now edited by Mark J. Kesselman and Marian Sawyer. The editorial board was also renewed. The 33 new members of the board form a diverse and distinguished group of political scientists from every continent. They are broadly representative of the many approaches in this vibrant discipline, which takes in many theoretical and empirical areas of specialization.



Mark J. Kesselman



Yvonne Galligan

Since July 2009, the modernization of IPSR has continued apace thanks to SAGE Publications. Among the many initiatives put forward, the three most important were as follows: The online version of IPSR is now available in the members profile section of the new IPSA website (through Sage) to ensure that IPSA members enjoy easier and broader access to IPSR; OnlineFirst, a feature offered through SAGE's electronic journal platform (SAGE Journals Online), was launched. This new feature allows the final draft of articles in queue for assignment to an upcoming issue to be posted online prior to their publication in the final print and online editions of the journal; and an Editor's Choice collection of articles specially selected to showcase the journal's most noteworthy manuscripts was added. The collection now comprise four sections (Meisel-Laponce Award Winners and Nominees, Ideology, Regimes and Regime Change, and Political Parties and Party Systems).





### 6.3 IPSA Portal



Mauro Calise

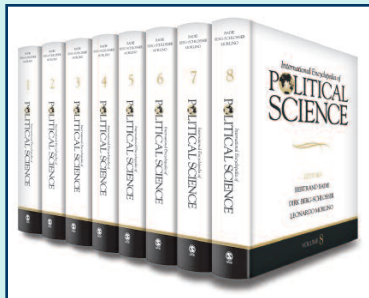
The *IPSA Portal* was successfully launched in 2003 during the Durban World Congress and was redesigned in 2005. Overseeing the project is Editor Mauro Calise, and the project team is based at Federico II University in Naples, Italy. The Portal's main purpose is to foster online research and provide authoritative guidance to students and scholars worldwide, with special attention afforded to political scientists from developing countries, where access to electronic sources is vastly inadequate.

In recent years, IPSA Portal has received substantial support while continuing to explore the multiple research avenues offered on the Web as well as those generated by advances in information technology. Over time, IPSA Portal has earned a solid reputation within the scholarly community.



A major upgrade is underway to improve the Portal's visibility by fully re-engineering its software platform. The purpose of this upgrade is to make the website pages more searchable using major search engines, which constitute the main source of web contacts. This platform upgrade, in conjunction with the launch of a new Multimedia section, will take effect in the near future.

### 6.4 International Encyclopedia of Political Science



Launched at the end of 2011, the *International Encyclopedia of Political Science* is published by SAGE Publications in association with IPSA and edited by Bertrand Badie (Paris Institute of Political Studies, France), Dirk Berg-Schlosser (Philipps-University Marburg, Germany) and Leonardo Morlino (LUISS Guido Carli, Rome, Italy).

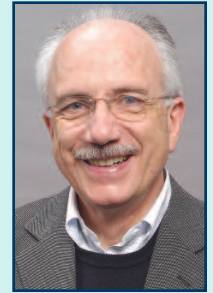
With entries from leading scholars from around the world, the *International Encyclopedia of Political Science* presents a definitive, comprehensive picture of all aspects of political life, including theoretical foundations, and it features



Bertrand Badie



Dirk Berg-Schlosser



Leonardo Morlino

empirical findings from across the globe. The eight volumes (4,032 pages) cover all the main sub-disciplines of political science in detail, including comparative politics, epistemology, political economy, political sociology and international relations.

Entries are arranged in alphabetical order, and for ease of use each volume includes a list of entries by subject area.

The encyclopedia contains a detailed index as well as extensive bibliographical references. Also featured are about 80 entries on the use of qualitative and quantitative research methods in political science.

The democratization process will remain a vital topic during the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and the encyclopedia provides extensive coverage of its evolution as well as that of other political systems. Readers will find theoretical and empirical background details on other key issues, such as global security, the relationship between religion and the state, and political issues related to gender and race/ethnicity.

The *International Encyclopedia of Political Science* provides an essential authoritative guide to political science in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, making it an invaluable resource for a global readership composed of researchers, students, citizens and policy-makers.

The *Encyclopedia* received many accolades and won the prestigious 2012 Dartmouth Medal Honorable Mention Certificate presented by the Reference and User Services Association, a division of the American Library Association. Established in 1974, Dartmouth Medal recognizes a reference work of outstanding quality and significance first published or made available during the calendar year preceding the presentation of the award.



## 7. World Congress of Political Science

The World Congress represents the best instrument for IPSA to achieve its mission. This section describes the planning of the 22<sup>nd</sup> World Congress in Madrid (Spain) and concludes with a presentation of future venues for this event.

### 7.1 The 22<sup>nd</sup> World Congress of Political Science, Madrid (Spain) 2012

The Spanish Association of Political and Administrative Science (AECPA) is set to host the 22<sup>nd</sup> World Congress in beautiful Madrid, Spain. The event runs from July 8 to 12, 2012. In the era of globalization, everywhere power is being reconfigured, creating opportunities for change. The IPSA Executive Committee has brought its focus to bear on globalization, and this new focus

is reflected in the congress theme of “Reshaping Power, Shifting Boundaries.” Owing to its currency, scope and heterogeneity of interpretation, and to the ease of submitting online proposals, this theme has sparked a surge in interest and participation in the World Congress.



Over 3,000 participants are expected to gather in Madrid (Spain) from July 8 to 12, 2012. A total of 636 panels are slated for presentation at the World Congress. IPSA Research Committees organized a total of 390 panels, and the Spanish

Political Science Association organized 57 panels and five main-theme sessions. A total of 136 congress panels were also organized, and four plenary sessions are scheduled.

### 7.2 World Congresses of Political Science Now Every Two Years, Montreal (Canada) & Istanbul (Turkey)

After careful consideration, the IPSA Executive Committee has decided to hold the IPSA World Congress of Political Science every two years. Several factors contributed to this historic decision, which came at the IPSA Executive Committee meeting in Madrid (October 29-30, 2010). In the last ten years, a growing chorus of members has called on IPSA to expand its activities. In an effort to respond to these requests, IPSA initially opted to offer more in the way of interim conferences, such as the Montreal Conference (2008), the Luxembourg Conference (2010) and the IPSA-ECPR Joint Conference in Sao Paulo (2011). Even then, however, the Executive Committee (EC), faced with

an exponential surge in participation and in the quality of proposals, decided to evaluate the possibility of holding the world congresses more often. Two factors – the overwhelming success of the IPSA world congresses in Fukuoka (2006) and Santiago (2009) and the fact that IPSA has had a permanent Secretariat since 2006 – weighed heavily in the EC’s final decision to stage world congresses more frequently .

This initiative also speaks to IPSA’s success in pursuing its mission to promote the development of our discipline. Holding the World Congress every two years will allow IPSA to visit more countries and regions and thus heighten its international profile and create new opportunities for collaboration.

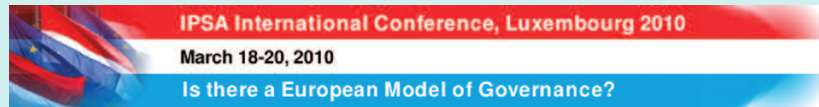
Consequent to this decision, the EC decided to accept the offer from both finalists in the running for the upcoming World Congress. The Canadian Political Science Association/Quebec Political Science Association and the Turkish Political Science Association will respectively host the 2014 World Congress in Montreal and the 2016 World Congress in Istanbul.



View of Downton Montreal

As part of the preliminary selection process, each association was asked to submit a complete application covering all major areas of congress organization: proposed dates; location; estimated capacity of the proposed venue; proposed nature of overnight accommodations; information on transportation between the lodging accommodations and the event venue; accessibility of an international airport; availability of local academic infrastructures and other structures capable of mobilizing to provide adequate organizational support to the World Congress; estimates of the probable amount of funding that may be raised; the name and coordinates of a contact person; and any other relevant information.

## 8. Inter-Congress Activities



### 8.1 The 2010 Luxembourg IPSA Conference

In 2008, IPSA began staging annual international conferences in the interim between triennial world congresses of political science. These inter-congress events are intended, in part, to bring together members of IPSA's Research Committees and our collective members, the national political science associations. In 2010, the newly formed Luxembourg Political Science Association (Luxpol) jointly organized the event, which was hosted by the European Governance program at the University of Luxembourg.

The conference would not have been a resounding success without the invaluable support of our partners. Local organizers Philippe Poirier and Patrick Dumont of the University of Luxembourg and IPSA program chairs Wyn Grant and Daniel Tarchys had the daunting task of selecting panels from among the many high-quality proposals submitted via the open call. In fact, program organizers created four panels more than originally planned to accommodate as many proposals as possible. Finally, the conference went ahead with 16 panels based on the general theme. Proposals were submitted in English and French using the bilingual conference website set up by the IPSA Secretariat.

Some 185 participants from 31 countries gathered at the European Commission's Jean Monnet Building in Luxembourg from March 18 to 20, 2010, for this bilingual conference, titled "Is There a European Model of Governance? A Comparative Perspective." The participants discussed the following themes: Ongoing European integration, which has given rise to an original model of governance that must be assessed and compared with other regional integration projects. The impact of European integration on member states and neighbouring countries (specifically in regard to public policy, law-making processes, political institutions and actors in general), which calls for comparative research. Regardless of whether or not they were brought about by European integration, the new forms of governance (including political participation, delegation, decision-making and evaluation) that have emerged in European countries also require further study. Finally, the development of an original European model of governance may call into question the theoretical and methodological approaches typically adopted in political science research. This groundbreaking event also enabled participants to discuss

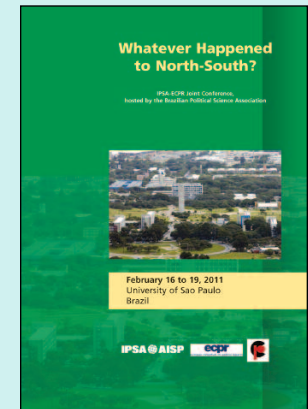
issues relevant to the discipline, share organizational and research experiences, and exchange views on perspectives and challenges. In addition, this conference provided a much-needed forum for debate on the future of political science research.

### 8.2 Joint IPSA-ECPR 2011 Conference (Sao Paulo, Brazil)

IPSA and the European Consortium of Political Research (ECPR) held their first joint conference in Sao Paulo, Brazil from February 16 to 19, 2011. Hosted by the Brazilian Political Science Association (BPSA) at the University of Sao Paulo, the conference explored the continuing relevance of the international North-South divide.

Some 581 participants were welcomed onto the sprawling grounds of the University of São Paulo campus. In this first-ever collaboration between IPSA and ECPR, participants from 44 countries, including a sizable contingent of local academics from Brazil, took part in thought-provoking panels grouped under three themes: (1) changing patterns of international relations and regional integration; (2) political regimes, democratic consolidation and the quality of democracy; and (3) economic trends and political, social and cultural changes.

The panels, roundtables and plenary sessions offered some very attractive opportunities for academic exchange and new initiatives intended to foster ongoing intellectual collaborations and partnerships among scholars and students from various universities and regions of the world. The key achievements of the conference were threefold: greater international institutional collaboration; local impact on the Brazilian political science community; and promising consequences for the development of new research initiatives. As well, organizers from the ECPR and the BPSA are very excited about the results, and they expressed an interest in promoting greater collaboration between their organizations and IPSA.



## 9. Summer Schools

IPSA is committed to promoting political science on a worldwide basis. IPSA has identified shortcomings outside North America and Europe. Where political science and the use of concepts, methods and techniques in political science have long been entrenched in Europe and North America, political science curricula at many universities elsewhere fall short of providing adequate training opportunities in methods and techniques. Students are frequently encouraged to look to neighbouring disciplines such as sociology, psychology, and economics to meet their methodological needs. As a consequence, the type of training they receive is often insufficiently adapted to the specific needs of political scientists. For example, methodology is often reduced to large-N quantitative analysis, thereby resulting in a one-sided emphasis on statistical methods. Many research questions in political science do not easily lend themselves to quantification, and inasmuch as this holds true, researchers often lack the resources to draw random samples from large homogeneous populations. Instead, political scientists use a wide variety of methods for drawing inferences from data, including statistics.

In the United States, a decades-old regular summer school on research methods and techniques has been offered at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; in Western Europe, a similar institution was established at the University of Essex in the 1970s; and in Central and Eastern Europe, the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) created the Summer School at the University of Ljubljana. These summer schools contribute a great deal to the development of common standards of academic excellence in our field. At the same time, the schools have played a vital role in creating a more homogenous political science community and lasting international research networks among scholars with shared interests.

Under the leadership of Dirk Berg-Schlosser, IPSA therefore decided to offer similar summer schools in hitherto “uncharted” regions in an effort to bring various strands of political science into line and give promising young scholars additional training opportunities for their own research purposes. The decision came at an IPSA Executive Committee meeting in Kiel, Germany, on September 22 and 23, 2009.

The goal of this program is to give junior social science scholars in the southern hemisphere access to high-quality, up-to-date, advanced training in qualitative and quantitative social science methods.

The program aims to provide basic training in three general areas of methodology:

- 1) Quantitative data analysis
- 2) Qualitative data analysis
- 3) Research design and methods

In so doing, our hope is that students will return to their home institutions with an improved methodological skill set, build bridges with peers from other institutions and nations, and share these skills with their peers.

In Latin America, the first step was taken at the University of São Paulo (Brazil) in February 2010, and a new summer school has been created every year since, with a second offered at Stellenbosch University (South Africa) in 2011, and a third given in 2012 at the National University of Singapore (Asia). The three summer schools are currently held once a year.

### São Paulo Summer Schools (Brazil)

2010



The very first annual IPSA Summer School was held at the University of São Paulo from February 1 to 12, 2010. The Summer School was a resounding success, bringing together 87 students from around the world for six different courses in methodology. The gender breakdown of enrolled students was one-third female (29) to two-thirds male (58). The median age was 29, and the average age was 32. Students came from 35 different institutions in 10 different countries.

The Summer School’s chief goal is to give young social science scholars in Brazil and South America access to high-quality advanced training in qualitative and quantitative social science methods. Despite the rush to get it up and running in less than four months, the inaugural Summer School has attracted top-notch students and excellent instructors for an exciting and dynamic two weeks. The Summer School’s academic purpose is to foster dialogue between various research traditions. These goals will no doubt be achieved in full, dupli-

cating the success of the evening lecture series, which offered students and the general public a view across the traditional divides within the discipline. The 2010 Summer School was a solid step toward disseminating IPISA's training programs on qualitative and quantitative research methods in South America.

## 2011



The second annual São Paulo IPISA Summer School was held at the University

of São Paulo from January 31 to February 11, 2011. The Summer School built on the scholarly achievements of the first year, admitting 135 students, 41% of them female. The median age was 30; the average age was 32. Students hailed from 35 different institutions in 16 different countries.

The Second Annual IPISA Summer School achieved its three goals for 2011:

1. To train current and future scholars in leading-edge social science methods, including qualitative and quantitative data analysis, research design and research methods.
2. To bring together advanced social science scholars from Latin America and the world in such a way as to create broad research networks that promote the exchange of ideas, techniques and advanced methods across national and sub-disciplinary boundaries.
3. To consolidate efforts to establish a Summer School in Latin America, one that can serve as a global centre for advanced methods and techniques in political science research.

Courses were offered in a variety of quantitative and qualitative fields by the very best professorial talent in Europe and North America.

The educational background of students was very heterogeneous, but also very high-level. Faculty and post-doctoral fellows accounted for 20% of the student body, and Ph.D. students accounted for a full 50%.

Students attended daily classes, with lectures in the morning and computer labs, group exercises and study sessions in the afternoon.

In conjunction with the Summer School, the International Seminar program given in the late afternoon served as a useful means of introducing students to the research and methods used by other teachers. Seminars were presented on the following themes: "Is political behaviour biological?"; "Variable polls across variable places: the validity of survey research across boundaries"; "The quest for causal inference: recent developments in the social sciences"; and "Descriptive-causal generalizations: empirical laws in the social sciences?" The International Seminar program was extremely popular, drawing both Summer School students and a strong contingent of people from the local academic community.

## 2012



The third annual São Paulo IPISA Summer School on "Concepts, Methods and Techniques in Political Sciences and International Relations" was held at the University of São Paulo from January 30 to February 10, 2012. The Summer School attracted a highly qualified student body from around the world. A total of 133 students participated, and women accounted for 41% of the student body. The number of institutions represented at the Summer School rose to 44, and students came from 15 different countries.

Over a two-week period, instructors and students took part in regular class activities, four late afternoon seminars and four information sessions. Together, the courses and the sheer variety of activities gave students a chance to immerse themselves in the discipline.

With the addition of this preparatory course, the Summer School was able to provide students with the background needed to study more advanced methods and training.

The key achievements for 2012 were to promote institutional collaboration at the international level, offer advanced courses and attract a diverse international student body.

Initially, the Summer School was a cooperative partnership between IPSA, the department of political science and the Institute of International Relations at the University of São Paulo. The Brazilian Political Science Association (ABCP) became an institutional partner in 2012.

Second, the Summer School built on the scholarly achievements of the past two sessions by offering a variety of courses in quantitative and qualitative fields. Two new courses were taught: Bayesian Statistical Modeling and Case Study Methodology. For the first time, Professors Lorena G. Barberia, Glauco Peres da Silva and Fernando Guarneri of the University of São Paulo taught a one-week refresher course in mathematics and statistics during the week preceding the Summer School. The course provided basic training in mathematical concepts and statistics to prepare students for the courses offered at the 2012 IPSA Summer School.

Third, with regard to the student body, all of the applicants were highly qualified. The Summer School received the highest number of applications to date, and enrollment figures compare to those of 2011.

With a string of three successful years, the Summer School is clearly on a solid footing. It has achieved significant progress in developing the infrastructure needed to successfully meet its objective of becoming a global reference synonymous with excellence in the field.

## Stellenbosch Summer Schools (South Africa)

2011



The first Summer School in social science research methods was held at Stellenbosch University from January 17 to 28, 2011, in conjunction with the African Doctoral Academy and IPSA, under the leadership of Professors Johann Mouton (ADA) and Dirk Berg-Schlosser (IPSA). The Summer School received a grant from the Volkswagen Foundation, a considerable portion of which went toward providing financial assistance to African scholars interested in enrolling in the Summer School.

The Summer School offered a wide range of one- and two-week courses covering epistemology in the social sciences, research design, quantitative and qualitative approaches to social research, and a basic course on impact evaluation. The faculty was made up of eight teachers from seven universities in South Africa, Germany, Switzerland and the United States, and the 90 participants hailed from 17 countries: South Africa (56), Nigeria (11), Tanzania (4), Rwanda and Kenya (3 each), Uganda (2), and one participant from each of the remaining 11 countries (Botswana, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Norway, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, and Trinidad and Tobago).

In addition to regular courses, four evening lectures were given by foreign instructors. These lectures were also well attended. Another major event was the official launch of the "African Doctoral Academy," the co-organizer and co-sponsor of the Summer School, a joint initiative of six major universities in a handful of Southern and East African countries.

Overall motivation among participants was very high, and a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout. Participants expressed a high level of satisfaction with the courses and a strong wish to attend similar events in the future. All in all, it would not be an exaggeration to say that the Summer School was a highly successful international event. It has laid the groundwork for future events of this kind, and it succeeded in building capacity for methods teaching in the social sciences in Sub-Saharan Africa.

2012



The second edition of the Summer School in Social Science Research Methods was a resounding success. Held at Stellenbosch University in South Africa from January 9 to 20, 2012, the Summer School was offered by the African Doctoral Academy in partnership with the International Political Science Association (IPSA).

Four one-week courses and three two-week courses were given. Some 73 participants enrolled in the Summer School. Most were full-time Ph.D. students or academic staff members at tertiary institutions completing a Ph.D. on a part-time basis. The participants hailed from 16 countries, with the majority coming from South Africa (41) followed by Nigeria (8), Sri Lanka (5), Namibia (3), and Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Germany (2 each); each of the remaining countries (Argentina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Malawi, Mozambique, Portugal, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone) had one student attend the Summer School. The majority of participants (68%) were over 40 years old and were either part- or full-time Ph.D. students, and a further 21% already held a Ph.D. Women accounted for an impressive 42% of delegates.

## Singapore Summer School

2012



The International Political Science Association and the department of political science at the National University of Singapore will hold the first IPISA-NUS Summer School for Research Methods in Social and Political Science.

The first event of its kind in Asia, the school runs from June 25 to July 6, 2012, at the National University of Singapore. It offers intensive training in advanced social science research methods, and all courses are given by outstanding faculty from the U.S. and Europe with relevant teaching experience. Graduate students, post-doctoral fellows, junior faculty working in the social sciences and anyone intent on improving their qualitative or quantitative research skills will benefit from 60 direct contact hours over a two-week period in the classroom, as well as hands-on experience in the computer lab.

## 10. Awards

To reward dedication and excellence in political science, to enhance the quality and diversity of participation in its World Congress of Political Science, and to encourage more women, graduate students, young scholars and scholars from emerging countries to take part in IPSA activities, IPSA has created the following awards.



### **Karl Deutsch Award**

The purpose of the Karl Deutsch Award is to honour a prominent scholar engaged in the cross-disciplinary research of which Karl Deutsch was a master. The recipient presents the Karl Deutsch lecture or leads a special session at the IPSA World Congress of Political Science. The award is made on the recommendation of the Committee on Awards. It is supported by the Karl Deutsch fund.

#### Recipients:

- 2012 Alfred Stepan
- 2009 Giovanni Sartori
- 2006 Charles Tilly
- 2003 Juan Linz
- 2000 Jean Laponce
- 1997 Gabriel Almond



### **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 prize is awarded at every IPSA World Congress of Political Science. The recipient is invited to present a prize lecture during the IPSA World Congress of Political Science and receives a cash prize from the Foundation Mattei Dogan.

#### Recipients:

- 2012 Klaus von Beyme
- 2009 Philippe Schmitter
- 2006 Guillermo O'Donnell
- 2009 Giovanni Sartori
- 2006 Charles Tilly



### **Stein Rokkan Award**

The Stein Rokkan Award is offered as a travel grant. The purpose of the Stein Rokkan fellowships is to assist a small number of graduate students to attend the World Congress of Political Science by covering their basic travel and accommodation costs. The awards are made on the recommendation of the Committee on Awards, and they are supported by the Stein Rokkan fund.

#### Recipients:

- 2012 To be announced in Madrid
- 2009 Fernando Boidi, Maria (Vanderbilt University, USA)  
Gorbak, Erika (Harvard University, USA)  
Santana, Luciana (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)
- 2006 Ferreira Do Vale, Helder (Universidad de Barcelona, Spain)  
Engstrom, Par (Mansfield College, United Kingdom)  
Rozanova, Julia (University of Alberta, Canada)
- 2003 Jacobs, Sean (South Africa)  
Lutz, Georg (Switzerland)  
Grant, Andrew (Canada)
- 2000 Hui, Tin-bor V. (Hong Kong)



### **Global South Award**

The Global South Award was created to celebrate the achievement of a political scientist concerned with issues related to the Global South. The award was offered for the first time at the 2009 IPSA World Congress of Political Science. Deutsch fund.

#### Recipients:

- 2012 To be announced in Madrid
- 2009 Yogendra Yadav





**Francesco Kjellberg Award for Outstanding Papers Presented by New Scholars**

The purpose of the Francesco Kjellberg Award is to encourage young, new scholars to write and present papers at the World Congress of Political Science. The recipient is offered a complimentary two-year IPSA membership and funding of his/her travel costs to the following World Congress of Political Science. The award is made on the recommendation of the Committee on Awards on the basis of nominations by convenors and chairs at the world congress and is based on normal criteria of academic excellence.

**Recipients:**

- 2012 To be announced in Madrid
- 2009 Rafael Pinero and Mauricio Morales  
Paper: Financiamiento Público de Campañas: Cómo los subsidios por votos estimulan el gasto electoral
- 2000 Charles Gomes, IUPERJ (Brazil)  
Paper : L'effet de la culture juridique sur la politique d'immigration en France et aux États-Unis



**Wilma Rule Award on Gender and Politics**

This award is designed to encourage research in the area of gender and politics. It is given to the best paper on gender and politics presented at the IPSA World Congress. The subject matter of the paper should include issues relating to women's participation and representation in politics and society, especially the identification of entry barriers to decision making arenas.

**Recipients:**

- 2012 To be announced in Madrid
- 2009 Anne Marie Holli and Milja Saari  
Paper: The Representation of Women in the Parliamentary Standing Committee Hearings in Finland
- 2006 Manon Tremblay, Université d'Ottawa (Canada)  
Article: Democracy, Representation, and Women: A Worldwide Comparative Analysis
- 2000 Karen Bird, McMaster University (Canada)  
Paper: Gender Parity and the Political Representation of Women in France  
Marian Sawyer, Australian National University (Australia)  
Paper: Representation of Women: Questions of Accountability



**Meisel-Laponce Award**

The Meisel-Laponce Award was created by the *International Political Science Review* (IPSR) to honor John Meisel and Jean Laponce, the first two editors of *IPSR*. The prize is awarded at every second World Congress of Political Science to the best article published in *IPSR* in the previous four years. The prize is jointly sponsored by IPSA and SAGE Publications. It will be awarded for the first time in 2012.

**Recipients:**

- 2011 Jørgen Møller and Svend-Erik Skaaning  
"Beyond the Radial Delusion: Conceptualizing and Measuring Democracy and Non-democracy", *International Political Science Review*, 31:3 (2010)



### Charles H. Levine Memorial Book Prize

Every year, IPSA's Research Committee 27 on the Structure and Organization of Government (SOG), sponsor of the journal *Governance*, awards the Charles H. Levine Prize. The Prize is awarded to a book that makes a contribution of considerable

theoretical or practical significance in the field of public policy and administration, takes an explicitly comparative perspective, and is written in an accessible style. It is named in honor of Charles H. Levine, who was an accomplished member of the Research Committee and served on the editorial board of *Governance*. The prize is awarded on the recommendation of a distinguished committee.

#### Recipients:

- 2011 Jonathan G.S. Koppell  
*World Rule: Accountability, Legitimacy, and the Design of Global Governance* (University of Chicago Press, 2010)
- 2010 William Ascher  
*Bringing in the Future: Strategies for Farsightedness and Sustainability in Developing Countries* (University of Chicago Press, 2009)
- 2009 Mitchell A. Orenstein  
*Privatizing Pensions: The Transnational Campaign for Social Security Reform* (Princeton University Press, 2008)
- 2008 Mark Thatcher  
*Internationalisation and Economic Institutions: Comparing the European Experiences* (Oxford University Press, 2007)
- 2007 Alasdair Roberts  
*Blacked Out: Government Secrecy in the Information Age* (Cambridge University Press, 2006)
- 2006 Herrington J. Bryce  
*Players in the Public Policy Process: Nonprofits as Social Capital and Agents* (Palgrave/MacMillan, 2005)
- 2005 Atul Kohli  
*State-Directed Development: Political Power and Industrialization in the Global Periphery* (Cambridge University Press, 2004)
- 2004 Jonathan Malloy  
*Between Colliding Worlds: The Ambiguous Existence of Government Agencies for Aboriginal and Women's Policy* (University of Toronto Press, 2003)



### Ulrich Kloeti Award

The Ulrich Kloeti Award for Distinguished Contributions to the Study of Public Policy, Administration, and Institutions is given in honor of Ulrich Kloeti, a founding member of IPSA's Research Committee 27 on the Structure and Organization of Government (SOG) and its co-chair for ten years. It is presented annually to a scholar who has made exceptional contributions to research in the field through a sustained career. Awardees must have involved themselves significantly within SOG - both with respect to research and leadership.

#### Recipients:

- 2012 B. Guy Peters
- 2010 Nicole de Montricher
- 2009 Colin Campbell



### Award for Concept Analysis in Political Science

The IPSA Research Committee on Concepts and Methods (RC01-C&M) gives this award at every IPSA World Congress of Political Science to published scholarly work that covers concept analysis, concept formation or conceptual innovation as well as the fields of operationalization, measurement, and data collection. It is co-sponsored by C&M and the Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) in Mexico City.

#### Recipients:

- 2012 Roman David
- 2009 Jennifer Gandhi
- 2006 James L. Gibson
- 2003 Gerardo L. Munck & Jay Verkuilen



### Best C&M Working Paper Award

The Committee on Concepts and Methods (RC01-C&M) publishes two highly regarded series of working papers. Every year, at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA), the Committee chooses the best paper published in either of its two series during the preceding calendar year.

#### Recipients:

- 2011 David Kuehn (University of Heidelberg) and Ingo Rohlfling (University of Cologne)  
"Causal Explanation and Multi-Method Research in the Social Sciences", *Political Methods* 26 (February 2010)

# Appendix I

## Collective members, 2012

| Association                                       | Council<br>Representatives |
|---|----------------------------|
| African Association of Political Science          | 2                          |
| American Political Science Association            | 3                          |
| Argentine Society of Political Analysis           | 2                          |
| Association française de science politique        | 3                          |
| Association Tunisienne d'Études Politiques (ATEP) | 1                          |
| Australian Political Studies Association          | 2                          |
| Austrian Political Science Association            | 1                          |
| Belgian Political Science Association             | 1                          |
| Bolivian 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                          |
| Colombian Political Science Association           | 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                          |
| Georgia Political Science Association             | 1                          |
| German Political Science Association              | 3                          |
| Hellenic Political Science Association            | 1                          |
| Hungarian Political Science Association           | 1                          |
| Indian Political Science Association              | 3                          |
| Israel Political Science Association              | 1                          |
| Italian Political Science Association             | 2                          |

| Association   | Council<br>Representatives |
|---|----------------------------|
| Japanese Political Science Association                      | 3                          |
| Kazakhstan Political Science Association                    | 1                          |
| Korean Political Science Association                        | 1                          |
| 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

### Institutional Members, 2012\*

\* Please note that in 2011 there were also 6,741 non-member institutions of IPSA able to access to IPSR through SAGE publications.

#### AMERICA NORTH (17)

##### Canada (5)

University of Calgary

[www.ucalgary.ca](http://www.ucalgary.ca)

University of Toronto

[www.utoronto.ca](http://www.utoronto.ca)

Élections Canada Library

[www.elections.ca](http://www.elections.ca)

Political Science Department, Concordia University

<http://politicalscience.concordia.ca>

Association Internationale des Avocats de la Défense

[www.aiad-icdaa.org](http://www.aiad-icdaa.org)

##### Mexico (1)

Instituto de Ciencias de Gobierno y Desarrollo Estratégico, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla

[www.icgde.buap.mx](http://www.icgde.buap.mx)

##### United States of America (11)

Central Washington University

[www.cwu.edu](http://www.cwu.edu)

University of Michigan

[www.umich.edu](http://www.umich.edu)

University of Bridgeport

[www.bridgeport.edu](http://www.bridgeport.edu)

University of Southern California

[www.usc.edu](http://www.usc.edu)

Northern Arizona University

[home.nau.edu](http://home.nau.edu)

University of Missouri-St Louis

[www.umsl.edu](http://www.umsl.edu)

Tulane University

<http://tulane.edu>

Institute of Scientific Information

Sociological Abstracts Inc

[www.csa.com/factsheets/socioabs-set-c.php](http://www.csa.com/factsheets/socioabs-set-c.php)

Political Science Index

Aristarchus Knowledge Industries

#### AMERICA LATIN (6)

##### Brazil (1)

Departamento de Ciência Política, Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Sociais

[www.ifcs.ufrj.br](http://www.ifcs.ufrj.br)

##### Cuba (1)

Universidad de Habana

##### Guatemala (1)

Universidad Rafael Landívar

[www.url.edu.gt/ingep](http://www.url.edu.gt/ingep)

##### Peru (1)

Universidad Nacional Micaela Bastidas De Apurimac

[www.unamba.edu.pe](http://www.unamba.edu.pe)

##### Uruguay (1)

Instituto de Ciencia Política, Universidad de la República

[www.fcs.edu.uy/seccUA.php?tipoSecc=5](http://www.fcs.edu.uy/seccUA.php?tipoSecc=5)

#### EUROPE (55)

##### Austria (1)

Innsbruck School of Political Science and Sociology

<http://social-sciences.uibk.ac.at>

##### Belgique (1)

Centre de recherche et d'information socio-politiques – CRISP

[www.crisp.be](http://www.crisp.be)

##### Bulgaria (1)

Varna University of Economics

[www.ue-varna.bg/en](http://www.ue-varna.bg/en)

##### Czech Republic (4)

Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences

[www.soc.cas.cz/en](http://www.soc.cas.cz/en)

Department of Political Science, Prague University of Economic

[www.vse.cz/english/faculty2.php](http://www.vse.cz/english/faculty2.php)

Academia Rerum Civilium, Vysoka Skola Politických a Společenských Věd

[www.vspv.cz](http://www.vspv.cz)

Institut politologických studií - Fakulta sociálních věd,

Univerzita Karlova, Praha

<http://ips.fsv.cuni.cz>

##### Estonia (1)

Department of Political Science, Tartu University

[www.ut.ee/en](http://www.ut.ee/en)

##### Finland (1)

Department of Political Science, University of Turku

[www.soc.utu.fi/laitokset/valtio-oppi/en](http://www.soc.utu.fi/laitokset/valtio-oppi/en)

##### France (2)

Sciences Po Bordeaux

[www.sciencespobordeaux.fr/fr/index](http://www.sciencespobordeaux.fr/fr/index)

Institut d'Études Politiques de Toulouse

[www.sciencespo-toulouse.fr](http://www.sciencespo-toulouse.fr)

##### Georgia (1)

N. Berdzenishvili Research Institute, Academy of Sciences

##### Germany (9)

Bibliothek Hamburg "Carl von Ossietzky", Staats und Universitätsbibliothek

[www.sub.uni-hamburg.de](http://www.sub.uni-hamburg.de)

Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Universität

Heidelberg

[www.politik.uni-hd.de](http://www.politik.uni-hd.de)

Universität Mannheim

[www.uni-mannheim.de/1/startseite/index](http://www.uni-mannheim.de/1/startseite/index)

Forschungsinstitut für Politische Wissenschaft

[www.politik.uni-koeln.de/home.html?&L=1](http://www.politik.uni-koeln.de/home.html?&L=1)

Universität Münster

[www.uni-muenster.de](http://www.uni-muenster.de)

Bibliothek der Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

[www.fes.de/library/english/index.html](http://www.fes.de/library/english/index.html)

IBR, Literature on the Humanities & Social Sciences

Bibliographische Verlage IBZ, Christel Jansen, Zeller Verlag GmbH & Co

The Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research

[www.isi.fhg.de/homeisi.htm](http://www.isi.fhg.de/homeisi.htm)

##### Hungary (1)

Pazmany Peter Catholic University

[www.btk.ppke.hu](http://www.btk.ppke.hu)

##### Iceland (1)

Department of Politics, University of Iceland

[www.hi.is/en/school\\_of\\_social\\_sciences\\_departments/faculty\\_of\\_political\\_science/main\\_menu/home](http://www.hi.is/en/school_of_social_sciences_departments/faculty_of_political_science/main_menu/home)

##### Ireland (1)

University College Dublin

[www.ucd.ie](http://www.ucd.ie)

##### Italy (1)

CSB Scienze Politiche Vidal Dispo, Università degli Studi di Genova

[www.scpol.unige.it](http://www.scpol.unige.it)

##### Latvia (1)

Foundation for the Advancement of Social Studies, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology

##### Norway (2)

Institute of Sociology and Political Science, University of Trondheim

[www.um.es](http://www.um.es)

Biblioteket Høgskolen i Lillehammer

[www.hil.no/biblioteket](http://www.hil.no/biblioteket)

**Poland (4)**

Wydział Studiów Międzynarodowych i Politycznych  
Uniwersytet Jagielloński  
[www.wsmip.uj.edu.pl](http://www.wsmip.uj.edu.pl)  
Institute of Political Science, Jagiellonian University  
[www.uj.edu.pl](http://www.uj.edu.pl)  
Instytut Studio Politycznych Pan>  
[www.instytucja.pan.pl/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=659:instytut-studiow-politycznych-pan&catid=92:wydzia-i-nauk-spoecznych-pan&Itemid=86](http://www.instytucja.pan.pl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=659:instytut-studiow-politycznych-pan&catid=92:wydzia-i-nauk-spoecznych-pan&Itemid=86)  
Instytut Nauk Politycznych, Uniwersytet Warmińsko-Mazurski w Olsztynie  
[www.uwm.edu.pl/inp](http://www.uwm.edu.pl/inp)

**Portugal (2)**

Institute for Political Studies, Catholic University of Portugal  
[www.iep.lisboa.ucp.pt](http://www.iep.lisboa.ucp.pt)  
OP Political Observatory  
[www.observatoriopolitico.pt](http://www.observatoriopolitico.pt)  
[www.observatoriopolitico.pt/english-home](http://www.observatoriopolitico.pt/english-home) (English)

**Romania (4)**

Universitatea Transilvania din Brasov  
[www.unitbv.ro](http://www.unitbv.ro)  
Universitara Lucian Blaga Schimb International  
[www.bcucluj.ro](http://www.bcucluj.ro)  
Universitatea de Vest din Timisoara  
[www.uvt.ro](http://www.uvt.ro)  
Universitara "M.Eminescu"  
[www.bcu-iasi.ro](http://www.bcu-iasi.ro)

**Russia (1)**

POLIS

**Serbia (1)**

Biblioteka Matice srpske  
[www.bms.ns.ac.rs](http://www.bms.ns.ac.rs)

**Slovakia (2)**

Institute for Public Affairs  
[www.ivo.sk](http://www.ivo.sk)  
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of SS. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava  
[www.ucm.sk](http://www.ucm.sk)  
[www.fsvucm.sk](http://www.fsvucm.sk)

**Slovenia (1)**

Faculty of Social Sciences Public Opinion Centre,  
University of Ljubljana  
[www.fdv.uni-lj.si](http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si)

**Spain (1)**

Departamento de Ciencia Política y Sociología,  
Universidad Carlos III de Madrid  
[www.uc3m.es/portal/page/portal/dpto\\_ciencia\\_pol\\_soc](http://www.uc3m.es/portal/page/portal/dpto_ciencia_pol_soc)

**Sweden (2)**

Department of Political Science, Umeå University  
[www.pol.umu.se/svenska](http://www.pol.umu.se/svenska)  
Stromsborg International Institute for Democracy & Electoral Assistance  
[www.idea.int](http://www.idea.int)

**Switzerland (2)**

Institut de Science Politique, Université de Lausanne  
[www.unil.ch/iepi](http://www.unil.ch/iepi)

Zeitschriftenstelle Zentralbibliothek Zürich

**Ukraine (1)**

State Library of Ukraine, National Academy of Sciences  
[www.nas.gov.ua/en/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.nas.gov.ua/en/Pages/default.aspx)

**United Kingdom (4)**

Dept. of Government University of Strathclyde  
[www.strath.ac.uk/university.htm](http://www.strath.ac.uk/university.htm)  
Aberystwyth University  
[www.aber.ac.uk/en](http://www.aber.ac.uk/en)  
Nuffield College, University of Oxford  
[www.nuffield.ox.ac.uk](http://www.nuffield.ox.ac.uk)  
Department of Politics and International Relations,  
Oxford University  
[www.politics.ox.ac.uk](http://www.politics.ox.ac.uk)

**AFRICA (10)****Botswana (1)**

University of Botswana  
[www.ub.bw](http://www.ub.bw)

**Conakry-Guinée (1)**

Université René-Lévesque  
[www.urenelevesque.com](http://www.urenelevesque.com)

**Ghana (1)**

Department of Political Science,  
University of Ghana, Legon  
[www.ug.edu.gh/index1.php?linkid=185&ublinkid=41&subsublinkid=44](http://www.ug.edu.gh/index1.php?linkid=185&ublinkid=41&subsublinkid=44)

**Mozambique (1)**

Universidade Eduardo Mondlane  
[www.uem.mz](http://www.uem.mz)

**Nigeria (3)**

Ahmadu Bello University  
[www.abu.edu.ng](http://www.abu.edu.ng)

Centre for Advanced Social Science

Department of Political Science, Baiero University  
<http://cms.buk.edu.ng>

**United Republic of Tanzania (1)**

Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Dar es Salaam  
[www.pspa.udsm.ac.tz/default.htm](http://www.pspa.udsm.ac.tz/default.htm)

**Uganda (1)**

Makerere University  
<http://mak.ac.ug>

**Zimbabwe (1)**

University of Zimbabwe  
[www.uz.ac.zw](http://www.uz.ac.zw)

**ASIA (7)****India (2)**

Department of Civics and Politics, Pheroza Shah Mehta Bhavan and Research Centre, University of Mumbai  
[www.mu.ac.in/arts/social\\_science/Civics\\_Politics/profile.html](http://www.mu.ac.in/arts/social_science/Civics_Politics/profile.html)

Institute of Public Enterprise, Osmania University  
[www.ipeindia.org](http://www.ipeindia.org)

**Iran (1)**

University of Tehran  
[www.ut.ac.ir/en](http://www.ut.ac.ir/en)

**Japan (2)**

Keio University  
[www.lib.mita.keio.ac.jp/eng](http://www.lib.mita.keio.ac.jp/eng)  
Gakushuin University  
[www.gakushuin.ac.jp/univ/english](http://www.gakushuin.ac.jp/univ/english)

**Singapore (1)**

Dept. of Political Science, National University of Singapore  
[www.nus.edu.sg](http://www.nus.edu.sg)

**Thailand (1)**

Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University  
[www.ids.polsci.chula.ac.th/about.htm](http://www.ids.polsci.chula.ac.th/about.htm)

**OCEANIA (1)****Australia (1)**

National Library of Australia/Canberra  
[www.nla.gov.au](http://www.nla.gov.au)

## Appendix III

### IPSA Research Committees, 2012

| Research Committees                                       | Creation | Next Evaluation | Website  |
|---|----------|-----------------|--|
| RC01 Concepts and Methods                                 | 1976     | 2016            | <a href="http://www.concepts-methods.org/">http://www.concepts-methods.org/</a>  |
| RC02 Political Elites                                     | 1972     | 2016            | <a href="http://www.ipsa-rc2.sciencespobordeaux.fr">http://www.ipsa-rc2.sciencespobordeaux.fr</a>  |
| RC03 European Unification                                 | 1972     | 2016            | <a href="http://rc03.ipsa.org/">http://rc03.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC04 Public Bureaucracies in Developing Societies         | 1983     | 2016            |  |
| RC05 Comparative Studies on Local Government and Politics | 1972     | 2018            | <a href="http://rc05.ipsa.org/">http://rc05.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC06 Political Sociology                                  | 1970     | 2016            | <a href="http://www.spbo.unibo.it/cps">www.spbo.unibo.it/cps</a>   |
| RC07 Women, Politics, and Developing Nations              | 1988     | 2016            | <a href="http://rc07.ipsa.org/">http://rc07.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC08 Legislative Specialists                              | 1971     | 2016            | <a href="http://www.rcls-ipsa.org/">http://www.rcls-ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC09 Comparative Judicial Studies                         | 1973     | 2013            | <a href="http://rc09.ipsa.org/">http://rc09.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC10 E-Democracy  | 2007     | 2014            | <a href="http://rc10.ipsa.org/">http://rc10.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC11 Science and Politics                                 | 1975     | 2013            |  |
| RC12 Biology and politics                                 | 1975     | 2016            | <a href="http://rc12.ipsa.org/">http://rc12.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC13 Democratization in Comparative Perspective           | 1989     | 2012            |  |
| RC14 Politics and Ethnicity                               | 1976     | 2016            | <a href="http://rc14.ipsa.org/">http://rc14.ipsa.org/</a><br><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     | 2016            | <a href="http://rc15.ipsa.org/">http://rc15.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC16 Socio-Political Pluralism                            | 1976     | 2016            | <a href="http://www.ipsa-pluralism.com/">http://www.ipsa-pluralism.com/</a>  |
| RC17 Comparative Public Opinion                           | 2011     | 2014            | <a href="http://rc17.ipsa.org/">http://rc17.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC18 Asian and Pacific Studies                            | 1979     | 2018            | <a href="http://rc18.ipsa.org/">http://rc18.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC19 Gender Politics and Policy                           | 1979     | 2016            | <a href="http://rc19.ipsa.org/">http://rc19.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC20 Political Finance and Political Corruption           | 1979     | 2016            | <a href="http://rc20.ipsa.org/">http://rc20.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC21 Political Socialization and Education                | 1979     | 2016            | <a href="http://www.politicalsocialization.org/">http://www.politicalsocialization.org/</a>  |
| RC22 Political Communication                              | 1984     | 2018            | <a href="http://rc22.ipsa.org/">http://rc22.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC23 Elections, Citizens and Parties                      | 2011     | 2014            | <a href="http://www.ipsa-ecp.com/">http://www.ipsa-ecp.com/</a>  |
| RC24 Armed forces and society                             | 1986     | 2012            | <a href="http://rc24.ipsa.org/">http://rc24.ipsa.org/</a>  |
| RC25 Comparative health policy                            | 1987     | 2016            | <a href="http://rc25.ipsa.org/">http://rc25.ipsa.org/</a>  |

## Appendix III (continued)

### IPSA Research Committees, 2012

| Research Committees                                 | Creation | Next Evaluation | Website   |
|---|----------|-----------------|---|
| RC26 Human Rights                                   | 1980     | 2012            |   |
| RC27 Structure and Organisation of Government       | 1984     | 2018            | <a href="http://www.sog-rc27.org/">http://www.sog-rc27.org/</a>   |
| RC28 Comparative Federalism and Federation          | 1984     | 2018            | <a href="http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/ipsarc28/">http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/ipsarc28/</a>   |
| RC29 Psycho-Politics                                | 1981     | 2018            | <a href="http://rc29.ipasa.org/">http://rc29.ipasa.org/</a>   |
| RC30 Comparative Public Policy                      | 2011     | 2014            | <a href="http://rc30.ipasa.org/">http://rc30.ipasa.org/</a>   |
| RC31 Political Philosophy                           | 1983     | 2012            | <a href="http://rc31.ipasa.org/">http://rc31.ipasa.org/</a>   |
| RC32 Public Policy and Administration               | 1982     | 2012            | <a href="http://rc32.ipasa.org/">http://rc32.ipasa.org/</a>   |
| RC33 The Study of Political Science as a Discipline | 1982     | 2013            | <a href="http://www.rc33ipasa.com/">http://www.rc33ipasa.com/</a>   |
| RC34 Quality of Democracy                           | 2011     | 2014            | <a href="http://rc34.ipasa.org/">http://rc34.ipasa.org/</a>   |
| RC35 Technology and Development                     | 1981     | 2016            | <a href="http://www.uni.edu/vajpeyi/IPSA/IPSA.html">http://www.uni.edu/vajpeyi/IPSA/IPSA.html</a>   |
| RC36 Political Power                                | 1983     | 2016            | <a href="http://rc36.ipasa.org/">http://rc36.ipasa.org/</a><br><a href="http://www.informaworld.com/power">www.informaworld.com/power</a> |
| RC37 Rethinking Political Development               | 1983     | 2016            | <a href="http://rc37.ipasa.org/">http://rc37.ipasa.org/</a>   |
| RC38 Politics and business                          | 1985     | 2016            | <a href="http://rc38.ipasa.org/">http://rc38.ipasa.org/</a>   |
| RC39 Welfare States and Developing societies        | 1992     | 2016            |   |
| RC40 New World Orders?                              | 1994     | 2012            |   |
| RC41 Geopolitics                                    | 1995     | 2013            | <a href="http://rc41.ipasa.org/">http://rc41.ipasa.org/</a>   |
| RC42 System Integration of Divided Nations          | 1996     | 2016            | <a href="http://rc42.ipasa.org/">http://rc42.ipasa.org/</a>   |
| RC43 Religion and Politics                          | 1986     | 2012            | <a href="http://rc43.ipasa.org/">http://rc43.ipasa.org/</a>   |
| RC44 Role of the Military in Democratization        | 1988     | 2018            |   |
| RC45 Quantitative International Politics            | 1989     | 2013            | <a href="http://www.clas.wayne.edu/politicalscience/ipasa/index.html">http://www.clas.wayne.edu/politicalscience/ipasa/index.html</a>     |
| RC47 Local-Global Relations                         | 1995     | 2013            |   |
| RC48 Administrative Culture                         | 1995     | 2013            |   |
| RC49 Socialism, Capitalism, and Democracy           | 1995     | 2013            | <a href="http://rc49.ipasa.org/">http://rc49.ipasa.org/</a>   |
| RC50 Language and Politics                          | 2000     | 2012            | <a href="http://rc50.ipasa.org/">http://rc50.ipasa.org/</a>   |
| RC52 Gender, Globalization, and Democratization     | 2002     | 2016            |   |



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