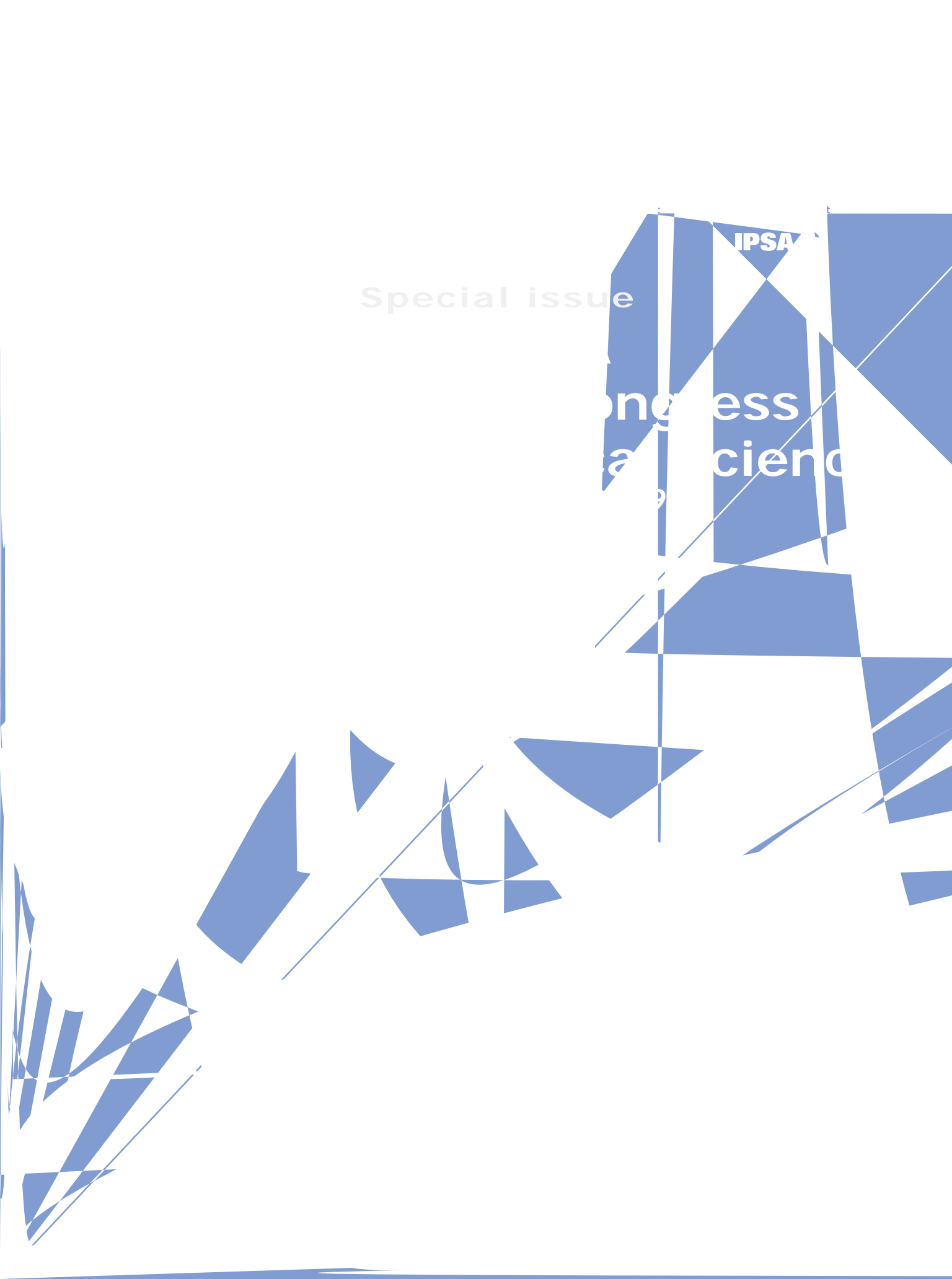


IPSA

Special issue

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From the President of the ACCP |
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Feature | *D*

Manuel Antonio Garretón M.
Local Organizing Committee President

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Le mécontentement global, thème principal du Congrès, est loin d'être nouveau pour les chercheurs latino-américains. De façon plus profonde, sans bien entendu nier son existence, les recherches actuelles s'interrogent maintenant plutôt sur la reconstruction du politique dans un monde mondialisé de même que sur la recompo-

International Actors, Democratization and the Rule of Law

Anchoring Democracy?

Edited by Amichai Magen, Leonardo Morlino

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

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

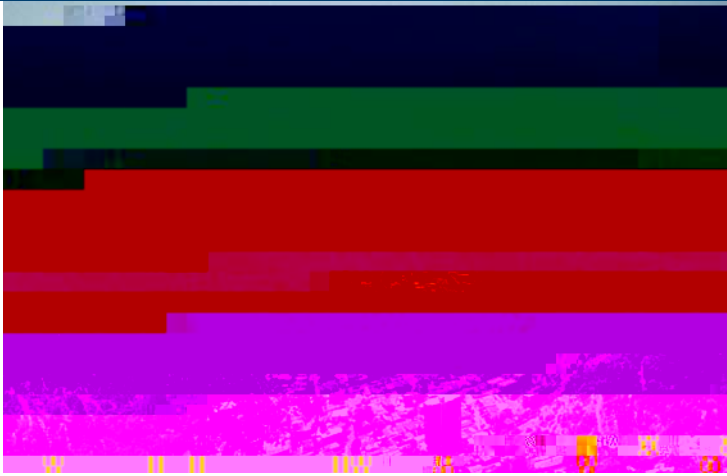
- the adoption, implementation and internalization of the rule of law
- the rule of law as a central dimension of liberal and substantive democracy
- the interaction between external and domestic structures and agents

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

Feature | *D*

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

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



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

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

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

Debate and reflection have always been a fundamental element of Chile's social and political life, with Santiago playing a central

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

Should you not wish to stray too far from the city in order

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

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

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

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

www.congresomundial2009.com

Entry into Chile

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

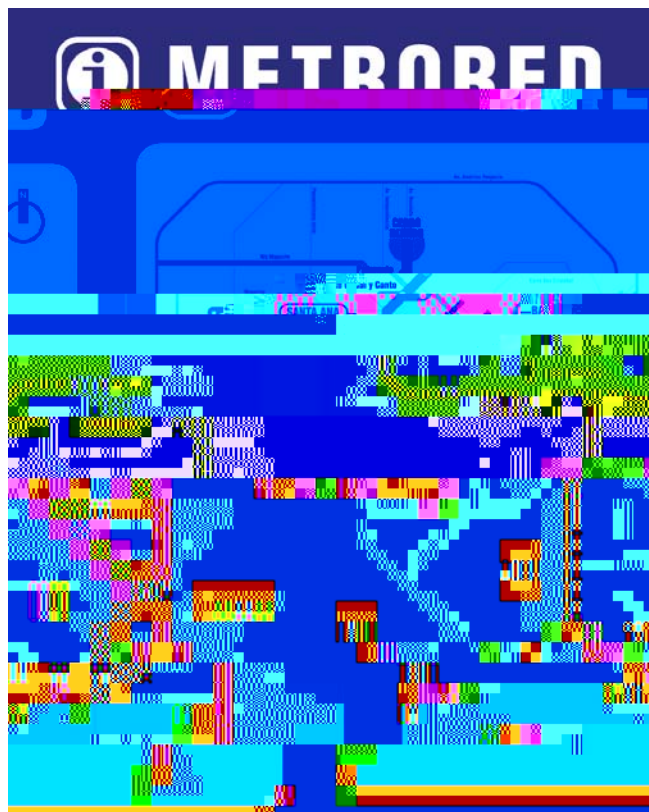
Due to a reciprocity system, the Chilean Government levies a special tax which has to be paid in cash (American dollars) when entering the country. Participants holding passports from the following countries have to pay these taxes:

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

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

Hotels

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



Distance

Hotel

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



21st IPSA World Congress of Political Science Program Structure



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

Main Theme Sessions

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

Research Committee Sessions

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

Special Sessions

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

The Local Organizing Committee's sessions

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

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

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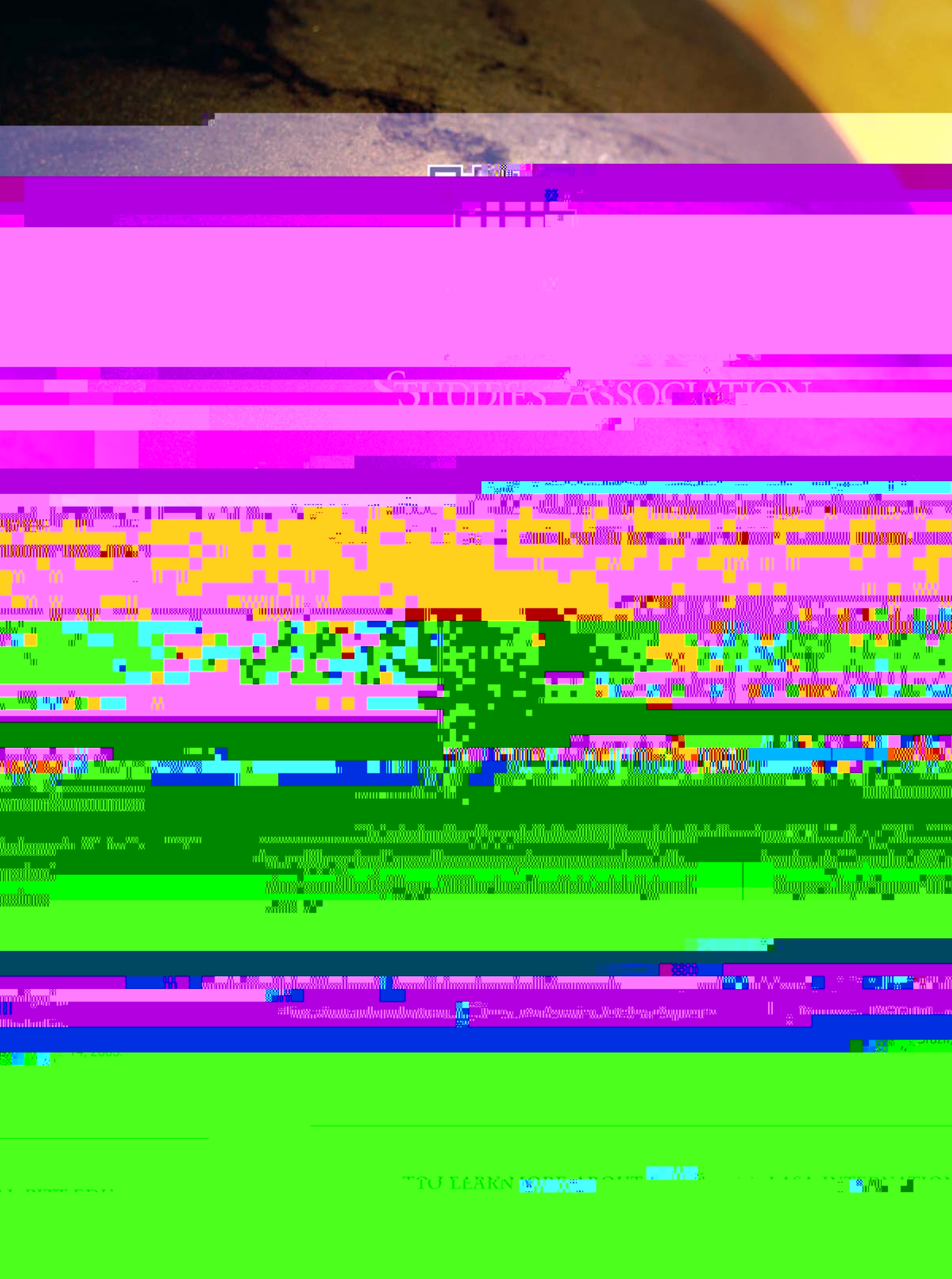
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6. Le rôle des universités

7. Le rôle des syndicats

8. Le rôle des associations

9. Le rôle des partis politiques

10. Le rôle des groupes de pression

11. Le rôle des think tanks

12. Le rôle des centres de recherche

13. Le rôle des instituts de formation

14. Le rôle des écoles

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