

## Special issue

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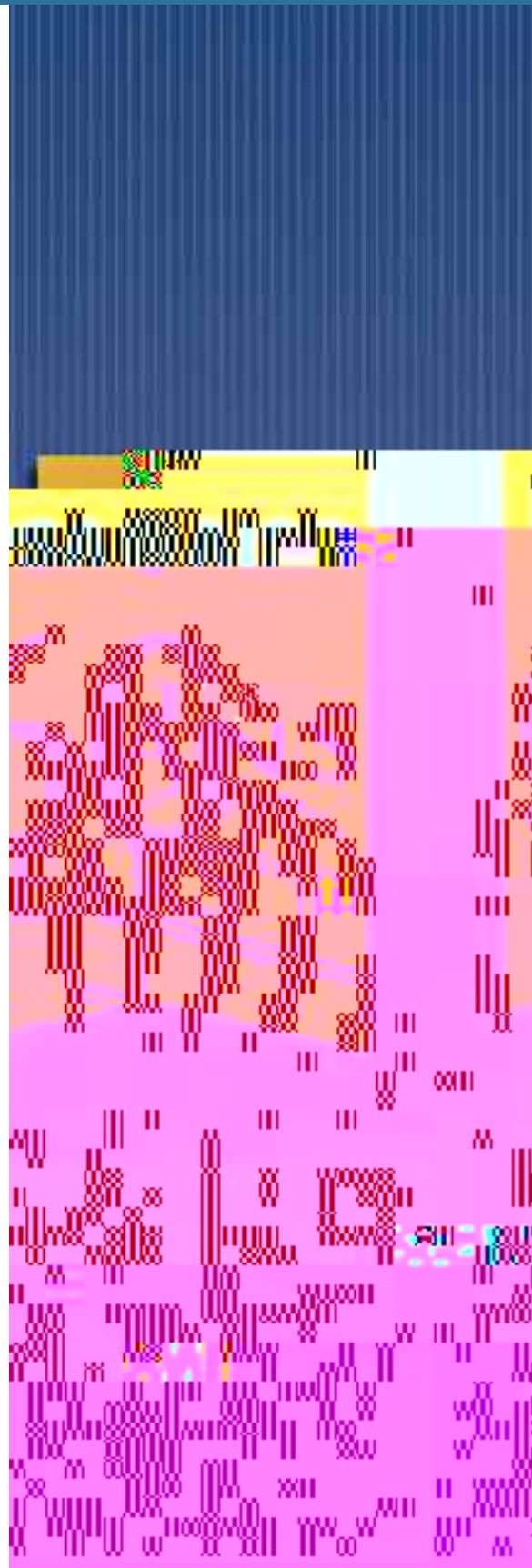
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## Student



It is hard for political scientists of 2009 to imagine the condition and status of their discipline in the world under reconstruction of 1949. In place of the familiar, well-structured web of national associations we know today, there were associations only in the United States (founded in 1903), Canada (1913), Finland (1935), India (1938), China (1932), and Japan (1948). Communication between them was virtually nonexistent, although they were aware that they were not alone in the world. What little (minimal) international cooperation in political science there was occurred through the Academy of Political Science and Constitutional History, an organization Jean Meynaud would later decry as an “instrument of personal politics” conducting “extremely limited” activities<sup>1</sup>. The very definition of “political science” was

uncertain, and the relevance of any distinction between philosophy, the social sciences, and the humanities was the subject of debate.

The desire of the new United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to stimulate development of the social sciences therefore necessarily gave rise to an enterprise that had both intellectual and institutional aspects. The intellectual outlines of the project were drawn at UNESCO’s first general conference in December 1946 by the Social Sciences, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies Sub-Commission, a very heterogeneous body comprising a Philippine historian as chairperson, a Polish novelist and a Chinese linguist as vice chairs, and an American sociologist and a Danish philosopher as rapporteurs. After debating the issues, the Sub-Commission took note of the distinction between “social science” on the one hand and “philosophy and the humanities” on the other. Drawing on the theme enunciated by US President Franklin Roosevelt that “if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relations,” it assigned the social sciences the task of furthering friendship between peoples by promoting mutual understanding and fostering the removal of such obstacles as “nationalism, antagonisms of a technological character, insufficiency of government action, problems relating to movements of population or relations of dependency between two peoples.”<sup>2</sup>

Subsequent general conferences further refined this highly political project, and in 1948, seven priority topics for research were identified. Four amounted to a reassertion of the peace-making potential of the social sciences: the study of “tensions affecting international understanding”; the “philosophical analysis of current ideological controversies”; the “study of international collaboration”; and an enquiry into the “humanistic aspects of culture.” Two other topics, “social implications of science” and “scientific and cultural history,” make it clear that the young social sciences were to be a tool for controlling the natural sciences, following on the disillusionment brought on by their exploitation for military purposes. One area of research alone was only indirectly

related to the demands of reconstruction; the object of the project “methods in political science”









John Goormaghtigh, was from. However, it was already the site of the IIAS, and, as we have seen, the political scientists wanted to keep their distance from that body. Geneva had the advantage of offering, as Maurice Duverger put it, “political serenity” to an association that would have to deal with “‘explosive’ questions.” But the city was already home to too many international associations and lacked a candidate for the job of secretary. In the end, Paris, the third option, which was proposed rather late in the discussions, carried the day. The French capital had in its favor the fact that it was already the site of UNESCO and that it had a candidate for the post of Executive Secretary in the person of François Goguel. The Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques (FNSP) was more than able to provide the necessary logistic facilities.<sup>10</sup> The IPSA was thus constituted as a “foreign association” under French law.

The selection of Paris led to the selection of a Provisional Executive Committee that included eight Europeans: Marcel Bridel (Switzerland, vice president), Denis W. Brogan (United Kingdom, vice president), Jan Barents (Netherlands), Fehti Celikbas (Turkey), Maurice Duverger (France), John Goormaghtigh (Belgium), Elis Hastad (Sweden), and Adam Schaff (Poland). Also members were two North Americans, Quincy Wright (United States, president) and Crawford B. Macpherson (Canada); one South American, Isaac Ganon (Uruguay); and one Asian, H. Khosla (India). In late 1949, the committee and its Executive Secretary had to begin to put into place the structures that would enable the IPSA to take up the challenge laid out in its constitution: “[promoting] the advancement of political science throughout the world.”<sup>11</sup> The new Association thus had a single objective that entailed action on three fronts: building the

organization, fostering the intellectual development of political science, and helping spread the discipline geographically.

#### Notes

1 Letter from Jean Meynaud to John Goormaghtigh, 22 September 1955. Translation.

2 UNESCO, General Conference: First session, Paris, UNESCO, December 1946.

3 UNESCO, Records of the General Conference of Unesco, second session, Mexico, 1947. Paris, UNESCO, April 1948.

4 UNESCO, International Conference on: Methods in Political Science, 13 September 1948–16 September 1948. Statement issued by the members of the Conference, 16 September 1948. Paris, UNESCO, 28 April 1949.

5 Raymond Aron (France), the conference chairman, was an agrégé in philosophy. Frede Catsberg (Norway), Georges Langrod (Poland) and William A. Robson (United Kingdom) were all professors of public law. G.D.H. Cole (United Kingdom) was a professor of social and political theory. John Goormaghtigh (Belgium) was the director of an institute of international relations. M. Rathnaswami (India) was a university vice-chancellor. Only Walter R. Sharp (United States) held the title of professor of government.

6 “Students of politics... should, however, distinguish between the analysis of veri0.075 Tw[i4]TJ1. M. 0.124p6gr. versi-

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Il est difficile, pour un *political scientist* de 2009, de se représenter l'état et la place de sa discipline dans le monde en reconstruction de 1949. Le tissu d'associations nationales, aujourd'hui structuré et familier, se limitait alors à la portion congrue que constituaient les associations américaine (fondée en 1903), canadienne (1913), finlandaise (1935), indienne (1938), chinoise (1932) et japonaise (1948). La communication entre ces organisations était pour ainsi dire inexistante, lorsqu'elles avaient même conscience de n'être pas seules au monde. La coopération internationale en science poli-



d'étudier, mais aussi de réformer les institutions défectueuses. Une mission éminemment politique que les hommes de l'art, réunis pour la première fois le 16 septembre 1948 à Paris, ne renient pas dans le bilan de leurs travaux : «l'élargissement continu, dans tous les pays, de la sphère d'activité gouvernementale et la violence de la passion soulevée par la politique rendent particulièrement souhaitable l'étude désintéressée des idées et des pratiques politiques. C'est à la fois le but et l'objet de la science politique de fournir un pareil travail. Il n'est pas illégitime d'espérer que la science politique contribuera à la formation d'une opinion publique plus clairvoyante et mieux informée qui ne restera pas sans influence sur la qualité du travail gouvernemental et administratif»<sup>4</sup>.

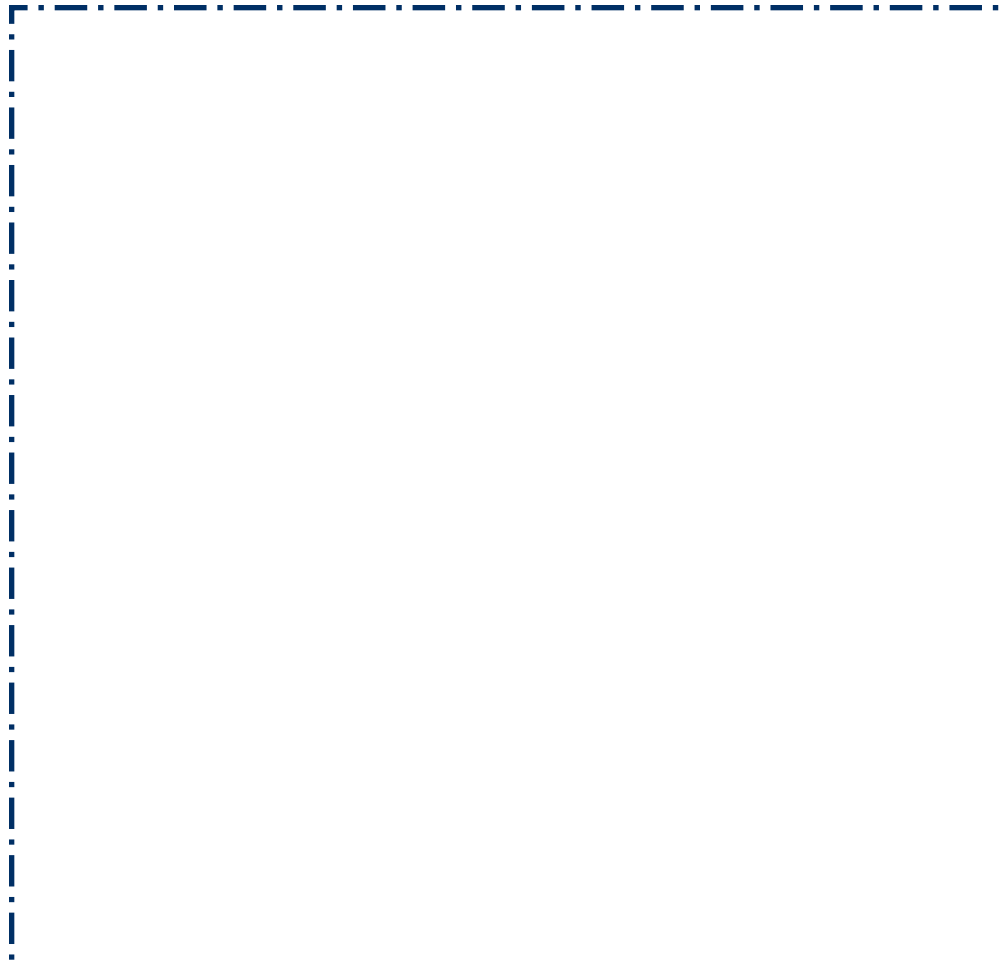
Pour les participants à la réunion du 16 septembre, la réalisation de cet ambitieux projet passe par l'instauration d'un dialogue entre politistes d'origines géographiques et disciplinaires variées. Projet qui dissimule malheureusement, derrière une idée simple, de grandes difficultés pratiques. Il s'agit en effet ni plus ni moins d'ouvrir un espace international à une discipline dont l'autonomie n'est guère recon



l'Unesco» en «[débordant] dans d'autres domaines» que le champ strictement académique<sup>8</sup>. Le politique est donc, dans l'intention, mis à distance, et la question de la légitimité des prétentions intellectuelles de la science politique est considérée comme réglée – si ce n'est dans l'absolu, au moins pour les besoins immédiats des participants à la conférence.

Les débats sont ainsi libres de se déplacer sur le terrain organisationnel. De nombreuses décisions sont alors prises dont l'explication détaillée dépasserait le cadre de cette brève introduction, et l'on ne s'attardera donc pour l'instant que sur l'un des points les plus débattus et à l'impact le plus immédiat : le choix du siège de la nouvelle AISP.

Le problème n'est pas facilement résolu. Car choisir un siège, c'est à la fois choisir un cadre légal pour l'Association, une langue de travail, un secrétaire exécutif et des bureaux. C'est aussi, évidemment, accorder une forme de reconnaissance au pays hôte. Et c'est, enfin, poser certaines conditions à la composition du Comité Exécutif dont les membres, du point de vue des finances et de la bonne marche de l'Association, ne peuvent se permettre d'être basés trop loin du siège. Déjà abordée et non résolue par le comité préparatoire, la question de la domiciliation fait



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**altiotieteellinen  
historians ja poliittisten tieteiden  
Finnish Political Science Association**

The peer-reviewed quarterly journal of the Finnish political science association, *Politiikka*, celebrates its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2009. Since 1959, *Politiikka* has published research articles, book reviews and discussions. It is the leading scientific journal of political science in Finland. English abstracts of the articles are avail-

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- addresses, and telephone and fax numbers
- Short abstract of the submission

Proposals should also include a **brief curriculum vitae** (max. 150 words).

The conference will include the following sections (this list is subject to change, depending on the number and theme of received and approved submissions):

- Section 1: Portuguese society and politics
- Section 2: Portuguese-speaking countries
- Section 3: European studies
- Section 4: Comparative politics
- Section 5: Governance and public policy
- Section 6: International relations
- Section 7: Political theory

Submissions are open to all interested parties, with the final selection based solely on academic criteria.

Registration fees are as follows:

- 20.00 for APCP members
- 70.00 for non-members
- 30.00 for accredited students

Registered participants will receive abstracts of every presentation and will be able to attend all sessions. As well, all registered participants will receive a certificate of attendance at the conference.

Final payment and registration are scheduled for January 2010, at which time the definitive program will be published and distributed.

## European Political Science Association

The Web site to register online for the **2009 World Congress of Korean Politics and Society**, hosted by the **Korean Political Science Association (KPSA)**, is now up and running. Please submit a proposal.

The main theme of the Congress is "**Korea at the Crossroads**," and submissions are welcome. The Congress is aimed at promoting a vigorous discussion on the latest developments in and around Korea, including (1) prospects for Korean political economy in the context of the global financial crisis; (2) issues related to North Korea, including the nuclear crisis and refugee problems; (3) new leadership models for Korea in the 21<sup>st</sup> century; (4) big government vs. small government in the post-Washington Consensus era; (5) the Obama administration's effect on East Asian security; (6) political processes and civic participation in Korea; (7) multiculturalism in Korea; (8) Korea as an aging society; (9) social cleavage and integration: perspectives from political sociology and psychology.

The KPSA is the most prestigious academic organization in Korea. It represents Korean scholars in the area of political science, public administration, and related disciplines in the social sciences and humanities.

For details: [www.kpsa.org/2009congress](http://www.kpsa.org/2009congress)



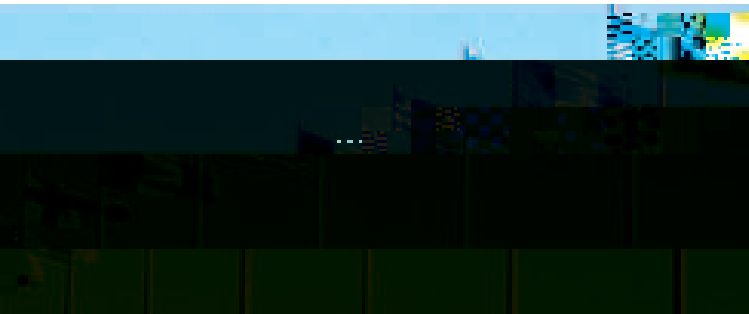
**Spanish Political Science  
Association, 1<sup>st</sup> Conference**  
Malaga, September 23 to 25,  
2009

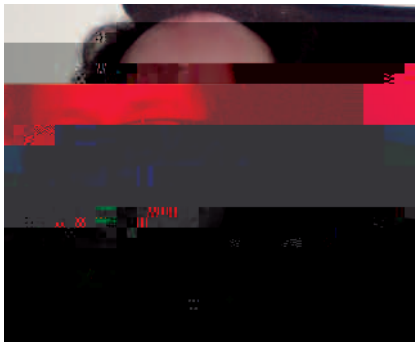


Some 32 workshops will be given, covering the following research fields:

- Political theory
- Political structures and institutions
- Political and social actors
- Political behaviour
- Public management and public administration
- Public policies
- International and area studies

The AECPA Research Awards will be 7-mnouceA





**J**eudi 14 juillet 1949, en ce jour de fête nationale, le *Journal officiel* de la République Française, publie en dernière page une longue série de déclarations officielles de création de nouvelles associations visant pêle-mêle à favoriser la pratique de la « gymnastique », d'améliorer la qualité des produits de « l'industrie du caoutchoutage des tissus pour vêtements », ou encore d'encourager « la musique sacrée française »... Au centre de la 2ème colonne de cet inventaire associatif, les politistes curieux découvriront l'acte de naissance juridique officiel d'une autre association : l'**Association Française de Science Politique** dont le siège social est déjà le 27, rue Saint-Guillaume à Paris (7<sup>e</sup>) et dont l'objet déclaré est de « favoriser la recherche et les échanges internationaux dans le domaine de la science politique ».

On appréciera la concision d'un propos qui rend parfaitement compte de l'activité passée comme présente de l'AFSP. Nombre d'observateurs ultérieurs verront à juste titre dans cet acte de naissance juridique le signe d'une mutation importante de la science politique française : celle qui va engager la « deuxième institutionnalisation » de la discipline pour reprendre la formulation de Pierre Favre.

Les traces archivistiques relatives à la création de l'AFSP sont encore largement inédites et malheureusement lacunaires (voir ici le site des Archives virtuelles de l'AFSP : [www.archives-afsp.org](http://www.archives-afsp.org)). Elles permettent toutefois de reconstituer globa-

lement le contexte de sa naissance et d'évoquer les acteurs alors engagés dans cette institutionnalisation indissociable d'une prétention scientifique : celle de porter un regard neuf et autonome sur le monde social. Notons tout d'abord le fait que cette genèse est étroitement liée aux transformations du paysage institutionnel international des sciences sociales après la Seconde Guerre Mondiale. Convaincue que le savoir scientifique peut contribuer à

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# Association Française de Science Politique

## 10<sup>ème</sup> Congrès

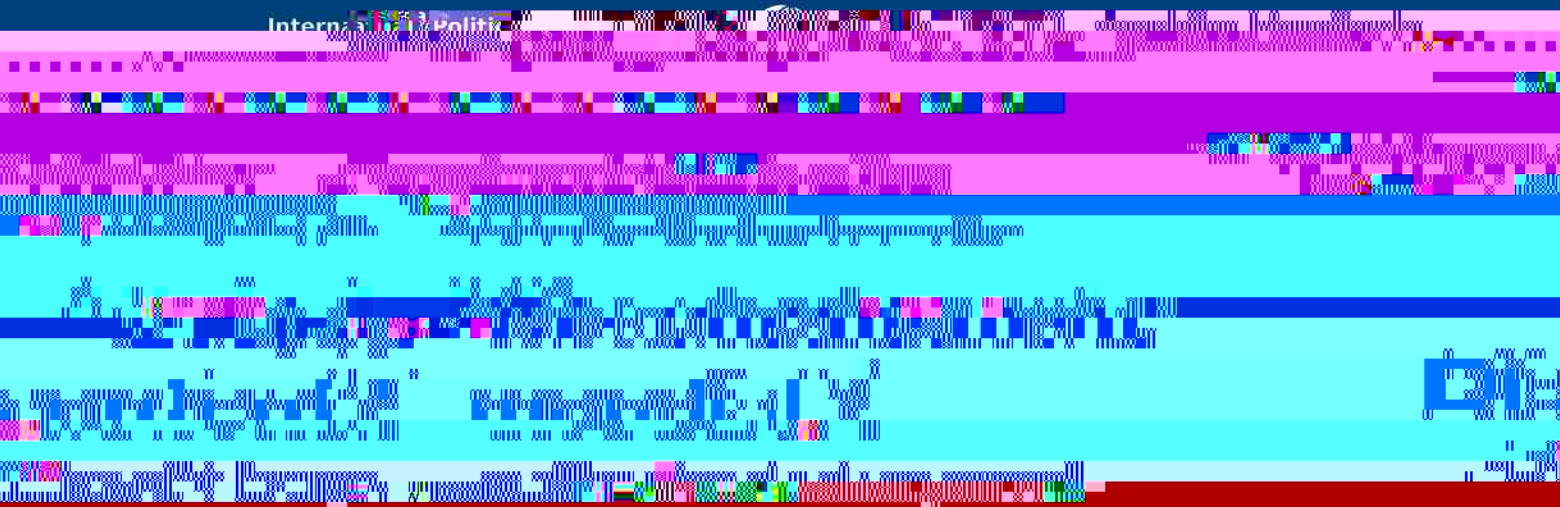
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# IPSA Congresses from the beginning Les congrès de l'AISP depuis ses débuts

**I – 1950**  
Zurich  
(Switzerland | Suisse)

**II – 1952**  
The Hague | La Haye  
(Netherlands | Pays-Bas)

**III – 1955**  
Stockholm  
(Sweden | Suède)

**IV – 1958**  
Rome (Italy | Italie)

**V – 1961**  
Paris (France)

**VI – 1964**  
Geneva | Genève  
(Switzerland | Suisse)

**VII – 1967**  
Brussels | Bruxelles  
(Belgium | Belgique)

**VIII – 1970**  
Munich  
(Germany | Allemagne)

**IX – 1973**  
Montréal  
(Canada)

**X – 1976**  
Edinburgh | Édimbourg  
(United Kingdom | Royaume-Uni)

**XI – 1979**  
Moscow | Moscou  
(U.S.S.R. | U.R.S.S.)

**XII – 1982**  
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil | Brésil)

**XIII – 1985**  
Paris (France)

**XIV – 1988**  
Washington DC  
(USA | États-Unis)

**XV – 1991**  
Buenos Aires  
(Argentina | Argentine)

**XVI – 1994**  
Berlin (Germany | Allemagne)

**XVII – 1997**  
Seoul (South Korea | Corée du Sud)

**XVIII – 2000**  
Québec City | Ville de Québec  
(Canada)

**IXX – 2003**  
Durban  
(South Africa | Afrique du Sud)

**XX – 2006**  
Fukuoka (Japan | Japon)

**XXI – 2009**  
Santiago (Chile | Chili)



1949-1952

