

# The Journal of the 21st World Congress of Political Science

JUEVES 16 DE JULIO DE 2009



Today is the last day of the Congress, hosted by the Chilean Political Science Association and the Local Organizing Committee. Under the theme "Global Discontent? Dilemmas of Change", the event gathered more than two thousands panelists from all over the world to discuss some of the most important issues of Political Science.

Hoy es el último día del Congreso, organizado por la Asociación Chilena de Ciencias Políticas y el Comité Organizador Local. Bajo el tema "¿Malestar global? Dilemas de Cambio", el evento reunió a más de dos mil expertos de todo el mundo para debatir algunos de los temas más importantes de la Ciencia Política.

Closing:

## Complete success

Today is the culmination of the most important event of the social sciences in Chile, which brought together over two thousand people from 75 countries and world known political leaders and political scientists such as Giovanni Sartori, Lionel Jospin, Ricardo Lagos, and the Chilean president, Michelle Bachelet.

**G**lobalization and its associated dilemmas was the theme that more than two thousand scholars and intellectuals from around the world discussed in Chile during the XXI World Congress of Political Science. Although the pandemic of human influenza and budget limitations product of the economic crisis were an obstacle for the presence of many people that were interested in attending this event, the Local Organizing Committee, chaired by Manuel Antonio Garretón, and the International Association of Science Policy (IPSA), presided by Lourdes Sola, estimate that this version is the largest held so far.

But the magnitude of the event is not only measured by the number of participants, but also by the presence of major political scientists such as Giovanni Sartori, and prominent political leaders, led by the participation of the Chilean president, Michelle Bachelet; Lionel Jospin, former prime minister of France and Ricardo Lagos, former Chilean president.

The designation of Chile as the host of this important event that the IPSA has been conducting every three years since 1952, is the confirmation of the maturity that political science has achieved in the country, despite the sharp break that took place during the military regime for 17 years.

The meeting was opened on Sunday by Ricardo Lagos and Lionel Jospin, with a debate on the political situation that the world is facing with the global financial crisis, while the plenary meeting on Monday was led by the Chilean president, Michelle Bachelet, who warned that it was very important to care for the health of democracy and strongly condemned the coup in Honduras.

She noted that the current economic crisis was simply ratifying the belief shared

by many politicians that the state should intervene in the market in certain situations.

### PERSONALITIES

The Congress was attended by prominent political scientists, such as Giovanni

a postliberal democracy in Western Europe and Northern America, will be honored today by the IPSA for his contribution to the advancement of science policy.

Besides being the Congress with more participants, this version was spe-



The support of the Government of Chile to the organization of this event was of great importance. In the photograph, the Chilean president, Michelle Bachelet, who spoke at a plenary meeting on Monday.

Sartori, the Italian critic of the political culture of the image, who yesterday gave a profound lecture after receiving the Karl Deutsch award and today will be part in a roundtable discussion held at 15:00 in Sala Matte, located in Universidad Católica.

Philippe Schmitter, who has studied the possibility of

cial because the LOC was concerned in particular for the presence of Chilean and Latin American political scientists. One third of the participants and speakers were from the region. The event that ends today, was hosted in the Faculty of Economics of Universidad de Chile and in the Centro de Extensión de la Universidad Católica.

Hoy día culmina el evento más importante de las ciencias sociales realizado en Chile, que congregó a más de dos mil personas de 75 países y a líderes políticos y politólogos reconocidos a nivel mundial como Giovanni Sartori, Lionel Jospin, Ricardo Lagos y la Presidenta de la República, Michelle Bachelet.

**L**a globalización y sus dilemas asociados fue el tema que más de dos mil académicos e intelectuales del mundo entero debatieron en Chile durante la realización del XXI Congreso Mundial de Ciencia Política. A pesar de que la pandemia

Sola, calculan que esta versión es la más grande celebrada hasta ahora.

Pero la magnitud del evento no sólo se mide por la cantidad de participantes, sino también por la presencia de los politólogos más importantes del mundo, como

zando cada tres años desde 1952, es la confirmación de la madurez que las ciencias políticas han alcanzado en el país, a pesar del fuerte quiebre que se produjo durante el régimen militar por 17 años.

La apertura estuvo a cargo de Ricardo Lagos y Lionel Jospin, con un debate sobre la situación política que enfrenta el mundo tras la crisis financiera global, mientras que el plenario celebrado el lunes tuvo como oradora a la Mandataria chilena, quien recalcó la importancia de "cuidar la salud de la democracia" y condenó energéticamente el golpe de Estado en Honduras.

Asimismo, señaló que la crisis económica actual no hace más que ratificar la convicción de muchos de que el Estado debe intervenir en el mercado en ciertas ocasiones.

### POLITÓLOGOS

El Congreso reunió a destacados científicos políticos, como Giovanni Sartori, el politólogo italiano crítico de la cultura de la imagen, quien ayer ofreció una reflexiva conferencia al recibir el premio Karl Deutsch y hoy expondrá a las 15:00 horas en la sala Matte, del Centro de Extensión.

En tanto, Philippe Schmitter, quien ha estudiado la posibilidad de una democracia posiblilar en Europa Occidental y Norteamérica, será condecorado hoy por el IPSA por su aporte al avance de la ciencia política. Además de ser el Congreso con mayor número de participantes, esta versión fue especial ya que el COL se preocupó especialmente de la presencia de politólogos latinoamericanos y chilenos de gran trayectoria; tanto así, que por primera vez un tercio de los participantes y las ponencias provienen de la región. El evento, tuvo como sedes la Facultad de Economía de la Universidad de Chile y el Centro de Extensión de la Universidad Católica, lugares donde se llevaron a cabo cerca de mil ponencias simultáneamente.

## 21st World Congress of Political Science Program

During the event, more than one thousand presentations and discussions will be held, all of them of great interest to understand the phenomenon of globalization and its challenges. Here, the highlights.



THURSDAY, JULY 16 / JUEVES 16 DE JULIO

13:00 h

► Mattei Dogan Award Lecture.

► Premio Mattei Dogan.

FEN, Aula Magna

Chair / Moderador

• Morlino, Leonardo - Istituto Italiano di Scienze Umane, Italy.

Speakers / Oradores

• Schmitter, Philippe C. - European University Institute, Italy.  
• Daloz, Jean-Pascal - University of Oxford, United Kingdom.

17:00 h

► Closing Ceremony.

► Ceremonia de clausura.

Held at Centro de Extensión UC, Salón Fresno

### Speakers / Oradores

- Sola, Lourdes - IPSA President.
- Morlino, Leonardo - IPSA Vice President.
- Garretón, Manuel Antonio - LOC's President
- Van Klaveren, Alberto - Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

### Awards / Premios

F. Kjellberg Award

► Recognition of Achievement in Global South Studies: Yogendra Yadav.

► Reconocimiento de los logros en estudios globales del sur: Yogendra Yadav.

► ACCP Honor's Ceremony (LOC Award).

► Ceremonia de Homenaje ACCP.

► Flag ceremony.

► Ceremonia de la bandera.

► BAFONA, The National Folkloric Ballet of Chile: "Tribute to America"

► Presentación del Bafona, Ballet Folclórico Nacional de Chile, "Tributo a América".

## "Movies and politics"

When: July 14th to July 18th / Where: Cineteca Nacional Centro Cultural Palacio La Moneda / Microcine - 16:00 hrs - Free admission.

### MACHUCA



► Thursday 16th / Jueves

(Andrés Wood, Chile-España-UK-Francia, 2004, 121 min)

### BLACK BUTTERFLY



► Friday 17th / Viernes

(Francisco Lombardi, Perú-España, 2005, 106 min)

### THE HOLY FAMILY



► Saturday 18th / Sábado

(Sebastián Lelio, Chile, 2005, 99 min)

## Bicentennial:

# A century of progress and setbacks

With the commemoration of two hundred years of independence in many Latin American countries, the question of how we have developed from a political perspective is of great interest.

**T**here's no doubt that Chile as an independent republic has attracted media interest. 2010 will be a year of great celebrations and many arrangements in infrastructure will be made and new buildings will see the light. Beyond that, this is a date that invites us to reflect on how we have progressed as a nation in one hundred years. But the Bicentennial is a milestone that marks not only our country but in large measure the entire region, as there are many countries that celebrate their independence in the following years, such as Argentina and Mexico.

That is why the LOC chose to analyze this topic in one of its special sessions, which has led by Culture Minister, Paulina Urrutia. "This is the time to reflect on who we are and who we want to be. The political dimension of the Bicentennial is the more complex one, linking present and future."

## WHO ARE WE?

The first scholar to address the panel, was José Bengoa, who said that we don't have today the same clarity about our identity as we did in 1910 and was categorical in stating that "the Bicentennial will find a Chile with a weak identity of its motherland".

Then, columnist Agustín Squella elaborated on democracy as a political system that has been consolidated in the region over the last years after the military regimes, but called the attention on those governments that want to build new foundations, in clear reference to Bolivia and Hugo Chavez's Venezuela.

"Whenever you have an adjective next to the noun democracy, someone is trying to fool you."

## PARLIAMENTARISM?

An invitation to put aside the prejudices towards parliamentary regimes and idealization of the presidential, was made by historian Sofía Correa.

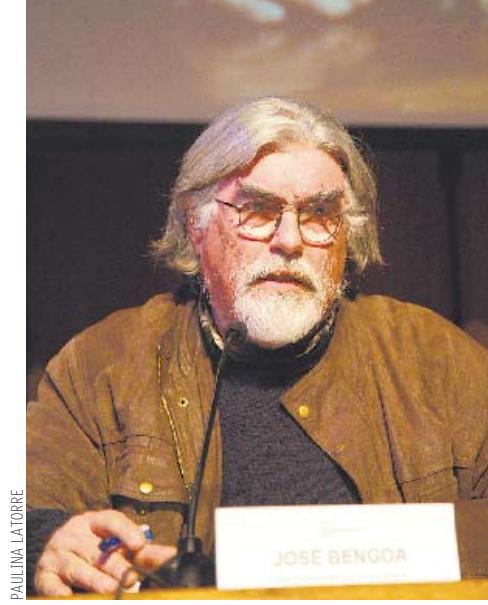
She recalled that during the parliamentary regimes, the country had an enormous progress, mainly in

need a new perspective, we must reconsider the virtues of the parliamentary system and not fear it. In this way, we can move towards a reduction in the powers of the

chaired a forum of questions from the attendees, who reaffirmed that the situation in Chile today is very similar to that of other countries in the region.



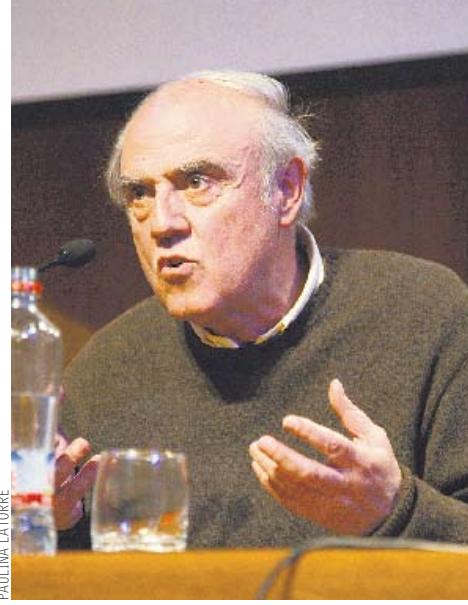
The session, conducted by minister Paulina Urrutia, debated on Chile's identity and political developments and setbacks in the last century.



José Bengoa, Universidad Academia de Humanismo Cristiano, Chile.



Sofía Correa, Universidad de Chile.



Agustín Squella, Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile.

PAULINA LATORRE

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## Elections 2009:

# Anything can happen

The presidential election in Chile introduces new factors in our post-dictatorship democratic regime, which is why at the moment it is difficult to venture a winner.

For 20 years, Concertación has been the major coalition in the country. However, Chile has been experiencing an important decline in party identification in the last years, and the gap between the two coalitions has decreased. It even forced a presidential runoff in 1999 and Alianza por Chile won their first elections in 2008.

That's why anything can happen in the presidential elections that will be held in December. At this time Eduardo Frei is capitalizing the historic approval that President Bachelet administration has in the public opinion, despite the economic crisis. "It is known that during a crisis, voters tend to approach the opposing coalition. However, support for Bachelet rises, which could be explained by the low inflation we have experienced. But that situation could change", said Ena von Baer, academic of Universidad del

Desarrollo. She explained that this election will be different because the Concertación is now more divided than ever, and because of the appearance of Marco Enríquez Ominami. Robert Funk, a member of the LOC, agreed that the logic of economic voting should benefit Sebastián Piñera and harm Frei, and that this not being so is a paradox. It could be explained by low inflation, but if by December the percentage of unemployment increases, the numbers could change. Manuel Riesco said that the fate of the election will depend largely on whether the crisis deepens. "A second package of reactivation measures or a subsidy for unemployed could change the scenario," he said.

Isidoro Cheresky, political scientist for Argentina, offered a comparative view on the Chilean electoral process and concurred with Ena von

Baer that in Latin America the partisanship is decreasing heavily. "We have now a volatile electorate, without a permanent political identity".



PAULINA LATORRE

## Elecciones 2009:

# Todo puede pasar

La elección presidencial de este año en Chile presenta factores inéditos para el régimen democrático posdictadura, y es por ello que en estos momentos resulta difícil aventurarse por un ganador.

Durante 20 años, la Concertación como bloque político fue mayoría en el país. Sin embargo, durante estos años se ha ido produciendo una clara dismi-

nución en la identificación partidista de los chilenos, y la brecha entre ambas coaliciones ha ido disminuyendo paulatinamente, hasta forzar una segunda vuelta presidencial en 1999 y cruzarse en cantidad de votos en las municipales de 2008.

Es por eso que de aquí a diciembre todo puede pasar. En estos momentos Eduardo Frei está capitalizando la aprobación histórica que ha alcanzado la Presidenta Bachelet, a pesar de la crisis económica. "Se sabe que durante las crisis, los electores tienden a acercarse al desafío. Sin embargo, el apoyo a Bachelet sube, lo que podría explicarse por la baja inflación. La situación podría cambiar de aquí a diciembre", señaló Ena von Baer, de la Universidad del Desarrollo. La académica explicó que estas elecciones también serán distintas a las anteriores porque encuentran a la Concertación más divi-

dida y debido al factor Marco Enríquez-Ominami.

Robert Funk, miembro del COL, concordó en que la lógica del voto económico debería beneficiar a Sebastián Piñera y perjudicar a Frei, y que la paradoja actual que se vive podría deberse a la baja inflación, pero que si de aquí a diciembre el desempleo aumenta, los votos podrían cambiar". Por su parte, Manuel Riesco afirmó que el destino de la elección dependerá en gran medida de si la crisis se profundiza. "Un segundo paquete reactivador o un subsidio al desempleo podrían cambiar el escenario", señaló. El argentino Isidoro Cheresky ofreció una visión comparada sobre el proceso electoral chileno y concordó con Ena von Baer en que en Latinoamérica hay cada vez menos partidismo. "Los procesos se están viviendo en torno a un electorado fluctuante, sin una identidad política permanente".

## Outstanding political scientists:

# 2009 IPSA's Awards

The organization has instituted a number of awards to recognize the contribution of the most important academics and scholars in the discipline.

In each version of the Congress, the International Political Science Association (IPSA) presents different kinds of awards in order to honor those intellectuals and academics who have made an outstanding contribution to the development of this discipline. On this occasion, Philippe Schmitter and Giovanni Sartori were among the prominent scholars honored.

Schmitter received the Mattei Dogan, a prize awarded exclusively based on scientific and academic criteria at the exclusion of any ascriptive characteristics (religion, ethnicity, nationality, gender, shade of skin, or geographical origin).

Philippe Schmitter is Professorial Fellow of Political Science at the European University Institute in Florence. He has extensively studied the political characteristics of the emerging Euro-polity, the consolidation of democracy in Southern and Eastern countries, and the possibility of post-liberal democracy in Western Europe and North America. His most recently publications include *E Ardhmja E Demokracise Ne Europe: Trende Analiza Dhe Reforma Politike* with Alexander H. Treschel (Globic Press 2006), *How to Democratize the European Union ... And Why Bother?* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers 2000).

He is co-editor, with Guillermo O'Donnell and Laurence Whitehead, of the four-volume work *Transitions from Authoritarian Rule* (Johns Hopkins University Press 1986). He has taught at the University of Chicago, at the European University Institute (1982-86) and at Stanford (1986-96). He has been visiting professor at the Universities of Paris I, Geneva, Mannheim, and Zürich, and a Fellow of the Humboldt Foundation, the Guggenheim Foundation, and the Palo Alto Centre for Advanced Studies

in the Behavioral Sciences. Giovanni Sartori received yesterday the Karl Deutsch Award which honours a prominent scholar engaged in the cross-disciplinary research of which Karl Deutsch was a master. As one of the most important intellectuals today, Sartori presented on Wednesday the Karl Deutsch Lecture in a packed auditori-

um. Sartori has made lasting contributions to the fields of democratic theory, party systems and constitutional engineering. In particular, Sartori devised the most widely used classification system for party systems. He suggested that party systems should be classified by the number of relevant parties and the degree of fragmentation (as caused by differing ideology). He is also an advocate of applying the knowledge ac-

quired through the study of political science to the design of political institutions, in order to improve their performance.

### TO BE ANNOUNCED

The Francesco Kjellberg Award, which will be announced today in the closing ceremony is given to a



Manuel Antonio Garretón, Carolina Garrido and Giovanni Sartori, who gave the Karl Deutsch lecture yesterday.

scholar who is new to the discipline on the basis of the quality of a paper presented at the IPSA World Congress. The recipient receives a complimentary membership to IPSA and travel costs to the next World Congress. The Wilma Rule Award on Gender and Politics, which will also be announced today, intends to encourage research in the area of gender and politics. It is given to the best paper in this domain.

**E**n cada versión del Congreso Mundial de Ciencia Política, la Asociación Internacional de Ciencia Política (IPSA), entrega diferentes tipos de premios para reconocer a los intelectuales y académicos que han hecho una contribución destacada en el desarrollo de esta disciplina. En esta ocasión, Philippe Schmitter y

cia en los países del sur y el este, y la posibilidad de una democracia post liberal en Europa occidental y América del Norte. Sus publicaciones más recientes incluyen *E Ardhmja E Demokracise Ne Europe: Trende Analiza Dhe Reforma Politike* con Alexander H. Treschel (Globic Prese 2006) y *¿Cómo democratizar la Unión Europea*

1, Ginebra, Mannheim, y Zurich, y miembro de la Fundación Humboldt, la Fundación Guggenheim, y el Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Ciencias de la Conducta de Palo Alto.

Giovanni Sartori, por su parte, recibió ayer el premio Karl Deutsch, que honra a un destacado académico dedicado a la investigación multidisciplinaria de Karl Deutsch.

Como uno de los más importantes intelectuales del momento, Sartori presentó ayer la Cátedra Karl Deutsch ante un auditorio repleto. El intelectual italiano ha hecho contribuciones duraderas a los campos de la teoría democrática, los sistemas de partidos y la ingeniería constitucional. En particular, Sartori diseñó el sistema más utilizado de clasificación de los sistemas de partidos. Sugirió que los sistemas de partidos deben ser clasificados por el número de las partes y el grado de fragmentación. También es un defensor de la aplicación de los conocimientos adquiridos mediante el estudio de la ciencia política para el diseño de las instituciones políticas, a fin de mejorar su rendimiento.

### POR ANUNCIAR

En tanto, el Premio Francesco Kjellberg, en tanto, que será anunciado hoy en la ceremonia de clausura, se da a un estudioso nuevo en la disciplina sobre la base de la calidad de un documento presentado en el Congreso Mundial. El destinatario recibe una membresía complementaria a IPSA y los gastos de viaje para el próximo Congreso Mundial.

El Premio de Igualdad de Género y Política Wilma Regla, que también se anunciará hoy, tiene la intención de fomentar la investigación en el área de género y la política. Es otorgado al mejor trabajo presentado en este ámbito en el Congreso.

y ... ¿Por qué molestar? (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2000).

Es co-editor con Guillermo O'Donnell y Laurence Whitehead de los cuatro volúmenes de transiciones de régimes autoritarios (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986). Ha enseñado en la Universidad de Chicago, en el Instituto Europeo Universitario (1982-86) y en Stanford (1986-96). Ha sido profesor visitante en las Universidades de París

## EDITORIAL

# Death of political science? Globalization and the response of the World Congress

Ilter Turan, Chief Program XXI World Congress of Political Science 2009 Santiago.

Not long ago a Latin American political scientist wrote a controversial book entitled "The death of political science." Perhaps the author of the book still stands for this point, but the fact is that the global community of political scientists is alive and in good health: more than two thousands political scientists around the world gathered at the 21 World Congress of Political Science which culminates today.

The International Political Science Association (IPSA), a global organization of the discipline, has among its main activities the organization of World Congress every three years in a different corner of the world. The precedents were in Fukuoka, Japan, Durban, South Africa, and Montreal, Canada. These events are unique because they gather political scientists of many countries in the world, which is not the case with other international meetings of the discipline. The conference will also include world leaders and personalities of the host country, making it an event of huge proportions.

Each Congress has one main theme that gives a central focus. This time "Global Discontent?: Dilemmas of Change", is the core of many of the panels, which are grouped in seven thematic areas which correspond to the sub disciplines of political science. But political scientists have very diverse interests and inter-

ests that are not always equally related to a single theme. That's why those scholars whose interests do not coincide strictly with the main subject have the opportunity to present papers and participate in discussions both on panels organized by the IPSA Research Committee and in special sessions on various topics prepared by the Local Organizing Committee.

cing a deep crisis and the state's intervention to stimulate markets, create jobs and regulate financial institutions, is viewed very favorably. The unquestioned belief in the reliability of the market as the solution to all social and economic ills are rapidly eroding. The fact that the political community, through their world organization, decided to address the dilemmas of change arising from globalization denies that political science is dead. On the contrary, the Congress will consider, discuss and debate all the implications of globalization and contribute meaningfully to the debate about where we go from here.

Chile is particularly suited to be the host of the XXI World Congress. While closely linked to the global economy, Chile has never lacked critical thinking on global processes, from the operation of the global economy to the expansion and spread of democracy. The interest that the subject together with the place of the event has generated, is manifested in the large number of academic scholars and intellectuals who wanted to attend this unique meeting and present papers, meet with colleagues from other countries and share ideas and experiences. I think that this World Congress of Political Science is greatly relevant for the time being, and of an enormous intellectual transcendence, not only for Chile but for Latin America.

**The fact that we decided to address the dilemmas of change arising from globalization denies the death of political science.**

The main theme of the Congress was elected almost three years ago. At that time the world was experiencing a more optimistic climate, globalization was viewed favorably, those served by the philosophies and implementations of globalization looked critics upon with skepticism, thinking that everyone in the world would be benefited in some way and would have opportunities in due time. Now, the world economy is experien-

## EDITORIAL

# ¿Muerte de la ciencia política? Globalización y respuesta del Congreso Mundial

Ilter Turan, jefe de Programa del XXI Congreso Mundial de Ciencia Política Santiago 2009.

Hace no mucho tiempo un científico político latinoamericano escribió un polémico libro titulado "La muerte de la ciencia política". Quizás el autor del libro continúa discutiendo el punto, pero lo cierto es que la comunidad global de científicos políticos está viva y goza de buena salud: polítologos de todo el mundo se reunieron en el 21 Congreso Mundial de Ciencia Política que culmina hoy.

La Asociación Internacional de Ciencia Política (IPSA), organización mundial de la disciplina, tiene entre sus principales actividades realizar un Congreso Mundial cada tres años en un rincón diferente del mundo. El precedente fue en Fukuoka, Japón, y antes en Durban, África del Sur y Montreal, Canadá. Estos encuentros son únicos porque participan científicos políticos de muchos países del mundo, lo que no ocurre con otras reuniones internacionales de la disciplina. Los congresos también incluyen personalidades mundiales y líderes del país huésped, constituyéndose en un gran evento.

Cada Congreso Mundial tiene un tema principal que da un foco central. En esta ocasión "¿Malestar global. Dilemas de cambio?", constituye el núcleo en torno al cual se desarrollan los diversos paneles agrupados en siete áreas temáticas que se corresponden con las subdisciplinas de la ciencia política. Pero los científicos políticos tienen muy diversos intereses y preocupaciones intelectuales que no siempre están igualmente relacionados

con un solo tema principal. Es por ello que aquellos estudiantes cuyos intereses no coinciden estrechamente con el tema principal tienen la oportunidad de presentar ponencias y participar en los debates tanto en paneles organizados por los Comités de Investigación de IPSA como en sesiones especiales sobre diversos tópicos o en las sesiones preparadas por el Comité Organizador Local.

El tema principal del Con-

greso fue elegido hace casi tres años. En ese momento había un clima más optimista en el mundo, la globalización era vista favorablemente, los beneficiados por las ideologías e implementaciones de la globalización miraban a sus críticos con escepticismo, pensando que todos en el mundo serían de algún modo beneficiados y tendrían sus oportunidades a su debida ocasión. En el momento, en cambio, en que se realiza el actual Congreso, la economía mundial está vivien-

do una profunda crisis y la intervención estatal para estimular los mercados, crear empleos, regular instituciones financieras, es vista muy favorablemente. La creencia incuestionable en la confiabilidad del mercado como solución a todos los males sociales y económicos se erosiona rápidamente. El hecho que la comunidad de polítologos, a través de su organización mundial, decida abocarse a los dilemas de cambio planteados por la globalización desmiente que la ciencia política esté muerta. Todo lo contrario: el Congreso analizará, discutirá y debatirá todas las consecuencias de la globalización y contribuirá de manera significativa al debate hoy en curso sobre hacia dónde vamos desde aquí.

Especialmente adecuado es que Chile sea el huésped del Congreso Mundial. Aunque estrechamente ligado a la economía global, Chile nunca ha carecido de pensamiento crítico sobre los procesos globales, desde la operación de la economía global a la expansión y difusión de la democracia. El interés que tanto el tema como el lugar del evento han generado, se manifiesta en el gran número de estudiantes e intelectuales académicos que han querido venir a este encuentro único y presentar ponencias, encontrarse con colegas de otras tierras y compartir ideas y experiencias. Pienso que este Congreso Mundial de Ciencia Política promete ser un evento intelectual a la vez trascendental y oportuno, no sólo para Chile sino para América Latina.

## HIGHLIGHTS



Jorge Heine, Ilter Turan, program chair of the XXI World Congress, and Juan Emilio Cheyre.



President Michelle Bachelet is welcomed by members of the Local Organizing Committee.



Ena von Baer, Manuel Riesco and Isidoro Cheresky.



Lionel Jospin, former prime minister of France, and Ricardo Lagos, former chilean president.



President Michelle Bachelet, addresses the audience, during the LOC plenary, on Monday.



The panel, chaired by Carolina Garrido, president of the Chilean Political Science Association, discussed the chilean presidential election of 2009, in a Local Organizing Comitee special session.



Ricardo Lagos and Lourdes Sola, president of IPSA.



Members of the Local Organizing Committee, presided by Manuel Antonio Garretón, and former chilean president, Ricardo Lagos.



Agustín Squella; culture minister, Paulina Urrutia; Manuel Antonio Garretón, Sofía Correa, and José Bengoa.