



Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick addresses the opening session of the IPSA 14th World Congress.

Klingeman, Hans Dieter. 1986. "Ranking the Graduate Departments in the 1980s: Toward Objective Qualitative Indicators." *PS*, 19(Summer): 651-661.

Trent, John E. 1987. "Factors Influencing the Development of Political Science in Canada: A Case and a Model." *International Political Science Review*, 8(January): 9-24.



World Congress program chair, Harold Jacobson; Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick; APSA president Kenneth Waltz; and IPSA president Kinhide Mushakoji.

APSA Hosted 14th World Congress of International Political Science Association

The success of the International Political Science Association's 14th World Congress prefigured the APSA's Annual Meeting. The Washington World Congress, hosted by APSA from August 28 to September 1, was the largest, most diversified, and best endowed of IPSA World Congresses.

The World Congress held at the Sheraton Washington Hotel was a homecoming for the APSA hosts. The APSA had held its 61st Annual Meeting in 1965 at the then Sheraton Park Hotel. At the time Evron Kirkpatrick was APSA Executive Director; David Truman, APSA President; and Gabriel Almond, President-Elect. The IPSA World Congress began on Sunday, August 28 with a presentation by Almond on the State of the Political Science Discipline, featured in this issue of *PS*. Later that evening, Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick addressed the opening session of the World Congress, speaking on the United Nations' peacekeeping role.

The triennial World Congress had never been held in the United States. To facilitate contacts between foreign and American political scientists the World Congress was scheduled to overlap one day, September 1, with the APSA Annual Meeting. Almost 6,000 political scientists participated in the eight days of meetings.

Program Participation

Under the direction of Program Chair Harold Jacobson, 1,265 political scientists took part in 232 substantive sessions. Participation in the 1988 program was greater than either the 1985 Paris Congress (1,059), or the 1979 Moscow Congress (846).

The 1988 participation levels reflect a substantial growth in the size of the Congress program. Jacobson and the members

Table 1. World Congress Programs

Program Sessions	Paris, 1985	Washington, 1988
Plenaries	2	4
Subtheme/Miniplenaries and Subfield Sessions	70	73
Research Committees	43	70
Study Groups	17	24
Special Meetings/Special Sessions	40	46
Current Research	0	7
Private Meetings	31	7
State of the National Discipline	3	1

of the Program Committee organized 225 panels on the 1988 Congress program. The official program was larger than the Paris Congress (175), Rio de Janeiro Congress (200), and Moscow Congress (115).

A breakdown of sections of the Congress program shows that the growth in the 1988 World Congress is attributable to growth in panels organized by Research Committees, Study Groups, and Special Sessions.

The size of the Washington World Congress was enhanced by the availability of 12 short courses, organized by APSA, as well as six sessions focusing on the research agendas of major Washington research institutions. Taking part in the latter program were the Brookings Institution, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the Urban Institute, The Woodrow Wilson Center, the Heritage Foundation, and the Joint Center for Political Studies.

Diversification

The 1988 World Congress was the most diversified of recent World Congresses. Participants came from 74 countries. Twenty African/Middle Eastern countries were represented, as were 12 Asian, 10 Latin American, 4 Pacific, 8 East European, 18 West European, and 2 North American.

Travel Grant Support

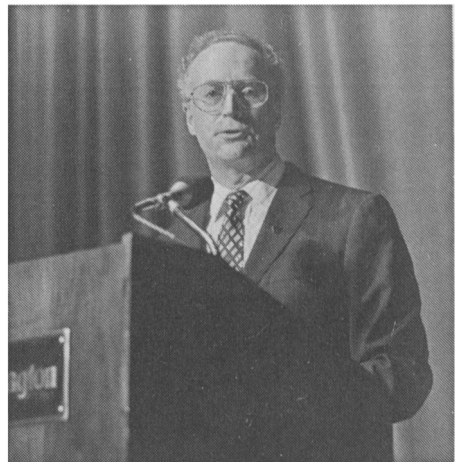
First among the APSA's goals for hosting the World Congress was to provide adequate travel support. APSA and IPSA were able to raise an unprecedented amount of travel funds, almost \$175,000.

The principal sources of support were the Ford Foundation, The Asia Foundation, The German Marshall Fund of the United States, The Institute for International Education, UNESCO, The IPSA Stein Rokkan Fund, and IPSA itself.

The funds enabled 202 scholars from 57 countries to attend the Washington World Congress. APSA funded 154 foreign political scientists, and IPSA supported an additional 48.

The 15th World Congress

Plans have already begun for the 15th IPSA World Congress to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1991. Jean Leca, Fondation Nationale de Science Politique, will serve as Program Chair of the 1991 Congress. The composition of the Program



IPSA Secretary General John E. Trent



Guillermo O'Donnell was elected IPSA president for the 1988-91 term.

Committee will be announced in a forthcoming issue of *Participation*.

IPSA Executive Committee Formed

The IPSA Council, meeting August 31, unanimously elected Guillermo O'Donnell

IPSA President for the 1988-91 term, succeeding Kinhide Mushakoji of Japan's United Nations University. O'Donnell divides his time between Notre Dame's Kellogg Institute and CEBRAP in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Carole Pateman of Australia was named First Vice President. Also elected vice presidents were Harold Jacobson, USA; William Smirnov, USSR; Hu Chi-An, PRC; and Gerhard Lembruch, FRG.

Joining them as members of the new Executive Committee for 1989-91 are: Pierre Alan, Switzerland; Dag Anckar, Finland; Andre Donneur, Canada; Itzhak Galnoor, Israel; Sungjoo Han, South Korea; Leonardo Morlino, Italy; Kenneth Newton, United Kingdom; Longin Pastusiak, Poland; Elisa Maria Pereira, Brazil; and Karl-Heinz Roder, GDR.

The new Executive Committee takes over as the IPSA Secretariat undergoes a major change. At the close of the 14th World Congress, the IPSA Secretariat was shifted from Ottawa, Canada, to Oslo, Norway. John Trent, University of Ottawa, who served as Secretary General since 1976 stepped down, and Francesco Kjellberg of the University of Oslo became IPSA's seventh Secretary General.

Table 2. World Congress Participation: 1982, 1985, and 1988

Region/Country	1982	1985	1988
North America	311	551	679
USA	262	467	596
Canada	49	84	83
Europe	260	925	426
Austria	6	7	14
Belgium	11	11	16
Denmark	9	11	11
Finland	7	21	19
France	22	281	56
Federal Republic of Germany	56	96	70
Greece	0	6	4
Ireland	3	3	2
Italy	19	45	30
Luxembourg	0	0	1
Norway	21	51	48
Netherlands	17	50	28