IGU REGIONAL CONFERENCE IN SANTIAGO

A regional conference of the International Geographical Union (IGU) was held on 14–18 of November, 2011, in Santiago. From now on, for at least six years to come, these big events will be held every year by the IGU. The 2012 International Geographical Congress is scheduled to take place in Cologne; the Regional Conference in Kyoto is planned for 2013, in Krakow – for 2014, in Moscow – for 2015, and, finally, the Beijing Congress for 2016. The IGU thinking is that every regional IGU network should conduct a large conference in its regions, of course, open to all geographers around the world and in cooperation with the IGU commissions.

Indeed, the large geographical conferences in Latin America have not been held in quite some time. Chilean geographers have taken the initiative to conduct in Santiago the International Cartographic Conference, which was successfully accomplished at the end of 2009, and then, the IGU Regional Conference. In this country, there is a significant community of geographers: at universities, there are six geographical departments. Geography is represented in a number of research institutions. In IGU, Chile is represented by the Institute of Military Geography (IMG). As in many other countries in Latin America and Southern Europe, military geographers are mainly engaged in the preparation and production of maps. In Chile, the IMG was created back in 1881. It is working on development of different GIS applications, the study of the national territory, and prevention and mitigation of natural disasters

The Military School (Academy) of the Chilean army was chosen to be the venue of the conference: it has extensive, austere, and even rather gloomy but comfortable quarters

of pre-war construction and a spacious and a well landscaped campus in one of the most prestigious areas conveniently located near a subway station. The Chilean army provided financial and technical support for the conference

This choice was sharply criticized by a group of liberal Western geographers, mostly from English-speaking countries, who called to move or to boycott the conference, because during the anti-constitutional coup in September 1973, when the president S. Alende was assassinated, the Military School was a place of confinement, and even torture, for his supporters. However, Chile has long once again become a democratic state, and at the Military School, there are unlikely instructors who have witnessed or participated in the dramatic events of almost forty years ago. This problem was much discussed on a number of geographical sites and at the Executive Committee of the IGU.

The conference was opened with welcoming by Chilean colleagues and the President of the IGU, R. Abler, followed by a colorful show of a professional folklore ensemble. The participants were offered a number of scientific excursions, including visits to the IMG, the center of the Air Force aerial photogrammetry, and the hydrographic and oceanographic naval service in Valparaiso. The guests were present at the show of the riding club of the Military School, whose members often performed at the Olympic Games. Many participants were able to admire the magnificent view of Santiago during the evening gala dinner in the former summer residence of General Pinochet. located on the side of one of the mountains surrounding the city (now the Military Club). Before and after the conference, dozens of



1. Venue of the Conference

participants took the opportunity to get acquainted with the unique landscapes of Chile, including the tours offered by the Organizing Committee.

During the conference, the "commercial" exhibitions, the main exponents of which were software vendors from North and South America, took place, but there were also sections of the national committees, such as Japanese.

The conference went without any disruptions. Financial and commercial aspects of its organization were entrusted to a private firm, well proven in the preparation of the International Cartographic Conference. Since there were many participants from Latin American countries who do not always speak English with confidence, all sessions were provided with simultaneous translation. There was abundant technical staff (may be even excessive, as it felt at times), always ready to help in anything. However, the fee barely exceeded the amount of traditional \$500; this was only possible thanks to sponsorship of a number of GIS-developers.

The Organizing Committee began its work four years prior to the conference. It devoted much attention to the dissemination of information about the conference online, at all possible geographical activities and through brochures, booklets, posters, articles in scientific and general press, e-mail, etc. Particular attention was paid to attracting sponsors.

There were 1124 conference applications. The IGU Executive Committee views it as an absolute success, especially considering the remoteness of Santiago from the European and North American research centers. All abstracts were reviewed and evaluated by the Scientific Committee on a number of parameters. In 38% cases, the applications included not only the usual abstracts, but also full reports! The organizers tirelessly demanded this in the e-mail letters to all participants. The abstracts and the full texts of the presentations were distributed to the participants on CD-ROMs.

The undoubted success of the IGU Organizing and Executive Committees was



2. The Opening Ceremony

the participation of all 36 commissions in a conference. Moreover, three commissions (gender geography, geography of tourism and leisure, and geography of global change), in addition to their sessions in Santiago, had conducted symposiums, prior to the conference, in Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, and Valparaiso, respectively.

There were 878 people at the conference. The IGU Executive Committee found the possibility to provide several dozen grants to attend the conference, mainly for young geographers and experts from countries with low income. In addition, several grants were issued to its members by the Association of American Geographers. More than 20 geographers came to Chile from Russia, among whom were Academicians P.Ya. Baklanov and N.S. Kasimov, Prof. A.A. Velichko, Corresponding Member of RAS S.A. Dobrolyubov, Vice President of the RGS K.V. Chistyakov, etc. The Russian participants were warmly received by Russian Ambassador M.I. Orlovets at his residence. Of course, the fact that Consul General in Santiago is a graduate of the Faculty of Geography of Moscow State University played a role.

The conference format was familiar: the predominant part of the reports was made at sessions organized by the IGU commissions. Besides the opening and closing ceremonies, there were three plenary sessions with brief presentations of M. Lagos (Chile), J. Zeiss (Canada), and N. Clifford (UK). In addition, 216 reports were presented as posters. The greatest number of reports was made at a session of the commissions on geography and the transformation of Cities (35), geography of tourism and leisure (31), land use and land cover change (30), natural disasters and risk (29), and cultural approach to geography (26). Twenty one commissions convened their organizational meeting at the conference.

Several events were timed to the conference. the scheduled session of the IGU Executive Committee, the traditional meeting of the Executive Committee with the chairmen of commissions, as well as several workshops, including the seminar by the IGU President R. Abler and a special meeting on the IGUinitiated program "International Year of Global Mutual Understanding".

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