



Michael Lipsky

Social Problems, 1981; Guggenheim Fellow, 1984-85.

Publications include *Street-Level Bureaucracy: Dilemmas of the Individual in Public Services*, 1980; *Protest in City Politics: Rent Strikes, Housing and the Power of the Poor*, 1970; *Commission Politics: The Processing of Racial Crisis in America*, 1977.

Fields: Public Policy, Urban and Ethnic Politics.

Lowi Appoints George H. Quester 1991 Program Chair

APSA President-elect Theodore J. Lowi, Cornell University, has appointed George H. Quester, University of Maryland, 1991 program chair. The 1991 meeting will be held in Washington, D.C. at the Washington Hilton and Towers from August 29 to September 1.

Lowi and Quester have worked together to make sure the overall Program Committee has a certain profile. Specifically, the important criteria include comprehensive coverage of fields, representation of a variety of kinds of institutions throughout all regions of the country, demographic diversity, and inclusion of diverse methodologies and approaches. The program should accommodate the cutting edge of the discipline as well as its mainstream.

There should be many entrances to participate on panels, but not so much so that the Program is unmanageable, incoherent, or unwieldy.

Lowi and Quester adopted a "rule of three" to select the 1991 Program Section Heads. Each Organized Section was asked to nominate three candidates to be Section Head for that Organized Section's field. The Program chair then selected one of the three nominees to be on the 1991 Program Committee, taking into account the criteria described above.

In addition, Lowi and Quester have named other members to the Program Committee to handle parts of the Program not covered by the Organized Sections.

In the 1991 Call For Papers below, the Program section heads appointed through the "rule of three" are indicated with an asterisk (*).

The APSA Council has decided to adopt the "rule of three" method for the next three years, during which it will be closely evaluated.

Call For Papers: 1991 Annual Meeting

Policies and Deadlines

Paper proposals and offers to appear as discussants or panel chairpersons must be submitted as early as possible. The deadline for receipt of submissions is December 1, 1990. Proposals for whole panels are welcome, but persons with suggestions for panels should get their requests in early.

Please write directly to the appropriate section Program Committee and/or Organized Section chairperson(s) listed below. More general inquiries or suggestions may be addressed to: George H. Quester, Department of Government and Politics, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-8221, (703) 534-1396; Convention Coordinator, APSA, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 483-2512.

Prospective participants should be aware of two APSA Council policies:

(1) Acceptance of a proposal by the Program Committee obligates

you to preregister (with appropriate fee) prior to June 1, 1991. If you fail to preregister, you will not be listed in the full program.

(2) Participants may appear on two (but no more than two) panels in any capacity—chairing a panel, acting as discussant or presenting a paper. This rule applies to APSA Program Committee panels or APSA Organized Section Panels, and Unaffiliated Group panels.

If you apply to several Program Committee Sections, please inform each section chairperson that yours is a multiple application. Also, in that case, please notify the other section chairpersons as soon as you have accepted an invitation for participation in another section. Proposals for papers should include author, title, and an abstract.

1991 Program Committee Sections

Section leaders of the 1991 Program Committee will announce their proposed programs below.

Political Thought and Philosophy: Historical Approaches. Fred Dallmayr, Department of Government, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 239-5491.

Political theory or philosophy can boast a long and venerable tradition. However, the traditional "canon" has come under attack or scrutiny. What is the justification for the inclusion of "great books" in the canon? Should other texts be included? What do texts in the canon have to teach us today? Do they possess a particular relevance across time and especially for our time?

These questions are in the foreground of the 1991 panels. The point is not to rule out or neglect genuine historical analysis of any text in its historical context. However, some attention might be given to the question of the text's significance today and of its relation to the traditional canon. The desire is not to seek a shallow "relevance," but to induce reflection on what political thinking is all about, in light of experiences in our age and world.

Given the focus on contemporary significance, there are two themes

which deserve special attention: those of democratization and of globalization. Developments in Eastern Europe, Africa and Latin America point to the crucial importance of democracy in contemporary politics. What is the meaning of democracy and what are the reasons for its upsurge today? Also, we live on a rapidly shrinking globe where the Western canon can no longer remain isolated from other cultures. What are the lessons to be learned from non-Western traditions and modes of thought (African, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist)? These themes are not exhaustive and are not meant to exclude other concerns or approaches to political theory.

Normative Political Theory. Richard E. Flathman, Department of Political Science, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218; (301) 338-7527.

One theme will concern the implications, for democratic theory and practice, of the perceived decline in cogency, pertinence, or both of Marxism in particular and "radical" or "anti-establishment" theories and ideologies more generally. Is this development more than apparent? If so, does it, together with the emergence of democratic movements in Central Europe and elsewhere that claim to take their inspiration from self-styled liberal democracies with "market economies," favorable to or menacing concerning the prospects for critical democratic theory and practice? If the latter, do post-modernist, feminist, communitarian, neo-Nietzschian, or other current intellectual tendencies offer resources for critical thought and action? Panels addressing the relationship between theory and practice will also be welcome in this connection.

Panels on a wide range of issues traditionally classified under the rubric of normative political theory, including proposals to query this highly problematic categorization, are also encouraged.

Foundations of Political Theory.* Mark Warren, Department of Government, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057; (202) 687-5968.

The Foundations Section em-

phasizes linkages and cross-fertilizations between political theory and political science, but has also been instrumental in facilitating new approaches within political theory broadly conceived. Proposals for papers or panels are especially welcome in the following areas:

1. Contemporary democratic theory.
2. History of political thought of contemporary relevance.
3. Feminist political thought.
4. Political theory and ethnicity.
5. Textual, literary, and aesthetic approaches to politics.
6. Marxism.
7. Critical theory.
8. Postmodernism.
9. Epistemological, normative, and ontological aspects of contemporary theories and methodologies.
10. Cross-fertilizations between political theory and social, psychological, anthropological, linguistic, economic, or legal theory.
11. Theories of political rationality and judgement.

Since I do not wish to second-guess originality, however, I welcome and will consider carefully proposals that fall outside of these areas. I am especially interested in an interlinked panel and roundtable on theoretical and philosophical issues raised by transitions to democracy in formerly state socialist countries. Although proposals should be reviewed before submission to see whether they better fit other political theory sections, I will coordinate with the other sections to maximize the coherence of panels. Appropriate panels may be co-sponsored with other sections. Those who wish to serve as panel chairs or discussants should write or call, indicating their areas of interest.

Formal Political Theory. Joe Oppenheimer, University of Maryland, Department of Government and Politics, College Park, MD 20742; (301) 454-6730.

Technical contributions to social choice theory, game and bargaining theory, and the formal theories of political institutions are only part of the heartland of formal theory. As it has developed, formal political theory has come to include serious applications and experimental tests of interest to virtually every subfield of our discipline.

Papers displaying or criticizing these contributions will be organized across several panels. I welcome pro-

posals for panels around the application of formal theory to the analysis of numerous traditional, substantive topics such as coalitions, conflict and cooperation, distributive justice, elections, human rights, information acquisition and processing, institutional design, international relations, legislative behavior, policy analysis and design, strategy, and voting. I would expect that these panels will have papers running the gamut from pure theory to the testing of hypotheses derived from the models.

One of the hallmarks of the field of formal political behavior is its taking seriously the testing of its theories. This has led to a number of changes in the research frontier of the field. So, for example, findings of cognitive psychologists regarding framing, theoretical challenges and empirical tests of the self interest and expected value assumptions have challenged some of the traditional starting points of the field. These problems should be aired. Thus, I especially welcome papers and proposals for panels and round tables on the underlying research problems of the field.

The emerging, renewed independence in Eastern Europe, the theoretical potential and limitations of socialism, and the political shrinking of the global community raise, once again, the issues of institutional design of representative systems. The theories of the new institutionalism, incentive compatible policies, and the like all are topics over which the formal theorists have considerable leverage. I would hope some panels will focus on these issues as well.

With computers, the design of experimental laboratory institutions is beginning to effect the design and implementation of real institutions. Although this has gone further in economics (computerized markets, etc.), the algorithms are being quickly developed to deal with the design of bargaining institutions, etc. This move, aided by the computer and the advances in formal theory, illustrates the ways in which formal theory overlaps and complements political philosophy and political psychology. These concerns will hopefully also be represented in our panel offerings.

Political Methodology.* Charles H. Franklin, Department of Political Science, Washington University, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130; (314) 889-5874. Bitnet: C38871CF@WUVM. BITNET: C38871CF@WUVM. BITNET.

I am looking for two types of papers for this section. One is sophisticated substantive papers which "show how the best work in the field should be done." These papers should exemplify the best work which is simultaneously innovative methodologically and substantively. I hope we will have such panels in several subfields, such as international relations, comparative politics, electoral behavior and public opinion.

The second sort of paper is explicitly methodological and represents the development of new techniques which may be applicable to a variety of substantive settings. Topics might include selection bias, models for discrete data, maximum likelihood methods, survey sampling, Bayesian analysis, time series, scaling, aggregation and ecological inference.

I am anxious to see innovative work from the broad spectrum of methodology, including research design and other non-statistical aspects of methods. I would especially welcome papers on experimental designs.

Legislative Studies.* Jorgen Rasmussen, Political Science, 503 Ross, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011; (515) 294-8910 or 294-7256.

For years students of legislatures have bemoaned the decline of these structures. The low public standing of legislatures is ironic in a time when in Eastern Europe equivalent structures are the popular focus for democratic aspirations. If legislatures in Western democracies have declined and stand in low repute, does it matter? Are they becoming vestigial, increasingly irrelevant, if not impediments, to governing a society? I'd like to encourage papers focusing on the reputation and systemic functions of legislatures.

What is the nature and what are the causes of any decline? Why does the institution commonly suffer a more negative image than do the great majority of the individual

members? Do legislatures more actively involved in policy-making have a better or worse reputation than those whose primary function is legitimation? Does low public esteem impede performance of legislative functions? Which ones? Does it injure the political system in which the legislature is an element? Are legislatures perceived as more accessible to citizens' concerns than are other governmental structures? Are legislative politics more "open" than bureaucratic or judicial politics? Again, does it matter?

I hope to organize at least some panels with a theoretical core. Ideally the first draft of a theoretical or synthetic paper would be circulated in January to the other participants on a given panel so that they could focus on the themes examined. The findings in the specific cases they have studied then could buttress or challenge the general propositions in the core paper. This should produce integrated panels contributing to empirical theory.

These suggestions are intended to stimulate, not constrain. Other ideas for papers or entire panels are welcome.

Presidency Research.* Michael Nelson, Box 9, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235; (615) 322-6230.

A judgment and three corollaries constitute this year's call for papers.

The judgment: The quality, variety, and breadth of recent presidency research is good and getting better.

Corollary 1: The purpose of the panels will be to reflect the best of the work that is being done on the presidency.

Corollary 2: High standards will be applied in evaluating proposals for papers. Proposals should be more thoughtful and detailed than proposals often are, and should be accompanied by c.v.'s.

Corollary 3: In a departure from past calls for papers, no approaches, methods, topics, or themes will be favored over others.

Proposals for complete panels, roundtables, and workshops will be considered.

Political Behavior. Carole J. Uhlaner, School of Social Sciences,

University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717; (714) 856-7329; FAX (714) 856-8441. BITNET: CUHLANER@UCI. Internet: CUHLANER@UCI.EDU.

Papers and panels are welcome in all areas of political behavior, including electoral behavior, public opinion, protest, and political participation, culture, socialization, and psychology. Submissions which propose analyses of behavior outside the U.S., at the subnational level, or of subpopulations are particularly encouraged, especially if they entail explicitly comparative analyses.

I would be interested in proposals which address the relationship between individual political behavior and political collectivities, perhaps bringing to this micro-macro problem tools from formal theory or social psychology.

In addition, I hope some scholars attempt to use the knowledge we have of political behavior to provide insight into the dramatic regime changes of 1989-1990. These events present fresh opportunities for studying the effectiveness of mass political behavior, changes in individuals' attitudes and activity, and partisan politics in new electoral systems.

Suggestions for creative panel formats, and offers to serve as a discussant, will be welcome. If you wish to propose a panel, please contact me well before the deadline. Proposals should include author, title, and abstract.

Political Parties and Organizations.*

Ruth S. Jones, Department of Political Science, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85287-2001; (602) 965-6551.

Proposals for papers, panels and roundtables focused on research on all levels (national, state, local) of political parties and organizations are invited. A balance will be sought between panels on political parties and panels on other political organizations. Papers on interest groups, PACs, and campaign organizations are therefore encouraged as are papers that deal with traditional aspects of party organizations, party governance and party reform. Similarly, proposals that address the intersect of parties and/or other political organizations with such

topics as campaign technology, political media, the courts and party rules, and political recruitment are welcomed as are proposals targeted on the partisan dimensions of campaign finance, conflicts of interest and political ethics. Proposals that have a comparative design are also solicited. Suggestions for papers, panels and roundtables on particular themes or topics (i.e., parties as agents of democratization) are particularly encouraged.

Law, Courts and Judicial Process.*

John Brigham, Political Science Department, Maxwell Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-1090; (315) 443-2416.

Our section is a field in three senses. We have a subject, a tradition, and disagreements. The subject may well be captured in the way we are described at APSA headquarters, as "law/courts." The program will cover that subject. Our tradition began with institutional and doctrinal studies, like those of Beard and Corwin, and now includes behavioral work, political economy and "law and society." My job is to produce a program worthy of that tradition, with special attention to providing the diverse participation appropriate to a modern profession.

As a large section, sometimes we make each other a little uncomfortable. Yet, in order to remain true to the subject *and* the tradition I hope the panels will provide opportunities to examine our differences. For instance, I can imagine judicial attitudes meeting hermeneutics, State theory being introduced to state courts, and judicial selection getting in touch with a little political economy. Thus, I will work for panels where scholars of different perspectives have the chance to talk with one another.

Specific panels for which suggestions are sought include ones that: honor our teachers, celebrate the work that is being done, identify new issues and participants, and continue the discussion of our place in the discipline that began this year. In the end, I see my job as producing occasions for us to teach each other and getting as many people to the convention as possible.

Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence. Leslie F. Goldstein, Department of Political Science, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716; (302) 451-1931.

I encourage either paper or panel proposals on any aspect of "Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence." Possible topics might include judicial biography, constitutional theory, philosophy of law, the historical evolution of constitutional doctrine, analytic accounts of judicial discourse, examination of the practical impact of judicial doctrine, comparative constitutional law and/or a comparative look at constitution-maintaining institutions, analysis of the impact on constitutional doctrine of interest group litigation, and comparative examinations of state supreme court and/or lower federal court implementation of constitutional law. As 1992 approaches, papers exploring the parallels between American judicial review and the power of the European Court of Justice to declare void statutes of member nations might prove especially interesting. Also, proposals exploring the intersection between law and literature would be welcome. These topics are meant to be suggestive, not exclusive. All proposals will be seriously considered.

Public Administration.* Lee Sigelman, Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; (602) 621-1112.

Papers representing a variety of analytic approaches, e.g., comparative or historical, normative or empirical, institutional or behavioral, and a variety of subject matters, e.g., public personnel, budgeting, or policy implementation, will be welcome. Papers and panels focusing on seminal works in public administration—criticizing them, updating them, appraising their impact, and so on—are especially encouraged. So are papers and panels focusing on emerging themes in public administration.

Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations.* John Kincaid, U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1111 20th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20575; (202) 653-5540.

Proposals are invited for panels, roundtables, and papers on all aspects of federalism and intergovernmental relations in the United States and other federal polities. Preference will be given to proposals demonstrating solid theoretical work on federalism, sound empirical research on intergovernmental relations, or significant understandings of new constitutional, political, fiscal, or policy developments. Proposals are especially welcome on such topics as preemption, mandates, regulation, fiscal affairs, and state-local relations, the relevance of federalism to contemporary democratic revolutions, and federated polities in the international arena.

Proposals should be clear and thorough and provide confidence that a competent paper will be presented at the meeting. Please provide paper title, author or authors, address, and telephone along with an extended abstract of the proposed paper, each paper on a panel, or each presentation on a roundtable. Persons wishing to chair a panel or serve as a discussant should feel free to let me know areas of expertise for possible assignment to appropriate panels.

Urban Politics.* Dennis Judd, Department of Political Science, University of Missouri, St. Louis, MO 63121; (314) 553-5521; FAX (314) 553-5268.

The Organized Section on Urban Politics invites proposals for participation on panels, roundtables and workshops dealing with the full range of topics in the field. We welcome proposals for papers as well as offers to chair or serve as discussant. Detailed proposals will receive the strongest consideration. Prospective discussants should indicate their substantive areas of interest and expertise. Early submissions are encouraged, as are preliminary, informal inquiries and suggestions. Every attempt will be made to accommodate a mix of established and young scholars. The section welcomes proposals and ideas for diversifying traditional formats.

A rich mixture of panels, workshops, and roundtables will represent the urban politics section at

the convention. New approaches in comparative analysis and political economy may be highlighted, but all the traditional concerns of urban scholars will be represented. We especially encourage proposals that situate the study of urban politics within the traditions of political science generally.

State Politics and Policy.* Ronald Webber, Department of Political Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803; (504) 388-2538.

Proposals are invited for panels, roundtables, and individual papers dealing with all aspects of state politics and policy. As usual, proposals dealing with the states as the unit of analysis as a research focus either cross-sectionally or longitudinally are welcome. However, I would particularly welcome suggestions for panels and/or papers that use the arena of the states to examine questions of empirical theory that have their genesis in other sub-fields of American politics or are drawn from comparative politics. I would also view favorably proposals that employ new methodologies to examine enduring questions of state politics and policy or that bring new data sources to bear on these questions.

Panel proposals should include as much information as possible, including the authors and titles of prospective papers. Proposals for papers should be as specific as possible, including the topic to be investigated, preliminary hypotheses to be tested, units of analysis, data sources, time frame, and theoretical and methodological approaches. Proposals should also indicate the current status of the research project. Suggestions for roundtables are also encouraged, with as much detailed information about the topic and proposed participants as possible. Discussant volunteers should include a description of their research interests within the sub-field and their qualifications.

Public Policy. Christopher H. Foreman, Jr., The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036; (301) 495-3017.

Like my immediate predecessors I

would like to encourage a diversity of theoretical, methodological and substantive approaches appropriate to the vast terrain covered by the public policy rubric. I would make a special appeal for thoughtful proposals inspired by, or directed at, important and current substantive problems. Examples include: AIDS; narcotics control; the domestic policy implications of a "peace dividend"; the consequences of short-term resource cutbacks and long-term resource constraints; the stability and solvency of financial institutions; deadlocks and breakthroughs in regulatory policy; and the implications of divided government. While maintaining a traditional receptivity to arguments that locate policies as outputs of institutions and processes, I welcome analyses that run the other way, stressing the impact of given policies and policy environments on institutions and processes.

Political Economy.* David A. Lake, Department of Political Science, 4289 Bunche Hall, University of California, Los Angeles, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1472; (213) 825-3274 or 825-4331 (messages), FAX (213) 825-0778.

The newly organized Section on Political Economy seeks to promote research which integrates politics and economics, whether by examining the politics of an economic issue or by using economic models to explore political phenomenon. Within this broad purview, the Section is especially interested in studies which bridge or cut across the traditional subfields of American politics, comparative politics, and international relations. Historical, formal, and quantitative approaches are equally welcome. For 1991, the Section seeks panel and paper proposals on, among others, the following topics: political business cycles, comparative tax policies, property rights and economic growth, the domestic implications of international trade and capital movements, the effects of the changing international division of labor on specific cities or regions within countries, and economics and grand strategy.

Women and Politics.* Susan J. Car-

roll, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. 08901; (201) 932-9384.

This section will be broadly defined to reflect the full range and diversity of research on women and politics within the discipline. Paper and panel proposals are welcome on gender-related topics in any subfield of political science, including political theory, comparative politics, international relations, public policy, methodology, and American politics.

Proposals that are interdisciplinary in perspective, particularly those that explore the political implications of key issues and debates in women's studies, are especially welcome as are proposals that examine emerging and under-investigated areas for feminist analysis within the discipline. Suggested topics include but are by no means limited to: feminist critiques of international relations, post-structuralism and feminist analysis in political science, the political involvement of women of color, the politics of abortion in the 1990s, ecofeminism, the implications for women of recent changes in Eastern Europe, feminist epistemology, and women's grass-roots activism.

I would like to encourage proposals for roundtables and other sessions with innovative formats as well as more traditional panels. Also, I would appreciate help in identifying advanced graduate students who would be interested in participating as paper presenters and discussants.

Race, Gender and Ethnicity. Hanes Walton, Jr., Social and Behavioral Sciences Department, Savannah State College, Savannah, GA 31404; (912) 356-2159, and Rodney Hero, Department of Political Science, University of Colorado-Boulder, Campus Box 333, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0333; (303) 492-7585.

We are inviting suggestions for papers, panels, roundtables, etc., in African-American Politics, Latino Politics, Asian Politics, and Women Politics that not only deal with race, gender and ethnicity within their own respective realms, but that encompasses sundry political actors, various aspects and components of the political process, political decision makers, elected officials and the evolution, impact and evaluation of

public policies past and present. Historical inquiries are just as welcome as contemporary ones that involved behavioral techniques and procedures.

Also of interest will be papers, panels, or roundtables which take a comparative approach in analyzing various racial and ethnic groups as well as papers addressing political-social structuring of ethnicity, i.e., socio-political implementation of group names or labels.

Finally, we welcome creative ideas for graduate student papers, panel chairpersons, session leaders, panel discussants and unique presentation formats.

Politics and History.* Victoria Hat-tam, Department of Political Science, Yale University, 124 Prospect St., New Haven, CT 06520; (203) 432-5259, FAX (203) 432-6196.

Proposals are invited for panels, papers, and roundtables which explore or reflect on the intersection of history and political science. The section is broadly conceived to include the “turn to history” in any subfield, however, papers from scholars working in American politics, political theory, and comparative politics are especially welcome. Panels which use history to integrate work across traditional subfields might prove particularly interesting.

In 1991, special attention will be given to proposals which address the following concerns: 1. questions of ideology and political culture, 2. the “new institutionalism” from an historical perspective, 3. the methodological implications of the historical turn. These three areas of special interest are by no means exhaustive and should not discourage submissions on other aspects of history and politics.

Comparative Politics.* Robert H. Bates, Department of Political Science, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706; (919) 684-6189.

While affirming the diversity typical in the field of comparative politics, proposals for panels in the following areas would be especially welcome:

Panels that focus on a single problem area from a variety of method-

ological perspectives or in a variety of geographic areas. Examples might include panels on the politics of religion or ethnicity or the politics of economic policy reform.

Panels that explore the boundaries between comparative politics and other sub-fields in the discipline: security studies and international political economy, for example.

Panels that explore the relevance of methodologies and approaches that have been developed for the study of the advanced industrial nations to the study of developing societies. Consociationalism, political business cycles, pluralism, rational choice theory—how useful are these when applied to the developing areas?

A panel that re-assesses the significance of earlier approaches to comparative politics. In retrospect, how well do modernization theory, dependency theory, or the study of political culture stand up? Were they perhaps abandoned too soon?

A panel that focuses on the contribution of area studies to political science.

Politics of Developing Areas. David Laitin, Department of Political Science, University of Chicago, 5828 South University, Chicago, Illinois 60637; (312) 702-8050.

World events have driven the comparative study of developing areas over the past two decades. The consolidation of bureaucratic authoritarian regimes, the spectacular economic growth of the NICs, and the transitions toward democratic rule have all compelled experts on African, Latin American and Asian politics to engage in cross-regional studies in order to explain the differential power of bureaucratic regimes, the differential growth of the NICs vs. the relatively stagnant countries, and the differential consolidation of democratic regimes.

These event-driven programs drove many of the first (modernization) and second generation (dependency) comparative theory into desuetude. Most field researchers, in light of a macro-theoretical vacuum, concentrated their attention on micro and local-level descriptive studies that used theory eclectically. These studies identified even further the conceptual

holes in the macro-theories. As a result, comparative politics of the developing areas no longer has a theoretical focus.

Meanwhile, political theory has followed its own course, in its search for a universal understanding of politics. Literature in the “new institutionalism” raises fundamental questions about how stable rules can ever be established. “Principal-agent” theory raises questions about the conditions of the ceding of property rights and its implications for representation. The “neo-classical theory of the state” raises new questions about the relationship of states, market protection, and the fashioning of nations. Literature on “representations” raises new questions about the reformation of political identities and the conditions under which new social movements emerge and get support. And “discourse analysts” raise new questions about the relationship of legitimating rhetoric and the performance of institutions.

For the 1991 Annual Meeting, I encourage panels that take a body of literature in political theory and include papers that rely on research carried out in the third world to test, expand, and enrich that literature. An important article or book that presents a general theory about politics might serve as the panel theme, with papers oriented towards the expansion or reduction of the range of the theory’s applicability based on new evidence. For example, one panel might focus on principal-agent theory asking if it could shed light on the peaceful transfers of power from military regimes to civilian democracies. Or another panel could ask if the neo-classical theory of the state can explain the differential levels of state consolidation in precolonial Africa.

Panelists should be encouraged to develop new indicators or research techniques to isolate the variables in foreign settings so that the theories—most often developed with a bias toward the American case—can have a more general applicability. Or they might be asked to reformulate propositions so that they might be applicable to a wider number of cases. Because panel chairpersons are encouraged to stimulate critical comparisons, it will often be necessary to

invite papers that do not focus directly on the politics of developing countries. The section chair, in this case, will make every effort to negotiate joint-sponsorship of the panel with other section chairs. Along these lines, chairs will be encouraged to invite specialists in American politics as discussants. These specialists have had more experience in applying many of the new theoretical approaches to a real world case. In turn, the work of comparativists, which already has had some bearing on the way Americanists think about the United States, could as a result of these panels, have a stronger impact.

Because I am encouraging papers that are theory rather than event driven, the theme of this year's section might best be called "bringing political science back in."

Politics and Change in Communist Regimes. Susan L. Woodward, The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 797-6000.

The revolutionary year of fall 1989-summer 1990 has changed the study of communist regimes as irrevocably as their politics and policies. Although papers will be welcome from the universe of socialist cases, whatever their stage of reform or reaction, the pivot of this section in 1991 will be efforts to examine the regime transitions in eastern Europe, Nicaragua, and African Marxist states and what they tell us about the nature of communist rule and our theories about it. Because these events also raise serious questions about our understanding of authoritarian rule and democracy, reform and revolution, and the conditions of regime transition, panels that bring the lessons of the communist experience to bear on broader theories of comparative and international politics by comparison of democratization and marketization across areas and regime types or interdisciplinary and intersubfield collaboration are particularly welcome.

In studies of the socialist world, I wish to encourage papers on three topics: (1) those focusing on the importance of *process* and that provide narratives and analysis of the

changes in everyday lives with the introduction of competitive democracies and market systems in a system defined by socialism, such as the effect of legalization on formerly private, informal, or illegal activities, the kinds of symbols and rituals moving the revolutionary events, the response of communist party members, the military, security forces, and bureaucrats to loss of authority and jobs, or organization around unemployment, social welfare, and incomes; (2) those that use these changes to specify more fully the nature of socialist societies and the variation among them and in this context the meaning of markets and democracy; and (3) papers that bring international aspects directly into view, such as the role of foreigners in their domestic changes, the politics of the demonstration effect between socialist states, or the study of their adaptation to world markets and international regimes.

The Comparative Analysis of Advanced Industrial Societies. Lawrence C. Mayer, Department of Political Science, Box 4290, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409; (806) 742-2987 (office), (806) 742-3121 (department) or (806) 795-8046 (home).

The apparent trend toward democracy in heretofore non-democratic systems raises the question of the probability of the successful establishment of stable and effective democracy in such contexts. This suggests the value of reexamination of the socio-cultural conditions for stable, effective democracy in the light of the latest data available. Panel and paper suggestions addressing this topic would be most welcome.

We also welcome suggestions for panels and papers that address the changing nature of democracy itself in advanced industrial societies in the light of the growing literature on the expanding role of the state versus other societal groupings as well as the literature on the growth of the political role of the technocracy and on the concept of neo-corporatism. The question of whether such concepts describe actual developments in western democracies as well as the effect of such developments on such democratic values as the responsive-

ness and accountability of elites might profitably be addressed.

The enormous changes in the party systems and the implication of these changes for the future role of parties in western democracies might well be addressed in the light of the substantial literature on cultural and value change.

Papers and panel addressing trends in policy and performance among western democracies would certainly be appropriate. Such inquiry might include assessments of the effects of a resurgence of conservative market and monetarist orientations toward the economy in some systems. Other possible topics for comparison in western democracies involve patterns in leadership style among political leaders.

These suggestions are not meant to be exhaustive. We are not so presumptuous as to imagine that we could list all useful topics in the space provided; any paper or panel proposal will receive serious consideration.

Politics and Society in Western Europe.* Martin A. Schain, Department of Politics, New York University, 25 Waverly Place, New York, New York 10003; (212) 998-8519.

The section on Politics and Society in Western Europe will organize a full set of panels for the 1991 meeting. We would welcome panel and paper proposals that attempt to come to grips with the sweeping changes in relations among states, as well as changes in state and social structures in Western Europe. We would welcome paper and panel proposals that focus on institutional development both on the international and national levels, as well as proposals that deal with political behavior and policy analysis. We would also be interested in panel proposals that can be jointly sponsored by any of the other organized sections.

International Collaboration. Robert J. Art, Department of Politics, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02254, (617) 736-2754; and M. J. Peterson, Department of Political Science, Thompson Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003, (413) 545-2492. Bitnet: MJPETE@UMASS.

For the panels in this section, we are interested primarily in the conditions under which states can collaborate successfully. How can they reduce their focus on the short term and how can they surmount their concern with relative gains such that they can engage in sufficiently robust cooperative efforts either to attain mutual desires or to avoid common aversions? As the stultifying effects of the Cold War wane, we need to think more about how the "commons" problems can be managed, how economic cooperation among states can continue, how central stable political/military orders are to cooperative outcomes, and the like.

We are casting the net widely and are interested in soliciting proposals from individuals across the range of international relations: those who specialize in security studies, international political economy, international institutions and organizations, and environmental issues.

Panels can be past, present, or future oriented. They can be organized around specific issue areas, specific periods, or specific analytical problems, or other such themes. We encourage eclectic and pluralist approaches. If interested, please submit a brief description of the panel or paper you propose. We especially encourage proposals for an entire panel. Contact either one of us.

International Security and Conflict. Gale A. Mattox, Political Science Department, STOP 10e, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21402; (301) 267-3476.

The section covers a broad range of topics and approaches dealing with the many aspects of international security and conflict. Given the dramatic changes of the past year in Europe and their ramifications worldwide, panels dealing with innovative as well as retrospective analysis of the significance of those changes to international security are encouraged. The implications to public policy or national/international organizational structures might be addressed. Panels dealing with conflict resolution would be welcome. Workshops might address possible new methodological approaches in the area of security regimes or the study of conflict.

Panels, workshops or roundtables could be formed to discuss specific or broader security issues from topics such as deterrence theory and practice, the implications of arms control to the security of a particular region, conflict resolution from a strategic perspective and/or in terms of low-intensity conflicts, alternative security concepts/regimes, etc.

Proposals for individual papers and, particularly, ideas for well-integrated panels are encouraged. All proposals should provide a brief summary to include a statement of the topic, hypotheses to be tested, data to be employed, and theoretical or methodological approaches to be used. Ideally, members putting together panels should attempt to include other disciplines and/or approaches to the topic. Suggestions for roundtables and workshops are also encouraged. Those interested in serving as panel chairs or discussants should indicate their area of research and include brief biographical information.

International Security and Arms Control.* Joyce Kaufman, Department of Political Science, Whittier College, Whittier, California 90608; (213) 693-0771, and Paul Viotti, U.S. Air Force Academy.

No area of inquiry within international relations has been more dynamic in recent years than that dealing with security and arms control. Relations among the United States, Soviet Union, and other great powers have changed substantially and dramatic steps have been taken on a number of arms control issues. Papers will be welcome that address the implications of these developments for regional or global security. Other topics include such questions as the future of deterrence, alternative strategies and approaches to maintaining peace, the future of alliances, and national and comparative defense decisionmaking. Theoretical papers on these and related topics are particularly welcome. Please send your paper or panel proposals in writing and complete with titles, names, addresses, and telephone numbers to Joyce P. Kaufman.

International Political Economy. Judith Goldstein, Department of Political Science, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-2044; (415) 723-1806, FAX (415) 723-3235.

Panels in this section will reflect the diversity of subjects now included under the general heading of international political economy. Thus papers are sought from a range of perspectives, methodologies and substantive issue areas. In particular, paper and panel themes are invited which emphasize the role of markets, social groups and elites, institutions, ideational patterns, and transnational units. Panel suggestions in substantive areas such as regional integration and 1992, strategic trade policy, and macro-economic coordination would be appreciated. Similarly, proposals that apply formal models to issues in international political economy are encouraged.

Paper proposals should include a brief statement of the topic and if possible, panels should leave room for additional papers which have been submitted individually to the section.

Foreign Policy Analysis. Bruce W. Jentleson, UC-Davis Washington Center, 1300 19th Street, N.W., 3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 797-6053.

Panels of this section will deal generally with foreign policy processes and strategies. I would particularly like to encourage papers in three areas: (a) *the level of analysis problem revisited*—particularly in light of recent events, how do we now see the interrelationship of international and domestic politics? How well do traditional theories stand up, and what revised or new theories might better resolve this classic analytic dilemma?; (b) *foreign policy adaptation and innovation*—virtually every major nation-state is faced with the problems of adapting its foreign policy, even on "old agenda" issues, to shifting forces (international as well as domestic), and of developing new policies to deal with "new agenda" issues. Papers might be of a general theoretical nature, or focused on particular countries or policy areas; (c) *The U.S. foreign policy*

agenda for the 1990s—I also would like to encourage papers of a more analytic-prescriptive nature addressing major foreign policy issues facing the United States. Such panels could usefully bring together members of the scholarly and policy communities.

These topics are suggestive and by no means exclusive. Proposals for complete panels are especially welcome. Both panel and paper proposals should include an abstract.

Representation and Electoral Systems.* Wilma Rule, Department of Political Science, University of Nevada, P.O. Box 876, Minden, NV 89423; (702) 782-7763.

In 1991 many jurisdictions will be considering or completing reapportionment and redistricting. What may the scholarship of political scientists and other experts contribute to these undertakings? Particularly pertinent are the effects of different electoral systems on black men and women, and other minority members of both genders. Alternative electoral systems, other than the zero-sum single member district system and the at-large system offer new possibilities.

Other topics include primary election procedures, including the runoff; incumbency and turnover, its causes and effects; initiative and referendum, absentee voting as a campaign tool, partisan and non-partisan elections and their effects, the relationship of campaign finance to electoral systems, and legal decisions affecting voting rights.

Suggestions for panels, papers, roundtables and workshops are invited.

Conflict Processes.* Karen Rasler and William R. Thompson, Department of Political Science, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521; (714) 593-4411.

Conflict processes encompass a very broad array of phenomena of interest to political scientists. We are open to any proposals that are linked explicitly to these processes in some way. Foci centering on causation, escalation, deescalation, resolution, or some combination are equally

welcome. The level of analysis may range from the individual through the nation state to the world system. The nature of the analysis may or may not be comparative—either temporally, spatially, or both. All methodological perspectives—empirical, formal, and normative—are considered to be equally appropriate.

Proposals may come in the form of discussants, individual papers, panels, or roundtables. Preference will be given to proposals that are on time and reasonably complete.

Politics and the Life Sciences.* Kent L. Oots, Department of Political Science, University of Central Arkansas, Conway, Arkansas 72032; (501) 450-3412.

Proposals on any facet of the intersection of politics and the life sciences are welcome. Biobehavioral, physiological, psychiatric, medical evolutionary approaches to politics, political conflict, and decision-making certainly have a place in this section. We hope also to attract a broad array of proposals on public policy issues. Among these topics might be: medical policy; regulation of human and animal experimentation; regulation of biotechnology; government intervention in the control and treatment of infectious disease; and organ procurement and transplantation policy.

The relationship of the life sciences to traditional areas of political science should not be ignored. Proposals on the effects of biotechnology on the international system are a possibility. Papers offering a biobehavioral or psychiatric approach to foreign policy decision-making are also possible. Papers dealing with the public law aspects of biology and medicine, e.g., abortion, reproductive technology, euthanasia, brain death, surrogate motherhood, etc., will be considered as well.

The above description is not exclusive and papers on any appropriate topic are welcome. Proposals should include a brief description of the proposed work as well as the names, affiliations, addresses and phone numbers of the author(s). Offers to serve as a panel chair or discussant need only indicate the general interests of the proposer. Proposals for complete panels, especially those that

might be co-sponsored, are also welcome.

Religion and Politics.* David C. Leege, Hesburgh Program in Public Service, 307 O'Shaughnessy Hall, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 239-5016 (office), FAX (219) 239-8209.

The religion and politics program is based on a wide variety of intellectual pursuits across all the fields of political science. Although there has been a veritable explosion of research over the last decade involving religion and American political attitudes/behavior, the program will recognize inquiry in religion and political theory, comparative politics, international relations, public law, and public policy. We will welcome early suggestions (no later than October 15) for panels, roundtables, workshops based on specific data sets, and author meets critics sessions. Proposals for specific papers must meet the general program deadline.

To stimulate suggestions, consider (1) *American electoral politics and policy*—contributions of economic interest versus cultural (religious) values to electoral outcomes; churches as contexts for socialization and political mobilization; the comparative utility of data sets such as NES, GESS, Times-Mirror, news media polls, and special surveys for understanding religion and politics; religious factors in state and local politics, particularly abortion, school prayer, regulation of morality; public relations strategies of church lobbies and the press who cover them; church lobbies, the Congress, regulatory agencies and the courts; (2) *religion as a source of political change and reaction*—role of religion/churches in the communist or formerly communist nations; Islamic fundamentalism in Central Asia; transformation of religious and political institutions in Latin America; religion in post-materialist value systems; religious values, schools, and public education; (3) *moral concerns in international politics*; religious values, conflict and conflict resolution; (4) *the interpretation of history through religious and*

political teleologies and eschatologies; or others that you might propose.

Applied Political Science.* Howard Silver, Consortium of Social Science Associations, Suite 836, 1522 K Street, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 842-3525.

Panels in this section should focus on how our political science training is applied in government at all levels, the non-profit sector including academia, and the for-profit sector. Interpret "applied political science" as broadly as you desire. Training of political scientists in the application of their knowledge can also be a focus. Applying political science in conjunction with other social and non-social sciences can also be the subject of panel proposals. Panels that used to be in the "political science as a profession" section would be welcome here.

Science and Technology Studies.* Gary Bryner, Department of Political Science, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602; (801) 378-3276.

Science and Technology Studies is a relatively new organizing concept in political science that centers on the political implications of technological change and scientific advances. We welcome proposals for papers and panels that address science and technology from a variety of theoretical perspectives and empirical approaches. Illustrative of the kinds of questions we hope scholars will address are: (1) What are the central ideas and concerns of science and technology studies? What are the different ways of defining this area of study? What are the most fruitful theoretical or conceptual approaches to understanding the political significance of science and technology? (2) What are the most relevant characteristics of science and technology for political scientists? What are the ideas, theories, conceptual frameworks, and concepts from political science that can be usefully applied to science and technology studies? What kinds of issues that are central to science and technology studies help explore the major concerns of political science? (3) What are the social properties of science and technology? What social and

political institutions are central to the role of science and technology in political, economic, and social systems? (4) What challenges do science and technology-related policies pose for policy making? What are the primary characteristics of these kinds of policies? How well do the institutions of government assess the consequences of scientific and technological changes and develop appropriate policy responses? How does policy making in this area contribute to our understanding of politics and government?

Computer Users.* G. David Garson, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8102; (919) 737-2468 or 3067.

The Computer Users section of the American Political Science Association is soliciting proposals in the following areas: political and social impacts of information technology; innovative uses of new or existing software for research; innovative uses of new or existing software for instruction; innovative ways of integrating computer topics in political science courses; and interdisciplinary aspects of computing in the social sciences. Past topics have included survey research, statistical analysis, expert systems, policy analysis, organizational impacts, and computer-assisted instruction, all of which are seen as illustrative of continuing interests of the section. A limited number of proposals will be accepted for mini-workshop sessions in which a single topic will be presented in depth by a single presenter, with distribution of tutorial materials. One session is contemplated for persons interested in sharing experiences and views regarding social science computing, without formal presentations; interest in leading or participating in this discussion roundtable is solicited. Presentation formats other than traditional reading of papers are encouraged but not required. Please submit abstracts of proposed presentations along with information on your equipment requirements for the presentation, if any.

Political Communication.* G. R. Boynton, Department of Political Science, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242; (319) 335-2338. Bitnet: blabynpd@uiamv.

Research on political communication has largely focused on the mass media and their audiences, campaigning in elections, and presidential communication with the citizenry. Papers and panel proposals on these subjects are welcomed. It seems clear that equally important communication is going on at other points in government and politics: conversations between citizens, in legislatures, in courts, in international relations, and many other sites. Proposals for papers and panels studying communication in these other locations are especially encouraged. In addition to encouraging diversity in the sites for studying political communication, the section wants to encourage diversity in the style of analysis employed—from rigorous rhetorical analysis to rigorous statistical analysis and any other technique that is appropriate for the research. Please include an abstract describing the proposed panel or paper with the request.

Editor's Note: The Policy Studies Organized Section had not identified their 1991 program organizer by the September PS deadline. Please pay close attention to future issues of PS for information regarding this section.

1990 APSA Research Grantees Announced

The APSA Research Support Committee announced the 1990 Research Grantees on May 1. The Council established the research grant program in 1984, and authorized \$15,000 to be distributed annually. To be eligible for a grant the applicants must be APSA members and must either be a faculty member at a non-Ph.D. granting college or university or be a political scientist