

Council left by the death of Frank J. Munger.

● Appointed Lipset, Executive Director Thomas E. Mann, and Philip E. Converse of the University of Michigan to represent the Association on the Council of the International Political Science Association.

The complete minutes of the May 1981 Council meeting are reprinted in the Appendix of this issue.

1982 Annual Meeting Program Committee: How to Participate in Denver

The 1982 Annual Meeting of the Association will be held from Thursday, September 2 through Sunday, September 5 at The Denver Hilton and Denver Marriott Hotel, in Denver, Colorado.

Preparation of copy for printing of the Preliminary Program in April begins early in January of the meeting year. Therefore, paper suggestions must be received by the Program Committee well in advance of that time to be given full consideration. Paper suggestions and offers to appear as discussants are welcomed by the Program Committee until December 1, 1981. You may write directly to the appropriate section chairperson listed here. More general inquiries or suggestions may be addressed to Professor **Ada Finifter** (Department of Political Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824), who is the 1982 Program Chair, or to Eloise French, Convention Coordinator, APSA, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Prospective participants should be aware of two APSA Council policies which affect their meeting participation: (1) Acceptance of a proposal by the Program Committee obligates the individual to pre-register (with appropriate fee) prior to June 1, 1982. ***Participants who have not pre-registered between January 1 and June 1 will not have their names listed in the Final Program when it goes to press in June of the meeting year.***

All 1982 Program participants will receive preregistration materials early in the year. (2) "Dual participation" on Official Program panels is proscribed by the Council of the APSA. ***No person may serve on more than one official Program panel, including as a non-presenting co-author.*** Proposals to more than one section are permissible, but in case of multiple acceptances, a choice of only one panel will have to be made. This rule applies only to participation on the panels organized by the Program Committee and does not affect participation in panels organized by "unaffiliated groups."

Section 1. Political Theory: John G. Gunnell, Graduate School of Public Affairs, State University of New York at Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12222.

The Political Theory section will consist of 11 panels. Approximately half of the panels will be devoted to metatheoretical problems, and half will focus on substantive claims about politics and political life. This distinction between Theory and Metatheory is not intended to be unequivocal or to imply assumptions about the relationship but only to recognize formally a difference in distribution of emphasis between a concern with politics and political phenomena on the one hand and with the activity and product of political theory on the other hand. The



1982 Annual Meeting Program Chair Ada Finifter attends Council meeting with newly elected Council member Harold Jacobson of Michigan, and with Council Members Marian Lief Palley of Delaware and Doris A. Graber of Illinois at Chicago Circle.

Photo by Norinne Hessman

categories listed below represent tentative topics and not necessarily the final designations for the panels. These topics are intended as an initial structure for the Theory section, and reactions to and questions about the general format and particular themes are encouraged. An attempt will be made to be as responsive as possible to suggestions for deletion, addition, and consolidation, and the ultimate form and content of the panels will depend on the character of the proposals received.

See PS section entitled "Upcoming Conferences" for other opportunities to participate in scholarly meetings.

A principal purpose of the Theory section is to identify, within the increasing pluralism of the literature of political theory, problems and issues that reflect concerns within the field and that indicate some of the basic loci of controversy. An effort will be made to construct panels organized around concrete issues and claims in politics and political inquiry rather than focusing on types of theory, approaches and persuasions, abstract concepts, or the work of particular individuals. Proposals which in various ways involve and reflect such concerns and perspectives are welcome, but panel suggestions and papers will be evaluated, in part, in terms of the extent to which they specify and engage political and theoretical problems. An effort will be made to select papers that address a common problem and to structure the panels in such a manner that a definite argument is joined.

The panels may be constituted either in the traditional format (papers and discussants) or as roundtables. Traditional panels will, in most cases, be limited to two papers, one discussant, and a chairperson, but the discussant will be an equal participant and present a systematic critical analysis of the papers. Chairpersons will be selected who can provide a comprehensive introduction to the issues and argument context. As soon as panels have been identified and participants selected, the chairperson will be responsible for establishing communication between the participants during the

preparation of the papers and ensuring that each panel becomes an integrated symposium. Roundtables will consist of a chairperson and a maximum of four presentations.

Participants in roundtables will be expected to prepare written versions of their remarks.

Metatheory

Political Science and Political Theory
Epistemology, Deconstruction, and
Political Theory

Political Theory and Political Opinion:
The Intersection of Academic and
Public Discourse

History and (as) Political Theory
The Theoretical Enterprise: Vocation,
Education, Evocation, Vacation,
Avocation, or Provocation

Theory

The Form of the American Polity
New Doctrines in Political Economy
Gender: Conventional, Natural, and
Political

Political Phenomena: What and Where
Philosophy, Politics, and Social
Science in the 1880s and After
Technology, Nature, and Political
Society

Selected Problem in the History of
Political Theory

Section 2. Empirical Theory and Research Methods: John L. Sullivan, Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

I would like to encourage the broadest possible range of topics in empirical theory and research methods. Panels and papers on conventional as well as unconventional topics will be given careful consideration. I would especially like to encourage panels on problems of measurement; clinical methods and intensive analysis; multivariate methods; experimental methods; time series analysis; and "new directions" or "where we've been" in political methodology.

Section 3. Comparative Politics: Political Institutions and Policy-Making: Arend Lijphart, Department of Political Science (Q-060), University of Califor-

nia, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093.

There will inevitably be some overlap between the three sections in the field of comparative politics (Sections 3, 4, and 5), but the main focus of this section will be on institutions and policy making. A special effort will be made to bridge the traditional Western/non-Western and industrialized/developing boundaries, and proposals for panels and papers with an emphasis on Communist political systems will be welcome. At least one panel will deal with the "state of the discipline" in comparative politics, especially the link between the older tradition of institutional analysis and the more recent concern with policy outputs. Although the subjects of most of the panels should be comparative and substantive, attention to comparison as a method will be encouraged, and single-country or area panels and papers can also be accommodated within this section. For instance, one of the panels could examine the consequences of Mitterand's recent election to the presidency of France for French public policy and political institutions.

Section 4. Comparative Politics: Mass and Elite Attitudes and Behavior: Ronald Inglehart, Center for Political Studies, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

Section Theme: Communist-Non-Communist Comparisons and Japan-Western Comparisons of Political Behavior.

In past years, the Comparative Politics panels have usually been divided up by geographic area, with separate sections on Industrial Societies, Communist Societies and Developing Areas. This year, the Comparative Politics panels are organized according to types of analysis instead, with panels on "Political Institutions and Policy-Making," "Processes of Development and Change," and this set of panels which emphasize a behavioral, rather than institutional approach. This focus both permits and encourages an emphasis on comparisons between results from Communist and non-Communist societies, and between Japan and Western societies. These comparisons have heightened substantive interest in an era when, on one hand, developments in Poland and China as well as within Western Communist parties, all suggest that the question of convergence may have renewed relevance as far as domestic politics are concerned; but at the same time, concern over foreign intervention, military buildup and heightened tensions have characterized relations between the Soviet Union and the West. Similarly, the rise of Japan from a peripheral status to being, in many respects, *the* leading example of an advanced industrial society, seems to warrant a conscious effort to give more attention to comparative behavioral analysis including Japan. Papers which focus on Japan-West or East-West comparisons will therefore be particularly welcome.

There is some potential overlap with other panels that deal with political attitudes and behavior, particularly Section

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

If you were unable to attend the 1981 Annual Meeting, there are a few remaining programs available with a complete listing of registered panel participants and papers presented. There is also a courtesy listing of all the unaffiliated panels.

To obtain a program send \$6.50 (APSA members) or \$10.50 (non-members), payable to APSA to:

1981 Program
American Political Science Association
1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

12 on electoral behavior, and Section 13 on public opinion and political psychology. This section will include panels in both areas—but these panels will have an explicitly comparative focus.

The following list of panels is proposed for this section:

1. Legitimacy and System Support in Industrial Society
2. The End of Ideology Revisited: Ideological Change among Elites and Mass Publics of Industrial Societies
3. Mass-Elite Linkages in Communist and Non-Communist Societies
4. Dissent and Protest in Communist and Non-Communist Societies
5. The Social Bases of Political Cleavage in Communist and Non-Communist Societies
6. Electoral Behavior Trends in Comparative Perspective
7. Convergence or Polarization? Political Change in Communist and Non-Communist Societies
8. Mass and Elite Attitudes and Behavior: The State of the Discipline

A panel dealing with public opinion research in Third World countries is being considered and may be added, depending on response.

Section 5. Comparative Politics: Processes of Development and Change: Joel S. Migdal, School of International Studies, DR-05, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195.

The changed structure of the comparative politics sections allows examination of problems that often did not fit well when advanced industrial, communist, and developing societies were treated separately. A number of the panels will therefore focus on similarities and differences of processes of development and change among the three types of societies. This section will especially encourage a critical examination among different sorts of societies of the nature of state-society interaction. What impact does the nature of the state have on changes in societal structures? And the opposite: what effects do differently structured societies have on the capabilities, structure, and outputs of the state? How have external forces (his-

torically and currently) differentially affected state-society interaction? Papers addressing such questions will include those that compare different sorts of societies explicitly as well as those focusing on a single area or society. Of special relevance in a section on development and change is research with an interdisciplinary approach to the above questions. Papers using political-economic, political-social, and political-cultural approaches—including those that address the domestic impact of world economic, social, and cultural forces—will be particularly welcome.

Section 6. World Politics: Raymond F. Hopkins, Department of Political Science, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania 19081.

There has been a growth of interdependence and decline of hierarchical structure in world politics in the last two decades. This foreshadows new and dangerous periods in inter-state relations. Most panels should address substantive military, diplomatic and economic issues resulting from these structural trends. Categories that reflect actual patterns of world tensions, such as East-West and North-South relations, will be used to organize panels. Within this framework, however, a broad range of determinants of world politics should be considered, including domestic sources of policy, technology change, economic and cultural transactions, the role of international organizations and the invention of symbols and organizations to cope with the changing conditions in the world system. One panel will be devoted to assessing the "state of the discipline" in world politics. Among the issues it should address are research priorities arising from the limits of traditional behavioral methodology and from the competition among realist, liberal, and Marxist explanations. Papers may employ various methodologies and empirical resources.

Section 7. International Interactions and Processes: Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, Department of Political Science, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627.

The section on international interactions

and processes will emphasize research concerning such areas as the causes and consequences of conflict, alliances and alignment, integration and dependency, mobilization and preparedness. Every effort will be made to encourage discussion among scholars with different methodological and epistemological orientations. Suggestions for topics or participants are welcome.

Section 8. Legislative Politics: Aage Clausen, Department of Political Science, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Legislative politics is the title of a section whose field of study is so broad that a longer, more descriptive title would only be an exercise in futility. Papers may be on topics which deal in substantial manner with legislative bodies or their components at all levels of government in all countries. Essays that analytically (normatively and/or empirically) critique bodies of literature, e.g., congressional elections, the incumbency factor, committees, legislative-executive relations, are invited along with the more traditional research works which are expected to predominate in the regular panels.

In the selection of all papers, the advantage lies with papers submitted in at least first draft form. Otherwise, papers should be described as carefully as possible in 500 words or less. These "advance notices" will aid in both quality control and panel formation.

Suggestions for panel "packages" are welcome, subject to modification to serve the broadest constituency possible.

Panel 9. The Presidency and Other Chief Executives: Dorothy B. James, Dean, School of Government and Public Administration, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016.

As scholars of the presidency focus on the state of the discipline they find far more areas needing substantial development than would fit into five panels. Since this is a field that should develop a richer dialogue among scholars, the roundtable or workshop format might be particularly useful. The chair would be

particularly interested in receiving proposals for participation in panels/roundtable/workshops that deal with the following issues (five will be developed from these areas, depending on the quality and quantity of response):

1. developing a theoretically consistent framework to analyze presidential power;
2. innovative data generation techniques in presidential studies;
3. how the processes of agenda-building serve to structure the boundaries of governmental decision making for the presidency;
4. how public opinion serves to influence presidential policy making;
5. impact of information flow on presidential decision making;
6. interest group politics and the presidency: the political context;
7. economic policy making and the presidency;
8. comparative analysis of chief executive policy making.

Section 10. Judicial Process and Public Law: Beverly B. Cook, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

The panel topics will cover the behavioral and the traditional approaches to the subfield; and papers which combine the conceptual framework of one approach with the methods of the other will be particularly welcome. Since there will be a coordinate section on gender, race, and ethnicity this year, the judicial section will not include a panel concentrating on such issues. However, papers with sex or race variables which fit within a selected judicial/law topic are welcome. The recent trend toward covering private law as well as public law in relation to changes in allocation of politico-economic resources is encouraged, as is research on administrative bodies, including the selection of administrative judges and the political implications of the expanding or contracting jurisdictions and caseloads of administrative bodies.

This is the appropriate time for sending in proposals for panel topics, particularly if accompanied by names of individuals

now engaged in data-based analyses which fit the topic. Although no panel topics have been firmly set, I am particularly interested in three areas: (1) Comparative. The testing of a comparative model with data on one or more foreign courts. (2) Biographical. The use of biographical materials from archival or interview sources to examine one type of political-judicial interaction, for example, the selection of personnel, the selection of cases, the relationship of judge or lawyer to political party or interest group. (3) Cross-institutional. Comparisons of processes and/or policies of courts and of legislative or bureaucratic (non-adjudicative) organizations.

One panel will probably have the theme of "the state of the subfield." I would appreciate counsel on the approach and coverage of such a general panel and suggestions for persons with broad and eclectic competences as participants.

Section 11. Political Parties and Other Organizations: David R. Mayhew, Department of Political Science, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520.

The panels in this section will deal with extra-governmental organizations whose activities in or between elections affect what happens in elections or what governments do. Examples: party organizations, candidate organizations, political action committees, direct-mail outfits dealing in politics, ideological think tanks, conventional interest groups, movement groups such as the Moral Majority, media organizations in their role as coverers of elections or government, corporations or unions in their role as influencers of elections or government. Examples of kinds of treatments welcomed: the activities of organizations; their transactions with politicians, publics, or public officials; the incentive structures that get them started and keep them going; their impact on elections or government; accounts of how contemporary types of organization resemble or differ from historically antecedent types, why or why not and so what. Treatments of American organizations will be welcomed, and also treatments comparing American organizations with ones in other countries.

Section 12. Electoral Behavior and Political Participation: Raymond E. Wolfinger, Department of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, California 94720.

This section will be concerned with the behavior of individuals as voters, activists, contributors and—possibly—candidates. Although I expect that elections will be the main focus, I would also like to consider papers about political participation in other arenas. The creation of specific panels will be based on evidence about the supply of good papers and promising intentions. I welcome suggestions about formats and paper topics.

Section 13. Public Opinion and Political Psychology: M. Kent Jennings, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

Among the traditional candidates for inclusion in this section are political socialization; structuring and use of attitudes, goals, and values; mass movements; political leadership and personality; role and organization of the mass media; mass-elite linkages; and methodology. With respect to topical issues there is special interest in the areas of domestic and international terrorism, crime and punishment, nuclear energy, and abortion. A roundtable is contemplated on the subject of political psychology as a viable field of study and inquiry. Suggestions for specific themes and innovative perspectives for this section will be welcomed.

Section 14. Public Policy Analysis: Susan B. Hansen, Department of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260.

Public policy panels for the 1982 meetings will be grouped around three main themes:

First, what is the "state of the art" of current research on public policy? Possible topics include general theories of public policy formulation or implementation, developments in methodology, and applications to newer areas of research such as the impact of budgetary retrenchment, hazardous waste disposal, nuclear power, and supply-side econo-

mics. New approaches to more traditional policies are also welcome.

A second theme will concern the fate of policy analysis in the political process. Can academic research be applied to real-world problems, and if so, with what results? How does the financing or institutional origin of policy analysis affect its application? What is the relationship between policy analysis and evaluation research? What are some of the limitations affecting the application of policy analysis to pressing social concerns?

A third group of panels will examine the impact of policy analysis on the discipline. How has the last decade or so of research on policy enlarged our understanding of areas of inquiry such as citizen involvement, public opinion, political structures and processes, political change, or comparative politics? Or have there been serious limitations in the contributions policy analysis can make to the wider theoretical concerns of the discipline?

Persons suggesting papers are encouraged to consider the format and other participants of a panel on which their paper might appear.

Section 15. Public Administration and Organizational Analysis: Allen Schick, School of Public Affairs, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742.

Practitioners and scholars are invited to suggest themes for panels and papers. The panels in this section will range over a number of topics, but particular attention might be given to proposals dealing with "the withering of the administrative state." After decades of growth, the public sector at all levels is stagnant or declining. Fiscal stress is widespread and cutback techniques are widely debated. A smaller public sector would have profound implications for the distribution of political resources. Panels might address themes such as the political values of public administrators in an age of decline, the prospects and problems of decremental losses, intraorganizational tensions as a byproduct of cutback, changing relationships with legislatures and interest groups.

While proposals relating to these themes are encouraged, serious consideration will be given to all proposals.

Section 16. Urban and State Politics, Federalism, and Intergovernmental Relations: David B. Walker, U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1111 20th Street, N.W., Suite 2000, Washington, D.C. 20575.

The federalism and intergovernmental relations track will focus on nine topics: political science and intergovernmental relations: one dimension of the state of the profession; federal systems abroad: commonalities and contrasts; grant consolidation and block grants: past perspectives and current prospects; federalism in the 1980s: new themes and old legacies; interregional relationships: conflict and contrasts; the law and politics of intergovernmental regulation; intergovernmental management: the quandary of contemporary public administration; the states in the system: resurgent and preferred or irresolute and problematic; and the local governmental agenda for the 1980s: what are the overriding items?

Section 17. Politics of Gender, Race, and Ethnicity: Jewel Prestage, Department of Political Science, Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813.

Panels in this section will focus on the relevance of gender, race and ethnicity for politics at the national, state and local levels. Specific concerns that will be explored include: various approaches to the study of the politics of gender, race, and ethnicity; methodological concerns, problems and innovations; public policy perspectives in the area; political participation patterns; nontraditional political behavior; political philosophy concerns relative to gender, race and ethnicity. Other proposals will also be considered.

Section 18. Positive Theory and Public Choice: Kenneth A. Shepsle, Department of Political Science, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

Positive theory, formal modeling, mathematical political science, rational choice theory, social choice, and public choice

are the various rubrics under which the research of a maturing analytical tradition in the scholarship on political science is conducted. While this analytical approach has not supplanted the more established sociological and psychological paradigms of the discipline—indeed, in some respects it complements them—it has surely established itself as a significant way of thinking and theorizing about politics. In the view of some (its adherents and practitioners, naturally!), it provides a (the?) most promising avenue for rigorous and systematic theory. This view, of course, is subject to empirical examination, and this section provides an opportunity to assess just how fruitful positive theory and public choice have been in producing scientific explanations of political regularities. The panels of this section will be organized with an eye to surveying the impact of this approach on various categories of the discipline. Since we are limited to five panels, it will be possible to select only a subset of traditional categories. The panels selected and listed below have been determined by the current distribution and quality of research across traditional subdivisions of political science. There are some notable omissions (rational choice and political philosophy, formal theories of comparative phenomena, positive theories of public policy), some of which may be incorporated elsewhere in this or other sections, and some of which might be established as separate panels at a later date depending on demand and available space. The panels currently being planned are:

1. Positive Theory and Political Science: An Overview
2. Positive Theories of Voting and Elections Twenty-Five Years After Downs
3. Positive Theories of Legislative Institutions, Processes, and Practices
4. Formal Analysis of Bureaucracy and Organization

5. Abstract Theories of Social Choice and Their Relevance to Politics

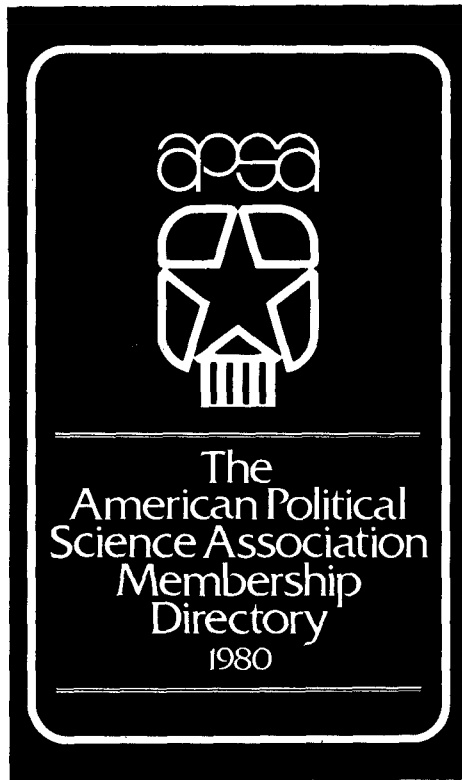
Section 19. Political Science as a Profession: Naomi B. Lynn, Department of Political Science, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506.

The panels in this section will focus on the state of our profession and the major issues being discussed and examined by those of us whose primary professional identity is that of political scientist. A broad range of subjects will be examined. The panel topics will include:

1. Inside the APSA—The Association's Role and Responsibilities: comparisons with other professional associations, new directions for the 80s.
2. Ethics in Publishing: double submissions, delays in publications, recourses, evaluating contracts and copyrights, problems of verification of reported findings.
3. Marketing Political Scientists: how departments are preparing students for other than academic careers; the Association's role; are publications serving needs of non-academics?
4. Pluralism vs. Elite Politics: relationship of various interest groups within the profession, historical perspective with representatives of Women's Caucus, Commissions on the Status of Blacks, Women, Chicanos, Caucus for New Political Science, Ad Hoc Committee.
5. The Public Administration-Political Science Dichotomy: policy vs. management as an intellectual conflict, and its implications for faculty recruitment, tenure, course offerings, and core curricula.

Panels dealing with teaching methods, materials, and other issues relating to teaching will also be accommodated in this section.

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