

former chief lobbyist for the NAACP; Evron Kirkpatrick, former APSA Executive Director; Lucius Barker, Washington University; Matthew Holden, University of Virginia; and Earl M. Lewis, Trinity University. □

### **1984 Chosen as Program Theme for APSA Annual Meeting**

The theme for the 1984 Annual Meeting program suggests itself. What else but *1984*? What would George Orwell think of the world in 1984? How does it measure up to his vision? Are societies moving in totalitarian directions? Is democracy possible? What will the future bring in an age of sophisticated communication technology? These and other Orwell themes will be woven into panels in various sections, according to Doris Graber, chairperson of the 1984 APSA Program Committee. The 1984 meeting will be held at the Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C., August 30 to September 2, 1984.

The precise form that *1984* theme panels in various sections will take remains open. Suggestions and proposals for implementing them are welcome and should be addressed to the appropriate section chairs. The Program Committee also hopes to feature the *1984* theme in at least one of the three projected plenary sessions. Again, the committee invites suggestions. They should be sent to the program committee chair. Although the convention theme will be prominent, it will not dominate the program. The majority of panels will, as usual, be devoted to wide and unfettered examination of all facets of our discipline.

The sections created for 1984 program arrangements have been structured to provide continuity with earlier programs. However, to counteract the trend of cutting sub-disciplinary areas into ever smaller segments, several segments have been combined for 1984. In the process, the number of sections has been reduced from 23 in 1983 to 20 in 1984. Since the number of panel slots remains the same, there should be ample room to accommodate all suitable proposals. The



Doris Graber chairs the 1984 Annual Meeting Program Committee. (Photo by Mike Kinishi)

Program Committee hopes that the new combinations will lead to papers that heed the interrelation of subdivisions of the field, rather than stressing their separateness. The combined "Executives and Legislatures" section is an example. So is the section on "Interest Group Politics and Political Participation: Advantaged and Disadvantaged Groups." That section was designed to integrate study of the politics of race, gender, and ethnicity into the mainstream of the discipline, by including it as a major aspect of interest groups.

There will again be an Associate Program chairperson for International Relations responsible for four program sections. This innovation, initiated in 1983, was designed to make the Annual Meeting more interesting and attractive to international relations scholars. Bruce Buono de Mesquita, the 1984 Associate Program chairperson, has retained the section designations used for the 1983 program. Panels for all sections of the program will again be 105 minutes long, followed by a 15-minute break.

The 1984 program will also continue to keep the spotlight on the use of microcomputers by political scientists. The Program Committee hopes that various

commercial outfits will be interested in displaying their latest hardware and software in the book exhibit area. In addition to encouraging commercial exhibits, plans call for including papers dealing with new technologies in some of the regular panels, as well as arranging separate sessions where computer applications will be demonstrated. Finally, users of various types of equipment will

again have an opportunity to arrange meetings with other users to discuss mutual interests.

Grabner and the Program Committee have prepared the following suggestions for prospective participants in the 1984 APSA Program:

- Paper proposals and offers to appear as discussants or panel chairpersons

**The 1983 Nominating Committee  
Proposes the Following Slate of Association Officers  
for 1983-84 and Council Members for 1983-85:**

**President-Elect:**

Richard F. Fenno, Jr., University of Rochester

**Vice-President:**

Ada W. Finifter, Michigan State University  
James G. March, Stanford University  
James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina

**Secretary:**

Arend Lijphart, University of California, San Diego

**Treasurer:**

Susan Welch, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

**Council:**

Charles W. Anderson, University of Wisconsin-Madison  
Morris P. Fiorina, Center of Advanced Study in Behavioral Science  
Helen Ingram, University of Arizona  
Nannerl Keohane, Wellesley College  
Michael B. Preston, University of Illinois at Urbana  
Arlene W. Saxonhouse, University of Michigan  
W. Phillips Shively, University of Minnesota  
Gerald Wright, Indiana University  
Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, University of Rochester (1983-84)

**Members of the Nominating Committee:**

David R. Mayhew, Yale University, Chair  
A. F. K. Organski, University of Michigan  
Elinor Ostrom, Indiana University  
Stanley Rothman, Smith College  
Mildred A. Schwartz, University of Illinois, Chicago  
Kenneth Shepsle, Washington University

should be submitted as early as possible. The deadline for receipt of submissions is December 1, 1983. Please write directly to the appropriate section chairperson listed below.

- More general inquiries or suggestions may be addressed to:

*Program Chair:* Doris Graber, Department of Political Science, University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 4348, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

*Associate Program Chair for International Relations:* Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, Department of Political Science, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627.

*Convention Coordinator:* Eloise French, American Political Science Association, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

- Prospective participants should be aware of two APSA Council policies which will be enforced by the Association: (1) Acceptance of a proposal by the Program Committee obligates you to preregister (with appropriate fee) prior to June 1, 1984. If you fail to preregister, you will not be listed in the final program. (2) You may serve on no more than two panels of the official program. However, you may serve as a paper author on only one panel of the official program. 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."

- You may offer to participate in panels in several sections. However, if you receive invitations for more than one paper presentation, you may only accept one of them. You may not appear on more than two official panels, irrespective of the nature of the participation. If you do apply to several sections, please inform each section chairperson that this 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.

## **Section 1. Positive Political Theory.**

Bernard Grofman, School of Social Sciences, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, California 92717.

Positive political theory has been characterized by the use of formal modelling techniques, especially "rational actor" models inspired by work in economics and game theory. Much of this work has now been absorbed into the political science mainstream (e.g. Downsian views of political competition as an attempt to find vote-maximizing issue positions, analysis of the formal properties of election systems, provision of public goods and correction of market failures as justifications for the role of government, models of logrolling around the political pork-barrel). Because the process of absorption has been such a gradual one, and because the more technical contributions in positive theory remain unintelligible to most members of the profession, the extent to which work in positive theory has reshaped our understanding of political institutions and behavior is often underestimated.

The focus this year will be on surveying the contributions to political science made by positive theory over the course of the past two decades. Panels will emphasize positive theory as testable theory, and substantive applications in areas such as legislative decision-making, party competition, coalition politics, interest group formation, and comparative election systems. Several of the panels will be jointly organized with other sections. Also, a special effort will be made to obtain participation from scholars in cognate disciplines.

## **Section 2. Empirical Theory and Research Methods.**

Gerald H. Kramer, Division of Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125.

Panels in this section will be concerned with innovative methodological applications to substantive political questions, and with empirical methodological problems and techniques of all kinds. These include formal statistical methods, quantitative and historical approaches, measurement problems and their consequences for empirical inference, experi-

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mental applications to political science, new developments in survey research methods, and so on. Paper proposals (or suggestions for panels) in any of these or related areas would all be welcome.

In the 1950s "empirical theory" was a relatively unified field and an important research frontier in both theory and method. Since then methodology and formal theory have both become much more sophisticated, but also more specialized. The two subfields have to some extent drifted apart, which has probably had unfortunate consequences for both. I would like to have at least one session on this, and would particularly welcome suggestions or proposals on this topic, or research papers which attempt to integrate theoretical and empirical approaches. (Papers that might logically also belong in section 1 can be sent to either section, as we will attempt to coordinate and may cosponsor some sessions on this topic.)

**Section 3. Political Thought and Philosophy: Historical Approaches.** Jean Bethke Elshtain, Department of Political Science, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003.

In Orwell's *1984*, "War is Peace, Freedom is Slavery, and Ignorance is Truth." His dark vision haunts our thinking about present and future. But it invites, as well, reflections on the past. Thematic possibilities for this section include: historic understandings of freedom in light of modern possibilities for surveillance, monitoring, control; past evocations of truth and wisdom as they bear on current theories of knowledge and meaning; the state in historical political thought and the modern state; the historic link between politics and war in light of the nuclear arms race; the nature and limits

of political action historically and their bearing on modern politics and citizenship, and so forth. These questions on our conference theme are intended to spark panel and paper proposals. They are by no means inclusive. It is my hope that section 3 will reflect the diversity of "historical approaches" and the many controversies this welcome plurality generates.

**Section 4. Political Thought and Philosophy: Contemporary Analytical and Critical Approaches.** Amy Gutmann, Department of Politics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544.

The understanding of analytical and critical approaches will be broadly defined. I welcome panels and papers that explore significant normative issues of contemporary politics and problems of method or substance in contemporary political philosophy. Specific topics therefore can (and I hope will) be far ranging. I seek a set of panels that reflect the diversity of substantive problems and approaches to political theory.

Serious discussion is likely only if panels remain small and papers focus on the same issue: two papers and one or two discussants, or roundtable discussions among scholars who have previously written on a specific subject are preferable to larger, more loosely defined panels. One panel will be reserved to discuss the significance of *1984* for contemporary political theory.

**Section 5. Comparative Politics: Public Policies and Policy Making.** Valerie Bunce, Department of Political Science, 210 Scott Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

The panels in this section are intended to

reflect three concerns. First, this field necessarily incorporates diverse paradigms, methodologies, policy areas, and politics. Each panel, to the degree possible, should recognize this diversity. Panels, in other words, should facilitate interaction among diverse fields of inquiry (however defined) and diverse conceptual considerations. Second, panels in this section should, when possible, focus on clearly specified contemporary policy issues, central policy areas, and/or central issues in comparative public policy analysis, rather than focus on individual countries. Finally, panels should, when it is reasonable, deal with policy *and* policy-making.

These considerations suggest a number of plausible and, one would hope, stimulating panels: (1) the political and economic costs of domestic austerity policies in the Second and Third Worlds; (2) the politics of redistributive policies in Third World nations; (3) the limits of policy change in Mitterand's France, Reagan's United States, Thatcher's Britain, and the like; (4) public policies as instruments used to expand citizen and group support of political elites and the state; (5) policies toward refugees; (6) international influences on domestic policies, and/or central level influences on subnational policy-making and policy decisions; (7) interest inter-mediation models, rational choice models, and micro-decision-making models of policy-making and policy priorities; (8) workers versus the state and state policy responses in the First and Second Worlds; (9) national and transnational mass movements focused on influencing public policy priorities (the Greens, the feminist movement, the nuclear freeze movements, and the like). These are merely suggestions. Innovative panel and paper proposals are strongly encouraged, including ideas for a theme panel.

**Section 6. Comparative Politics: Publics, Leaders, and Institutions.** Samuel H. Barnes, 4010 ISR, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

This section on publics, leaders, and institutions combines interests that in previous years have been dealt with in separate panels devoted to elite and

mass opinion and to political institutions. Proposals are welcome for panels and papers dealing with any of these topics and in any combination.

Proposals should have strong theoretical content. Proposals may be for papers or panels that deal with limited sectors of the world, including single countries outside of the United States, or that seek to cut across the conventional lines of cleavage in comparative politics. There are no restrictions as to types of theory, data, or analytical techniques employed.

Especially appropriate are proposals that combine two or three of the themes of the section, such as studies of elite-mass linkages, interactions in institutional settings, the role of institutions in facilitating or hindering elite cooperation and conflict, studies of conventional or unconventional participation and the like. Also desirable are proposals that are explicitly comparative across nations, levels, or time; or proposals that are not themselves comparative but that deal with themes of enduring theoretical significance in comparative politics.

Papers that report important research on mass publics, elites or institutions outside the United States, or that include that country along with others in comparative work, are welcome. Finally, proposals for papers and panels that would evaluate the current methodological, theoretical, and scientific status of comparative politics as an intellectual enterprise will be greeted warmly and sympathetically.

**Section 7. Comparative Politics: Processes of Development and Change in Contemporary Societies.** Peter J. Katzenstein, Government Department, McGraw Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853.

The panels in this section will explore how political regimes respond or fail to respond to changes in society and in their global context. Panels are not confined to any particular region of the world or any particular regime type. They can include Western-style democracies, socialist states and Third World countries. Papers or panels which add an historical dimension to an assessment of the political

causes and consequences of contemporary changes are particularly welcome. Comparative as well as single country or issue papers will be included. I am interested in receiving proposals for chairing a panel, as well as offers for writing a paper or acting as a discussant.

**Section 8. Political Parties, Elections, and Electoral Behavior.** Herbert Asher, Department of Political Science, The Ohio State University, 154 N. Oval Mall, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

This section will be concerned with the role, performance, organization and activities of political parties and with the voting behavior of citizens and the place of elections within a democratic political system. Proposed papers on political parties need not be cast in the context of elections and electoral behavior. Likewise, proposed papers on elections need not have a political party component to them. Please feel free to suggest paper topics and panels. I do not at the outset want to rule out any potentially interesting papers and panels because of too narrow a definition of what is included under the rubrics of political parties and elections.

The theme of the 1984 APSA convention comes from George Orwell's *1984*. One question that might be raised is how society will be politically and socially organized in an era of sophisticated and pervasive communication technology. Suggestions for papers that incorporate Orwellian themes are most welcome. In addition, the 1984 APSA convention will be held two months before the presidential election. Any suggestions for papers and panels that relate to the presidential contest are welcome.

**Section 9. The Structure of Public Thinking: Political Psychology, Public Opinion, and Political Socialization.** Paul Allen Beck, Department of Political Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306.

Panels in this section will reflect both the meeting theme of Orwell's *1984* and the principal topics of contemporary political psychology, public opinion, and political socialization research (excluding electoral behavior and political participation,

which are covered in other sections). Research on elites and/or mass publics, current and/or past periods, and the United States and/or other nations may be included.

Among possible panel topics are belief systems, political learning (among children or adults, in common or rare settings), sources of political thinking (e.g., the media, parents, schools, government), political communications, alienation and its relatives, and attitudes towards political leaders/institutions and political issues. Special consideration will be given to suggested panels or papers which adopt the 1984 theme of the meetings (especially the long-neglected research area of propaganda) or which deal with either the impact of public opinion or the substantive implications of new data-gathering techniques (e.g., CATI systems).

The final set of panels largely will be determined by the nature and quality of the proposals I receive. Suggestions of panel topics should be justified in terms of the importance of the theme and the likelihood of identifying ongoing research projects that deal with it. Paper proposals should be sufficiently detailed for me to be able to discern their focus and research promise. Discussant volunteers should enclose a description of their research interests and qualifications.

**Section 10. Interest Group Politics and Political Participation: Advantaged and Disadvantaged Groups.** F. Chris Garcia, Department of Political Science, Ortega Hall, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131.

This section will be concerned with the analysis of a wide variety of interest groups and interest group activities, including both those groups normally advantaged in the political process and those normally disadvantaged. The latter groups specifically include those whose major concern revolves around race, gender or ethnicity. Some research into these issues, as well as research concerning other Group Politics questions will, of course, be reported at panels associated with Political Thought, Comparative Politics, Elections, The Structure of Public Thinking, Public

Policy Analysis, Sub-national Politics and the like. This section, though, will reserve at least one panel each for papers specifically examining women's organizations and/or issues; black political organizations and/or issues; and Hispanic organizations and/or issues. Research into these and other group's efforts to increase political participation is especially encouraged.

In addition it is hoped that enough scholars are engaged in studies of grass-roots organizations, such as those concerned about utility rates or nuclear issues, to produce one or more excellent panels about such groups. Studies focusing on the analysis of the internal dynamics of various interest groups are also encouraged. If some of the above concerns can be related to teaching or to the use of interest groups to involve students in politics, so much the better. The aforementioned topics are suggestive not exclusive; a wide variety of proposals is requested, either for specific papers or for panels. Suggestions for means of relating the 1984 theme to the topics of group politics and political participation are particularly welcome.

**Section 11. Public Law and Judicial Politics.** E. Wally Miles, Department of Political Science, San Diego State University, 5402 College Avenue, San Diego, California 92182.

While public law scholars are invited to suggest panel themes for this section, there is particular interest in organizing a group of panels around the general theme of "1984: The State of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties in the United States." Perhaps a number of suggested ideas for panels or papers will help to delineate this interest: the Burger Court and civil liberties; racial equality after *Brown*, 1954-1984; the Fourth Amendment and private issues; state courts and civil liberties; and new directions for research in civil rights and civil liberties. A roundtable which addresses the 1984 theme is also contemplated.

Proposals for panels on other topics in the public law field will be given serious consideration. Tentative plans are to have from seven to ten panels for this

section; hence, all ideas about panels, papers, and personnel are welcome.

**Section 12. Executives and Legislatures.** Linda L. Fowler, Department of Political Science, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York 13210.

The interaction between legislatures and executives is the major orientation of this year's panels. Strategies of decision-making, adaptations to changing institutional roles and consequences of different organizational premises are areas of likely interest. Papers which demonstrate a concern for theory, historical evolution or genuine comparison are strongly encouraged.

Given the Orwellian prediction that 1984 would witness the ascendancy of political executives, at least one panel will be devoted to the survival of legislative institutions. Inquiries into the changing patterns of representation in an administrative state are particularly welcome. Other possible areas of investigation include: information control (secrecy, expertise, manipulation of the media); policy oversight; rulemaking as a substitute for lawmaking; and leadership.

Depending upon the degree of interest and the merit of the proposals, panels will be developed pertaining to specific legislative and executive institutions. Such panels may focus upon any level of government or cut across national boundaries. Suggestions for roundtables or workshops also are anticipated.

**Section 13. Public Policy Analysis.** Matthew Holden, Jr., Department of Government and Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22905.

This section is being designed on two predicates: (a) that it is desirable, at this stage of the discipline, to encourage contributions from both the classical philosophical and the empirical strains of political science; and (b) that the broadest conception of "public," "policy," and "analysis" should be employed.

Papers are invited to consider some or all of the following general topics:

1. *The Choice of Policy*: how social phenomena are conceived as "problems,"

and why some "problems" are defined as amenable to "policy" actions while others are not; what circumstances appear to lead to change in these definitions and conceptions; and to what extent our answers to these questions are specific to particular cultures, historical periods, or institutions only.

2. *The Choice of Programs*: the translation of particular policy choices (e.g., combating hunger or maintaining an adequate national defense) into particular programs (e.g., Food Stamps or a particular weapons acquisition program), and the choices of particular detailed techniques for the execution of the program.

3. *The Choice of Evaluation (How Much "Truth" is Spoken to "Power"?)*: in recent American public policy, whether evaluation is a technical, a moral, or a political problem, and whether evaluation is more or less similar in the United States and in other countries.

4. *Policy Substance*: (a) what are the similarities of domestic and foreign policy? (b) what is the "content" of foreign policy? (c) what are the domestic consequences of foreign policy? (d) what are the most intelligent comparisons of the major domestic policy areas within a government and how do we compare the politics associated with those policies?

5. *Policy Process and Institutions*: (a) the intersection of public government and "private government" (in the sense used by Charles E. Merriam and Walton Hamilton); (b) the generation, treatment, and review of policies by the executive, legislative and judicial institutions; (c) the consequences of Federalism and unitarism for policy generation, policy making, policy execution, and policy review.

6. *Analysis as an Intellectual Enterprise*: (a) "Policy analysis in the tradition of political science and/or the development of "policy analysis" in post-behavioral political science; (b) the intellectual structures of political science, law, economics, and the other social science disciplines and their implications for actual policies, and their reciprocal implications for each other's intellectual problems; and (c) what should be next on the "public policy analysis" agenda?

In addition to the topics indicated above, I would welcome proposals, based upon recent research, reflecting ideas and initiatives that the above suggestions do not properly recognize. These might include proposals reflecting detailed knowledge of particular policies that have not been much considered in recent years, or proposals reflecting substantial integration of policies that have been the subject of a number of more particularistic studies. A panel on the question of whether the evolution of policy is consistent with, or undermines, the Orwellian vision of 1984 would be particularly welcome.

Anyone who has an alternative suggestion or question is invited to write the section chairperson at the earliest opportunity.

**Section 14. Public Administration and Organizational Analysis.** John Wanat, Department of Political Science, University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 4348, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

Public Administration and Organization Theory panels will, I hope, focus on both enduring questions and novel answers. The papers in the section will ideally reflect increasingly sophisticated approaches, both in theory and technique. While not intending to discourage traditional approaches, my expectation is that papers in this section will help to combat the image of stodginess and unimaginative scholarship that sometimes unfairly characterizes public administration.

I plan to create panels that reflect the substantive interests of the paper proposers rather than my own preconceived notions of what would be important panels. Enduring questions of expertise in bureaucracy, responsiveness, intra/extra bureaucratic relations, resource scarcity, formal models of organizations, personnel difficulties, etc., would, I presume, be possible panel topics. But the major criteria for selection will be the potential for opening doors to new questions as well as for finally closing the doors on older ones.

**Section 15. Federalism and Sub-national Politics: States and Cities in Transition.** Susan A. MacManus, Depart-



ment of Political Science, University of Houston, Cullen Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77004.

Panels in this section will focus on *changes* in the intergovernmental arena (political, ideological, demographic, social, fiscal, legal, and administrative). In line with the Orwell 1984 theme, papers addressing the following topics from either an historical or futuristic perspective will be particularly welcome:

- The Impact of Dillon's Rule on State-Local Relations.
- The Tiebout Model: Are Mobility or Residential Location Models Still Relevant?
- Regional "Warfares": Conflicts within the Federal System.
- Cross-Pressures on the States: Their Traditional Role as Mediators.
- Fragmentation v. Consolidation: Does the Age-Old Debate Have New Meaning?
- "High Tech" Solutions to State and Local Problems.
- Theoretical Justifications for Studying Cities: Are They Still Valid?
- Coping with Decline: Changing Rules of the Grants Game.
- Measuring Intergovernmental Dependency: Theoretical and Methodological Approaches.

While proposals for panels and papers along these general lines are preferred, other topics will be given serious consideration. All proposals should include a statement of the topic to be investigated, preliminary hypotheses to be tested, units of analysis, time frame, and the theoretical and methodological approaches to be employed. Such information is vital in order to construct panels which reflect a cross-section of state and local governments, theoretical and methodological approaches, historical v. futuristic outlooks, etc.

**Section 16. The Practice of Political Science.** Ann B. Matasar, Director, Center for Business and Economics, Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126.

The section on the profession provides us

with an opportunity for introspection and forecast. It enables us to analyze and to discuss the current state of the discipline and of the profession. This includes, but is not limited to, the following topics:

- A. The quality and content of the undergraduate and graduate curriculum: Are we teaching relevant topics? If so, how well?
- B. Possibilities for publication: How do good ideas get put into print?
- C. Career opportunities: What do you do with political science if you do not teach?
- D. Are the professional associations serving their constituents well? If not, how can they be improved?

In addition, this section also gives us a chance for preview and anticipation. It allows us to address the challenges of the future as posed by the internal and external environments of the profession. I hope to encourage participation by those who want to question where we are going as well as where we are. In particular, I hope to stimulate discussion regarding the impact of computers, the career prospects for our graduates, the responsiveness of professional associations to greater participation by women and minorities, and the growth of cross-disciplinary study.

Suggestions regarding panels or roundtables on the subjects above or any topics of general relevance to understanding the present or future of the profession are welcome and will receive serious consideration.

**Section 17. International Relations: National Security and Conflict Analysis.** Harvey Starr, Department of Political Science, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

This section will deal with the processes and mechanisms relating to conflict as a response to, and consequence of, the search for security in the contemporary international system. Panels will cover theoretical and empirical developments in the investigation of conflict processes, dynamics and decision making, especially in the post-World War II period. This focus will include a concern with theory

and research on such major issues as strategic interaction between superpowers, regional power interaction, arms control, arms races, bargaining and crises. The theme panel will contrast the global conflict patterns described in 1984 with those extant in 1984.

**Section 18. International Relations: Hierarchical Aspects of International Politics.** Richard K. Ashley, Department of Political Science, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85287.

As in the past, "hierarchical aspects of international politics" will be taken to refer to institutionalized relations of global power and domination—their emergence, perpetuation, and possible transformation. In view of this focus, Orwell's potent 1984 imagery suggests a number of relevant avenues of inquiry. These might include:

- Power hierarchies in the modern states system: is peripheral domination a precondition of central order?
- The economic theory of hegemony: is global technocracy possible?
- The state and its legitimations.
- The power of knowledge: global ideologies of political control.
- The ritualization of collective insecurity as an integrative force.
- Social science and social power: does social science participate in replicating the given world order?
- Censoring history: misremembering and political domination.
- Language, violence, and politics on a global scale.
- Contradiction, resistance, and change: local and global strategies for system transformation.
- Utopias and anti-utopias in international theory and practice.

In addition, proposals will be welcome on more "traditional" topics, including power disparities, economic inequality, world-system analysis, North-South issues, dependency analysis, arms transfers, and international regimes. Proposals will be considered for (a) full panels (including topic, abstract, suggested paper-

givers, papers, and chair and discussants), (b) individual papers, or (c) participation as a chairperson or discussant.

**Section 19. International Relations: The Organization of the International System.** Peter A. Gourevitch, Political Science Department, Q-060, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093.

The structure of the international system—cause or consequence, independent or dependent, interactive or autonomous, a configuration of formal attributes or a matter of perception and will—the meaning of "international system" remains a topic of lively controversy. Panels might consider the following questions:

1. What are the best principles for analyzing the international system? Can we specify the international system independently of the internal character of the units which comprise it? Is the system the expression of independent units (a la Hobbes) or does the system shape the units (a la Durkheim)? What is the international system today?—what are its properties, how is it different, what happens because of it? How autonomous are the subsystems—both geographical (parts of the world) and substantive (economics, military, religious, ideological, political)?

2. How does the international system alter the internal organization of the units within it? How much autonomy have the units in the system—are there different ways of being dependent, and on what turns the difference? What is the state in current thinking about the international system—do states define interests, express interests, or neither? How do changes in the international economic system affect domestic politics in various countries? How do such system changes affect the behavior of subnational actors, such as firms (in different stages of the product cycle), peoples (migration), cities and regions, subnational ethnic groups, etc.? How have shifts in the international division of labor in the economy affected attachments to alliances, hegemony, and other features of the organization of the international system? How are we to interpret the anti-nuclear movements of today—reactions to new technology, to

specific acts by particular politicians, revivals of nationalism in new guise, part of glacial shifts in the international distribution of power?

3. What implications do different understandings of the international system have for questions of morality and the behavior of individuals and nations? What organization of the international system makes for world peace? Or does peace depend on willed acts by private individuals? What role has morality in the current international system?

I welcome proposals for panels and papers on these topics.

**Section 20. International Relations: Global Political Economy.** Benjamin A. Most, Department of Political Science, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242.

The focus of this section will be on the global political economy and questions of system change. While sessions on the existence and operation of an integrated global political economy should be anticipated, it is hoped that panels will also deal with decisional or micro-level concerns which arise as nations and other international actors pursue a variety of apparently diverse policies in their attempts to cope with their external environments.

Particular emphasis will be placed on logical and empirical efforts to probe the processes by which global systems affect—and are affected by—actors which are differently placed within them. Proposals which deal with a broad range of international political-economic issues and which utilize diverse methodologies are sought; papers which utilize the systemic perspective and which adopt alternative approaches or conceptualizations are also especially invited. (Suggestions which appear to be more suited for one of the other International Relations sections will be forwarded to the appropriate section leader.)

Topics under consideration include:

- Global Political Economy: Fad, Fantasy or Field?
- Transformation and Structural Change in the Global Economy.

- Applications of Formal Models to Issues in Global Political Economy.
- Empirical Research on the Construction of "Better" Global Systems.
- Foreign and Domestic Economic Policy-Making.
- Linkages Between Macro-Level Structures and Micro-Level Processes in the Global System.
- Foreign Policy Tools: The Substitutability of Diplomacy, Force and Economics.
- Epistemologies and Logics of Inquiry in Global Political Economy.
- Problems of Theory and Method in Research on the Global Political Economy.

Suggestions for additional or alternative panels are invited. Participants may also feel free to submit innovative ideas for theme panels and session formats. In all cases, descriptions of proposed papers should be sufficiently detailed to allow for the construction of coherent panels. Each submission should take care to specify what question(s) are being pursued, the theoretical conceptualization(s) which will direct the analysis, why the questions are worthy of investigation, and just what will have been learned once the answers to the queries are in hand. The guiding principle in forming panels and accepting papers will be the quality of the proposals received. □

## **Federal Executives Win Congressional Fellowships**

The American Political Science Association has announced the selection of 15 federal executives as Congressional Fellows from its 1983-84 national competition for that program.

The recipients—advanced career civil servants—will serve as professional staff assistants to U.S. senators and representatives for nine months. They are scheduled to arrive here early in November for an orientation period before beginning work in congressional offices of their choice. The program will conclude in August 1984.