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## **1983 Annual Meeting To Feature Microcomputers**

The 1983 Program Committee has planned a demonstration of microcomputers at the Annual Meeting in addition to the usual academic panels. People wishing to demonstrate computers, programs or teaching packages should contact Caroline Geda, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

In addition, David Garson of North Carolina State University will convene a meeting of an APPLE users group. Anyone interested in convening a meeting of users of other types of microcomputers should contact 1983 Program Chair Herb Weisberg or APSA Convention Coordinator Eloise French at the national office.

In order to assess the state of the scientific features of the discipline, the 1983 Program Committee has set the theme of next year's meeting as "The Science of Politics." Weisberg has stressed that this theme is primarily meant to encourage the submission of several papers which will focus on the current state of the science of politics. This theme will not be reflected in all of the panels.

The closing date for paper suggestions and offers to appear as discussants is December 1, 1982. Specific suggestions should be directed to the appropriate section chairperson listed below. More general inquiries may be addressed to:

- Herbert F. Weisberg, Department of Political Science, 227 Derby Hall, Ohio

State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210  
—1983 Program Chairperson;

- James A. Caporaso, Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado 80208—1983 Associate Program Chairperson in the area of international relations; or
- Eloise French, Convention Coordinator, APSA, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Persons may offer to participate in panels in more than one section, realizing that in the end only one participation is allowed. If you do apply to multiple sections, please notify each of the section heads at the time of your request that you have submitted proposals to other section heads. Also, in that case please notify the other section heads as soon as you are accepted for a panel in another section.

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

John A. Ferejohn, Department of Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125.

The panels in this section are intended to provide those interested in developing rigorous analytical approaches to the study of politics with an opportunity to discuss recent work in the area. This section includes work in public choice theory, the theory of electoral competition, the formal theory of legislative behavior, and the formal theory of bureaucracy. Most research in these areas is based on earlier analytic traditions within economics (principally public finance, welfare economics, and equilibrium theory) as well as the theory of games, but I hope to encourage participation of people working in other (formal) analytic traditions such as evolutionary biology and artificial intelligence. Also, this section welcomes papers reporting on experiments focused on the examination of the above listed theories in relatively controlled environments.

The "theme" panel will focus on assessing the contributions of formal theories of politics over the past several decades. Additionally, there will be a panel on information and expectations in formal theories of voting bodies, with a principal focus on the implications of a "rational

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expectations" hypothesis for collective choice processes. Naturally, other subjects will be included as paper-writers propose them.

**Section 2. Research Methods.** Christopher H. Achen. Until September 1, 1982: Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, California 94720. After September 1, 1982: Center for Advanced Study in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, 202 Junipero Serra Boulevard, Stanford, California 94305.

The Research Methods section solicits papers on systematic methodological techniques of all kinds, including qualitative and historical approaches. Particularly desirable topics include those that derive from unique substantive concerns in political science and which are most likely to be advanced by no one but ourselves—ecological and cross-national inference, attitude and preference scaling, judgmental and qualitative data analysis, advances in survey research methodology, and a host of others. Scholars whose substantive concerns fall in comparative politics and international relations are particularly encouraged to submit suggestions for papers and panels to balance the customary emphasis on American politics.

### **Section 3. Analytical Philosophy and Philosophy of Social Science.**

J. Donald Moon, Department of Government, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut 06457.

This is the first year that we will have two sections devoted to political theory, and the boundaries between them are not intended to be entirely clear. We will coordinate both sections in order to arrange a set of coherent panels. In general, proposals involving metatheoretical issues, analyses of political concepts and principles, and certain issues in public affairs should be sent to me.

In keeping with the theme of the 1983 convention, I would like to encourage paper proposals focusing on the science of politics. This phrase should not, however, be construed narrowly; papers critical of the aspiration to "science" (in

whatever sense) are certainly welcome. I would especially encourage papers that raise philosophical and metatheoretical issues distinctive to the study of politics, as opposed to the social sciences generally. Papers that are centrally concerned with the actual practice of political research will be especially welcome.

There will also be several panels on issues that are not metatheoretical. I would welcome a wide range of paper proposals, particularly including those which focus on issues of contemporary political concern from the standpoint of political theory. Such topics might include justice and peace in the international order, problems of democratic authority and legitimacy, and politics, technology, and nature. I would also encourage papers on themes and concepts in political theory which involve significant normative, explanatory, and conceptual issues, such as the idea of rationality.

Panels will be kept small to facilitate serious discussion and a genuine joining of issues.

**Section 4. Political Philosophy.** Arlene W. Saxonhouse, Department of Political Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

The theme of the 1983 program is "The Science of Politics." Philosophy, from its origins in Socrates' rejection of what was understood by the Greeks to be natural science, has traditionally taken a critical stance to "science" as it has been understood in a variety of ways over time. Since Section 3 is devoted to the philosophy of social science, questions of epistemology and whether politics can be studied as a science should not be sent to me. However, I would welcome proposals which explore how political philosophy has dealt with science, whether as an ally or an enemy, and its assessment of whether science as it has been variously understood can reveal both the limits and potential of political life. Not all of the panels in this section need to deal with the theme topic. The field of political philosophy is diverse and controversial, whether one works within the tradition of the history of political philosophy or on

the conceptual clarification of normative political terms and their relationship to political action. I would hope that the panels will reflect this diversity and the inevitable controversy which emerges from it.

**Section 5. International Relations: National Security and Conflict Analysis.**

Karen Feste, Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado 80208.

The panels proposed for this section reflect some of the contemporary world problems which have been subjected to scientific analysis. Suggestions for specific themes and innovative perspectives are welcomed. Panel topics under consideration include:

- Superpowers Strategy in the 1980s: Arms Racing, Alliances, Agreements.
- International Consequences of Terrorism.
- Border Conflicts Among Third World Countries.
- Stabilizing and Destabilizing Effects of Arms Transfers.
- New Dimensions in Arms Racing.
- International Crises and Conflict Escalation.
- Patterns of Military Intervention.
- Decision Analysis and War Participation.
- International Politics as a Science.

**Section 6. International Relations: Hierarchical Aspects of International Politics.**

James Lee Ray, Department of Political Science, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131.

The panels in this section will deal with the development and impact of political and economic hierarchies in the international system, as well as with foreign policy responses to those hierarchies. Power disparities, economic inequality, world-system analysis, North-South issues, dependency analysis, arms transfers, international regimes, and system transformation will be among the topics addressed. Competitive approaches to these topics can be utilized, compared, or

evaluated. One possible topic for a "theme panel" in this section might focus on possible paths (or recent progress) toward the integration of scientific studies of political hierarchies, on the one hand, and economic hierarchies, on the other. Suggestions for topics or participants are welcome.

**Section 7. International Relations: The Organization of the International System.** Mark W. Zacher, Institute of International Relations, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1W5.

The panels in this section will focus on formal and informal dimensions of the organization of the international system. There will be one "theme panel" on "the science of politics" as it applies to the study of the organization of the international system. Possible themes for the other panels are the politics of institutional and programmatic change in global organizations, regional security arrangements, the politics of regional economic integration, historical trends in the organization of the international economic and/or security system, prescriptive approaches toward the reform of the international system, the analysis of international regimes, and the measurement of the organization of the international system. The chairperson welcomes suggestions of themes for panels as well as offers to act as a presenter of a paper, a discussant, or a chairperson.

**Section 8. International Relations: Global Political Economy.** W. Ladd Hollist, Department of Political Science, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.

Three of the four sections on international relations will varyingly deal with issues of international political economics. Consequently, clear-cut indications of the particular focus of this section seems warranted. In so doing, however, our intention is not to preclude competing conceptualizations of the global political economy from the panels offered in this section. Researchers with diverse orientations and different academic disciplines are encouraged to make proposals. If your proposal seems more suited to another section on International Rela-

tions, it will be forwarded to the appropriate section organizer.

The focus of this section is the global system, suggesting that comprehension of international, national, and even sub-national politics and economics is necessarily weakened without attention to structures and social forces operative on the global system level. While clearly open to debate on the various panels, the overall argument is that there exists a highly integrated political economy encompassing virtually the entire globe. Those taking exception to this organizing premise are encouraged to propose papers or panels raising contrary perspectives.

Suggestive topics for panels include:

Toward a "Science" of Global Political Economics: Methodological Challenges.

Wallerstein versus Waltz: Is Dialogue Possible and Useful?

Synthesizing the Global System Perspectives of Diverse Social Science Disciplines.

Economic Determinism versus the Autonomy of the State.

The Class Struggle and the Global Political Economy.

Global System Change: Structural Transformations versus Role Shifts.

The Global Political Economy of Agriculture.

Newly Industrializing Countries and Structural Change in the Global Political Economy.

Contributions of Hermeneutical, Dialectical, and Logical Positivist Philosophies of Science to the Analysis of the Global Political Economy.

Measurement and Data Controversies in Global Political Economic Research.

**Section 9. Comparative Politics: Institutions and Institutional Change.**

Ezra M. Suleiman, Department of Politics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544.

The panels in this section will not be confined to any particular region but will cover the liberal democracies, the East Bloc countries and the Third World. The

emphasis of the panels will be placed on the capacity of political institutions to respond to the changing demands of their societies. Panels and papers should seek to analyze why political institutions change or do not change in the face of changes occurring in the larger society.

**Section 10. Comparative Politics—Mass and Elite Political Attitudes and Behavior.** G. Bingham Powell, Jr., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

Proposals for panels or papers will be welcomed from anyone interested in comparative mass and/or elite attitudes and behavior. Research in this subfield primarily focuses upon explaining the actions and attitudes of individual political actors. The behavior may involve political activity either supporting of the existing regime (paying taxes, running for office, voting at the polls or in the legislature) or rejective of it (rioting or organizing armed attacks), and either solitary or collective in form.

As has been traditionally the case, proposals dealing with studies of attitudes or behavior in single-country contexts outside the United States are appropriately submitted to this section. Preference will be given, however, to papers that are genuinely comparative (across countries or across levels) and/or which are oriented to placing the analysis in a context of theoretical explanation, theory testing, or theory construction.

At this point, no specific panels have been planned beyond the inclusion of the "theme" panel dealing with the state of science and scientific theories in comparative studies of attitudes and behavior. No geographic or cultural demarcations have been settled and it is hoped that at least some panels will explicitly cut across the usual areas, contrasting and/or comparing attitude and behavior research in modernized liberal democracies, socialist bloc systems and Third World systems of various types.

Moreover, studies of attitudes and behavior are not limited to any one particular methodology or type of data. Survey research is one highly useful tool. Studies based on other types of data—historical

records, ecological statistics, event summaries, informal elite discussions—are also relevant. Studies linking various levels and types of evidence, such as individual interview data with aggregate contextual data, or citizen reports of party contacts with party activist reports of party efforts, are of the greatest interest. Eventually, individual attitude and behavior studies must be incorporated in theories that invoke both individual characteristics and various properties of the institutional, cultural and political setting.

If sufficient interest is expressed, a panel on methodological problems and advantages of cross-cultural research, including elite access, research in non-democratic settings, and measurement equivalence, will be formed.

**Section 11. Comparative Politics: Public Policy.** Andrew T. Cowart, Department of Political Science, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Long Island, New York 11794.

The interplay between economic conditions in nation states and the mechanisms (politics, government, public policy) by which those states attempt to alter those conditions has been a central and continuing theme in public policy research. The appearance on the APSA Program this year of a new section—Comparative Politics: Public Policy—provides participants with an opportunity to address that general question in several panels, from an explicitly comparative perspective. Scholars are encouraged to submit proposals for panels and papers relating economics (e.g., growth, stagnation, or decline), politics and government (Western and non-Western), and public policy (economic policy, welfare policy, spending, budgeting, regulation and others). While single-country, non-American studies do not comparisons make, they will be appropriate for panels in which other countries are examined as well. Considerable diversity in theoretical perspectives may be anticipated—political economy, public choice, systems theory, decision theory, and so on. In keeping with the Program theme this year, one panel will address research in Comparative Public Policy and its contribution to a science of politics—cover-



ing epistemological, theoretical, and methodological issues.

**Section 12. Comparative Politics: Processes of Development and Change.**

Susan Hoerber Rudolph. Department of Political Science, Pick 422, 5828 South University, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

The four comparative sections all hope to strengthen comparisons across the post-industrial/industrial/pre-industrial continuum as well as across the market/non-market continuum. This section is open to cross-national and cross-area as well as single country approaches, provided panels are informed by a strongly articulated general problem. One significant unifying theme that would profit from European/others comparisons is the nature and emergence of the state, where the more strongly developed European themes need a counterpoint in Middle Eastern, Far Eastern and South and South East Asian models. Another theme of concern in this year's sections will be the mutual infiltration by domestic and international environments, themes that probe the breakdown of the distinction between comparative and international politics. The more familiar approaches that address the domestic impact of world forces call for contrapunctual ones that could show the reverse effect. The growing significance of agrarianism and agrarian politics in the less industrialized nations suggests the possible fruitfulness of reexamining the agrarian experiences in 18th and 19th century Europe, America, and Eastern Europe. This experience deserves to be contrasted with emerging agrarian ideologies, state agricultural strategies, and agrarian mobilization in the less industrialized world. Finally, the theme of dedevelopment and involution may be explored in contrast to the unidirectional bias of theories of change.

**Section 13. Electoral Behavior and Participation.** John Aldrich, Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

This section will be concerned with the behavior of potential or actual voters, participants, and contributors to—or

against—the political system. While paper and panel topics consistent with the theme of the convention, "the science of politics," are encouraged, I anticipate a very general definition of "science." Moreover, I also encourage suggestions that are not closely bound to the theme. The guiding principle in forming panels and accepting papers will be the quality of the proposals received.

I welcome suggestions about formats of particular panels and paper topics. I particularly encourage suggestions about (and expressions of interest in) one or two panels organized as a debate/challenge about some aspect of the theme (whether in roundtable or paper and discussion format).

**Section 14. The Structure of Public Thinking: Political Psychology, Public Opinion, and Political Socialization.**

James A. Stimson, Department of Political Science, 570 Bellamy Hall, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306.

This section's coverage is all topics in mass political behavior, exclusive of those (such as electoral behavior and participation) covered in more specific sections. The "science of politics" theme of the 1983 program will certainly receive some emphasis in this section. Other quite tentative topics are morals and symbols in new issue constellations, political socialization without partisanship, a post-methodological renewal of the belief structure question, and the presidency in the public mind. Also open for exploration is the vast area of attitudes, beliefs, values, and the myriad processes by which they are acquired, transmitted, or retained.

Suggestions for additional panels are solicited. Given the diversity of this sub-discipline, they might be theoretical or topical, "reflections" or science in progress, variations on the themes above or something altogether different.

**Section 15. Political Parties and Interest Groups.** Kay Lehman Schlozman, Department of Political Science, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167.

This section will be concerned with the various extra-governmental organizations which attempt to influence political outcomes in a democracy. Among such organizations are not only those that have traditionally served to represent collective citizen interests, political parties and interest groups, but also those that have emerged more recently—for example, candidate campaign and finance organizations, political action committees, and law, public relations and consulting firms that handle government relations for their clients. Papers may focus on a range of subjects: the origins and development of such organizations; internal problems of organizational maintenance and democracy; the multiple ways in which these organizations attempt to influence the electoral process and public policy making; the laws and norms that govern their activities; their impact on electoral and policy outcomes; their meaning for democratic governance. Although the primary emphasis in this section will be on contemporary American politics, historical and comparative treatments of these topics are welcomed.

In addition, a teaching panel or roundtable on the problems encountered when students work in campaigns as part of their work in American politics courses may be included in this section.

**Section 16. Judicial Politics.** Lawrence Baum, Department of Political Science, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

The panels in this section will be designed to reflect the range of work that is being done in the field of judicial politics, with the field defined very broadly. Thus I will be looking for good proposals for papers regardless of their specific subject matter, and the panels will be defined chiefly by the areas in which the best proposals fall. It will be helpful if proposals are as precise as possible about the content of prospective papers.

I am particularly interested in papers of two types. First are those that compare processes involving the courts with similar processes in non-judicial institutions. Second are those that work toward

the development of broad explanations of judicial processes, especially if they do so in conjunction with empirical studies. But proposals for other types of papers also will be welcome.

**Section 17. Legislative Politics.** Barbara Sinclair, Department of Political Science, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Legislative politics is here defined broadly to include the internal politics of legislatures, the politics of election to legislatures, and the political relationships between legislatures and other significant structures and institutions. Papers may focus upon legislative bodies at any level of government and in any country. Truly comparative studies are especially welcome.

Descriptions of proposed papers should be sufficiently detailed to allow the construction of coherent panels. Those of you who would like to serve as discussants are encouraged to volunteer; please send me information on your areas of expertise.

Suggestions for roundtables or workshops are also welcome.

**Section 18. Political Executives and the Presidency.** Bert A. Rockman, Department of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260.

The focal points of this section are on chief executives, cabinets, sub-cabinets, and staff officials—their behavior, the characteristics of their institutional setting, their relationships to one another and to external political forces. I especially wish to encourage papers that attempt cross-national and/or historical analysis of the areas of inquiry noted above. Papers that add conceptual clarity and those that develop new data bases also are particularly encouraged.

Panels are created to some extent by the proposals for papers and suggestions for topics that I receive. Aside from a panel assessing the scientific and theoretical status of studies of the presidency and of executives more generally, most other panels will be determined by a combina-

tion of the quantity and the promise of the proposals received.

The list of topics below is more suggestive than definitive:

- Historical analyses of executives (including chief executives) and their institutional environments;
- Cross-national analyses of executives (including chief executives) and their institutional environments;
- The role and functioning of White House staffs and their characteristics;
- Presidential-executive branch relations;
- The president as policymaker;
- Presidential links to political institutions (such as Congress) and to political organizations (such as parties and interest groups);
- Links between the presidency and the public;
- Models, theories, and approaches to presidential (and executive) behavior;
- A roundtable aimed at elucidating the role of presidential skill and style.

Aside from the one panel committed to an assessment of the state of science in the subfield, the other panels likely, but not exclusively, will be drawn from the above or some combination thereof.

### **Section 19. Public Policy Analysis.**

James E. Anderson. Department of Political Science, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004.

Panels in the Public Policy Analysis section in recent years have been focused largely on such matters as methodology, models and theories, factors affecting policy decisions, implementation techniques, and policy evaluation. The central core of all this activity is of course public policies—those courses of action followed by governments in dealing with public problems. This seems an appropriate time to take a more comprehensive, less particularistic, view of substantive public policies. What have we as political scientists learned concerning the formation, substance, and societal effects of public policies in such areas as social welfare, civil rights, economic regulation, or

energy? It is my hope that some of the policy analysis panels for the 1983 meeting can be organized to provide a broad and analytic view of public policies in issue areas such as those just mentioned. Also, as political scientists we should now be in position to make more general empirically-based statements on such matters as why some problems are acted on by government and others are not, the problems in designing effective public policies, and the usefulness of public policies in dealing with public needs and problems. Proposals for panels and papers along these rather general lines will be welcome, as will those which focus on more specific aspects of policy analysis.

**Section 20. Public Administration and Organizational Theory.** Bruce Jacobs, Department of Political Science, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627.

One of the central themes of panels in this section will be the analysis of governmental behavior from the perspective of organizational theory, including (but not limited to) the impact of changing incentives, the logic of executive choice, and the demands of organizational maintenance. Among the issues that might be addressed in these ways are: cutback budgeting and management, the redistribution of governmental functions, public vs. private provision of services, resource allocation by fiscal or regulatory methods, and changes in the external relations of agencies. I would welcome suggestions for papers that would consider other issues of public administration from this perspective. Any analysis of policy formation or implementation in a specific area of governmental activity should draw upon (or contribute to) general propositions regarding organizational behavior.

At least one panel will be devoted to a discussion of the scientific content of organizational theory and public administration. Papers may include critical analyses of propositions or paradigms that have been put forward as general descriptions of governmental or other organizational behavior. The suggestion of a new analytic framework, the rejec-



tion of an old one, or the integration of previously disparate avenues of research will also be considered.

The foregoing themes are not meant to exclude suggestions for papers on other issues. I hope that both scholars and practitioners will contribute to the panels in this section.

**Section 21. State and Local Politics, Federalism, and Intergovernmental Relations.** Michael B. Preston, Department of Political Science, 361 Lincoln Hall, 720 South Wright Street, University of Illinois-Urbana, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Panels in this section will focus on the following topics:

- Federal grants and the new federalism: who benefits? who loses?
- Minority politics in the 1980s: can it meet the conservative challenge?
- State centralization of public policy: or whatever happened to local control?
- Urban service delivery systems: are they equitable?
- Urban and suburban political demography in the 1980s: impact and consequences.
- Urban crime and criminal justice policy.
- The state of the intergovernmental system in the 1980s: old problems in search of new solutions.

Also, if there is sufficient demand, there may be a panel on neighborhood politics and citizen participation. While proposals relating to the above topics are encouraged, serious consideration will be given to all proposals.

**Section 22. The Politics of Race, Gender, and Ethnicity.** Diane L. Fowlkes, Department of Political Science, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

The Politics of Race, Gender, and Ethnicity as an area of study both cuts across all fields of political science and is beginning to be recognized as a multi-dimensional theoretical field in and of itself, with attention to questions from

various racial and ethnic perspectives—black, Hispanic, Native American, Asian Pacific, African, European—and from feminist perspectives in general or in concert with racial or ethnic perspectives, for example, black feminism. To reflect the cross-cutting nature of the field, I invite papers that examine race, gender, ethnic, race/gender or ethnic/gender groups in relation to political institutions, organizations, and processes; to constitutional principles; to judicial processes; or to public policy; at any level—subnational, national, or cross- or transnational.

To reflect the developing theoretical nature of the field, I invite papers that address basic critical issues concerning subdominant status associated with most of the categories of race, gender and ethnicity in hierarchical power structures. Among these issues are the meanings and uses of coercion and violence, the meanings of political action, the development of group consciousness, movements, political change, alternative meanings of power, of community and of the political. Other topics that would be enhanced by examination from particular race-, gender-, ethnic-, race/gender- or ethnic/gender-based political perspectives in relation to the group's political status include the family, religious beliefs, or sexuality. In line with the program theme, "the science of politics," I would welcome suggestions for a roundtable or panel addressing epistemological issues in the study of the politics of race, gender and ethnicity.

**Section 23. Political Science as a Profession.** Trudi C. Miller, Division of Social and Economic Science, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

This year the section on the profession will address the usual topics—trends, publications, course material and jobs. However, priority will be given to papers that explore opportunities for revitalizing the discipline in light of the growing demand for knowledge within its domain. What questions should drive the discipline during the next decades? What trends in theories, findings and methods are most promising? What will under-

graduate and graduate students need to know about politics and political institutions? What jobs are likely to open up for political scientists on and off campus? In general, how can markets for the publications, courses, and students of political science be expanded?

## **Michigan Journal of Political Science**

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