

## Books

*Study Guide* by Samuel Kernell and Dianne Kernell (Washington, D.C.: American Political Science Association, 1984).

*Faculty Guide* (Washington, D.C.: American Political Science Association, 1984). The *Faculty Guide* is available to institutions licensing series for telecourse usage only.

**Textbooks:** The Study Guide contains recommended readings in three different texts. Faculty members are encouraged to select *one* of the following books for class use:

*Congress and Its Members* by Roger H. Davidson and Walter J. Oleszek (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Press, 1981).

*The United States Congress: People, Place and Policy* by Charles O. Jones (Homewood, Ill.: The Dorsey Press, 1982).

*Congress: Process and Policy*, third edition, by Randall B. Ripley (New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1983).

To see CONGRESS: WE THE PEOPLE, please contact your local public television station. PBS will broadcast CONGRESS: WE THE PEOPLE beginning on August 25, 1984 at 6-7 p.m. on Saturday and 4-5 on Sunday (check local listings).

For further information on licensing or purchasing CONGRESS: WE THE PEOPLE, call 1-800 LEARNER (532-7637)\* or write: The Annenberg/CPB Collection, 1213 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette, Illinois 60091. □

## Political Change To Be Program Theme For 1985 Annual Meeting

**Joseph Cooper\***  
Rice University

"Political Change" will be the theme of the 1985 annual meeting. Both the experience of recent decades and the needs of political science as a discipline make this theme a logical and appropriate choice for the 1985 meeting. The pace of change has been so rapid as to require continuing reexamination of a variety of subjects or topics whose features were once regarded as fixed and whose causes or determinants have now become far less clear. At the same time the results of change have been so profound as to challenge the power of existing analytical approaches and to stimulate reexamination of the manner in which political analysis should be framed, pursued, and assessed.

In short, we need better descriptions of change and better ways of studying change. Improving our understanding of the character, determinants, and impacts of change has thus become a prime frontier in advancing political science as a discipline and a topic of great interest and concern to many political scientists.

The Program Committee therefore regards political change as a theme which is very well suited to serving as a central focus for the 1985 meeting. It is a theme which possesses both importance and flexibility. In selecting it, the Committee's intent is to provide a common thrust or emphasis for the meeting, not an intellectual strait jacket. The Committee does not wish to foreclose attention to other topics of inquiry or to require that all sections of the Program approach the theme of political change in a uniform fashion. Rather, full discretion has been left to the section chairs to emphasize the theme in ways and through formats they believe most appropriate and to

---

\*In Illinois, call (312) 256-3200.

---

\*Joseph Cooper, dean of the School of Social Sciences at Rice University, is program chair of the 1985 annual meeting.

choose a mix of panels and topics that best serves the needs and interests of political scientists in their areas. Our goal is simply to encourage attention to political change while still permitting the rich diversity of political science to flourish.

### **Panel Organization**

There is considerable continuity between the sections for the 1985 Program and past programs, but some important changes have been made. The four sections in International Relations have been redefined so as to sharpen boundaries among the areas and to focus more attention on foreign policy processes and impacts.

In addition, sections have been added in Comparative Politics and American Politics to clarify the division of topics among the sections and to recognize areas of research which practitioners in these fields believe are important and distinct. Finally, on the basis of immediate past experience the need for an Associate Chair in International Relations no longer exists and the position has been eliminated.

### **Policies and Deadlines**

Paper proposals and offers to appear as discussants or panel chairpersons should be submitted as early as possible. The deadline for receipt of submissions is December 1, 1984. Proposals for whole panels are welcome, but persons with suggestions for panels should get their requests in early.

Please write directly to the appropriate section chairperson listed below. More general inquiries or suggestions may be addressed to:

- Joseph Cooper, School of Social Sciences, Rice University, Houston, TX 77251; (713) 527-4824.
- Norinne Hessman, Convention Coordinator, APSA, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036; (202) 483-2512.

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, 1985. 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 on 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.**

Nicholas R. Miller, Department of Political Science, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Catonsville, MD 21228.

Positive political theory entails the use of formal analytical or modelling techniques to help understand the fundamental nature of political institutions, behavior, and processes. For the most part, these techniques employ the "rational choice" assumption of microeconomics and game theory. Over the past 25 years, a quite elaborate theoretical structure has been constructed, and increasingly this theory is stimulating new lines of empirical and experimental research.

The panels in the Positive Political Theory section will provide a forum for presentation and discussion of recent work in this area. The exact lineup of panels remains open, to be determined largely by the proposals that are sent in. I would expect, however, to include a panel on advances in the theory of voting and social choice and perhaps also panels on agenda processes, information and political choice, and bureaucracy and hierarchical processes. I would like also to have one panel within the rubric of the 1985 pro-

gram theme of political change; papers presented at this panel might deal with the emergence of institutions, consequences of preference change, institutional disequilibrium, etc. Finally, I hope that most panels will include a mix of theoretical and empirical (or experimental) papers.

**Section 2. Empirical Theory and Research Methods.** Michael Lewis-Beck, Department of Political Science, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

The Empirical Theory and Research Methods section will entertain papers on a wide variety of topics, provided they have a quantitative focus. Within the area of empirical theory, quantitative applications of democratic theory and of Marxist theory are of special interest. With regard to research methods, papers on dynamic analysis (e.g., panel analysis, time-series models) are especially welcome, in keeping with the change theme of the 1985 program. Also, the following topics are of special interest: (1) quasi-experimental techniques; (2) forecasting techniques; (3) multicollinearity; (4) quantitative approaches to history; (5) robust regression; (6) assessment of the relative importance of independent variables; and (7) problems in survey sampling.

**Section 3. Political Thought and Philosophy: Historical Approaches.** Nancy L. Rosenblum, Department of Political Science, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

The 1985 program theme, political change, will be interpreted broadly. In addition to papers directly on the subject of political change, I invite papers on the relationship between political change and changing interpretations of historical works, and papers on the relationship between political change and changes in the methods and concerns of political philosophy. Suggestions for roundtable discussions on the topic are especially welcome.

I hope that proposals will not be restricted to the program theme. My aim is to represent as wide a range of current work as possible. In order to insure that work of interest comes to my attention, I

welcome offers to participate as chairpersons and organizers of panels, and names of colleagues I should actively seek out about presenting their research.

The panels will be kept small: two papers and one or two discussants.

**Section 4. Political Thought and Philosophy: Analytical and Critical Approaches.** Terence Ball, Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Because the theme of the 1985 APSA meetings is political change, I would like to give especially serious consideration to panels and papers dealing with political, theoretical, and conceptual change. These might include the following sorts of topics: the relation between political and conceptual change; panels on specific concepts or clusters of concepts (e.g., authority and autonomy), with special emphasis upon their changing meaning within political and theoretical discourse; recent attempts to re-draw the boundary between public and private; the corruption and reconstruction of political language and public discourse; classical and contemporary theories of political change; and so on. We need not, however, confine our attention exclusively to the conference theme. I would also like to encourage proposals for panels and papers dealing with such subjects as competing theories of textual interpretation and their bearing upon the reading and reinterpretation of texts in political theory; the relation (if any) between critical theory and political practice(s); theological perspectives in political theory, etc. These themes and topics are meant to be merely illustrative, not exhaustive or definitive.

Since serious discussion is possible only to the extent that panels remain small and thematically unified, I am asking that none includes more than two papers, each dealing with similar subjects or different aspects of the same subject, and commented upon by one discussant. It is my hope that this arrangement will aid and abet audience participation.

**Section 5. Comparative Politics: Institutions and Institutional Change.** Suzanne Berger, Department of Political

Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Can different patterns of political change be explained by the ways in which institutions shape political identities, interests, ideas, and social and economic structures? Panels in this section will focus on new and old politics, with a special emphasis on analyzing the role of institutions—parties, interest groups, civilian and military bureaucracies, elite and mass associations, schools, churches, and so forth—in the emergence of new political issues and movements. Both contemporary and historical cases will be considered. Suggestions for panels that present alternative approaches to a common set of intellectual problems (e.g., how to explain the rise of new social movements in advanced industrial societies today) are especially relevant. Comparative as well as single country studies will be included.

**Section 6. Comparative Politics: Mass and Elite Attitudes and Behavior.** Edward N. Muller, Department of Political Science, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Priority will be given to proposals for panels and papers that relate to the general theme of political change. Thus panels and papers should take a longitudinal rather than cross-sectional perspective on elite/mass attitudes/behavior. Proposals should be strongly grounded in social science theory. Otherwise, it should be emphasized that (1) they need not be empirical—formal models of dynamic processes are encouraged; (2) they need not be confined to surveys—macro-structural analyses of elite behavior (e.g., legislative voting, responses to crises, use of “negative sanctions”), mass behavior (e.g., voter turnout, direction of vote, collective protest and violence), or elite-mass interactions also are encouraged; and (3) they need not be rigorously quantitative—comparative historical analyses of long slices of time are welcome. There are no geographical limitations (except that work confined only to the United States is inappropriate). Longitudinal studies of processes in single countries are as acceptable as broad cross-national com-

parisons, depending on theoretical relevance. Finally, in keeping with past custom, a panel focusing on methodological problems of cross-national comparative research would be welcome.

**Section 7. Comparative Politics: Public Policies and Policy Making.** Donald R. Kelley, Department of Political Science, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

The panels in this section are intended both to reflect the conference theme of change and to provide sufficient latitude to explore both substantive policy issues and methodological questions in comparative perspective. Especially appropriate are proposals that deal with the interface of policy and policy-making questions and/or that deal comparatively with the larger political and sociocultural milieu within which public choices are made. Particular emphasis will be placed on changing issues, unconventional or non-traditional issue areas, changing actors, and new or modified policy-making processes.

The following list is offered as merely illustrative of a number of possibilities: (1) the legitimization of new policy issues, including the institutionalization of new political actors; (2) non-traditional policy areas; (3) single-issue and brokered-issue political processes; (4) non-traditional and non-state/institutional actors in the policy process; (5) policy-making at the subnational level; (6) models of the policy process and their political implications; (7) economic policies dealing with recession and recovery; and (8) comparative defense and arms control policies. Potential participants should feel free to propose panels dealing with other substantive issues on a comparative basis.

**Section 8. Comparative Politics: Development and Change.** Richard Sisson, Department of Political Science, University of California-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

The panels in this section will constitute forums for theoretical and empirical work concerning political development and change. The compass of the section is broad as the substantive interests and points of theoretical departures are wide-

ly varied. While comparative work in the field broadly conceived is invited, I am particularly interested in receiving suggestions for panels and papers devoted to (1) the advancement and evaluation of conceptualizations, theories and methods for the analysis of political development and change; (2) the application of theories of collective choice and attendant formal modeling techniques to important substantive issues; (3) theories and analyses of regime change; (4) the political economy of mass movements and political organization; and (5) the transformation of systems of representation.

Panels in this section are not confined to any particular international region or regime type. Papers that encompass cross-national comparisons as well as single country analyses are invited, although it is anticipated that panels will encompass a range of case referents. Papers which focus upon historical dimensions of change are particularly welcome. I invite suggestions and proposals from colleagues interested in organizing panels and serving as chair as well as from those interested in contributing a paper.

**Section 9. Electoral Behavior and Popular Control.** Nancy H. Zingale, Department of Political Science, College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, MN 55105.

This section encompasses the topics of voter choice, partisanship, turnout, the impact of varying electoral requirements, and the translation (or lack of translation) of electoral support into policy outcomes. In keeping with the theme of political change, suggestions for panels and papers emphasizing the overtime analysis of electoral data will be particularly welcome, especially those that reach beyond the era of survey research. Other possible topics might be: methodological considerations in the study of electoral change; realignment vs. dealignment in the 1980s; the effect of the media on primary voting in 1984; or the mobilization of black voters by the Jackson candidacy. Individuals with suggestions for panel themes are encouraged to submit their ideas early to allow time for panel development.

**Section 10. Public Opinion and Political Psychology.** Pamela Johnston Conover, Department of Political Science, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

This section deals generally with those topics concerning both the nature and structure of public opinion and the psychological underpinnings of political thinking and behavior. Proposals may deal with the traditional topics associated with the study of public opinion, political socialization and political psychology such as belief systems, the sources of political thinking (i.e., family, media, peers), political learning, and public opinion on specific issues. In addition, I encourage proposals concerning less conventional topics such as political cognition, schema theory, symbolic politics, the psychological basis of mass movements, group influence on political thinking, and political values.

Special consideration will also be given to proposals dealing with the 1985 theme of political change. Such proposals might fall into one of three areas: (1) theoretical approaches to the study of attitude change and belief system development (e.g., information processing models); (2) changes over the past few years in public opinion towards specific issues (e.g., changes in attitudes towards nuclear war, defense spending, the federal government, etc.); and (3) methodological issues involved in the study of attitude change.

Suggestions regarding panels or roundtables on the subjects above or any other topics relevant to this section are welcome and will receive serious consideration. All proposals should include a statement of the topic to be investigated, the preliminary hypotheses to be tested, the data to be employed and the theoretical and methodological approaches to be adopted. Such detailed information is necessary in order to develop coherent panels. Volunteers for discussants are encouraged; please send me a description of your areas of expertise if you are interested.

**Section 11. Parties, Campaigns, and Interest Groups.** Gary Jacobson, Department of Political Science, University of

California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

The theme of political change is especially appropriate to this section. Political parties, election campaigns, and interest group politics have all undergone profound changes in recent years, and they continue to evolve at a rapid pace. Political scientists have been hard-pressed to keep abreast of developments; neither the causes nor consequences of important changes are adequately understood. Thus proposals for papers and panels that will help remedy this situation are particularly welcome. Beyond that, papers for this section may deal with politics in a broad range of extra-governmental organizations: parties at all levels, interest groups and lobbies of all kinds, campaign organizations, political action committees, and the like. The focus may be on the internal workings of organizations or on their external activities. Although the basic emphasis of most panels will be on U.S. politics, proposals for comparative treatment of these institutions are also invited.

**Section 12. Political Participation, Political Power, and the Politics of Disadvantaged Groups.** Joyce Gelb, Department of Political Science, City College, New York, NY 10031.

This section will focus on the political participation of groups who have heretofore had limited access to the political process. Among these are interests related to women, race, ethnicity and class, although this list should not be construed as exclusive of other relevant categories. Issues that should be addressed will include: new mechanisms for political participation and activism; the relationship of groups to political institutions, including the bureaucracy and electoral process; the impact of groups on public policy; and the significance of group participation for theories of political power and social change. Studies which deal with the dynamics of group mobilization and cohesion would be welcome as would others dealing with attitudinal and value changes resulting from participation by the politically disadvantaged. Finally, comparative

research which relates research on American styles of participation and empowerment to those in other societies is encouraged.

Of particular interest would be papers analyzing the importance of the 1984 electoral process and outcomes for specific disadvantaged groups.

**Section 13. Legislative Processes and Politics.** Susan W. Hammond, School of Government and Public Administration, American University, Washington, DC 20016.

This section encompasses legislative structure, behavior, and politics, including elections to legislatures; decision making in legislatures, in legislative subunits, and by legislators; the internal structures, processes and politics of legislatures; and interaction between legislative institutions, subunits and individuals, and external individuals and institutions. Proposals may focus on the individual, subunit or institution, and on legislatures at any level of government and in any country. Comparative papers are especially encouraged.

The 1985 theme, political change, is particularly timely for the Legislative Section, and affords the opportunity to assess legislative change, reform and adaptation. Some topics which might be explored are the causes of change; the analysis and study of change; the consequences and impact of change, including the relationship of legislative change and public policy; and theoretical formulations which explain and predict change.

Proposals for papers, panels, roundtables or workshops are welcome; proposals need not focus on, nor be related to, the political change theme. Please make proposals sufficiently detailed to permit the construction of coherent panels. Please also let me know if you would like to volunteer as a discussant.

**Section 14. Political Executives and the Presidency.** Larry Berman, Department of Political Science, University of California-Davis, Davis, CA 95616.

Consistent with the theme of the 1985 program our panels will address ques-

tions of change in both the methodology for studying political executives as well as changes in the environment where political executives now operate.

Many observers of American politics now believe that the constitutional blueprint of separation of powers guarantees political stalemate and deadlock. Indeed, political scientists are addressing questions similar to those asked by the Framers concerning the dispersion of political power and the institutional arrangements which might improve political accountability. I would like to encourage proposals which incorporate these concerns and which address the issue of change in (1) historical analyses of the American presidency; (2) presidential-congressional relations in policymaking; (3) the role and functioning of Executive Office units; (4) the presidential selection process; and (5) any topic which analyzes the role of the president in relation to such issues as the legislative veto, executive privilege, executive agreements, the new budget process, presidential war powers or White House-press relations.

I would also like to encourage proposals which focus on changes or lack of in how we study political executives—models, methods, approaches, hypothesis generation and theory building. What areas of the presidency remain unstudied and what can be learned from comparative studies of administrations as well as cross-national studies of political executives? Finally, to what extent have advances in methodology helped us to address questions of political leadership, skill, legislative leadership and popular support?

**Section 15. Public Law and Judicial Politics.** William J. Daniels, Department of Political Science, Union College, Schenectady, NY 12308.

It is anticipated that the panels in this subfield will reflect the tremendous diversity that Lawrence Baum reported in his general survey of the field following the 1982 program. Noted below are some areas I would like to see represented: judicial administration (particularly alternative means of dispute resolution), juris-

prudence (especially new variants of legal realism), the use of archival, biographical and interview sources, and work with a focus on the boundaries of the subfield (political-judicial interaction). I should also like to have some attention given to "emerging questions," but suggestions are welcome (including additional panel subjects, chairpersons, panelists and/or discussants). There may be one or two special panels, but these will be announced in the fall.

**Section 16. Public Administration and Organization Theory.** Kenneth J. Meier, Department of Political Science, The University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

Because the strength of public administration and organization theory is its wide substantive and methodological range, panel topics will be determined by the proposals submitted. Two types of proposals are especially encouraged: (1) papers that relate public bureaucracy and organization theory to broader concerns with democracy, responsiveness, and representation; (2) papers presenting cutting edge empirical research in any area of public administration or organization theory. Emphasis on these two areas is not meant to discourage proposals in other areas.

**Section 17. Comparative State Politics, Urban Politics, and Intergovernment Relations.** Anne H. Hopkins, Assistant Provost, 517 Andy Holt Tower, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996.

This section will deal with the politics and processes surrounding state and local government and their interrelationships with each other and the national government. Consistent with the program theme, three panels will focus on change in state, urban and intergovernmental relations. Such panels may focus on change in the political process or change in approaches to the study of state, urban, or intergovernmental relations.

Please feel free to suggest both paper topics and panels as well as roundtables or workshops. Suggestions for panel topics should be justified in terms of their theoretical importance and relationship to ongoing research in the field. Paper pro-

posals should include a clear statement of the topic to be investigated, preliminary hypotheses to be tested, units of analysis, and theoretical and methodological approaches. Discussant volunteers should include a description of their research interests and qualifications. Suggestions for roundtables or workshops are also encouraged.

**Section 18. Public Policy Analysis.** Paul E. Peterson, Governmental Studies Program, The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Few subjects cannot be discussed under the topic of public policy analysis. In order to place some (but not undue) limits to the field, I invite papers on the extent to which and the way in which public policies are shaped by political institutions and political processes.

Individuals may submit paper proposals, or groups may propose a panel of related papers on a particular theme or policy area. The papers may either draw exclusively upon the U.S. experience or upon experiences in other countries. Reports of empirical research will be given precedence over think-pieces or reconceptualization, unless the latter seem especially promising or provocative. Comparisons among policy areas, countries, time periods, or other units of analysis are especially welcome. However, these expectations do not rule out acceptance of high-quality policy analyses of any theoretical, methodological, or substantive orientation.

**Section 19. International Relations: Conflict Analysis and National Security.** Charles F. Doran, Department of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, DC 20036.

The classical problem of international relations is the maintenance of world order in the context of a decentralized state system. This section focuses on the interaction between conflict and security from theoretical, empirical, and policy perspectives. It examines security as a dependent variable, and conflict both as an independent and a dependent varia-

ble. It considers both domestic sources of conflict, such as revolution, or the coup d'état, and war between countries. Conflict is thought of both as a violent and as a nonviolent phenomenon.

In keeping with the program theme, papers emphasizing change in conflict and security will receive priority. Changing conceptions of deterrents and defense, changing attitudes towards arms control and non-proliferation, changing origins of political stability and instability, and change in the analytic ability to measure and monitor conflict—all are relevant to this section. In particular, the capacity to trace the conflict process historically and to relate conflict conceptually to other important policy variables, both in terms of forward and backward linkage, is to be encouraged in these papers. Some possible topics include:

- Individual decision making and conflict response;
- Systems structure and the causes of war and peace;
- Forecasting of conflict and its application to political behavior;
- Alliances formation, defusion, and security;
- Psychological, sociological and philosophic approaches to the understanding of conflict and security;
- Conflict management and reduction;
- Economic deterrents of conflict and security;
- The power cycle and the probability of major war.

Historical, cross-temporal, and time-series applications to conflict and security that are theory-based and have relevance to contemporary policy will receive special attention.

**Section 20. International Relations: Hierarchy and Dependence in the International System.** Elizabeth Crump Hanson, Department of Political Science, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

The panels in this section will be concerned with political and economic hier-



archies in the international system—how these structures are established, perpetuated and transformed. The focus will be upon North-South relations with particular attention devoted to the 1985 theme of political change. The theme suggests two lines of inquiry: (1) contradictory tendencies toward concentration and diffusion of power in the international system and the alternative political structures which these imply; and (2) the epistemological problems associated with recognizing, understanding and analyzing significant systemic change and its consequences. It is not essential to link hierarchy and dependence with political change, nor is it necessary to conceptualize the relationship in the above manner. All panels or papers on topics related to political disparities, economic inequality, or dominance and dependence in the international system are potentially appropriate. Innovative approaches to the analysis of hierarchy and dependence in the international system are particularly welcome.

Proposals will be considered for (a) full panels (including topic, abstract, suggested paper-givers and discussants), (b) individual papers, or (c) participation as a chairperson or discussant. Suggestions for panel topics or themes are also welcome.

**Section 21. International Relations: Organization and Independence in the International System.** Harold K. Jacobson, Center for Political Studies, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

This section will be devoted to an analysis of the interaction between international institutions and change in the external and internal behavior of states.

In the post-World War II efforts to create a new world order, international institutions were a key component of the prescription for achieving peace, prosperity, and human rights. To a perhaps surprising degree this prescription has been implemented, but though the growing number of universal and regional international institutions has facilitated progress, the goals remain far from being achieved. Bringing about constructive change in the

external and internal behavior of states has proved difficult, and the relationship of international institutions to the process now appears far more complex than at least what is remembered about what it was thought to be. Indeed some observers and officials have come to argue that some international institutions are at best irrelevant and may even be counterproductive to bringing about the types of changes in state behavior required for the realization of the goals. They see advantages in working through less structured bilateral and multilateral arrangements rather than formal international institutions.

Scholarly analyses of the role of international institutions have also evolved during the four decades since World War II. The focus has shifted from universal to regional institutions and back again, and the concepts of integration, interdependence, and regimes have all had their day. Amplifying and expanding the propositions of federalism and functionalism, these concepts have enriched the understanding of the relationship between international institutions and change. The literature, however, contains ample reservations about the adequacy of the understanding so far achieved.

This section will provide an opportunity for assessing the consequences of four decades of creating international institutions and for appraising scholarship about these institutions, concentrating on the theme of political change. Appropriate panels and papers could probe the record of the past 40 years to examine in what circumstances and how international institutions have contributed to change in the external and internal behavior of states. To what extent have international institutions facilitated achieving the goals sought in the post-World War II order? Have international institutions been counterproductive in certain instances? Other panels and papers might evaluate scholarly efforts during these four decades to understand the interaction. Still others, drawing on an appraisal of past events and on existing scholarship, might project roles for international institutions in bringing about constructive adaptation of state behavior with respect to such key future issues as

international and civil strife especially in the Third World, protectionism and structural adjustment and the global division of labor, and civil and political rights.

**Section 22. International Relations: Foreign Policy, Influences and Processes.**

I. M. Destler, Institute for International Economics, Suite 620, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Consistent with the general 1985 program theme, this section seeks papers shedding light on changes in the processes and politics affecting foreign policy. I expect that the primary nation covered will be the United States, but I hope it will not be the exclusive focus: comparative papers and panels are particularly encouraged. Similarly, I expect that the primary time period examined will be the years after 1945, but treatments covering earlier periods are welcome.

In order to achieve broad overall coverage of the subject, the section will also need to strike other balances:

On the governmental foreign policy behavior to be explained—between economic and security issues, among regional policy concerns, and between crisis and non-crisis decisionmaking;

On “influences and processes” which affect the policy—among elites, interest groups, and mass opinion; between legislative and executive branch institutions; and between presidents and bureaucracies.

I welcome proposals for organizing and chairing panels as well as for presenting specific papers.

**Section 23. The Practice of Political Science.** Charles O. Jones, Department of Government and Foreign Affairs, Univer-

sity of Virginia, Cabell Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22901.

Political change affects the practice of political science too and should, therefore, be reflected in the panels included in this section. Possible topics include:

1. The curriculum: How is political change treated in the classroom? What techniques are particularly effective for teaching about political change?
2. Text materials: How is political change accommodated in our textbooks? Are we able to predict change? Are books out-of-date as soon as they are published? Are video materials any better?
3. Research: Is political change well managed within our diffuse research structure? Is it welcomed as a subject of analysis or ignored as causing problems for data gathering and analysis?
4. Political and Policy Participation: Are we well prepared to provide consultation and analysis in regard to political change? Do we have much to offer to politicians, corporations, labor unions, government officials, the media, etc., so that they may understand political change?
5. Employment: How has political change affected employment opportunities in the discipline? Are there mechanisms we might devise to accommodate change?

I am certain that we will have no problems developing interesting and useful panels that treat some or all of these topics. Suggestions are solicited. Perhaps one panel on the broader topic of the effects of political change on the discipline could be organized. Others might mix and match the topics suggested above. Please write directly to me if you have proposals. □