

structure has undergone a fundamental change. China's political structure and its unique form of socialism contains elements from outside China as well as from its tradition. The old categories of "substance" [ti] and "function" [yong] no longer can express the relationship between these elements. Perhaps we could use five pairs of categories to describe the relationship, progressing from the more abstract to the more concrete: (1) whole and part; (2) content and form; (3) concepts of value and actual mode of life; (4) goal and method; (5) explicit policies, programmatic orientations, and guiding ideas and implicit conditions of objective interest determining support or resistance. Using these five pairs of categories, we can say of the current Chinese political structure that the whole, the content, the concept of value, the goal, and the explicit policies and their rationales are derived from abroad, while some parts of the whole, the form, actual mode of life, methods, and implicit conditions of interest are derived from traditional culture and social habit. The relationship of these structural elements cannot and should not be reversed. Certain beneficial parts of Chinese traditional culture, for example, the Confucian doctrine of humanity as the essence [renben zhuyi] and humanism [rendao zhuyi], can be used to supplement the whole. At the same time some important traditional parts, such as patriarchalism and bureaucratism, should be discarded. Finally, in order to perfect this new whole, and in particular to develop a planned commodity economy, to consolidate socialist legality, and to establish a high degree of socialist democracy and spiritual civilization we must use Western social sciences as our reference, including various schools of Marxism, and selectively introduce and apply them.

In summary, Chinese political experience in the twentieth century can pose many challenging issues to Western political science, and it can also serve as the basis for a Chinese political science with a distinctive world role. At the same time, Western political science offers China many research findings and theories that can contribute to the establishment of socialism with Chinese characteristics

and be used to develop Chinese political science. Let us uphold the traditional spirit of Peking University and Southwest Associated University and strive together. □

## **IPSA XIVth World Congress, Washington, D.C., 1988**

The theme of the Congress will be "Towards a Global Political Science." There will be a plenary session, eight mini-plenary sections (each with approximately two sessions), and ten subfield sections (each with approximately five sessions) that will specifically explore the issues raised by the theme.

### **Mini-Plenary Sections**

The eight mini-plenary sections, their convenors and co-convenors are as follows:

1. Political Science Methodology and Epistemology: Pierre Allan (Universite de Geneve); Adam Przeworski (South University-Chicago).
2. The Pluralization of Political Science: Asher Arian (Tel Aviv University); Claude Ake (Port Harcourt University).
3. The Synchronic and Diachronic Approaches: Ergun Ozbudun (Ankara University); Guillermo O'Donnell (CEBRAP).
4. A Global Political Theory?: Carol Pateman (Sydney University); Bhikhu Parekh (Hull University).
5. Communications and Political Science: Itzhak Galnoor (Hebrew University).
6. Policy Sciences and Beyond: to be decided.
7. Globalization and Gender: Caroline Andrew (Ottawa University).
8. The Institutionalization of Comparative Research: to be decided.

### **Subfield Sections**

The ten subfield sections will have a substantive focus, but will also explicitly

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devote attention to the issues involved in making political science global. The topics are:

1. Political Philosophy and Theory: Georges Lavau (University of Paris); Evgeny Primakov (USSR Academy of Sciences).
2. Political Theory: Russell Hardin (Chicago University).
3. International Political Economy: to be decided.
4. International Security Issues: Joseph S. Nye (Harvard University); Georgii Shakhnazarov (Institute of State and Law).
5. Formal Models of International Politics: Takashi Inoguchi (Tokyo University); Cermen Guirishani.
6. Comparative National Institutions: Jerzy Wiatr (Warsaw University); Ezra Suleiman (Princeton University).
7. Comparative National Political Processes: Karl-Heinz Roder.
8. Comparative Political Attitudes and Participation: Ada Finifter (Michigan State University); Max Kaase (Mannheim University).
9. Comparative Sub-National Studies: Francesco Kjellberg (Oslo University); Renata Siemienska (Warsaw University).
10. Comparative Public Administration and Policy: Ivan Nedev (Lyudmila Zhivkov International Foundation).

### Special Meetings

In addition to the sessions organized by the convenors and co-convenors of mini-plenary and subfield sections, approximately 50 sessions will be organized as Special Meetings. Special Meetings should concern topics of significant interest cross-nationally to active political scientists. Each session should include several papers reflecting international standards of scholarship. Collectively, the Special Meetings are meant to provide representation for scholars not

working in the fields emphasized by the theme of the Congress.

Anyone wishing to undertake the responsibility of organizing a Special Meeting should send an outline of the topic, with an indication of the types of papers and contributors, to: Harold K. Jacobson, Center for Political Studies, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48103, USA, sending a copy of the proposal also to the IPSA Secretariat, c/o University of Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5, Canada. The initial deadline for submitting proposals is March 1, 1987. The final deadline for submitting proposals is June 1, 1987. Proposals received prior to the initial deadline will receive priority consideration.

### The CPS Contribution

As is its usual custom, the IPSA Executive has allocated only two sessions to each Research Committee. Some suggestions for possible Committee sessions were made at the Paris and New Delhi business meetings; no decisions, however, have been taken as yet.

However, IPSA has decided to allocate approximately 15 bonus sessions to be shared among Research Committees and Study Groups (maximum one bonus session per organization) for the purpose of their holding sessions that deal explicitly with the theme of the Congress. These bonus sessions will be awarded on a competitive basis. Since such proposals must come from recognized Committees and Groups, Committee members who wish to organize one of these bonus sessions should write immediately to the Secretary of the Committee, specifying the topic that would be covered and the type of papers that would be presented, sending also a copy to the Chairman of the Committee. Please note that the IPSA deadlines for receiving such proposals are the same as for the Special Meetings outlined above. □