

V O X

P O P

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The Awards Ceremony
September 4, 1987

For the second time, the Organized Section on Political Organizations and Parties gathered at the American Political Science Association meeting to honor those who have made outstanding contributions to the field. As last year, Vox Pop includes the remarks of the presenters of the awards since they have done an admirable job of the very difficult task of summarizing the accomplishments of the recipients of the awards.

Leon Epstein Award for the Best Book
Presented to Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, Warren E. Miller
and Donald E. Stokes
Presented by L. Sandy Maisel

In selecting the recipients of the 1987 Best Book Award, the Awards Committee of the Political Organizations/Parties Organized Section of the American Political Science Association has chosen to acknowledge our intellectual debt to the collected collaborative works of Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, Warren E. Miller, and Donald E. Stokes. Because this is a relatively new award, we felt that it was appropriate to follow the example of last year's committee in paying tribute to a work whose value has endured, a work the impact of which has already been felt on our discipline for some time and will continue to be felt in the years ahead.

In this case the award goes to the authors for two books - The American Voter and Elections and the Political Order. In the brief time allotted to me, it is not possible even to summarize the importance of these two works. But it is important to note that approximately three decades ago Campbell, Converse, Miller, and Stokes - and their colleagues at the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan - demonstrated to us all the power of survey research for understanding not only the political behavior of individuals but also the political behavior which leads to collective decisions.

While The American Voter stands primarily as a study of individual political behavior, and thus may seem a somewhat unusual choice to be honored by a group which is organized around the study of political parties, those of us who study political parties have drawn on the work of The American Voter in expanding upon our notion of party identification and our theories of the origins of partisan affiliations. In The American Voter the authors demonstrated the important role which partisan affiliation plays in determining the vote. They also showed us clearly how citizens use political parties to provide cues in some policy domains while relegating party to a lesser role in other areas.

Those of us who teach political parties benefited greatly from the appearance of the abridged version of The American Voter in the mid-sixties. The abridged edition was one of the first books which demonstrated to me - as an undergraduate student - how my interest in politics could be related to serious systematic research. Not until graduate school did I realize how much fuller the original edition is. But in either form, for undergraduate teachers The American Voter is one of those classic texts to which all undergraduates

must be introduced. It speaks wonders about the subject which interests us and the discipline in which we work.

If The American Voter can be described as the seminal work in the area of electoral behavior, Elections and the Political Order provides equally important intellectual foundations for those of us who are concerned with the behavior of political parties. Many of the chapters in this work appeared first in journal articles, as the authors individually and in various combinations began to explore new ideas. Thus, the professional audience was familiar with the arguments presented.

However, in their collected form, these articles present an array of concepts which scholars have drawn on to define a significant portion of our research agenda for more than two decades. The list remains impressive today - the concept of the normal vote, surge and decline in consecutive elections, the classification of presidential elections, the concept of party loyalty and the likelihood of deviating elections, spatial models of party competition and forces which are likely to restore party competition, the possibility of party government in the United States and the saliency of Congress as an institution, of congressional decisions, and of votes by Members of Congress, the relationships between representatives and their constituents, and the applicability of party models drawn on the American case to the study of other political systems. All of these are explored by Campbell, Converse, Miller, and Stokes in the articles which were collected as Elections and the Political Order.

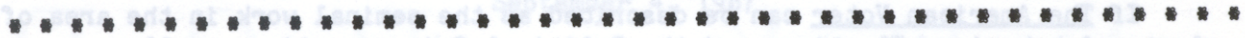
Moreover, the value of these works transcends the analyses of political systems which they contain. Their value also follows from the questions which they ask, from the methods which they use to explore these questions, and from the call for collective and collaborative efforts to explore political phenomena which these books - and the careers of their authors - represent.

We are indeed fortunate to be members of a profession which has as one of its most important goals the collective accumulation of knowledge. The work of Angus Campbell, Philip Converse, Warren Miller, and Donald Stokes stands at a pivotal position in our collective efforts. They have demonstrated not only their own skills as scholars, but also the importance of drawing on the work of others, of sharing data, and of encouraging continuing explorations of political phenomena using alternative approaches to answering enduring questions.

In 1966 Campbell, Converse, Miller, and Stokes dedicated Elections and the Political Order to the memory of their friend V.O. Key, Jr., acknowledging "their intellectual debt to him as an imaginative and productive scholar." Approximately a decade later, the authors of The Changing American Voter dedicated their volume to Angus Campbell, Philip Converse, Warren Miller, and Donald Stokes with the inscription "to those on whose coat-tails we ride."

Today, we the members of the Political Organizations and Parties Organized Section of the APSA award the Best Book Award to Angus Campbell, Philip Converse, Warren Miller, and Donald Stokes, acknowledging that another decade later - and for the time ahead which we can foresee - we continue to honor your two important books - The American Voter and Elections and the Political Order

and that we too are grateful that we can continue to ride on your intellectual coat-tails.



The Garland Press Award for the Outstanding
Published Paper, 1987

Presented to Robert J. Huckshorn, James L. Gibson, Cornelius P. Cotter,
and John F. Bibby for their article "Party Integration and Party
Organizational Strength," Journal of Politics, November, 1986
Presented by Robert Harmel

The paper which we recognize with this award is a product of the larger "Party Transformation Study" for which the authors of this paper were co-principal investigators. While the Awards Committee has singled out this particular paper for recognition today, as an excellent piece of research deserving of this award in its own right, it seems appropriate to use this opportunity to acknowledge the tremendous importance of the entire body of work, which now includes a book, five major articles, a number of research reports, and the most comprehensive, systematic comparative data set on American party organizations yet to be assembled. Others have already noted the significant impact of this work.

Frank Sorauf (PSQ) has described the study as:

...the first attempt to survey all the state party organizations, as well as thousands of local party organizations within them...a monumental undertaking... not likely to be repeated soon.

Reviews of their book have concluded that "no theory of American political parties or party decline can afford to ignore the evidence presented here" (Sanders, APSR) and that the study "presents the best counterargument to the decline of party's thesis to date" (McNitt, Choice). And these four men did not overestimate the impact of their own findings then they concluded in their book that "in terms of the generally accepted thesis of party decline, these data have startling implications." Indeed, they have.

Descriptively, this study has refuted the commonly held view that the American parties have declined organizationally over recent decades. Instead, the data showed substantial strengthening of party organizations since 1960.

Theoretically, this finding is particularly important in the context of what had been established as declining support for the parties in the electorate. The finding of divergent tendencies has FORCED all of us to recognize that it is not only too simple, but it is simply wrong, to assume that decline in one dimension of party necessarily means decline in all dimensions.

And finally, another finding - that party organization MAY MATTER in producing electoral success - has obvious practical as well as theoretical significance. At a time when party labels have appeared less relevant, party organization has been relevant in gubernatorial elections.

In the particular paper that we are honoring today, the authors bring their data to bear on the important, related thesis that the strengthening of the state organizations has been, at least in significant part, due to efforts

of the national party organizations. A very careful analysis of the relationship between their measures of party integration and party organizational strength leads the authors to conclude the "state-national party integration does seem to strengthen Democratic party organizations and, while not having such an effect today, may well have done so for the Republican party state organizations in the past."

Furthermore, the analyses suggest that in an age of rapid technological innovation, it may be the process of socializing state party leaders that accounts for the relationship between integration and state parties' organizational strength, far more so than the direct provision of resources.

These findings have far-reaching implications. To the extent that state party organizational vitality is dependent on factors like integration rather than on local electoral success or subjective support:

- 1) national parties can divert resources toward strengthening organizations in areas of the country where electoral fortunes are down,
 - and 2) the parties may, instead of being unequivocally victimized by dealignment, actually be effective agents for counteracting dealignment tendencies, and for defining a new and important role for parties in the much changed environment of American politics.
- And finally, the national Democratic Party, in particular, may find special solace in the suggestion that providing for interaction with state party leaders may itself strengthen the state organizations even without providing costly resources directly to the state parties.

And so, this paper, skillfully done and with extremely important findings, is certainly in keeping with what has become a TRADITION of excellence in the work of these four men. In the conceptual work, in the data collection, and in their analyses, Huckshorn, Bibby, Cotter, and Gibson have already made what will clearly be a LASTING contribution to the study of the American parties, and to the building of party theory. That contribution will now continue not only in their own work, but in the work of others whose studies will be enhanced by the availability of the Party Transformation data through the ICPSR beginning next Spring. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Party Transformation Study has been instrumental in renewing interest in questions concerning the roles and importance of party organization in the American political system, and that in itself is no small contribution.

The Samuel Eldersveld Award for Career Achievement

Present to Austin Ranney

Presented by Leon D. Epstein

Austin Ranney has been a leading scholar in our field, and a distinguished member of our profession, for so many years that it must come as a surprise that in 1987 he is young enough, and adventurous enough, to serve for the first time as a department chair - and at Berkeley, where I understand the position is not merely honorific. Yet this new service is a reminder of the diversity of talent and experience that marked the first forty years of professional life that the Political Organization Parties/Section so happily recognizes today.

Austin's teaching began in the mid-1940s when he was a Yale instructor, continued through professorial decades at Urbana and Madison, then on a visiting or part-time basis at Berkeley, Georgetown, and Yale until his return to Berkeley in 1986. I was his colleague during the years he taught at Madison, and I have more than a casual appreciation of what he offered students at every level of instruction - introductory courses for first-year students, more specialized courses for juniors and seniors, and graduate training in courses, seminars and dissertation-writing. Austin fulfilled the highest expectations of a research-oriented state university whose scholarly professors are supposed to enhance the education of large numbers of undergraduates as well as graduate students. No matter how engaged Austin was in external professional pursuits, as he certainly was during his Wisconsin years, he remained a superb and devoted teacher. His parties courses, at both undergraduate and graduate levels, were intellectually challenging and engagingly taught, as all of us who have heard Austin talk would surely expect. The quality of those who took their doctorates with Austin testifies to the value of the guidance and advice that he provided.

I know too from observation of Austin as a faculty colleague that, beyond his large teaching role, he was a responsible citizen of the department and the University. Austin served on committees of all kinds (even our Athletic Board). His conscientiousness, judgment, and incisiveness were treasured.

The same qualities account for a valuable record of non-university professional service. Austin was the American Political Science Review's book review editor and its managing editor, the American Political Science Association's Program Chair (as early as 1957), a two-term member of Association Council and Executive Committees, and the Association's President (1974-75). Besides in the APSA itself, Austin held responsible positions in the Social Science Research Council, the International Political Science Association, and Phi Sigma Alpha. Nor should I fail to note the most public, perhaps the most notorious, of Austin's public service positions: membership on the Democratic National Committee's Party Structure and Delegate Selection Committee (the McGovern-Fraser Commission) that rewrote the rules of Democratic presidential nominations. Count too as professional service much of what Austin did at the American Enterprise Institute, 1976-86. Serving there as a Resident Scholar, during the AEI's flush years, he did much to encourage the development of research in parties and politics, and to assist others in such research while simultaneously producing impressive work of his own. Here as elsewhere in his career, Austin was a most helpful and generous critic not only by way of suggestions but also through expressions of confidence about the value of what others were trying to do.

Now, however, it is time to turn directly to Austin's scholarly publications. Again, the record is long and distinguished. It begins with a remarkable first book, The Doctrine of Responsible Party Government. Adapted from his dissertation, the book as published in 1954 and republished in 1962 and 1982. It remains essential reading for anyone concerned with the intellectual history of the parties field in American political science. Austin's analysis is both so complete and so incisive that it is still hard for anyone to say much more about the first half-century of the responsible-party doctrine.

The first book however, was to be but one of many other important works - books of his own, co-authored books, edited books, and journal articles and book chapters in such numbers that Austin's own academic resume does not even separately list them. Let me note first a few more books. The American parties text that he wrote with Willmoore Kendall is striking both for its informational reach and its sophisticated theoretical approach. Austin's own Pathways to Parliament carefully analyzes how British parties select their parliamentary candidates, and makes this analysis meaningful in a comparative context. The book draws on field study in Britain along with documentary sources. Another level of observation is evident in Austin's Curing the Mischiefs of Faction; here is an insider's reflection on the McGovern-Fraser reforms (with some repentance) placed in a learned historical perspective that helps explain why the reforms occurred. To cite one other book: In Referendums: A Study in Practice and Theory, Austin, as co-editor and contributor, helped to revitalize a subject through rigorous conceptualization and comparative analysis.

Among Austin's many important articles and book chapters, I shall cite only three to illustrate the range of his contributions. One is especially well-known, even famous; it is the "Parties in State Politics" chapter in Jacob and Vines' Politics in the American States. The chapter (drawing on his earlier studies of state parties) contains the much-cited classification of states by degree of inter-party competitiveness. A second short classic is "The Representativeness of Primary Electorates," in the Midwest Journal of Political Science (1968). It used Wisconsin survey data to compare primary voters with general election voters. Finally, there is a book chapter, "Candidate Selection," in Democracy at the Polls (edited by Butler, Penniman, and Ranney), in which Austin tabulated the candidate-selection practices in 24 democratic nations, and put those practices in a well-designed analytical framework.

Austin's prodigious scholarship, plus his teaching and professional service, has led to other awards, even an honorary doctorate from Yale, but his contributions in our field make it especially fitting that the Political Organization and Parties Section should give him our Career Achievement Award.

Business Meeting
September 4, 1987

The meeting was called to order to Chairman Bill Crotty at 5:35 p.m. He announced that there would be three items of business at the meeting:

1. election of officers
2. selection of names for the awards given by the section
3. discussion of changes in APSA rules affecting the organized sections.

Discussion of APSA Rules Affecting Sections.

Bill Crotty reported on a meeting held with the APSA leadership and the heads of the organized sections. Crotty observed that the APSA is making a serious effort to expedite services to the sections and that we have had few problems in dealing with the APSA office. The growth in the sections is very uneven, however, and is concentrated in the American politics area. There are many differences among the sections, including their leadership selection practices and their membership foci. Because of the variations among the sections and because some of the sections are very small, the APSA will begin to weed out any organized sections with fewer than 100 dues paying members for two years in a row. Our section, with well over 500 members, is in no danger of extinction through this process.

Another issue raised with the organized section heads was the actions that will be taken to control the number of panels. This year, the number of panels was over 600, and the facilities for next year's meeting in Washington, D.C. will not accommodate so many. For 1988, therefore, the number of panels will be cut to approximately 400, with panels organized by the APSA, the organized sections, and the unaffiliated groups being limited and meted out by the APSA. By 1989, the plan is to distribute 50% of the panels to the APSA established program, 30% to the organized sections, and 20% to the unaffiliated groups. At the 1987 APSA meeting, our section organized 8 panels of its own and co-sponsored 13. In the future, for every co-sponsored panel, the section will have to "spend" 1/2 of an allocated panel. Since we do not know yet how the 30% of the panels allocated to organized sections will be distributed among the sections, it is not clear just how drastically this will affect our ability to organize panels for 1988 and beyond, but it does seem clear that there will be some cutback.

Bill Crotty observed that in light of these developments, it would be a good idea to solidify our membership and to consider our membership focus. We should clarify our membership focus by deciding who and what we represent. He also suggested that we should continue to work as closely as possible with the official sponsor in trying to develop complementary, not overlapping panels. This is especially important since the number of panels is to be limited.

In light of Bill Crotty's comments about clarifying the nature and purpose of our organization, there was some discussion about broadening our membership focus to include voting behavior and elections people. There was no resolution of this issue and no formal vote was taken.

In discussing the future agenda of our section, Bill Crotty brought up the issue of some publication that could be generated by the organization. He suggested that the publication of a journal or the development of an annual

yearbook in our area is still an open question. He also observed that he would like to see Vox Pop expand to include book reviews and an exchange of current research. He suggested that the Legislative Studies newsletter might be a model.

Election of Officers

Anne Hopkins reported on behalf of the nominating committee which also included Bill Flanigan and Ron Weber. She moved the following slate of officers; Ron Weber seconded.

President: Frank Sorauf, University of Minnesota

Secretary and Program Chair:

Alan Gitelson (1987-88), Loyola University of Chicago

James L. Gibson (1988-89), University of Houston

Members of the Executive Committee

Peggy Conway, University of Maryland

Anne Costain, University of Colorado

William Crotty, Northwestern University

Lorn Foster, Pomona College

Kay Lawson, San Francisco State University

Sarah Morehouse, University of Connecticut

Dianne Pinderhughes, University of Illinois

Gerald Pomper, Rutgers University and Eagleton Institute

Joseph Schlesinger, Michigan State University

Jack Walker, University of Michigan

In response to a question, it was clarified that all terms are for two years, except for the Secretary/Program chair, as indicated. The vote to accept the slate and to elect those listed above was unanimous.

Selection of Names for Section Awards

Bill Crotty, who continued to preside, called upon John S. Jackson, III, for a report of the Awards Committee which also included Sandy Maisel and Bob Harmel as members. On behalf of the Awards Committee, Jackson reported the recommendation that the awards be named as follows:

Best Published Paper be named the Garland Press Award

Best Book be named the Leon Epstein Award

Career Achievement be named the Samuel Eldersveld Award.

There was a great deal of discussion about these recommendations. Some felt the Garland Press contribution of \$100 should be acknowledged but should not be recognized in the naming of the award. In response to a question, Jackson said the award was not solicited with the promise of the naming of the award after Garland Press. In response to a question, Frank Sorauf said the APSA has placed a moratorium on the creation of named Association awards, but this does not affect the section directly. Because of the discussion, Jackson moved each of the award names separately.

Motion 1: Jackson moved, and Crotty seconded, that the award for the best published paper be named the Garland Press Award. On a show of hands, the motion failed 15 to 4.

Motion 2: Sorauf moved, and Hopkins seconded, that this year's award for the best published paper be named the Garland Press Award. The motion carried, on a show of hands, by 12 to 9.

Motion 3: Jackson moved the committee recommendation that the award for the best book be named the Leon Epstein Award. The motion carried 22 to 1.

Motion 4: Jackson moved the committee recommendation that the award for career achievement be named the Samuel Eldersveld Award. The motion carried 22 to 1.

Further Discussion

Bill Crotty provided some further information on APSA actions affecting the creation of panels and the participation of members. He said the rule limiting participation of individuals on the program in only two capacities will be enforced. There was some discussion on the question whether the reduction in the number of panels will hurt the APSA and/or the section.

Crotty also reported the APSA has volunteered to handle our finances for us. As in the past, the ASPA would take \$3 of the section dues for each member to be used for the newsletter. They would continue to allocate \$2 to the organization for our use. They would do the bookkeeping for us. Kay Sterling is now the designated liason with the sections. There was no resolution of the issue of the APSA's role as our bookkeeper.

Frank Sorauf rose as the new chairperson of the section to thank Bill Crotty for his work as president of the group.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ann Elder

October 14, 1987

To the POP Membership:

One of the more significant developments from the 1987 APSA Convention was the announcement of new rules adopted by the APSA Executive Council and introduced at a breakfast session of representatives of the organized sections. The regulations were drafted by a committee headed by Professor Charles O. Jones of the University of Virginia. Because of their importance to our section, I have asked that the committee report and the APSA Council's discussion of it be published in Vox Pop (see below).

We briefly discussed the major regulations and their implications at the POP Business Meeting. For example, any organized section that does not maintain a membership of 100 or more for any two-year period will be decertified as an official APSA organized section.

Second, the number of panels sponsored by an organized section or co-sponsored (to count as half a panel in calculating totals) will be kept within the set limits on the annual APSA program. Ballpark figures of 5 to 7 were used in the discussion. POP, through the good work of program chair Alan Gitelson, sponsored or co-sponsored 21 at the 1987 APSA Convention. The size of the convention and the escalating number of panels have created logistic and space problems (see figures in attached report).

Third, individuals will be allowed to appear on only two panels of any kind (official APSA program, organized sections, affiliated groups) in any capacity (paper-giver, chair, discussant). Basically, this is an effort to strengthen, simplify, and put teeth in a rule used but often ignored at past conventions. The argument is that with fewer panels it should be enforced stringently to allow participation by as many people as possible.

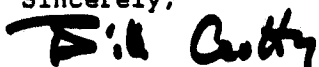
Finally, and more vaguely, there was discussion of the effort to gain relatively broad coverage of all areas of the discipline through organized sections. At present, there is a tendency for those concerned with American government and politics and related areas to dominate.

While we are in good shape in regard to our standing within the APSA, it is important to note that the organized sections will be going through an uncertain period--something of a shakedown and realignment--while their role in and contribution to the APSA and the discipline becomes better defined. It is in our best interests to be aware of developments and to have them work to our advantage in maintaining a strong position in the field.

With that, I am delighted to refer all comments, ideas, and future planning to the attention of newly-elected POP president Frank Sorauf.

The APSA Council report follows.

Sincerely,



William Crotty
Past President, POP

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Structure of the Annual Meeting

- Joseph Cooper
Stephen Elkin
Charles O. Jones, chair
Manus Midlarsky
Barbara Sinclair

Our committee was asked by the Council to consider the problems associated with the proliferation of panels at the annual meeting and to propose ways of dealing with those problems.

As shown in Table 1, the number of panels and program participants has grown dramatically in recent years. In 1972, 24 percent of those registered participated on 142 panels. In 1986, 63 percent of the registrants participated on 552 panels. The rate of increase has accelerated since 1980 in all components of the meeting -- program committee, Organized Sections, and unaffiliated groups -- with the greatest growth in recent years occurring in the first two. Preliminary figures for the 1987 meeting (see Table 2) confirm that this trend continues, with a total of 659 panels -- 310 by the program committee, 177 by the Organized Sections, 8 by APSA committees, and 164 by unaffiliated groups.

There are advantages in providing as much opportunity as possible for our members and others to participate in the meeting. But a number of problems have arisen that must be resolved in order to facilitate effective management.

First, we have reached the point at which only one hotel -- the Palmer House -- can absorb all of our panels. With 14 time slots, we will need at least 45 rooms in 1987. The Washington Hilton, the site of our 1988 meeting, has only 29 rooms for panel sessions. This means that our 1988 headquarters hotel can accommodate only 406 panels, which is 253 fewer than the number of panels scheduled at the 1987 meeting.

Second, the program has become a scheduling nightmare. Many participants make multiple appearances (there is a limit of two on panels organized by the program committee, but no limit at all on Organized Sections or unaffiliated groups), some as many as six or seven. Virtually every panel has at

- least one participant with a potential scheduling conflict, and we are rapidly approaching the point of no solution. In addition, it has become impossible to avoid scheduling panels on overlapping or identical topics at the same time.

Third, the attendance at panels has perforce declined. We now have program committee sections and Organized Sections whose panels have an average attendance (including the participants) of 12. A fair number of panels attract no audience whatsoever. Attendance at panels outside the headquarters hotel is notoriously low.

The committee discussed these problems and sought to develop proposals based on the following guidelines:

1. That we should try if at all possible to keep the meeting in one hotel.
2. That we should endeavor to facilitate participation, consistent with the space available and a program standard of high quality.
3. That there should be an apportionment of panel space among the three components with the APSA-sponsored groups having the largest share.
4. That the unaffiliated groups also have an important role to play at APSA meetings and thus deserve consideration in the allocation of space.

Accordingly, we offer the following recommendations:

1) The dual participation rule be extended to the entire program and revised to permit any two of the standard forms of participation -- chairing a panel, acting as a discussant, or authoring a paper. The new rule would read as follows: "No one may participate on more than two panels listed in the program, including APSA Program Committee panels, those of APSA's Organized Sections, and those of the unaffiliated groups." (Note: The current limit on the number of times that anyone can appear on the panels sponsored by APSA Program Committee is twice with the provision that no one can author more than one paper presented at APSA Program Committee panels. The committee finds the rule to be unnecessarily confusing, on the one hand, and inadequate, on the other, in that the rule applies only to participation on panels sponsored by the APSA Program Committee -- which represents fewer than half of the panels held at the annual meeting.)

2) The number of panels at the annual meeting shall be limited by the space available at the headquarters hotel and whatever auxiliary space can be negotiated by the executive director.

3) The Council shall apportion the available meeting rooms at the headquarters hotel among the three main groups of annual meeting participants (i.e., the APSA Program Committee, the Organized Sections, and the unaffiliated groups), and review the distribution on a periodic basis in consultation with the executive director. The committee proposes that the initial allocation should be made in the following manner:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Per Cent of Meeting Rooms Available at Headquarters Hotel</u>
APSA Program Committee	50%
APSA Organized Sections	30%
Unaffiliated groups	20%

When the Council reviews the allocation, the following factors should be considered: the vitality of groups, the level of attendance, the development of new groups, and the movement of unaffiliated groups to the status of Organized Sections.

If these policies are in force for the next three years, panels would be allocated as follows:

	<u>1988</u> <u>(Wash. DC)</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>(Atlanta)</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>(San Francisco)</u>
Program Committee	200	252	280
Organized Sections	120	151	168
Unaffiliated groups	80	101	112
	---	---	---
	400	504	560

4) The Program Chair, the chair of the Council Committee on Organized Sections, and the executive director shall meet in the spring of the year before the annual meeting (that is, in the Spring, 1988, for the 1989 meeting) to translate the proportions mandated by the Council into a specific allocation of panels among the three major components of the program and devise any contingency plans. The Program Chair will then distribute panels among members of the Program Committee; the chair of the Committee on Organized Sections will distribute panels among the Organized Sections; the executive director will distribute panels among the unaffiliated groups. In distributing panels to the Organized Sections and unaffiliated groups, consideration will be given to requests for panels, the number of panels sponsored in the past, panel attendance, and the emergence of new sections and groups.

5) Based on the facilities available in each city, the executive director shall seek space for a limited number of panels in secondary hotels to deal with requests for additional panels.

6) The executive director shall write the 1988 Program Committee, heads of Organized Sections and the unaffiliated groups to explain the reasons for the new policy, to emphasize the importance of meeting deadlines set by the convention coordinator in order to schedule meeting rooms and print the program in a timely manner, and to relate the fact that in 1988 we will have considerably less space to allocate among the groups than we have in 1987 or will have after 1988.

Table 1

Registrants, Participants and Panels
Washington, D. C. Annual Meetings, 1972-1986

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1986</u>
Number registered	3380	2624	2475	3391	3602
Participants	800	1200	1305	2029	2283
Participants/registrants	24%	46%	48%	60%	63%
Total number of panels:*	142	212	225	480	552
Program Committee	108	126	127	227	245
Organized Sections	-	-	-	51	118
APSA Committees	15	11	7	4	12
Unaffiliated groups	19	75	91	198	177

* does not include business meetings, receptions, breakfast and luncheon meetings

Table 2

Preliminary Figures on 1987 Annual Meeting Panels

Official Program Committee:

Positive Political Theory	10	
Methodology and Epistemology	8	
Political Thought and Philosophy:		
Historical Approaches	12	
Political Thought and Philosophy:		
Analytical and Critical Theory	13	
Practice and Profession of Political Science	9	
Great Issues in Politics	10	
Divergent Approaches to Politics and Political Science	7	
Comparative Politics of Developing Countries	11	
Comparative Politics of Advanced Industrialized Countries	13	
Comparative Politics of Communist Countries	14	
Power and Change Within Nations	4	
Politics and Economics	21	
Public Opinion and Political Psychology	12	
Political Parties and Elections	15	
Interests, Groups and Social Movements	14	
Law, Courts, and Judicial Politics	14	
Legislative Processes and Politics	11	
Political Executives	12	
Public Administration and Organization Theory	13	
Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations	11	
State, Local and Urban Politics	11	
Public Policy Analysis	13	
International Organization and Order	12	
International Conflict	8	
National Security Policy	9	
International Political Economy	13	
Foreign Policy Making	10	
	--	
	310	Total

Organized Sections:

Applied Political Science	2
Conflict Processes	16
Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations	8
Foundations of Political Theory	13
Law, Courts and Judicial Process	9
Legislative Studies	8
Policy Studies	15
Political Methodology	6
Political Organizations and Parties	21

Politics and the Life Sciences	8	
Presidency Research	4	
Public Administration	14	
Religion and Politics	16	
Representation and Electoral Systems	5	
Science and Technology Studies	4	
Urban Politics	14	
Women and Politics Research	14	
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	177	Total

APSA Committees:

Education	1	
Status of Blacks	2	
Status of Chicanos	1	
Status of Women	1	
Departmental Services	1	
Research Support	2	
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	8	Total

Unaffiliated Groups:

American Judicature Society	1	
American Society for Political and Legal Philosophy	3	
American Society for Public Administration	1	
Asian Political Scientists Group	1	
Association for Korean Political Studies	2	
British Politics Group	1	
Brussels Study Group	1	
Caucus for a New Political Science	11	
Center for the Study of the Constitution	19	
Winston Churchill Association	3	
Claremont Institute	9	
Committee for Party Renewal	2	
Committee on Health Politics	2	
Computer Users' Group	2	
Conference Group on French Politics	4	
Conference Group on German Politics	4	
Conference Group on Government and the Arts	1	
Conference Group on Italian Politics	1	
Conference Group on Jurisprudence and Public Law	14	
Conference Group on Political Economy	32	
Conference Group on the Middle East	2	
Conference Group on Transformational Politics	8	
Direct Democracy Research Group	1	
Georgetown Institute for Study of Politics	5	
International Christian Studies Assn.	3	
International Institute of Comparative Govt	1	

Japan Political Studies Group	1	
Georg Lukacs Group	2	
National Society for Internships	1	
North American Society for Social Philosophy	4	
Politics and the Arts	1	
Society for Greek Political Thought	3	
Eric Voegelin Society	2	
Women's Caucus for Political Science	16	
	--	
	164	Total
GRAND TOTAL	659	

From the 9/3/87 Council Minutes Draft

Charles O. Jones, chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Structure of the Annual Meeting, reported on his committee's work on the problems associated with the proliferation of panels at the annual meeting and proposed ways of dealing with those problems. The number of panels has increased gradually over the years but has accelerated since 1980 when there were 225 panels; in 1987 there were 659. This presents problems of inadequate meeting space in the headquarters hotel, scheduling conflicts, and low panel attendance. The committee proposed to the Council five recommendations premised on the following guidelines:

1. That we should try if at all possible to keep the meeting in one hotel.
2. That we should endeavor to facilitate participation, consistent with the space available and a program standard of high quality.
3. That there should be an apportionment of panel space among the three components with the APSA-sponsored groups having the largest share.
4. That the unaffiliated groups also have an important role to play at APSA meetings and thus deserve consideration in the allocation of space.

Council Action: The council unanimously adopted the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations for the structure of the annual meeting, as amended by the Administrative Committee, with the exception that the executive director obtain additional space in 1988 to accommodate panels.

The rules regarding the structure of the annual meeting, as adopted, are as follows:

1. The dual participation rule shall be extended to the entire program and revised to permit any two of the standard forms of participation - chairing a panel, acting as a discussant, or authoring a paper. The new rule reads as follows: "No one may participate on more than two panels listed in the program, including APSA Program Committee panels, those of the APSA's Organized Sections, and those of the unaffiliated groups." (Note: The current limit on the number of times that anyone can appear on the panels sponsored by APSA Program Committee is twice with the provision that no one can author more than one paper presented at APSA Program Committee panels. The committee found the rule to be unnecessarily confusing, on the one hand, and inadequate, on the other, in that the rule applies only to participation on panels sponsored by the APSA Program Committee - which represents fewer than half of the panels held at the annual meeting.)

2. The number of panels at the annual meeting shall be limited by the space available at the headquarters hotel.

3. The Council shall apportion the available meeting rooms at the headquarters hotel among the three main groups of annual meeting participants (i.e., the APSA Program Committee, the Organized Sections, and the unaffiliated groups), and review the distribution on a periodic basis in consultation with the executive director. The Committee proposed that the initial allocation should be made in the following manner:

GroupPer Cent of Meeting Rooms Available
at Headquarters Hotel

APSA Program Committee	50%
APSA Organized Sections	30%
Unaffiliated Groups	20%

When the Council reviews the allocation, the following factors should be considered: the vitality of groups, the level of attendance, the development of new groups, and the movement of unaffiliated groups to the status of Organized Sections. If these policies are in force for the next three years, panels would be allocated as follows:

	1988 <u>(Wash. DC)</u>	1989 <u>(Atlanta)</u>	1990 <u>San Francisco</u>
Program Committee	200	252	280
Organized Sections	120	151	168
Unaffiliated Groups	80	101	112
	<u>400</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>560</u>

4. The Program Chair, the chair of the council Committee on Organized Sections, and the executive director shall meet in the spring of the year before the annual meeting (that is, in the Spring, 1988, for the 1989 meeting) to translate the proportions mandated by the Council into a specific allocation of panels among the three major components of the program and devise any contingency plans. The Program Chair will then distribute panels among members of the Program Committee; the chair of the Committee on Organized Sections will distribute panels among the Organized Sections; the executive director will distribute panels among the unaffiliated groups. In distributing panels to the Organized Sections and unaffiliated groups, consideration will be given to requests for panels, the number of panels sponsored in the past, panel attendance, and the emergence of new groups and sections.

5. The executive director shall write the 1988 Program Committee, heads of Organized Sections, and the unaffiliated groups to explain the reasons for the new policy, to emphasize the importance of meeting deadlines set by the convention coordinator in order to schedule meeting rooms and print the program in a timely manner, and to relate the fact that in 1988 we will have considerably less space to allocate among the groups than we have in 1987 or will have after 1988.