2011 Conference Theme Statement

Call for Proposals Deadline: December 15, 2010

2011 APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition

The Politics of Rights

2011 Program Chairs: Francis Hagopian, University of Notre Dame, and Bonnie Honig, Northwestern University

Jeremy Bentham called them "nonsense upon stilts" but at the beginning of the twenty-first century, the discourse of rights has never been more pronounced or contested. Around the globe, people mobilize—and in courts, lawyers argue—on behalf of human, civil, political, ethnic minority, aboriginal, women's, gay, alien, children's, transgender, corporate, (sub) national, environmental, and animal rights. Some of these are established rights that advocates seek to expand for those previously excluded from their ambit. Others are new rights. At the same time, the abrogation of such rights as habeas corpus and the use of so-called "enhanced interrogation techniques" by governments in established as well as new democracies in the decade since September 11 have engendered new alliances of progressives and rule of law liberals to defend the restoration and refurbishment of rights. Movements to expand, create, defend, and entrench rights into national and international law generate counter-claims, put rights under pressure and, some argue, problematically privilege courts, legal and centralized national institutions over other more democratic or popular mechanisms of policy formation and self-governance. We propose that the discipline bring its empirical and normative lenses to reflect on the domestic, comparative, and international dimensions of the complex politics of rights.

We invite panels and papers that address, from a variety of theoretical and empirical perspectives, the theme of how rights are defined, contested, contracted or expanded, enshrined into law, and rolled back. We are particularly interested in research that illuminates the domestic, comparative, international, and theoretical (both critical and normative) contexts and implications of the politics of rights.

First, we encourage panels and papers that consider the origins of movements to extend rights. Have the advance of democracy and the broadening of citizenship served to advance rights claims for subordinated groups? In what ways have greater economic, political, and cultural integration broadly associated with globalization shaped the politics of rights in countries with different normative traditions, political and legal institutions, and economic constraints? Are rights-oriented politics meaningful for the global poor? Are rights a resource or a hindrance to those engaged in battles on behalf of social justice? How have the boundaries of human and civil rights expanded in recent decades to include guarantees of physical security, political representation, social rights, and a clean and healthy environment? How may they yet contract?

Second, we invite research and reflection on the contests for and defense of rights. How do activists mobilize to advocate for new rights or the expansion of old ones? When do they seek redress in the arena of politics and when do they move their struggles to the domain of law? How do rights-oriented movements contribute to the politicization of the judiciary and/or the judicialization of politics? When are claims made in the venue of national state institutions and when do activists seek out international or regional sites? How are rights-centered politics marked by tensions between human rights, with their universal aspirations, and identity politics, which argue for rights on behalf of specific, historically disenfranchised groups? What impact have new and old media had on contests over rights? How might weak judicial institutions and the fragile rule of law in emerging democracies constrain rights-centered politics? How do international courts set their agendas and enforce their rulings?

Third, we hope that scholars will engage conflicts among rights as well as the dynamics of rights under pressure. What happens when the economic rights of corporations—to property, to "free speech," and to act freely and efficiently in markets—conflict with social, political, and human rights around the world—to live free of environmental contaminants, to participate in truly competitive elections, and to have access to land? How are property rights balanced against other rights under neoliberalism? How do states respond to such principles as the "responsibility to protect," which attenuates state sovereignty with the goal of averting genocide and saving lives? What are the implications for rights-based politics of recent populist movements in the United States and other established democracies that make use of proposition balloting and referenda to restrict or delimit the expansion of minority rights? What are the implications as well of the proliferation of hybrid regimes around the world that stage elections but impose illiberal restrictions on civil and political rights? How are these conflicts about rights framed and adjudicated by particular institutions such as courts, electoral actors, and professional legal and advocacy organizations? How are rights framed in struggles among stakeholders, which include corporate and private interests, grass roots and astro-turf activists, and governmental and non-governmental organizations?

Fourth, what are the costs and benefits of thinking in a rights-centered way about political issues? Are we helped by the idea of rights when thinking about issues of state security, the right to self-defense, and the civil and human rights of those accused of threatening public security? How might the focus on rights drive out of our political vernacular powerful alternative concepts like res publica, or the common good? Or how might rights-centered politics work to promote some kinds of institutional arrangements over others, such as courts over commons, private over collective property, or procedural versus participatory politics? Do the politics of human rights attenuate or enhance institutions and practices of state sovereignty? What are the gender politics of rights? Are the politics of reproduction and sexuality well or ill affected by their scripting in terms of rights (as in the right to marry, the right to life, and reproductive rights)? Political theorists critical of liberalism and some political scientists have argued that rights promote a certain kind of subject—an autonomous individual who is incapable of sustaining political community. Are such claims supported by historical and comparative research?

In sum, we hope that a dialogue within and across the whole range of theoretical, substantive, and methodological approaches of our discipline will shine some light on a range of issues of pressing concern in the world today. We encourage division heads to think through the ways that this theme speaks to their subfields and we invite them to collaborate with us in designing theme panels and round table discussions that take up the issues highlighted by this theme. We also welcome creative efforts to promote work across subfields and divisions.

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2011 PROGRAM THEME
The Politics of Rights

Divisions Calls for Papers

Division 1: Political Thought and Philosophy: Historical Approaches

Jason Frank, Cornell University
Lawrie Balfour, University of Virginia

The theme for next year's meeting, "the politics of rights," offers broad opportunities for political theorists to think seriously about the historical imbrications of theory and practice, and, doing so, to challenge familiar divisions between normative and historical approaches. We welcome papers and panels that address the many ways that political movements have been both enabled and constrained by the idea of rights: Are rights obstacles or catalysts of democratic politics? How have rights worked historically to inspire political movements, mediate their interactions with the state, and shape and constrain their political possibilities? We also invite submissions that examine the subject of rights: Who has been able to claim rights and on what basis? What forms of political identity are enacted through these claims? How do we conceptualize the relationship between individual and collective rights, and what forms of politics do they authorize? What exclusions constitute the language of rights? In keeping with the historical orientation of the section, we are also interested in papers and panels that ask how we should understand the time of rights: How do contemporary articulations relate to political theoretical traditions that flourished before the development of modern rights regimes, and what future remains for rights after influential critiques of civil and human rights? How might we envision a new form of right? These possibilities are meant to be generative rather than restrictive. We also seek innovative panel and paper submissions that challenge, reframe, or go beyond the conference theme, that touch on all historical periods, engage thinkers across East-West or North-South divisions, and deploy a range of methodological approaches. We welcome submissions from scholars at all levels of the profession, and especially encourage panel proposals that bring together senior and junior scholars.

Division 2: Foundations of Political Theory

Lori Marso, Union College
Joshua Dienstag, Union College

The Foundations section welcomes this year's conference focus on a theme with deep theoretical roots. While we especially encourage papers and panels that engage the politics of rights, our section, as always, expects and appreciates proposals from diverse methodological and historical perspectives. These submissions might investigate how well or badly the discourse of rights captures or alleviates political dilemmas and struggles especially for the oppressed, as well as what a focus on rights discourse leaves out and obscures in political battles. Is a rhetoric of rights inherently linked to a liberal, neo-liberal, capitalist paradigm or can rights be more expansive in opening onto questions of economic and social justice? Are rights confined to the political sphere or do foundational texts and concepts help us to see rights in alternative ways? Submissions might read the language of rights in foundational texts against the grain and/or ask how well they capture the contemporary moment. Can we describe or interpret our times through the language of rights or do we need new language and new concepts to make sense of current political challenges? As we interpret foundations as well as the politics of rights in expansive terms, we hope to receive panels and papers that offer innovative inquiry into these and other questions.

Division 3: Normative Political Theory

Sharon Krause, Brown University
Marc Stears, Oxford University

The theme for the 2011 meeting, "The Politics of Rights", will provoke a wide range of questions for proposals for both papers and panels in Normative Political Theory. What are rights? What are the philosophical and normative bases for the rights that we claim today? How do/should the normative aspirations entailed by rights interact with the political contexts and practices of rights? What, if anything, should worry us about rights? What kinds of rights claims speak best to current political circumstances? How can new rights be generated legitimately and claimed effectively? How can we tell when those claims go too far? Who are the proper bearers of rights and who are the providers of rights?

We encourage contributions that respond to these and related questions in ways that are both philosophically and politically engaged, interdisciplinary and/or methodologically innovative. We hope to elicit a diverse range of creative work on the "politics of rights," drawing from all approaches to political theory, including the analytic, interpretive, critical, and comparative traditions. We also welcome intellectually ambitious and conceptually sophisticated submissions that are more tangentially related to the conference theme.

Submission instructions, details, and forms can be found online at www.apsanet.org/2011

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Division 4: Formal Political Theory

Dimitri Landa, New York University

The division invites submissions of papers that develop rigorous mathematical models of political phenomena, using tools from game theory, social choice theory, and formal behavioral methods. Papers that develop new close empirical tests of formal models and that are party to on-going conversations in the modeling community are also welcome. As usual, applications of formal models to new topics and papers at the intersection of politics, economics, and philosophy connected to the 2011 convention theme "The Politics of Rights" are especially encouraged.

Division 5: Political Psychology

Peter Hatemi, University of Iowa

Psychology is becoming increasingly central to the study of politics. Human rights are those to which every person is entitled by virtue of simply being human. Yet humans differ in remarkable and wonderful ways, we encourage the human imperative to celebrate and protect these individual differences. In a political context, rights can be expressed in a variety of ways: as the right to one's religion, or to have no religion at all; the right to marry; the right to live free from oppression; the right to be heard and to vote; the right to have access to health care; the right to protect one's way of life, to provide for one's family and protect oneself; the right to one's culture; the right to self-expression; and the right to love and be loved by whomever we choose. We differ greatly in what rights we care about, as well as the rights granted to us, or taken from us. Indeed, our identity, whether ethnic, political, religious, gendered, sexual, or other, is tied to our beliefs, and constitutes part of what makes us unique. We cannot separate identity, rights and individuals differences, and there is no better approach to exploring the nexus of these core forces than political psychology.

Proposals for papers, panels, and posters that tackle individual differences, rights and identity and are informed by multidisciplinary approaches are particularly encouraged. We explicitly encourage a multitude of approaches exploring the complex interactions in which humans create and interact with the political world in which we live. Topics from all facets of psychology, including clinical, comparative, developmental, environmental, psychiatric, neurobiological and social psychology are desired. Those who submit proposals are urged to incorporate empirical, theoretical, and normative concerns in their papers as we seek to involve scholars from all subfields of inquiry.

Proposals are welcome from all theoretical and methodological orientations and from all segments of the field. Panels will bring together papers representing diverse analytical perspectives that focus on the same substantive topics. In addition, proposals that break free of convention and offer innovative panel formats are also appreciated. In sum, a wide range of proposals of all types reflecting the healthy diversity of approaches to the study of political psychology are welcome.

Division 6: Political Economy

Jennifer Gandhi, Emory University

The Political Economy Section invites paper and panel proposals that address some aspect of the intersection of politics and economics. Priority will be given to proposals that engage with existing models and methods of political economy while generating new theoretical and empirical insights. Given this year's theme, "The Politics of Rights," priority also will be given to work that examines how economic factors affect actors' demand for and capacity to mobilize for rights (broadly defined) and, in turn, how these rights influence the welfare of citizens. Panel proposals that are unified in substantive focus, but cross the traditional divides between international and comparative political economy and between the study of advanced and developing countries are especially welcome.

Division 7: Politics and History

Richard Valelly, Swarthmore College
Vesla Weaver, University of Virginia

The Comparative Development of Rights Politics and Its Contradictions

We encourage papers and panels that capture the many paradoxes and varieties of rights politics. In 2010 America legislated an expansion in a social right—health care—yet it restricts health care provisions for new immigrants. America has an African-American president, yet African-Americans face deep economic and educational disadvantage rooted in part in exclusions from social rights for several decades. Are such antinomies common to rights politics—and if so why? Also, rights politics is a common carrier in subtle ways that deserve exploration—consider in this connection how the 2nd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution has become the basis for a conservative rights movement. Such surprises and tensions here and abroad present an opportunity for scholars of both American politics and comparative politics to examine the historical development of rights—why they have flourished at some times, in some places, and for some groups while being curtailed in other moments, countries, and for other groups. We invite papers that explore 1) the roles that different political institutions—not just courts but also executives, bureaucrats, legislatures, and sub-national governments—and the roles that different associations—not just movements but also political parties and interest groups—play in defining, protecting, or limiting rights; 2) how elite strategies toward democratic development condition the form, scope, and institutionalization of rights; 3) collective action vs. legal mobilization and requirements of private enforcement to protect or develop rights; 4) how collective memory shapes rights claims, 5)

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whether the politics of rights requires identity politics and a concomitant weakening of broad group alliances, and 6) the attitudinal or behavioral effects of rights struggles, histories, and extensions and their incidence, timing, and variation. Specific topics might also include transitional justice movements and politics; international sources of repression or protest; the scope and persistence of intersectional disadvantage; extreme marginality (we think here of Native-Americans and transgendered people); the role of private firms and human resource professionals in implementing equal opportunity policies and social rights; the counterpoint between growing income inequality and the rights revolution in the U.S. and elsewhere; partial or full reversals of rights advances and their consequences for groups and movements (for example, the disenfranchisement of African-Americans ca. 1890-1910, or the weakening of collective bargaining and the right to strike); the rise of the gay rights struggle; the rights of women now and in the past; immigrant rights; and, differences between liberal expressions of rights claims and conservative movements for rights. We are especially eager to broaden Politics and History to scholars outside of APD. Paper, panels, poster sessions, and roundtables that examine vital data collection and methodological issues around studying the politics of rights are also very much encouraged.

Division 8: Political Methodology

Christopher Zorn, Pennsylvania State University

The Political Methodology division welcomes paper, panel, and roundtable proposals addressing all aspects of empirical methodology. As in years past, the division encourages submissions dealing with the logic of inquiry, measurement, estimation and specification, and theory development. In particular, the division invites proposals that develop new methodological techniques as well as innovative applications of existing techniques, including those from other disciplines. Proposals that address methodological challenges related to the theme of the conference, "The Politics of Rights," are especially welcome.

Division 9: Teaching and Learning in Political Science

Alice M. Jackson, Morgan State University

The Teaching and Learning in Political Science division welcomes submissions for papers, panels and roundtables which address the 2011 APSA Conference theme "The Politics of Rights." We invite creative and rigorous proposals which contribute to the enhancement of scholarship and the engagement of students as we explore a wide range of topics and their implications for rights. Topics may include, but are not limited to: definition in theory and practice; projects; research; experiential learning; advancement of human rights; social; movements; governments; race; conflicts; case studies; media; public opinion; issues such as environmental, health, welfare, and legal. Submissions which directly address pedagogy and the Conference theme are welcome.

Division 10: Political Science Education

J. Cherie Strachan, Central Michigan University

As the 2011 conference theme of political rights makes clear, the appropriate relationship between citizens and the state is an on-going process that must be addressed anew by each generation. Each generation must determine how previously recognized rights should be applied to new and changing circumstances. Each must collectively determine if well-defined rights should be rolled back or whether they should be extended to new situations or groups. Each must determine which new rights— if any—should be pursued.

This section invites proposals that address how well political science curricula and instruction prepare students to participate in this reiterative process. Are our students adequately prepared to address these questions—through political discussion, civil society, mass movements, traditional political channels or legal processes? Do our students understand the consequences of how they choose to frame and pursue political agendas—both for specific policy outcomes and the long-term health of democracy? In short, how well does our discipline prepare students for their role as national and/or global citizens—by teaching substantive knowledge that increases their understanding of political processes and institutions, by cultivating civic identities that promote their political participation, or by teaching civic skills that enable them to wield influence?

In keeping with the mission of the section, we entertain a wide range of topics for papers and panels, including but not limited to innovations in curriculum design, classroom teaching, instructional technology, experiential learning, undergraduate research, advising, administration and assessment. The Political Science Education section is strongly committed to honoring the diversity of institutions with which ASPA members are associated, and we welcome submissions from political scientists at community colleges and two-year institutions, as well as from four-year colleges and universities.

Division 11: Comparative Politics

Pepper Culpepper, European University Institute
Sebastian Saiegh, University of California, San Diego

We welcome innovative papers and panels dealing with any of the established and emerging research themes in comparative politics, including those that stray into the territory of other fields/sub-fields. One aim of the Comparative Politics section is to start conversations across methodological and other conventional lines of inquiry, so we particularly welcome panels that bring together different sorts of evidence and types of

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research to deal with a common field of inquiry. In line with this year's meeting theme, we invite submissions that bring the tools of comparative politics to bear on "The Politics of Rights." Examples might include how movements advocating various sorts of rights have fared differently across institutional or temporal contexts, or how electoral manipulation and fraud prevent voters' voices from being heard. In short, we want to provide a forum for discussion of comparative political research that is solid and creative, both theoretically and methodologically.

Division 12: Comparative Politics of Developing Countries

Amaney Jamal, Princeton University
Beatriz Magaloni, Stanford University

TBD

Division 13: The Politics of Communist and Former Communist Countries

Lily Tsai, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

TBD

Division 14: Comparative Politics of Advanced Industrial Societies

Marc Morjé Howard, Georgetown University

The Politics of Rights holds a special resonance in advanced industrial societies, which provided the original economic conditions, institutional arrangements, and cultural context in which the concepts of rights first emerged, and later flourished. Yet a renewed focus on this topic is particularly appropriate today, as many rights have been increasingly challenged and politicized by the economic crisis and the changing demographics of these societies. We invite panels and paper proposals that explore sub-national or cross-national variation in rights across the advanced industrialized world, whether focusing on economic structures, political institutions, key actors and groups, or ordinary citizens and public opinion. We welcome proposals that apply a variety of methodological perspectives, and we especially encourage proposals that are explicitly comparative, develop links with other fields, and develop innovative theoretical frameworks that address the theme of this year's meeting.

Division 15: European Politics and Society

Michael Bernard, University of Florida

After a half century in which Europeans set global standards for material well-being, supranational cooperation, protection of human rights, and responsible foreign policy, the global financial crisis and the changing demographics of Europe have posed a number of political challenges. The futures of the European Union and the Euro seem threatened by the recent economic meltdown and the weakness of state finances in a number of member states. The changing demographic composition of Europe has also posed challenges to notions of what it means to be European and which citizens are entitled to what rights. In a number of countries, the issue of how different religions can present themselves publicly has become a hotbed issue. On the Eastern and Southern periphery of the European Union pressures for expansion have cooled considerably, and conditions in certain of the newer member states have promoted a revitalization of aggressive right-wing movements and parties. Twenty years after 1989 democracy and markets are under attack by radical forces in several countries.

Has the rapid change of the last twenty years and the unexpected financial difficulties of the last few taken the steam out of the European project, or this merely a bump in the road? Will Europe continue to be a stable and prosperous region in a more contentious world system? Will change and instability come to threaten the rich basket of material protections, and civil and political rights that Europeans have come to enjoy in the last half century? The organizers are looking for panels, roundtables, and papers that address these issues, but are open to other suggestions as proposed by the membership of the section.

Division 16: International Political Economy

Layna Mosley, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Economic interdependence is closely linked with many elements of rights—for instance, the rights of national governments to act autonomously vis-à-vis international markets; the rights of low- and middle-income nations to exercise voice in the governance of the global economy; and the rights of workers to a set of internationally-recognized core rights, regardless of their place of employment. In some instances, the global economy may facilitate the achievement of human and labor rights. In other cases, however, global economic pressures may work against the achievement of rights.

The International Political Economy section welcomes paper and panel proposals that consider rights as they relate to international trade, finance and production. "Rights" is a broad category, encompassing the rights of individuals (including protections from gender discrimination, torture and repression); the rights of groups (including indigenous peoples, labor unions, multinational corporations and sub-national political entitites); and the rights of countries (such as low-income nations or oil-exporting nations). For instance, what is the relationship between the activities of multinational corporations and the protection of the environment in host countries? Under what conditions do regional trade agreements succeed in promoting human and labor rights? When does the presence of foreign firms help to

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improve the treatment of indigenous groups, and when does it prevent those groups from realizing their rights? Indeed, as governance is increasingly performed by private, rather than public, actors, balancing the rights of various groups has become even more salient.

Moreover, many contemporary policy debates and problems are linked with claims regarding rights. These include efforts at national and global financial regulation (the rights of producers versus consumers of financial services); attempts to conclude the latest round of global trade negotiations (the rights of wealthy versus middle income nations); and the use of conditionality in the distribution of aid and loans (the rights of lenders to hold borrowers accountable, versus the right of borrowers to retain policy autonomy). The social scientific analyses of such issues often will draw insights from comparative as well as international political economy.

In addition to encouraging proposals that address one or more elements of rights, the section also encourages attention to "new" issues in international political economy, including immigration, remittances and regulation; and we welcome the use of innovative forms of evidence and methodologies.

Division 17: International Collaboration

Sonia Cardenas, Trinity College

The division on International Collaboration invites proposals for papers and panels on a broad range of topics relating to international institutions and global governance. Proposals addressing this year's conference theme, or the role of rights, are especially welcome. For example, how do international institutions shape the provision of rights in world politics? Why are some institutions and governance structures more influential than others? How do various actors contest rights in international forums, and why do only some rights claims succeed? Why do states sometimes cooperate on rights issues, and do these dynamics differ markedly by issue area? How do various state and non-state actors join forces to mobilize support, resist challenges, and negotiate the transnational politics of rights? Proposals that push the boundaries of existing research on international institutions, or draw new theoretical and empirical linkages, are highly encouraged. The division also invites submissions from those deploying critical or normative approaches.

Division 18: International Security

Fiona Adamson, University of London SOAS
Miroslav Nincic, University of California, Davis

The relationship between security and rights is one that is ripe for theoretical and empirical investigation. This division welcomes papers, panels and roundtables on all topics of international security, but we particularly encourage submissions that engage with this year's theme of rights. Possible topics include rights-based approaches to security, human rights in conflict and post-conflict settings, the relationship between security and civil liberties, individual vs. national security, and human rights violations as a cause of conflict. Do dominant discourses or paradigms in security studies take adequate account of rights? When is there a right to use force? Innovative theoretical approaches, as well as submissions that deal with normative questions concerning the juxtaposition of security and rights are welcome.

Division 19: International Security and Arms Control

Chris Demchak, Naval War College

The Politics of a Re-Ordering International System: Globalization's Maturation and Changes in the Nature of Power across Nations

The APSA 2011 theme deals with global trends in the international system resulting from changes in the relative power of governments, organizations, and regimes during a time of global modernization. Panels and roundtables for the ISAC section could address issues encompassing diverse theoretical, practical, policy-relevant, and methodological perspectives of institutions and actors confronting the differentiating effects of globalization—for example, new economic and security challenges in a flattened world. How do governments react and adapt to extreme situations and what tools are available to resolve crisis in times of stress? Are revolution and internal turmoil inevitable? What are the issues surrounding international cyberspace, financial market interdependence, or the deterioration of the global environmental commons? The theme invites discussion of the impact of globalization on democratic governments and the potential for the rise of authoritarian governments. What approaches are most appropriate in devising responses to crises? Paper topics could range from a discussion of specific case studies to broad institutional challenges and appropriate global solutions. Innovative approaches to the set of issues raised by economic, technological, and financial crises are encouraged, particularly as related to conflict and security. Does such crisis encourage or discourage arms control and what new considerations may need to be addressed? Pedagogical panels/roundtables or papers are encouraged, particularly those that address innovative ways to involve students or faculty in dealing with these issues, including simulations, information technology, and other methods.

Division 20: Foreign Policy

Brandon Prins, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

The Foreign Policy division welcomes proposals for papers and panels that address central issues in the study of foreign policy. It welcomes papers and panel proposals on topics analyzed from a wide variety of theoretical, substantive, and method-

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ological approaches. Proposals relating to both U.S. foreign policy and the study of the foreign policies of other states are encouraged. Studies of comparative foreign policy are especially welcome and encouraged. The division welcomes proposals from non-U.S. based scholars, as well as proposals for entire panels constructed around a particular theme. Proposals on any aspect of foreign policy are welcome, but the division especially encourages proposals that cross levels of analysis, utilize a multi-method approach, and consider strategic decision-making. In addition, in keeping with the general theme of APSA 2011, the division is especially interested in panels and papers that address the issue of politics of rights, particularly the role that political and civil rights play in how individuals think about state security and state sovereignty. Potential topics that could be addressed in this manner (but are not limited to) include the impact changing notions of rights and sovereignty have on state foreign policies; decisions by leaders to militarily intervene in foreign countries and the effects such interventions have on regimes and civil society; linkages between state repression and terrorism; the role of identity politics in foreign policy; domestic political structures and the decision to go to war; and relations between the developed north and under-developed south.

Division 21: Conflict Processes

Stephen Gent, University of North Carolina
Michaela Mattes, Vanderbilt University

The Conflict Processes division welcomes proposals for panels, papers, and roundtables that help advance our theoretical understanding and empirical knowledge of the initiation, conduct, and termination of international and civil conflict. We strongly encourage submissions related to the 2011 annual meeting's theme, "The Politics of Rights." Given this, we especially invite proposals that examine the relationship between conflict and the rights of individuals in international and civil societies. For example, proposals that address questions such as the effect of interstate and civil war on limiting or possibly expanding human and civil rights, the consequences of governments' human rights policies on the occurrence of domestic and international conflict as well as terrorism, and the role of international organizations and law in promoting individuals' rights in war and peace time are particularly welcome. Generally, a scientific approach to the study of war and peace with strong theoretical underpinnings and rigorous empirical testing is desirable.

Division 22: Legislative Studies

Erik Engstrom, University of California, Davis
Michelle Taylor-Robinson, Texas A&M University

Building on the conference theme of the "politics of rights" we are particularly interested in proposals that explore how legislatures are used as a venue to allocate and defend rights – both the rights of historically marginalized groups and of groups that have long held political power. For example, does the way that legislators are nominated and elected, or the nature of their career trajectories, affect their responsiveness to groups' desires to defend their rights? Does the way a legislature is organized affect which groups seek and obtain access through the legislature? Do new types of legislators (e.g., representatives of new parties, indigenous people, ethnic minorities, and women) bring new conceptualizations of rights into the legislative process? If so, are they able to affect the bills that become law? We are also interested in proposals that examine the allocation of rights within a legislature. For example, how does the allocation of procedural rights shape the individual and collective behavior of legislators? Proposals that are comparative in nature—utilizing variation over time in a single legislature, cross-country variance, or sub-national legislatures will be especially welcome.

Division 23: Presidency Research

David E. Lewis, Vanderbilt University

The nation's early leaders agreed to a number of protections against the abuse of power. In addition to an explicit Bill of Rights, the Founders built into the Constitution a number of auxiliary precautions to protect individuals from government power. These include federalism, separation of powers, and elections. The Presidency Research Group welcomes papers and panels that emphasize the different facets of executive power and its use. Particularly appropriate are those that locate their discussion of presidential power in relation to other political institutions or elections. The Presidency Research Group welcomes high quality research using a variety of approaches and perspectives. Special consideration will be given to proposals that integrate the conference theme of the politics of rights.

Division 24: Public Administration

Jerrell Coggburn, North Carolina State University

The general theme for APSA's 2011 conference, "The Politics of Rights," lends itself to a variety of research possibilities for public administration scholars. Indeed, public agencies' programmatic, policy, adjudicatory, and/or regulatory actions would seem central to the conference's interest in addressing "how rights are defined, contested, contracted or expanded, enshrined into law, and rolled back."

Rights-based claims are made by public employees, service applicants and recipients, vendors and contractors, property owners, corporations, and regulated industries (among many others). In such an environment, how do public officials balance group and individual rights with the overarching imperative to promote the public interest? How do administrative agen-

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cies balance the substantive and procedural rights of multiple stakeholders with their own legitimate concerns for managerial efficiency, effectiveness, and economy?

In the case of agency operations, rights-oriented efforts are afoot that could reshape public employee-employer relations. For example, federal legislation has been introduced that would provide certain state and local public employees collective bargaining rights. If enacted, such legislation would affect not only employee rights, but also states' rights. In other jurisdictions, property and liberty rights associated with civil service protections are being stripped away in favor of employment at will. What are the implications? If the focus is on public provision and third-party production of services, what are the consequences for long-held public values and rights?

The division welcomes paper, panel, and poster proposals that address these or other rights-based issues, as well as topics of general interest to public administration scholars, including (but not limited to) public and/or nonprofit management, networking, governance, budgeting and financial management, and performance management. Proposals representing a variety of methodological and theoretical approaches are welcome, as are those proposing innovative formats.

Division 25: Public Policy

"The Politics of Rights" is fundamental to policy processes and analyses of public policy. We see the politics of rights play out across scales and policy domains, and engaging actors of all types, from heads of state to grassroots organizations. Foreign policy, the conduct of war, homeland security, environmental policy, economic policy and social policies of all sorts raise empirical and normative questions about rights—how rights claims are framed, whose rights matter, whose rights policies protect, whether and how to compensate for loss of rights. The Public Policy section invites proposals that examine the multiple dimensions of the politics of rights.

The pursuit or defense of rights can be examined as discourse, political strategy, and policy design. When, where, and how are policy problems and/or solutions defined in terms of rights, and what are the outcomes? How does the discourse of rights shape power relations, political voice, and policy designs —especially in comparison to alternative discourses? Marginalized groups have historically used the language of rights to gain voice and influence in political life—albeit not without limits and certainly with costs. Groups in power have done the same (e.g. state's rights). Thus proposals that critically assess policy processes in terms of marginalization, oppression, and empowerment are appropriate here.

Contests over rights emerge across institutional contexts. How do policy actors negotiate and understand rights in the judicial, legislative, and executive arenas, and at the local, state, federal and supranational levels? How do institutional rules and norms shape these contests? While rights are asserted and contested across venues, a focus on rights highlights the judiciary as policy maker. How do courts as institutions influence problem definitions, solutions, and policy effectiveness, in contrast to other arenas, and how do they interact with other institutional venues in the process of policy making, implementation, and policy change? What are the democratic and participatory implications of various institutional contexts and rights-based policy frames?

Proposals are welcome from the broad span of epistemological, theoretical and methodological perspectives in the field, and from the range of longstanding and emerging policy issues. Studies engaging literature across fields and disciplines, using innovative methods, and/or making comparisons across time, policy issue, institutional venue, or national context are encouraged. Papers or panels exploring the pedagogy of public policy are invited. In general, we seek proposals that push the boundaries of our knowledge about policy analysis and the politics of policy, and that reflect on our role as policy scholars within the field of political science and in the public sphere.

Division 26: Law and Courts

Renee Ann Cramer, Drake University

The theme of the APSA 2011 meetings in San Francisco is "The Politics of Rights." Certainly, scholars within the Law and Courts section of the APSA have made creative and integral contributions to work within this vein. How has the study of rights within law and courts scholarship helped to define the field, direct our gaze, expand our understanding, and identify new and important questions?

We invite outstanding proposals on all Law and Courts topics, though we particularly encourage proposals that speak to the theme. In submitting proposals for papers, panels, and authors-meet-readers, participants may want to consider the following questions raised by the theme: How is globalization changing the nature of rights claims, mobilization for rights, and/or courts' responses to them? How, and where, are rights defined and contested, contracted and expanded, articulated and ignored? How have rights claims shaped doctrinal law in relation to race, class, gender, and ability/disability? How do courts respond when rights conflict? Does customary law respond to rights claims differently than formal and conventional law? We seek proposals that engage the theme historically, critically, and generatively; we invite papers from a diverse range of substantive, methodological, epistemological, and theoretical approaches.

Division 27: Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence

Thomas Keck, Syracuse University
Gordon Silverstein, University of California, Berkeley

We invite proposals for panels or individual papers on any topics related to constitutional law and jurisprudence, broadly defined, but we are particularly interested in proposals that

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speak to the Annual Meeting's theme, "The Politics of Rights." We anticipate that our section's panels will advance lines of inquiry across a wide range of concerns central to those studying law and courts both within and outside of the United States, as well as to the broader discipline's interest in the ways in which legal ideas, institutions and behavior both structure and respond to rights politics. We anticipate that some panels might be devoted to examining the distinctive character of rights-based political movements and organizations - on both the left and the right; how movements and individuals have sought to utilize legal ideas and institutions to advance their causes, and the conditions under which such efforts have been successful; and the development and formal recognition of new constitutional rights, and the atrophy of old ones. Of course, we are open to a wide range of original, provocative, and thoughtful proposals beyond these areas as well.

We welcome the submission of well developed proposals for partial as well as full panels. In either case, we are looking for papers that are clearly and coherently connected to each other. Partial or full panels that foster a conversation across multiple disciplinary traditions and/or among scholars of varying rank are particularly welcome.

Division 28: Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations

Shama Gamkhar, University of Texas

The theme for APSA 2011, "The politics of rights" provides a unique opportunity to scholars of federalism and intergovernmental relations to examine how the global economic trends and domestic policy are affecting the rights of individuals and governments at all levels and across the world. Federations are exploring different pathways to regulatory reform for problems ranging from climate change to financial regulation and in the process they are redefining powers and rights within the federal system, reducing the incidence of economic, political, legal and environmental risks and in some cases creating new vulnerabilities in the system. The changing dynamics of rights of individuals and groups in society are also fertile ground for research on federalism and intergovernmental relations: whether it is extending new rights to gay individuals; defending the existing rights of women; resolving conflicts in the rights of different stakeholders in a federal system such as legal and illegal immigrants and the cost-benefit of different immigration policies.

The section on Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations invites scholars to submit paper, panel, round table discussion and poster proposals that address the many ways in which the political, legal and economic forces that are changing rights have shaped federalism and intergovernmental relations as well as how federalism has protected or transformed these rights. Proposals exploring these kinds of issues and asking the "next generation" of research questions that will confront the field of federalism and intergovernmental relations, as well as multi-disciplinary research approaches are encouraged. The section also welcomes papers on related pedagogy: teaching and learning.

To ensure that all submissions explore these topics through a diverse array of theoretical and empirical methodologies, authors are encouraged to submit proposals that pose new models, draw upon unique data, utilize creative analytic techniques, in order to examine a variety of policy domains, and explore research questions in domestic, comparative and international settings. Authors are also encouraged to consider the practical policy implications of their research that might be useful to experts and elected officials.

Division 29: State Politics and Policy

Andrew Karch, University of Minnesota

The 2011 APSA annual meeting theme asks scholars to examine the complex politics of rights. Many dimensions of the politics of rights are of particular relevance to the study of state politics and policy, a venue in which conflicts over community membership and the integration of particular groups occasionally come to the fore. The vociferous debate over immigration policy that was sparked by an Arizona law, and the rapidity with which officials in other states addressed the topic in response, is but one recent example of this relevance. The study of state politics can also illuminate such issues as the politicization of the judiciary, the mobilization of interest groups and social movements, the impact of new and old media on contests over rights, the multifaceted effect of political competition on political contests, and the impact of direct democracy on the rights of minority groups. The states represent a combination of underlying similarity and manageable variation that makes them a good research venue in which to analyze diverse political phenomena. As a result, the state politics subfield is especially well positioned to offer insights about the impact of cultural, institutional, and socioeconomic variation on the politics of rights in the early twenty-first century.

The State Politics and Policy section invites scholars to submit paper, panel, and poster proposals that examine the politics of rights at the state level in addition to proposals on topics of general interest to scholars of state politics. Scholars are especially encouraged to submit proposals that introduce theoretical innovations, draw on unique data collection efforts to address challenging measurement issues, examine a variety of policy domains, and use the analytical advantages of comparative state analysis to address questions that cut across other subfields of political science.

Division 30: Urban Politics

Martin Horak, University of Western Ontario
Traci Burch, Northwestern University

Consistent with the 2011 APSA conference theme, we invite

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proposals that address questions at the intersection of urban politics and the "The Politics of Rights", both in the American context and beyond. Particular themes and questions may involve the following: As urban areas become increasingly diverse along a variety of demographic markers, how and under what circumstances do new residents demand expanded civil, social, and political rights? How has this influx of new residents created new opportunities for protest and social movements in cities? How is gentrification changing the dynamics of urban politics? We also welcome papers that explore inequality between urban areas and suburban or rural locales. How does urban-rural inequality translate into processes of representation in state and/or national legislatures? Does inequality between these areas, whether due to federal governing structure or other causes, violate the principle of one person, one vote, thereby weakening the right to vote? What impact does it have for the expression of political power by residents? And what role do censuses play in this story, including the impact of residential undercounting? Questions involving the politics of rights may also be fruitfully explored through the involvement of the criminal justice system in the lives of urban residents. Some topics of note include the presence and impact of policing and justice practices that may discriminate against certain groups, and the removal of incarcerated urban residents to rural prisons. Focus may also profitably pertain to special cases of cities in distress, such as New Orleans and Detroit. Do such cities have a right to be rebuilt through government assistance? This call for papers welcomes a diverse array of methodologies, whether qualitative or quantitative in nature.

Division 31: Women and Politics

Maryann Barakso, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Consistent with the 2011 APSA conference theme of "The Politics of Rights" we invite proposals that consider the areas of inquiry outlined by the organizers as they relate to women and gender politics. We are particularly interested in proposals that examine rights movements. For example, by what means have contestations over women's human, social, political and economic rights been carried out in historical and comparative perspectives? How do previous efforts shed light on women's and gender rights movements in contemporary political environments?

In addition, proposals might consider the evolution of conceptions of gender rights in legal contexts and in policy arenas as well explorations of the limitations of those conceptions. For example, what has been the influence of the European Union in terms of delineating and promoting women's rights and gender equality? By what means, and to what extent, are transnational organizations addressing women's rights within the context of protecting populations at risk or under siege?

The question of the origins and influence of polarization has received a great deal of attention in recent years, but few have considered the phenomenon's effects on rights and rights movements. In the U.S. and internationally, how has political polarization affected the articulation of demands and the tactical choices made by women's and gender rights organizations? How has polarization shaped governmental responses to such demands and their commitments to women's equality?

Proposals focusing on women as leaders might consider the conditions under which women offer themselves as candidates who will address women's and gender equity issues. What relationship do women in legislative offices or within bureaucracies maintain with women's organizations and what are the implications of these relationships for political entrepreneurs located in either setting? How is agenda setting influenced by such networks and affiliations?

Further, we welcome proposals that consider how periods of economic downturn have influenced the achievement of social, political and economic rights of women, historically speaking. To what extent are these lessons applicable to current conditions of extraordinary global economic volatility? How has globalization, economic instability, and the growing gulf between the income of the wealthy and of the poor affected women? How have the effects of economic change affected women differently, depending on class and national location/location in the international economic system?

We strongly prefer submissions of individual proposals rather than full panels. The full range of normative and empirical perspectives are all welcome and we value interdisciplinary perspectives. We hope to receive papers that consider a range of ideological perspectives, organizations and national contexts.

Division 32: Race, Ethnicity, and Politics

Yvette Alex-Assensoh, University of Indiana
David Lublin, American University

The Annual Meeting's theme of "The Politics of Rights" could not fit better with the core goals and interests of the Race, Ethnicity and Politics section because it prompts reflection on the crucial intersection between the political and legal landscapes in exploring racial and ethnic politics in America. To that end, we invite papers which examine myriad issues including but not limited to bodies of rights, the context-specific nature of rights, rights associated with political representation, the paradox of rights whereby empowering one group often leads to curtailing the rights of others, socio-economic rights, immigration, movements for sovereignty rights and treaty recognition by indigenous peoples, the relationship between rights and ethnicity, rights that provide protections against a host of racial and ethnic-related phenomena, the need for new rights and approaches in the context of a rapidly evolving demographic and political environment, and backlashes against the exercise of minority rights and political incorporation.

While many of the section's scholars focus on American politics, we also welcome and invite submissions from comparative politics scholars. How do racial and ethnic minorities

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in different countries conceive of minority rights? Looking at the flip side, what is the official approach and conception of minority rights and representation? How do countries measure the size of their minority population if they do at all? Where have minority groups made the strongest advances towards gaining either descriptive or substantive representation? How have various countries worked to incorporate or to impede the representation of minority interests through formal electoral rules and structures or through informal norms of inclusion and exclusion?

This is your conference. We will happily consider ideas for panels that fit the general rubric of the section but are outside the scope of our presented vision.

Division 33: Religion and Politics

Stephen T. Mockabee, University of Cincinnati

In keeping with the 2011 APSA conference theme of "the politics of rights," I invite proposals for papers, posters, and panels addressing political struggles involving religious rights. Topics might include infringements on religious liberty, the extent and determinants of religious tolerance, prospects for religious pluralism, and the influence of religion in limiting or expanding legal protections of individual rights. The conference theme cuts across many sub-disciplinary boundaries, and thus I hope to receive proposals addressing a broad array of substantive questions and employing a variety of methodological approaches.

In addition to theme-related submissions, I welcome proposals that address other research questions related to the intersection of religion and politics. I particularly encourage studies that use religion variables to test theories about politics that will be of interest to political scientists from other subfields.

Division 34: Representation and Electoral Systems

David Farrell, University College Dublin

This section invites proposals on all aspects of representation and electoral systems, employing various theoretical and empirical approaches. Given the 2011 APSA conference theme of "The Politics of Rights", we are particularly interested in proposals that examine this dimension. To that end, proposals might tackle questions of how electoral systems impact on the promotion of rights, such as through the descriptive representation of gender, ethnic or other minority communities, or perhaps through the nature of certain policy outputs. The question of rights might also be considered in terms of how electoral systems are designed or reformed—who gets to influence these processes; what efforts are made to address the needs of all sections of the community. Papers will also be welcome that consider the normative dimension of institutional design and democratic outcomes.

Beyond these broad themes, the section also seeks proposals that address new methodological and theoretical challenges in the study of representation and electoral systems. And we strongly encourage proposals that examine these questions in comparative perspective.

Division 35: Political Organizations and Parties

J. Quin Monson, Brigham Young University
Kelly D. Patterson, Brigham Young University

We invite proposals that relate to the 2011 APSA conference theme on "The Politics of Rights." Research trends and traditions in the POP section fit nicely with the goal of trying to understand and examine the 'politics of rights." Rights in several forms are normally advocated by interest groups and parties. How do groups and parties mobilize resources and activists to support rights? Do political organizations and parties have internal debates about rights and their meaning? How have the different conceptions of rights espoused by parties altered the competition between political parties and groups? Do most members of a particular group or party share the same views about rights? How has the emergence of a rights-based politics affected the structure and strategies pursued by political organizations? Are rights a greater concern of political parties today than they were even just a few decades ago?

In addition to proposals connected to "the politics of rights," we invite traditional proposals on the effect of political parties and interest groups on the 2010 midterm elections in the United States and on electoral contests in other countries. What new forms did organizations and parties take in the 2010 cycle? What developments, particularly those emanating from changes in campaign finance law, emerged during the 2010 cycle? We also seek rigorous proposals that develop new methodological or theoretical tools that can be used in the study of political organizations and parties. We will consider both panel and individual paper proposals.

Division 36: Elections and Voting Behavior

Cindy Kam, Vanderbilt University

Voting and electoral participation are fundamental rights that are the hallmark of functioning democracies. In accordance with this year's conference theme on "The Politics of Rights," I encourage proposals that examine which citizens, at which times, do and do not take advantage of these fundamental rights and why, and that identify the implications of unequal participation for democratic politics and political representation. I also welcome proposals that examine how conflicts over the definition and framing of rights play out in electoral contests.

In addition to papers that focus directly on this year's theme of rights, I also seek proposals that focus on other important aspects of elections and voting behavior. These include, but are

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not limited to, studies that examine: the individual-level and contextual-level determinants of electoral participation, the determinants of campaign strategy across and within election cycles, the effects of campaigns on voter decision-making, the effects of institutional reforms on turnout and vote choice, and the dynamic relationship between elected elites and constituencies. Proposals that adopt newer theoretical approaches to studying elections and voting behavior or that employ methodological innovations are especially welcome. Finally, I encourage both junior and senior scholars to consider volunteering as panel chairs and/or discussants.

Division 37: Public Opinion

Matt Barreto, University of Washington

Public opinion has a central role in this year's theme of "The Politics of Rights." In 2010 the issue of "rights" was fiercely debated by Americans resulting in at least two major protest movements with national implications for the study of public opinion. On the one hand the Tea Party movement repeatedly invoked the idea of rights through their protest of a perceived unwieldy federal government. At the same time, Latinos in Arizona, and nationwide boycotted, protested, and argued strongly against the passage of SB1070, a bill perceived to decrease the civil rights of Hispanic Americans. As a result, scholars of public opinion have taken up the issue of "rights" on these two topics, and far beyond in the last year of new research.

I encourage proposals that focus on this theme and address related topics such as: How do citizens understand and respond to a perceived challenge to their rights? How do they perceive the role of the state, specific political institutions, or leaders to be responsive to or responsible for current practices? Are the public's responses consistent across groups (racial, ethnic, class or gender) or between similar times in history? Finally, is this a consistent trend in other Western, or non-Western developing countries where debates around "rights" are occurring as well?

In addition to papers addressing this year's theme directly, I welcome papers on the other central concerns in the study of public opinion. How do people form political attitudes? How and why does the public, in the aggregate, move over time? How do elected officials and political institutions respond to public opinion? I am particularly interested in new developments in data, measurement, question wording, and methods for addressing public opinion. Proposals related to, or overlapping with themes from the 2008, 2010 and 2012 elections are also welcomed.

Division 38: Political Communication

Travis N. Ridout, Washington State University, tnridout@wsu.edu

In line with the theme of this year's conference, I encourage proposals for papers that address "The Politics of Rights" from a political communication perspective. How do groups use the media to advance claims of rights? How has a changing media environment influenced those efforts? How are rights framed when various groups advance competing rights claims? How are questions of rights handled differently around the globe?

The Political Communication Division also welcomes proposals for papers and roundtables that address all of the traditional research areas in the field. Research that employs innovative approaches for studying questions of political communication is particularly welcome. I also look forward to reading proposals that touch on new developments in theory, data, and measurement. All proposals should be specific about the theoretical contributions of the research and the methods used.

Division 39: Science, Technology, and Environmental Politics

David Konisky, Georgetown University

The meeting's overall focus on the "Politics of Rights" is especially relevant for the study of science, technology, and environmental politics, and the section encourages proposals that directly engage with the conference theme. What rights do individuals have to a clean and healthy environment? How are citizen movements and interests groups fighting for and against these rights? Do nations have the right to pursue economic development at the expense of environmental quality, even when the externalities have consequences for other nations and future generations? Does the speed of scientific and technological advancement challenge citizens' rights to information about potential risks? What are politics surrounding the rights and rewards of scientific progress and technological development: who wins, who loses?

As always, the section seeks a wide range of theoretically grounded and methodologically rigorous proposals that contribute to our knowledge of science, technology, and environmental politics. Of particular interest are proposals that integrate across these fields, and that challenge traditional institutional, disciplinary, and methodological boundaries. Proposals that engage scholars from other sections are also strongly encouraged.

Division 40: Information Technology and Politics

Antoinette Pole, Montclair State University

In 2010 controversy surrounding privacy and access to personal information through social networking sites, like Facebook, and Google's refusal to turn over personal data collected from unsecured WiFi, mounted. These examples illustrate the tension and increasingly complex relationship between information technologies and political rights.

"The Politics of Rights," the general theme of the 2011 annual meeting, provides scholars of information technology and politics an opportunity to explore the intersection of rights and

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information technology in greater detail. For example, what role should government play in overseeing, the Internet's "physical infrastructure" through which information travels (e.g. Net Neutrality), the "code" that composes the infrastructure (e.g. open source politics), and the "content" that appears throughout the network (e.g. user generated content in democratic versus oppressive regimes)? How has government surveillance affected citizen rights and how do we balance cyber security with individual rights? What challenges or advantages do Web 2.0 technologies such as blogs, social networking sites, Twitter, and YouTube face with regard to privacy and access compared to their Web 1.0 predecessors? How do the laws governing the Internet and its users impact human rights, civil rights, women's rights, gay rights?

In addition to proposals that draw upon the conference theme, we welcome research that explores emerging topics in the field. Proposals offering innovative panel formats, beyond the traditional five-papers-and-a-discussant are encouraged.

Division 41: Politics, Literature, and Film

Lee Trepanier, Saginaw Valley State University

In this new century, the discourse of rights has been contested in both their advancement and curtailment. The expansion of rights and the establishment of new ones have been balanced against the abrogation of other rights by states in the name of national security and other public interests. How are rights defended and contested in political discourse? What are their relationships to citizenship and democracy? And might a focus on rights drive out powerful and alternative concepts like the common good?

Literature and film have explored these and other questions about rights and their relationship to politics. Both literature and film illuminate how rights are practiced concretely and imaginatively while demonstrating the value of rights as universal political principles. This unique capacity of both literature and film to capture both the universal and particular will address the various perspectives and questions on rights. Proposals should reflect the contributions of our sub-discipline to the examination of "The Politics of Rights."

Division 42: New Political Science

Laura Katz Olsen, Lehigh University

"The Politics of Rights," the 2011 APSA conference theme, is a complex but critical issue that is of central concern to the New Political Science Section, founded with a commitment to progressive politics. As always, the section is interested in research that links theory and practice, advances social justice, and empowers scholars who seek to enrich both communities and classroom experiences.

The section invites papers and panels that:

- Explore social movements seeking to create, expand, contest or defend rights, domestically, comparatively and internationally.
- Analyze the implications of rights-oriented politics in the struggle for a better world. How does it add to or detract from meeting policy goals seeking to remove social, economic and political inequalities?
- Critically assess the conflicts between rights-oriented politics and the fight for community, the common good and progressive political change.
- Investigate how rights are defined and framed by various groups (i.e. racial, sexual orientation, gender, ethnicity, age, environmental, etc.) in their battle for achieving their goals.
- Deepen the theoretical and philosophic discussion about rights, justice and equality.

The themes outlined above are only suggestions. The Section welcomes all proposals that address the topic and advance the discourse on rights. We encourage perspectives that challenge disciplinary and academic boundaries. The section seeks individual paper proposals, full panels or round table discussions from scholars at different stages of their careers, including graduate students and our junior colleagues, along with activists and practitioners.

Division 43: International History and Politics

Patricia Weitsman, Ohio University

The conference theme of the 2011 Annual Meeting emphasizes the politics of rights. More specifically, it stresses movements to extend rights, contests for and in defense of rights, conflicts among rights, and the costs and benefits of rights-centered analysis of political issues. The International History and Politics section is interested in soliciting papers that address these themes not only in the contemporary system, but historically and comparatively. In other words, the politics of rights have changed dramatically over time and space. Papers, panels, and roundtable proposals that seek to understand the dynamics of such change and the evolution of rights-based thinking are encouraged. More broadly, we are also soliciting proposals that address important research questions from a variety of subfields, such as international security, political economy, international law, international organization, political psychology, and beyond. We encourage proposals that bring together empirically rich analyses with innovative analytical content, and that represent diversity in the approaches and methods of the discipline.

Division 44: Comparative Democratization

Melani Cammett, Brown University

The Comparative Democratization section invites panel and paper proposals focusing on the origins, processes, and outcomes of democratization among nations of all regions of the

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world. Research based on a broad variety of methodologies —whether informed by comparative theoretical perspectives, cross-country data analysis or field research in specific countries—as well as substantive and theoretical perspectives is welcome. The section is especially interested in panels that incorporate distinct theoretical and methodological approaches to a particular problem or question. In line with the theme of this year's meeting, panels and papers that explore the origins, nature and practice of different types of civil, political and social rights across diverse contexts are especially encouraged. What kinds of rights are institutionalized in different types of regimes—whether democratic, authoritarian, hybrid or otherwise—and how do citizens experience, demand and exercise these rights? In non-democratic regimes, where formal rights may be codified in constitutions, laws and regulations, which rights do governments actually enforce and which social groups or citizens actually benefit from these rights? How do informal institutions either support or undermine access to rights? In consolidated democracies, how are possible discrepancies between individual and group rights debated, addressed and perhaps even resolved? Beyond specific regime types, what is the relationship between formal rights and governance, and how do citizens experience distinct types of rights in places characterized by "good" or "bad" governance?

Division 45: Human Rights

Mahmood Monshipouri, San Francisco State University

We will attempt to construct a set of panels that represent a wide range of issues of the scholarly work currently undertaken in the field of human rights. This year's theme, "The Politics of Rights" dovetails nicely with our central focus on the success of human rights in bringing about social change. This success can be attributed, among other things, to a move from formal rights to the actual enjoyment of rights. In keeping with this focus, we invite papers, panels, and roundtable discussions that address domestic and public justice systems, as well as creating a legal culture and ethical community supportive of it. We also welcome papers that address the disjuncture between human rights rhetoric and practice. Papers/panels dealing with the issues of politics of abuse, transnational movements, justice cascade, International Criminal Court, comparative analysis of transitional justice, economic, cultural, and political rights of minorities and migrant workers in a globalizing era, and security and human rights in the context of the "campaign on terror" will be particularly fitting for our section.

Division 46: Qualitative and Multi-Method Research

Rose McDermott, Brown University

The study of the politics of rights offers many opportunities for scholars interested in qualitative and multi-method research to investigate issues of definition and contestation. How and when should political rights be extended and expanded, and how might we consider the nature of their boundaries, when one person 's or nation's rights might impinge on another's? How do the content of rights come to be defined? Who exerts the power to decide or influence such definitions? How do these decisions shape moments of political action or retrenchment? How do groups assign meanings to such rights, and how do these definitions affect group and political identity? How might issues of contestation over whose rights receive privilege be disputed and resolved? A wide variety of methodological approaches can illuminate these questions using a diversity of theoretical and empirical support.

The Organized Section on Qualitative and Multi-Method Research encourages paper and panel proposals from all substantive subfields of political science. We welcome papers which employ, but are not limited to, a diversity of methods, including : the case study method; small-N and paired comparison; conceptual analysis and measurement; within-case analysis; comparative historical analysis; narrative and interpretive methods; interview techniques and both field and laboratory experimentation. In addition, the section encourages proposals that address the methodological challenges arising from the integration of qualitative, quantitative or mixed-method styles of investigation.

Division 47: Sexuality and Politics

Michael Bosia, St. Michael's College

The Constitution of Sexuality: Social Control, Emancipation, and Rights

From the Barbary Coast to the Summer of Love, Ginsberg's Howl to COYOTE, Harvey Milk to Nancy Pelosi, San Francisco's embrace of sexual and gender emancipation, and human rights more generally, has a rich history. But the City is also noted for periods of racial and sexual oppression since the arrival of Europeans in 1776, including anti-Chinese riots, the Committees of Vigilance, the repression of workers, the destruction of the Fillmore, and anti-vice campaigns against sexual minorities and outlaws.

In keeping with the 2011 emphasis on rights and the complex politics of diversity and sexuality in our host city, the section on Sexuality and Politics invites proposals for papers and panels that contribute new empirical or theoretical insights into the constitution of sexuality through a politics of rights and emancipation. Historical or contemporary submissions could explore the connections and tensions across various movements organized around sexuality or through rights. Are rights and sexuality universal, class specific, or national? And do societies "evolve" to embrace emancipatory movements? Is there a global discourse on rights related to sexuality? Proposals might consider the intersection of social control and emancipation expressed

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in the struggle for or adoption of rights related to sexuality; or, how struggles for and over rights related to sexuality intersect with similar struggles among workers or against colonialism, globalization, racism, sexism, or homophobia. Do rights-focused strategies undermine the solidarity that is a necessary component of social transformation?

With Judith Butler's recent refusal of a gay pride award in Berlin over her concern that LGBT politics often replays racist imaginaries, and the contrasting responses to San Francisco and New Orleans as APSA host cities, we encourage proposals that explore the obligations of political scientists and scholars in contexts where rights are curtailed and communities experience repression. With membership spanning political science subfields and methodologies, we encourage comparative submissions and those that recognize cross-disciplinary approaches, as we seek a broad dialogue on our panels between theory, rich empirical studies, and theory building drawing from specific cases and experiences. Finally, given the deep civil society in the San Francisco Bay Area, we encourage proposals from or in collaboration with activists and community based organizations.

Division 48: Health Politics and Policy

The Politics of Health and Health Care as Rights

For much of human history, medical care for individuals and populations was exceptionally limited in its efficacy, and even capable of making matters worse; in the circumstances, health care was not usually to be found on any list of values to which people were thought to be entitled. By World War II, however, scientific, clinical, epidemiological and policy advances had begun to broaden the scope of health care; by mid-century, people in most developed nations had begun to think of health care as a right; soon after, global entities such as the World Health Organization went further, declaring health itself to be a human right.

Is health a right? Do all people have a right to health care? Beyond making claims for these new rights, which, perhaps, few would dispute, how do nation states and the public articulate them? How do systems guarantee their protection and extension? How are conflicting rights resolved—when individual behaviors, products, corporate practices, or budgetary constraints run counter to established or perceived rights of other parties? Why are even the most egalitarian societies dogged by substantial and persistent health disparities? Few subjects are more In keeping with this year's theme, "The Politics of Rights," than are the subjects of health and health care. Division 49, the Health Politics and Policy Division, calls for papers that address any and all aspects of the right to health care and/or health, from theoretical, constitutional, behavioral, empirical, and policy perspectives, and viewed from within a given nation state's politics, or across national boundaries, including examinations of the relationship of health care, rights, and the politics of gender, race, and conflict. We also welcome explicit suggestions for papers on a Division 49 Theme Panel, "The Politics of Health Care as a Right."

We invite health politics and policy scholars to unleash their imagination to consider the questions of the rights to health and health care from innovative new perspectives, as well as to revisit classic assumptions underlying rights-centered claims.

Division 49: Canadian Politics

Pauline Rankin, Carleton University

TBD

Division 50: Political Networks

Skyler Cranmer, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The Political Networks Section invites paper proposals addressing all aspects of the relational study of politics. We are soliciting papers that apply network ideas, from substantive insight to methodological innovation, in the fields of American Politics, International Relations, Comparative Politics, Political Theory, Public Administration, Political Methodology, or any other subfield of the discipline. The theme of this year's conference is "The Politics of Rights." The section therefore welcomes proposals that develop or apply a network perspective to the study of any aspect of rights in politics, be they political, civil, human, legal, or otherwise defined.

Division 51: Experimental Research

Kevin Arceneaux, Temple University

The Organized Section on Experimental Research welcomes paper proposals from all subfields of political science that employ designs drawn from the diverse range of experimental methodology, including laboratory, field, and survey experiments. We welcome papers focused on substantive empirical and theoretical questions as well as methodological challenges facing experimentalists.

In particular, we invite paper proposals that employ experimental research designs to investigate questions relevant to this year's APSA theme, the politics of rights. What factors encourage or discourage individuals and groups to exercise, assert, or contest political rights across electoral, social, and deliberative contexts? How do formal and informal institutions influence the political process in which rights are embedded? What role does human psychology and rationality play in this process? These are just a few examples of important questions that experimental methods can help illuminate.

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2011 Annual Meeting Guidelines and Submission Process

Please adhere to the following guidelines and submission rules as established by the APSA Council and Committee on the Annual Meeting. Electronic submissions will be accepted beginning September 15 on www.apsanet.org/2011.

Proposal Submission Procedure

APSA accepts chair, discussant, paper, and organized panel proposals. You will be required to provide the following information:

1. Chair/Discussant Proposals: Statement of interest, CV, PhD information, and first and second division choice
2. Paper Proposals: Paper title, abstract of no more than 500 words, Co-author information, PhD information, and first and second division choice
3. Organized Panel Proposals: Panel title, panel abstract, presenter information including paper titles and abstracts, chair and discussant information, and first and second division choice

To use the online submission system, all you need is a valid email address and internet connectivity. In order to submit your proposal, log into your MyAPSA account and click the Call for Papers link in the Annual Meeting section. If you do not have a MyAPSA account, you may create one for free at www.apsanet.org.

Submission Rules

The following submission rules were established by the APSA Committee on the Annual Meeting:

- Submit up to two **sole-authored papers** or two organized panel proposals. Additional proposals from the same author or organizer will not be accepted.
- Submit each proposal to **no more than two Divisions**.
- All paper proposals will be considered for poster presentation.
- All submissions must be received **electronically** by December 15, 2010.

Confirmation of Proposal Submission

All electronic proposal submissions will receive a unique ID number and email confirmation. Please save confirmation email and ID number for future reference. Contact APSA at meeting@apsanet.org if you do not receive an email confirmation of your submission within 24 hours. You can view, edit, or delete submissions until the call for papers deadline through your MyAPSA account at www.apsanet.org.

Acceptance Notification

In March 2011, you will receive an acceptance or rejection email from the division chair for each proposal you submitted. If accepted for a panel or poster presentation, the email will indicate the division for which you are accepted. If your proposal is not immediately accepted for a panel or poster, you may be contacted at a later date to present if spaces become available on the program. You will receive additional detailed information regarding your panel or poster session from the division or panel chair.

Annual Meeting Participation Rules

When submitting panel and individual paper proposals, please follow the following five participation rules which were developed and maintained by the APSA Council.

Rule 1: Participation Limitation

Participation in the Annual Meeting is limited to two (2) appearances on sessions organized by the APSA Program Committee, Organized Sections, and Related Groups. An appearance may take the form of paper or roundtable presenter, discussant, or chair. Appearances in workshops, poster sessions, evening sessions, and panels sponsored or co-sponsored by the Annual Meeting program chair(s) do not count against the participation limit.

If a person is appearing during a panel session as a paper giver, roundtable presenter, or discussant, serving as chair of the same session does not count as an additional appearance. A person may appear on the program only once as the sole author of a paper unless one of his/her single-authored papers is on a panel organized by Division 9: Teaching and Learning in Political Science or Division 10: Undergraduate Education.

Rule 2 : Preregistration

The APSA Council requires all program participants to preregister by June 1, 2011. Participants who do not preregister by June 1 will not be listed in the Preliminary Program. Participants added to the program after June 1 should pre-register within 10 days of their notification.

Rule 3: Exempt Participants

Prospective participants may request of a division chair or panel organizer an exemption from the preregistration

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requirement if they are:

- not a political scientist;
- appearing on only one panel; and
- not an exempt participant in 2010.

An exempt participant receives a badge for admission to all Annual Meeting activities but will not receive an Annual Meeting Program or the reduced hotel rate.

Rule 4: Paper Delivery

As a paper presenter, you have two important obligations:

- to ensure that the members of your panel, especially discussants, receive your paper in time to read it carefully prior to the meeting; and
- to submit your paper to PROceedings, APSA's online collection of Annual Meeting papers. NOTE: Your paper should not be considered "published" because it is posted online.

Rule 5: Panel Schedule

Panels are scheduled in fourteen (14) time slots beginning at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday and concluding at 12:00 noon on Sunday. Participants are expected to be available for any of the fourteen time slots. If your schedule is limited by a teaching or travel constraint, inform the division chair or panel organizer upon your acceptance as a participant, or by March 25, 2011.

Please note that due to the large number of panelists on the meeting program, scheduling requests are not guaranteed.

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An Analytical Approach

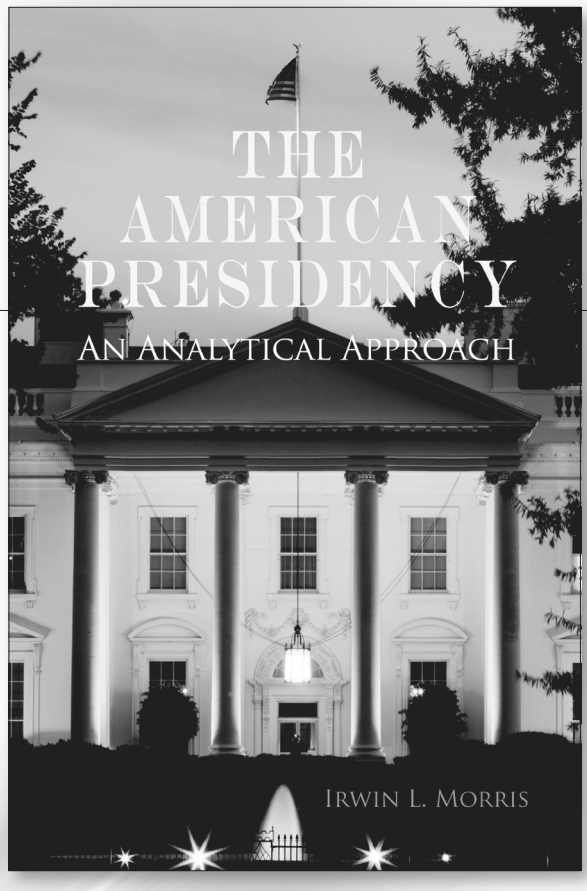
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