2003 Philadelphia

CALL FOR PAPERS

APSA's Centennial Celebration

99th Annual Meeting

August 27 - 31, 2003

Philadelphia Convention Center

Philadelphia Marriott Hotel

"Facing Forward and Looking Back: Democracy and Justice in a Century of Change"

PROGRAM CHAIRS
Henry Brady
Margaret Weir
University of California, Berkeley

Submit your proposal online via APSANet at www.apsanet.org

Deadline: November 15, 2002

Questions?
Contact APSA at 202.483.2512 or meeting@apsanet.org

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2003 Call for Papers

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*** denotes an APSA Organized Section**

The 2003 meetings mark the centenary of APSA. The century in which Political Science developed as an academic discipline witnessed major transformations in technology, warfare, the economy, and national and international forms of governance. The spread of democracy and the elaboration and defense of individual rights were at the forefront of political changes at the national and international levels. The 2003 theme considers the causes and the significance of these transformations, and it assesses the diverse ways that American political science has approached the study of democracy and justice over its hundred-year history. Among the topics we consider are: What conditions promote democratic reform? How has the understanding and practice of democracy changed over the course of the century? How do we define justice in the modern world? How are democracy and justice related? How do considerations of democracy and justice influence the process of democratic transition? In what ways are the concepts of democracy and justice meaningful at the international level? We especially welcome papers and panels that examine these questions through comparisons over time and across countries or that explore critical periods in the intellectual understandings and practice of democracy and justice.

Realistically, we understand that APSA conferences are shaped primarily by ongoing research programs and the imperatives of intellectual curiosity, but we hope that during this centenary year, there will be more than the usual amount of attention paid to the conference theme.

Division 1

POLITICAL THOUGHT & PHILOSOPHY

Shannon Stimson, University of California, Berkeley

In light of the celebration of the centenary and the associated theme of the development of political science as an academic discipline over the last 100 years, the division encourages submissions addressing such topics as: a] the historical origins of contemporary disputes/theories in the first half of the last century; b] the relationship of political theory to political science over the last 100 years; and c] the what and why of distinctive features of theory in the last century. In keeping with the thematic focus of the meeting, the division also encourages submissions that consider the distinct traditions informing the development of these concepts in contemporary political thought and the dilemmas in response to which these traditions have been changed, modified, and even transformed.

Division 2

FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL THEORY*

Eric Gorham, Loyola University

The APSA program chairs have provided us with an opportunity to reflect upon democracy, justice, and political theory. This division invites proposals that challenge theorists to think critically and constructively about individual and group rights, democratic reform, and ideals of equality. On this centenary of APSA and in the age of perestroika, we might also question whether and how democracy has spread throughout APSA and its member institutions. The division encourages submissions that help members of our discipline think politically about September 11th and its aftermath, discord on the West Bank, the collapse of Enron, political violence in Venezuela, Indonesia, and Liberia, or any other contemporary event that speaks to us as citizens concerned with democracy and justice.

The division seeks proposals that ground political theory in the real world of politics and to convene panels of scholars who can articulate ideas about democracy and justice to all members of the discipline. In this way, these panels can be political experiences, and, for those so inclined, political events.

Division 3

NORMATIVE POLITICAL THEORY

Joseph M. Schwartz, Temple University

In keeping with the centenary meeting theme, this division invites proposals addressing how political theory illuminates real-world issues of democracy, economic distribution, and individual and group rights. Also of particular interest will be panel proposals and papers examining the troubled relationship between political science and political theory during the post-World War II era. Topics might include: How can normative theory contribute to the study of politics? Can political theory, at times, be peculiarly anti or apolitical? Can the study of politics be 'scientific'? Did the social theory tradition of Marx and Weber better illuminate political life than less historical and empirically-oriented 'normative theory?'

Other papers and panel proposals might address the following concerns: in the past two decades much of political theory has taken a post-structuralist or post-modernist turn. What have been the benefits – and costs – of this turn? Has political theory had less to say about issues of equality at the very moment global – and national – inequality has grown? How can we best theorize the relationship between racial and sexual hierarchies and class domination? Finally, what does political theory have to teach us about issues of national and global justice in an era of globalization and market hegemony?

Division 4

FORMAL POLITICAL THEORY

Dan Diermeier, Northwestern University

This division welcomes papers from the full spectrum of formal analysis including game theory, social choice theory as well as behavioral, evolutionary and computational approaches. Consistent with this anniversary, the division intends to organize a few invited panels and roundtables that reflect on the influence of formal political thought on political science.

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Division 5

POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY*

Tali Mendelberg,
Princeton University

Political psychology by its nature is a field with highly diverse methods and topics, and the division hopes to represent this intellectual variety. As this meeting focuses on democracy and justice over time, particularly welcome will be papers inquiring about the democratic or just nature of political change. Such papers may include studies of how personality predispositions, social values or political ideologies respond to short-term or long-term political developments; the psychology of collective action designed either to effect more democracy and justice or to undermine them; the impact of democratic reforms on citizens' civic orientations; how the determinants of support for or opposition to egalitarian policies and politicians change over time; socialization and democracy; and other topics that lie not only at the intersection of the individual and the political system, as all political psychology does, but that add into the mix questions of democracy, justice and time (or the events time represents). Many papers, however, will likely fit into the categories of research that have received the most scholarly attention recently. These include political knowledge, perception, memory and reasoning; identity, values and ideology; stereotyping and discrimination; affect and emotion; interpersonal and media communication; civic orientations; participation; and decision processes in policymaking.

Division 6

POLITICAL ECONOMY*

James Druckman,
University of Minnesota

Political economists study the interaction between political and economic variables (e.g., the political determinants of economic policy or development), and/or they apply methods developed in economics to the study of politics (e.g., the application of microeconomic models). The centennial meeting seems to be a good point at which to evaluate the evolution and current status of the field. Thus, in addition to proposals fitting the traditional political economy genre, the division particularly welcome proposals with three foci. First, the division is interested in papers or panels that deal with the intellectual evolution of an area of political economy which may include, for example, synthetic reviews or the re-visiting of classic problems. Second, priority will be given to studies that (re-)examine the basic premises and/or methods used in political economy. For example, these studies might examine rationality assumptions. Third, in keeping with the theme of the conference, the division welcomes contributions explicitly aimed at studying democratic reforms and practices. We also expect to receive proposals from each traditional sub-field and proposals that cut across these sub-fields.

Division 7

POLITICS & HISTORY*

Jytte Klausen,
Brandeis University
Carol Nachenoff,
Swarthmore College

This division invites paper and panel proposals that address issues about democratic political development in historical perspective. Proposals may focus on critical moments of particular significance or on comparative approaches to the causes of democratic development. We hope to organize thematic panels or roundtables on the interrelationship between institutions, social movements and political organizations, and the role of ideas in the development or the transformation of democracy. Topics might include the relationship between democratic expansion or retrenchment and state expansion; social policy and equality; the impact of transformations of the welfare state on democracy; or war mobilization and citizenship. The division is also interested in papers on political mobilizations and civic engagement through which rights, rights-claims, and understandings of justice have been expanded or transformed. Different approaches that include longitudinal or comparative perspectives on particular case or cross-national comparisons of paths to democratic political development are welcome as are proposals that focus on the role of historical inquiry in theory-building about the exercise of democracy. The division retains its interest in American political development but welcomes comparative or cross-national paper and panel proposals addressing the themes and topics that the division has traditionally welcomed.

Division 8

POLITICAL METHODOLOGY*

Jeff Lewis, University of California, Los Angeles

The Political Methodology division welcomes proposals across the full spectrum of methodology. It encourages not only papers focusing on innovative statistical techniques and applications but also welcomes papers advancing non-statistical methods of inference and submissions probing the epistemological linkage between theories of politics and the methods employed to validate them.

Division 9

TEACHING & LEARNING IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Desiree Pedescleaux,
Spelman College

The centenary of APSA marks a milestone in the evolution of political science as an area of study and scholarly discipline. The centenary is an appropriate time to reconsider how political science is both taught and learned at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Such introspection might include the following areas of inquiry:

- How has the discipline changed over this century with regards to teaching and learning?
- What reflection process has occurred with respect to teaching and learning?
- What concepts are we teaching now and where is the emphasis?
- What underlying assumptions have changed?
- How are concepts like politics, democracy, and justice integrated into the teaching and learning of political science?

This division solicits papers on the whole range of teaching and learning in political science. Innovative ideas are especially welcome. The goal of this division is to share information, create a dialogue, and advance knowledge about political science instruction. In addition, the goal of this division is to encourage critical research and innovative constructs of teaching and learning in political science.

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Division 10

UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION*

Michelle Deardorff,
Millikin University

As we enter the new century, we leave an era that has witnessed new visions of democracy and altered definitions of justice. Our discipline has changed in both method and focus. Pedagogies have likewise evolved. While there have been many trends in education over the last one hundred years, the most recent developments have focused on the student and student-centered education. By increasing our concern for individual student development, we have incorporated into our curricula off-campus practical experiences connected to the classroom, travel abroad programs, service learning as experiential education, multi-media and distance education, multicultural education, primary texts and critical thinking skills, simulations, and the growing expectation of undergraduate research.

Just as we are reevaluating the role and significance of our discipline in a changing world, we would be wise to ask ourselves how successful our changing pedagogies have been in educating and constructing our undergraduate students. Are active, engaged students transformed into active, engaged citizens?

For the 2003 Annual Meeting, the division hopes to see posters, papers, and panels that examine these changes in the discipline and in our pedagogical approaches. The Undergraduate Education division is strongly committed to honoring the diversity of institutions with which APSA members are associated; submissions from political scientists at community and two-year colleges, as well as four-year colleges and universities, are welcome.

Division 11

COMPARATIVE POLITICS*

Wendy Hunter & Kurt Weyland,
University of Texas, Austin

Given the great diversity and pluralism represented in the field of Comparative Politics, the division calls for paper, panel, and roundtable proposals from a wide variety of methodological and theoretical orientations. Innovative approaches to theoretically important issues—especially the conference themes of democracy and justice—are encouraged. Topics of special interest include (but are not limited to): the measurement of the "quality" of democracy and analysis of the conditions that affect democratic quality; the relationship of democracy to the rule of law ("procedural justice") and to different dimensions of equity ("substantive justice"); the impact of democracy and its specific institutional features on policy outputs and outcomes (a particularly important, yet understudied topic); the opportunities and constraints that advancing economic globalization and the ever denser network of international organizations create for democracy; the international diffusion of democracy, of specific institutional structures, and of various policy innovations; the decay of fledgling new democracies or seemingly consolidated old civilian regimes, resulting, for instance, from ethnic nationalism or religious fundamentalism; and the threats posed by populist leadership to the stability and quality of democracy. Of course, proposals on the other important topics that have traditionally been of concern to comparativists are also welcome.

Division 12

COMPARATIVE POLITICS OF DEVELOPING AREAS

Jeffrey Herbst,
Princeton University

During the last fifty years, the goal of alleviating poverty among the vast majority of the world's population who live in the developing world has arguably been the most important global priority. The politics of development has been a major concern for political science and one of the clearest areas where our profession has been in constant dialogue with policymakers. The actual record of development has been extremely mixed: some countries have experienced unprecedented growth and poverty alleviation while others are now forced to focus on avoiding institutional collapse. The most striking characteristic of the "third world" is its increasing heterogeneity. The division encourages papers that explore the diversity of development experiences, especially cross-regional studies. It also encourages papers that examine the complex relationship between the priority of economic development and other goals related to democracy and improvement of the social order. Papers with a foundation in disciplinary concerns that lead to clear policy conclusions are especially welcome. Finally, as the profession marks its centenary, the division encourages papers that are conscious of the entire record of academic analysis of the developing world.

Division 13

POLITICS OF COMMUNIST AND FORMER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Cynthia Kaplan, University of California, Santa Barbara

As the association embarks on its next 100 years, scholars of communist and post-communist systems have witnessed perhaps more dramatic changes, than most. Often responding to the events of the day, scholarly agenda in this area were often less integrated with the discipline theoretically, than in other subfields. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and greater access to China, the nature of scholarship has changed. What has this new, frequently empirical, work contributed to political science theory?

The division is particularly interested in panels and papers that are explicitly comparative and that test and extend theory. Among those areas of particular interest are the formation of political party systems, the nature of democratic political culture and social networks, center-periphery relations in the creation of new states, ethnicity, and the political economy of change. Panels and papers providing a theoretical assessment of the contribution which study of the rapid changes of the last decade have made to the discipline are particularly welcome.

Division 14

COMPARATIVE POLITICS OF ADV. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES

Ellen Immergut,
University of Konstanz/Germany

This division seeks proposals for papers, panels, roundtables that address the themes of democracy and justice from a comparative perspective. Historical as well as cross-national studies of politics are welcome, and an effort will be made to keep the division open to comparisons across the advanced-industrial/developing nations divide. Topics that appear to fit particularly well into the 2003 theme are: transitions to democracy; constitutional politics; the workings of political institutions; types of democracy and their impact of politics and policies; visions of justice and their implementation; the institutional, social, economic, psychological and cultural underpinnings of

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modern democracies, such as social capital and trust; democratic citizenship; the politics and policies of political integration in advanced industrial societies. Other topics either of relevance to this year's theme or to the study of the comparative politics of advanced industrial societies are also welcome.

Division 15

EUROPEAN POLITICS & SOCIETY*

David Cameron, Yale University

Proposals for papers and/or panels on any aspect of European politics are welcome. The division welcomes proposals from those studying national, subnational, and/or local politics in one or more countries in western, central, and/or eastern Europe and from those studying the European Union. Among the many topics about which papers or panels might be proposed are electoral alignments, realignments, and the rise of the extreme right; public beliefs and perceptions about the functioning of democratic politics in contemporary Europe; regulatory and bureaucratic politics at the national and/or supranational levels of government and processes of de-regulation and re-regulation; issues of immigration, cultural differentiation and assimilation, and citizenship; social and economic issues involving crime and insecurity, unemployment and growth, inequality and the welfare state; the impact of Europeanization and globalization on states, regions, and localities; the politics of EU accession and the impact of EU enlargement on the candidate states and the EU; party politics and political institution-building in the post-communist countries of central and eastern Europe; the EU Convention and the debate about the future of the EU; and the external political, economic, and military relations of the European states and the EU.

Division 16

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Kathleen R. McNamara, Princeton University

Are there political limits to economic globalization and have we reached them? Do those limits vary with different areas of the global political economy, such as trade, finance, or foreign direct investment? How do international organizations affect the political limits of globalization? What can the dynamics of the past century tell us about these questions? The IPE division invites proposals that engage with the politics of globalization in the context of 2003 APSA meeting program theme, "Facing Forward and Looking Back: Democracy and Justice in a Century of Change." Much progress has been made in the past decade in researching the sources and consequences of international market integration, but key questions remain about the trajectory of globalization and its potential political limits, particularly in connection to concerns over democracy and justice as the world rapidly integrates.

Proposals might address how various political factors, such as power politics, domestic interests, institutions at all levels, or ideational and social factors, shape the evolution of the global political economy. Participants should clearly relate their research to substantive puzzles and problems of political life and demonstrate how their research illuminates these puzzles. Panel proposals, organized around a coherent theme and emphasizing diversity in approaches and methods, are particularly welcome.

Division 17

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Steven Weber, University of California, Berkeley

International collaboration takes place between a variety of political actors, for many reasons, and with diverse consequences. Beyond state to state collaboration within formal organizations, transnational and subnational actors collaborate with each other, with states, and with international organizations in a complex web of cross-cutting relationships. Technology has expanded the range of possible collaborations as well as extended the scope of their consequences. Goods, ideas, rules, procedures, and norms are constructed within and move across these collaborations, with significant implications for the character of world politics.

This division welcomes papers, panels, and roundtables that ask focused questions, from diverse methodological and theoretical standpoints, about the participants, forms, processes, and outcomes of collaborations across national boundaries. Governance and authority relationships within these collaborations are of particular interest because of the overall conference theme. How is power constituted in complex, multi-actor collaborative relationships that cut across formal boundaries in global politics? For what and to whom are institutions accountable? Whose interests are served and whose voices are not heard?

Division 18

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Paul Huth, University of Michigan

Papers and panels that address central topics related to the study of international security are encouraged. For example, research on issues such as the causes of war, the formation of defense policy within states, the causes and consequences of outside intervention in domestic and international disputes, or third party efforts at promoting conflict resolution will be welcome.

In addition, proposals that are linked to the larger 2003 program themes of democracy and individual rights will be given careful consideration. In particular, papers and panels that consider topics such as the democratic peace, humanitarian intervention, the implications of self-determination conflicts for international politics, or the role of legal principles in the management of international disputes will be of particular interest.

Methodological pluralism with respect to theoretical and empirical analysis is to be encouraged, but higher priority will be given to those papers and panels that clearly seek to develop generalizations about political processes related to the study of international security.

Division 19

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY & ARMS CONTROL*

Chris Demchak, University of Arizona

In the past century, international security has changed from a multi-power world through bipolarity back to a major power and many second level powers. Emergent as well are well financed and lethal non-state actors using democratic freedoms and new avenues such as the internet and global exchanges of goods and people to threaten individual security in westernized states. To understand this new world of multilevel, nonlinear challenges, security studies scholars bring a special expertise in comparative and institutional research. We invite

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well-evidenced analyses that are historically or empirically based and that offer feasible future institutional or strategic paths for westernized nations at this centennial juncture. For example, the division welcomes well researched work on the institutional or strategic lessons available in the Israeli-Palestinian or Afghanistan conflict for dealing with violent or disruptive societal churn disseminating globally. It also invites works that sustain new conceptual or symbolic grounds in how a nation might respond to contemporary global security dilemmas. In that vein, here are two questions to elicit some proposals. First, can international security institutions provide answers today or are NATO or WEU models simply sui generis historical models? Second, what is the historical, logical and/or socially constructed relationship among personal security, national security, stable marketplaces, and effective democratic institutions, and how does it inform the national security strategies and institutional formats available for western nations to ensure their future security in a globalizing, increasing interconnected world of large populations whose individuals lack both personal and economic security? The division therefore invites papers or panels on security history, structures, theories, experiences, threat avenues, and strategies, which offer new understandings of how democracies have done, are likely to, or logically ought to deal with these and any other security challenges.

Division 20

FOREIGN POLICY*

Deborah Welch Larson, University of California, Los Angeles

This division welcomes papers that address the causes or consequences of foreign policy within or across states. In line with the theme of the meeting, the division will be looking for papers dealing with efforts to promote democracy in other countries, the role of values and norms in foreign policy making, and the impact of regime type on foreign policy. Proposals for interdisciplinary approaches to explaining foreign policy or panels that explore different methods and theories for addressing similar questions are also appreciated. Appropriate for this division would be papers that deal with the impact of international economic flows, the distribution of power, domestic politics, bureaucratic politics, or psychological factors on foreign policy. Panels dealing with the effects of foreign policy might consider such issues as alternative strategies for U.S. foreign policy in a unipolar world or how to maintain world order given problems posed by terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, or "rogue" states. These suggestions are only illustrative, however, because the division is interested in a theoretically and methodological diverse set of approaches to foreign policy.

Division 21

CONFLICT PROCESSES*

Claudio Cioffi-Revilla, University of Colorado

The year 2003 will mark the centenary of APSA, so there is an ideal opportunity to assess the growth of knowledge and tools in our particular area of expertise. The division proposes as a guiding principle, in keeping with the conference theme, that proposals be encouraged to address the fundamental question: What positive knowledge have we acquired over the past century, knowledge that colleagues in the early 1900s had not yet acquired? The wealth of knowledge today, without downplaying what still lies ahead, is exciting proof of numerous scientific achievements along multiple dimensions: conceptual, theoretical, empirical, and methodological.

Division 22

LEGISLATIVE STUDIES*

Nicol Rae, Florida International University

A representative and effective legislature is essential to democratic government, and the subject matter of the Legislative Studies division is therefore highly relevant to the 2003 APSA theme. In the last century, legislatures declined dramatically in terms of power and public esteem in established democratic political systems, while executives, bureaucracies, and courts gained. The current meaning of "democracy" embraces not only majoritarian rule but gives equal value to concerns for justice and the protection of minority rights – as recognized by our theme. In the modern era, however, these values have often appeared to be better advanced in other political arenas than in the legislative branch.

Panels and papers for this division should address the development of legislatures over the past century and what can be done to address their current "malaise." While addressing the topics that naturally arise from the study of legislative politics – parties and elections, representation, committee systems, budgets, staff, the role of leaders – the division encourages proposals for papers and panels that examine these issues over time and in a comparative context in line with the central theme utilizing both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Proposals that focus on the inherent tension in legislative politics between the rule of a popular majority and the pursuit of justice in past and future legislative politics are also welcome.

Division 23

PRESIDENCY RESEARCH*

Victoria A. Farrar-Myers, University of Texas, Arlington

The richness of the theoretical and methodological analysis in the presidency sub-field should be reflected in the body of work accepted for presentation at the centennial conference of APSA. Papers that address certain presidents, presidencies, and milestones are encouraged, as are works that seek to explore issues and ideas through new methodologies, theoretical approaches, and data. In addition, the conference seeks to address the overall themes of democracy and justice. Particular emphasis will be given to works that address these concepts by studying them through reforms, over time, and through the lens of significant periods. Therefore, the division hopes that some panels/papers would seek to explore the connection between the president and presidency and issues of democracy and justice, both domestically and internationally.

Given that this conference marks the 100th anniversary of APSA, it would be fitting for the division to develop roundtables and panels that address significant changes in the role and study of the president and presidency, and their ramifications. This enterprise might include works that look sub-nationally, cross-nationally, or across time. If a roundtable or full panel is proposed, particular attention should be paid to the diversity of experience and scholarship of its participants.

Division 24

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION*

Norma Riccucci, Rutgers University

Papers and panel proposals in all areas of public administration are encouraged. Especially welcome are proposalsspecifically focusing on the conference theme.

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With this in mind, traditionally salient themes of democracy, bureaucracy and individual rights are invited. For example, have the classic tensions between bureaucracy and democracy evolved as we have moved into the 21st century? Do the traditional struggles between bureaucracy and the individual rights and liberties of citizens and government employees continue to prevail? What are the implications of the nation's demographic shifts for issues of democracy and justice in the workplace? What is the role of executive, legislative and judicial bodies in efforts to promote such eminent American values as efficiency, equity and constitutional guarantees such as freedom of speech, privacy, equal treatment and due process? What does the continued pursuit of a market model of government portend for democratic accountability and governance?

The scope of the proposals may vary from local to national to global. Proposals that focus on any variety of policy domains are welcome. Social scientists in the field of public administration employ a range of methodological approaches, which are all appropriate for inclusion in this division.

Division 25

PUBLIC POLICY*

Michael Mintrom,
University of Auckland

Policy researchers in the United States and elsewhere face exciting opportunities to explore relationships between government and society; to generate knowledge relevant to discussions on public management, democratic inclusiveness, and distributive justice. The call for proposals is for both established policy scholars and those who are new to the scene. Proposals should outline the topic of inquiry, its political relevance, and the analytical approach to be used. In reviewing proposals, the division will give equal weight to the substantive importance of the policy issues being addressed and the appropriateness of the study design. Proposals for papers making original use of theory, historical research, comparative case studies, and other qualitative and quantitative approaches to investigate policy development, policy implementation, or policy impacts are welcome. The division also calls for paper proposals that are discipline-oriented and is especially keen to promote work by people who question the questions of conventional policy scholarship or who employ path-breaking approaches to doing policy research. Beyond individual paper and poster proposals, whole panel proposals are encouraged as well. The division urges organizers to experiment with their panel formats, with the goal of making their panels as engaging as possible for audience members and presenters alike. We intend all panels in this division to be diverse and balanced with respect to the participants and their scholarly approaches.

Division 26

LAW & COURTS*

Kevin T. McGuire,
University of North Carolina

The hundredth anniversary of APSA marks a time of remarkable strength and diversity in the study of law and courts. Substantively, theoretically, and empirically, current research sheds a great deal of light not only on judicial behavior, but on the relationship between courts and a wide array of legal and political forces, as well. There is little doubt, therefore, that this year's panels will reflect these considerable qualities. At the same time, we will follow the guidance of the program chairs by contemplating the various research trajectories that have enabled us to develop our insights into legal institutions. We should also consider the intellectual territory that remains unexplored and the research that will take the field in new directions.

To that end, papers that will produce a set of panels that address both topics of traditional concern and research questions that cover newer ground are welcome. Subjects of consistent and important interest—such as judicial selection, agenda setting, decision making, and policy impact—are certainly appropriate. Studies of trial courts, state judges, litigation activity, and public evaluations of the courts are also fitting. Of course, research that reflects the growing importance of courts around the world is actively encouraged, as are analyses of the interactions between courts and other policymakers. Proposals that aim to apply new theories to judicial politics or generate fresh insights through analytic rigor have obvious appeal, as well.

Consistent with the theme of this year's meeting, the division encourages all submissions that will put such topics into historical perspective. Likewise, proposals that will explore the future role of courts and speculate on how they should be studied are invited.

Division 27

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW & JURISPRUDENCE

Priscilla Machado Zotti
U.S. Naval Academy

The theme of the 2003 Annual Meeting will provide constitutional law scholars a wide breadth of research opportunities to emphasize the role of jurisprudence in democratic development and in existing democracies. Constitutionally, the greatest contribution made by courts to democratic development is the express protection of individual rights. Consistent with the meeting's theme, papers which focus on the elaboration of individual rights are most welcome. These works could focus on state, national or international tribunals and their role in securing civil rights in democratic regimes.

Retrospective works which elaborate on the impact of constitutional decisions and their contribution to democratic ideals will be important as well as prospective papers which seek to look at future jurisprudential contributions to democratic development. Besides historical or prospective approaches, papers which compare across time or across countries will be welcomed.

A milestone of one hundred years provides scholars with a chance to reflect on significant constitutional interpretations, marking jurisprudential decisions which have shaped democratic governments. In addition the diversity of approaches taken by constitutional scholars in understanding constitutional decision making and doctrinal development is another topical category that is most welcome. In the past one hundred years scholars have looked at judicial decision making in a variety of ways. Papers which elaborate on methodological and theoretical approaches toward our understanding of constitutional jurisprudence are also welcome.

A constitution and its interpretations is one of the cornerstones of democracies, both emerging and existing ones. This year's theme provides a context which highlights the importance and relevance of constitutional scholarship.

Division 28

FEDERALISM & INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS*

Jocelyn M. Johnston,
University of Kansas

Our decentralized, federalist system of government has undoubtedly had a major impact on the development of democracy and justice in the U.S.. Local governments, the fifty states, and the federal government have offered "multiple points of access"

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that facilitate participation in democratic decision-making, policy formulation, and implementation. A rich diversity of institutional and policy choices promotes a "diffusion" of ideas and reforms. To illustrate, in the evolving area of civil rights, states and local governments have adopted a wide variety of approaches to solving the problems of race, justice, and democratic participation. Citizens of states that failed to satisfy demand for reform were able to use alternative routes of political access, appealing to federal institutions and drawing from experiences in more progressive jurisdictions. In many cases, they relied on constitutional provisions that engendered federal-state conflict but that also furthered their objective of wider democratic participation and racial justice. Similar dynamics characterize the pursuit of democracy and justice in all policy arenas, including the environment, regulation, social welfare, criminal justice, fiscal federalism, and education. Sometimes the direction is reversed, with reform sought from states after failure at the federal level. Currently, anti-abortion forces lobby statehouses and governors to revisit federal laws protecting those seeking and providing abortion, and health advocates push for system reform in the states due to the unsatisfactory pace of federal action.

This division welcomes paper and panel proposals that explore these issues. "Facing forward and looking back" - how has the American federalist/intergovernmental system facilitated or hindered democracy and justice in the one hundred years since APSA's inception? How have theory development and empirical research informed us? What are the shortcomings of our current state of knowledge? Finally, how have international developments in these areas affected our understanding of federalism, democracy, and justice?

These questions are not meant to limit proposals but are used to illustrate potential areas of research that will appeal to division members. The division seeks scholarship that explores these subjects but also those that deal with related topics such as judicial federalism, urban and regional politics and policy, and public management in an intergovernmental system.

Division 29

STATE POLITICS & POLICY*

Paul Brace,
Rice University

With periodic specialized meetings and the founding of *State Politics and Policy Quarterly,* this division has witnessed a new vitality in recent years. It is our hope that proposals for the 2003 meetings can profit from this vigor.

The division welcomes papers capitalizing on the diverse institutional and social settings in the American states to address fundamental questions concerning political processes and outcomes. The 2003 theme offers state politics scholars the opportunity to reflect on past and future issues regarding democracy and justice in the states. With the changing configuration of federalism, the spread of vigorous two-party competition throughout most of the states, and corresponding changes in state politics and policies, the conference theme is particularly germane to the state politics field and there should be no shortage of opportunities to address this theme. The division encourages theory-driven proposals that capitalize on the analytical leverage afforded by comparative state research designs, that include longitudinal dimensions where appropriate, and that exploit new methodologies, measures or data. The division also wishes to promote panels with coherent themes that will stimulate attendance and engage the audience.

Division 30

URBAN POLITICS*

Lana Stein,
University of Missouri

The theme of the hundredth anniversary annual meeting--which emphasizes democracy and justice in a century of change--fits easily with major themes in the urban politics subfield. The notion of who really governs has been part of urban debate for almost 50 years. Do voters select a course of action or are choices already circumscribed by members of the governing regime? Can justice be achieved in cities and urban areas segregated by race and class? Papers which propose to enhance knowledge about regimes, popular governance, issues of race and class, or biases in urban redevelopment are possible subthemes for urban panels. Papers may utilize qualitative and quantitative methodology and data sets for a large number of cities or can be case studies of a single city or one that compares several.

Democracy and justice are recurrent themes in urban politics. They merit examination in and of themselves as well as being part of broader examination. As we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the APSA, the division can also turn to the urban politics of 100 years ago. Machine politics and Progressive reform have left their imprint on America's cities and have affected democracy and justice. A retrospective analysis would be fitting in the centenary year.

Division 31

WOMEN & POLITICS*

Sylvia Bashevkin,
University of Toronto

Debates over women's political engagement in the United States and internationally have frequently centered around questions of democracy, justice, and rights. Who is a citizen in the fullest sense of the term, whether at the local political level or in global terms? What supports and obstacles confront women of different backgrounds who seek to exercise citizenship claims in these contexts? How have political scientists in the U.S. and elsewhere addressed questions of individual freedom, social rights, and political justice?

For 2003, the Women and Politics division welcomes paper, panel, and roundtable proposals that explore critical issues of democratic theory and practice. They include the impact of economic and political changes on U.S. as well as comparative social policy, the influence of women's movements on established democratic and newly democratizing systems, and campaigns to include gender concerns in national constitutional or international trade and human rights agreements. Proposals for joint sessions with other APSA divisions are particularly welcome. Submissions should include a brief overview of the conceptual approach employed, the substantive focus of the research, and the importance of the project to the women and politics field.

Division 32

RACE, ETHNICITY & POLITICS*

Yvette Alex-Assensoh,
Indiana University
Benjamin Marquez,
University of Wisconsin, Madison

The political ideals of American democracy and justice have coexisted alongside a nettlesome tradition of historic and systemic discrimination based principally on race and ethnicity. While this year's theme encourages prospective and retrospective scholarly analyses, it

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also provides a unique opportunity to explore issues that are central to the sub-field of race, ethnicity and politics. Among sub-themes being considered for possible panel presentations are: (a) theoretical analyses, which focus on the tensions, conflicts and inconsistencies of democracy and justice, as they relate to people of color; (b) strategies and methods that have been employed in the pursuit of democracy and justice; (c) the relationship between individual and group rights; (d) analyses of policies, movements and critical events, party systems and political institutions, which have either furthered or impeded the process of democracy and justice for people of color.

Division 33

RELIGION & POLITICS*

Laura Olson,
Clemson University

In this centenary year of APSA, this division should join in the task of "Facing Forward and Looking Back." The collective goal for 2003 should be to recall the paths the subfield has traveled and chart those to travel next. The division is particularly interested in proposals that attempt to build upon the theoretical sophistication of the subfield and integrate work on religion and politics into the broader political science literature. In what specific ways does our understanding of religion help us to understand politics? Retrospective accounts of the history of our study of religion and politics—especially those that chart a clear direction for future research—would be especially appropriate for APSA's centenary. Specific substantive areas that might be addressed include religious freedom, religious persecution, and the connections between religion and justice; the relationships between terrorism and religion; religion and the post-September 11th United States; religion and democratization in the developing world; religion, immigration, and politics; religion and the upcoming midterm congressional elections in the United States; and the fate of faith-based initiatives in the United States. Scholars from all intellectual and methodological perspectives are encouraged to submit proposals. Proposals for complete panels, especially those that arise from collaborative research or a common intellectual question, are also welcome.

Division 34

REPRESENTATION & ELECTORAL SYSTEMS*

Andrew Reynolds,
University of North Carolina

The division invites papers dealing with elections, electoral system design and its consequences, and representation at all elective levels. As in previous years, the division invites papers which address these issues through diverse methodologies and may be based on experiences in any country or countries and at any level of government. Papers addressing elections to supra-national and international bodies will be given special attention, as will those which highlight cross-country developing world experiences.

In keeping with the theme of APSA 2003, paper/panel proposals which focus on the electoral dimensions of democratic transitions and issues of representation and democratic consolidation; and deal with ways of 'improving democracy' in the developed world are particularly encouraged.

Division 35

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS & PARTIES*

Beth Leech,
Rutgers University

It is impossible to seriously consider the processes of democratic change and reform without considering the roles of political parties, social movements, and interest groups. While the Political Organizations and Parties division invites proposals dealing with any aspect of interest groups and political parties, in keeping with the theme of the 2003 meeting, papers that consider the roles of interest groups and parties in democratic reform are encouraged. Analyses that consider changes cross-nationally over time are especially welcome. Parties, social movements, and interest groups have often provided the impetus for reforms and at a minimum would play a role in the debate over any proposed changes. Normative theories suggest hope that these organizations would provide a linkage between the wishes of the people and the actions of their representatives; empirical studies must consider to what degree such linkages are a success.

Division 36

ELECTIONS, PUBLIC OPINON & VOTING BEHAVIOR*

Marco Steenbergen,
University of North Carolina

The division welcomes papers and panels focusing on elections and voting.
The division is interested in comparative analysis across countries as well as research focusing on a single country. The division is looking for a diverse set of panels and papers. Topics focusing on campaigns, determinants of vote choice and candidate evaluation, explanations of turnout, and the consequences of elections are all appropriate for this division. A diversity of methodological approaches, including surveys, experiments, aggregate analysis, focus groups, and formal models is encouraged. Panels and papers that explore new methodologies in electoral research are welcome.

Since the 2003 meeting celebrates the centennial of the APSA, panels and papers that reflect on the historical development and the state of the art of electoral research in the U.S. and elsewhere are also encouraged.

Division 37

PUBLIC OPINiON & POLITICAL PARTICIPATION*

Suzanna De Boef,
Pennsylvania State University

The 2003 meeting reflects on a century of change in governing structures and in particular the spread of democratic governance. In that spirit this division encourages papers that look at the role of public opinion in guiding, facilitating, and consolidating these changes, as well as the role of public opinion in the representation process more generally. In addition, the division encourages papers that examine the effect of changes in the form of governance on opinions and participation. Questions addressing participation, particularly who does and who does not participate in the representation process are also encouraged.

In addition, the division hopes to receive paper proposals on other current themes in public opinion research. These include research addressing the significance of the heterogeneity of individual opinions and circumstances for how we understand elections or public policy; papers developing and testing the implications of formal theoretical models with reference to opinions or participation; and papers addressing the link between micro and macro opinion. Submissions should also

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consider proposing methods papers that focus on the unique challenges of modeling opinion data across individuals, such as endogeneity and ever-growing nonresponse problems; across survey instruments, especially with regard to internet polling; across countries; and across time.

Division 38

POLITICAL COMMUNICATION*

Diana Owen,
Georgetown University

The field of political communication is rooted in concerns about democracy and justice. At the field's core are issues surrounding mass media's ability to adequately meet the democratic requirement of an informed public. Early studies grappled with the effects of propaganda, while more recent work focuses on infotainment's influence on democratic institutions and practices. The diffusion of new technologies historically has raised issues of fair access to communications channels.

In keeping with the spirit of APSA's centenary celebration and the conference theme , paper and panel topics might consider the historical evolution of the political communication field in light of present issues. What part have mass media played in the changing practice of democracy over the past century? What do newer developments in political communication, such as the Internet, hold for democracy? In what ways do mass media contribute to or alleviate disparities in democratic representation? How do mass media promote democratic reform? Alternatively, what kinds of reforms might render political media more democratic?

Submissions that address the conference theme in terms of the suggestions above are welcomed, as are broader interpretations of the topic. Papers and panels that take a comparative or cross-national approach are encouraged.

Division 39

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS*

George Busenberg,
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Issues of science, technology and the environment play a fundamental role in the politics of modern democracies. Together, these issues are transforming the policy choices facing democratic nations and the international community in the twenty-first century. These critical issues are the central focus of this division. For the 2003 meeting, we invite panels, papers, and posters that examine the implications of these issues for politics and policy. In recognition of the intellectual diversity of modern political science, this division will consider proposals on a broad range of relevant topics, theories, and research methods. Sample topics include energy policy, global climate change, genetic engineering, natural resources, and population. Proposals on other relevant topics are also welcome. Both prospective and retrospective studies will be considered, and topics may be examined at subnational, national, or international scales. This division welcomes proposals for panels to be cross-listed with other divisions as well as proposals for main theme panels.

Division 40

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & POLITICS*

Tracey Gladstone-Sovell,
University of Wisconsin, River Falls

In the relatively short period of time that information technology (IT) has been available, it has become generally accepted that IT has had a significant and widespread influence on the political process. At the same time, there is no consensus regarding the broad impact of IT on the understanding and practice of democratic politics. In conjunction with the conference theme, the Information Technology and Politics (ITP) division welcomes paper, panel, short course, roundtable, and poster session proposals that contribute to our understanding of the ways in which information technology has enhanced, inhibited and/or fundamentally altered our understandings of democracy, justice and politics.

In addition to proposals directly tied to the conference theme, the division also anticipates presentations on innovative instructional and scholarly applications of IT. Especially encouraged are *systematic* analyses of the effects of using IT to teach political science, and on the profession, the scholarly community, scholarly communication, and publishing.

Demonstrations of innovative instructional applications, such as dedicated course web sites, are generally excellent candidates for poster sessions. Hands-on workshops to demonstrate innovative approaches to teaching, data collection, dissemination or analysis, are highly appropriate candidates for short courses.

Division 41

POLITICS & LITERATURE*

Patrick Deneen,
Princeton University

"Facing Forward and Looking Back" is the activity of Janus, the Roman god of beginnings. New departures are best undertaken with "two faces" in order to measure one's hopes for the future against past accomplishments and failures – to demarcate the "new" in contrast to the old, and yet also to recognize that the "new" always remains at least partially defined and constrained by the old. "Facing Forward and Looking Back" is perhaps the definitive activity of those who engage in political readings of literary texts, seeking there overlooked political possibilities, yet also finding there reminders of limits and lessons on the dangers of overreaching. Allowing us to visit the minds of others, to engage and even identify if only temporarily with the interests and concerns of authors and characters, political readings of literature offer a rich demonstration of the potentials and limits of democratic citizenship. Especially welcome will be essays exploring the democratic potentials of literature, and the ways that literature contributes to democratic citizenship and chastens democratic temptations. As always, literature is understood broadly to include fiction, poetry, film, television, theater, and literary philosophy, among other media, all of which can contribute to further understanding democracy's past and future, the nature of democratic citizenship, and the possibility of justice.

Division 42

NEW POLITICAL SCIENCE*

Christine Kelly,
William Patterson University

Since 1967, this division has provided an alternative space for progressive and activist scholars in the profession. Originating out of a dissatisfaction with the purported neutrality and dominance of positivist political science, this division has been raising tough questions and calling upon the profession to bravely engage in critical and committed approaches to politics for over thirty-five years. The division has had a longstanding commitment to younger scholars who combine high quality scholarship with an engaged social justice agenda. We encourage submissions that demonstrate a dual commitment to: 1) normative theoretical orientations (i.e. critical theory, democratic theory, socialism, and feminism) and 2) pragmatic insights into the institu-

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tional, economic and cultural constraints operating in the lives of ordinary citizens—in the U.S. and globally.

Submissions for the 2003 program might take up the broad question of how definitions of public life are changing in the new millennium. For example, submissions might focus on how changes in large-scale capital accumulation strategies are altering the terms of traditional public policies such as labor, education, health , environmental and welfare policy; similarly, proposals might explore how macro-economic shifts are informing electoral and social movement responses in these areas and, conversely, how electorates and social movements are impacting capital-accumulation strategies. In addition, submissions that address entertainment, information and cultural modes in the context of globalized capital are also welcome. Both country specific and comparative approaches are encouraged. Submissions may be in the form of whole panels, individual papers, round tables or poster sessions.

Division 43

ECOLOGY & TRANSFORMATIONAL POLITICS*

Stephen Sachs, Indiana University-Purdue University

This division is most interested in proposals that address issues of democracy and justice in the transformation of society or the enhancement of the environment.

ETP provides a forum for political scientists whose theories, research activities, and teaching grow out of, and shed light on, efforts to bring about a fundamentally better world. ETP welcomes proposals for papers, panels, posters, roundtables, and interactive sessions that explore connections between political scholarship and the realities of such transformational political efforts. Therefore, the division prefers proposals concerning contemporarily relevant processes of political change, such as economic and technological globalization, environmental degradation, democratization, and diversity, rather than proposals concerning maintenance of the status quo. Proposals that go beyond mere critique in order to discuss the implications of their research for constructive political action, policy making, or pedagogy are also favored.

Among the many questions that fit under this general rubric are the following: Can political institutions be made to listen to those whose voices are too often excluded from public discussion? Can ecological principles such as interdependence, diversity, and emergence contribute to the well-being of the body politic? Can conflict be made an occasion for creative democratic reconciliation rather than coercion? Can recognition of finite resources and the interests of future generations be harmonized with present day aspirations for a better life? Can recent intellectual breakthroughs in the sciences and humanities provide new insights into perennial political dilemmas or new methods of inquiry into the nature of power, citizenship, the state, etc.? Can the profession of political science itself be made more responsive to present and future political exigencies? Can teaching students political science and assessing their performance contribute to their personal empowerment and intellectual liberation?

Division 44

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY & POLITICS*

William C.Wohlforth, Dartmouth College

The division welcomes paper, panel, and roundtable proposals that bring historical research to bear on major problems of international relations and international political economy. The division seeks to promote the study of international history and politics while remaining agnostic about the methods used and aims to transcend the artificial barriers between international relations theory, history, foreign policy, comparative politics, and international political economy. Accordingly, proposals will be judged by their focus and intellectual coherence, rather than by their faithfulness to academic boundaries. The theme of this year's convention can only be addressed with historical research that measures change in democracy and justice over the century since APSA was founded. The division encourage proposals that address international dimensions of this theme, though we also welcome a broad array of substantive interests. The division seeks to represent and welcomes proposals from scholars at all stages of their careers.

Division 45

COMPARATIVE DEMOCRATIZATION*

Michael McFaul, Stanford University

This division welcomes paper, panel and roundtable proposals that address the broad theme of comparative democratization, either in specific countries/regions of the world, or across several countries/regions. Proposals that seek to explain democratization as well as the lack of democratization in comparable cases will be especially welcomed. Preference also will be given to proposals that focus on issues of consolidation or the lack thereof. Issues of stubbornness of authoritarianism in some parts of the world, the relationship between weak/fragile states and democratization, and the relationship between democratization and economic growth are also of interest.

Division 46

HUMAN RIGHTS*

Steven Poe, University of North Texas

This division welcomes all ideas for papers and panels dealing with the broad range of human rights, as delineated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other prominent human rights conventions. Consistent with the conference's overarching theme, we hope this year's sessions will shed light on the conditions that lead to greater realization of human rights. Might differences in international and domestic political institutions relate to variations in the respect for human rights, across time and space? Are non-governmental organizations an important part of the story? If so, how might these institutions and organizations be used to promote the greater human dignity associated with human rights realization?

As a result of previous research, we seem to know something about the correlates of some types of human rights abuses, yet analysts have seemingly overlooked many others. In either case, we seem to know little about the *processes* that lead to the realization of these rights, and how such processes can be set into motion. Theoretical and empirical treatments of these lacunae are especially encouraged, as is research focusing on forecasting or risk assessment, or on the effects of policymakers' choices on human rights. Finally, proposals for papers, panels, or roundtables dealing with the last year's landmark developments will be welcomed. What is the significance of the new International Criminal Court, and what are the prospects that it will have a meaningful impact on the provision of human rights? What effect have the events of September 11th had on the human rights practices of the U.S., within and outside of its own borders? In line with the diversity of this division, we hope to receive proposals for papers employing a variety of theoretical and methodological approaches.

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2003 Call for Papers
Guidelines for Participation

When submitting panel and individual paper proposals, keep in mind the five participation rules developed by the APSA Council.

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, Hyde Parks, 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*.

2.Preregistration

The APSA Council requires all program participants to preregister by **April 11, 2003**. Participants who do not preregister by April 11 **will not** be listed in the *Preliminary Program.*

3.Exempt Participants

Prospective participants may request of a division chair or panel organizer an exemption from the preregistration requirement if they are: **A) not a political scientist; B) appearing on only one panel; and C) not an exempt participant in 2002**. 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.

4.Paper Delivery

As paper presenters you have two important obligations: A) to ensure that the members of your panel, especially discussants, receive your paper in time to read it carefully prior to the meeting; and B) to submit your paper to PROceedings, APSA's online collection of Annual Meeting papers.

5.Panel Schedule

Panels are scheduled in fourteen (14) time slots beginning at 8:45 a.m. on Thursday and concluding at 12:30 p.m. 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 1, 2003.

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2003 Proposal Submission Process

APSA successfully re-designed the proposal submission process for the 2000 Annual Meeting to ensure that all proposals were acknowledged immediately upon receipt and tracked by an ID number. Because the system is web-based, all submitters must have an email address to submit a proposal. Notification of acceptance and rejection will be done electronically in February. Please pay special attention to the submission instructions below.

	Electronic Submission (available September 6 at APSA web site)
Deadline	November 15, midnight EST
Address/Method	http://www.apsanet.org
Requirements	Email address and Internet access*
Confirmation of Receipt	1. Unique ID number assigned for each proposal 2. Email confirmation with ID number within 24 hours
Notification of Acceptance	Email on February 14, 2003

Submission Requirements (established by the APSA Committee on the Annual Meeting)

•You may submit **up to two** papers or **two** organized panel proposals. Additional proposals from the same author or organizer will not be accepted.

•You may 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 **Friday, November 15, 2002**.

Confirmation of Proposal Receipt at APSA

•All electronic proposal submissions will receive a unique ID number and email confirmation within 24 hours. *Please print the confirmation page and ID number for future reference.*

•Please contact the APSA office at meeting@apsanet.org if you do not receive an email confirmation of your submission within 24 hours.

Acceptance Notification

On February 14, 2003 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. (**Note**: **Only first authors and panel organizers will receive an email**.)

If your proposal is not immediately accepted for a panel or poster, you may be contacted at a later date to serve as a chair or discussant. You will receive additional detailed information regarding your panel or poster session from the division chair.

* **Note**: If you do not have access to a computer or an email account, please contact APSA at 202-483-2512.

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