

V O X P O P

*The Newsletter of*

Political  
Organizations &  
Parties

*A Continuing Subfield of the American Political Science Association*

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CHAIR:

William Crotty  
Northwestern University

NEWSLETTER EDITORS:

Ann Elder  
Illinois State University  
Sandy Maisel  
Colby College

PROGRAM CHAIR:

Alan Gitelson  
Loyola University

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FROM THE CHAIR

To the Members:

At the September, 1987 American Political Science Association convention in Chicago, my second two-year term as President/Chair of the Political Organizations/Parties Organized Section of the APSA will come to an end.

Basically, I view the last four years as an extension and advancement of the Organized Section's interest in, and role in relation to, the APSA. The effort has been made to solidify the organization's membership and substantive interests; expand its role within the broader national association; develop institutional support systems that will provide an organization memory, structure and procedure for conducting business that should outlive any one president; expand the substantive contacts and informational exchanges among members through an enlarged presence at the APSA annual convention, a vigorous Vox Pop, and the development of panels and roundtables meant to raise questions, introduce new approaches, and reflect on what is being done or what should be researched, with a synopsis of these sessions appearing in Vox Pop or PS. There also has been an effort to expand the number of people active in the organization's decision making and sharing in its workload and, in a much needed and well-received move, to recognize the work and contribution to social science generally and to our area's concerns more specifically, of the best among us.

In these regards, the following deserve special mention:

Alan Gitelson, as Secretary of POP and Program Chair for the APSA Convention

L. Sandy Maisel and Ann Elder, editors of Vox Pop

Anne Hopkins, Chair, and William Flanigan and Ronald Weber, Nomination Committee

John S. Jackson, III, Chair, and L. Sandy Maisel and Robert Harmel, Awards Committee

There will be both a business meeting and an awards session at the upcoming 1987 APSA convention. In line with the anticipated turning-over of the Organized Section's concerns to the nominee for incoming President, Frank J. Sorauf, a number of us (Ann Elder, L. Sandy Maisel, John S. Jackson, III, Alan Gitelson, Anne Hopkins, and myself) met with Frank to review the organization's development and potential future concerns and growth. The outline of the topics covered follows. We invite comments on each of these areas and solicit additional recommendations.

Otherwise, it has been a satisfying and productive four years.

Prospective Concerns for Incoming President/Chair, American Political Science Association Organized Section, Political Organizations/Parties

1. Name of organization to better reflect membership and make welcome Voting Behavior and Interest Group scholars. This is really a policy decision.
2. Representing Organized Section to rest of APSA and discipline.
3. Co-sponsoring or sponsoring between 5 and 12 panels and roundtables at APSA annual meeting.
4. Using one or more of roundtables to advance substantive interests and research in the field. Can be done in conjunction with individual researchers in given areas and results of roundtable (ex. Joe Schlesinger's and Mac Jewell's of 1986 APSA) with summations or results to appear in PS or Vox Pop with Organized Section role in those clearly indicated.
5. Continued expansion, systematization of distribution and increased academic quality of Vox Pop under independent editorship as vehicle of scholarly communication.
6. More Vox Pop notices on research in progress; grants available; ideas for new research and/or teaching developments (ie. a resurrected PROD).
7. Addition of a book review section to Vox Pop.
8. Continuation of Best Published Paper, Best Book, and Career Achievement to the best in the field.
9. Potential introduction of an Annual Yearbook dedicated to a collection of pieces or with one thematic development. Editors would have to be assigned 2 to 3 years in advance and an agreement with a publisher would have to be reached.
10. Publication of a journal or creation of a formal association with an existing journal such as the American Politics Quarterly.
11. Continuation of Awards Meeting and separate Business Meeting at Annual APSA with Awards statements appearing in Vox Pop.
12. Charting new and independent course over next several years.

The Organized Section is young and vibrant with a fine future. There are some areas that need development and, in effect, a solidification and acceptance of the Section's role in the APSA is important.

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**APSA Schedule for the Political Organizations and Parties  
Organized Section**

**Awards Meeting: Friday, September 4, 12:30 - 1:30 p.m.**

**Business Meeting: Friday, September 4, 5:30 - 6:30**

The Awards Meeting will be devoted to the recognition of the outstanding contributions of our colleagues. Last year's Awards Meeting was well attended and an excellent opportunity to honor Leon Epstein, Joe Schlesinger, and Sam Eldersveld. At this year's meeting, we will be honoring the excellence of:

**Outstanding Book**

Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, Warren E. Miller, and Donald E. Stokes

**Outstanding Article**

John F. Bibby, Cornelius P. Cotter, James L. Gibson, and Robert J. Huckshorn

**Lifetime Contribution**

Austin Ranney

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**Nominees for Offices**

At this year's annual business meeting, to be held from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. on Friday, September 4 at the Chicago APSA meetings, an important order of business will be the election of the Executive Committee and Officers of the Section. The Nominating Committee has put forth the following slate:

**President: Frank Sorauf**  
University of Minnesota

**Secretary and Program Chair:**  
Alan Gitelson  
Loyola University of Chicago

**Members of the Executive committee**  
Peggy Conway  
University of Maryland

Anne Costain  
University of Colorado

Lorn Foster  
Pomona College

Sarah Morehouse  
University of Connecticut at Stamford

Dianne Pinderhughes  
University of Illinois

Gerald Pomper  
Rutgers University  
Eagleton Institute

Joseph Schlesinger  
Michigan State University

Jack Walker  
University of Michigan

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### ABSTRACTS

Below are brief abstracts of articles culled from a wide array of journals. Articles are listed alphabetically by author.

Abramowitz, Alan I., State University of New York at Stony Brook, "Candidate Choice Before the Convention: The Democrats in 1984," Political Behavior, Vol. 9, no. 1, 1987, pp. 49-61.

In an analysis of the phenomenon of preferences for candidates among voters, Abramowitz found that among Democrats, affective evaluations of candidates were the strongest influence but judgments about the prospects of the candidate were also significant.

Abramowitz, Alan I., Albert D. Cover, and Helmut Norpoth, State University of New York at Stony Brook, "The President's Party in Midterm Elections: Going from Bad to Worse," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 30, no. 3, August, 1986, pp. 562-576.

The authors argue for including short term evaluation of party in models of midterm voting change as a link between both presidential popularity and economic conditions with election results.

Barrilleaux, Charles J., University of New Orleans, "A Dynamic Model of Partisan Competition in the American States," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 30, No. 4, Nov., 1986, pp. 822-840.

Variations in partisan competition in American states are explained by using a multivariate linear regression model with independent variables reflecting change in the size, composition, and characteristics of state populations as well as changes in the characteristics of the state party systems.

Bartels, Larry M., University of Rochester, "Candidate Choice and the Dynamics of the Presidential Nomination Process," American Journal of Political Science. Vol. 31, No. 1, Feb. 1987, pp. 1-30.

Data from NES "rolling cross-section" surveys are used to test models of popular support for Gary Hart during the 1984 primaries. A model using two factors - predisposition to oppose Mondale based on socio-political

factors and the perception of Hart's chances - is better at predicting voter preferences than one relying on direct evaluations of Hart or Mondale.

Baum, Lawrence, Ohio State University, "Information and Party Voting in 'Semi-Partisan' Judicial Elections," Political Behavior. Vol. 9, no. 1, 1987, pp. 62-74.

Party voting patterns are partially dependent on information voters possess. In 1984 contests for the Ohio Supreme Court, campaigns were highly partisan yet defections were more common among voters than in the presidential election. This is explained by the lack of partisan designation on the ballot. Also, it was observed that there were high levels of party loyalty among the best informed Republicans but high levels of defection among the best informed Democrats.

Chappell, Jr., Henry W., University of South Carolina, and William R. Keech, University of North Carolina, "Policy Motivation and Party Differences in a Dynamic Spatial Model of Party Competition," American Political Science Review, Vol. 80, no. 3, Sept, 1986, pp. 881-899.

The authors present a model of party competition that reverses Downs to assume that parties win elections in order to formulate policies. Using simulation experiments, the authors show that as the degree of voter certainty decreases, parties diverge towards their optima, whereas increases in voter certainty draw parties towards cycles in which party positions vary, but predictable issue stances are maintained on the average.

Clarke, Harold D., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and Marianne C. Stewart, Rutgers the State University, "Partisan Inconsistency and Partisan Change in Federal States: The Case of Canada," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 31, No. 2, May, 1987, pp. 383-407.

Using Canadian panel data for 1974, 1979, and 1980, the authors argue that federalism may enhance tendencies toward partisan change, holding issues, candidates, and other effects constant. Because more opportunities exist in different arenas for voters to formulate position and participate in a federal system, this may encourage different party orientations at the various levels that may make overall change more likely.

Clarke, Harold D., V.P.I., and Gary Zuk, V.P.I., "The Politics of Party Popularity: Canada 1974-1979," Comparative Politics, Vol. 19, no. 3, April, 1987, pp. 299-316.

In this case study of the economic and political influences on monthly variations in the popularity of the governing and opposition parties between 1974 and 1979 in Canada, the authors find that contextual variables and salient political events show as much importance as economic variables. They argue that there is a complex interplay of economic variables and other influences on voter perception of parties.

Cox, Gary W., University of Texas - Austin, "The Development of a Party-Oriented Electorate in England, 1832-1918," British Journal of Political

Science. Vol. 16, part 2, pp. 187-216.

After demonstrating statistically that English voting behavior changed markedly in the 19th Century, causal relationships between electoral choice and Parliamentary behavior are examined. Development of a party-oriented electorate in mid-victorian period is based chiefly on prior erosion of the powers of the individual MPs between 1830 and 1850.

Dawes, Robyn M., Carnegie-Mellon University, John M. Orbell, University of Oregon and Utah State University, Randy T. Simmons, Utah State University, and Alphons J. C. Van De Kragt, Carnegie-Mellon University, "Organizing Groups for Collective Action," American Political Science Review, Vol 80, no. 4, Dec. 1986, pp. 1171-1185.

The authors utilize laboratory experiments to determine under what conditions participants will opt for participation in interest groups rather than to effect free rider status.

Dobell, W.M., "Updating Duverger's Law," Canadian Review of Political Science, Vol. XIX, no. 3, Sept. 1986, pp. 585-597.

Canada and India are examined as exceptions to Duverger's Law which links two party systems and plurality voting. Dobell finds the common characteristics of the two countries to be the dominance of one national party and the weakness of the conventional alternative governing party as well as the persistence of ideological parties on the left.

Enelow, James M., State University of New York at Stony Brook, "The Linkage Between Predictive Dimensions and Candidate Issue Positions in American Presidential Campaigns: An Examination of Group Differences," Political Behavior, Vol. 8, no. 3, 1986, pp. 245-261.

The question is whether different racial, ideological, partisan, income, and educational groups have different perceptions about candidate policy differences. The author finds that the ways these different groups see the issues is related to the extent to which they perceive issue differences among the candidates. This is a test of the Enelow-Hinich model.

Freeman, Jo, "The Political Culture of Republicans and Democrats," Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 101, no. 3, pp.327-356.

Despite many external similarities, there are significant differences between parties on issues such as legitimacy and representation, organizational style, attitudes toward dissent and disloyalty, means of maintaining cohesion, and meeting the demands of new groups.

John G. Gale, Arizona State University, "Rules Governing Presidential Primaries," Journal of Politics, Vol. 48, no. 4, Nov. 1986, pp. 1006-25.

In this discussion of presidential primaries, the author argues that the failure of primaries to yield a candidate who can win broad electoral support is not a function of primaries per se. If rules governing the primaries were changed to allocate delegates proportionally,

to adopt a preference ballot, and to allow independents to vote, the primaries would not be a barrier to candidates with broad appeal.

Gates, John B., University of New Orleans, "Partisan Realignment, Unconstitutional State Policies, and the U.S. Supreme Court," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 31, No. 2, May, 1987, pp. 259-280.

The study examines 670 state statutes and constitutional provisions declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court between 1837 and 1964. The cases are analyzed along various dimensions, including the legal-political issues involved and the relationship of these to the issues salient to partisan realignment in these periods. Findings show that these partisan issues constitute a majority of the Court's invalidation agenda and are usually adopted by states in which partisan majorities are different from that of the Court or from states in which the state party differs ideologically from the national party.

Golden, Miriam, "Interest Representation, Party Systems, and the State: Italy in Comparative Perspective," Comparative Politics, Vol. 18, no. 3, April, 1986, pp. 279-301.

The author argues against relying on categories of either pluralism or corporatism in classifying relations between the state and society in industrial states. She argues for consideration of categories of labor exclusion and competitive symbiosis.

Goldenberg, Eric N., Michael W. Traugott, and Frank K. Baumgartner, all of the Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan, "Preemptive and Reactive Spending in U.S. House Races," Political Behavior, Vol. 8, no. 1, 1986, pp. 3-20.

Incumbents raise and spend large amounts of money very early in their races (preemptive). Later, they spend in reaction of perceptions of challengers' strength, partisan divisions in the district, and the candidate's feelings of vulnerability.

Hadley, Charles D., University of New Orleans, and Ranier Nick, Universitat Innsbruck, "The Two Step Flow of State Campaign Funds: PACs as Donors and Receivers in Louisiana," Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 40, no. 1, March, 1987, pp. 65-78.

The authors investigate the comparability of state PACs with those at the national level and examine the involvement of PACs in the 1983 Louisiana state and local political campaigns. Like national PACs, state organizations invest in legislative incumbents regardless of partisan affiliation. State PACs, however, fall into two categories: (1) those that contribute cash or in-kind services to candidates and (2) those receiving cash from candidates in return for in-kind service and support. The authors find a two-step flow from trade, membership, and health PACs to candidates who, in turn, give to non-connected PACs. The authors conclude, therefore, that state PACs are not a microcosm of national PACs.

Herrnson, Paul S., University of Massachusetts at Amherst, "Do Parties Make



a Difference? The Role of Party Organizations in Congressional Elections," Journal of Politics, Vol. 48, no. 3, Aug. 1986, pp. 589-615.

Data from nearly 400 House candidates indicate that party organizations play an important role in campaigns. National committees are providing valuable technical assistance while state and local organizations aid in gauging public opinion and in mobilizing voters. Republican organizations are more effective than Democrats.

Herzog, Hanna, Department of Sociology, Tel Aviv University, "Minor Parties: The Relevancy Perspective," Comparative Politics, Vol. 19, no. 3, April 1987, pp. 217-330.

Using Israel's party system, Herzog suggests a re-examination of the role of minor parties as something more than marginal factors. She suggests several important roles for minor parties and also suggests an examination of the coalition potential of minor parties.

Hetzner III, C.N. and Steve Westin, both of the Department of Management, University of Rhode Island, "Legislative Ratings as a Metric of Goal Cohesion within Interest Groups: Business and Labor," Public Choice, Vol. 53, no. 1, 1987, pp. 21-39.

Using cluster analysis, the cohesion of factors in group ratings of legislative performance are analyzed. Findings are that business groups are more diverse in their goals than labor.

Huckshorn, Robert J., Florida Atlantic University; James L. Gibson, University of Houston; Cornelium P. Cotter, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; and John F. Bibby, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, "Party Integration and Party Organizational Strength," Journal of Politics, Vol. 48, no. 4, Nov. 1986, pp. 976-991.

The hypothesis that state party organizational strength is a function of national organization-building efforts is confirmed for Democrats but not for Republicans, although the relationship may have existed in the past. Authors speculate about the broader significance for party system change.

Jaenicke, Douglas W., University of Manchester, U.K., "The Jacksonian Integration of Parties into the Constitutional System," Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 101, no. 1, 1986, pp. 85-107.

An historical perspective on the development of mass political parties, beginning with Martin Van Buren and the Albany Regency. Maintains parties were primary source of unity for a heterogeneous people.

Malcolm E. Jewell and Lee Sigelman, University of Kentucky, "Voting in Primaries: The Impact of Intra- and Inter-Party Competition," Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 34, no. 3, Sept. 1986, pp. 446-454.

A model of individual-level participation in primary and general elections is tested with survey and contextual data for a sample of Kentucky registrants. Consistent with expectations, analysis of a seventeen predictor probit model reveals that intra- and inter-party competition

affect participation in primaries and general elections quite differently. In primaries, registrants vote most often in counties that are dominated by a political party - their own. However, in general elections, registrants vote most often in counties where the parties compete on a more or less equal footing. These findings are consistent with the general proposition that people are most motivated to vote when the perceived stakes are highest.

Kenney, Patrick J., Arizona State University, and Tom W. Rice, University of Vermont, "The Relationship Between Divisive Primaries and General Election Outcomes," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 31, no. 1, Feb. 1987, pp. 31-44.

The authors' expectation is that divisive primaries encourage partisans to develop in-group loyalties and out-group hostilities similar to those observed in small groups. Least squares regression confirms that divisiveness in primaries does have negative effects on general election outcomes, especially when the other party's primary is uncontested.

Koelble, Thomas A., University of California at San Diego, "Trade Unionists, Party Activists, and Politicians: The Struggle for Power over Party Rules in the British Labour Party and the West German Social Democratic Party," Comparative Politics, Vol. 19, no. 3, April 1987, pp. 253-266.

In the British Labour Party and the German SPD, the left attempted to change the party rules to create a direct mandate for party representation which was successful in Britain because the left was able to attract the support of the trade unions. The effort was unsuccessful in the SPD because the party structure was centralized and better able to ward off such a challenge.

Koford, K.J., Department of Economic, University of Delaware, "Scale Economics and Rent Seeking in Legislative Parties," Public Choice, Vol. 52, no. 1, 1987, pp. 35-56.

The article examines the equilibrium of legislative party size, based on scale economics. Political production has strong scale economies up to but not far beyond a majority of the voters. Either 1 or 2 parties is efficient; more are not. A single party will try to benefit a dominant majority to forestall a second party but rent seeking eventually causes a second party and a stable two party equilibrium.

Langbien, Laura I., American University, "Money and Access: some Empirical Evidence," Journal of Politics, Vol. 48, no. 4, pp. 1052-1062.

Langbien uses Tobit analysis to examine data from the 95th Congress to establish the impact of PAC contributions and several other independent variables (member's tenure, legislative position, electoral security) on the number of minutes members spent in their offices with representatives of organized interest groups. Results suggest PAC contributions do have an impact.

Lawrence, David J., Fordham University, and Richard Fleisher, Fordham University, "Puzzles and Confusions: Political Realignment in the 1980s"

Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 102, no. 1, 1987, pp. 79-92.

Consideration of the nature of partisan realignment concludes that there is a Republican realignment at the presidential level without a corresponding realignment at the state and local level.

Mair, Peter, "Locating Irish Political Parties on a Left-Right Dimension: an Empirical Enquiry," Political Studies, Vol. XXXIV, no. 3, Sept. 1986, pp. 456-465.

While Ireland appears to be a deviant party system in that its parties do not appear to fit a left-right dimension, in the area of economic policy they do. In fact, such a dimension provides an explanation for coalition formation.

McFarland, Andrew S., University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, "Interest Groups and Theories of Power in America," British Journal of Political Science, Vol. 17, part 2, april 1987, pp. 129-148.

Three models of interest groups, power and political process in America are contrasted: (1) the Truman-Dahl-Lindblom pluralism, (2) the unfinished pluralism of Lowi, and (3) the "triadic" model of process set forth by Wilson. It is argued the triadic model is the most advanced of the three although it still needs development. Eighteen illustrative propositions are presented in terms of triadic power. These include relationships among interest groups and state autonomy, "high poliitics", and routine politics, and types of coalitions in policy systems. Other propositions describe links to possible cycles between triadic power and plural elitism to corporatist decision making, and to the "resource mobilization" theory of social movements.

Nardinelli, C.; M.S. Wallace, and J.T. Warner, Department of Economics, Clemson University, "Explaining Differences in State Growth: Catching Up Versus Olson," Public Choice, Vol. 52, no. 3, 1987.

The authors test the Olson hypothesis of state growth as opposed to the convergence hypothesis. No evidence consistent with Olson's hypothesis emerges. The authors conclude that a large part of the rapid growth of the South is convergence.

Nielsen, Hans Jorgen, University of Copenhagen, "Unions in Politics: Public Opinion in the United Kingdom and Denmark," European Journal of Political Research, Vol. 15, no. 1, 1987, pp. 75-102.

Similarities: both have trade unions associated with parties but Danes have a tradition of cooperation with government. Citizens in both countries accept the role of unions in politics but oppose contestation of political authority. In both countries, a belief in the supremacy of Parliament is firmly rooted.

Peffley, Mark, Stanley Feldman, and Lee Sigelman, University of Kentucky, "Economic Conditions and Party Competence: Processes of Brief Revision," Journal of Politics, Vol. 49, no. 1, Feb. 1987, pp. 100-121.

Research compares two beliefs about the ways people revise their beliefs about political parties' abilities to handle national economic problems. One view is that beliefs are highly responsive to new information while the other is that such beliefs are highly resistant to change. Results indicate the latter.

Pijnenburg, B., Erasmus University, Rotterdam, "Political Parties and Coalitional Behavior in Belgium: the Perspective of Local Politics," European Journal of Political Research, Vol. 15, no. 1, 1987, pp. 53-74.

The author criticizes the traditional theory of coalitions which treats parties as unitary actors capable of a rational calculus rather than treating them multi-dimensionally. The municipal elections and coalition behavior of parties in Flanders are examined in light of this reassessment.

Powell, Jr., G. Bingham, University of Rochester, "Extremist Parties and Political Turmoil: Two Puzzles," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 30, no. 2, May 1986, pp. 357-378.

Using data from 12 nations in the 1970s, the author reports replication of results linking extremist parties with instability in legislatures and political turmoil. He further notes that parties appear to be primarily a barometer of citizen alienation in street protest while in legislature the strength of extremist party representation is linked with political instability. Also, extremist parties seem to encourage system alienation rather than ideological polarization.

Pryor, Frederic L., Department of Economics, Swarthmore College, "Testing Olson: Some Statistical Problems," Public Choice, Vol 52, no. 3, pp. 223-226.

Considers the difficulties of developing proxy variables for the strength and encompassing nature of groups in testing Mancur Olson's hypothesis about growth and decline of economies.

Schroedel, Jean Reith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Campaign Contributions and Legislative Outcomes," Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 34, no. 3, Sept. 1986, pp. 371-389.

The author examines the impact of PAC contributions on committee level behavior in the House of Representatives. The use of studies of three interrelated pieces of legislation allows testing of hypotheses about the conditions under which the effects of the contributions are likely to be maximized or minimized.

Soferiades, Seraphim, Columbia University, "Polarization and Nonproportionality The Greek Party System in the Postwar Era," Comparative Politics, Vol. 19, no. 1, Oct. 1986, pp. 67-93.

Examines evolution of the Greek party system in postwar era. The author emphasizes the interparty competition within the theoretical framework of Sartori. The author finds ideological polarization to be the central

characteristic of Greek political life.

Sinott, Richard, "Party Differences and Spatial Representation: The Irish Case," British Journal of Politics, Vol. 16, no. 2, 1986, pp. 217-241.

This article is an examination of party differences in the Irish case and a discussion of some general problems in the dimensional analysis and spatial representation of party differences. Multidimensional scaling and discriminant analysis are applied to data derived from interviews carried out in 1975 with a sample of seventy-five members of Dail Eireann. Case-specific conclusions include: the existence of considerable inter-party differences at the parliamentary level; the requirement of at least two dimensions (left-right and nationalism) to account for the differences; the probable operation of a third dimension (confessionalism) in the system.

Sorauf, Frank J., University of Minnesota, "Campaign Money and the Press," Political Science Quarterly, Spring, 1987, Vol. 102, no 1, pp. 25-42.

The author finds the press, in an examination of three cases, to combine a "systematic professional bias and a pervasive neo-Progressive outlook" in the reporting of American campaign finance. Emphasis is placed on the high levels of spending and the clash of private vs. public interests in press coverage.

Studlar, Donley T., Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and Ian McAllister, University College, University of New South Wales, "Protest and Survive? Alliance Support in the 1983 British Election," Political Studies, Vol. XXXV, no. 1, March 1987, pp. 39-60.

The authors use multivariate analysis of survey data to determine whether support for Alliance was a protest or socially and attitudinally distinct. The study shows some distinct support and the possibility of a long-term role for the Alliance in the realignment of the British party system.

Toner, Glen and G. Bruce Doern, Carleton University, "The Two Energy Crises and the Canadian Oil and Gas Interest Groups: A Re-examination of Berry's Propositions," Canadian Review of Political Science, Vol. XIX, no. 3, Sep. 1986, pp. 467-494.

The authors assess the impact of policy crises on the structure and behavior of interest groups in the energy policy field. A restatement of Glyn Berry's propositions that during a crisis, interest group influence declines, that if the crisis requires federal-provincial bargaining the tendency is accentuated, and that if groups face serious threats they will seek to exercise influence as widely as possible are confirmed. Also, the authors argue that in post-crisis periods, interest influence is reestablished and groups change to accommodate the change in the environment.

Ware, Alan, "The 1986 American Mid-Term Elections: The Reagan Legacy to the Republican Party," Parliamentary Affairs, Vol. 40, no. 2, April 1987, pp. 172-187.

Given the failure of the Democrats to gain as many seats as many had

expected, the author offers some explanations, including the number of seats already held by Democratic incumbants and the policy environment.

Wilhite, Allen, Department of Economics, University of Missouri-Rolla, and John Theilmann, Department of History, Converse College, "Labor PAC contributions and Labor Legislation: A Simultaneous Logit Approach," Public Choice, Vol. 53, no. 3, 1987, pp. 267-276.

Labor PACs are used to explore the factors that influence PAC contribution levels. Determinants of PAC contributions include ideological measures, Representative's political clout, measures of need for funds. Also, Democrats and important House committee members with strong challenges were likely to receive funds.

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### APSA Preliminary Program

#### Roundtable 1: PACs as Emerging Institutions

Chair: Burdett Loomis, University of Kansas

Participants:

- Theodore J. Eismeier, Hamilton College
- Andrew S. McFarland, University of Illinois - Chicago
- Diana Evans, Trinity College
- John C. Green, Furman University
- Martin Tolchin, The New York Times
- Mark Hansen, The Brookings Institution

Saturday, 1:30 p.m.

#### Roundtable 2: Cross-National Study of Party Organizations

Chair: Leon D. Epstein, University of Wisconsin - Madison

Participants:

- Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University
- E. Spencer Wellhofer, University of Denver
- John Bibby, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee
- Marshall W. Conley, Acadia University
- Patrick Smith, Simon Fraser University

Thursday, 10:45 a.m.

#### Roundtable 3: The Measurement of Party Impact

Chair: Samuel J. Eldersvel, University of Michigan

Participants:

- William Crotty, Northwestern University
- Steven J. Rosenstone, University of Michigan
- Dwaine Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles
- Arthur H. Miller, University of Iowa
- Barbara Burrell, Boston University

Sunday, 10:45 a.m.

#### Roundtable 4: Campaign Financing: Research Agenda for the Future

Chair: Ruth Jones, Arizona State University

Participants:

Gary C. Jacobson, University of California, San Diego  
Frank J. Sorauf, University of Minnesota  
David Adamany, Wayne State University

Friday, 10:45 a.m.

Panel 1: State Party Organizations in the South

Chair: Lewis Bowman, University of South Florida

Papers:

Robert P. Steed, Lawrence W. Moreland, and Tod A. Baker,  
The Citadel

"The Nature of Contemporary Party Organization in South Carolina"

Lewis Bowman, William E. Hulbary and Anne E. Kelley,  
University of South Florida

"Party Organization and Behavior in Florida"

Merle Black, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Earl Black, University of South Carolina

"The Persistence of Run-Off Primaries in the South"

Discussant: David R. Mayhew, Yale University

Saturday, 3:30 p.m.

Panel 2: Party Leadership: Changing Roles

Chair: Robert Harmel, Texas A&M University

Papers: Robert Harmel, Texas A&M University

"The Changing Role of Leadership in New Party Development"

Sidney Milkis, Brandeis University

"Changes in American Party Leadership, FDR to Reagan"

Discussants:

Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University

Hal Bass, Ouachita Baptist University

Saturday, 10:45 a.m.

In addition to these panels, all Section 14 panels will be co-sponsored by the Organized Section on Political Organizations and Parties.

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**Finally, A Note from Kay Lawson:**

Kay Lawson, who is acting as the Convenor of a Work Group on Elections and Parties has suggested to members of the International Political Science Association and other interested colleagues that there is a need to further the study of political parties as organizations. She has suggested specifically that "...those of you who are - or think you might be - interested in working with the Elections and Parties Work Group in the near future should write to me to let me know your thoughts on this matter." She is particularly interested in knowing if you see the need for more emphasis on parties as organizations and, if so, what subjects need to be covered. Also, she would like to know

what work you might plan or are engaged in that might fit this line of investigation.

Kay's address is:

Prof. Kay Lawson, Academic Visitor  
The London School of Economics and Political Science  
Houghton Street  
London WC2A 2AE  
U.K.



Department of Political Science  
Illinois State University  
Normal, IL 61761

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