

LAW, COURTS, AND JUDICIAL PROCESS SECTION

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 2 No. 1

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Announcements	
Supreme Court Data Base Project	1
Uniform Crime Reports, 1967-1980	1
Law and Social Science Division, NSF	2
National Institute for Dispute Resolution	3
Law and Society Association Meeting (1985)	4
Section News	
1984 Section Meeting	8
1984 Executive Committee Meeting	8
Annual Graduate Student Paper Award	8
1985 APSA and Section Panels	9
Conference Information	
Southern Political Science Association Meeting	9
Northeastern Political Science Association Meeting	11
Journals	
American Political Science Review, Vol. 77	12
Journal of Politics, Vol. 44	12
Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 64	12
Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 64	12
Polity, Vol. 16	13
Editor's Note	13

Chair: Burton Atkins

Secretary/Treasurer: Sussette Talarico

Executive Committee: L. Baum, L. Carter, S. Goldman, J. Grossman, C. Lamb

ANNOUNCEMENTS

U.S. Supreme Court Judicial Data Base

Under a grant from the National Science Foundation's Law and Social Sciences Program, Dr. Harold Spaeth of Michigan State University is directing an effort to create a Supreme Court judicial data base from 1953 to the present. It is anticipated that this analytic data set will contain comprehensive information on the cases that come before the Court; judges' votes; court decisions and opinions; the rulings of lower courts; and a range of other endogenous and exogenous variables relating to the court, the justices, and the larger social, economic, and political environment. To insure that the data base is sufficiently robust to accommodate and anticipate the most promising scientific directions in judicial process and judicial decisionmaking, an eight-person Board of Overseers, chaired by Dr. Sidney Ulmer of the University of Kentucky, has the responsibility of guiding Dr. Spaeth in the development, execution and dissemination of this resource. Plans include archiving the data at the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan.

In creating this data base, the emphasis is on maximizing the possibility for cumulative knowledge, theory building, and new discovery by the widest possible user community. Since this effort is in the formative stages of planning and development, Dr. Spaeth and the Board of Overseers would particularly like to encourage active scholars to contribute their ideas, suggestions, and aspirations (preferably in writing). The Board will hold its second meeting in January or early February 1985. Therefore, it would be especially helpful if you could forward your communications and any related materials to either Dr. Spaeth (Department of Political Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824) or Dr. Ulmer (Department of Political Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506) within the next several weeks.

Uniform Crime Reports 1967 - 1980 Time Series Data Now Available

A new dataset on officially reported crime is now available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network (CJAIN). Funded by the National Institute of Justice, Glenn L. Pierce, William J. Bowers, James Baird and Joseph Heck of the Center for Applied Social Research, Northeastern University in Boston, have produced *The Uniform Crime Reports: National Time Series Community-Level Database, 1967-1980* which now may be obtained from CJAIN. These data include monthly criminal offense and clearance information submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program between 1967 and 1980 by over 3,000 consistently reporting law enforcement agencies in the United States. The data are specifically intended for use in time series or panel analysis research designs, but may be easily adapted to a variety of applications.

The *Uniform Crime Reports: National Time Series Community-Level Database, 1967-1980* represents all law enforcement agencies that reported at least ten months a year in every year during they study period (N=3328). A reporting index in the dataset can be use to select cases on even more stringent reporting criteria (e.g., the universe of agencies that submitted twelve reports every year from 1967 to 1980 might be selected: N=2184). Thus, research designs utilizing these data have great flexibility in choosing a jurisdiction (i.e., an agency or state) for monthly time series analysis.

Although this dataset was prepared for use in time series work, it may easily

be adapted for panel analysis or the analysis of pooled cross-sections and time series as well. The file structure is such that the fourteen cross-sectional data files, where agencies are cases, each correspond to a year of data. (Written at high density [6250 bpi] the data require two 2400-foot reels of tape). Since each file contains data for the same 3328 agencies, a panel of annual or monthly waves can be constructed. This allows the investigator to pool data from many jurisdictions, taking advantage of both cross-sectional variation and change over time, to estimate the effects of different conditions within a single analysis.

Several researchers have already applied these data in recent work. Bowers and Pierce's quasi-experimental research on Massachusetts' Bartley-Fox Gun Law ("The Bartley-Fox Gun Law's Short-Term Impact on Crime in Boston," 455 *Annals* 120[1981]) and their "Deterring Violent Gun Crime" project (manuscript, Center for Applied Social Research, Northeastern University [1982]) which investigated the effects of mandatory minimum sentences for the use of a gun in the commission of a felony in Florida, New York and Michigan each used these data in interrupted time series designs. In a similar vein, Colin Loftin, Milton Heumann and David McDowall have used these data in their work on "felony firearm" laws in Detroit (see e.g., "Mandatory Sentencing and Firearms Violence: Evaluating an Alternative to Gun Control," 17 *Law & Society Review* 287[1983]) and three cities in Florida (Loftin & McDowall, "The Deterrent Effect of the Florida Felony Firearm Law, 75 *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology*, forthcoming [Spring, 1984]). Although these papers concentrate on gun crimes (robbery and assault), this dataset includes various breakdowns of monthly rape, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft as well as annual counts for every type of offense and clearance and is useful for more general studies of UCR "index crimes" over time. Available in both card image and single logical record formats, the data contain 1210 variables for 3328 cases.

For more information regarding the *Uniform Crime Reports: National Times Series Community-Level Database, 1967-1980* please contact CJAIN, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 or call Dr. Christopher Innes at (313)763-5010.

[ed. note: this announcement is reprinted from CJAIN (Summer, 1984) University of Michigan]

Law and Social Science Program, National Science Foundation

The Law and Social Sciences Program at the National Science Foundation continues to support scientific studies of law, legal process, and law-like systems of rules. These can include but are not limited to research designed to enhance the scientific understanding of the impact of law; human behavior and interaction as these relate to law; the dynamics of legal decisionmaking; and the nature, sources, and consequences of variations and changes in legal institutions. In the public law community, for example, recent grants were made to James Eisenstein (Pennsylvania State University), Roy Flemming (Wayne State University), and Peter Nardulli (University of Illinois) to undertake a collaborative study of criminal courts, Herbert Jacob (University of Wisconsin) to examine the dynamics of divorce law reform, and John Stookey (Arizona State University) to study over time the impact of economic cycles on civil litigation in state trial courts. These are only several of the many areas of scientific interest to members of the "Law, Courts, and Judicial Process" Section that are well within the "open window" of the Law and Social Sciences Program. Whatever the theoretical perspectives, methodologies, or contexts for study (including comparative, cross-cultural, and longitudinal research), the primary consideration is that the work aims to advance the scientific knowledge base about law and legal process. The February 1 target date permits funding to begin as early as July 1, 1985. The next target date thereafter is September 1.

The National Science Foundation also intends to provide up to \$7 million

dollars for research on teaching and learning in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1984. Support will be provided for research on significant factors that underlie effective teaching and learning of mathematics and science through the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences and the Directorate for Science and Engineering Education. This can include research on the factors that influence school achievement, educational attainment, differential enrollment, and so forth, including legal, political, economic, and social conditions (within or outside of the educational system) that may affect its operations.

For further information about funding, write or call Felice J. Levine, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550; (202)357-9567.

National Institute for Dispute Resolution

The National Institute for Dispute Resolution, a private, nonprofit national organization, began operations in 1983 with \$6 million in grants provided by the Ford Foundation, the William A. and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the John d. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Prudential Foundation. The Institute's purpose is to help support, expand, and examine the use of techniques and processes for settling disputes without, or short of, litigation.

The National Institute for Dispute Resolution is inaugurating the first phase of a four-year comprehensive program designed to test, examine, and promote ways of settling disputes without litigation. The program focuses on six areas and includes grantmaking and staff-conducted technical and information activities to assist organizations and individuals interested in using dispute resolution methods for settling conflicts.

The Institute's work during 1984 addresses all six program areas:

*Helping subsidize efforts that promote satisfactory ways for resolving disputes between individuals and institutions, particularly public agencies, with an emphasis on disputes affecting children and families. Grants are available for pilot projects and developmental projects during 1984.

*Encouraging initiatives that help normalize the use of dispute resolution methods for public policy disputes, with special attention to complex, multiparty disputes in environmental and intergovernment areas. Grants are available to test intervention strategies, to help establish statewide offices of mediation, and to help educate policy makers.

*Assisting the increased institutionalization and utilization of alternatives to courts for disputes between individuals, such as family, landlord-tenant, and simple civil disputes. Small grants are available to help evaluate or institutionalize programs which assist individuals to resolve disputes.

*Stimulating research and discussion about the techniques and practices of dispute resolution. A small grants program for research projects will be announced at a later date; activities involving practitioners will be announced individually.

*Sponsoring efforts that will help educate future professionals in a better understanding of dispute resolution, with first emphasis on law schools. A program on legal education, announced separately, includes grants for certain activities.

*Providing information on developments in conflict management. A few small grants will be available to help support conferences and publish results.

Information about the Institute's activities are available from Madeleine Crohn,

President, National Institute for Dispute Resolution, 1901 L St., N.W., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036

Law and Society Association Meeting (1985)

The Program Committee of the Law and Society Association is eager to receive proposals for papers, panels, roundtables, workshops or other kinds of sessions for the 1985 Annual Meeting. Innovative formats that will promote lively discussion and debate involving people with diverse scholarly backgrounds and experiences are particularly encouraged. The DEADLINE for submission is January 4, 1985.

In an effort to encourage dialogue within the Association concerning common issues that cut across all the specialty areas of the law and society field, the Committee has identified three broad themes that it will attempt in a variety of ways to highlight at the Annual Meeting. Those who wish to present papers or organize sessions are asked to consider whether their proposals might relate to one or another of these (proposals which do not appear to relate readily to one of the following themes are, of course, welcome as well):

1. "Doing Research and Building Theory"

Fundamental to building knowledge is the interplay between concepts and ideas on the one hand and modes and methods of inquiry on the other. Through this theme we hope to encourage papers and sessions that consider these linkages and their implications for the scholarly enterprise. In recent years there has been increasing interest in the law and society field in the sometimes problematic relationship between doing research and applying or developing theory about law and legal processes. Attention has been focused not only on the realities and techniques of applying theoretical models to empirical research but also the realities and techniques of applying theoretical models to empirical research but also the realities and techniques of applying theoretical models to empirical research but also on the frequent assertions that the older models are no longer adequate, that what we are learning from our research demands new models and approaches and new conceptual frameworks.

The great variety of research approaches now being used in the law and society field (e.g., comparison across time or space, experimental approaches, survey, ethnography) is particularly evident where research has focused on topics that bridge or transcend disciplinary boundaries and draw upon (and create) a common literature, such as studies of the sources of civil litigation, the effect of criminal sanctions, law and feminism, dispute processing, legal socialization processes, or the legal profession. Topics such as these permit direct comparison and contrast of concepts, modes of inquiry and methods of analysis. They have also been associated with explicit efforts to develop new approaches to the doing of empirical research and new "paradigms" that move beyond existing boundaries of sociolegal scholarship.

We are thus inviting papers and panel proposals that focus on the broad theme of doing research and building theory. For example, there could be panels devoted to a particular area of inquiry in which different research approaches and different methods of analysis are juxtaposed. There might be papers that discuss the realities of applying theoretical models to empirical research and the interplay between fieldwork and research design. There might also be papers and panels that focus on topics such as political economy, critical theory, new law and economics theory, reflexive law, feminist theories of law, and other examples of the movement toward new paradigms and new theoretical constructs. Our ambition in this thematic

area is not to limit but to stimulate consideration of the important ideas and styles of inquiry that must be considered in building our field.

Persons interested in preparing papers or sessions that explore this theme should contact either of the following Program Committee members:

FRANK MUNGER (addresses are listed below)
JONATHAN CASPER

2. "Consensus, Conflict, and Rules"

Conspicuous in much law and society research has been an interest in the processes of conflict and disputing and also in the processes of consensus, cooperation, and interdependence, as these processes manifest themselves in official and unofficial legal settings. Running like a thread through much of this research has been a set of assumptions (sometimes contradictory) about the role of rules and norms. Sometimes rules have been viewed as they emerge from social, political, and economic structures and processes. Other times rules have been viewed as constraints upon such structures and processes, and researchers have attempted to ascertain their efficacy and the extent of their penetration into the realities of sociolegal behavior. The interplay of rule formulation, application, impact, and change is of central concern here, as is the interaction of rules with the broader environment and the degree to which such processes affect the level of consensus and conflict in society.

We hope to receive papers that cross-cut the traditional categories of analysis (e.g., discussing the connections between criminal and civil process, private and public governance, courts and nonjudicial forums) and which explore the links between consensus, conflict, and rules. For example, conflict in one area or over one set of issues (e.g., in the adversary process, between labor and management, between regulatory agencies and those they regulate) often masks a more fundamental consensus, and this affects the ways in which conflict is handled as well as the ways rules are formulated and used.

Many different lines of law and society research employing a variety of analytic perspectives have touched upon this broad theme in one form or another, among them studies dealing with: dispute processing, litigation, negotiation, feminist perspectives on law, police and prisons, deterrence, compliance, implementation, regulation, anti-trust, civil and criminal courts, appellate courts, the relationship of attitudes to legal behavior, the economic analysis of common law rules, the study of transaction costs in relation to bargaining, conflict resolution, altruism and gift-giving, and others.

Persons interested in preparing papers or sessions that explore this theme should contact any of the following Program Committee members:

JONATHAN CASPER (addresses are listed below)
JANET LANDA
BARBARA YNGVESSON

3. "Normative Orders and Legal Pluralism"

Every society contains a plurality of normative orders and a plurality of institutions for declaring, modifying, and applying those norms. We would like to encourage papers and panels that explore and critique this important theme of law and society research. Papers based on this theme could address the characteristics of various systems of normative ordering and the interplay (and conflict) among them or could address the problems associated with describing or distinguishing

discrete systems of normative ordering and "legal consciousness."

This general topic could also be used to address an array of contemporary legal issues, including those raised by recent ideological shifts and innovations of the governments in such countries as the United States, Great Britain, China, France, and Canada. Such political shifts can illuminate and restructure the relationships among various official and unofficial normative systems in a society.

Papers addressing this broad theme of law and society research might focus on a variety of topics, of which the following examples are merely illustrative: (a) The relation between state and non-state law and ideology: delegalization and informalism; regulation and deregulation; the problem of discretion (how much leeway should official norms leave to the decisionmaker); the role of state law as an integrative mechanism in legally pluralistic settings; the role of the legal profession in relation to formal and informal normative systems; to what extent is the legal system autonomous; to what extent should it be (e.g., in judicial appointments); how have changes in political ideology been expressed within the legal system. (b) Changes in the conceptualization of the spheres of public and private ordering: the the appropriate relationship between state and market and between work and the home; law and the family; law and the employment relationship; public welfare and private philanthropy. (c) The relationship between the state and other normative orders, particularly religion: competing conceptions of "justice;" pluralism in the "language of the law;" the sacralization of public discourse; the politicization of ethical debates (e.g., abortion); church and state as an arena for status competition (e.g., prayer in schools; state subsidy for parochial schools). (d) The legal system as an arena for confrontation between competing normative systems and ideologies: law and feminism; the debate over litigiousness; law and order; courts, regulatory agencies, and legislatures as institutions for handling conflicts between competing normative systems; women as lawyers in a male-dominated profession; racial, ethnic, and religious minorities and the law.

Persons interested in preparing papers or sessions that explore this general theme should contact either of the following Program Committee members:

RICHARD ABEL (addresses are listed below)
HENDRIK HARTOG

4. Other Topics or Areas of Interest

For those who wish to present papers but do not see a clear relationship to any of the three themes described above, proposals may be sent initially to the following Committee members (addresses are listed below):

Occupations of Law (including lawyers, judges, clerks and paralegals)	Richard Abel
Criminal Justice	Jonathan Casper
Civil Justice and Dispute Processing	Barbara Yngvesson
Economics and Law	Janet Landa
Legal History	Hendrik Hartog
Law and Social Change	Frank Munger
Law and Society in Asia	Frank Upham
Others	David Engel

Proposals for papers and sessions at the 1985 Annual Meeting should be submitted by January 4, 1985 and should include the following:

1. Names of author(s)/participant(s)
2. Institutional affiliation(s)
3. Address and Telephone
4. Title of paper(s)
5. Abstract of paper(s), which describes topic and, where appropriate, method and analytic perspective

The formats for sessions at the Meeting need not involve lengthy paper presentations by a small number of panelists. The Committee would like to encourage innovative formats and creative approaches to circulating papers and discussing issues and ideas. Examples of nontraditional formats include: roundtables with papers circulated in advance to permit informal group discussion *not* centering around lengthy individual presentations workshops; work-in-progress sessions for individuals involved in particular research areas; roundtables without papers to discuss topics of common interest; critics-meet-the-author sessions, focused on recent widely read publications; informal sessions to discuss and critique research proposals that are still in the development stage.

Names and addresses of the members of the Program Committee are:

David Engel, Chair
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Hampshire College
Amherst, MA 01002
Telephone: 413-549-4600

Janet Landa
Department of Economics, York University
4700 Keele Street
Downsville, Ontario, Canada
Telephone: 416-667-3879

SECTION NEWS

1984 Section Meeting

The annual meeting of the Law, Courts, and Judicial Process Section was held on Friday, August 31st, at the American Political Science Association Meeting. New officers were introduced at the meeting and announcements were made regarding judicial panels at upcoming regional meetings, the Law and Society meeting, and the 1985 APSA meeting. Susette Talarico also presented a Secretary-Treasurer's report on membership, receipts, and expenditures. As of June 3, 1984, the Section had 265 APSA affiliated members and 12 associate members (non-political scientists). Receipts included \$530.00 from the due of regular members, \$60.00 from associate members' dues, and \$3.86 in interest for a total balance as of August 31, 1984. Total expenditures for this time period were \$89.60 for copying and mailing expenses. Projected expenditures for 1984-85 include postage (\$80.00), annual paper award (\$100.00), and APSA meeting and reception (\$175.00).

1984 Executive Committee Meeting

The Section's 1984-85 Executive Committee met on Saturday, September 1st, at the APSA meeting. Three actions were taken at the meeting. The Committee approved the recommendation of the Search Committee for the newsletter editor that Charles Johnson serve as editor through August, 1986. Charles Johnson accepted the editorship with the provision that an associate editor or co-editor could be appointed sometime in the future with Committee approval.

The Committee also approved the creation of an annual paper award for the best graduate student paper presented at a professional meeting on law, courts, and the judicial process. An announcement of the award is found below. Finally, the Committee adopted a policy of referring all requests for section mailing lists to the APSA. Announcements for outside organizations will still be accepted for publication in the Section Newsletter.

Annual Award for the Best Graduate Student Paper, 1984-85

The Section is offering an annual award for the best graduate student paper presented at a professional meeting covering law, courts, and the judicial process. The objective of the award is to promote graduate student involvement in the subfield and to encourage presentation of papers by graduate students at professional meetings. The award will include a \$100.00 honorarium and a copy of *Guide to the U.S. Supreme Court* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1979) which is being donated by CQ Press. Announcement of the award will be made at the Annual Section Meeting.

The competition is open to papers authored solely by a graduate student and presented at a professional meeting. Co-authored papers (with other graduate students or with professors) are not eligible for the award. The papers may be presented at any professional meeting including but not limited to national or regional political science meetings or affiliated professional association meetings (e.g. Law and Society Association Meetings). Competition for the 1985 award will include papers presented during the 1984-85 academic year, including the 1984 APSA meeting.

A committee of three persons, Robert Carp, University of Houston (Chair), David Neubauer, University of New Orleans, and David O'Brien, University of Virginia will review the papers submitted during the year and recommend one for the award.

Papers may be nominated or may be submitted by the author. To be considered, *each* member of the committee should receive a copy of the paper. The addresses of the committee members are: Robert Carp, Department of Political Science, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 7704, David Neubauer, Department of Political Science, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana 70148, and David O'Brien, Department of Government, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901.

1985 APSA and Section Panels

The Section will sponsor and co-sponsor several panels at the 1985 APSA meeting in New Orleans. The official program organizer for judicial panels is William J. Daniels, Union College, and Section panels are being organized by Burt Atkins, Florida State University. Paper proposals should be sent to one or both of these organizers. Their respective addresses are William J. Daniels, Department of Political Science, Union College, Schenectady, New York 12308, and Burton Atkins, Florida State University, London Study Center, Codogen Court, 37 Queens Gate Gardens, London SW 7, England (before December 10, 1984) and Department of Political Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306 (after December 10.).

CONFERENCE INFORMATION

Southern Political Science Association

The following papers were presented at the 1984 Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association.

Constitutional Conventions and Change

- "The Legitimacy of Constitutional Change"
Walter Dellenger, Duke University
- "The Monster That Almost Ate Washington: Historical Reflections on Calling a Federal Constitutional Convention"
Kermit L. Hall, University of Florida
- "Unconstitutional Amendments: A Question of Implied Restraints, Fundamental Rights, and the Consent of the Governed"
John R. Vile, McNeese State University
- "Past and Present Convention Calls: From Gay Abandon to Cautious Resistance"
Linda Healy, University of Louisville
- "Calling a Convention: How Safe an Option?"
Paul J. Weber, University of Louisville

Southern Jurists

- "Hugo Black"
Howard Ball, University of Utah

- "John J. Parker: Judicial Apostle for the 'New South'"
Peter G. Fish, Duke University
- "Frank Johnson"
Tinsley E. Yarbrough, East Carolina University

Judicial Review: Scope and Concepts

- "Government by Consent of the Governed and the Origins of
Judicial Review"
Leslie Friedman Goldstein, University of Delaware,
- "Judicial Review Reconsidered: Interpretivism,
Noninterpretivism, and In Between"
John Moeller, Luther College
- "Judicial Activism in the Context of Political Change: A
Study of Three Border South States"
John Patrick Hagan, West Virginia University
- "The Intent Standard: Exploring the Dark Mind of the
Senator"
William R. Thomas, Georgia State University

Bench, Bar and Ballot: Determinants of State Court Decisions

- "The Impact of Federal Courts on State Court Policy
Alternatives"
Martha Swann, University of Mississippi
- "The Texas Supreme Court: Bar Politics as a Variable in
Judicial Decision Making and in Judicial Politics"
Nathan Goldman and Janice May, University of Texas
- "Making Intermediate Courts Final: An Assessment of
Jurisdictional Changes in the Florida Appellate Court
System"
John M. Scheb, University of Tennessee

Winners and Losers: Litigants at Court

- "Signifiers and the Law: Marginal Personhood and
Constitutional Outcomes"
David Speak, Georgia Southern College
- "Sexual Equal Equality and Insurance Litigation"
Ruth Bamberger, Drury College
- "Upperdogs and Underdogs in Civil Liberty Cases"
S. Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky
- TBA
Joseph Stewart, West Virginia University and James
Sheffield, Wichita State University

Northeastern Political Science Association

The following papers were presented at the 1984 Meeting of the Northeastern Political Science Association.

Political Groups in the Judicial Process

- "A Bird's Eye View of Missouri v. Holland"
Clement E. Vose, Wesleyan University
- "Supreme Court Lobbying: A Second Look"
Nathan Hakman, SUNY, Binghamton
- "And Now for Something Completely Different: Amicus Curiae Activity in the Federal District Courts"
Wayne McIntosh, University of Maryland

Comparative Legal Systems

- "The Political Role of the Courts in Contemporary France and Germany"
Alan N. Katz, Fairfield University
- "The Legal System and African Authoritarianism: Suppression of Coexistence"
Harvey Feinburg, Southern Connecticut State University
- "The Use of the Legal System to Achieve Legitimacy for Social Issues: A Comparison of Tactics in Britain and the U.S."
Donald Greenberg, Fairfield University
- "The Political Role of the Courts in Benelux Society"
Albert Gastman, Trinity College and Scott MacDonald, UCONN

Politics and Law

- "Taking Natural Law Seriously within the Liberal Tradition: The Proposals of John Finnis"
Timothy Fuller, The Colorado College
- "Contractarian Political Theory as Political Argument"
Ronald P. Replogle, New York University
- "The Presumptions of Constitutionalism: Towards a Theory of the Modern Polity"
Stanley Newman, Temple University

Legal Modes of Enhancing Equality

- "Equal Protection Analysis: Categorical or Continuous Modes of Reasoning"
James E. Lennertz, Lafayette College
- "Why Personnel Management Cannot Work"
Dan Martin, University of Baltimore
- "Second Primaries: Their Susceptibility to Legal Challenge"
Frank Schwartz, Beaver College
- "De Facto Discrimination and At-Large Elections"
Russel Harrison, Rutgers, Camden

JOURNALS

American Political Science Review, Vol.77

- "Religious Marginality and the Free Exercise Clause"
Frank Way & Barbara J. Burt 652
- "Legal Mobilization: The Neglected Role of the Law in the
Political System"
Frances Kahn Zemans 690
- "Private Use of a Public Forum: A Long-Range View of the
Dispute Processing Role of Courts"
Wayne McIntosh 991

Journal of Politics, Vol.44

- "Conflict with Supreme Court Precedent and the Granting
of Plenary Review"
S. Sidney Ulmer 474
- "The Rise of Conservative Interest Group Litigation"
Karen O'Connor and Lee Epstein 479
- "William O. Douglas: Consistent Civil Libertarian
or Parabolic Supporter?"
Saul Brenner and Theodore Arrington 490

Social Science Quarterly, Vol.64

- "The Day-to-Day Activities of Interest Group Lawyers"
Joseph Stewart, Jr. and Edward V. Heck 173
- "Presidential Effects on Federal District Court
Policy Decisions: Economic Liberalism, 1960-77"
C.K. Rowland and Robert A. Carp 386
- "Sex and the Supreme Court: An Analysis of Judicial
Support for Gender-Based Claims"
Karen O'Connor and Lee Epstein 327
- "The Wedding of Social Science and the Courts: Is
the Marriage Working?"
Patrick A. Driessen 476
- "The Effect of High Schools on Crime in Their
Neighborhoods"
Dennis W. Roncek and Antoinette Lobosco 598
- "Compulsory Bible Reading in Arkansas and the
Culture of Southern Fundamentalism"
S. Charles Bolton and Cal Ledbetter, Jr. 670

The Western Political Quarterly, Vol.36

- "Abraham Lincoln "On this Question of Judicial
Authority": The Theory of Constitutional
Aspiration"
Gary J. Jacobsohn 52

"Denial of Access and Ideological Preferences: An Analysis of the Voting Behavior of the Burger Court Justices" Gregory J. Rathjen and Harold J. Spaeth	71
"Voters in Contested, Nonpartisan Judicial Elections: A Responsible Electorate or a Problematic Public?" Nicholas Lovrich, Jr. and Charles H. Sheldon	241
"Benevolent Illusions in a Developing Society: The Assertion of Supreme Court Authority in Democratic India" Gerald E. Beller	513
"Whither Political Jurisprudence: A Symposium" Harry P. Stumpg, Martin Shapiro, David J. Danelski, Austin Sarat, and David M. O'Brien	533
"Federal Trial and Appellate Judges: How Do They Differ?" Elliot E. Slotnick	570

Polity, Vol.16

"Judicial Policymaking & the Quest for Accountability: Recent Variations on the Ancient Air" Leslie Friedman Goldstein & Mary Cornelia Porter	165
"Property & the Supreme Court: Do the Justices Make Sense?" John Brigham	242
"Another Look at Freshman Indecisiveness on the United States Supreme Court" Saul Brenner	320
"The Supreme Court's Promotion of Sexual Equality: A Case Study of Institutional Capacity"	467

Editor's Note

This is the first issue in the second volume of the Law, Courts, and Judicial Process Newsletter. As many of you know, the Section and this newsletter are at very early stages in their development. I will not chronicle the brief history of the Section, but a few comments about the nature of the newsletter are in order, especially given that we have completed one annual publishing cycle.

At this point, the newsletter will be published three times per year in roughly October, February, and July. There is nothing magical about these dates, they are merely good points for announcing and listing papers for meetings. Because the newsletter is mailed as fourth class mail, several weeks may lapse between publication and actual receipt.

The objective of the newsletter is to provide information for the subfield. The Executive Committee indicated in its 1984 meeting that their primary interest was a service oriented newsletter. There was a consensus that the newsletter should not become involved in refereed articles or book reviews.

Each newsletter will include several "departments" or sections. In addition to short, informative articles such as that by Spaeth (Issue #2) or Morris (Issue #3), each newsletter will include sections devoted to (1) Announcements, (2) Section News, (3) Conference Information, and (4) Journals. The announcements section will be available to any organization that wishes to pass information along to members of the Section. In the past, announcements from the National Science Foundation, American Judicature Society, and *Law and Policy* have been included in this section.

Section news relates the latest information about Section activities such as elections or meeting plans.

An important part of the newsletter is the conference information section. Here announcements are included regarding the organization of panels at various conferences. Every effort is made to print the announcements with enough lead time to allow submission paper or panel proposals. Based on past experience, conference information will appear as follows: The Summer issue of the newsletter will contain announcements for meetings to be held the following spring (e.g. Midwest and Southwestern Meetings); the Fall issue will include announcements for summer meetings (e.g. Law and Society Meeting); and the Spring Issue will include announcements for fall meetings (e.g. Southern and Northeastern Meetings).

Once panels are organized, the newsletter will list the titles and authors of judicial papers presented at the meetings. An effort will be made to list the papers before the convention, but this is not always possible. At this time, the conference information is included for the national and regional political science meetings and the Law and Society Association meeting. In the future, papers presented at criminal justice meetings will also be included. Any suggestions for additional listings would be appreciated.

A new feature in this issue is the journal monitoring section. Each issue will include a listing of judicial articles from past volumes of leading journals. Included in this issue are the articles from the last complete volumes of the *American Political Science Review*, *Journal of Politics*, *Social Science Quarterly*, *Western Political Quarterly*, and *POLITY* (No judicial articles were printed in the last complete volume of the *American Journal of Political Science*). The next issue will include a list of judicial articles from *Law and Society Review*, *Judicature*, *Law and Policy*, and *Jurimetrics*. Although we obviously cannot cover all potentially relevant journals, major ones can be monitored. Attached to this newsletter is a list of journals that might be included in this service. I would appreciate your indicating 10 journals you believe should be reviewed and their relevant contents published regularly in the newsletter. Tables of contents will be published for as many journals as possible. Please send the list to me at Texas A&M University.

One final point. This newsletter is a service to section members. If there is more that could be done or if you wish to make a suggestion or a contribution please contact me. My address is: Charles A. Johnson, Department of Political Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843. My phone numbers are (409) 845-2141 or (409) 845-2511.