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# LAW AND COURTS

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Newsletter of the Law and Courts Section of the American Political Science Association

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Winter 1993

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## About the Newsletter

After three years of service, Roy Flemming has stepped down as editor of **Law and Courts**. I know I speak for all Section members in thanking Roy for performing this task and for performing it so well at that.

With Roy's departure, we've decided to give **Law and Courts** a new look. We'll anxiously await feedback on the changes in format you'll see throughout the newsletter.

Cosmetic changes are one thing; substantive alterations are quite another. We do hope to maintain the high standards Roy established. But, at the same time, we've added some new features.

With this issue we initiate two columns. The editor of the *Law and Politics Book Review*, Herbert Jacob, has graciously agreed to write one. For this edition of **Law and Courts**, he includes a list of recently reviewed books and he provides instructions for accessing the *Book Review*.

We also asked Harold Spaeth, the principal investigator of the U.S. Supreme Court Judicial Database, to contribute a regular column. Our invitation comes on the heels of the Section's short course on the use and abuse of data for the study of law and courts. Participants suggested the need for an institutionalized outlet to supply information about the Database.

In the future, Jeffrey Segal will assist Harold in preparing the column. But, for this issue, Jeff has written his own article, centering on ways to use the Database in classes.

These are the additions for this issue of **Law and Courts**. For forthcoming editions, we plan to run symposia on topics of interest to the membership of the Section. If you have ideas for collections of common articles or would be interested in editing such a collection, please contact the editor. We'll look forward to hearing from you.

Three other matters. First, continue to feel free to submit articles to **Law and Courts**. Consult our guidelines for contributions, located on p. 2 of this newsletter. We will certainly follow Roy's lead in publishing articles that are related to matters of law, courts, and legal processes.

Second, we hope to keep Section members abreast of grant deadlines, job announcements, publications of interest, upcoming conferences, and so forth. Please send any pertinent announcements to the editor.

Finally, a clarification or two about our policies. We are pleased to publish job notices but we are unable to sell space for commercial advertisements. Also, we cannot distribute our mailing label list.

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## ***Instructions to Contributors***

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### **General Information**

**Law and Courts** publishes articles, notes, news items, announcements, commentaries, and features of interest to members of the Law and Courts Section of the American Political Science Association. **Law and Courts** is published three times a year in Winter, Spring, and Summer issues. Deadlines for submission of materials are: November 1 (Winter), March 1 (Spring), and July 1 (Summer). Contributions to **Law and Courts** should be sent to:

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**Law and Courts**  
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### **Articles, Notes, and Commentary**

Brief articles and notes describing matters of interest to the field will be published subject to review by the editor. Authors are encouraged to share research findings, teaching innovations, or commentary on developments in the field, which would interest members of the Section.

Footnote and reference style should follow that of the *American Political Science Review*. Please submit two copies of the manuscript, with an abstract of 150 words or less. If possible, also enclose a diskette containing the contents of the submission. In a cover letter, provide a description of the disk's format (for example, DOS, MAC) and of the word processing package used (for example, WORD, Wordperfect).

### **Symposia**

Collections of related articles or notes are encouraged. Please contact the editor if you have ideas for symposia or if you are

interested in editing a collection of common articles. Symposia submissions should follow the guidelines for other manuscripts.

### **Announcements, Correspondence, and Bibliographies**

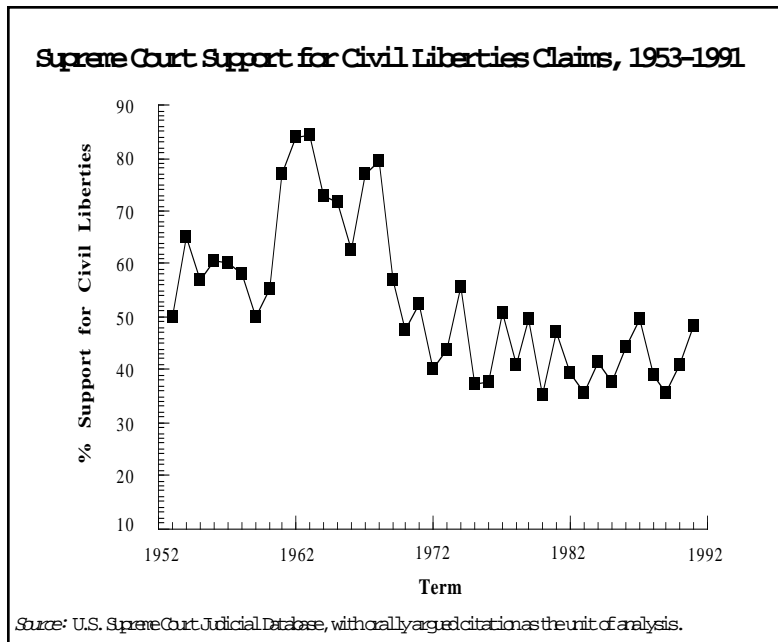
Announcements and section news will be included in **Law and Courts**, as well as information regarding upcoming conferences. Organizers of panels are encouraged to inform the editor so that papers and participants may be reported. Developments in the field such as fellowships, grants, and awards will be announced if there is sufficient time for submission of materials to the granting or awarding body. Finally, authors of judicial books should inform **Law and Courts** of their manuscript's publication.

### **Data and Analysis Information**

**Law and Courts** wishes to keep the Section informed about the availability of datasets of interest to the field. This includes newly-archived datasets held by the Consortium, as well as non-archived ones that individual researchers would like to share with their colleagues. Special analysis and data problems or queries of interest to the field will also be published. Send suggestions or information to the editor.

***Executive Committee of the  
Law and Courts Section***

**Chair:** Lynn Mather  
**Chair-Elect:** Martin Shapiro  
**Secretary/Treasurer:** Judith Baer  
**Executive Council:** Susan Burgess,  
Micheal Giles, Charles Lamb, and  
Susan Gluck Mezey



## U.S. Supreme Court Judicial Database: An Update

*Harold J. Spaeth, Michigan State University*

As a result of user requests, I have advanced the date for the release of the 1992 term of the Database. Previous editions were not sent to the Inter-University Consortium in Ann Arbor until I had received complete data from the Court's last term. Because I code the data from the Advanced Sheets of the *Lawyers' Edition* of the *United States Reports*, coding was not complete until the middle of December. This new policy, which will also govern future editions, should put the preceding term's data in the Consortium's hands by the end of August. Hopefully, this will enable the Consortium to make the data available to users before Thanksgiving.

Advancing the date at which the Consortium receives the last term's data will entail no appreciable loss of information. Advance Sheet subscribers receive the issue containing the last cases decided prior to the adjournment about a month later—in late July or early August. Although I promptly read and code these decisions on receipt of this issue, I have not immediately sent the new dataset to

Ann Arbor because the Court typically decides a few matters summarily between adjournment and the beginning of the next term on the first Monday in October that contain opinions. Typically, these are requests for stays of execution in which one or more of the justices on the losing side states his or her objections.

My only excuse for not accelerating the compilation of the last term's decisions was attachment to completeness. But inasmuch as these post-adjournment decisions generate little interest, and their exclusion until the next year's editions does not burden compilation or transmission of the data, it serves no useful purpose for me to continue to adhere to my original practice, given user requests for an abbreviated turnaround.

Because I have no control over the time the Consortium takes to make the datasets it receives available to users, and because I did not accede to user requests for earlier release until mid-October, I do not know when the

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## U.S. Supreme Court Judicial Database: An Update (continued)

1992 term edition will be available. I certainly hope by January 1. Incidentally, this edition will contain complete data on Justice White who retired at the end of the 1992 term after 31 years on the Court. White is the eleventh justice for whom the database contains complete data. (The others are Brennan, Burger, Fortas, Goldberg, Harlan, Marshall, Powell, Stewart, Warren, and Whittaker.)

On a related matter, I urge users to acquire a copy of the current edition of the data even if their research interests predate the 1992 term. The Consortium annually receives an entire new set of data from the beginning of the Warren Court in 1953 through the Court's last term. As a result, any errors of commission or omission that were belatedly discovered since the previous year's edition are corrected. And though these errors will not appreciably affect users' findings, interest in accuracy warrants use of

the current edition. The codebook is also updated annually, not only to include a code for the Court's most recent term, but also the end or beginning of a new natural Court, the presence of a new justice, and the addition of new variables, if any. The first page of the current codebook specifies the changes and improvements that have occurred since the previous year.

As always, I invite comments, criticisms, and corrections from users and potential users.

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*Harold J. Spaeth is Professor of Political Science at Michigan State University and is principal investigator of the Supreme Court Database. His address is Department of Political Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. Phone (517) 355-6583; E-mail 03369HJS@MSU.*

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## Teaching Supreme Court Decision Making on the Computer

Jeffrey A. Segal, *SUNY-Stony Brook*

For the past two semesters I have been teaching an undergraduate course that examines Supreme Court decision making through several computer databases on the Court. Because I love teaching the course and many (though not all—more on that later) of my students really enjoy taking it, I thought I would inform Section members about it.

*This is a wonderful course to teach and for students it can be a terrific course to take. An obvious advantage...is the computer literacy that they develop.*

This course is really two courses in one. On Tuesdays we meet in a regular classroom and have lectures/discussions on that week's substantive readings. On Thursdays we meet in a computer classroom and learn about the Court on the computer.

There is no prerequisite for the course in terms of computer skills, but the students

have met the department's one-semester methods requirement before taking the course. (This does not guarantee that the students actually recall any statistics. Some have a vague recollection that regression has something to do with a line, while others may recall that the number ".05" is somehow related to a concept called "statistical significance.") I do not teach statistics in the class but I do give a non-technical conceptual review of whatever statistics we cover.

For the Tuesday class I use Baum's *The Supreme Court* and Segal and Spaeth's *The Supreme Court and the Attitudinal Model*. Although I cannot claim objectivity about the use of the books for the course, there is one advantage to Segal and Spaeth: it relies heavily on the Supreme Court Judicial Database. This makes the connections between the Tuesday lectures and the Thursday computer work much more apparent.

I use several different datasets for the course

*There is no doubt in my mind: this level of work is not beyond the capabilities of undergraduates if they simply put in the effort.*

including Spaeth's database, which is available through the ICPSR. To keep within disk space allocated for classroom use I edit the database to exclude ANALUs, DEC-TYPEs, and variables that are infrequently used. I end up with a database about one-third the size of the original with little sacrifice in terms of what is needed for classroom purposes. Proprietary databases include the following: a survey I have the students conduct on public opinion toward the Court (see below); a database on the characteristics of Supreme Court nominees since Earl Warren, which includes such variables as the nominees' perceived Ideology and Qualifications, the amount of Senate Opposition, and their Voting in Civil Liberties cases; and databases on individual-level senate voting in the Fortas, Bork, and Thomas nominations. I will be glad to send these files over bitnet or internet to people interested in teaching such a class.

The computer classroom that I use for Thursday class currently consists of twenty-four 386-DX computers. Because the database I use is quite large, we do all of our computing on the University's IBM mainframe using SPSS. (The classroom is being upgraded to 486-DX machines. When that is complete I plan to switch to SPSS for Windows.) I begin with three weeks of introduction to the mainframe and the CMS operating system. While we are covering these basics I have the students conduct a survey (five subjects per student) on attitudes toward the Supreme Court. The students enter the responses into the computer and, with my help, they merge their individual files into a single dataset. This is a crucial first project because it lets students know where data come from and that numerals in databases do in fact represent something real.

When the survey is compiled into a single file the students are ready to start learning SPSS. We put in the data list, variable and value labels, begin data, and end data commands. While we are doing this in class the students are reading the appropriate pages in the *SPSS Guide to Data Analysis* by Norusis.

By week five the students begin learning SPSS commands at a rate of one or two

per week: frequencies, crosstabs, t-tests, chi-square, correlation, regression and even logistic regression. I usually tie the computer lessons into whatever subject we covered that Tuesday in class. For example, when we cover appointments, they use my confirmation database to examine the effects of partisanship on confirmation voting.

Grading in the course is based on a substantive midterm and final, an open-book computer practicum, a computer-based term paper (where students test a hypothesis of their own choosing), and weekly homework assignments. The homework assignments typically include answering syntax and conceptual questions from the Norusis book and completing a computer analysis. The homeworks, though worth only 10 percent of the final grade, are crucial to success in class. Students who hand in the homeworks invariably get As or Bs; students who don't do them invariably fail. There is no doubt in my mind: this level of work is not beyond the capabilities of undergraduates if they simply put in the effort.

I strongly recommend the use of graduate or undergraduate teaching assistants. While I am demonstrating computer use on the projector there are always some students who did something wrong. If I had to stop the class to help each time this happened nothing would ever get done. The first time I taught the course I had one graduate T.A.; the second time I used two undergraduates who had done well in the class. Both systems worked out fine.

This is a wonderful course to teach and for students it can be a terrific course to take. An obvious advantage to the students is the computer literacy that they develop. Most important is the feeling of satisfaction they receive when they realize that they can ask and answer social science questions without needing to rely on what is published in books. That they can produce knowledge, and not just consume it, had probably never occurred to them before.

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*Jeffrey A. Segal is Professor of Political Science at SUNY-Stony Brook. For a copy of his syllabus, write to him at: Department of Political Science, SUNY-Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York 11794-4392.*

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During the more than twenty years in which I have taught law-related courses to undergraduates, I have consistently experienced a tension between the need to introduce students to the structure and processes of legal institutions and the desire to introduce them to the broader themes (*e.g.*, independence versus accountability) which link the study of law to the liberal arts tradition. Obviously both of these subjects are important. We can scarcely count our work as teachers fulfilled if students complete their coursework without some understanding of the institutional structure of the legal system. On the other hand, the ability to trace the federal court structure from the District Courts to the Courts of Appeals to the Supreme Court is relatively sterile knowledge without an idea of the role which courts have played in American political life. Moreover, these two types of information are more often than not interrelated. Understanding the importance and prominence of the U.S. Supreme Court, for example, depends in no small part on understanding where it sits in the overall structure of American courts. While we can agree that students need to be introduced both to the structure and the processes of the legal system and to the broader value themes which it subsumes, a tension arises in implementing this goal within the reality of a finite classroom time. One approach to alleviating this tension is to place greater responsibility on students to acquire information outside the classroom setting. Traditionally, this has been accomplished through assigned readings. With support from the Commission on College and University Nonprofessional Legal Studies of the American Bar Association and of the Information and Technology Division of Emory University, John Hermann and I have developed computer courseware designed to provide an out-of-class review of the Federal Court System.

*More on Teaching about Law and Courts...*

## **A Computer Assisted Review of the Federal Court System: "Courseware"**

Michael W. Giles, *Emory University*

The courseware covers two topics. First, it provides an overview of the history and development of the Federal Courts. This section draws directly on Russell Wheeler and Cynthia Harrison's "Creating the Federal Judicial System," a 1989 publication of the Federal Judicial Center. A series of historical maps of the structure of Federal courts are presented with textual information available to the student on request. Second, the courseware provides a brief description of each type of court in the Federal system. A diagram of the court structure is provided and students are able to obtain detail on each court by "pointing and clicking" on the court's position in the structure.

A copy of the courseware can be obtained by making a request to me either in writing (Department of Political Science, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322) or electronically (POLSMG @ EMUVM1). There is no charge to receive a copy. The courseware can be duplicated by the user for use in conjunction with a class. Users are requested to send suggestions for additions and/or enhancements to the courseware, as well as to report any glitches they encounter. The courseware runs on Apple MacIntosh equipment and require the user to either have Hypercard® or Hypercard Reader® installed. The Hypercard stack takes 644K of storage space

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*Michael W. Giles is Professor of Political Science at Emory University.*

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## ***Law and Courts Book Review and Other Electronic Resources***

Herbert Jacob, *Northwestern University*

With the Section's support, *The Review* began publishing in March, 1991. In the two-and one-half years since then, we have reviewed more than 150 books in addition to 13 constitutional law case books and two review essays. Over 125 persons have written reviews; most have been political scientists although I have also drawn from the ranks of historians, sociologists, anthropologists, and law school academics.

*The Review* now has over 700 subscribers in at least 13 countries. Those who subscribe (at no fee) receive each review in their e-mail box as soon as it is published. It is quite simple to subscribe. If one is on e-mail (Internet, Bitnet, or a commercial service such as Compuserve), one simply sends the message: SUBSCRIBE PSRT-L [YOUR NAME] to LISTSERV @ MIZZOU1.MISSOURI.EDU.

***It is quite simple to subscribe... Send the message:  
SUBSCRIBE PSRT-L [yourname] to LISTSERV***

Back issues may be accessed at several addresses on the Internet. The easiest and most complete source for back issues is the Northwestern University gopher (see below).

We try to review all first edition books that might be of interest to members of the Section. The main difficulty in achieving that goal is obtaining books from publishers. Some routinely send us relevant books or catalogs from which to order new books; I also scan advertisements and rely on my editorial board and on word of mouth to discover books that we should review. Between August 1 and October 15, we published the following reviews:

### **Recently Reviewed Books**

Mary Volcansek, *Judicial Impeachment: None Called for Justice*. Urbana, IL; University of Illinois Press, 1993.

Reviewed by Robert Carp (University of Houston).

Jerome H. Skolnick and James J. Fyfe, *Above the Law: Police and the Excessive Use of Force*. New York: Free Press, 1993.

Reviewed by Stuart Scheingold (University of Washington).

Charles Humana (ed.), *World Human Rights Guide*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1992.

Reviewed by Cecelia Lynch (Northwestern University).

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*Law and Courts Book Review (continued)*

Cass R. Sunstein, *The Partial Constitution*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1993.

Reviewed By Gregg Ivers (American University).

Larry D. Barnett, *Legal Construct, Social Concept: A Macrosociological Perspective on Law*. New York: Aldine de Gruyter, 1993.

Reviewed by Lawrence Friedman (Stanford Law School).

Barbara Hinkson Craig and David M. O'Brien, *Abortion and American Politics*. Chatham, NJ: Chatham House, 1993.

Reviewed by Susan Gluck Mezey (Loyola University).

Jeffrey A. Segal and Harold J. Spaeth, *The Supreme Court and the Attitudinal Model*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1993.

Reviewed by Brad Canon (University of Kentucky).

A Reply to Professor Canon's Review of Segal and Spaeth's *The Supreme Court and the Attitudinal Model* by Timothy M. Hagle (University of Iowa).

Sally J. Kenney, *For Whose Protection? Reproductive Hazards and Exclusionary Policies in the United States and Britain*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1992.

Reviewed by Judith A. Baer (Texas A & M University).

**Other Electronic Resources**

Two new electronic services are now available. The first is a preprint archive in the

law and courts field. It presently includes some papers presented at the APSA and IPSA meetings this year and will include papers from other regional and national meetings. I welcome additional papers which should be sent to me on disk as a DOS Wordperfect or ASCII file. Please use only endnotes and remove all graphics since they will not transmit in ASCII form.

In addition, a very comprehensive set of data sources on the Internet is now available on the Northwestern University gopher. You may obtain back issues of the book review, the preprints, as well as Supreme Court cases, state laws, Bureau of Justice Statistics documents, and access to other legal gophers.

You need only have a gopher client on your PC or at your computing center. Simply connect to gopher.nwu.edu. You will see a menu of items; select **Networked Resources, by Discipline**. This brings you to another menu; select **Political Science**. On the next menu, select **Judicial Branch**. There you will find the items listed above except the preprints. Choose **Electronic Texts and Journals** to find the preprints. In addition, you can indulge yourself in the many other data sources on this gopher.

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*Herbert Jacob is Professor of Political Science at Northwestern University and editor of The Law and Politics Book Review. His address is Department of Political Science, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208. Phone (708) 491-2648. E-mail mzlto@nwu.edu.*

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## Section News

### Newly Elected Officers

At the 1993 meeting of the Law and Courts Section, held during the American Political Science Association conference in Washington, D.C., members elected the following new officers:

Martin Shapiro, Chair  
Judith Baer, Secretary/Treasurer

Lynn Mather is the current chair of the Section. Members of the Executive Council are:

Susan Burgess  
Micheal Giles  
Charles Lamb  
Susan Gluck Mezey

### Section Awards

At its 1993 annual meeting, the Section announced the following awards:

#### *Lifetime Achievement Award*

Henry J. Abraham, University of Virginia

#### *C. Herman Pritchett Book Award*

H.W. Perry, Harvard University, *Deciding to Decide* (Harvard University Press).

Herbert M. Kritzer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, *Let's Make a Deal* (University of Wisconsin Press).

#### *Faculty Paper Award*

Mark Graber, University of Maryland, "The Non-Majoritarian Difficulty: Legislative Deference to the Judiciary."

Elliot Slotnick and Jennifer Segal, Ohio State University, "Television News and the Supreme Court" (runner up).

#### *Student Paper Award*

Julie Novkov, University of Michigan, "Toward a Racist Theory of the State: Post-Civil War Anti-Miscegenation Prosecutions."

### Membership Directory Editor

The Law and Courts Section seeks applications for the position of editor of its Membership Directory. The job entails revising and updating the existing directory.

Information contained in the current directory includes: academic ranks, affiliations, postal addresses, phone and fax numbers, e-mail addresses, and areas of interest.

Interested persons should contact:

Professor Lynn Mather  
Department of Government  
Dartmouth College  
Hanover, NH 03755

Phone: (603)646-2693  
Fax: 603/646-2152  
Bitnet: LYNN.MATHER @  
DARTMOUTH.EDU

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### **Conference Schedule, 1994**

Western Political Science Association	Albuquerque, New Mexico	March 10-12, 1994
Southwestern Political Science Association	San Antonio, Texas	March 30-April 2, 1994
Midwest Political Science Association	Chicago, Illinois	April 14-16, 1994
Law and Society Association	Phoenix, Arizona	June 16-19, 1994
International Political Science Association	Berlin, Germany	August 21-25, 1994
American Political Science Association	New York, New York	September 1-4, 1994
Southern Political Science Association	Atlanta, Georgia	November 2-5, 1994

### **Calls for Papers**

#### **Law and Society Association**

The Law and Society Association has issued a Call for Participation for its 1994 Annual Meeting to be held June 16-19 at the Arizona Biltmore Resort in Phoenix, Arizona. The theme of the meeting is "Cultural, National and Transnational Legalities: Contested Domains." Proposals are welcome for presentation and discussion of all aspects of research on topics that link law and society, in the broadest sense of these terms. The due date for proposals is December 20, 1993. Late proposals will be considered on a space available basis. For a copy of the Call contact: Law and Society Association, Executive Offices, Hampshire House-Box 33615, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003-3615 USA. Phone: (413) 545-4617; FAX: 413/545-1640; E-mail: lsa @ legal.umass.edu.

#### **Franklin D. Roosevelt Conference: 50 Years After**

Louisiana State University in Shreveport will hold its second conference in a series on great American presidents. *FDR After 50 years*, a three-day program, is scheduled for Thursday-Saturday, 14-16 September 1995. All topics considered. Though the deadline for submitting proposals is October 1, 1994, early submission is strongly recommended. The Selection Committee makes decisions on a rolling basis. For those interested in presenting papers, chairing panels, or observing the conference, please contact: William D. Pederson, History and Social Science Department,

LSU-S, Bronson Hall 451, One University Place, Shreveport, LA 71115-2301.

#### ***The Review of Politics***

The Law and Courts section of the American Political Science Association and *The Review of Politics* are entering the third year of a joint effort to publish a summer issue of *The Review* focused on judicial process, legal theory, and judicial behavior. *The Review* has achieved a particularly strong reputation through the years in the areas of constitutional theory and jurisprudence, and these topics will continue to be of great interest but broader topics and concerns are also encouraged, especially in accordance with the focus of the Law and Courts Section.

Editor for the special issue will be Samuel Krislov, University of Minnesota, and Associate Editor will be Doris Marie Provine, Syracuse University. Donald Kommers, the regular editor-in-chief of *The Review*, will function as representative of the journal in the selection process of the articles and overall coordination of the issue with *The Review*.

Submissions should meet *The Review of Politics* standards and stylesheet and four copies should be sent to *The Review of Politics*, Box B, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556. Authors who wish to publish in the special issue should so indicate. Manuscripts intended for the special issue should be submitted prior to February 1, 1994.

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**Reaching Those Who Teach Teachers**  
**Defining the Core of Constitutionalism, Citizenship, and Civic Education**  
**A Summer Institute for College and University Faculty**  
**June 12-July 19, 1994 at the University of Tulsa**

The summer institute, a project of the American Political Science Association and the University of Tulsa, is supported by a major grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities

### **The Program**

The summer institute is an innovative effort to tackle the problem of how to enhance the quality of teaching about constitutionalism, constitutional history, civic education, and citizenship for college students who will enter the ranks of the teaching profession. Seminar topics include: "The Nature of American Constitutionalism," "The Colonial and Early American Background of the Constitution and the Bills of Rights," "The Scope of Individual Rights," "The Guarantees of Equal Rights and Liberties to All Americans," and such other topics as freedom of expression and separation of church and state. The institute addresses these topics by concentrating on both content and pedagogy, exploring the various ways in which the central messages of the history of the Constitution and constitutionalism can be most effectively presented in order to heighten understanding about citizenship.

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## **An Announcement**

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### **The Faculty**

Institute Director: Kermit Hall, Dean Henry Kendall College, *University of Tulsa*  
Guest Faculty: Herman Belz, *University of Maryland*; Lief Carter, *University of Georgia*; Donald S. Lutz, *University of Houston*; Sandra F. VanBurkleo, *Wayne State University*

### **Participant Eligibility**

The institute seeks applications from teams of college faculty drawn from history, political science, and social studies education. Each team should include two persons, one of whom must be a social studies education professor accompanied by either a historian or political scientist from the same institution. The faculty teams will be responsible for developing and coordinating the content and methodology of courses designed in their institutions to prepare pre-collegiate teachers to teach American history, civics, and government. Applications will also be considered from individual faculty who are committed to strengthening the training of pre-college teachers and will work with colleagues at their institutions after the summer institute to do so.

### **Participant Stipends**

Participants will receive funds for travel to and from the institute, for room and board, and a stipend of \$1,125.

### **Application Procedures**

Faculty applying as a team should send a joint letter of application accompanied by each applicant's resume. The letter should indicate which courses offered by the faculty are required or recommended to students who will be teachers and how the faculty believe the institute can contribute to the design of courses and to coordinating teacher training. Individual applicants should also send a resume and letter with the same information as well as description of how they expect to work with colleagues responsible for teacher education to adapt materials from the summer institute in their institution's courses for future teachers.

**Application deadline is March 1, 1994.** Applications and inquiries should be directed to: Summer Institute/Constitutionalism, APSA, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Fax: (202) 483-2657. Telephone: (202) 483-2512.

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Subscriptions of **Law and Courts** are free to members of the APSA's Law and Courts section. Please contact the APSA to join the Section.

Submissions to **Law and Courts** are welcome. The deadline for submissions for the next issue is March 1, 1994.

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**Law and Courts**

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