

## APLS Business Meeting

The annual business meeting of the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences was held on September 2, 1983, at the Palmer House in Chicago in conjunction with the convention of the American Political Science Association. Thomas C. Wiegele, Executive Director, presided.

The membership received financial and subscription reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1983. As of July 1, 1983, the Association's income was \$3,912.13, and its expenses were \$1,233.45 for a balance of \$2,698.99.

As of July 1, 1983, current members by category were: 17 student members (10 new members and 7 renewals), 70 individual members (36 new members and 34 renewals), 26 sustaining members (2 new members and 24 renewals), 40 library subscribers (18 new and 22 renewals), and 3 institutional members, for a total of 156. As of January 1, 1984, the Association had 190 members.

After the financial and subscription reports, Fred Kort, chairman of the Bylaws Committee, presented the bylaws proposal. Because this proposal had been drafted on the assumption that the Association would affiliate with APSA as an organized section, pos-

sible affiliation was discussed first. It was the unanimous decision of the members present that APLS not affiliate with APSA at this time because it is too early to give up organizational independence and because affiliation with APSA might limit potential relationships with other organizations that more accurately reflect the broader, interdisciplinary goals of APLS. Affiliation with APSA in the future was left as an open possibility.

Although the members did not see any need to establish procedures for the election of officers at this point, the executive director indicated that the Association did not have a secretary-treasurer, and that such a position was of particular importance because the Association was applying for tax exempt status. The U.S. Internal Revenue Service pays close attention to provisions in the bylaws for handling funds in professional societies.

Following a discussion, the members voted to accept the bylaws as proposed with the provision that all references to the Association as a section of APSA be deleted. Members asked the executive director to function as the secretary-treasurer of the Association pending the approval of other arrangements. A committee is to be established to deal with the procedures for the election of officers.

The Association expressed its gratitude to the Bylaws Committee chaired by Fred Kort of the University of Connecticut. Other members of the Committee were William Herndon, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Meredith Watts, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Elliott White, Temple University; and Thomas C. Wiegele, Northern Illinois University.

## Steering Committee Meeting

The Steering Committee of APLS also held its annual meeting in Chicago on September 3, 1983. The Committee reviewed a grant request written by Thomas C. Wiegele to further intensify the activities of the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences. These initiatives will focus on the promotion of the Association's journal and the production of several curriculum guides related to the teaching of politics and the life sciences. The Steering Committee approved this proposal for submission to a private foundation.

Several suggestions for a general program chairperson of the 1984 APLS convention in Washington, D.C. were reviewed by the Committee. Odelia Funke, U.S. Environ-

mental Protection Agency, and James N. Schubert, Alfred University, were named as co-chairpersons of the fourth annual convention.

## **Constitution of the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences**

### **Article I: Membership**

#### *Section 1: Members of the Association*

Members of the Association consist of all persons who are interested in the study of politics in the context of the life sciences and who pay annual dues, as provided in this Article, Section 3.

#### *Section 2: Meetings of Members*

Annual meetings of the Association normally are held in conjunction with the Annual Meetings of the American Political Science Association. Announcements of the panels at the Annual Meetings are included in the printed programs of the American Political Science Association.

#### *Section 3: Annual Dues*

Annual dues are established at the Annual Meeting of the Association. The amount of dues is recommended by the Steering Committee.

### **Article II: Officers**

#### *Section 1: Steering Committee*

The Steering Committee consists of nine to twelve members of the Association.

#### *Section 2: Executive Director*

The Executive Director presides at the Annual Meeting, calls meetings of the Steering Committee, and is responsible for coordinating and imple-

menting the activities of the Association.

#### *Section 3: Secretary-Treasurer*

The Executive Director serves as Secretary-Treasurer, maintains the minutes of the meetings of the Association, and is responsible for the funds of the Association.

#### *Section 4: Program Chairperson*

The Program Chairperson organizes and directs the program of the Association, normally at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association. The Program Chairperson is selected by the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee may select program co-chairpersons instead of a single program chairperson.

### **Article III: Scholarly Journal**

The Association regards *Politics and the Life Sciences* as the medium of scholarly publication and of communications concerning professional activities of its members. It encourages its members to contribute and subscribe to *Politics and the Life Sciences* as the scholarly journal most oriented toward the substantive interests of the Association.

### **Article IV: Programs of the Association**

The Association establishes panels, workshops, symposia, and social gatherings at the Annual Meetings of the American Political Science Association and at regional and other professional meetings.

### **Article V: Amendments to the Constitution**

The Annual Meeting of the Association has the authority to amend the Constitution of the Association by a majority vote.

### **Article VI: Other Matters**

All matters not treated in this Constitution are accommodated at the Annual Meeting of the Association in accordance with Sturgis's Manual of Parliamentary Procedure.

## **Index Information**

We are pleased to announce that *Politics and the Life Sciences* is now indexed in ABC POL SCI, *Current Contents: Social and Behavioral Sciences*, and the *Social Science Citation Index*.

## **Tax-Exempt Status**

As of January 5, 1984, the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences was classified as a tax-exempt educational organization by the Internal Revenue Service. Under this ruling, charitable contributions to the Association are tax deductible, but regular membership and subscription fees are not.

## **APLS at APSA, 1984**

The following is a tentative schedule of panels for the fourth annual meeting of the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences to be held in conjunction with the 1984 convention of the American Political Science Association, August 30 to September 2, 1984, in Washington, D.C.

### **Panel 1. Current Directions in Biology and Politics**

Chair: John Wahlke

Papers:

*Primate Politics*

Glendon Schubert

University of Hawaii-Manoa

*Publications Patterns in Biopolitics* (tentative title)

Albert Somit

Southern Illinois University

Steven Peterson

Alfred University

*Biological Bases of Political Prejudices*

Heiner Flohr  
University of Dusseldorf

## Discussants:

Meredith Watts  
University of Wisconsin-  
Milwaukee

Thomas C. Wiegele  
Northern Illinois University

**Panel 2. Neurobiology and Political Behavior**

## Chair:

Fred Kort  
University of Connecticut

## Papers:

*The Politics of Language Contact: Ethological and Neurophysiological Explanatory Models and Theories*

Jean Laponce  
University of British  
Columbia

*Locals, Cosmopolitans, and Politics: A Neuropolitical Perspective*

Elliott White  
Temple University

*Heuristics and Political Thinking* (tentative title)

Steven Peterson  
Alfred University

## Discussants:

Samuel M. Hines, Jr.  
College of Charleston

Brian Gladue  
Rutgers University

**Panel 3. Biobehavioral Methods Workshop I: Direct Observation in Field Research**

## Chair:

William Kitchin  
Loyola College, Baltimore

## Presentations:

*Observing Political Behavior in Groups of Children* (tentative title)

Carol Barner-Barry  
University of Maryland  
Baltimore County

*Direct Observation of Small Political Bodies: Access, Instrumentation, and Strategies of Data Management*

James N. Schubert  
Alfred University

## Discussant:

Jarol Manheim  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
and  
State University

**Panel 4. Roundtable on Bioethics**

## Chair: to be selected

## Discussants:

Jeremy Rifkin  
Washington, D.C.

Bernard Davis  
Harvard Medical School

Roger Simon  
Union Theological Seminary

Jim Jensen  
Washington, D.C.

**Panel 5. Medical Technologies and Public Policy**

## Chair:

LeRoy Walters  
Kennedy Institute of Ethics  
Georgetown University

## Papers:

*Facilitating Death: Humane Practice or Medical Homicide?*

W. D. White  
St. Andrews College

*Medical Technologies and the Courts* (tentative title)

Robert Blank  
University of Idaho

*Brave Old World: Biological High Technology and Individual Liberties*

Andrea Bonnicksen  
Eastern Illinois University

## Discussant:

William Brandon  
Rochester, N.Y.

**Panel 6. Technical Assessments and Public Health Policy**

Chair: to be selected

## Papers:

*The Role of Assumptions and Methodologies in Risk Management Decisions*  
Mark Rushefsky  
University of Florida

*Organ Transplant Technologies: Ethical and Public Policy Issues*  
Mark Emmert  
Northern Illinois University

*Public Policy on Health Care and the Attitudes of Practitioners*  
Leonard Cole  
William Patterson College

Discussant: Daniel Fiorino  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

In addition to the APLS panels listed above, the following panel has been proposed for the regular APSA program.

**Dialogues on Biology and Public Policy**

## Chair:

Thomas C. Wiegele  
Northern Illinois University

## Organizers:

James N. Schubert  
Alfred University  
Odelia Funke  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

## Target Paper:

*Biocracy and Democracy: Science, Ethics, and the Law*  
Lynton K. Caldwell  
Indiana University

## Commentators:

Robert Blank  
University of Idaho  
John Schmidhauser  
University of Southern  
California  
Steven Wasby  
SUNY-Albany  
Stuart Gilman  
St. Louis University

Anyone interested in participating in the forthcoming APLS program should contact James Schubert, Division of Social Sciences, Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y. 14802, or Odelia Funke, Policy and Resource Management, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., PM 223, Washington, D.C. 20460.

### **Southern Political Science Association**

William Kitchin of Loyola College, Baltimore, chaired a panel, "The Biopolitical Perspective in the Study of Politics," at the annual meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, held in Birmingham, Alabama, November 3-5, 1983. The following five papers were presented.

*International Aspects of Biotechnology*

Lynton K. Caldwell  
Indiana University

*Genes and Myth: The Biology of Prescription*

Richard S. Hartigan  
Loyola University of Chicago

*Punctuated Equilibria, Sociobiology, and Politics*

Steven A. Peterson  
Alfred University

Albert Somit  
Southern Illinois University

*Conversational Behavior and the Measurement of Social Dominance in Small Group Political Decision Making*

James Schubert  
Alfred University

*Psychophysiology and the Study of Political Behavior: Problems and Prospects*

Thomas C. Wiegele  
Northern Illinois University

Discussants were Robert S. Robins of Tulane University, Joseph Losco of Ball State University, and Brian A.

Gladue of the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

### **Northeastern Political Science Association**

Fred Kort of the University of Connecticut organized three biopolitics panels at the annual meeting of the Northeastern Political Science Association, held in Philadelphia, November 17-19, 1983. The panels are as follows:

#### **Panel 1. Perspectives from Biology for the Study of Bureaucracy**

Chair:  
Leonard A. Cole  
William Patterson College

Papers:

*Brains, Bonds, and Bureaucracy*  
Elliott White  
Temple University

*Genetics, Homosexuals, and Public Policy*  
Steven Saetz  
Temple University

Discussants:  
Wendy J. Fibison  
University of Pennsylvania  
James N. Schubert  
Alfred University

#### **Panel 2. Perspectives from Neurobiology for the Study of Political Behavior**

Chair:  
Fred Kort  
University of Connecticut

Papers:

*The Neuropolitical Dimension of Domestic and Foreign Policy Decisions*  
William Kitchin  
Loyola College of Baltimore

Discussants:  
Steven C. Maxson  
University of Connecticut  
Paul Y. Sze  
University of Connecticut  
Steven Peterson  
Alfred University

#### **Panel 3. Perspectives from Ethology for the Study of Political Behavior**

Chair:  
Charles M. Lamb  
SUNY Buffalo

Paper:  
*Facial Displays of Political Leadership*  
Roger Masters  
Dartmouth College

Discussants:  
Benson E. Ginsburg  
University of Connecticut  
Albert D. Harper  
University of Connecticut

### **The Eighteenth International Ethology Congress**

The Eighteenth International Ethology Congress convened in Brisbane, Australia, August 31 to September 8, 1983, with more than five hundred delegates in attendance. Germany, Holland, France, Australia, and the United States were well represented. Few human ethologists were in attendance; most who came are working on mother-infant behavior. Only two political scientists, Glendon Schubert and Hiram Caton, were present. Schubert led off with a description of recent publications by political scientists. Caton followed with a discussion of the relationship of political organization to the repertoire of behaviors. Eibl-Eibesfeldt, the senior human ethologist in attendance, was drawn into the discussion by Caton's references to the *Biology of Peace and War*.

Stella Crossley of Monash University, Melbourne, convened a round table on human ethology. The session canvassed the research interests of those present, and common research problems were discussed. The group agreed

that an effort should be made to ensure that human ethology would be more visible at the next Congress, which convenes in Toulouse in 1985. It was suggested that primatology, ethological psychiatry, and political ethology might usefully be emphasized. Crossley agreed to pass these recommendations on to the Executive Committee.

Paul Leyhausen chaired a round table on ethological theory. He expressed the view that the expansion of ethological research had resulted in some looseness in terminology and principles, particularly in regard to learning. Participants expressed an array of opinion, but no especially firm views emerged from the discussion.

—Hiram Caton  
Griffith University  
Brisbane, Australia

### **American Association for the Advancement of Science**

A symposium of interest to biopolitical scholars, "Punctuated Equilibria vs. Gradualism: Political Implications," will be held at the annual meeting of the AAAS, May 24-29, 1984, in New York. The symposium will analyze the philosophical and policy implications of the two theoretical approaches to evolutionary development. The program is as follows:

President:  
Albert Somit  
Southern Illinois University

Papers:  
*Is Punctuated Equilibrium  
Theory Politically Biased?*  
Stephen J. Gould  
Harvard University

*Evolutionary Models and  
Public Policy*

Donald T. Campbell  
Lehigh University

*Evolution and History in  
Political Theory from Aristotle  
to Marx*

Roger D. Masters  
Dartmouth College

### **Social and Behavioral Sciences Spotlighted at NIMH**

Reprinted from COSSA (Consortium of Social Science Associations) *Washington Update*, Volume II, Number 11, pp. 1-2.

On May 23, 1983, Dr. John A. Clausen presented the initial report of the Behavioral Sciences Cluster Group to the members of the National Advisory Mental Health Council. The Behavioral Sciences Cluster Group was appointed by Dr. Herbert Pardes, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), to delineate and evaluate those areas of the social and behavioral sciences that are relevant to mental health research. The report, which is still in draft form, reviews the many ways in which the social and behavioral sciences contribute to the study of mental health and mental illness and identifies gaps in the NIMH "portfolio" of research support. In addition to this report, the Cluster Group has commissioned 27 papers on selected topics by individual scientists. The final version of the report and the commissioned papers should be available by the end of the summer.

The Cluster Group, which is comprised of 12 social and behavioral scientists, makes the point that there is now "... much evidence that the amount and duration of mental disorder is influenced by the features of the sociocultural milieu" and that what is

needed is "... more research on how such influences come about—on the ways in which psychological processes are influenced in the interplay between organism and environment." The report calls for NIMH to concentrate on supporting the development of new methodologies in the social and behavioral sciences, noting that although such studies may not appear to have immediate relevance to mental health research, they can provide important research techniques for use in the future. The group also cautions that "research in the behavioral sciences deals with problems that are so complex that single studies producing results with the quality of a 'breakthrough' are rare, or perhaps nonexistent. Major contributions result from accumulated knowledge. Long-term support for programs of basic research is an essential ingredient in the recipe for progress."

The written response to the Cluster Group report by NIMH staff proclaims the report to be "... as welcome as a breath of spring following a dark, dismal, and smoggy winter" and notes that "... the mental health field owes a tremendous debt to the behavioral and social sciences." It cites several recent developments, among which was the establishment of COSSA, as auguring well for the social and behavioral sciences. They summarize by noting: "One of the principal concerns of investigators in these fields is that there may be a premature retreat into a reductionist frame of mind where biological findings are immediately applied to clinical practice without consideration of the role of psychological and psychosocial factors. To this end we applaud the emphasis

that the Cluster Group has placed on the need to study the reciprocal interaction between biological and psychological processes and to focus on the interaction between organisms and the environment."

Although limitations on its publishing budget preclude NIMH publication of the report, COSSA is investigating ways in which the Cluster Group report can be made available both to social and behavioral scientists and to the wider biomedical research community.

### **NSF Science Education Excludes Social and Behavioral Sciences**

Reprinted from COSSA (Consortium of Social Science Associations) *Washington Update*, Volume II, Number 14, pp. 1-2.

The New National Science Foundation (NSF) Program Announcement for science education excludes the social and behavioral sciences from support for research on the development of instruction materials. The announcement, which was released last month [June 1983], requests proposals to "develop new or improved science instruction materials and to perform related applied research, analysis and dissemination of materials and information." Eligible disciplines are "limited to mathematics, engineering, the natural sciences (including biology, chemistry, atmospheric, earth and ocean sciences, physics and astronomy) and computer science." The restricted eligibility, however, refers only to the subject of curricula and not to the disciplinary affiliation of researchers submitting propos-

als. Twelve million dollars will be available to support this initiative for FY 1983.

Staff at NSF explained that the exclusion of the social and behavioral sciences from the new Program Announcement reflected the science education priorities of the National Science Board (NSB), the policy arm of NSF. Although a November 1982 memorandum from NSF Director Knapp to NSB members about science education refers repeatedly to the teaching of the "natural sciences," neither of two statements released by the NSB following its June 1983 meeting restricts in any way the definition of "science" to the natural sciences.

Education in social studies, the form of most secondary school instruction in the social sciences, is perceived to be a less serious problem than education in mathematics and the natural sciences. The NSF decision to focus solely on the natural sciences in science education is ironic, however, in view of the conclusions of the National Commission on Excellence in Education. That report emphasizes the need to improve our educational system in all areas so that youngsters will be adequately prepared to enter the "information age."

### **Science Education for Citizens**

Reprinted from COSSA (Consortium of Social Science Associations) *Washington Update*, Volume II, Number 16, pp. 1-2.

Conspicuous by their absence from recent debate and discussion about science and mathematics education in the precollege curriculum are the social and behavioral sciences—social studies. This was not always the case. As

recently as 1980, the National Science Foundation (NSF) was actively investigating the unmet needs in social science education along with those in mathematics and the natural sciences. (See *What Are the Needs in Precollege Science, Mathematics, and Social Science Education?*, National Science Foundation, 1980). More recently, however, NSF issued a program announcement on materials development for precollege science and mathematics that excludes the social and behavioral science disciplines as appropriate areas of fundable research (see *COSSA Washington Update*, July 15, 1983).

An argument against this narrow definition of science education can be made in terms of the need for informed citizens. The degree to which the public understands the possibilities and limitations of election polling and media surveys, or even understands the relative risk involved in having children immunized against disease, is to a large extent determined by what has been learned in high school as part of the social studies curriculum or in college through social and behavioral science courses.

President Reagan's recent remarks about women's "place" before the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs prompted a *Washington Post* reporter to do a story about research on the issue of sex differences. Yet the sophistication of his story raises the question of whether *Post* readers understand his discussion of overlapping bell curves or the difficulty in finding statistical differences between men and women without studying very large numbers of people. These concepts involve elementary

principles of statistics and probability that are intrinsic to the social and behavioral sciences.

The recent report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education takes a broad view of the need for education reform: "Our concern . . . goes beyond matters such as industry and commerce. . . . For our country to function, citizens must be able to reach some common understandings often on short notice and on the basis of conflicting or incomplete evidence. Education helps form these common understandings."

Knowledge of the social sciences and their methods equips students with the tools to understand, for example, international affairs, changes in the economy, and relations among various ethnic groups in our population. The social sciences guide us in interpreting data reported by our news media on preliminary election results, declining college entrance examination scores, unemployment statistics, and changes in demographic patterns. Integral to NSF, the flagship federal science agency, are its programs in the social and behavioral sciences. To exclude these disciplines from the Foundation's own definition of "science" for purposes of improving the secondary school science curriculum is both indefensible and unwarranted.

### **Bioethics Reporter**

The *Bioethics Reporter* provides the first comprehensive, international collection of primary documents source material in bioethics—documents drawn from the medical, legal, philosophical, theological, economic, and social fields. The *Bioethics Reporter's* orga-

nized into four main divisions: (1) codes of professional ethics from the American Medical Association, the World Medical Association, the American Nurses Association, and other national commissions; (2) hearings, reports, laws, and regulations on bioethics from federal, state, and local sources as well as rulings from Institutional Review Boards; (3) full-text opinions of current federal, state, and local court cases pertaining to all aspects of bioethics; and (4) commentary on selected problems in bioethics with specific emphasis on issues currently before the courts as well as a summary of current literature and book reviews.

The material is arranged in looseleaf volumes with monthly updates totaling four to five thousand pages a year.

For more information contact University Publications of America, 44 Water Market Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701.