CSF NOTEBOOK

FROM THE EDITOR

The Center is seeking to expand its library holdings. Unfortunately, due to fiscal constraints, few resources can be devoted to this effort. We have therefore decided to turn to our readers to solicit books and other materials which may be gathering dust on your shelves or which you might be ready to discard as you reorganize your own libraries.

Since the Center is a non-profit organization, your donation may be tax deductible. Donated titles should deal with issues of federal or intergovernmental relations, broadly defined. Please send your contributions to the Center of the Study of Federalism.

PLEASE NOTE Our readers are encouraged to submit articles for publication in future issues of The Federalism Report. If you are interested in presenting an op-ed piece or have a research note that you would like to share with the scholarly community interested in federalism and intergovernmental issues, please contact the editor.
Russian Workshop and Study Tour

REBUILDING RUSSIAN CIVIL SOCIETY

The second phase of the Center’s project “Rebuilding Russian Civil Society” funded by the USIA began May 1, 1993 when ten regional and local public officials from throughout the Russian Federation arrived in Philadelphia. This diverse group included members of the federal government (including a People’s Deputy and Regional Representative of President Yeltsin), regional government (including a number of legislators and executives), and municipal government.

The itinerary for the second phase (outlined below) included an intensive workshop held at the Center’s facilities in Philadelphia followed by a barn-storming tour of six American cities. The workshop was designed to introduce the participants to the principles that structure the American federal system. It featured practitioners from state and local government and a number of academicians. The study tour focused on the practical application of these principles, emphasizing the diversity of states and localities. The cities included in the tour were Washington, DC; Minneapolis, MN; Albany, NY; New Orleans, LA; Denver, CO; and Pueblo, CO.

Once the Study tour was concluded, four of the participants remained in the United States to serve month-long internships. They were paired with a sponsor who was compatible with the participant’s professional interests. The sponsors included the Council for Citizenship Education at Russell Sage College in Albany, NY, State Representative Rebecca Young of Madison, WI, Mayor Fraser of Minneapolis, MN, and the Louisiana State Coordinator Hugh Collins in New Orleans, LA.

The final phase of this project will include a follow-up seminar in Novosibirsk in which the participants will present their observations from their experience. This conference is scheduled for September 14-16, 1993. American representatives will include Center Fellow Alan Tarr and Assistant Director Joseph Marbach.

WORKSHOP PROGRAM

Saturday, May 1, 1993
4:35 pm - arrive in Philadelphia

Sunday, May 2, 1993
6:00 pm - Welcoming Dinner
Hilton Hotel

Monday, May 3, 1993
10:00 am - Business Meeting, Financial Matters

2:00 pm - “Cities as Civil Communities: Introduction to Themes and Concepts,” Daniel J. ELAZAR, Temple University

Tuesday, May 4, 1993
10:00 am - “Building Civic Participation,” Ed SCHWARTZ, Institute for Civic Values

1:30 pm - “Ethno-Religious Diversity in American Cities,” Murray FRIEDMAN, Temple University

3:00 pm - “The Constitutional Status of Local Government,” Alan TARR, Rutgers University, Camden

Wednesday, May 5, 1993
10:00 am - “Local Government in the U.S.: The City Council’s View,” Joseph VIGNOLA, Phila. City Council

1:30 pm - “Local Government in the U.S.: The Mayor’s View,” Mark GAIGE, Office of the Mayor, City of Phila.

3:00 pm - “The Relationship of Local Government to the States,” Earl M. BAKER, Pennsylvania State Senate

Thursday, May 6, 1993
10:00 am - “The Arenas of Government: Appropriate Taxes and Services,” Dianne REED, Pennsylvania Economy League
1:30 pm-"Privatization of Public Services in the U.S.,” Don EBERLY, Commonwealth Foundation in Harrisburg

3:00 pm-“Chester County 2000: A Public-Private Partnership,” Thomas GALLAGHER, Chester County Partnership for Economic Development

Friday, May 7, 1993
10:00 am-“Local Government and Economic Development,” Theodore HERSHEY, Director, Center for Greater Phila., University of Pennsylvania

3:30 pm-“U.S. Public-Private Partnerships in Russia and the Ukraine,” James MCGANN, Temple University

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STUDY TOUR

Sunday, May 9, 1993
9:45 am-Depart Philadelphia

11:33 am -Arrive Washington, DC
Local Host: MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL CENTER

Monday, May 10, 1993
10:00 am-U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS, Dr. John KINCAID, Executive Director
Discussion: "The Relationship of Local Government to the Federal Government"

1:30 pm-Discussion: "Financing Public Services in the U.S." Phillip DEARBORN, Director of Government Finance Research

Tuesday, May 11, 1993
10:00 am-SISTER CITIES INTERNATIONAL-TOWN AFFILIATION ASSOCIATIONS OF THE U.S., INC., Ms. Meagan Donnelly, Manager, Affiliations
Discussion: Sister Cities Programs and Possibilities

1:30 pm-NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES, Mr. James Brooks, Consultant for International and Municipal Consortium
Discussion: "Patterns of Governance in Urban Society"

3:45 pm-NATIONAL GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION, Ms. Lydia CONRAD, Senior Staff Assistant; Mr. James MARTIN, Director, Office of State-Federal Relations

Discussion: "Federal-State Partnership in the U.S."

Wednesday, May 12, 1993
9:00 am SOCIOLOGICAL TOUR

3:00 pm-U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Thursday, May 13, 1993
1:13 pm-arrive to MINNEAPOLIS
Local Host: MINNESOTA INTERNATIONAL CENTER

4:00 pm-MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF URBAN COUNTIES, Mr. Bruce NAWROCKI, Executive Director

Friday, May 14, 1993
9:30 am-MINNEAPOLIS SCHOOL BOARD, Dr. John DAVIS, Superintendent of Schools; Mr. George DAHL, Assistant Supervisor, Elementary Schools; and Dr. Harry VAKOS, Operations Consultant

12:00 pm-Tour of South High, Principal Steven COUTURE and Assistant Principal Sally RUDEL.

2:30 pm-METROPOLITAN COUNCIL, Ms. Sharon KLUMPP, Director, Patrick Leung Council Member; Mary SMITH, Council Member; William BYARS, Staff Member; Lyle SCHLAFKOPF Staff Member,
Sunday, May 16, 1993
1:06 pm-Arrive at Albany Airport,
Local Host: COUNCIL FOR CITIZENSHIP
EDUCATION

3:30 pm-Optional Walking Tour of the NYS
Museum and the Empire State Plaza

5:30 pm-Carriage Ride - Belgian Horses

7:00 pm-Welcoming Dinner

Monday, May 17, 1993
9:00 am-Welcome to Participants by the Honorable
Gail S. SHAFFER, NYS Secretary of State (DOS)

9:30 am-"State-Local Relations in New York
State: How State and Local Government
Responsibilities Are Sorted Out," David A.
PILLIOD, Director, Office for Local Government
Services, DOS; and Eric R. PETERSEN, Deputy
Director, NYS Legislative Commission on State-
Local Relations

1:00 pm-"Overview of the New York State
Legislature: How does the Legislature Reconcile
Constituency Demands and State Interests?" Jeffrey
STONECASH, Professor of Political Science,
Syracuse University and Professor-in-Residence on
the NYS Assembly Internship Program

3:00 pm-Tour of the NYS Capitol

Tuesday, May 18, 1993
8:30 am-"The Compact for Learning: How One
State Government Is Reforming Education," Maria
RAMIREZ, Director, Center for Multinational and
Comparative Education, NYS Education
Department

10:15 am-"The Clear Air Act: Case Studies of
Intergovernmental Implementation," Gary
WEISKOPF, Assistant Director, Nelson A.
Rockefeller Institute of Government, formerly with
the New York City Department of Environmental
Protection

1:00 pm-"Local Charters as Local Constitutions:
How Charters Can Be Used to Reform
Government," Frank J. MAURO, Executive
Director, Fiscal Policy Institute and former
Research Director, New York City Charter

Revision Commission and William E. REDMOND,
Counsel, Office of Business Permits and Regulatory
Assistance, DOS, and Chairman, Albany County
Charter Revision Commission

Wednesday, May 19
4:56 pm-Arrive in New Orleans
Local Host: COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL
VISITORS OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

Thursday, May 20, 1993
10:00 am-Welcome - Mrs. Jeannie Biggers,
Chairman, CIV of Greater New Orleans "Overview
of Louisiana History," Dr. Raphael CASIMERE,
Professor of History, University of New Orleans.

2:00 pm-"Political and Cultural Development of
Louisiana," Dr. Charles HADLEY, Professor of
Political Science, University of New Orleans.

Friday, May 21, 1993
9:30 am-Chief Justice Pascal F. CALOGERO, Jr.
will address the group on the Louisiana legal
system and answer questions.

2:00 pm-This session will be a panel on Ethnic
and Cultural Distinctions, moderated by Dr. Ralph
Thayer, Professor of Urban Studies at the
University of New Orleans.

Panelists: Earl JACKSON, Executive Director of
the Human Relations Commission of New Orleans;
John RONDENO, investment counselor, religious
fundamentalist who is a force in the Louisiana
Republican Party; and Mary ZERVIGON, former
chairman of the State Tax Commission, long time
civic activist.

Sunday, May 23, 1993
10:24 am-Arrive in Denver
Local Host: DENVER INSTITUTE FOR
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Monday, May 24, 1993
9:00 am-"City Finances," Office of the City
Auditor, Diana VIGIL, Director of Public
Information of City Finances.

4:00 pm-University of Colorado at Denver,
Graduate School of Public Administration, Marshall
KAPLAN, Dean
Tuesday, May 25, 1993
12:00 pm-Arrive Pueblo

2:00 pm-Holiday Inn - met by Marty
WILCOXSON. Travel to Southern Colorado
Business of Technology Center

2:30 pm-BTC - Welcome reception with Victor
and Rita MOSS, Attorney and US/Russian Trade
Specialist.

3:30 pm-Tour of the BTC incubator facility

Wednesday, May 26, 1993
8:30 am-Bus Tour of the Pueblo Industrial Park,
Jim DRISCOL

11:00 am-PUEBLO ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Thursday, May 27, 1993
4:11 pm-Arrive Philadelphia

Friday, May 28, 1993
10:00 am-"Lessons from the American
Experience," Daniel J. ELAZAR, Temple
University

12:00 pm-Feed back and evaluations

Saturday, May 29, 1993
-group one depart for Moscow
-group two depart for intern sites

Thursday, June 24, 1993
-internship conclude
-travel to Philadelphia

Friday, June 25, 1993
-wrap up sessions in Philadelphia conducted by
Ellis KATZ

Saturday, June 26, 1993
-depart for Moscow

Editorial

UNCERTAIN FUTURE
FOR ACIR

Congressional efforts to cut
federal spending have
confronted the U.S. Advisory
Commission on
Intergovernmental Relations
(ACIR) with an uncertain
future. On June 18, 1993, the
U.S. House of Representatives
approved, by a surprise voice
vote, a floor amendment to
eliminate funding for ACIR for
FY 1994. President Clinton’s
FY 1994 appropriation request
of $1,859,000 for ACIR—an
increase of $39,000 over the
FY 1993 appropriation—had
been approved by the House
Committee on Appropriations.

When the bill reached the
House floor, Representative
Joel Hefley (R-CO), supported
by Representatives Bill Orton
(D-UT) and Jim Lightfoot (R-
1A), offered an amendment to
reduce ACIR’s appropriation
amount to $0.

On August 3, however, the
Senate approved $985,000 in
FY 1994 funding for ACIR.
The difference between the
House and Senate amounts
must be settled by a conference
committee, expected to meet in
September. The key members
of Congress on the conference
committee will be Senator
Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ) and
Representative Steny H. Hoyer
(D-MD). Each is the chair of
his respective house’s
Appropriations Subcommittee
on Treasury, Postal Service,
and General Government.

A major problem for ACIR has
been that the President has not
appointed a chairperson for the
Commission or filled other
vacancies on the Commission.
The President needs to fill 12
positions on the 26-member
Commission. ACIR is one of
a number of small federal

agencies likely to experience elimination or sharp cutbacks, but the absence of new presidential appointees has made ACIR especially vulnerable.

If no funding is provided by the Congress, ACIR will have to close down in September after 34 years of operation. If the Congress provides only $985,000 for FY 1994, ACIR will have to reduce its current services significantly.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

Mr. Jia Hongtu, Chairman of the Writers Association of Heilongian Province, Harbin; Mr. Xie Zhaohua, Vice Director of Liaoning Academy of Social Sciences, Shenyang; and Mr. Wang Hongbin, Director of the Harbin Cultural Bureau, Harbin Municipal Government, Harbin visited the Center as part of the "Single Country Project for the People’s Republic of China on July 19.

Mr. Turgut Atalay, Mayor of Diyarbakir, Turkey, visited the Center on August 9. His goal was to broaden his knowledge of how the US federal system defines the functions and areas of responsibility of local, county and state governments. Of particular interest to Mr. Atalay are funding sources for municipal administrations; local government responses to infrastructure pressures from rapid population influxes; multi-ethnic cities; preservation of historical buildings; and establishment of green spaces.

Mr. Jordi Freixes Montes, a professor at the Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain visited August 8 to conduct research in the Center’s library and archives.

BOOK REVIEWS


The principles of democracy work to defend freedom and liberty. American constitutionalism, as a particular type of democracy serves the same ends, and this is why American constitutionalism, according to the author of LIBERAL VIRTUES, has most of its defenders. American constitutionalism has made significant contributions to the expansion of “liberty, order, and prosperity.” But did the framers of the Constitution, the philosophers that shaped their minds, and the document that they created address other important issues such as community and citizen virtue? Stephen Macedo addresses this concern in LIBERAL VIRTUES.

Individual freedom was a major concern of the framers of the Constitution. Macedo argues convincingly that there were other significant concerns in addition to this. Liberalism has fewer modern defenders because of the perceived bent that it has of being against any limits to personal autonomy. Macedo defends not "modern" liberalism, but classic liberalism, and argues that the concerns for community and citizen virtue are addressed.

It seems that the author’s point is that liberalism is simply an ideology with an emphasis on freedom, rather than an ideology that ignores the other vital issues of a society. Liberalism distinguishes between rights and also limits freedom. Macedo points out, "... freedom is not an absolute, it may be outweighed and overridden, and even many liberals will allow that sometimes the law should make people do things for their own good." Macedo further
demonstrates limits on liberty when he says, "Liberal theory distinguishes between responsible, competent adults, on the one hand, and immature minors and less than fully competent adults, on the other."

The difference of degrees that Macedo seems to point to is evidenced in his discussion of freedom and autonomy. "Liberals believe that persons merit respect and that consequently they should be free to choose their own ideals or to live without ideals." If liberalism believes in limiting individual freedom when necessary, it begrudgingly makes such judgements and often is altogether unwilling. While Macedo attempts to address the issues of community and virtue in the context of liberalism, in the end he seems to suggest that while they are issues that may concern some, the paramount principles of liberty should be protected at nearly any cost. Rather than viewing liberty and freedom as values that help to ensure a healthy society where virtue is encouraged, the author defends freedom and liberty as ends.


**NORTH CAROLINA FOCUS** is a thorough case study of North Carolina. Additionally, it is an interesting and informative read because it covers nearly every possible area of study on the state of North Carolina.

The text is divided into thirteen chapters covering such topics as culture, media, and economic development, as well as chapters on the branches of North Carolina state government and a chapter on the state constitution. Using two chapters I will show how they address specific issues in the state: Chapter Six, the chapter on the judiciary, begins with an introduction to this state institution and continues with six articles dealing with specific aspects of North Carolina’s judicial branch. From the makeup of these articles the reader is able to see what issues are on the top of the agenda (or, at least in the minds of the editors, what issues should be) with respect to the judiciary. A debate takes place over merit selection. Some articles argue for judicial election reform while another argues against it. Additionally, the article titled "Advisory Opinions: The Ghosts That Slay" indicates an aspect to North Carolina’s judiciary that other states may not share, but is still worth discussing. Another chapter, "North Carolina Environment" is full of articles that deal with issues that most states share. However, this chapter focuses on the debate as it is unfolding in North Carolina and may prove informative to see how the issue is moving here.

Of course the biggest problem with anthologies in this reviewer’s opinion is that they run the risk of emphasizing the wrong things. I alluded to this earlier when I suggested the issues this book addressed are either important ones or ones that the editors thought should be important. The latter does not seem to be the case. The study of a state in such a wide sweep as this text attempts to do, seems to be the ideal source for such an anthology. Readers will not likely find this book missing a discussion of a topic that they wanted to see addressed. Although individual studies of states can scare readers away as studies that they can afford to miss, this book is well deserving of praise. And although the pool of possibly interested readers may be limited, it is a significant source of information on the topic that it set out to study -- North Carolina.

**STATE GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE**


This book challenges some of the rhetoric surrounding state economics and the leaders that attempt to manage them. "Despite abundant conjecture in the scholarly community, and heated rhetoric in state capitols . . . there is remarkably little evidence that state governments can have any effect at all on the economic performance of their states." The author goes on to discuss what affects state governments can have and ones they do not seem to have any real impact on, using the states of Arizona, Michigan, New York, and Texas as case studies.
Brace concludes that while economic policies of states can impact economic growth with respect to income growth, in the areas of creating jobs and manufacturing, there is little that a state can do through policies of its own. In fact, argues Brace, success in the area of income may have detrimental longer term effects in the other areas.

One of the things that all states have in common is that they are open economies and face competition from the outside. This makes long term planning difficult, but it is a difficulty all states share. Some states, argues the author, are more equipped to deal with economic planning than are others. Larger states for example are in a better position to face competition. Much of what Brace discusses is merely the result of the nature of the system in which the fifty states operate. The federal system is both cooperative and competitive and requires states to act accordingly. It is helpful to see, in this study, which policies work and which ones do not.

This study is significant because it discusses aspects of state government that seem to have been neglected. His findings seem to be counter intuitive and thus should give rise to further study. Because it is contrary to what most people simply think is the case, it is neither grounds for dismissal, nor should it be seen as conclusive evidence. The role of state governments in economic growth is a well established role. These findings may indicate the need for policy analysts and implementors to consider more successful means of attaining their goals.

RECENT RELEASES


This is the latest release in the Center’s POLITICS AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAN STATES series.


Trust in government dropped to an all time low during the 1992 election as Ross Perot’s startling campaign illustrated all too graphically. Stephen Craig shows the trajectory of this popular discontent over the years and predicts that the “confidence gap” is not likely to close until citizens adjust their perceptions and expectations of government - a shift that would represent a major change in our political culture.

Blending survey data and interviews with both elites and non-elites, Craig gives us a nuanced view of how people assess their leaders, how leaders see themselves, and how opinions converge and diverge on the issues that matter most: the economy, the environment, and above all, the quality of our democracy.

REPRESENTATION AND POLICY FORMATION IN FEDERAL SYSTEMS edited by David M. Olson and C.E.S. Franks. Institute of Governmental Studies. 1993. 325 pp. $24.95

This new study examines policymaking and representation in the United States and Canada. Governmental structures in both Canada and the U.S. are democratic and federal, but this study finds that policymaking and representation in these two countries vary greatly in practice. Political scientists in the North American Federalism Project have just published a collection of essays comparing policymaking and representation at the federal/national and state/provincial levels. They examine the legislatures, interest groups, and local
governments, finding the Canadian system executive-centered, concentrated and blocked. In comparison, the American system is segmented, dispersed, blended, and open. Essays include "The U.S. Congress and the National Executive," "Electorates and Representation in Canada and the United States" and "Representation in North American Federations: A Comparative Perspective."


The United States entered the 1990s with overloaded courts, prisons, and jails; probation and parole caseloads that are double past levels; continuing budget pressures; and rising rates of violent and juvenile crime. The GUIDE TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR GENERAL GOVERNMENT ELECTED OFFICIALS (M-184) is intended to help elected executives, legislators, and nonelected administrators and advisors oversee the system effectively. The GUIDE deals with actions after crime occurs, focuses on concerns that have major cost impacts across agencies and governments and over time, and provides basic tools to help officials improve the functioning of criminal justice agencies. The GUIDE is set up in 14 two-page "quick reference" sections on policing, jails, prosecution, indigent defense, courts, victims and witnesses, probation and sanction options, prisons, prison and jail programs, sentencing and parole, prison and jail construction, the juvenile system, and finance. There are sections covering crime definitions, a glossary, and sources of information.

THE ROLE OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT ELECTED OFFICIALS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE (A-125) has found that, among others, criminal justice is a growing fiscal problem for municipal, county, state, and federal governments, costing over $70 billion a year; spending on criminal justice has been driven more by increases in prosecution and prison sentencing than by increases in reported crime and arrests. Law enforcement officers, courts, and corrections officials cannot, by themselves, reduce crime significantly; local, state, and federal chief executives and lawmakers play critical roles in determining the outcomes and effectiveness of the criminal justice system and crime prevention; criminal justice responsibilities are dispersed among many different municipal, county, state, and federal agencies and authorities that police, adjudicate charges, and administer correctional programs; rapid growth in the criminal justice system has significantly affected the responsibilities, workloads, and financial demands on different parts of the system, creating more intergovernmental tensions; three out of four convicted offenders are on probation or parole; and the need for coordination of criminal justice activities far outstrips efforts to promote coordination.

CALL FOR PARTICIPATION: PAPERS, PANELS & ROUNDTABLES!

INNOVATIONS IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: DIRECTIONS FOR WOMEN

Organized by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and the Sociology Department of the American University, the Fourth Women's Policy Research Conference will take place on June 2-4, 1993, on the American University Campus in Washington, DC. The conference will bring together researchers, policymakers, and practitioners to explore policy innovations and new directions taken by state and local governments in order to discover their impact on women as workers and clients.

Pre-registration includes attendance at the Conference. Submit a one- or two-page abstract of proposed presentation by October 29, 1993, to IWPR, 1401 20th Street, NW, Suite 104, Washington, DC 20036. Contact: Lucie Fort at IWPR, 202-785-0393 (tel); 202-833-4362 (fax).
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CALL FOR PAPERS!

Publius Special Issue on Interstate Relations

Publius: The Journal of Federalism invites original articles of high quality for a special issue on interstate relations in the United States and other federal systems. The U.S. Constitution, for example, contains provisions for interstate dispute settlement, comity among the states, and interstate cooperation in the forms of compacts and other agreements; yet, relatively little research has been conducted on these tools in recent decades. The special issue seeks to examine comprehensively current and historical interstate relations and their significance for the effective functioning of federal systems. Publius invites articles on interstate compacts and agreements; extensions by states of full faith and credit to the statutes, records, and judicial proceedings of other states; state extensions of privileges and immunities to citizens of other states; uniform state laws; licensing, police, proprietary, and tax powers; trade barriers; multi-state taxation of business firms; differential state sales and excise taxes; interstate reciprocity; and informal interstate cooperation. Strong empirical articles, illuminating case studies, and pertinent historical articles will be considered for publication. Proposals or work in progress should be sent to the guest editor Joseph F. Zimmerman, Graduate School of Public Affairs, State University of New York at Albany, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222. Phone: 518/442-5379; Fax: 518/442-5293. The deadline for submitting proposals is September 30, 1993. Complete manuscripts for review will be due by March 1, 1994, with final manuscripts due by November 1, 1994.

Future of Central Cities in Publius

Publius: The Journal of Federalism invites strong empirical articles, illuminating case studies, and insightful theoretical articles on the "Future of Central Cities in the Federal System." The position of central cities in the federal system has changed dramatically in recent decades as strong Democratic machines have died out, voters have moved to the suburbs, federal aid has shifted from places to persons, and massive federal deficits have constricted fiscal assistance. The special issue seeks to examine comprehensively the changing position and significance of central cities in the federal system and the impacts on central cities of changing patterns of intergovernmental relations (i.e., federal-local, state-local, and inter-local). Publius, therefore, invites articles on such issues as the effects of changing federal and state aid and tax rules on central cities (e.g., tax-exempt bond financing); the impacts of federal and state mandates and other regulations on central cities; the impacts of federal and state constitutional and statutory law, court orders and rulings, and other legal and administrative changes on central cities; the influence of central cities on the federal, state, and county governments through representation and lobbying; central-city relations with home counties and surrounding suburbs; interjurisdictional competition in metropolitan areas; central-city participation in regional and metropolitan-wide governance and service-delivery arrangements, such as interlocal contracts and agreements and special districts; and the roles of neighborhood groups, public employee unions, and other interest groups in shaping the position of central cities in the federal system. Throughout, Publius would be especially interested in articles that explain successful adaptations to change that allow some central cities to thrive while others experience severe crises. Proposals or work in progress should be sent to the guest editor Richard L. Cole, Dean, School of Urban and Public Affairs, University of Texas at Arlington, Box 19588, Arlington, TX 76019-0588. 817/273-3071 (tel); 817/794-5008 (fax). Deadline is December 1, 1993. Complete manuscripts suitable for review will be due by May 31, 1994, with final manuscripts due by February 1, 1995.
FROM THE SECRETARY

Dear Sirs:

As you know, the Institute for Federalism of the University of Fribourg will organize next year, for its 10th birthday, the annual meeting of the IACFS. Even if the European integration is slowing down its movement, it remains the most important issue at this time in Europe, and especially in Switzerland, where voters have rejected the European Economic Space on the grounds that the EC is not democratic enough and far too centralistic to "welcome" Switzerland. This is why it has been decided to seize the opportunity given by the presence of such prominent specialists on federalism and decentralization, to draw thesis which could lay the foundations of a future European Constitution - indeed more democratic and decentralized.

The Congress is going to be quite down to earth, with as many workshops and debates as possible. It must be stressed however, that we only have room for 15 lecturers who will be divided into five panels devoted to five main themes (the lectures will of course be published).

Kindly let us know if you would be ready to present a paper at the Congress. If so, please indicate under which title and in which panel (a preliminary schedule follows). Presidents of the sessions will represent the world of art and culture. As soon as we have all the lecturers' names and the titles of their papers, we shall send you a definitive programme.

Looking forward to seeing you next year in Fribourg - and perhaps sooner elsewhere, I remain

Faithfully yours,

Nicolas Schmitt

P.S. For further details, contact the Institute of Federalism, Les Portes-de-Fribourg, CH - 1763 Granges-Paccot (Switzerland), 41-(0)37-219591 (Tel), 41-(0)37-219701 (Fax)
**International Congress**

**EUROPE AND FEDERAL EXPERIENCES: Towards a European Constitution**

**WEDNESDAY APRIL 13, 1994**

- THE PREAMBLE OF THE FUTURE EUROPEAN CONSTITUTION, OR THE FOUNDATIONS OF SOVEREIGNTY
  (EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND GOVERNMENT)

**THURSDAY APRIL 14, 1994**

- MORNING DEMOCRACY: POLITICAL RIGHTS OF EUROPEAN CITIZENS
- AFTERNOON ORGANIZATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE POWERS

**FRIDAY APRIL 15, 1994**

- MORNING THE PRINCIPLE OF SUBSIDIARY, OR THE REPARTITION OF POWERS BETWEEN EUROPE AND ITS MEMBER-STATES
- AFTERNOON THE JUDICIAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND MINORITIES

**CONFERENCES**

**FEDERALISM: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE**

The Centre for Constitutional Analysis held a conference in South Africa on August 1-6, organized jointly with the International Association of Centres for Federal Studies and the International Political Science Association; the conference was sponsored by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. The programme was as follows:

**TUESDAY AUGUST 3**

1. Welcome and Aims of Conference
2. Contemporary Views on Federalism and Processes of Change
   3a. From Unitary to Federal
   3b. Federalism in Developing Countries

**WEDNESDAY AUGUST 4**

4a. Asymmetrical Federalism
4b. Asymmetrical Federalism: Case Studies

5a. Federal States and Foreign Relations
5b. Federal States and Foreign Relations

**THURSDAY AUGUST 5**

6a. Fiscal Federalism
6b. Recent Federal Developments
7. Conclusion

**RECENT RELEASES**


This complete guide to federalism worldwide systematically surveys all existing national and international agreements in which power is distributed between a central authority and a number of constituent units. Covering all confederal arrangements, including ASEAN, Benelux, CARICOM, the EC the Nordic Council and many others, it provides history; demography; political, economic and judicial structure; domestic power and functions; internal relations; culture; and more.
1993 APSA CONFERENCE

PANEL 1

TITLE: PROBLEMS OF INTERSTATE RELATIONS

CHAIR: Deil S. Wright, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

PAPERS:
"Interstate Compacts: The Invisible Area of Intergovernmental Relations"
Patricia Florestano, University of Baltimore

"Child Support - Interstate Dimensions"
Joseph F. Zimmerman, State University of New York at Albany

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**1994 APSA SECTION PROGRAM CHAIR**

From three persons submitted to the APSA, Michael A. Pagano has been selected as the Program Chair for Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations at the 1994 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association.

**CONGRATULATIONS!**
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