

# Association News

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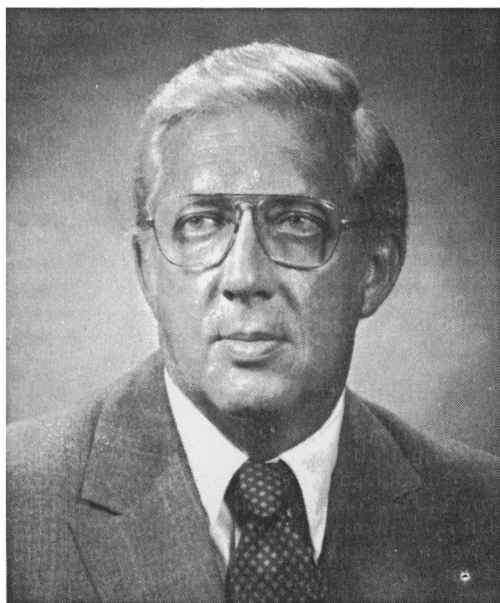
## 1979 Annual Meeting

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The 1979 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., August 31 through September 3. Frank Sorauf of the University of Minnesota served as Chairperson of the Program Committee. Official registration was 2,343 with 1,384 participants in the Program. Significant events at the meeting included: a plenary session with Presidential Advisor Clark Clifford; an award by the Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession to former NAACP Washington Representative Clarence Mitchell; the Annual Business Meeting; the Presidential Address by Leon Epstein and the presentation of awards for outstanding publications, dissertations and contributions to the discipline and profession.

### The Annual Business Meeting

The Annual Business Meeting was held on Sunday, September 2 at 4:15 p.m. with President Leon Epstein presiding. Nominations for officers were made and two constitutional amendments—one on mail ballots for Business Meeting resolutions and one on providing for election of the President-Elect in contests with three or more candidates—were given enough support as provided by the Constitution to



**Warren Miller**  
University of Michigan  
Association President, 1979-80

place them on a mail ballot to members of the Association for consideration. Three resolutions were presented; two were defeated and one was withdrawn. Minutes of the 1979 Business Meeting will be published in the Winter 1979 *PS*.

### Presidential Address

President Leon Epstein of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, presented his Presidential Address, "What Happened to the British Party Model?" following an introduction by Austin Ranney. His address will be published in the *Review*.

### Awards

Thirteen awards recognizing outstanding publications, dissertations and distinctions made in the discipline and profession were made at the Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony presided over by President Epstein. The 1979 Award winners are:

#### Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award

Richard F. Fenno, Jr. of the University of Rochester received the 1979 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award of \$1,000 and a medal for the best book published in the United States in 1978 in government, politics or international affairs. The award-winning book, *Home Style: House Members in Their Districts*, was published by Little Brown.

Ithiel de Sola Pool, M.I.T., the Chairperson of the Selection Committee, presented the following citation:

On behalf of my colleagues, Fred Greenstein of Princeton and James Christoph of the University of Indiana, it is my pleasure to announce that the Woodrow Wilson Award for 1978 goes to *Home Style: House Members in Their Districts* by Richard F. Fenno, Jr.

Most of the extensive literature on Congress deals with lawmaking in Washington. Some part of it deals with representation and how the acts of lawmakers relate to the views of their constituents. Very little of the existing literature deals with the Congressman in his constituency. This original and graciously written book looks through Congressmen's eyes at the circles of voters and supporters on whom they depend.

Richard Fenno, who has previously contributed much to our understanding of other aspects of the Congress, helps us to see the back-home world of Representatives as they themselves perceive it. To gain his insight,

Professor Fenno himself travelled with a number of diverse Congressmen as the Congressmen worked their districts. By the manner in which he tells us what he found, he demonstrates that careful description need not be jargon, nor need rigorous empirical work be pretentious. This is a small book, but one from which political scientists will learn a great deal.

It gives me great pleasure to award the Woodrow Wilson prize to Professor Fenno.

#### Gladys M. Kammerer Award

The Gladys M. Kammerer Award of \$500 for the best political science publication in the field of United States national policy in 1978 was presented by Delmer D. Dunn of the University of Georgia with the following citation:

The award committee composed of Holbert Carroll of the University of Pittsburgh, Irene Diamond of Purdue University, and myself has selected Edward R. Tufte's *Political Control of the Economy* to receive the Gladys M. Kammerer award for the best political science book published in 1978 in the field of United States national policy. The book was published by the Princeton University Press.

Political scientists have long been interested in the linkages between elections and public policy. The study by Tufte, which examines this linkage, is an outstanding scholarly effort. Tufte selects for study one of the most important and relevant policies, that of economics. Using data from 27 democracies, he examines first the more general relationship between economic conditions and election outcome. He finds that the electorate rewards incumbents for prosperity and punishes them for recession. Shortrun spurts in economic growth immediately preceding elections accrue great benefits to incumbents. He concludes that the economy in the months immediately preceding an election can decide the outcome of an election.

The author also demonstrates the ways in which incumbent office holders manipulate the economy to maximize their chances for electoral success. In 19 of the 27 countries examined, he found shortrun increases in real disposable income per capita were more likely to occur in election years than in years without elections. Similar patterns were often observed in employment statistics. Using United States data for the most part, he examines how the electoral economics cycle is produced and the specific instruments of economic policy which induce the cycle, primarily transfer payments and their timing.

The author concludes that the scheduling of elections influences the rate of unemployment and growth in real disposable income. This also impacts upon the short-term management of inflation and unemployment, the flow of transfer payments and whether the

government undertakes expansionary or contractive economic policies.

To be sure, there are limits to political control of the economy, but the author demonstrates persuasively that most American national administrations and, indeed, the incumbent office holders in most other democracies, have been able to manipulate the economy in an effort to maximize their chances for reelection.

The committee concluded that the Tufte work is inciteful, stimulating, and imaginative, and that it advances our understanding of the relationship between the electoral process and at least one major policy area.

#### Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award

The 1979 Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award for \$500 for the best scholarly work in political science published within the previous five years exploring the phenomenon of ethnic and cultural pluralism was jointly presented to Arend Lijphart, University of California, San Diego, for his work, *Democracy in Plural Societies: A Comparative Approach*, published by the Yale University Press in 1977; and to M. Crawford Young, University of Wisconsin, Madison, for his work, *The Politics of Cultural Pluralism*, published by the University of Wisconsin Press in 1976. The Selection Committee was composed of Robert Melson, Purdue University, Chairperson; Babalola Cole, Howard University; and Eric Nordlinger, Brown University.

Professor Melson read the following citation in making the 1979 Awards:

Few problems in the contemporary world have been as serious and as likely to lead to mass violence as the clash between the needs of the state for coherence and integration and the aspirations of cultural segments for autonomy and self-determination. So pervasive has been the instability of democratic states in culturally plural societies in recent times, one need only to recall Northern Ireland, Cyprus, Nigeria, and Lebanon, that many scholars have come to the melancholy conclusion that the democratic state and the plural society are inherently contradictory and that democracy is possible only in relatively homogeneous societies.

It is Arend Lijphart's great strength that he refuses to yield to this pessimism. In his *Democracy in Plural Societies*, co-winner of the Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award of the American Political Science Association for 1979, he elaborates a political arrangement, calling it "consociational democracy," which seeks at one and the same time to allow for political order while promoting cultural autonomy and safeguarding minorities from majority tyranny.

Lijphart shows great ingenuity in formulating conditions favorable to this kind of democracy, and he argues with conviction that the model is applicable in First as well as in Third World societies. The model of

## 1977 Annual Meeting



At the center is Richard F. Fenno, Jr. winner of the 1979 APSA Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award. With Professor Fenno are APSA President Leon Epstein to the far left and Woodrow Wilson Award Committee members Fred Greenstein, Princeton University, to the right of President Epstein and James Cristoph of Indiana University and Ithiel de Sola Pool, M.I.T., the Committee Chairperson to the right of Professor Fenno.



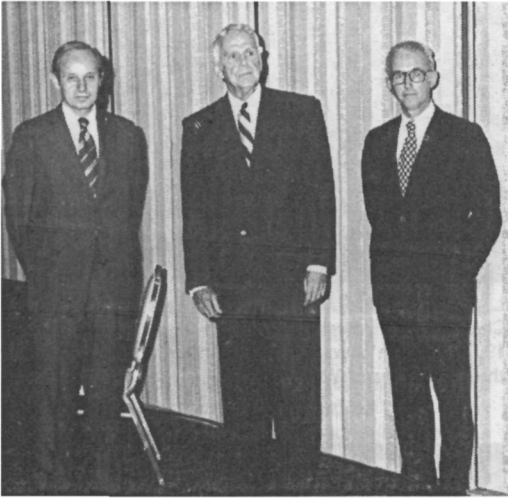
Steven Brams of New York University and Chairperson of the panel on Institutional Structure in Formal Models of Democratic Decision-Making.



L to R: Ira Katznelson of the University of Chicago and Chairperson of the 1979 Gabriel Almond Award presenting the 1979 award to Ann Louise Potter of Oberlin College and John Keeler of Middlebury College.



L to R: Publishers' Representatives Gary Lawton, Harvard University Press, and William Childs, American Enterprise Institute at the Annual Meeting Book Exhibit.



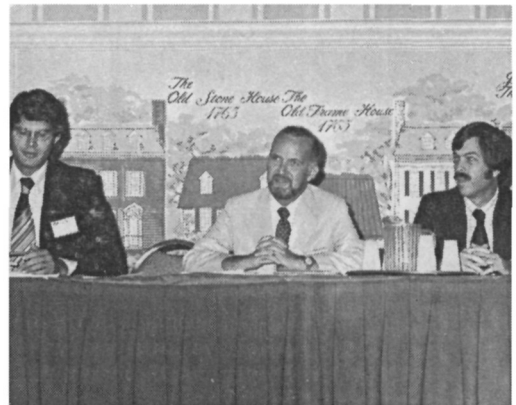
L to R: Leon Epstein, APSA President; Hon. Clark Clifford, 1979 Annual Meeting Plenary Speaker on SALT; and Frank Sorauf, University of Minnesota and 1979 Annual Meeting Program Chairperson.



L to R: Ellen Boneparth, San Jose State University; Rita Moniz, Southern Massachusetts University; and Molly Shanley, Vassar College, at the panel, "Introducing Material About Women into the Political Science Curriculum."



L to R: David Hadley of Wabash College and Chairperson of the 1979 E. E. Schattschneider Award Committee presenting the 1979 award to Rodger R. Huckfeldt of Louisiana State University.



L to R: Helmut Norpoth, SUNY, Stony Brook; John Kessel, Ohio State University; and Jarol Manheim, V.P.I., at the panel on Electoral Politics and Public Policy.



L to R: Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh and Editor, *The American Political Science Review*, and Louis C. Gawthrop, Indiana University and Editor, *Public Administration Review*, at the panel, From Pen to Publication: The Editor's Viewpoint.



L to R: Richard Cortner, University of Arizona and Chairperson, Edward S. Corwin Award, presenting the 1979 Corwin Award to co-winner Irving Lefberg of the University of Washington.



L to R: Hon. Fred Harris, University of New Mexico and former United States Senator from Oklahoma, and Austin Ranney, American Enterprise Institute, at the panel, Reflections on Party Reform.



L to R: Alan L. Clem of the University of South Dakota and Chairperson of the William Anderson Award Committee presenting the 1979 award to Donald Kettle of the University of Virginia.



L to R: Charles Hamilton, Columbia University; E. Wally Miles, California State University, San Diego, and Chairperson of the APSA Committee on the Status of Blacks; Clarence Mitchell, retired Washington representative of the NAACP who was honored by the APSA Committee on the Status of Blacks; Maurice Woodard, Howard University and Staff Associate, APSA; and Leon Epstein, APSA President.



L to R: Samuel Krislov, University of Minnesota, and Lyle Denniston, *The Washington Star*, at the panel Branzburg, Stanford Daily, KQED, Herbert and the Farber Case: A Roundtable on the Courts and the Extent of the Media's First Amendment Rights.



William Crotty, Northwestern University and Chairperson of the panel on Reflections on Party Reform.



L to R: A. J. Beitzinger of Notre Dame University and Chairperson of the Leo Strauss Award Committee awarding the 1979 award to Arthur Melzer of Michigan State University.

consociational democracy can and should be tested in various situations. Above all, it needs to be extended to polities where cultural segments have not fully crystallized and identities have yet to be formed. In such situations—all too frequent in the Third World and not unknown in the First—the structures which support bargaining among elites can too easily crumble, undermining democracy whether consociational or majoritarian.

This and other directions can certainly be suggested to those who would elaborate the consociational model of democracy, but that such a model has been formulated and



L to R: Robert Melson, Indiana University, Chairperson, 1979 Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award Committee; Crawford Young, University of Wisconsin, Madison, co-winner of the 1979 Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award; Babalola Cole, Howard University and 1979 member, Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award Committee; and Arend Lijphart, University of California, San Diego, and co-winner, 1979 Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award Committee.



L to R: Samuel H. Beer of Harvard University and Chairperson of the 1979 Charles E. Merriam Award Committee; Pendleton Herring, 1979 recipient of the Merriam Award; and Evron M. Kirkpatrick, APSA Executive Director.

exists, can only hearten those who favor both the variety that pluralism allows and the liberty that democracy promises. For setting us in the right direction, we are indebted to Arend Lijphart, and for this, we honor him today.

Crawford Young has made a major contribution to the understanding of the intricacies and dynamics of cultural pluralism in Third World societies. *The Politics of Cultural Pluralism*, co-winner of the Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award of the American Political Science Association for 1979, moves on two levels. On the theoretical level, it elaborates inductively arrived at propositions clarifying the complex relationships among polity, identity, and ethnicity. On the empirical level—and here Young has an extraordinarily broad sweep—it discusses in detail the phenomena of cultural pluralism in such matched societies as Tanzania and Uganda, Nigeria and India, Indonesia and the Philippines. Furthermore, it extends the discussion to societies in Latin America and the Arab world which have, to this point, seldom been seen from the perspective of cultural pluralism.

Young's major theme throughout this work is the dialectical relationship between cultural pluralism on the one hand, and the political arena on the other. His case studies suggest that in such geographically and culturally disparate societies as Nigeria and India, Zaire and Malaysia, the political arena, whether because of its present activities or because of its origins, can elicit various types of communal responses, while these, in turn, have a direct bearing on the integrative and policy-making features of the state.

Above all, Young seeks to show us through argument and a wealth of examples that the segments which make up the culturally plural mosaic are not the intractable, "givens" of political life, but that on the contrary, they are changeable and possibly malleable. Indeed, in certain situations,



Leon Epstein, University of Wisconsin, Madison and APSA President, delivering his Presidential Address. To his right is Austin Ranney, American Enterprise Institute, who introduced Dr. Epstein.

brand new cultural segments are likely to appear thereby introducing surprising and unpredictable factors into the political arena which can make democratic governance difficult.

This dynamic property of communal politics, which resembles less the static calm of a mosaic than the hectic movement of a kaleidoscope, need not always work against representative government. Young's work suggests that in certain circumstances, the boundaries of communal groups can be extended to include wider identities allowing for the empathy that underlies civil and humane politics. In future, we should like to know what circumstances allow communal groups to play their destructive and constructive roles in the context of democracy.

For leading us through the rich multiplicity and variety of cultural pluralism, while at the same time showing us that there are certain patterns which help us to understand this experience, we are thankful to Crawford Young, and for this, we honor him today.

#### Benjamin Evans Lippincott Award

The 1979 Benjamin Evans Lippincott Award, a \$1,500 award for a work of exceptional quality by a living political theorist that is still considered significant after a time span of at least 15 years since the original publication, was presented by Nannerl O. Keohane of Stanford University, the Chairperson of the Selection Committee, with the following citation:

The Lippincott Award was established by Professor Benjamin Lippincott of the University of Minnesota, to recognize and encourage good work in political theory. The award committee for 1979 was composed of Lane Davis, Richard Flathman and myself. Until his death this spring, David Spitz was a member of the committee. His own good work in political theory deserves our honor as we remember him this afternoon.

The Lippincott Award is granted to a living author of a book that remains significant 15 years after publication. The committee found no dearth of candidates, which made us optimistic about the flourishing of political theory after a period when its decadence was sometimes proclaimed.

To avoid anticlimax, I should note that the recipient of the Award will not be here to receive it today. A true scholar, he was in retreat on a lake in Canada without a telephone, and was not reached until too late for him to be able to arrange to come. However, by happy circumstance, the donor of the award is here, and before I announce the award I would like to ask him to stand: Benjamin Lippincott.

Our choice for the Award this year is a book that has stimulated a great deal of thought among students of politics in the last 20 years. The book was written to change our understanding of the seminal period of

modern liberalism; and in large measure it has succeeded in doing so, both by its direct contributions and by the reassessments it has provoked. It remains a lively source of controversy and an invaluable aid to teaching in our profession; and it stands as a model of a certain kind of historical reconstruction used for the analysis of politics more generally.

I am happy to present this year's Lippincott Award to Professor C. B. Macpherson of the University of Toronto, for his study of *The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism*.

#### Charles E. Merriam Award

The Charles E. Merriam Award of \$500 is presented to a person whose published work and career represents a significant contribution to the art of government through the application of social science research. The 1979 Award Committee was composed of Samuel H. Beer, Harvard University, Chairperson; Charles Gilbert, Swarthmore College; and C. Herman Pritchett, University of California, Santa Barbara. Dr. Beer made the following statement in presenting the award:

On behalf of the Committee for the Charles E. Merriam Award, I take great pleasure in presenting the award for 1979 to Dr. Edward Pendleton Herring. Short of Charles Merriam himself I can think of no more worthy recipient.

His contributions to the art of government have been specific and numerous. But enumeration alone would miss the pervasiveness of his influence. Even in this association many stand on his shoulders today who might not fully appreciate the ground of their elevation. One may hope that this present citation will help repair any such lapse of organizational memory.

As a scholar, although he took his degree at Hopkins not Chicago, Pen Herring was one of the earliest and most eminent practitioners and advocates of social science in the Merriam spirit. His books, while primarily on public administration, also dealt with Congress, the Presidency, interest groups and parties—all of them, incidentally, still in print today. In these fields his contributions helped move political science into a period of major innovation, marked by new conceptualization, enhanced sophistication of analysis, dramatically increased data gathering and widened interpenetration with other social science disciplines. He hoped for substantial payoffs in quantification, although this was not central to his own research. That was based on historical study, and, above all, on face to face contact with people engaged in politics and government. His clear-eyed and many-sided appreciation of their behavior was only heightened by his deep respect for the democratic polity and the complexity of interrelationships which are at the core of its quality.

Deliberately leaving academic life in order to



promote this outlook generally in the worlds of scholarship and government, he became president of the Social Science Research Council, appropriately in the same year that Charles E. Merriam, perhaps the principal agent in its foundation, retired from the board. In this office he contributed to the changing shape of political science especially by his part in the creation and activity of the Committee on Political Behavior and the committees deriving from it for the study of comparative politics, governmental and legal processes and public policy and policy impacts. His presidency coincided with and helped bring about a transformation in the understanding and acceptance of social science by official Washington. But his very exceptional personal contribution was in being able to arouse the interest of, and suggest direction to—as well as provide material sustenance for—a whole generation of rising scholarship in all the social science disciplines.

In closing, Dr. Beer noted with pleasure that this was the 50th APSA Annual Meeting that Dr. Herring had attended.

#### **Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award**

The Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper at the 1978 Annual Meeting was presented by the Chairperson of the Selection Committee, Barbara Kellerman of Tufts University. In presenting the award she stated:

The committee for the Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha award which has, for this year, been comprised of Professors Harry Davis and Lance Bennett and myself, has sought, amidst much sound but only passing fury, to select the best paper of the 1978 APSA convention. We have selected as the recipient of the award, Professor Mancur Olson of the University of Maryland, for his essay titled, "Pluralism and National Decline."

I need hardly point out, I am sure, that Professor Olson was travelling in good company. Those of us on the committee had not only the duty but the pleasure of reading through some excellent, original contributions.

But, finally, Olson's work could not be dismissed. He addresses an important and paradoxical problem: why do some countries experience greater economic growth than others—particularly when higher growth rates tend to occur in nations that began their economic development with certain competitive disadvantages. Olson brings a systematic theoretical perceptiveness to bear on the problem and derives a novel hypothesis from that theory. He argues that established economies suffer increasingly from the constraints imposed by economic interest organizations that limit competition. And, he suggests that countries in which

such organizations have been destroyed by war, occupation, revolution, etc., should grow more rapidly during the initial stages of economic recovery.

In all fairness, I should observe out loud that the three of us had some reservations about this working paper of sorts, and some hard questions. But its special ability to look at familiar social, political and economic phenomena in an entirely new way, to transcend cultures and disciplines, and to forge a bold explanation of a question that has stymied political scientists and economists alike, won the day. Like Olson's earlier work on collective action, which indeed contributes to the theory presented here, the book which springs from this paper will surely break ground.

#### **Gabriel A. Almond Award**

The Gabriel A. Almond Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1977 or 1978 in the field of comparative politics was presented with the following citation:

The Committee of Ellen Bussey, John Os-theimer and Ira Katznelson, Chair, is exceptionally pleased to announce that the award is shared by two recipients: John T. S. Keller of Middlebury College, for his dissertation completed at Harvard University, and Anne Louise Potter of Oberlin College for her dissertation completed at Stanford University. The jointness of the award reflects not only the outstanding qualities of the winning dissertations, but is intended as an indirect comment on the impressive character of the award submissions as a whole.

The jointness of the award is also appropriate, albeit fortuitously, because Keeler's dissertation, "The Politics of Official Unionism in French Agriculture, 1958-1976," and Potter's "Political Institutions, Political Decay and the Argentine Crisis of 1930" share a great many happy characteristics: they are written in clear, at times even felicitous prose (no mean statement in our jargon-ridden times). They are seriously and genuinely historical, yet their treatments of historical questions are informed and disciplined by theoretical agendas generated by discussions and debates in our discipline. They are richly researched case studies which help us ask old theoretical questions in new ways, and which teach us by example—indeed remind us—of the value of the well-crafted qualitative case study.

Potter treats the demise of democracy in 1930 as a case of a democratic regime that had achieved a degree of stability but failed to persist. She observes early in the dissertation that theories which explain the genesis or stability of democracy may be inappropriate for explaining its decline. Her closely argued study proposes that the particular constitutional structure of Argentina which facilitated federal interventions in provincial

affairs transformed the character of party competition in such a way that opposition parties became prepared to use extra-constitutional means to secure their existence. It was not the struggle for power and patronage per se that produced the outcome of 1930, but the way constitutional and institutional arrangements defined the terms of these conflicts and heightened their stakes and intensity. The more general lesson is that the legal, institutional, structural, and constitutional questions that had for a time become rather unfashionable need to be attended to if some of our most pressing analytical questions are to be addressed.

Keeler's study of French agriculture is self-consciously written to contribute to the development of the literature on corporatism and as an implicit critique of traditional interest group theory. His study is a case of the growing interdependence and cooperation between the key agricultural interest group in France and the relevant state actors. The study, based on a period of a massive exodus from the land, the growing centralization of agriculture, and an enormous increase in state intervention in agriculture deals with some of the most important macro-level trends in the West more generally. Keeler demonstrates that the corporatist ties of the *Fédération National* and the state have shifted from what he calls the "policy-logic" of the 1950s to an "organizational logic," and he argues that these ties have some unfortunate consequences, which include the impairment of participation and the lessening of the responsiveness of union elites to their members.

#### **William Anderson Award**

The 1979 William Anderson Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed or accepted during 1977 or 1978 in the field of intergovernmental relations in the United States was presented to David Kettle of the University of Virginia for his dissertation, "Managing Community Development in the New Federalism," completed at Yale University. The Selection Committee was composed of Alan L. Clem, University of South Dakota, Chairperson; Gerald Benjamin, SUNY, New Paltz; and Marian Lief Palley, University of Delaware. Dr. Clem made the following comments in presenting the award:

The dissertation analyzes the management of recent community development programs in four Connecticut cities, and thus involves political science problems that are laden with significance, difficulty, and opportunity for innovation and application.

The findings are relevant to the research interests of scholars working in many areas of the social sciences. The findings, because they are based on meticulous and sensitive data gathering and analysis, are unusually persuasive and useful.

The dissertation was planned with care,

developed with sophistication, and written with clarity.

#### **Edward S. Corwin Award**

The 1979 Edward S. Corwin Award for the best dissertation in 1977 or 1978 in public law, broadly defined, went jointly to Harry N. Hirsch of Harvard University for his dissertation, "The Uses of Psychology in Judicial Biography: Felix Frankfurter and the Ambiguities of Self-Image," completed at Princeton University; and to Irving Frederick Lefberg of the University of Washington for his dissertation, "Analyzing Judicial Change: The Uses of 'Systematic Biography' in Anticipating the Court and Shaping its Future Policies," completed at the University of Washington. The Selection Committee was composed of Richard Cortner, University of Arizona; Twiley Barker, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle; and Robert A. Kagan, University of California, Berkeley.

The citation for the two dissertations as presented by Professor Cortner was:

The committee found that Harry N. Hirsch's application of modern psychological theory in analyzing the career of Felix Frankfurter has produced a fresh and fruitful approach to the field of judicial biography. The dissertation is a data-rich, beautifully written contribution not only to our knowledge of Frankfurter but also to our understanding of the evolution of constitutional doctrine.

Irving Lefberg's dissertation develops, the committee found, an original and creative methodological approach to judicial biography and applies this methodology to the performance of Chief Justice Vinson on the Court. The result is a systematic and innovative exposition of factors that make for judicial change (or lack thereof) on the Supreme Court. As a consequence, the committee felt, Lefberg's methodology is one which, if followed by future judicial biographers, should produce useful and more systematic analyses of the factors influencing judicial decision making.

#### **E. E. Schattschneider Award**

The 1979 E. E. Schattschneider Award for the best dissertation in the general field of American government and politics was awarded to Rodger Robert Huckfeldt of Louisiana State University for his dissertation, "Political Behavior and the Social Context of Urban Neighborhoods," completed at Washington University. The Award Committee was composed of David J. Hadley, Wabash College, Chairperson; Thomas H. Roback, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; and Jerrold G. Rusk, University of Arizona.

The citation presented by Professor Hadley noted that:

In his dissertation, Rodger Robert Huckfeldt contends that an understanding of political behavior requires knowing the social context

within which the behavior occurs. Through extensive, imaginative, and methodologically sensitive analysis of survey and aggregate data from urban neighborhoods in Buffalo, New York, he demonstrates the influence of the individual's social context upon partisanship, group loyalties, opinion formation, and political participation. He distinguishes the impact of social context factors from the influence of individual characteristics or predispositions and documents the effects of interactions between these two sets of variables on individuals' opinions and behavior.

More important, however, than the empirical demonstration of the effects of social context, is Huckfeldt's contribution to understanding the several mechanisms by which social context is translated into political opinion and behavior. Here he makes us aware, once again, of the complexities of the political behavior we seek to understand, and provides a solid take-off point for future research.

#### Leo Strauss Award

The 1979 Leo Strauss Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted in 1977 or 1978 in the field of political philosophy was awarded to Arthur M. Melzer of Michigan State University for his dissertation, "The Happiness of the Ordinary Man: Rousseau on Virtue and Goodness," completed at Harvard University. The Award Committee was composed of A. J. Beitzinger, Notre Dame University, Chairperson; Jean Elstain, University of Massachusetts; and Hilail Gildon, CUNY, Queens. Professor Beitzinger presented the award and noted:

Melzer's dissertation is outstanding in its erudite examination of the complexities and tensions in Rousseau's thought and in relating and contrasting it to the classics and the moderns. Most significant is Melzer's treatment of Rousseau's contention that superiority or excellence is not necessary for happiness or the good life. In uncovering the grounds, psychological and otherwise, which provide the bases for Rousseau's arguments, Melzer makes an important contribution. Central to this is his thorough analysis of Rousseau's conception of *amour-propre*, its relation to self love, its significance as the source of most unnecessary desires, and its role in Rousseau's prescriptions of moderation, unity of soul and freedom. The dissertation concludes with an insightful treatment of Rousseau's relation to contemporary criticism. This comes back to the relevant question which, Melzer states, prompted him to study Rousseau: "Does the good life require some kind of virtue, striving or superiority, or does it consist in letting go and being oneself in a world free of necessity and domination?"

#### Helen Dwight Reid Award

The 1979 Helen Dwight Reid Award for the

best dissertation in 1977 or 1978 in the field of international relations, law, and politics was awarded to Stephen Michael Meyer of MIT for his dissertation, "Probing the Causes of Nuclear Proliferation," completed at the University of Michigan. The Selection Committee was composed of George Quester, Cornell University, Chairperson; Cecil Crabb, Jr., Louisiana State University; and Glenda Rosenthal, Columbia University. Professor Rosenthal presented the award with the following citation:

The dissertation, written at the University of Michigan under the co-sponsorship of Professors Harold K. Jacobson and Catherine M. Kelleher, is an empirical analysis of two contending hypotheses concerning the cause or causes of nuclear proliferation: on the one hand that the momentum of technology itself is the driving force behind the global diffusion of weapons; on the other, that the particular mix of time-varying political, military, social and economic conditions confronting a nation determines whether or not it will attempt to become a nuclear weapons country.

The Award Committee had no difficulty in concluding that this is an outstanding dissertation. It is both original and imaginative in its approach, its research and its findings. Well organized, clearly and smoothly written and thought-provoking, it is a fine example of the constructive application of quantitative methodology to the study of international relations and foreign policy. Finally, we believe that it offers a set of conclusions which have substantial general applications to our understanding of the field. On behalf of Chairperson George Quester of Cornell and my fellow committee member, Cecil Crabb of Louisiana State University, many congratulations.

#### Leonard D. White Award

The 1979 Leonard D. White Award for the best dissertation in 1977 or 1978 in the general field of public administration, broadly defined, was awarded to Daniel S. Metlay of Indiana University for his dissertation "Error Correction in Bureaucracy," completed at the University of California, Berkeley. The Award Committee was composed of Chester Earle, American University, Chairperson; Debra Stewart, North Carolina State University; and Larry Hill, University of Oklahoma.

Professor Earle presented the award and noted:

Mr. Metlay examined six cases of decision making in federal agencies, hypothesizing that error was made largely in consequence of an understandable need to simplify complexity. His findings cause him to reject simplistic notions that regulatory agencies are mere puppets of environmental forces or reflections of technological imperatives. Instead, he argues that decision makers must act in a world of scarce resources. Metlay develops a set of propositions that specify

conditions under which errors are most likely to be corrected.

It was the committee's unanimous judgment that this dissertation was the best in a highly competitive group of dissertations submitted to it. The committee believes that the dissertation exemplifies the high standards Leonard White set in his own writing and teaching. Metlay concludes with the modest hope that his study has "begun a process from which a better understanding of the limits of organizational action will flow." The committee believes that he has succeeded, and has accordingly contributed to the better conduct of public affairs.

On a personal, and concluding, note—I thank most sincerely Professors Stewart and Hill for their diligence, cooperation, and, very clearly, careful evaluation of the dissertations received.

A report by John Trent, General Secretary, International Political Science Association, on the XI IPSA World Congress held in August 1979 in Moscow, USSR will be published in the winter *PS*.

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### APSA Executive Director Search and Screen Committee Announcement

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The American Political Science Association invites nominations and applications for the position of Executive Director upon the retirement of Evron M. Kirkpatrick on July 1, 1981. The position provides opportunities for the development of innovative programs of general benefit to the profession. Names and, if possible, vitae should be sent to Professor Warren E. Miller, Chairman, APSA Search and Screen Committee, Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, before February 15, 1980.

The Council of the APSA has recommended that the new Executive Director be appointed for an initial term of five years and be eligible for reappointment. Salary and conditions of appointment will be negotiated with the approval of Council.

The Council has also recommended that the person chosen as the new Executive Director should:

- (1) Be a member in good standing of the APSA.
- (2) Have a record of participation in the affairs and/or programs of APSA.
- (3) Have had professional experience in research and teaching in political science.
- (4) Have the capacity to deal with public and/or private funding organizations and other professional associations relevant to

the Association and the discipline.

(5) Have administrative skills, including those relevant to internal management and to relations with other organizations.

(6) Seriously contemplate serving in the post for at least one full term.

All the equal-opportunity rules and guidelines previously adopted by the Association for employment in political science and by the Association should apply to the selection of the new Executive Director.

Search and Screen Committee  
Warren E. Miller, Chairperson  
Martha Derthick  
Leon D. Epstein  
Ruth Jones  
E. Wally Miles  
W. Phillips Shively  
Dina A. Zinnes

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### APSA Council Minutes

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The Council met on April 27 and 28, 1979, at the Dupont Plaza Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Present: Peter Bachrach, Richard A. Brody, Samuel DuBois Cook, Joseph Cooper, Martha Derthick, Leon D. Epstein, Betty Glad, Doris A. Graber, Erwin C. Hargrove, William C. Havard, Charles O. Jones, Evron M. Kirkpatrick, Sanford A. Lakoff, Joseph LaPalombara, Warren E. Miller, Sarah M. Morehouse, Richard Rosecrance, Alan Rosenthal, Ellis Sandoz, Allen Schick, Philip Siegelman, Frank J. Sorauf, Ann R. Willner.

#### Reappointment of the Managing Editor, *APSR*

On recommendation of President Epstein, Brody moved the reappointment of Charles O. Jones for a three-year term as Managing Editor of the *American Political Science Review*, and a commendation to Professor Jones for the excellent job he has done as Managing Editor of the *Review*. The motion was unanimously approved.

#### Proposal for a Chicano Fellowship Program

Professor Herman Lujan, Chairperson of the Committee on the Status of Chicanos in the Profession, presented the Council with the Committee's proposal for a Chicano Fellowship Program. The Task Force on the Future of the Association and the Administrative Committee had reviewed this proposal and had recommended that the Committee on the Status of Chicanos in the Profession be asked to prepare, with the assistance of the staff, a program for the identification and certification of qualified Chicano seniors interested in pursuing graduate study in political science, that the persons so selected be called to the attention of university graduate fellowship selection agencies in a manner similar to that in which qualified black seniors are identified and called to the attention