

ments for the award are welcome. Letters of nomination should be forwarded to the Chairperson of the Committee in care of the APSA at the National Office.

James Madison's Political Science

Ann Stuart Diamond
American Enterprise Institute

The *Philosopher, the Statesman, and the Patriot*, says John Quincy Adams of James Madison in his 1836 eulogy. Appropriately the last Founder to die, Madison was also the political scientist *par excellence*. Thus an account written of him in 1789 describes him as "well-versed in public life, was bred to it, and has no other profession" yet politics "is rather a science than a business, with him." Madison sought to understand the science of man and society in the spirit of the Scottish Enlightenment. Like Newton with the physical world, these thinkers believed that laws of human nature could be discovered and applied to human affairs.

Combining a study of history with theory, Madison excelled in the new science of politics. The surest examples of this genius are *Federalist Papers* Numbers 10 and 51. Madison was always the scholar-statesman: he would "state a principle and deduce the consequences, with clearness and simplicity," he was "a studious man, devoted to public business, and a thorough master of every public question that can arise, or he will spare no pains to become so, if he happens to be in want of information."

Even before the Federal Convention of 1787 Madison had mastered all the known literature on ancient and modern federal republics, and he arrived in Philadelphia with two detailed memoranda, "Notes of Ancient and Modern Confederacies" and "Vices of the Political System of the United States." There he put them to remarkable use. These researches and his own theorizing persuaded Madison that a republic was possible in a large territory. We can only marvel at the clear-eyed courage and conviction with which he convinced a majority of fellow delegates to embark on an experiment in government hitherto unknown on this earth. "His theory, embodied in the structure of the American Union, was to prove . . . the greatest triumph in practical application of the [Scottish] Enlightenment's ideal of scientific political research," wrote Douglass Adair.

As the statesman, one of Madison's greatest—yet least known—achievements was to put himself at the head of a "potentially dangerous" opposition which arose in the early 1790's in response to Hamilton's policies. By so doing he ensured it would remain a loyal opposition. In speeches, articles, and letters Madison attacked the conduct of individuals, emphasizing that the Constitution, the structure of the

union, was not at fault. Before Jefferson came to lead what is known as the Jeffersonian Republicans, Madison had established the "principles of the opposition" in the spirit of a higher loyalty: to Constitutional principles. So the American tradition of vigorous political disagreements, both sides appealing to Constitutional principles, was born, in a form that preserves and invigorates the constitutional order James Madison did so much to create.

Throughout his long life Madison studied, taught, and practiced the science of politics in its highest sense. There is no more fitting example of the honorable calling of political scientist.



James Madison

Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award

An annual Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award has been established by the Council to recognize the best scholarly work in political science published within the previous five years exploring the phenomenon of ethnic and cultural pluralism. The Council, at the suggestion of Matthew Holden, has authorized efforts to endow the new award and tax deductible contributions to support a permanent fund will be welcome. Checks should be made out to the APSA Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award Fund.

Nominations for the award, the first of which will be made at the 1978 Annual Meeting, are made by publishers. Members of the Selection Committee are C. Vernon Gray, Morgan State University, Chairperson; Ralph Guzman, University of California, Santa Cruz; and Victor A. Olorunsola, Iowa State University.