

posed of Milton C. Cummings, Jr., Charles O. Jones, Nannerl O. Keohane, Charles E. Lindblom, Raymond Tanter, and Sidney Verba. Dr. Zinnes, who recently moved to the University of Illinois, Urbana, from Indiana University, holds a Ph.D. from Stanford University and is an international relations specialist. She has served in important leadership positions with the International Studies Association, the Midwest Political Science Association, the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, and the American Political Science Association. She is the co-author of five books and numerous articles and papers.

Dr. Zinnes will assume her editing responsibilities in the summer of 1981; her first issue of the *Review* will be March, 1982.

1980 Annual Meeting

The 1980 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., August 28 through 31. Jack Dennis of the University of Wisconsin-Madison served as Chairperson of the Program Committee. Official registration was 2,781 with 1,305 participants in the program. Significant events at the meeting included: two plenary sessions, one on "The Work of Harold D. Lasswell" and one with pollsters on "Understanding the 1980 American Electorate"; an award by the Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession to Evron M. Kirkpatrick, APSA Executive Director; the Annual Business Meeting; the Presidential Address by Warren Miller; 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 Saturday, August 30 at 5:00 p.m. with President Warren Miller presiding. The following items were reviewed and acted on: Association Officers and Council Members were elected in an uncontested election; a constitutional amendment on modification of the qualifications and term of office for the Association's Treasurer was approved for consideration by Association members in a mail ballot; and finally a report of the Treasurer was presented which included a review of a Council resolution on an increase in Association dues that will be presented to Association members for approval. Minutes of the 1980 Business Meeting will be published in the Winter 1981 *PS*. A report of the elections is printed in this issue under Committee Reports.

Presidential Address

President Warren Miller of the University of

Michigan presented his Presidential Address, "The Role of Research in the Unification of a Discipline," following an introduction by Heinz Eulau. His address will be published in the *Review*.

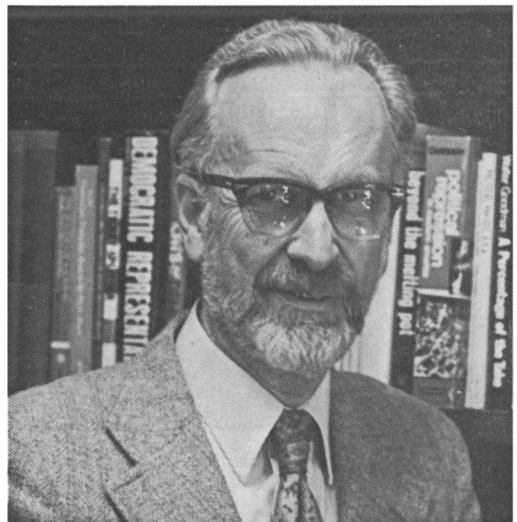
Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession Award

The Association's Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession presented an award to Dr. Evron M. Kirkpatrick, the Association's Executive Director, in recognition of his "exemplary leadership, support and friendship." At the Committee reception the award was presented to Dr. Kirkpatrick by E. Wally Miles, San Diego State University and Chairperson of the Committee, and Russell L. Adams, Howard University, a former Chairperson of the Committee.

In presenting the award, Dr. Miles and Dr. Adams both praised Dr. Kirkpatrick for his long-standing support of black political scientists, his help to the Committee on the Status of Blacks and his leadership in furthering the interests of blacks. They noted that Kirkpatrick was appointed Executive Director when Ralph Bunche was President of APSA and that Kirkpatrick worked closely with Bunche in ways that eventually led to the creation of the Committee on the Status of Blacks. Kirkpatrick has continuously supported the Black Graduate Fellowship Program and encouraged participation of black political scientists in the work of the Association.

Publications and Professional Distinction Awards

Twelve awards recognizing outstanding publications, dissertations and professional distinc-



Charles E. Lindblom
Yale University
Association President, 1980-81

1980 Annual Meeting



Warren E. Miller, University of Michigan and APSA President, delivering his Presidential address.



L to R: Nelson W. Polsby, University of California, Berkeley, and Chairperson, 1980 Woodrow Wilson Book Award Committee, with Richard Betts, the Brookings Institution, co-winner of the 1980 Wilson Award.

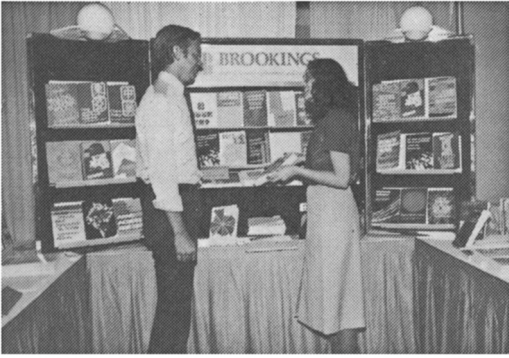


L to R: Martha Derthick, Brookings Institution and 1980 winner of the Gladys M. Kammerer Book Award and Norman Ornstein, Catholic University and Chairperson, 1980 Gladys M. Kammerer Award Committee.

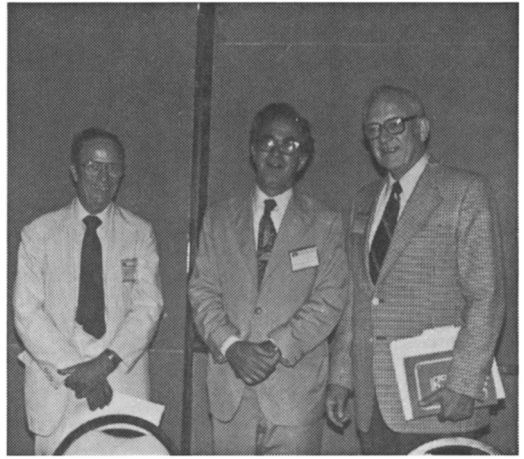


L to R: Martin P. Wattenberg, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and Ruth Jones, University of Missouri, St. Louis, at the panel, "The Condition of Political Parties, II."

Photographs by Alma Gsell



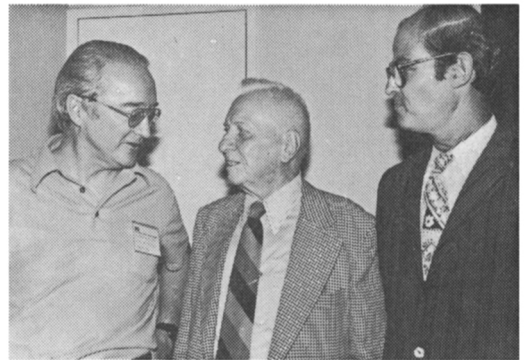
L to R: Hugh H. Heclo, Harvard University, and Jill C. Bahcall, Brookings Institution, at the Annual Meeting Book Exhibit of the Brookings Institution.



L to R: Howard Penniman, American Enterprise Institute and Director, Pi Sigma Alpha; Jack W. Peltason, President of the American Council on Education and outgoing President of Pi Sigma Alpha; and William S. Livingston, University of Texas at Austin and incoming President of Pi Sigma Alpha, at the Business Meeting of Pi Sigma Alpha.



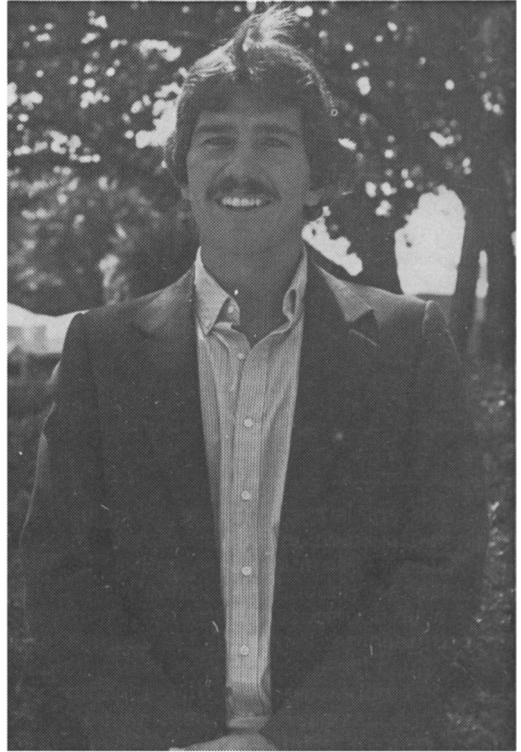
L to R: James A. Kuhlman, University of South Carolina and Executive Director of the International Studies Association, and Henry Teune, University of Pennsylvania and President-Elect of the International Studies Association, at the ISA reception.



L to R: Fred Wirt, University of Illinois, Urbana; Clarence A. Berdahl, University of Illinois, Urbana, Emeritus; and Gilbert Steiner of the Brookings Institution.



L to R: Dwaine Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles; Jeane Kirkpatrick, Georgetown University and American Enterprise Institute; Myres S. McDougal, Yale University Law School; and Heinz Eulau, Stanford University, at the Plenary Session, "The Work of Harold D. Lasswell."



John E. Chubb, Stanford University and the 1980 winner of the Leonard D. White Award.



L to R: Fred Rosen, London School of Economics; Richard F. Schier and Sidney Wise of Franklin & Marshall College, at the College's Annual Meeting reception.



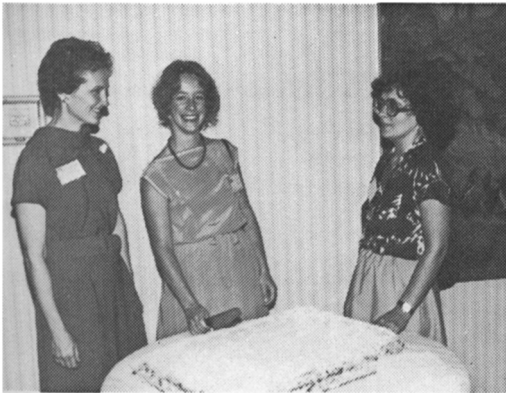
L to R: Babafemi Badejo of Nigeria and the University of California, Los Angeles, and Walter E. Beach, Editor, *PS*.



L to R: E. Wally Miles, San Diego State University and Chairperson of the Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession; Jeane Kirkpatrick, Georgetown University; Evron M. Kirkpatrick, APSA Executive Director; Jewel L. Prestage, Southern University; Maurice C. Woodard, Howard University and American Political Science Association; and Russell Adams, Howard University and former chairperson of the Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession, at the Committee reception honoring Dr. Evron Kirkpatrick.



L to R: Marie-France Toinet, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, and Shahid Qadir, Review Editor, *Third World Quarterly*.



L to R: Dorothy Buckton James, American University; Susan Woodward, Williams College and Chairperson, Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession; and Irene Diamond, Purdue University, at the Joint Women's Caucus for Political Science and Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession reception at which the Committee celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Women's Caucus.



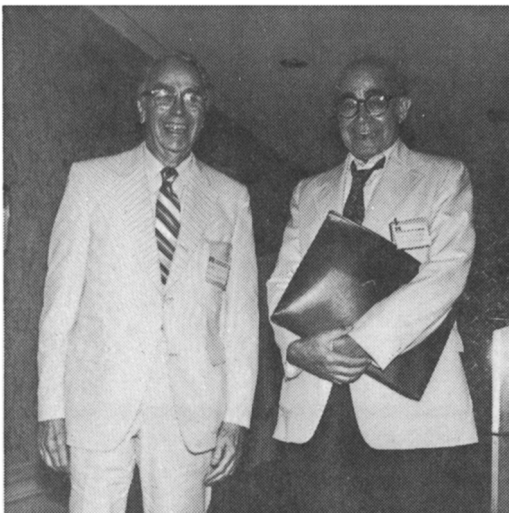
L to R: Robert Holt, University of Minnesota, and Harold W. Chase, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.



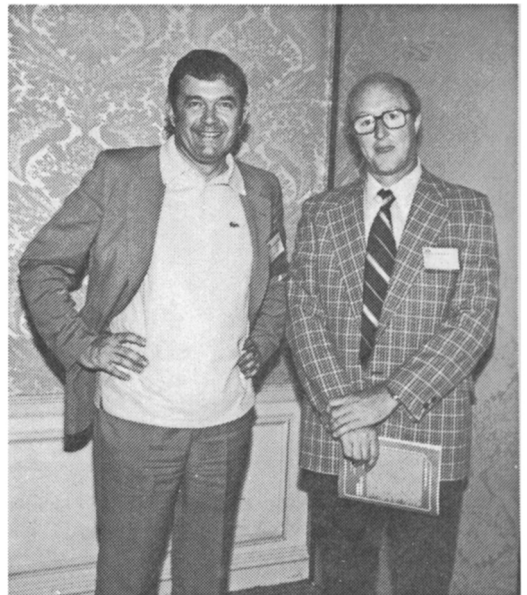
Bruce Jacobs, University of Rochester and the 1980 winner of the William Anderson Award.



L to R: Ada Finifter, Michigan State University and 1982 Annual Meeting Program Chairperson, and Seymour Martin Lipset, Stanford University and President-Elect of the American Political Science Association.



L to R: Benjamin E. Lippincott, University of Minnesota, Emeritus, and Gabriel A. Almond, Stanford University, Emeritus, at the Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony.



L to R: Anthony King, University of Essex, and Jack Dennis, University of Wisconsin, Madison and 1980 Annual Meeting Program Chairman.



Walter Murphy, Princeton University, at the roundtable, *"The Brethren."*



L to R: Warren E. Miller, APSA President, congratulating Evron M. Kirkpatrick, APSA Executive Director, on winning the 1980 Charles E. Merriam Award.



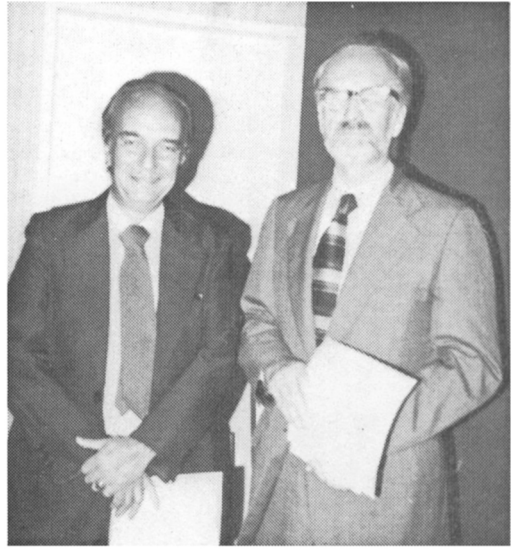
L to R: Vincent J. Browne, Howard University; Robert L. Gill, Morgan State University; John A. Davis, City College of New York; Jewel L. Prestage, Southern University; Robert E. Martin, Howard University; and William Robinson, Norfolk State University, at the panel, *"The Black Political Scientist: Historic and Contemporary."*



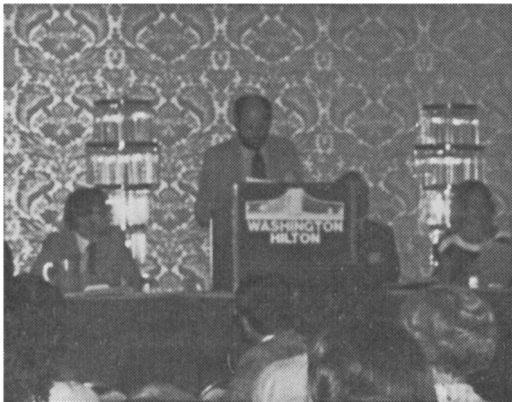
L to R: Clarence N. Stone, University of Maryland and President of the National Capital Area Political Science Association, with other former Association presidents, Barbara Knight, George Mason University; Morris Levitt, Howard University; Laslo V. Boyd, University of Baltimore; and Warren I. Cikins, Brookings Institution.



L to R: Leon Epstein, University of Wisconsin, and Thomas E. Mann, Executive Director-Elect, American Political Science Association.



L to R: Candido Mendes of Brazil and President of the International Political Science Association and Charles E. Lindblom, Yale University and President of the American Political Science Association.



Charles O. Jones of the University of Pittsburgh and Managing Editor of the *American Political Science Review* speaking at the panel, "Congressional Influence and Leadership."

tions made in the discipline and profession were made at the Annual Meeting awards ceremony presided over by President Miller. The 1980 award winners are:

Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award

Leslie H. Gelb, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with Richard Betts, Brookings Institution, received the 1980 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award of \$2,000 and a medal for the best book published in the United States in 1979 in government, politics or international affairs. The award winning book, *The Irony of Vietnam: The System Worked* was published by the Brookings Institution. The Selection Committee was composed of Nelson

W. Polsby, University of California, Berkeley, Chairperson; Robert Holt, University of Minnesota; and Mary L. Shanley, Vassar College.

Dr. Polsby presented the following citation for the award:

"This committee can report that it had great difficulty in settling upon the 'best book in government, politics, or international affairs' published in 1979. We were, to begin with, inundated with books. At one point we were ready to conclude that it was far less likely we would find the needle we were looking for in the haystack of possibilities than that no book in the year 1979 was best. Diligent work began to pay off after a while, however. Soon we could see that our problem was that unlike some years—not many—1979 had brought forth no work of political science so overwhelmingly outstanding as to obviously outshine the competition. This year will be one of those years that our colleagues will point to in the future when they bring up meritorious books that never won the Woodrow Wilson Award.

"Among a fair number of eminent books—only a few of which we mention below—we hesitated to declare any one preeminent. 1979 was the year that the late Harold Lasswell published the last book in a notably distinguished career: *The Signature of Power* (Transaction), an essay written in purest Lasswellese about the political implications of architectural forms. Our colleague Roland Pennock, still at the height of his very considerable powers, contributed *Democratic Political Theory* (Princeton), an important summary statement. The in-

tellectual foundations of all social science—political science included—were in 1979 enriched by the collection of Herbert Simon's work in the psychology of cognition, *Models of Thought* (Yale), and by anthropologist Michael Thompson's explorations into processes and outcomes of social valuation in *Rubbish Theory* (Oxford). The economist Thomas Sowell in *Knowledge and Decisions* (Basic) and the sociologist Theda Skocpol in *States and Social Revolutions* (Cambridge), made strong arguments and excellent contributions from widely varying perspectives.

"We were also impressed by Kenneth Waltz's brilliant *Theory of International Relations* (Addison-Wesley), as shrewd a critique of the literature in this field as we have ever seen, by John Waterbury's *Hydro-Politics of the Nile Valley* (Syracuse), a careful examination of the management of an invaluable resource in the context of international politics, and by Joan Nelson's thoughtful discussion in *Access to Power* (Princeton) of the problems and strategies attending hyper-urbanization in poor countries. In the end, however, we decided to give the Woodrow Wilson Award to *The Irony of Vietnam: The System Worked* (Brookings), by Leslie H. Gelb with Richard Betts.

"We believe that among the most important obligations of political scientists is the responsibility to make accessible to scholarly discussion aspects of our lives that are ordinarily difficult to examine because people feel so strongly about them. Surely American involvement in the war in Vietnam is just such a topic. Nobody doubts its importance, or the need to extract a measure of political knowledge from such a significant and fateful episode in the history of nations and of the peoples that fought and suffered there. And few scholars can believe that anything like the last word has been pronounced on such a multifaceted and difficult series of events. Amongst all the words that the war has provoked, not a few have been uttered for their political effects, not a few have sacrificed scholarly rigor for persuasive impact. Yet the claims of scholarship are also important claims, and we believe it is our duty as political scientists to uphold them as our own distinctive contribution to the maintenance of civilized values even in the most unpromising of circumstances. In a modest way, we believe *The Irony of Vietnam* makes just such a contribution.

"The book traces the history of American involvement in Vietnam back to its roots in post-war decisions by the United States to succeed to various obligations that our European allies could no longer sustain, and forward, through repeated escalations of involvement, until the burden became intolerable and withdrawal became necessary. It is more than a history, however, blending the description of process with the analysis of policy alternatives and their consequences. The book shows how alternatives were conceptualized inside and outside the

government, and the means by which they were communicated, how policy recommendations surfaced, how their predictions were buttressed and hedged, and what the criteria were that informed their adoption and evaluation.

"The commonest criticism of public policy failure is that the policy was the product of a flawed process, in which negative feedback, contrary information and dissent are screened out by decision makers who thus proceed in ignorance. Gelb and Betts argue that this was not the case with Vietnam, that the environment in which decision makers operated was rich in information, and that negative feedback ultimately played a role in changing the goals to which policy makers found they could aspire.

"World history is not organized like a well-run laboratory, and so we shall never know whether policy makers actually prevented the dire eventualities they sought to avoid by taking the United States so deeply into Vietnam and for so long. By demonstrating the role that fears of these eventualities played in the calculations of decision makers, Gelb and Betts have helped to restore to political science a large topic that deserves our most careful consideration.

"We believe *The Irony of Vietnam: The System Worked* presents an interesting, plausible, intelligible portrait of American policy making on Vietnam, warts and all. It assimilates, and contributes to, an ongoing body of knowledge about policy making in general in the American political system, and consequently provides a good foundation for thinking about the future of United States policy making in international affairs."

Gladys M. Kammerer Award

The 1980 Gladys M. Kammerer Award of \$500 for the best political science publication in the field of United States national policy in 1979 was won by Martha Derthick of the Brookings Institution for her book, *Policy-making for Social Security*, published by the Brookings Institution. The Selection Committee was composed of Norman Ornstein, Catholic University, Chairperson; James Anderson, University of Houston; and Frances Zemans, University of Chicago.

Dr. Ornstein presented the award with the following citation:

"A book which provides an astute and savvy analysis of political actors and political processes is a rare commodity these days. It is equally hard to find a book which contributes a solid analysis of the substance of an important policy area. But it is most uncommon to find a book which combines sensitive political analysis with careful policy analysis.

"*Policymaking for Social Security* by Martha Derthick is just such a book. Washington-watchers will recognize Derthick's understanding of the subtleties of the process and the im-

portance of particular personalities in her discussion of the major actors, inside and outside the government who play a role in the formulation and execution of social security policy, from the Ways and Means and Finance Committees inside Congress, to the White House and HEW, to labor and other outside groups, and to public opinion as a whole. She is right on target, and her book contributes to our understanding of the policy-making process in Congress, in the executive, and overall. Her grasp of the dynamics of Congress is especially impressive.

"Political scientists, policy analysts and economists will likewise appreciate Derthick's understanding of the complex tradeoffs involved in dealing with social security benefits, taxes and the notorious deficit. Numerous economists who specialize in the social security area have praised the accuracy and insights of Derthick's analysis.

"Throughout the 1980s, there will be few areas in American national policy as important or as sweeping in impact as social security. For her insightful, balanced and comprehensive treatment of this key subject, Martha Derthick is eminently deserving of the Kammerer Award."

Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award

The 1980 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 presented in 1980 to Mario Barrera of the University of California, Berkeley, for his book, *Race and Class in the Southwest: A Theory of Racial Inequality*. The book was published by the University of Notre Dame Press in 1979. The Selection Committee was composed of Lenneal Henderson, Howard University, Chairperson; Deborah LeVeen, San Francisco State University; and Gail Peek, Williams College.

Dr. Henderson presented the following citation for the award:

"Professor Barrera's work is a critical juncture in the evolution of race relations research. He provides us with both fresh and stimulating insight into the history and status of Chicanos, or Mexican-Americans and a succinct and lucid critique of race and class concepts, theories and models that purport to explain racial inequality in America.

"Specifically, Professor Barrera examines the economic history of Chicanos, their subordinate position in the labor force; their forced displacement from the land; the consequences of their continuous and substantial immigration from Mexico; the role of a tiny Chicano middle class and the impact of a variety of public policies on Chicanos. His data sources are rich and diversified but carefully synthesized into a coherent whole. He shares a wealth of statistical

information with the reader without becoming unduly descriptive.

"Most importantly, Professor Barrera examines and critiques both race and class theories in his effort to integrate selected elements of both types of theories. He considers such racial theories as 'deficiency theories,' 'bias theories,' and 'structural discrimination.' Particularly interesting is his treatment of 'colonial theories.' He is careful to identify both the advantages and limitations of each approach and, to facilitate comprehension of each model or theory, provides an illustrative diagram for the reader.

"In addition to his critique of racial theories, Barrera provides us with an illuminating discussion of Marxist approaches to racial inequality. He chides Marxist theory for contributing so little to analyses of race and racism while recognizing the heterogeneity of Marxist research on race relations. However, Barrera identifies two Marxist concepts as critical to his analysis: labor market segmentation and class fractions. These concepts recognize both racial and class dimensions in an economic system. In his effort to synthesize these notions, Barrera introduces the concept of 'class segmentation.'

"Barrera then carefully interweaves selected conceptual strands from the internal colonial and class segmentation approaches into a comprehensive new theory of racial inequality. That theory provides the overarching context in which his empirical discussion of Chicano history and socioeconomic status are examined. He concludes with a case study of Chicano labor in the International Harvester Company. The case study is a convenient profile of the Chicano experience within the context of a single corporation. The case study also allows Barrera to further synthesize class and race theory. His work is therefore both a theoretical and empirical masterpiece."

Benjamin Evans Lippincott Award

The 1980 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 Warren Miller on behalf of the Selection Committee of Roland Pennock, Swarthmore College, Chairperson; Quentin Skinner, Institute for Advanced Studies; and Elizabeth Hansot, Kenyon College, with the following citation:

"For more than a generation H. L. A. Hart has been a name to conjure with. His seminal article, 'Are There Any Natural Rights?' (1955) promptly became the benchmark for discussions of its subject. It still maintains that status.

"His book *The Concept of Law* (1961) set a similar standard for its subject matter. His highly sophisticated positivism moderated by a minimal theory of natural law played and still

plays a key role in the revival of jurisprudential theorizing in English-speaking countries. For these works, Herbert Hart has well earned the Benjamin E. Lippincott Award for 1980.'

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 1980 Award Committee was composed of Donald G. Herzberg, Georgetown University, Chairperson; Hon. Richard B. Cheney, U.S. House of Representatives; and Donna Shalala, Hunter College.

President Warren Miller prefaced the presentation of the Merriam award by commenting that it was his sad task to announce that the Chairman of the Merriam Award Committee, Donald Herzberg, had very recently died. He then briefly eulogized Herzberg, noting that he was himself worthy of a Merriam Award for his significant contributions to the area of government through the application of social science research and that his valuable contributions to the discipline, profession and Association would be dearly missed.

Dr. Miller then presented the following citation for the 1980 Merriam Award:

'On behalf of the Committee for the Charles E. Merriam Award, I take great pleasure in presenting the award for 1980 to Dr. Evron Maurice Kirkpatrick. There is no adequate way in which our Association and profession can thank Kirk for his distinguished service to us all throughout his quarter-century as APSA's Executive Director. But happily the Merriam Award is intended for persons 'whose published work and career represent a significant contribution to the art of government through the application of social science research'; and Kirk's many achievements in scholarship and public service well qualify him to join the eminent colleagues who have won the award before him.

'Let us look at the record. During Kirk's service at the University of Minnesota he co-authored one of the most influential American government textbooks of the time, served as Associate Dean for the Social Science Division, and still found time to join Hubert Humphrey, Orville Freeman, Arthur Naftalin, and others in founding the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party.

'From 1947 to 1954 he served in the United States Department of State where he founded and served as head of the External Research Staff to foster a serious exchange of research and information between scholars in the universities and makers of foreign policy. Later he served as Chief of the Department's Psychological Intelligence and Research Staff and as Deputy Director of the Office of Intelligence Research, where he was responsible for applying

social science research to policy problems.

'Since he left the State Department in 1954, Kirk has devoted himself to the demanding task of administering our Association's routine affairs and to the still more demanding task of developing its financial reserves, acquiring its own building, securing outside funding for many of its programs, and making many other extraordinary contributions far too numerous to mention here. But we should note that Kirk has been the main force behind several Association programs intended to improve the understanding of teachers and journalists of how government operates and public officials' understanding of the contribution scholars can make to effective government operations. The Congressional Fellowship Program introduced hundreds of young political scientists to the national legislative process and, equally important, has shown hundreds of congressmen the usefulness of social science analytical skills in posts that in the past had been filled exclusively by lawyers and press officers. For 15 years, the APSA Journalism Seminars brought together leading political scientists with talented young journalists. These seminars helped journalists understand the contributions political science scholarship makes to public affairs and helped sensitize political scientists to the contemporary problems with which journalists must deal. Other important programs that linked political science and public affairs initiated under Kirk's leadership include the Seminar for Freshmen Congressmen, the State and Local Government Intern Program, the State Legislative Service Project.

'All this would have been more than a full-time job for almost anyone but Kirk. Yet during his years as Executive Director he has published four distinguished scholarly articles, one a critical examination of the 1950 report of the APSA Committee on Political Parties, one a review of the origins and impact of the 'behavioral revolution' on political science, one a review of the development of the discipline from its beginnings, and one an analysis and evaluation of the presidential debates of 1960 and 1976.

'In addition, he taught regularly at Howard and Georgetown universities, served as a member of President Kennedy's Commission on Registration and Voting; a member of President Johnson's Task Force on Career Advancement in the Federal Service; national president of Pi Sigma Alpha; President of the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation; President of the American Peace Society; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for American Universities; and now a member of the Sponsoring Committee of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

'In view of this record, the Committee's only problem was *how many* Merriam awards Kirk

should be given! We decided to begin with this one.

"No person fits the award's criteria or deserves it more. We honor the award as well as the recipient by presenting it now to Dr. Evron Maurice Kirkpatrick."

Gabriel A. Almond Award

The Gabriel A. Almond Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1978 or 1979 in the field of comparative politics, with a selection committee composed of Kendall Baker, University of Wyoming, Chairperson; Penny Gill, Mt. Holyoke College; and Emma Johnson, M.I.T., was presented to Steven Jay Kelman of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, for his dissertation, "Regulating Job Safety and Health: A Comparison of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Swedish Worker Protection Board." The dissertation was completed at Harvard University in 1978.

William Anderson Award

The William Anderson Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1978 or 1979 in the field of intergovernmental relations in the United States was presented to Bruce Jacobs of the University of Rochester for his dissertation, "The Political Economy of Organizational Change," completed at Harvard University. The Selection Committee was composed of Richard A. Watson, University of Missouri, Columbia, Chairperson; Thomas J. Pavlak, University of Pittsburgh; and Paul Puryear, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Professor Watson made the following comments in making the award:

"The dissertation evaluates the impact of the Community Action Program on the operations of three local institutions whose activities affect the poor—public schools, private social service or welfare agencies, and employers. The major data are interviews conducted with executives of over 800 organizations in a nationwide sample of 100 communities.

"In the opinion of the committee, the dissertation makes several contributions. It analyzes the changes in the behavior of local institutions brought about by an external actor, in this case, the federal government. It also illustrates the kinds of relationships that develop among public officials at different levels of government, as well as those in the private sector. Finally, the study is a significant contribution to evaluation research concerned with determining the actual impact of public policies on the social problems they are designed to alleviate.

"The dissertation is carefully crafted and exceptionally well-written."

Edward S. Corwin Award

The Edward S. Corwin Award for the best dissertation in 1978 or 1979 in public law, broadly defined, went to Calvin Jillson of Louisiana State University for his dissertation, "Compromise and Critical Realignment in the American Constitutional Convention of 1787," completed at the University of Maryland. The Selection Committee was composed of Philippa Strum, Brooklyn College, Chairperson; Ronald Bailey, Florida A&M University; and Richard Richardson, University of North Carolina.

The citation for the 1980 award noted:

"In his work on the Constitutional Convention, Dr. Calvin Jillson has gone far beyond the acknowledged wisdom about personalities and clashing ideologies to examine the actual political dynamic at work. He has treated the Convention as a case study in legislative compromise, alignment, and realignment, and has demonstrated the way in which various individuals and state delegations formed and reformed voting blocs depending on the issue under discussion.

"By demonstrating that the Founding Fathers utilized their famed political skills within the Convention, and acted as much from the necessities of the legislative dynamic as from any ideology, Dr. Jillson has taken the Convention out of the realm of the mythic and into the real world of politics.

"His work is very well researched, extremely articulate, and entirely convincing. It is a valuable contribution to the literature on the Constitution, and thoroughly deserving of this symbol of recognition."

E. E. Schattschneider Award

The 1980 E. E. Schattschneider Award Committee, composed of Donald Matthews, University of Washington, Chairperson; Donald Strong, University of Alabama; and Susan Welch, University of Nebraska, announced that it would not make an award this year for a dissertation in the general field of American government and politics.

Helen Dwight Reid Award

The 1980 Helen Dwight Reid Award for the best dissertation in 1978 or 1979 in the field of international relations, law and politics, was presented to James P. Bennett of the University of Pennsylvania for his dissertation, "Perpetuating Failure: Security Practices and System Transformation of Southern Pacific Transnational Politics 1830-1905," completed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Selection Committee was composed of Nazli Choucri, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Chairperson; Brian Job, University of Minnesota; and Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, University of Rochester.

Dr. Bueno de Mesquita presented the following citation on behalf of the Committee:

"This study is a landmark in the rigorous formulation of international relations theory, focusing on system change and international conflict, and in the integration of historical and analytical modes of inquiry. 'Perpetuating Failure' seeks to describe and understand the basic restructurings in international systems through a computer simulation model of the interacting organizations and foreign processes of the actors, in terms of both national and non-national entities.

"A key theoretical precept is that actors resort to historical precedences for solving problems that they themselves define in the effort to manage and reduce insecurities and vulnerabilities generated by growth processes. These processes affect them differentially, and their responses differ accordingly. These differences and the interactions that they create, generate the basic dynamics of change and of system transformation.

"The study focuses on a broad historical period in one region of the international system. The processes examined have relevance for other sub-systems and for world politics more broadly defined. 'Perpetuating Failure' represents an impressive integration of theoretical perspectives, conceptual orientations, and modes of inquiry."

Leo Strauss Award

The 1980 Leo Strauss Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted in 1978 or 1979 in the field of political philosophy was awarded jointly to Joel Benjamin Schwartz of the University of Michigan for his dissertation, "The Sexual Politics of Jean-Jacques Rousseau," completed at Harvard University, and to Joseph V. Brogan for his dissertation, "The New Rationalists: An Inquiry into the Philosophy of Positive Political Theory," completed at the University of Notre Dame. The Selection Committee was composed of Robert Horwitz, Kenyon College, Chairperson; Harvey Mansfield, Jr., Harvard University; and Ellis Sandoz, Louisiana State University.

Dr. Horwitz read the following citation for the award:

"The Committee was most gratified by the unusual number of excellent dissertations submitted this year, and we want to acknowledge the cooperation of nearly a dozen graduate departments from which dissertations were submitted for our consideration. All things considered, it was a rewarding year to have served on this Committee.

"Indeed, the quality of the dissertations submitted suggests that we are experiencing something of a Renaissance in the teaching and study of political philosophy in American uni-

versities—a phenomenon that is not unconnected with the work of that extraordinary scholar in whose name this dissertation award was established.

"The Committee agreed that there were two dissertations of such exceptional quality this year that permission was sought from the American Political Science Association to make two full awards. One award is to Professor Joel Benjamin Schwartz, whose dissertation written at Harvard is entitled, 'The Sexual Politics of Rousseau.' It combines the most careful textual analysis with brilliant and original synthesis that opens fresh vistas in our understanding and appreciation of Rousseau.

"Our second award is to Professor Joseph B. Brogan, whose Notre Dame dissertation on 'The New Rationalists' provides a penetrating inquiry into the philosophy of positivistic political theory. Dr. Brogan has systematically assessed the significance of the behaviorist perspectives on science, knowledge and reality in a painstakingly executed work of considerable magnitude.

"On behalf of the Committee, I thank those many departments whose cooperation has further increased the significance of this award and the dissertation writers whose splendid effort promises the continual revival of serious study and teaching in political philosophy. Finally, once again, our heartiest congratulations to Professors Brogan and Schwartz."

Leonard D. White Award

The 1980 Leonard D. White Award for the best dissertation in 1978 or 1979 in the general field of public administration, broadly defined, was awarded to John Edward Chubb of Stanford University for his dissertation, "Interest Groups and the Bureaucracy: The Politics of Energy," completed at the University of Minnesota. The Award Committee was composed of Robert S. Friedman, Pennsylvania State University, Chairperson; William W. Boyer, University of Delaware; and Lem Truong, George Washington University.

Professor Friedman presented the award and noted:

"John Chubb developed a theory of policy making that emphasized the importance of the institutional structure upon the role of interest groups on the system. He tested his theory through a series of longitudinal case studies in the energy policy field. Although his conclusions do not undermine, entirely, the conventional wisdom that suggests capture of the process by those regulated, they provide the basis for developing a more sophisticated decision-making model that emphasizes expertise, and persistent interaction patterns between the career bureaucracy and a small number of major interest groups.

"It was the committee's judgment that this was the most outstanding dissertation among a highly competitive group. The dissertation's originality and creativity exemplify the best work of the late Leonard D. White. The author marshals his evidence with great skill, writes with style and has produced a manuscript that makes a significant contribution to the discipline. His conclusions may disappoint some groups in our society, but they offer hints and ways that these elements may strengthen their position in the system."

Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award

The Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper presented at the 1979 Annual Meeting was presented to Bert A. Rockman of the University of Pittsburgh for his paper, "Constants, Cycles, Trends and Persons in Presidential Governance: Carter's Troubles Reviewed." The Selection Committee was composed of Norton Long, University of Missouri-St. Louis, Chairperson; Avery Leiserson, Vanderbilt University; and Barbara Sinclair, University of California, Riverside.

Project '87

Project '87, the joint program of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association, in honor of the Bicentennial of the Constitution, is continuing to support research and conferences, and is planning a series of education projects.

A fourth round competition for grants to support research on constitutional principles, structures and issues will be held in 1980-81. An announcement about the competition will be made by the Joint Committee that governs Project '87 later this fall.

Two conferences will be held in 1980-81:

(1) *A Conference on Teaching about the Constitution in American Secondary Schools*, October 28-31, hosted by the Social Studies Development Center, Indiana University, and organized by Howard Mehlinger, Director of the Center and a member of Project '87's Stage II Planning Committee; and Gwendolen M. Carter, Indiana University, and a member of the Joint Committee of Project '87. The conference has two objectives:

- To assess the status of teaching about the Constitution in American secondary schools, and
- To offer recommendations for needed programs and activities based upon assessment findings.

One of the presentations at the Conference is a review of history and government textbook treatments of the Constitution of the United States. The research for this review has been

conducted by John Patrick, Social Studies Development Center, Indiana University, and Richard Remy, Mershon Center, Ohio State University.

(2) *A Conference on Congress*, February 1-4 in Washington, D.C. Joseph Cooper, Rice University, is the Conference Coordinator. The topics and authors of the papers on Congress are:

Elections: Glen Parker, Florida State University, and Les Benedict, Ohio State University.

Careers: Sam Kernell, University of California at San Diego, and John Schmidhauser, Southern California.

Leadership: Larry Dodd, Indiana University, and Ballard Campbell, Northeastern University.

Institutions and Policy: Barbara Sinclair, University of California at Riverside, and Nobel Cunningham, University of Missouri.

Change and Adaptation: Heinz Eulau, Stanford University, and Jordan Schwartz, Northern Illinois University.

The Planning Committee for Stage II Activities of Project '87 submitted an agenda for education projects and activities to the Joint Committee last spring. The Committee members are: Erik Barnouw, Library of Congress; Patricia Bonomi, New York University; Gwendolen M. Carter, Indiana University; Samuel C. R. Holt, National Public Radio; Charles Lichenstein, consultant; Sheilah Mann, APSA, Chairperson; Howard Mehlinger, Indiana University; Richard B. Morris, Columbia University; Warren I. Susman, Rutgers University; Richard R. W. Whittemore, Columbia University.

The Planning Committee's agenda was approved, and it is now developing specific projects to: (1) enhance and improve pre-collegiate teaching about the Constitution, constitutional principles and problems; (2) enrich college faculty knowledge of constitutional issues and structures through a series of summer seminars; and (3) extend public awareness and information about the Constitution and its applications through a series of presentations on National Public Radio that will be recorded for distribution to schools and colleges and also an instructional television program.

The Planning Committee is considering other activities such as educational efforts by museums and libraries, and scholarly presentations and conferences in other countries on the meaning and development of U.S. constitutional norms and procedures.

APSA Council Minutes

The Council met on May 2, 1980, at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.