



Fran Burke

sity of Georgia.

Maria Chang, associate professor of political science, University of Nevada, Reno; formerly of Puget Sound.

William D. Duncombe, assistant professor of political science, University of Georgia.

Eric Herzik, associate professor of political science, University of Nevada, Reno; formerly Arizona State University. Herzik has also been appointed as director of the MPA program and coordinator of graduate studies for the department of political science at Nevada.

Karen J. Maschke, assistant professor of political science, University of Georgia.

Daniel J. Palazzolo, assistant professor of political science, University of Richmond.

Carol M. Swain, assistant professor of public affairs and politics, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University.

Promotions

Robert V. Bartlett, associate professor with tenure, department of political science, Purdue University.

Adam Clymer, Senior Editor for Weekend, *New York Times*.

Robert D. Duval, associate professor, West Virginia University.

Arnold J. Fleischmann, associate professor with tenure, University of Georgia, effective September 1990.

Stephen M. Meyer, professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Don T. Nakanishi, associate professor with tenure, University of California, Los Angeles.

Hal G. Rainey, professor of political science, University of Georgia, has been awarded tenure effective September 1990.

Richard Vallery, associate professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Retirement

Herbert G. Wilcox, professor, West Virginia University, August 1989.

Visiting and Temporary Assignments

Eleanor Blakely, visiting assistant professor, West Virginia University; formerly University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Fran Burke will be Alice Tweed Tuohy visiting professor of government and ethics at Claremont McKenna College for academic year 1989-90.

Khai Ho, visiting professor, West Virginia University; formerly Ohio State University.

Richard I. Hofferbert, State University of New York-Binghamton, will be visiting research professor at the Science Center-Berlin from January through August 1990 and visiting professor of political science at the University of Essex (England) during the fall 1990 semester.

Steven Kramer, visiting associate professor, department of government, Georgetown University, academic year 1989-90.

Michael Parenti was University of Canterbury Professor at the University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand, spring 1989; and Distinguished Resident Professor at



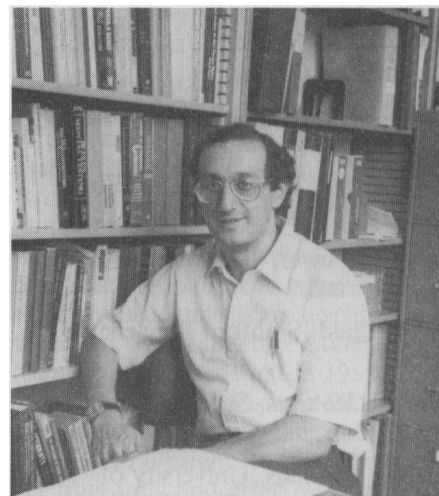
Carol Swain

California State University, Northridge, spring 1990.

Award Recipients

National Academy of Sciences

Robert Axelrod, distinguished university professor of political science and public policy at the University of Michigan has received the National Academy of Sciences Award for Behavioral Research Relevant to the Prevention of Nuclear War. With a prize of \$5000, the award recognizes basic research in the cognitive and behavioral sciences that uses rigorous formal and empirical methods to advance understand-



Robert Axelrod

People in Political Science

ing of issues relating to the risk of nuclear war. This is a new award, given for the first time this year.

Graduate Students Fulbright Awards

Following are the names of U.S. graduate students in political science and international relations who have received Fulbright awards for 1989-90, with their U.S. institutions and the countries in which they will study.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Jean Abshire, Willamette University: West Germany.

Charles H. Blake, II, Duke University: Argentina.

Karen Burrell, College of William and Mary: West Germany.

Jeffrey Cason, University of Wisconsin at Madison: Brazil.

Elizabeth P. Coughlan, Indiana University: Poland.

Bradford Dillman, Columbia University: Algeria.

Steven Doucette, Oklahoma Baptist University: West Germany.

Robin Elman, New York University: Sweden.

Victoria Goode, University of Georgia: West Germany.

Elaine Grant, New York University: Finland.

Elizabeth Harlowe, University of Pittsburgh: Ecuador.

Karl C. Kaltenthaler, University of Akron: East Germany.

Jonah Levy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: France.

Michael McKinley, U.S. Air Force Academy: West Germany.

Timothy Power, University of Notre Dame: Brazil.

Robert Reid, Stanford University: Egypt.

Kenneth Roberts, Stanford University: Chile.

Michael Schmais, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: Costa Rica.

Joseph P. Simmons, Tufts University: Yugoslavia.

Mitchell Smith, Princeton University: United Kingdom.

Brian Turner, Tulane University: Paraguay.

Daniel Wolf, University of California at San Diego: Nicaragua.

Jeffrey Wong, Pomona College: West Germany.

Jennifer Yoder, University of Akron: West Germany.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STUDIES

Keith Berner, Johns Hopkins University: Sweden.

Richard Depencier, American University: Colombia.

Anne Emig, Columbia University: Japan.

Cathy L. Hessini, Southwestern College: Morocco.

Sloane Ivancich, Tufts University: Kuwait.

Karen Kirby-Dixon, University of California at Santa Cruz: Belize.

Robert Kluperger, Brown University: Belgium.

Jamie Kohen, University of Alabama: West Germany.

Mary G. Okruhlik, University of Texas at Austin: Saudi Arabia.

Megan Reid, Harvard University: Syria.

Jeffrey Schnack, Amherst College: Austria.

John Siegler, Clark University (Mass.): Haiti.

Kristen Stilt, University of Texas at Austin: Kuwait.

David Wahlberg, St. Olaf College: Singapore.

International Political Science Association

The awards committee of the IPSA nominated the following young scholars to receive the IPSA Award for Outstanding Papers presented during the XIVth World Congress in Washington 1988:

Peter Wagner, Wissenschaftszentrum, Berlin, for his paper, "Social Science and the State in Continental Western Europe: The Political Structuration of Disciplinary Discourse."

Zehra Arat, Iona College, New Rochelle, for her paper, "Human Rights Trade-Offs in Developing Countries: A Comparative Study of Declining Democracies."

Other Awards and Honors

Judith A. Baer, Texas A&M University, received a Henry M. Phillips Research Grant from the American Philosophical Society for her study, "Men's Law, Women's Lives: A Woman-Centered Jurisprudence."

Robert V. Bartlett, Purdue University, received a Fulbright Award to lecture and research in institutional arrangements for managing environmental resources at the Center for Resource Management, Lincoln University, and University of Canterbury. Six months, June 1990-December 1990.

Leroy C. Hardy and **Alan Heslop**, Rose Institute, Claremont McKenna College, received a grant of \$85,000 from the John Randolph and Dora Haynes Foundation to test and propose reforms for redistricting. The first three monographs are available from the institute.

Gary Levy of Ontario, Canada, was a visiting associate of the American Society Canadian Affairs program. The program enables Canadian or U.S. applicants to spend nine months working with a prestigious American organization and its Canadian Affairs program.

Samuel C. Patterson, Ohio State University (and editor of the *American Political Science Review*,) has received the 1990 Distinguished Scholar Award at Ohio State.

Holli Semetko, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, received the Samuel H. Beer Dissertation Prize from the British Politics Group in September 1989 for "Political Communication and Party Development in Britain."

Michael Tolley, Northeastern University, received a Younger Scholars Award at the August 1989 meeting

of the IPSA Research Committee on Comparative Judicial Studies.

Alvin Z. Rubinstein, University of Pennsylvania, was awarded the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies' Marshall Shulman Prize for the book, *Moscow's Third World Strategy* (Princeton University Press), which was judged the best book published in the field of Soviet foreign policy in 1988.

In Memoriam

Marjorie Ruth Dilley

Marjorie R. Dilley, Professor Emeritus of Government, died peacefully at her home in Canon City, Colorado, on October 28, 1989, at the age of 86. She began teaching at Connecticut College in 1935 and retired in 1969. Her influence extends well beyond her thirty-four years there. She was a woman of many talents and gifts, whose life was shaped by the Great Depression, the New Deal, World War II, McCarthyism, and the Civil Rights Movement. In each of these eras she demonstrated a strength of will and astringent leadership marked by an insistence on truth, justice, and due process. The courage of her convictions carried over into her professional career, whether it was teaching in the classroom, influencing faculty policy, or urging her students and colleagues to 'do good and avoid evil.'

Born on January 26, 1903, in Roseville, Illinois, she took her AB degree in history and political science at the University of Colorado in 1923, taught for four years in high schools in New Mexico and Colorado, began graduate work at the University of Washington (in Seattle), received her MA in 1928, and her Ph.D. in 1934. Between 1930 and 1932 she taught at the College of Puget Sound, and during 1932–1933 studied at the London School of Economics where she worked with Harold Laski and Bronislaw Malinowski. One of her classmates was Jomo Kenyatta, who some thirty years later became Kenya's first president.

A mid-westerner by birth and by choice, many of Marjorie's values were influenced by the mid-westerner's love of the land and the knowledge that both nature and nurture are essential elements in any process of growth, whether it was of the intellect or of the character, and whether it was of a cornfield or of African violets. She also had sharper experiences of the Great Depression than most of her colleagues at Connecticut College, and this left a life-long impression on her. That she managed to finance a year in London to do research is all the more remarkable, especially when we remember that the fellowships that post-World War II graduates took for granted were few and far between during the depression years and, certainly, rarely available to women. Little wonder then that she used her time there so profitably, mining the archives of the Colonial Office Library as she gathered the evidence for her dissertation, which was ultimately published in 1937 as *British Policy in Kenya Colony*. This book was republished nearly thirty years later—in 1966—primarily because it was a classic in its field, a perceptive detailed study that accurately judged an era of British colonial policy and subjected white settler politics to a scrutiny it had never experienced before. Since the 1930s were not a time of anxious soul-searching about white attitudes toward Africans, the book won a renown in the Colonial Office that made officials wince at the mention of it, while they nevertheless acknowledged the validity of her critical analysis. That made it a best-seller among District Officers in Kenya Colony.

She came to Connecticut College in 1935 as an instructor in what was then the department of history and government and became chair when government emerged as a separate department in 1946. By the end of that academic year she was a full professor. During World War II she was actively engaged in numerous activities related to civil defense on campus and raised funds for the relief of children in Bristol, England (for which King George VI of England awarded her the medal of Service in the Cause of Freedom).

With the rise of 'McCarthyism' in the 1950s she refused to be bullied into silence and conformity as some of the liberals of that period were. In faculty meetings, chapel services, and in the classroom, she spoke out repeatedly against the constraints of McCarthyism and firmly rejected efforts to submit course syllabi to any agency outside her Department. Marjorie was not a liberal with a capital "L"; she simply believed in the right to dissent, the pragmatic importance of the right to differ in a pluralistic society, and the civic duty of citizens to participate in shaping public policy. Many an FBI agent conducting a security check on former students left her office in a dazed condition after inquiring about whether the students were "radical." "Just what do you mean by 'radical'?" she would ask.

She believed firmly in the rights of citizenship and expressed these views vigorously in classroom and chapel. In the 1960s she applied these beliefs to the civil rights movement and supported it in many different ways. She took the lead in raising bail for a Connecticut College student who had been arrested in the summer of 1964 for participating in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee as a Freedom Rider in Mississippi. Marjorie lived the precepts of the constitutional law that she taught in the classroom; as a liberal in the traditional sense she also rejected the radicalism of the 1970s that sanctioned any action that imposed one's views on others. In her view no one could claim a constitutional right to attack the system outside its constitutional context. Her tolerance did not extend to intolerance.

Although she had little opportunity to pursue her interest in African affairs in the classroom, she nevertheless retained a life-long interest in African politics. She wrote her remarkable book on Kenya Colony without ever having visited the continent, but she ultimately spent two different academic years teaching at what was then Makerere College in Kampala, Uganda, first in 1958–1959 as a Smith-Mundt Visiting Professor of Government, and again in 1962–1963 as a Fulbright lecturer. She used her time fully and effectively while in East Africa, often lecturing about