

contribution to continue a legislative office under the auspices of the Consortium of Social Science Associations;

- heard a report from William J. Keefe, Treasurer and chair of the Trust and Development Board of Trustees (reprinted in the *PS* Appendix of this issue);

- reviewed and reiterated the policy of mandatory pre-registration for all Annual Meeting participants;

- approved a resolution aimed at assisting political scientists seeking non-academic employment;

- authorized 1982 Program Chair Ada Finifter to publish a book of abstracts of official program papers and to distribute copies of the book to members as part of the registration package at the 1982 Annual Meeting;

- discharged the Committee on Professional Development and shifted that committee's work to the newly established Committee on Nonacademic Political Scientists;

- approved unanimously the Education Committee's recommendation that a pro-



Council Members Samuel A. Kirkpatrick and John Ferejohn at the September Council Meeting in New York.

Photo by Norinne Hessman



Council Member Bernard C. Cohen and APSA Treasurer William J. Keefe consider a resolution offered at the September Council Meeting.

Photo by Norinne Hessman

posal be developed for a college-level telecommunications course on Congress;

- approved without objection that the APSA join with the American Historical Association, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, and the Society of Professional Journalists to request support from the Mellon Foundation for an expanded Freedom of Information Service Center; and

- commended President Ed Lindblom "for the excellent job he has done presiding at Council meetings."

(The complete text of Council minutes is reprinted in the *PS* Appendix.)

Berkeley Sweeps Dissertation Prizes; Almond and Gosnell Win Career Awards

Three Berkeley students, Thomas M. Callaghy, Byron E. Shafer and J. Serge Taylor won awards for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted in 1979 or 1980 in their respective fields. Callaghy, whose dissertation committee chairman was Carl G. Rosberg, won the Gabriel A. Almond Award for the best dissertation in comparative politics. The E. E. Schattschneider Award for the outstanding thesis in American politics was given to Shafer for his dissertation on Democratic Party reform. Shafer's chair-



Retiring APSA Managing Editor Charles O. Jones and Stanley Bach of Congressional Research Service participate in a panel on Congress at the Annual Meeting.

Photo by Norinne Hessman

man was Nelson W. Polsby. The third Berkeley graduate, Taylor, won the Leonard D. White Award for his dissertation in the field of public administration. Todd La Porte chaired Taylor's committee.

Awards for the superior dissertations completed and accepted in 1979 or 1980 in the fields of public law, international relations, and political philosophy were also given at the awards ceremony of the Annual Meeting. The William Anderson Award for the best doctoral thesis in intergovernmental relations in the U.S. was not given this year.

Thomas Biersteker, chair of the Helen Dwight Reid Award Committee, cited Margaret Scranton's dissertation as the best in international relations. "Margaret Scranton exhibited an impressive grasp of the U.S. foreign policy decision-making literature and used it to develop an original, analytical framework to evaluate successive attempts to negotiate a Panama Canal Treaty," Biersteker said on behalf of the selection committee. Charles O. Jones was Scranton's dissertation chairman at the University of Pittsburgh.

The Edward S. Corwin Award was accorded to Stanley Charles Brubaker from the University of Virginia for his public law dissertation on Justice Benjamin Cardozo. Brubaker's chairman was Henry J. Abraham. The Corwin selection committee called Brubaker's dissertation "a superior study, easily and eminently worthy of the Association's Edwin S. Corwin Award."

James Leake, whose dissertation chairman was Christopher J. Bruell at Boston College, won the Leo Strauss Award for his outstanding dissertation in political philosophy. In recounting the Strauss Award selection committee's praise for Leake's work, Strauss committee chair Terence Ball said Leake "recovers and reiterates Tacitus' morals and his method," as Leake demonstrates that liberty and virtue require not merely "constitutional edifices" but a virtuous citizenry, an understanding of history, and the application of history's "lessons to one's conduct in the present."

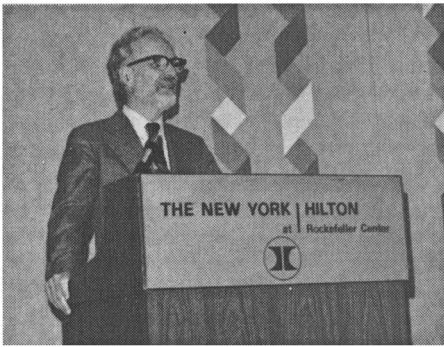
Book and Paper Awards

Margaret Ross Barnett of the Teachers College of Columbia University won the Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award for the best scholarly work in political science which has been published within the last five years and which explores an aspect of ethnic and cultural pluralism. Barnett's book, *The Politics of Cultural*



Incoming APSA President Seymour Martin Lipset at a panel on the future of the APSA.

Photo by Norinne Hessman



APSA President Charles Edward Lindblom presides over the APSA awards ceremony on September 3. The next day he delivered his Presidential Address, entitled "Another State of Mind."

Photo by Norinne Hessman

Nationalism in South India (Princeton University Press) was cited by the award committee as "a pioneering work" which "brings forth new insights, new departures, new thoughts and new perspectives."

The Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper presented at the 1980 Annual Meeting was given to Trudi C. Miller of the National Science Foundation for her paper "Toward a Normative Dynamic Model of Educational Equity." Robert H. Salisbury, chair of Pi Sigma Alpha Award selection committee, cited Miller's paper as a "stylish combination of mathematical method and political substance that indeed provides a model for the discipline."

Gary C. Jacobson split the Gladys M. Kammerer Award for the best publication in political science in 1980 in the field of U.S. national policy with Michael Lipsky. Jacobson won the award for his book *Money in Congressional Elections* (Yale University Press). Lipsky won the Kammerer Award for his book *Street Level Bureaucracy: Dilemmas of the Individual in Public Services* (Russell Sage Foundation). Samuel P. Huntington, chair of the Kammerer Award selection committee, said Lipsky's book "is a landmark work on how and why public services are and are not delivered to the publics for whom they are designed."

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award

for the best book published in the U.S. in 1980 on government, politics or international affairs went to John P. Gaventa for *Power and Powerlessness: Quiescence and Rebellion in an Appalachian Valley* (University of Illinois Press).

Simone de Beauvoir was awarded the Benjamin E. Lippincott Award *in absentia* for her pathbreaking work *The Second Sex*. The Lippincott Award is given for a work of exceptional quality by a living political theorist; this work must still be considered significant after at least 15 years since first being published.

Career Awards

Harold Gosnell was presented the Charles E. Merriam Award by E. Pendleton Herring. The Merriam Award is given to the person whose published work and career represents a significant contribution to the art of government through the application of social science research. Gosnell was cited for his early and advanced use of empirical methods and for his consistently innovative work over six decades.

The James Madison Award was bestowed on Gabriel Almond of Stanford University by Robert A. Dahl, the only other recipient of this honor. Accorded to an American political scientist who has made a distinguished scholarly contribution to political science, this award is given no more frequently than every three years.



Peter Katzenstein of Cornell and Harold Gosnell, winner of the Charles E. Merriam Award, participating in a meeting of editors of political science journals.

Photo by Norinne Hessman



Lucius Barker of Washington University receives an award for his distinguished career from E. Wally Miles of San Diego State on behalf of the APSA Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession.

Photo by Norinne Hessman

Almond's Assessment

Almond delivered the James Madison Address, entitled "Political Science, the APSA, and Madisonian Political Theory." Almond divided his talk into two parts. First, he compared the spirit of Madisonian theory with the "mood" of pluralists "who spent their younger years watching the collapse of the European democracies. . . ." Disparaging critics of pluralism, Almond argued "our profession still has to recover from (the) populist onslaught which turned 'pluralism' into a cussword. . ." and he charged "participatory literature" lacked "historical depth and breadth."

"Surely this tendency in modern political theory is unworthy of a profession which

lays claim to James Madison as one of its founders," Almond stated.

In the second part of his address, Almond considered "some of the problems" of the APSA in light of Madisonian insights. He compared "level of services" provided to fields in political science by APSA with the number of people in those fields. The level of services provided fields is explained by the representation of interests or fields within the Board of Editors of the *American Political Science Review (APSR)* and among APSA Council members and officers, according to Almond. "The connection between membership in the governing structure and benefits seems to be clear," Almond charged. "What hits the eye in these figures is the extraordinarily large representation for political theory, and methodology and formal theory. . . . There has to have been a deliberate overrepresentation of formal theorists," Almond continued. In comparison, the field of international relations is substantially underrepresented, according to Almond's analysis.

Almond concluded by suggesting that "it may be that we have a case here of Madison's 'mischief of faction.'" Almond disclaimed any desire "to advocate a proportional allocation of offices, editorships, and space in the *American Political Science Review* according to specialty interests of the Association members." However, the APSA does "need to examine these disproportions from the perspective of the welfare of the Association and the profession whose interests it was established to serve."

(Editor's Note: Award citations and names of members of the award selection committees are reprinted in the *PS* Appendix. Copies of Almond's speech are available from the APSA national office upon request.)

Riker to Head APSA; New Officers Approved in Business Meeting

William Riker of the University of Rochester was nominated and elected pres-