

# Association News

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## 1978 Annual Meeting

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The 1978 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at the New York Hilton Hotel, New York City, from August 31 to September 3. Elinor Ostrom of Indiana University served as Chairperson of the Program Committee. Official registration was 2,741 with 1,457 participants in the Program. Significant events at the meeting included the Annual Business Meeting, the Presidential Address of John Wahlke and the announcement of awards for outstanding publications, dissertations and contributions to the discipline and profession, including the initial awarding of the James Madison Award to Robert A. Dahl.

### The Annual Business Meeting

The 1978 Annual Business Meeting was held on Saturday, September 2, at 4:15 p.m. with President John Wahlke presiding. Nominations for officers were made and two resolutions were passed, one calling on the Association not to hold its 1979 Annual Meeting in Chicago because the State of Illinois has not passed the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and one making Association participation in the XI World Congress of the International Political Science Association, planned for Moscow in August 1979, conditional upon full acceptance of bona fide scholars and full freedom of intellectual exchange at the meeting.



Leon Epstein  
University of Wisconsin, Madison  
Association President, 1978-79

### Presidential Address

President John Wahlke of the University of Iowa presented his Presidential Address, "Pre-Behavioralism in Political Science," following an introduction by Heinz Eulau. His address will be published in the *Review*.

### Awards

Fourteen awards recognizing outstanding publications, dissertations and distinction in the discipline and profession were made at an Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony presided over by President Wahlke. The 1978 award winners are:

#### The James Madison Award

Robert A. Dahl of Yale University received the first triannual James Madison Award of \$1,500 to an American political scientist who has made a distinguished scholarly contribution to political science. The selection committee for the first award was composed of: Richard F. Fenno, University of Rochester; Ernest Griffith, American University, Emeritus, Chairperson; and Samuel C. Patterson, University of Iowa.

Ernest Griffith, the donor of the Madison Award Fund and Chairman of the Selection Committee, made the following remarks on presenting the award to Professor Dahl.

"Prior to recognition of the winner of the award, may I thank several of our members for their help. First, Professors Richard Fenno and Samuel Patterson, the Selection Committee members who assumed its real burden; second, those many members of our Association who sent in suggestions, of a number of outstanding persons for the committee's consideration. For obvious reasons, it would have been inappropriate for me as Committee Chairman to make any suggestions. My role was, therefore, confined to receiving and passing on the suggestions of others; and to convey to the other Committee members, the intent of the Council of the Association in setting up the award and the standards imposed. Fortunately, the two agreed as to the man to receive the honor, and the chairman had the happy function of making the choice unanimous.

"In the third place, on behalf of the committee and myself may I thank the Council of the Association in general and Professor James Q. Wilson in particular for giving the award the name of one of our nation's most distinguished political scientists in our history. The Council further added to its prestige (and incidentally to its substantive nature) by decreeing that it

shall be awarded not more frequently than once every three years.

"Let me also express my personal gratitude to Ann Diamond of the American Enterprise Institute for her succinct and perceptive characterization of James Madison as a political scientist, whose contributions to our Constitution has grown in stature with the years.

"The award winner is defined as that active American political scientist whose contribution to our discipline, taken in its entirety to date, has been preeminent. Thanks to our Executive Secretary the precedent is established this year that the Association as a whole shall have an indication of the awardee's mature wisdom in an address at one of our plenary sessions. This year it will follow immediately upon the presentation of the award.

"Thanks are also due to Benjamin Lippincott for the original idea of an awardee whose work has been tested by time.

"It is eminently fitting that the first holder shall be one whose greatest work and almost single-minded preoccupation has been with democracy as exemplified in our American government. His occasional excursions into other fields bear the same evidence of thoroughness and clarity. In considerable measure they have further illuminated our own government by their comparative insights.

"It would be presumptuous of me to attempt any characterization of the awardee's tremendous output of ideas. Like James Madison in his day, he is almost certainly the greatest living scholarly exponent of our government.

"Will Robert Dahl come forward to receive the first James Madison Award.

"For this citation, I have taken the liberty of quoting a paragraph from Professor von der Muhl's most thorough study of the awardee's work in the September 1977 *Review*:

"Any synoptic view of your contributions to the discipline of political science should suffice to establish one point. To label you a 'pluralist,' to identify you with the 'behavioralist' faction in political science, to write as if you were the author of a single book on politics in New Haven is to judge you narrowly and misleadingly. You are all these things. You are also very much more. You are—to put the matter summarily—the most knowledgeable, the most persistent, the most rigorous, the most methodologically varied and the most prolific student we have of contemporary democracy. In the full history of our discipline, no member has formulated so ingeniously so many central questions about the subject, and none has indicated so clearly and so authoritatively how they might be answered."

On receiving the award, Professor Dahl presented an address entitled, "Pluralism and the Antinomies."

## Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award

A second new award presented at the meeting is the Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award for the best scholarly work in political science published within the previous five years exploring the phenomenon of ethnic and cultural pluralism. The selection committee for the first award was composed of: C. Vernon Gray, Morgan State University, Chairperson; Ralph Guzman, University of California, Santa Cruz; Victor A. Olorunsola, Iowa State University.

The award of \$500 was presented to Irving Howe, Distinguished Professor of English at the City University of New York, for his work, *World of Our Fathers*. The book was published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Professor Vernon Gray made the following remarks in presenting the award:

"The Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Awards Committee received 54 books for consideration. The Committee labored very diligently through the months of spring and summer to fulfill its assigned task. Although a great majority of the books received serious consideration, the Committee however, narrowed the list of books to the top five which received very careful scrutiny.

"The Committee, after careful and serious consideration, selected *World of Our Fathers* by Irving Howe as the best book published in the area of ethnic and cultural pluralism over the past five years.

"*World of Our Fathers* is a magnificent and scholarly book which focuses on the immigration of an ethnic group, Eastern European Jews, to America. It brilliantly details the apprehensions, the fears, the frustrations, the hopes, the adjustments and accomplishments of the Eastern European Jew. Furthermore, it shows the significance of an intellectual class in the immigration and adjustment process. Mr. Howe also skillfully demonstrates how the Yiddish culture with its aesthetic values provided a reserve of strength and confidence to the Jews as they gained acceptance and mobility in American society. But, in the final analysis, the unwillingness of the Yiddish culture to accommodate change contributed to its current questionable status. However, the culture proved significant to Jewish experience, even today.

"Mr. Howe adds immeasurably to our understanding of ethnic interaction with the political process."

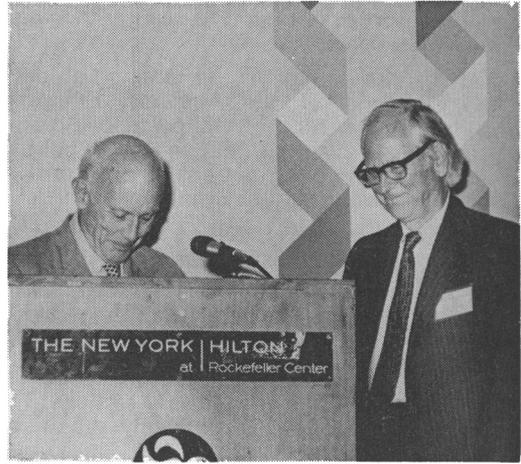
## Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award

Charles Lindblom of Yale University received the 1978 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award of \$1,000 and a medal for the best book published in the United States in 1977 in government, politics or international affairs. The award winning book, *Politics and Markets*, was published by Basic Books. The selection committee was composed of Heinz Eulau,

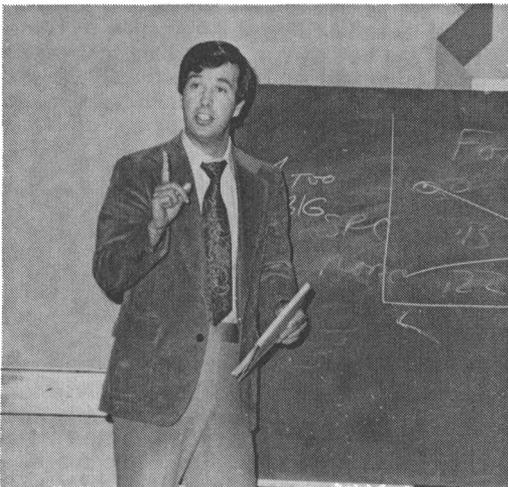
## 1978 Annual Meeting



John Wahlke, University of Iowa and APSA President, delivering his Presidential Address, "Pre-Behavioralism in Political Science."



L to R: Ernest Griffith, Chairperson of the James Madison Award Committee, presenting the first Madison award to Robert A. Dahl of Yale University.



John Petrocchi, University of California, Los Angeles, at the panel, "How Much Has the American Voter Changed."



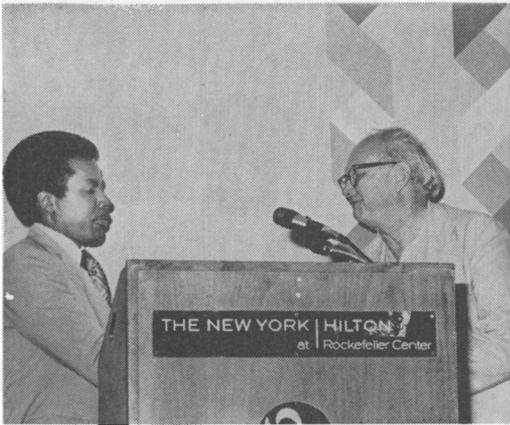
Seymour Martin Lipset, Stanford University, at the Annual Business Meeting.



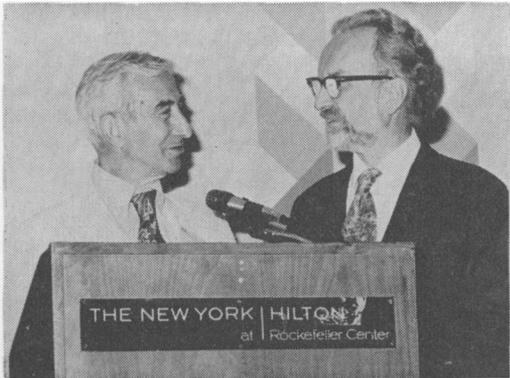
L to R: Robert E. Martin, Howard University, emeritus; John Wahlke, University of Iowa and APSA President; and E. Wally Miles, University of California, San Diego, at the Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession reception honoring Dr. Martin.



L to R: Dan Nimmo, University of Missouri and Chairperson of the E. E. Schattschneider Award Committee, presenting the 1978 Award to Michael T. Hayes, Rutgers University.



**L to R: C. Vernon Gray, Morgan State University and Chairperson of the Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism Award Committee, presenting the award to Irving Howe of the City University of New York.**



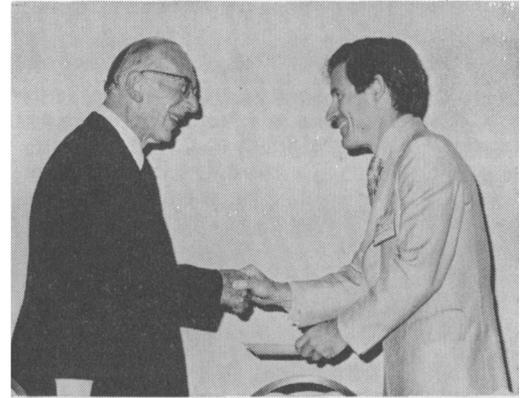
**L to R: Heinz Eulau, Stanford University and Chairperson of the Woodrow Wilson Book Award Committee, presenting the 1978 Award to Charles E. Lindblom of Yale University.**



**Molly Shanley, Vassar College and Chairperson of the APSA Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession at the Annual Business Meeting.**



**L to R: Raymond Wolfinger, University of California, Berkeley, and Stephen Rosenstone, University of California, Berkeley, receiving the 1978 Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award from John Kessell of Ohio State University and Chairperson of the Award Committee.**

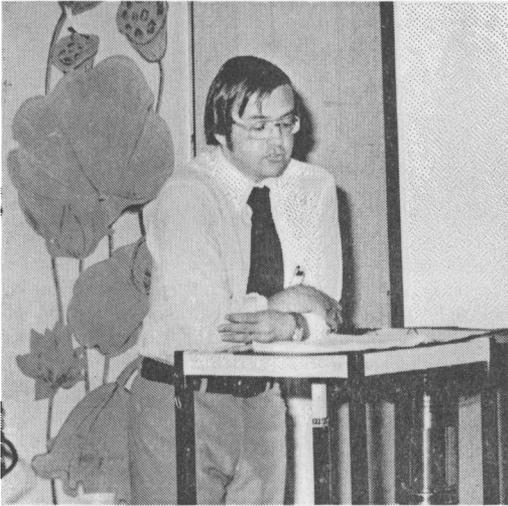


**L to R: Eric Voegelin of the Hoover Institution receiving the 1978 Benjamin E. Lippincott Award from the Chairperson of the Selection Committee, Harvey Mansfield, Jr. of Harvard University.**

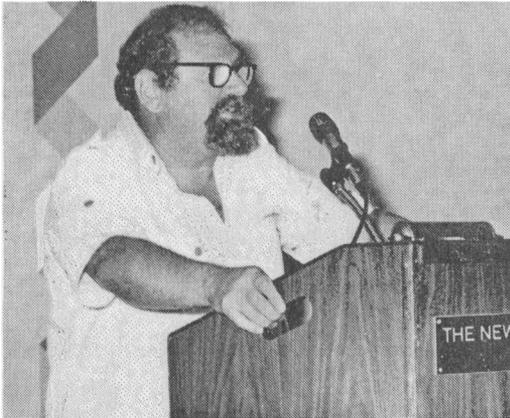


**L to R: Roy Macridis of Brandeis University; Marie France Toinet, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris; and John Trent, Secretary, International Political Science Association, at the IPSA reception.**

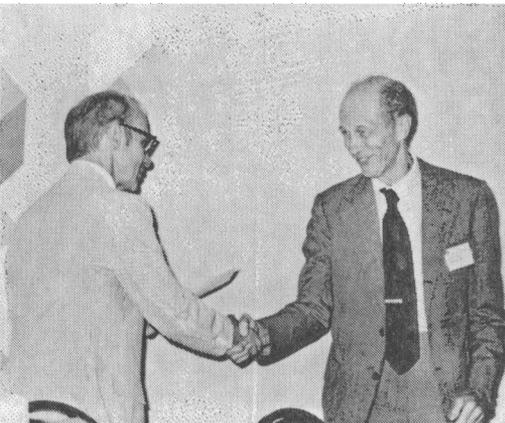
Photographs by Gary Nordlinger



Everett C. Ladd, University of Connecticut, at the panel, "Political Science as a Profession: Trends and Prospects."



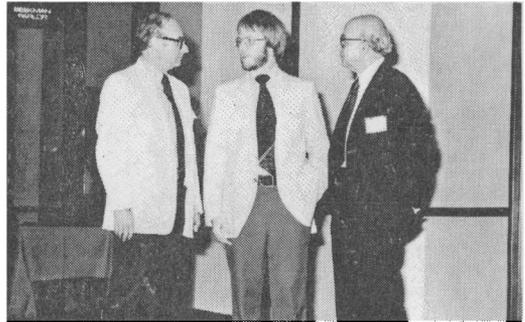
Richard Brody, Stanford University, at the panel, "How Much Has the American Voter Changed?"



L to R: Duncan MacRae, University of North Carolina and Chairperson of the Charles E. Merriam Award Committee, presenting the 1978 Award to Don K. Price of Harvard University.



L to R: Karl Deutsch, Harvard University and President of the International Political Science Association; Nirmal Bose, University of Calcutta and IPSA Executive Committee member; and Richard Merritt, University of Illinois and Program Chairperson for the 1979 IPSA World Congress.



L to R: Bernard E. Brown, City University of New York and Chairperson of the 1978 Gabriel Almond Award Committee; Peter Henry Lemieux of the University of Rochester, the 1978 award winner; and Gabriel A. Almond, Stanford University.



L to R: William Nelson, Ohio State University and a member of the APSA Committee on the Status of Blacks, recognizing Maurice Woodard of Howard University and the APSA Committee on the Status of Blacks for his contributions to the Association's Committee.

Photographs by Gary Nordlinger

Stanford University, Chairperson; Brian Barry, University of Chicago; and James Kuhlman, University of South Carolina.

Heinz Eulau presented the award with the following citation:

*"Politics and Markets* is the mature work of a master craftsman, the distillation of many years of thought and writing on the fundamental issues of politics and economics. It is immensely ambitious without ever for a moment being pretentious. Its analytic passages are a joy to read for their clarity and precision. In its larger themes, and especially the question of the relation between the formal political equality of citizens and the system of organized inequalities in the market place, it is a profound contribution not only to democratic theory but also to the future of democracy itself."

#### **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 1977 was awarded to William Ophuls for his book, *Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity*, published by W. H. Freeman. The Selection Committee was composed of Robert H. Lineberry, Northwestern University, Chairperson; Andrew T. Cowart, University of Iowa; and Susan Welch, University of Nebraska.

In making the award, Professor Lineberry noted the following:

"Of William Ophuls' *Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity*, it may be truly said that relevance joins with rigor. The unanimous choice of the Gladys M. Kammerer Award Committee as the best book published in 1977 on American public policy, Ophuls' book sets an immodest goal: unraveling the meaning of ecological scarcity for the American political system. We suspect that it will rank as one of the most important works by a political scientist of the twentieth century on the shape of our polity in the twenty-first.

"It is by now no longer unfashionable to join the distinguished ranks of doomsayers. Many ecological resources may be in short supply, but there is no scarcity of modern Malthusians. Ophuls is an admitted pessimist. One may say that there is no shortage of writings on the economics of scarcity, but that a political science of scarcity has yet to be systematically explored. Thus the importance of the book lies not in its first three chapters on ecological scarcity, but in its last five on the politics of scarcity. There emerges, he maintains, a collision course between our liberal, democratic political philosophy and the realities of our resources. Hobbes and Burke, not Locke and Jefferson, are the political philosophers informing the analysis of this new era.

"Few will find this cheerful or fully convincing. Most of its readers, though, will find it a book of enormous scope—so much scope that it has also, we are told, won a similar honor from the International Studies Association. We are

pleased to commend this book for bringing some of the wisdom of our discipline to the emergent politics of scarcity."

#### **Benjamin Evans Lippincott Award**

The 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 in 1978 to Eric Voegelin for his work, *The New Political Science*, and his four-volume work, *Order and History*. The selection committee was composed of Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr., Harvard University, Chairperson; Peter Bachrach, Temple University; and Malcolm Byrne, Southern University.

Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr., presented the award with the following citation to Dr. Voegelin:

"The Lippincott Award for 1978 goes to Dr. Eric Voegelin of the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, for his searching, compact critique, *The New Political Science*, published in 1952 by the University of Chicago Press; and also for his magisterial work of four volumes, *Order and History*, published from 1956 to 1975 by the Louisiana State University Press—a work in the historical tradition of Spengler and Taynbee, yet more philosophical; a treasure of erudition, a mine for scholars, and an invitation to thinking."

#### **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 1978 award was awarded to Don K. Price of Harvard University. The selection committee was composed of Duncan MacRae, University of North Carolina, Chairperson; Barry Carl, University of Chicago; and Kai Lee, University of Washington.

Duncan MacRae presented the following citation in making the award:

"The Charles E. Merriam Award acknowledges the contributions of those who connect theory and practice: who undertake the academic study of politics and also participate in the processes and deliberations of political action. Don K. Price's career exemplifies the bridging of theory and practice, and his achievements reaffirm Merriam's commitments to government enlightened by systematic study and to scholarship devoted to the common good.

"Price has ranged widely, his interests including comparative administration, municipal management, the federal executive, and the relation between science and government. Linking them all is a concern with the role of experts in public policy. Price has demonstrated the indispensability of experts, whether an administrative corps, a professional cadre, or the scientific community. But he has reminded us,

too, that experts act within a political culture that holds experts' policy advice responsible to the public and its representatives.

"The broad, if not always orderly, spectrum from truth to power has been spanned by Don Price with skill, humor, and wisdom, both in government and in his distinguished deanship of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government. Today we honor a political scientist who has done much to bring Merriam's aspirations to fruition by his scholarship, his governmental service, and his shaping of Harvard's programs in public policy and administration."

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

The Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper at the 1977 Annual Meeting was awarded to Raymond E. Wolfinger and Steven J. Rosenstone of the University of California for their paper, "Who Votes?" The selection committee was composed of John Kessel, Ohio State University, Chairperson; John C. Donovan, Bowdoin College; and Shanto Iyengar, Kansas State University.

The citation accompanying the award presented by Professor Kessel stated:

"There were two very impressive papers given at the 1977 meetings of the American Political Science Association: 'A Panel Analysis of Representation in Congress: A Preliminary Report' by Walter J. Stone of Grinnell College, and 'Two Concepts of Democratic Republicanism: Madison and Tocqueville on Pluralism and Party in American Politics' by Richard W. Krouse of Williams College. While these represented very different styles of political science, both were laudable efforts.

"Each of the members of the Burdette Award Committee individually came to the conclusion, however, that the most distinguished paper presented at the 1977 meeting was 'Who Votes?' by Raymond E. Wolfinger and Steven J. Rosenstone of the University of California, Berkeley. This was a truly impressive piece of research. The size of the data base, the choice of a proper technique of analysis, the thoroughness of the investigation, and the elegant presentation of results combined to produce a paper that must now be regarded as the standard analysis of this subject matter.

"It happens that three of the four authors whose works impressed us are just at the beginning of their professional careers. We take this to be a happy augury, and we look forward to their further contributions."

**Gabriel A. Almond Award**

The Gabriel A. Almond Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1976 or 1977 in the field of comparative politics was awarded to Peter Henry Lemieux of the University of Rochester for his dissertation, "The Liberal Party and British Political Change, 1955-74," which was completed at the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The selection committee was composed of Bernard E. Brown, CUNY, Lehman College, Chairperson; Sheldon Appleton, Oakland University; and Walter Connor, SUNY, College at Brockport.

Professor Brown presented the following citation in making the award:

"To judge by the quality of the ten dissertations received and reviewed by the Gabriel A. Almond Award Committee, the field of comparative politics is in vigorous good health. The breadth of the topics and the wide-ranging diversity in the handling of materials—including expert use of anthropology, sociology, economics, history and quantitative methods—were impressive. All members of the Committee expressed regret that only one dissertation could be honored. The award-winning dissertation by Peter Henry Lemieux tests and confirms the theory of the "rational voter" with reference to the fortunes of the British Liberal party from 1955 to 1974. The author demonstrates methodological ingenuity and competence in illuminating important aspects of the British electoral and party systems. His work contributes to our knowledge of British politics and also, more significantly, to our understanding of voter motivation and behavior in parliamentary democracies.

**William Anderson Award**

There was no award of the William Anderson Award for 1978.

**Edward S. Corwin Award**

The Edward S. Corwin Award for the best dissertation in 1976 or 1977 in public law, broadly defined, went to Philip Leon Dubois of the University of California, Davis, for his dissertation, "Judicial Elections in the States: Patterns and Consequences," which was completed at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The selection committee was composed of Howard Dean, Portland State University, Chairperson; D. Grier Stephenson, Franklin and Marshall College; and Darlene Walker, University of Houston.

Professor Dean made the following remarks in presenting the award:

"His study, 'Judicial Elections in the States: Patterns and Consequences,' addresses the question whether state supreme court judges should be selected on a non-partisan merit basis or by frankly partisan election, and places that issue in the context of the broader problem, the compatibility of judicial policy-making and democracy. He demonstrates that the customarily disjunctive formulation of the alternatives: judicial selection either by 'merit' or on a partisan political basis, is seriously misleading in light of the partisan, policy-oriented character both of so-called 'merit' selection and judicial 'voting' behavior which his analysis of eight state supreme courts and judicial selection in 30 states reveals.

"Dr. Dubois has written fluently and lucidly, happily avoiding jargon and merely rhetorical mimicry of the natural sciences. In elucidating the public policy problem of rival modes of judicial selection, he has skillfully integrated philosophical, conceptual analysis with empirico-statistical studies of judicial 'voting' behavior. Among other things, his study demonstrates that the old, vexed methodological dichotomy in political science, i.e., 'traditional' versus 'behavioral,' is irrelevant, boring, and false: The dilemma it poses is mere counterfeit. Moreover, Dubois' study usefully shows in relation to the fact/value distinction that, while value questions are not concluded by 'mere' facts, public policy questions may indeed be made more manageable by clarifying their normative and factual components and the relationship between the two. As in this study, normative judgments may be revealed to depend upon purportedly factual statements which, to borrow Ira Gershwin's famous exegetical phrase, 'ain't necessarily so.' "

### E. E. Schattschneider Award

The E. E. Schattschneider Award for the best doctoral dissertation in the general field of American government and politics was awarded to Michael T. Hayes for his dissertation, "An Economic Theory of Interest Groups and Public Policy," nominated by the Department of Political Science at the University of Indiana. The selection committee for the award was composed of Dan Nimmo, University of Tennessee, Chairperson; J. Donald Moon, Wesleyan University; and Barbara Sinclair, University of California, Riverside.

The citation of the award presented by Professor Nimmo was as follows:

"It is particularly appropriate that Michael Hayes' dissertation win the American Political Science Association Award named in honor of E. E. Schattschneider. The author deals with a problem that was a lifelong scholarly concern to Schattschneider, i.e., the role and influence of interest groups in the making of public policy. Hayes' argument is straightforward, lucid, lively, and imaginative. Beginning with a critique of the conventional wisdom pertaining to pressure groups and policymaking. Hayes argues that current views fail to come to grips with the world that Schattschneider described so well so long ago. Hayes proceeds to a review and analysis of leading policy typologies, ultimately generating one of his own that he applies to various policy questions. He goes on to explore the reasons why interests do and do not organize for policy purposes, the demands they make, and the types of responses open to legislators acting in conformity with the assumptions of a rational choice model. The author's conclusions regarding the merits of an economic theory of congressional behavior open avenues for inquiry into the problems of when and under what conditions pressure groups influence national policymaking.

"The Selection Committee received a large

number of dissertations differing markedly in topics, approaches, and methods of analysis. The final choice was based upon the overall contribution and disciplinary relevance of Michael Hayes' inviting work."

### Leo Strauss Award

The Leo Strauss Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted in 1976 or 1977 in the field of political philosophy was awarded to Richard Johnson for his dissertation, "Strategy and Enlightenment: A Critical Study of the 'Marxisms' of Jean-Paul Sartre and Louis Althusser" which was completed at Yale University. The selection committee was composed of Fred Dallmayr, Purdue University, Chairperson; Mary C. Segers, Rutgers University; and James Steintrager, Wake Forest University.

Professor Fred Dallmayer presented the award and noted:

"The Committee was deeply impressed by the author's sure grasp of major trends in modern and contemporary political theory, by the intrinsic importance of the issues raised in the study, and by the lucid manner in which the arguments are presented. Mr. Johnson displays an intimate familiarity with such perspectives or trends as (to mention just a few): orthodox Marxism-Leninism as articulated by Marx, Lenin and Stalin; Maoism; Lukács' Hegelian Marxism; 'socialist humanism' as delineated in the writings of Petrović, Kosik, and Marcuse; and with such broader and multifaceted orientations or schools of thought as existentialism, structuralism, and Freudian psychoanalysis. One added feature—which struck me as particularly surprising in view of its rarity among connoisseurs of Marxism—is the author's knowledgeable treatment of Heidegger's philosophy. Among the general issues explored in the study are these: the relationship between political power and legitimacy; the conflict between theoretical insight and practical-political implementation; and the tension built into the attempt of an elitist vanguard to educate and 'enlighten' the working class masses while simultaneously trying to pursue an effective 'strategy' of political leadership (hence the study's title 'Strategy and Enlightenment').

"These and related issues are brought into focus by means of a sustained critique and juxtaposition of two leading writers of our time: Sartre and Althusser. Mr. Johnson applies to the analysis of these writers the kind of careful textual exegesis which Leo Strauss so admirably exemplified in his treatment of classical and modern authors. The study skillfully distills the strengths and shortcomings of the two perspectives: in Sartre's case the rejection of 'bad faith' and the insistence on moral-political commitment and responsibility are offset by his voluntarism and his narrow reliance on individual or collective 'subjectivity'; on the other hand, Althusser's stress on structural contexts and cognitive 'paradigms' tends to truncate moral initiative and the dimension of philosophical

reflection. Particularly instructive and penetrating for purposes of this comparison is the chapter on 'Marxism and Language.' As the author tries to show, Sartre is chiefly a theorist of *parole* or 'speech acts' who treats 'full speech' as a 'subversive' enterprise, that is, subversive of routinized linguistic practices; Althusser by contrast prefers to concentrate on *langue* or the hidden structures of manifest discourse while discarding subjective speech as 'empty' rhetoric. Equally captivating is the chapter entitled 'The Divided Self' portraying the dilemma or 'lived contradiction' besetting in different ways the postures of both Sartre and Althusser: the dilemma arising from their dual role as intellectuals and political partisans. In its 'Conclusion' the study points tentatively to the need to move beyond both Sartrean existentialism and Althusserian scientism. 'The Sartrean and Althusserian interpretations of Marxism are irreconcilable,' the author states, 'because they are inspired by incompatible intellectual traditions—the structural and the phenomenological. If each of these interpretations is unsatisfactory, then perhaps it is because each of these traditions is also, in some cases, unsatisfactory. This mutual inadequacy, it could be argued, involves their conceptions of the relationship between the nature of language and the phenomenon of meaning.'"

#### Helen Dwight Reid Award

The Helen Dwight Reid Award for the best dissertation in 1976 or 1977 in the field of international relations, law and politics was awarded to Thomas J. Biersteker of Yale University for his dissertation, "Multinational Investments in Underdeveloped Countries: An Evaluation of Contending Perspectives," completed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The selection committee was composed of George T. Little, University of Vermont, Chairperson; Manus Midlarsky, University of Colorado; and Wilma Rule, Northern Illinois University.

Professor Little presented the award and read the following citation:

"In a clearly outstanding peer group, Dr. Biersteker's work was significant. It is warm comfort, we hope, for him that the close competition in which he ran will continue to be stimulating company; just as it may be cold solace to the other nominees that they have such excellent companions. As a group of dissertations in a sometimes jargon-ridden, esoteric, abstract, and turgid field, all of the submissions for the Reid award show a clarity of thought and expression, are easy to read (in a scholarly sense, that is), and, we feel, each makes a marked contribution to knowledge of how our world works.

"The winning dissertation is a multilevel examination of perhaps the archtypical issue of this century: the political economics of national wealth and poverty. Dr. Biersteker ably takes his readers around and often deeply into a number of problems. Should the rich help the

poor for the right motives or for the right effect? Should development be public and governmentally planned or private and managed by corporations? Should the fruits of growth be available to international interests or mainly distributed to national or regional groups? The thesis begins with a contrast of two contemporary schools of thought about development: the 'dependencia' writers who are critical of external help for less developed countries, and the 'neo-conventional' analysts who are sanguine about the benefits of multinational investment in national development. The author compares these contending views by charting their common assumptions and divergent propositions. He then sets forth a composite theoretical framework to test empirically the effects in one country (Nigeria) of investment in one sector of development (manufacturing). As do the best of political scientists, Dr. Biersteker concludes his examination with value judgments based on plainly stated alternatives. He would defend self-reliance against exploitation, prefer local retention of the benefits of development over a net outflow of capital, and argue for an equitable distribution of income within a country against 'inappropriate' foreign styles of consumption.

"In awarding the Helen Dwight Reid citation this year we applaud the signal accomplishment and masterful skill of Dr. Thomas J. Biersteker. We look forward to his future contributions to the political science of international development policy in this age of the global equity crisis."

#### Leonard D. White Award

The Leonard D. White Award for the best dissertation in 1976 or 1977 in the general field of public administration, broadly defined, was awarded to Frederic Allan Bergerson of Whittier College for his dissertation, "The Army Gets an Air Force: The Tactics and Process of Insurgent Bureaucratic Politics," which was completed at Vanderbilt University. The Committee was composed of Garry D. Brewer, Yale University, Chairperson; Robert Fried, University of California, Los Angeles; and Jesse J. McCorry, Washington University, St. Louis.

Professor Brewer made the following remarks in making the award:

"This is not only an historical account of modern military aviation, it is much more a story of policy formation and innovation in organizations—organizations immersed in turbulent environments and struggling to master high and rapidly evolving technologies. It is also a story of strong personalities playing out a rich variety of political and bureaucratic dramas in search of personal rewards, bigger slices of the budgetary pie, and newer and better institutional capabilities. In this quest of individual and institutional aggrandizement we are shown in compelling detail how technical gizmos and technological minutiae come to dominate nearly everyone's attention—to the point where basic objectives and purposes not only become

secondary or forgotten but even where political discussion itself bogs down in the thicket of sterile technical trivia. It is a message of general importance and pertains to many other administrative settings than has overcome the criminal justice field in the last decade, of the obsessive attraction computer gadgets have come to hold over many city planning officials, and of endless hours of political debate devoted to arid and irrelevant technical details of our non-existent national energy policy—to cite only some of the more obvious examples of the problem.

"A variety of theoretical insights are relied on in the telling of this particular story, and Bergerson is most judicious in his coverage, selection, and use of others' ideas. Such sophistication is rare for a junior colleague. Similarly, the research approach taken fits the problem, rather than dominating it.

"The work captures the spirit and flavor of some very human characters. One 'knows' that when a senior military officer sees an opportunity and decides to 'go big' and ask for the moon, while at the same time expecting to get something less from the annual budgetary foray, that this is probably the way many such decisions are made. One also knows that the friends and enemies acquired over a professional career 'count' in the real-world calculus of decision. Bergerson knows it too, and in his writing strikes many responsive chords while depicting these, and other, features and processes of bureaucratic politics.

"Finally, we of the committee were highly impressed with the style, flair, and literacy of this work: characteristics not found often enough in political science writing."

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