

Rank Order of 45 Political Scientists by Number of Citations, 1970-79

Name	Number of Citations	Name	Number of Citations
1. Seymour Martin Lipset (p)*	3425	24. Leo Strauss	556
1. Herbert Simon	3425	25. Heinz Eulau (p)	516
3. Robert Dahl (p)	2235	26. James O'Conner	495
4. Angus Campbell	2184	27. Hans Morgenthau (p)	475
5. Karl Deutsch (p)	1870	28. David Truman	436
6. Gabriel Almond (p)	1799	29. Austin Ranney (p)	386
7. Herbert Marcuse	1698	30. Warren Miller (p)	378
8. David Easton (p)	1644	31. E. E. Schattschneider	370
9. C. Wright Mills	1616	32. Donald Stokes	362
10. Samuel Huntington	1511	33. Sheldon Wolin	339
11. Harold Lasswell (p)	1410	34. James McGregor Burns (p)	315
12. Phillip Converse	1282	35. James Barber	295
13. V. O. Key (p)	1110	36. John Wahlke (p)	226
14. Theodore Lowi	913	37. Leon Epstein (p)	190
15. Charles Lindblom (p)	858	38. Bertell Ollman	170
16. Robert Lane (p)	782	39. Merle Fainsod	168
17. Aaron Wildavsky	766	40. Robert Ward (p)	137
18. W. H. Riker (p-elect)	759	41. Emmett Redford (p)	124
19. Thomas R. Dye	709	42. C. Herman Pritchett (p)	94
20. Carl J. Friedrich (p)	701	43. Ira Katznelson	81
21. Sidney Verba	645	44. Avery Leiserson (p)	51
22. Ira Sharkansky	589	45. Ralph Milliband	32
23. Samuel Beer (p)	558		

\*APSA presidents are indicated by the designation "(p)."

time periods to which the two techniques were applied are not exactly the same. Nevertheless, Roettger found considerable stability over time among those reputed to be the top scholars,<sup>5</sup> and thus it is probable that part of the difference in rankings is in fact due to the difference in the two methods. In other words, the reputational technique seems to produce a somewhat different array of scholars from the technique of counting citations.

The results of this research suggest that there is more than one way to determine which scholars have made the most significant contributions to the profession. As Somit and Tanenhaus pointed out, there are a number of different ways scholars can have an impact on their colleagues. The reputational method probably taps a number of these ways, while the method of counting citations identifies a specific type of contribution. Using citations, while more narrow than the reputational technique, may be a valuable tool in determining "Who's Who" in political science. □

<sup>5</sup>Roettger, pp. 7-8.

## Reports

### U.S. Undergoing Economic Transition, Social Science Can Help

Former Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall called on the social sciences to help deal with the economic transformation occurring in the U.S. in his plenary address to the Southwestern Social Science Association in San Antonio on March 18.

"We've come to a sea change, a fundamental change in our social, economic, and political organization," Marshall said in his address on "The Sunbelt in Transition: The Impact of Economic Trends." Two sources of this change are the internationalization of the American economy and the communications revolution.

Because of the rapid technological change in communications, local information monopolies have been broken, people's values have changed, and the work force is being decentralized, according to Marshall.

Where Americans work, what they do, and what size organizations they work for have all been altered by the revolution in communications. For example, by 1978 up to 55 percent of the American work force was engaged in some aspect of what Marshall called "the information business."

A second trend affecting the Sunbelt and the rest of the country is the internalization of the American economy, Marshall asserted. The U.S. has "lost sovereignty" over economic policy instruments such as the money supply.

With 25 percent of the gross national product in foreign trade, the U.S. has become interdependent with other nations but has lost much of its competitiveness. Declining growth in productivity in the U.S. has accelerated this loss of international competitiveness.

Marshall pointed out that the Sunbelt is not without its problems despite economic growth. "The shade in the Sunbelt," as Marshall called it, includes the fact that poverty is more widespread in the South than the non-South and that wage rates in the South are lower than elsewhere.

Marshall attributed the regional disparity in wage rates to the fact that unions are



Political scientist Samuel A. Kirkpatrick of Texas A&M University is the new president of the Southwestern Social Science Association.

much less predominant in the South while union members receive 22 percent higher pay than non-union members.

The higher percentage of blacks in the South also helps account for the regional differential, as black workers are paid only 71 percent of the wages paid other workers with the same characteristics.

Because of current economic policies of the Reagan administration, the immediate future looks bleak, Marshall claimed. He cited the inconsistency of monetary and fiscal (supply-side) policy, the widening of income differentials due to the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and the substitution of state and local sales taxes which are highly regressive in place of the more progressive federal income tax as factors which will have unfortunate consequences for the American economy and American workers.

The economic and regional transition which the U.S. is undergoing can be assisted by social science research, especially interdisciplinary work, according to Marshall. This task is made particularly difficult, however, for two reasons.

First, there is less consensus among social scientists on what the problems are and how to solve them. Second, there are inadequate data. Social scientists do not pay enough attention to gathering data. Also, federal budget cuts threaten data collection.



Economist Ray Marshall of the University of Texas at Austin addresses social scientists at the plenary session of the Southwestern Social Science Association. Marshall is former Secretary of Labor under President Jimmy Carter.

These reductions will weaken some of the most reliable statistical series in existence. The interruption of statistical series is particularly unfortunate during this time of radical policy shifts proposed by the Reagan administration, Marshall said. Without adequate data social scientists will not be able to understand the relationships among key variables and the impact of policy changes.

*(Editor's Note: See M. Margaret Conway's article in this issue of PS for a detailed explanation of the budget cuts as they affect statistical series.)*

## Professor Thomas S. Barclay's 90th Birthday

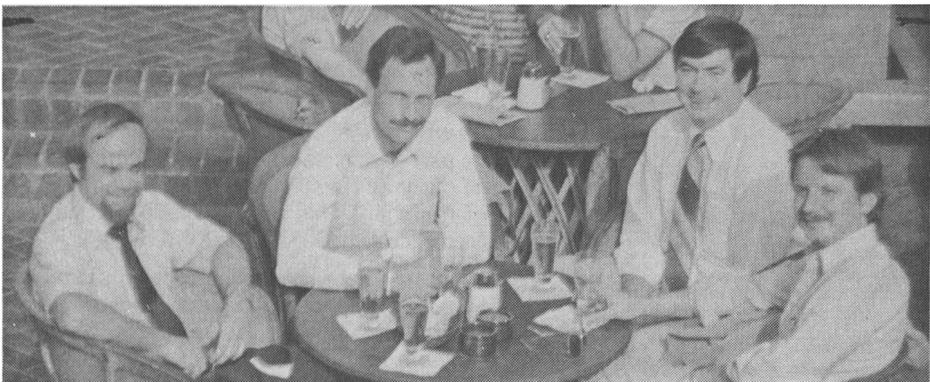
Victoria Schuck

More than 100 former students and friends of Thomas S. Barclay, professor emeritus of political science at Stanford University, celebrated his 90th birthday at a luncheon on campus January 31st at the Hoover Institution. Alumni announced the Thomas S. Barclay Fund is now approaching \$200,000 for scholarships and loans to undergraduates in the school of humanities. A permanent endowment, the fund is designed to enable students to conduct research and other projects the donors hope will contribute also to "constructive citizenship."

It was a happy, nostalgic occasion with political scientist Stephen Horn, Stanford A.B. '53, Ph.D. '58, now president of California State University, Long Beach, master of ceremonies. Horn recalled his "debt to friend and mentor, a great teacher" providing "a great education."

State Senator Milton Marks A.B. '51 (R., San Francisco) recalled Barclay's enthralling courses and lectures which have lived with him "all the years since I was at Stanford." Marks presented a framed copy of the California State Senate's congratulatory resolution to Professor Barclay. And Chancellor Wallace Sterling, former president of Stanford again gave his dramatic hilarious speech, originally delivered in 1957, nominating Barclay for President of the U.S.

In Barclay's 30 years teaching at Stanford (from 1927 to retirement in 1957) and his 25 years of retirement since, he has been mentor and friend to numerous Stanford students, recent or present political leaders, college presidents, and leading professionals. They include Senators Alan Cranston, Stanford A.B. '36 (D., Calif.), Mark O. Hatfield A.M. '48 (R., Oregon), Frank Church A.B. '47, J.D. '50 (D., Idaho), Lee Metcalf A.B. '36, (D., Montana); Representatives Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey A.B. '50, J.D. '53 (R., Calif.), Burt L. Talcott A.B. '42, LLB. '48 (R., Calif.), and Don Edwards A.B. '36 (D., Calif.). Among other students are former Pan American president Najeeb Halaby A.B. '37 and Chancellor



Steven A. Shull of the University of New Orleans, Michael W. Giles of Florida Atlantic University, James F. Sheffield, Jr. of University of New Orleans, and Joseph Stewart, Jr. of Rice University (l to r) relax after a long day at the Southwestern Social Science Association meeting.

Emeritus, University of California, Santa Cruz, Dean McHenry A.M. '33. In 1970 at the Stanford political department's 50th anniversary, Church, Metcalf, and Cranston also honored Barclay with a formal statement of recognition.

Professor Barclay's fields are American parties and politics, public opinion and legislatures. He was graduated from the University of Missouri and came to Stanford with a Ph.D. from Columbia University. After World War I, he served with the Department of State, American Peace Commission for a year.

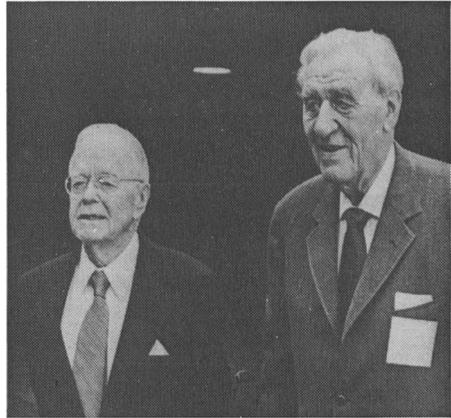
Later he was a consulting fellow at Brookings Institution and during his career held visiting professorships at the University of North Carolina, Missouri, Syracuse, Washington, Minnesota, and Cornell. He was a delegate or alternate to three Democratic National Conventions and in 1944 was a presidential elector. His publications include three books and numerous articles.

Professor Barclay's closing remarks characteristically ranged from Dewey to Shakespeare and focused on the nature of democracy. The memorable event was not "adjourned" but merely recessed by Horn until his 100th birthday. □

## **The Conference Group on Representation and Electoral Systems**

**Leon Weaver**  
Michigan State University

This Conference Group was organized in 1980 after discussion with APSA officials by Joseph Zimmerman, SUNY, Albany and Leon Weaver, who have served as Co-Chairmen. Its principal functions are: (1) stimulating research reports at special panels held at the same time and place as the annual meetings of the APSA; and (2) providing a network of communication between annual meetings. The latter function is provided primarily by occasional newsletters published by Richard Smolka, American University. People interested in getting on the mailing list for this newsletter or in contributing items for it are encouraged to



Thomas Swain Barclay, professor emeritus at Stanford University, and Chancellor Wally Sterling, former president of Stanford (r), at the luncheon celebration of Barclay's 90th birthday.

write Smolka c/o Political Science Department, American University, Washington, DC 20016.

The papers delivered at the 1980 and 1981 meetings have been in the following categories: (1) reapportionment and redistricting; (2) the Federal Voting Rights Act; (3) comparative electoral systems; (4) alternatives in electoral system design. All of these categories are represented in 10 papers now scheduled for delivery at the APSA 1982 meeting; their titles and authors are listed in the preliminary convention program. Sandra Featherman, Temple University, has accepted the Conference Group's invitation to edit the papers for publication by the *Policy Studies Journal* and Sage Publications. Leon Weaver and Carol Cassel, University of Houston, have accepted an invitation to seek funding for publications endorsed by the 1981 business meeting: (1) case studies and comparative analyses of experience with electoral system features which are not widely understood or adequately documented, such as semi-proportional systems (cumulative voting, limited voting), proportional representation, and majority preferential voting; and (2) a monograph summarizing and evaluating experience with various electoral system design features in convenient form for

decisionmakers, such as charter commissions.

The Group would like to circulate among recipients of the newsletter and perhaps ultimately publish an inventory of research projects in progress and would appreciate receiving reports concerning such work addressed to the writer at the following address: Elections Research Project, College of Social Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824. □

### **Voting Systems' Effects Assessed at Meeting**

A symposium, "Comparison of Voting Systems," was arranged by Steven J. Brams of New York University and held at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C., January 3-8, 1982. The focus was on theoretical and empirical effects of different voting systems.

Plurality voting—with and without runoffs—and certain preference or ranking systems, such as single transferable vote, were compared theoretically, according to such criteria as their propensity to elect Condorcet candidates, their vulnerability to strategic manipulation, monotonicity properties, and the like. Their actual performance in elections was also assessed, with particular attention given to the impact different systems have had, historically, on political parties. In addition, a model of the effect of polls on election outcomes under different systems was described. On the basis of these comparisons, normative evaluations were offered.

The participants, and the titles of their papers, were:

Polls and the Problem of Information in Elections. Steven J. Brams

Dimensions of Election Procedures: Analyses and Comparisons. Peter C. Fishburn (*Member of Technical Staff, Economic Research Ctr., Bell Labs., Murray Hill, N.J.*)

A Comparison of Multicandidate Electoral

Systems in Terms of Optimal Voting Strategies. Samuel Merrill III (*Dept. of Mathematics and Computer Science, Wilkes Coll., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*)

Duverger's Law: Plurality Voting and Party Systems. William H. Riker (*Wilson Prof. of Political Science, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.*)

The Axiomatic Approach to Voting Systems: An Introduction. Philip D. Straffin, Jr. (*Dept. of Mathematics and Computer Science, Beloit Coll., Beloit, Wis.*) □

### **Asian Political Studies Research Committee Meets**

**Teh-Kuang Chang**  
Ball State University

The Research Committee on Asian Political Studies of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) held the Second International Roundtable Conference on "The Social Change of Nations Developing Political Modernization" on November 21-22, 1981, at Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan.

During the XIth World Congress of the IPSA, which was held in 1979 at Moscow, U.S.S.R., the Research Committee on Asian Political Studies of the IPSA adopted a resolution to hold the Second International Roundtable Conference and to schedule it in November, 1981, at Sophia University. The Chairman, Teh-Kuang Chang, served as the Convenor and Masa'aki Takane (Sophia University, Japan) as the Program Director. Pier P. de Campana of the International College of Sophia University assisted.

The Conference proceeded as follows:

In the Opening Session, Professor Takaaki Nishio of Meiji University, Tokyo, presided at the Conference. There was the introduction of the participants from the five countries. Then an election of the Chairmen for the three panel sessions was held. The Chairmen elected were Han Lih-Wu for the First Session, Yasumasa Kuroda for the Second Session, and Juneil C. Rye for the Third

Session. Teh-Kuang Chang, Chairman of the Research Committee on Asian Political Studies of the IPSA, delivered the Chairman's Report on "The Development of Asian Studies on the International Political Science Association."

In the business session, the resolutions were made mainly as follows:

1) To hold a Roundtable Conference annually rather than every two years in response to the request of all the participants because of the changing phenomenon in Asia.

2) To schedule future International Roundtable Conferences as follows:

1982 - In Rio de Janeiro in conjunction with the XIIth World Congress of the IPSA

1983 - In Seoul, Korea

1984 - In Panjab, Korea

1985 - In Paris in conjunction with the XIIth World Congress of IPSA.

3) The theme for the 1982 International Roundtable Conference was decided to be "Political and Economic Development in Pacific Rim Nations."

4) On financing the publication of an *Asian Political Studies Journal*: The decision was to explore two sources. One is to apply for financial assistance from international organizations. Another is to cooperate with the national Political Science Association of each Asian country. □

## Calls for Papers

### Urban Journal Solicits Material for Review

*The Journal of Urban Affairs* is an interdisciplinary journal devoted to contemporary urban issues and directed to both scholars and practitioners. The *Journal*, published at Virginia Tech and sponsored by the Urban Affairs Association, welcomes manuscripts from interested scholars which contribute to substantive and methodological knowledge of urban affairs and public policy. The *Journal* also

welcomes suggestions for symposia on issues of current interest to the professional and academic communities.

Subscription rates for the *Journal* are \$15 for individuals, \$25 for libraries or institutions and \$12 for Urban Affairs Association members. Information regarding subscriptions, manuscript policies or symposia can be obtained from Patricia K. Edwards, Editor, Division of Environmental and Urban Studies, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia, 24061.

The *Journal* also wishes to announce plans for a symposium for an upcoming issue on "The Urban Impacts of Reagan Administration Policies." Possible topics for manuscripts include:

- effects of federal aid cutbacks
- block grants
- enterprise zones
- "New Federalism"
- private sector initiatives and alternatives

Authors interested in submitting papers for review for the symposium should send them to John R. Gist, Co-editor, Environmental and Urban Studies, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia, 24061. Manuscripts not included in the symposium will be considered for regular issues. □

### Biopolitics Featured in New Journal

Reflecting the deepening interest of political scientists in both the methods and the findings of research in the life sciences, the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences (APLS) was founded in 1980 to advance interest and encourage scholarship in biopolitics. In 1981, APLS was invited to establish its national headquarters at Northern Illinois University for a five-year period. At that time, Thomas C. Wiegale was named Executive Director, and the Association decided to publish a new journal, *Politics and the Life Sciences*, devoted to developments in biosocial science.

The journal will publish commissioned articles and unsolicited manuscripts as well