

Association News

The 1977 Annual Meeting

The 1977 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., from September 1 through 4. Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr., Harvard University, and James Q. Wilson, Harvard University, served as co-chairpersons of the program committee. Official registration was 2,834 with 1,200 participants in the program. There were three plenary sessions at the meeting on the Congressional Budget Process, The 1976 Elections in the United States, and Political Scientists in the White House. Other significant events of the meeting included the Annual Business Meeting, the Presidential Address of Samuel H. Beer and announcement of awards for outstanding publications, dissertations, and contributions to the profession.

The Annual Business Meeting

The 1977 Annual Business Meeting was held on Saturday, September 3 at 4:15 p.m. with



John C. Wahlke
University of Iowa
Association President, 1977-78

President Samuel Beer presiding. Items on the agenda included nominations and certification of officers and Council members to be subsequently voted on by the membership in a mail ballot and a report of the Treasurer. There were no constitutional amendments or resolutions.

Presidential Address

President Samuel H. Beer of Harvard University presented his Presidential Address, "Federalism, Nationalism and Democracy in America," following an introduction by Evron M. Kirkpatrick. His address will be published in *The Review*.

Awards

Twelve awards recognizing outstanding publications, dissertations and service were announced at the Annual Business Meeting by President Beer. The 1977 award winners are:

Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award

Norman H. Nie, University of Chicago, Sidney Verba, Harvard University, and John R. Petrocik, University of California, Los Angeles, received the 1977 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award of \$1,000 and a medal for the best book published in the United States in 1976 in government, politics or international affairs. The award-winning book, *The Changing American Voter*, was published by the Harvard University Press. The selection committee was composed of William Keefe, University of Pittsburgh, Chairperson; Bernard Cohen, University of Wisconsin, Madison; and Roberta Sigel, Rutgers University.

The citation for the award stated:

The committee for the selection of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award—the best book published last year in government, politics, or international affairs—has chosen a book that is a worthy successor in its field to a classic study published in 1960: *The American Voter*. Our selection is *The Changing American Voter* by Norman H. Nie, Sidney Verba, and John R. Petrocik. Our choice also recognizes the extraordinary contributions of the Survey Research Center and the Center for Political Studies at the University of Michigan to scholarship in American politics, since this book, like so many other excellent studies of this genre, rests primarily and securely on the data collected by the SRC over the last two decades.

The patterns of political attitudes and behavior of the American public are sharply different in the 1970s from those of the 1950s. Remarkable alterations in the electoral process have occurred as the public, less and less a hostage to its sociological and psychological roots, has responded in new ways to political events, institutions, and issues. Changes of massive importance for the policy—the decline of party voting, the impact of new issues and the growth in issue voting, the growth in attitude consistency in voting, and the changes in political generations—are perceptively examined in this cohesive and comprehensive study. *The Changing American Voter* constitutes a major effort to lodge electoral behavior in the wider contexts of domestic politics, political institutions, and democratic theory, thus extending the range of the book to scholars working in many subfields of American government and politics.

Highly readable and judiciously phrased, *The Changing American Voter* requires us to consider what understandings must be retained from previous studies of electoral behavior and what must be set aside. Of particular significance here is the chapter by Kristi Andersen which offers a particularly perceptive reinterpretation of The New Deal Coalition. The book also requires us to consider what is yet to be done. As a result of its comprehensiveness, its reliability, and the clarity of its analysis, this book is likely to remain a leader in its field for some years to come—an authoritative guide to the current status of electoral behavior research and a rich source of hypotheses yet to be investigated.

Gladys M. Kammerer Award

The Gladys M. Kammerer Award for the best political science publication in the field of United States National Policy in 1976 was awarded to Paul E. Peterson of the University of Chicago for his book, *School Politics Chicago Style*, published by the University of Chicago Press. The Selection Committee was composed of M. Margaret Conway, University of Maryland, chairperson; Lawrence Herson, Ohio State University; and Edward Tufte, Princeton University.

In recognizing the book, the Committee noted:

Through its elaboration and imaginative use of four alternative models of policy formation, *School Politics Chicago Style* significantly contributes to the analysis of public policy. Peterson shows that rational choice and bargaining models offer complimentary rather than competing insights into the policy creation process. By application of the models to examination of several specific policy issues, the book illuminates both the uneven pace of nationalization of educational policy making and the uneven application of national policies to local jurisdictions. In addition, the book displays a welcome clarity and precision of writing style.

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 1977 to Louis Hartz for his work, *The Liberal Tradition in America*. The Selection Committee was composed of Melvin Richter, CUNY Graduate Center, chairperson; Maurice Cranston, London School of Economics; and George Kateb, Amherst College.

Professor Hartz's work was cited as follows:

The Benjamin Evans Lippincott Award Prize Committee for 1977 voted unanimously to award the prize to Louis Hartz for *The Liberal Tradition in America* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1955).

Begun in the 1940s, this book is a searching analysis and reinterpretation of the effects of American political theory upon political practice at home and abroad. Mr. Hartz refuses to accept at face value the estimates of their differences by contending schools of American political thinkers, and instead emphasizes their unperceived agreements. Nor does he admit the validity of European analogies.

The single most important reason for the persisting qualities of American political thinking, Mr. Hartz argues, is that indicated by Tocqueville but never before tied to its subsequent development: American liberal democracy was formed without overthrowing an old regime in classes derived from the antecedent social order. Because of this unique point of departure, Americans developed neither a genuine conservative nor socialist political theory. Whatever they have called themselves, American political theorists have remained within the confines of a distinctively narrow liberalism selected from Locke.

Although Mr. Hartz ascribes certain persisting characteristics of American political life to this restricted range of concepts, he neither celebrates consensus nor praises the theoretical acuity of those who founded American institutions.

American legalism was workable, not because of any characteristics common to the rule of law, but because citizens shared common beliefs, the details of which could be decided by the judiciary. Similarly, the majority could accept limitations on its power because it was not the mob feared by the Founding Fathers.

Mr. Hartz's work is a bold effort to define the essence of American political thought by specifying its limited range and by distinguishing it through comparative analysis from ostensible analogues elsewhere. Mr. Hartz's method and conclusions have stimulated and provoked readers from the time this book first appeared. It was never a "safe book" that went unchallenged by true be-

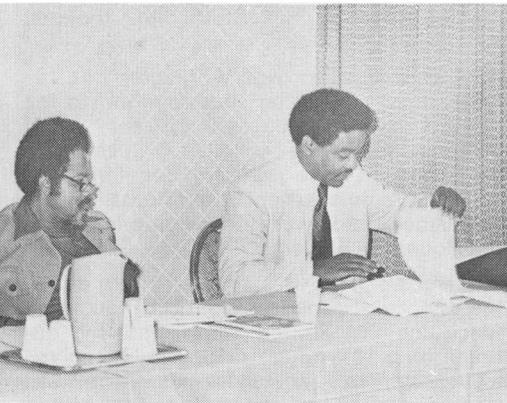
1977 Annual Meeting



Samuel H. Beer, Harvard University and APSA President, presenting his Presidential Address.



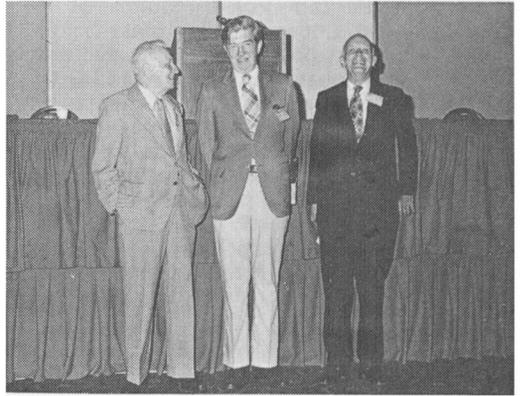
L to R: Austin Ranney, American Enterprise Institute; Mark A. Siegel, The White House; and Byron E. Shafer, Russell Sage Foundation, at the panel, "Values, Rules, and Outcomes in the Presidential Selection Process."



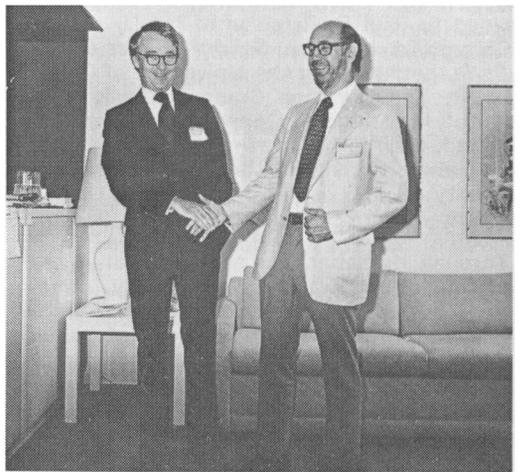
L to R: Jacob Carruthers, Northeastern State University, and E. Wally Miles, San Diego State University, at the Roundtable on Black Issues.



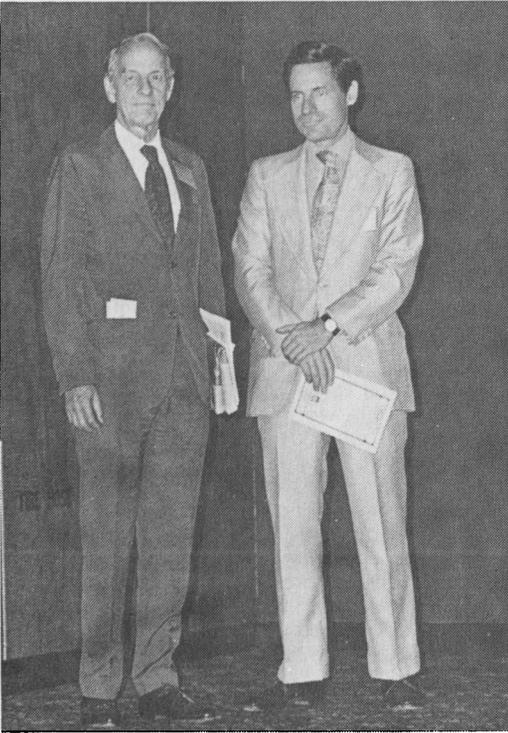
L to R: Howard R. Penniman, Georgetown University and National Director, Pi Sigma Alpha, presenting the 1977 Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award to Mary Cornelia Porter, Barat College.



L to R: Clarence A. Berdahl, University of Illinois, Urbana, Emeritus; Samuel H. Beer, Harvard University and APSA President; and Ernest S. Griffith, American University, Emeritus.



L to R: James O. Wilson, Harvard University, Co-Chairperson of the 1977 Annual Meeting and winner of the 1977 Charles E. Merriam Award, being congratulated by Aaron Wildavsky, President of the Russell Sage Foundation and Chairperson of the 1977 Charles E. Merriam Award Committee.



L to R: Harvey Mansfield, Sr., Columbia University, Emeritus, and Harvey Mansfield, Jr., Harvard University and 1977 Annual Meeting Program Co-Chairperson.



L to R: J. Peter Euben, University of California, Santa Cruz; Victoria Schuck, President of Mount Vernon College; and George W. Ball, Lehman Brothers, Inc., at the panel, "The Ethical Political Scientist."



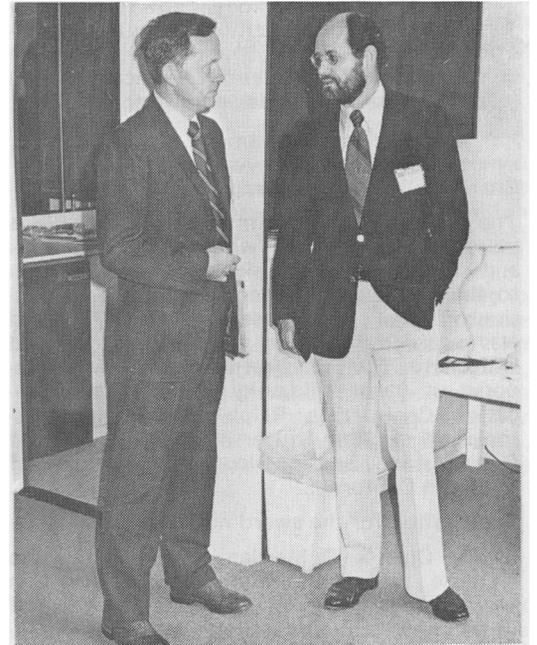
L to R: John Trent, General Secretary, International Political Science Association; Liette Boucher, Administrative Secretary, IPSA; and Evron M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director, APSA.



Robert G. Scigliano, Boston College, at the panel, "An Imperial Judiciary?"



L to R: William S. Livingston, University of Texas at Austin, and Chairperson of the Association's 1977 Nominating Committee, and Daniel J. Elazar, Temple University, at the 1977 Annual Business Meeting



L to R: Donald A. Robinson, Smith College; and Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh and Managing Editor of *The American Political Science Review*.

Photographs by Gary Nordlinger

lievers in the articles of Americanism. This independence should have protected *The Liberal Tradition in America* from the facile identification sometimes made in the 1960s between it and the celebrations from America found in the "consensus school" of its historians. Louis Hartz did not view the past of the United States with complacency, nor did he see much reason to think that its stock of political ideas boded well for American politics, whether domestic or international. Indeed his thesis was equally disturbing: Only by transcending its own outlook could the United States come to understand itself and others in the unprecedented situation after World War II.

Although not impossible, such a transformation was not probable given the analysis offered by Mr. Hartz. Little in the American experience, unless in its simple modelistic ethos, had prepared the United States for wars that were revolutions fought with the weapons of ideology. Mr. Hartz argues that it is the absence of any experience of social revolution that is at the heart of the whole American dilemma. Can such a people ever understand peoples elsewhere? Can it ever understand itself? Assessing the significance of his argument, he concluded: "In an age when not only Europe but Asia is involved in American diplomacy, the blindspots of 'Americanism' pose a peculiarly complicated problem. . . . [Its] irrational inward passion is as grave a threat to domestic freedom as we have ever faced."

This book is notable for its comparative diagnosis of both the deficiencies of American political theory and its consequence for political action. Although not itself an attempt to formulate a more adequate alternative, it remains a potent reminder that the task confronting American political theorists are at once formidable and urgent.

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 1977 award was awarded to James Q. Wilson of Harvard University. The Selection Committee was composed of Aaron Wildavsky, Russell Sage Foundation, Chairperson; Ralph Huiitt, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges; and Chester Newland, University of Southern California.

The citation for the award noted:

The Charles E. Merriam Award is given to those who combine scholarly distinction with ideas influential in the practice of public policy. No one combines these qualities—speaking truth to power—better than James Q. Wilson whose words are read and whose ideas are used by professors and politicians alike.

Wilson's main message has been exploration of how formal organizations help and hinder objectives of public policy. His substantive concerns range widely from economic regulation, to control of crime, to cable television, to the management of cities, and to the capacity of governmental agencies to regulate almost anyone except another agency. His intellectual interests extend to the culture of Southern California, the behavior of moray eels, and the real and imagined causes of crime.

James Q. Wilson has become a serious intellectual force without becoming solemn. Reading his work is not only instructive—there will, we know, be something important that has not occurred to us—but fun. There is more than a little irony in his thought. We are fortunate in honoring a political scientist from whom we look forward to learning what is happening, what we might do about it, and why we probably won't.

Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award

The Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper at the 1976 Annual Meeting was awarded to Mary Cornelia Porter of Barat College for her paper, "Rodriguez, the 'poor' and the Burger Court: A Prudent Prognosis." The Selection Committee was composed of Doris Graber, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, chairperson; Robert Lehnen, University of Houston; and Stanley Rothman, Smith College.

The citation accompanying her award stated:

Her paper presents a comprehensive, clearly organized and well-written review of case law and legal commentary on the constitutional protection of the right to equal educational opportunity. The review is followed by a cogent analysis of the factors which produce the legal rulings and projections of current trends into the future. The paper was selected as best among the 13 papers nominated for the award because of its overall excellence. It deals with an important subject, explores it thoroughly from all angles, interprets the significance of the findings, predicts future developments, and states its points clearly and interestingly, without pretence or jargon.

Gabriel A. Almond Award

The Gabriel A. Almond Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1975 or 1976 in the field of comparative politics was awarded to Kenneth Wald, Memphis State University, "Patterns of English Voter Alignment Since 1885," nominated by the Department at Washington University, St. Louis. The Selection Committee was composed of Lucian W. Pye, M.I.T., chairperson; Lewis J. Edinger, Columbia University; and Martin C. Needler, University of Arizona.

The citation for the award stated:

The committee for the Gabriel A. Almond Award received 14 theses in the field of Comparative Politics. The quality of most was impressive and several were truly outstanding. In the judgment of the committee the best thesis was by Kenneth Wald, *Patterns of English Voter Alignment Since 1885*, done at Washington University, St. Louis.

Dr. Wald's elegantly written study focuses on five English cities and traces in careful detail the changing voting practices of different social and economic groupings. He found that class did not provide a solid guide, nor religion as usually defined. What he did discover, through ingenious methodological manipulation, was that voting patterns could be explained best by a subtle definition of "religion" that borders on the concept of ideology or style of life.

The committee consisting of Lewis J. Edinger, Martin Needler and Lucian W. Pye, Chairman, contragulate Dr. Wald.

William Anderson Award

The William Anderson Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1975 or 1976 in the field of intergovernmental relations in the United States was awarded to Alfred R. Light of Texas Technological University for his dissertation, "Intergovernmental Relations and Program Innovation: The Institutionalized Perspectives of State Administrator," which was nominated by the Department at the University of North Carolina. The selection committee was composed of David Walker, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, chairperson; Frederick M. Wirt, University of Illinois; and Michael Preston, University of Illinois.

The citation for the award stated:

William Anderson cautioned students and readers alike: "Remember that the whole field of intergovernmental relations is an intensely practical one, because it is so full of the problems of human relations." Confronted with the practical challenge of selecting the "best doctoral dissertation in the general field of intergovernmental relations in the United States," the Committee, composed of Professors Michael B. Preston, Frederick M. Wirt and myself, takes genuine pleasure in giving the first William Anderson Award to Alfred R. Light, currently of Texas Technological University (Lubbock).

Professor Light pursued his doctoral studies at the University of North Carolina and wrote his dissertation under the supervision of Professor Deil S. Wright. It may also be appropriate to note that he took his Bachelor's Degree at Johns Hopkins where he was awarded the Julius Turner Award for a senior honor's thesis on "Jimmy Carter and Georgie Politics."

In his doctoral dissertation, Light deals with a perennial problem in federal-state-local relations—the tension between function and area. A refreshing analysis of recent intergovernmental relationships and their related "theories" begins the work. This is followed by a major probe of the attitudes and perceptions of state administrators regarding a range of issues subsumed under state-national relationships, federal aid, and state-local linkages—three topical areas of perennial concern to William Anderson. New ground is broken with his dual dimensions of attitudes and the battery of sophisticated quantitative techniques that are applied to them. Light concludes that attitudinal differences and similarities among state administrators are more influenced by functional factors than by areal.

This work provides us with important insights about the dynamics of current intergovernmental relations and on program innovation in the system. Above all, perhaps, the study underscores the continuing validity of the Anderson view that federal-state-local relations are essentially dominated by the problems of human relations.

Edwin S. Corwin Award

The Edwin S. Corwin Award for the best dissertation in 1975 or 1976 in public law, broadly defined, went to Milton Heuman of the University of Michigan for his dissertation, "Adapting to Plea Bargaining: The Experience of Prosecutors, Judges and Defense Attorneys," which was nominated by the Department at Yale University. The Selection Committee for the Award was composed of Harold Chase, University of Minnesota, chairperson; Charles V. Hamilton, Columbia University; and Mary Cornelia Porter, Barat College.

The citation for the award is as follows:

The Corwin Committee reviewed 12 outstanding theses, several of which we deemed publishable. But despite the competition, we unanimously judged the thesis of Milton Heumann of Yale University to be the best of this fine crop.

Heumann wrote on the subject "Adapting to Plea Bargaining: The Experiences of Prosecutors, Judges and Defense Attorneys." He demonstrated methodological sophistication, prodigious research and fine judgment in dealing with an important public policy issue, the kinds of qualities which Edward S. Corwin so remarkably demonstrated in his work.

E. E. Schattschneider Award

The E. E. Schattschneider Award for the best dissertation completed and accepted in the general field of American Politics in 1976 or 1977 was awarded to Kristi Andersen, Ohio State University, for her dissertation, "How Realignments Happen: Mobilization and the

Creation of a Democratic Majority, 1928-1936," which was nominated by the Department at the University of Chicago. The Selection Committee for the award was composed of Malcolm E. Jewell, University of Kentucky, chairperson; Elmer Cornwell, Brown University; and Everett Ladd, University of Connecticut.

The citation for the award is as follows:

The author's purpose is to estimate the extent to which the New Deal realignment was caused by conversion of voters and was caused by the entry of new voters, preponderantly Democratic, into the active electorate. There is imaginative use of survey research recall data from national surveys as well as aggregate data from Chicago. The author displays considerable methodological sophistication as well as an awareness of the difficulties involved in such analysis. Not only does this study shed light on the New Deal realignment, but it also provides a framework for better understanding contemporary party realignments and it draws attention to a topic that has been neglected: the implications of changing levels of voting participation.

The committee had a number of interesting dissertations demonstrating impressive scholarship from which to choose. Its choice was based on both the significance of these findings and the skill with which Kristi Andersen's dissertation was executed.

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 Mary L. Pollingue of Northern Illinois University for her dissertation, "A Community on Plato's *Phaedrus*" which was nominated by the Department at the University of Chicago. The selection committee was composed of Wilson Carey McWilliams, Rutgers University, chairperson; Joseph Cropsey, University of Chicago; and Werner Dannhauser, Cornell University.

The citation for the award is as follows:

Professor Pollingue's dissertation explored Plato's theory of rhetoric, beginning with the distinction between that rhetoric appropriate to public subjects and that proper to private matters. The *Phaedrus* deals with speeches about love, unlike the more "political" *Gorgias*, but Professor Pollingue demonstrates that such appearances can be misleading. She observes that the *subject* of rhetoric must not be equated with the *motive* of the rhetorician. Statesmen, for example, whose rhetoric is found in laws and legislation, are often moved by private desires for immortality. Professor Pollingue, demonstrating philosophical subtlety and linguistic mastery, develops Plato's idea of the rhetoric truly appropriate to statesmen and philosophers.

The Helen Dwight Reid Award

The Helen Dwight Reid Award for the best dissertation in 1976 in the field of international relations, law and politics was awarded to Jack Steven Levy of Yale University for his dissertation, "Military Power, Alliances, and Technology: An Analysis of Some Structural Determinants of International War Among the Great Powers," which was nominated by the Department at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The Selection Committee was composed of Benjamin Rivlin, CUNY Graduate Center, Chairperson; Roy Godson, Georgetown University; and Richard Swift, New York University.

The citation for the award is as follows:

Dr. Levy's dissertation was judged by the Committee to be a sophisticated heuristic analysis of aspects of international politics that provided insight and greater understanding of alliances and technology as determinants of war. Previous theoretical effort to understand and explain the phenomenon of war are analyzed and refined taking into account technological innovations and their effect upon greater power behavior.

Leonard D. White Award

The Leonard D. White Award for the best dissertation in the general field of public administration in 1975-76 broadly defined, was awarded to George Woodrow Downs, Jr. of the University of California, Davis, for his dissertation, "Bureaucracy, Innovation and Public Policy," which was nominated by the Department at the University of Michigan. The Selection Committee was composed of Mark Cannon, Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, chairperson; Vincent Browne, Howard University; and Marvin Maurer, Monmouth College.

The citation was as follows:

Mr. Downs' dissertation examines the determinants of policy innovation—in this case deinstitutionalization of juvenile corrections, or the shifting of juvenile offenders from large warehousing prisons to more rehabilitative forms of treatment. Downs concludes many social scientists tend to attribute too much causation to socioeconomic determinants, by demonstrating that—at least in this area—they are far from the most explanatory variables. Only socioeconomic homogeneity is a necessary, but still not sufficient, condition for shifting to community treatment of juvenile offenders. As in other studies, classic political variables also proved to be substantially irrelevant.

In all 50 states, structured interviews were conducted with corrections officials and extensive corrections program data was gathered. Also case studies were prepared of the 16 states which deinstitutionalized juvenile corrections. Analysis of this data revealed that although traditional bureau-

cratic variables such as staff professionalism, budget size and decentralization, are unrelated to deinstitutionalization rates, the correctional ideology of the agency director and the amount of autonomy of the state corrections agency are key determinants.

This dissertation contributes to an understanding of the conditions under which bureaucracies can put policy innovations on the agenda in situations lacking in continuous saliency or high interest group demand for change.

Along with an engaging review of literature and elaborate statistical analyses, Downs perceptively questions all assumptions and thereby clarifies linkages and interrelationships among determinants. He provides sophisticated and comprehensive methodology which may be useful in the study of other policy innovations and he contributes to a non-simplistic theory of interactive causal relationships in producing policy innovations.

Low Cost Group Insurance Available to APSA Members

APSA INSURANCE PLANS

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Payable for up to 365 days for each
period of hospital confinement
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Daily benefits are doubled if you are hospitalized for cancer

For further information write to:

**Director, Insurance Programs
The American Political Science Association
1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
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