

Amid sunny skies and cool temperatures in San Francisco, 5,857 political scientists gathered for the ninety-seventh APSA Annual Meeting held August 29 to September 2 at the Hilton San Francisco, Hotel Nikko and Renaissance Parc Fifty-Five hotels (and were lodged at eight additional hotels within walking distance). With members of the press, exhibitors and guests, the total attendance was 6,282, exceeding any previous West Coast meetings by more than 700 total attendees.

The 2001 program, organized by 49 division chairs who reviewed proposals for 46 divisions, was led by Program Co-chairs Edward Mansfield, University of Pennsylvania, and Richard Sisson, Ohio State University. The Co-chairs organized 10 panels within their selected theme, "Political Knowledge and the Public Interest," which included discussion of one paper presented in each panel. Twenty-one other panels were designated as theme panels and organized by the program committee.

The two highest attendance figures among program panels scheduled during daily timeslots were recorded for Panel 3-13, "What Is Political Theory" (263 attendees), and Panel 1-6: "Roundtable on Re-reading Rawls: *A Theory of Justice* after Thirty Years" (129 attendees). The Claremont Institute-sponsored panel, "Roundtable on Saul Bellow's *Ravelstein*" attracted the largest audience among Related Group panels, with 86 attendees.

Nearly 400 poster presenters attracted crowds during each of the five sessions held Thursday through Saturday, organized by themes and spanning Comparative Politics, International Relations, Political Methodology, American Politics, and Teaching and Learning in Political Science. Eleven Ralph Bunche Institute students

APSA 2001

"Political Knowledge and the Public Interest"



Leading the way. 2001 APSA President Robert Jervis at the Honors Reception (top); the 2001 APSA exhibit hall, featuring 151 booths (middle); and the icon of San Francisco, the cable car.

presented research in the poster sessions and joined research support institutions, including the U.S. Department of Education, the National Science Foundation, and the National Institutes of Health, in the Thursday afternoon session.

The Awards Ceremony was held Thursday evening and hosted by Program Co-Chairs Edward Mansfield and Richard Sisson. Twenty-seven scholars were recognized for their scholarly achievement during the ceremony. Following the awards, APSA President Robert Jervis, Columbia University, delivered his presidential address, "Theories of War in an Era of Great Power Peace." (The address will appear in the March issue of *APSR*.)

Three special guest lectures highlighted the 2001 Annual Meeting, beginning on Thursday afternoon with Adam Clymer of the *New York Times*, delivering the Pi Sigma Alpha Guest Lecture on "Better Campaign Reporting: A View from the Major Leagues" to a standing-room only crowd. On Friday, the Ithiel de Sola Pool Lecture was presented by Kathleen Hall Jamieson, University of Pennsylvania, titled, "The Demise of Fact in Political Debate." Later Friday afternoon, David Rosenbloom, American University, delivered the Seventeenth Annual John Gaus Lecture, "'Whose Bureaucracy Is This, Anyway?' Congress' 1946 Answer."

Two APSA Organized Sections and one Related Group sponsored plenary sessions on Saturday evening; David Hollinger, University of California, Berkeley, presented "Cosmopolitanism and Solidarity," sponsored by Foundations of Political Theory; Norman Solomon, Institute for Public Accuracy, presented "Media Bias: Political Myths and Realities"; and the Asian Pacific American Caucus presented

APSA 2001

“By the Numbers”

6282 total attendees
(including exhibitors and
members of press)

5921 total registrants

720 panel sessions

1800 papers submitted
to PROceedings

4,473 unique proposals
submitted

513 poster presentations

54 kids in child care

90 receptions

3076 sleeping rooms
utilized

6905 electronic
messages sent

497 international
attendees

317 jobs listed in eJobs

550 job candidates

98 employers interview-
ing

95 travel grants awarded

19 APSA awards presented

62 Organized Sections
awards presented

400 pages in Final Program

151 exhibitor booths

1

2

3

the Honorable Wilma Chan, Majority Whip of the California State Assembly, on “Asian Pacific American Politics in the Twenty-First Century.”

The second annual “Welcome and Orientation Reception” attracted over 200 international visitors, graduate students and first-time attendees. The reception was again sponsored by Longman Publishers. Graduate students also flocked to the view on the Twenty-fifth floor of the Hotel Nikko for the annual Graduate Student Reception, where APSA President Robert Jervis and President-Elect Robert Putnam offered remarks and mingled with the crowd.

The eJobs Placement Service was bustling at the Renaissance Parc Fifty-Five hotel, with more than 550 candidates interviewing with 98 employers. The employers successfully set up interviews in advance of the meeting by reviewing the online

resumes and using the electronic messaging service located at the three main hotels. Despite the discontinuation of the panel paper room this year, attendees were able to download papers presented at the meeting before arriving in San Francisco and may obtain copies by visiting the PROceedings web site at <<http://pro.harvard.edu>>.

The 2002 Annual Meeting will be held at the Hynes Convention Center, Sheraton Boston, and Marriott Copley Place August 29 through September 1. Panel sessions will be split between the Sheraton and the Hynes Convention center right next door, and receptions will be held at both the Sheraton and the Marriott hotels. Visit the APSA web site <www.apsanet.org> regularly for information on meeting highlights, registration, hotel reservations, and travel to the annual meeting.



Honoring significant contributions to political science and APSA, five Goodnow Awards were presented in San Francisco.

APSA Signs Contract with Cambridge University Press

APSA is pleased to announce that Cambridge University Press will be publishing the Association's journals, beginning with the March 2002 issues of *American Political Science Review* and *PS: Political Science and Politics*. Cambridge will also publish APSA's new journal, *Perspectives on Politics*, when it is launched in 2003.

APSA received bids from nine publishers who wished to publish the three journals. After selecting the top three candidates and holding follow-up discussions, APSA recommended Cambridge to the Administrative Committee, which approved the choice.²

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press also publishes *British Journal of Political Science*, *Review of International Studies*, and *Journal of Public Policy*.

Cambridge will take over the printing and distribution of APSA's journals, which is currently handled by Cadmus Journal Services. In addition, Cambridge will assume the management and marketing of library

subscriptions, journal advertising, and permissions.

Among the benefits that member will receive under the new arrangement are:

- HTML and PDF versions of journals online
- Advance access to select articles online
- 10% discount on Cambridge University Press books

For more details visit the APSA web site at www.apsanet.org.

Recognizing Outstanding Contributions to the Profession: 2001 Honors Reception

F. Chris Garcia, Gerhard Loewenberg, Dianne M. Pinderhughes, Catherine E. Rudder, and Frank J. Sorauf were honored with the 2001 Frank J. Goodnow Award for their significant contributions to the political science profession and the American Political Science Association at the 2001 Honors Reception, Wednesday, August 29, in conjunction with the APSA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Austin Ranney, who was unable to attend the 2000 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, was presented with the 2000 Frank J. Goodnow Award.

For 30 years **Chris Garcia** has made major contributions to the field of Latino politics and he was recognized for his scholarship and leadership. He entered the field when Latinos were absent from the leadership of learned societies, and by example pioneered the role of

Latinos in the political science profession.

Garcia's works include 10 books and many more articles, book chapters, and reviews, each helping to lay the foundation for the field of Latino politics. His long career at the University of New Mexico included not only a constant teaching load, but service as provost and vice president for academic affairs. His dedication to the profession and the Association included service as vice president, secretary, Council member, and editorial board member of *PS*.

Gerhard Loewenberg was recognized for his contributions to legislative studies and his efforts as a mentor and institution leader. His pioneering work on the German parliament, *Parliament in the German Political System*, influenced a generation of scholars studying the German political system. The book initiated a half-

century career as a teacher, researcher, and institutional innovator.

Loewenberg played a leading role in the founding of the research journal, the *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, and served as its manager and principal editor for more than 25 years.

He completed major works in *Comparing Legislatures* (with Samuel Patterson) and the *Handbook of Legislative Research* (with Patterson and Malcolm Jewell).

He served as a distinguished professor and dean of the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Iowa and his service to APSA included a term as vice president, membership in



Frank J. Goodnow

with nascent interests in city government. Goodnow enrolled at the Columbia University law school, where he earned an LL.B. degree in 1882.

After a year of travel and study abroad, Goodnow was invited by John W. Burgess to join the Columbia faculty to teach political science and law, whereupon Goodnow provided the nation's first instruction in administrative law. By 1891, he had distinguished himself sufficiently to merit elevation to professor of administrative law, and after 1903 he was also designated Eaton Professor of Administrative Law and Municipal Science. His scholarly reputation spread rapidly, so that by the eve of World War I he had received honorary doctorates of law from five prestigious colleges and universities (Amherst, Columbia, Harvard, Brown and Princeton).

Presumably, the principal reason for Goodnow's growing stature as a scholar lay in his impressive scholarly productivity. Over a long academic career, he

Remembering Frank J. Goodnow

Samuel C. Patterson, Ohio State University

In 1996, the Council of the American Political Science Association determined to establish an award to recognize those who make exceptional contributions "to the development of the political science profession and the building of the Association." The award was named after the first president of the Association, Frank J. Goodnow. The boilerplate for the award recognizes Goodnow as an exemplar of "public service and volunteerism." Otherwise, Goodnow is not a household word among political scientists today, and his very substantial contributions to scholarship and professional life are little remembered. Inasmuch as the Association, and the award's recipients, are using Frank Goodnow's name to signify distinction, I think it is a good idea to pause for reflection about his scholarly life and legacy.

The Development of a Scholar

Who was Frank J. Goodnow? He was born in Brooklyn, New York, before the Civil War—in 1859—and he lived fourscore years and a few months. When he died in Baltimore in 1939, a memorial to his memory was adopted at that year's Washington, DC, Annual Meeting of the Association. Ten years

earlier, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Association, Charles A. Beard, once a colleague of Goodnow's at Columbia and a prolific historian who served as president of APSA in 1926, spoke affectionately of Goodnow. At a luncheon in honor of Goodnow's retirement held at the 1929 Annual Meeting in New Orleans, Beard praised his "unfeigned simplicity, as natural as the rain and sun, without pride or pique of office or authorship, his careless generosity in scattering aid to students without hope of reward here or hereafter, his unflinching humor flowing up out of a knowledge that all are born to trouble, folly, and joy, as the sparks fly upward. Those whose paths cross his find a new mellow light in their ways" (Haines and Dimock 1935, vii). Frank Goodnow was fondly remembered by his colleagues and his many students.

In college, Goodnow must have been an avid and devoted student himself, judging from his subsequent lifetime of scholarly productivity. He graduated from Amherst College in 1879, the year the first regular telephone exchange opened, the first intercity telephone call was made—between Boston and Lowell, Massachusetts—the first electric light company was formed, and the first public street lighting was installed. It must have been an exciting time to be a fresh college graduate



Honor List. F. Chris Garcia offers remarks (top); Gerhard Loewenberg (r), accepts Goodnow Award from Thomas Mann; Dianne Pinderhughes (far right) expresses her thanks.



APSA's Academic Administrators Group and service on the *APSR* editorial board.

Dianne M. Pinderhughes received the Goodnow Award in recognition of her tireless effort to break down barriers for African-American political scientists in general, and for African-American women in particular. She has produced a major body of scholarly research and publications on the role of race in American politics and her book, *Race and Ethnicity in Chicago Politics: A Reexamination of Pluralist Theory* is a seminal contribution.

Her dedication to the discipline is evident through her many leader-



ship positions. As president of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists, director of Afro-American Studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and Council member and vice president of APSA, she has compiled an extraordinary record of leadership and service to the political science profession.

wrote 11 books (recorded in the appendix) and edited three casebooks: one on tax law, another on the "law of officers," and yet another more generally on government and administration. The publication of Goodnow's scholarly books spanned more than three decades. He published his first book, *Comparative Administrative Law*, in 1893; his last, *China: An Analysis*, appeared in 1926. Moreover, Goodnow began writing scholarly journal articles soon after he took up his appointment to the Columbia faculty.

The main political science journal of the day was the *Political Science Quarterly*, founded in 1886 by the faculty of the School of Political Science at Columbia. The *American Political Science Review* did not come into existence until 1906. Goodnow's articles appeared twice in the first volume of *PSQ*, and regularly thereafter for nearly 30 years. A prolific contributor of book reviews to *PSQ*, his fluency in German and French made him the principal reviewer of books published in Europe. With the advent of *APSR*, Goodnow published articles there. In all, he published some 60 articles, including 16 in *PSQ* and three in *APSR* (his APSA presidential address and a paper on budgetary control were published in the *Proceedings of the American Political Science Association*, a publication that was discontinued in 1914).

Professional and University Leadership

Goodnow excelled in leadership. His own students at Columbia and Johns Hopkins profusely acknowledged his professional influence upon their scholarly development. Two of his students, Charles G. Haines and Marshall E. Dimock, recounted that, "Anyone who was brought into association with Goodnow as a student appreciates the fact that personal contact with him was as inspiring as any relationship between instructor and student could be." They found Goodnow's main contribution to be "the new interpretations, fresh emphases, and new vistas which he presented to his students and to the younger political scientists throughout the country" (Haines and Dimock 1935, xiv).

His teaching and writing primarily concerned administrative law and public administration, but his intellectual and professional leadership was much broader. He was firmly committed to teaching, though principally to the teaching of graduate students, and deeply involved in shaping the structure and programs of political science at Columbia, and later at Johns Hopkins. Because his scholarly interests were eclectic and his leadership skills easily recognized, he played a continuing role in professional organizations. He was a mainstay of the *Political Science Quarterly*, serving on its editorial board for 28 years, from its inception in 1886 until 1913. When *APSR* was estab-

lished in 1906, Goodnow was there, serving on its editorial board until 1910.

In December 1903, 25 scholars met at Tulane University in New Orleans to establish the American Political Science Association (see Somit and Tanenhaus 1967, 49–62). Frank J. Goodnow was chosen to be the first president of the Association, and he delivered the first presidential address, "The Work of the American Political Science Association" (*Proceedings of the American Political Science Association* 1 [1905], 35–46). In his address, Goodnow affirmed the conventional wisdom of the day, that political scientists should concern themselves with "that political organization of society which is termed 'the State'." Moreover, he sought to define the essential subjects and issues for members of the Association, arguing a trifold perspective: (1) political scientists must investigate the institutions and agencies involved in "expressing the State will"—the legal and extralegal organizations and actors making up the political system; (2) scholars must study the "content of the State will as expressed"—public laws and private laws that impinge on the State; and (3) political scientists must analyze "the execution of the State will, once it has been expressed"—the administrative system and methods.

Goodnow was conversant with the need for political science research on the "nuts and bolts" of the political system—



For more than a score of years **Catherine E. Rudder** has served APSA, and for the last fourteen years has served as executive director with great distinction and shared her knowledge as a mentor and role model for women. Hers is an unbroken record of innovation and achievement on behalf of the discipline. Her leadership and foresight

hastened technological change and brought about an expanded digital effort by the Association; and endowed the future of the Congressional Fellowship Program, APSA Awards, and the forthcoming Centennial Center.

Her leadership in the National Humanities Alliance, the Consortium of Social Science Associations, and the American Council of Learned Societies helped preserve the National Endowment for Humanities. As an advocate of equity and fair treatment for all members of the profession, she maintained and expanded the sense of community in the profession. Her boundless energies led to the development of such programs as the



Institutional Leaders. Catherine Rudder (center) with Richard Fenno (l) and Robert Jervis. W. Philips Shively (far left) presents the Goodnow Award to Frank Sorauf.

Ralph Bunche Summer Institute, the Minority Identification Program, and APSA's journal donations project.

Frank J. Sorauf was recognized for his dedication to scholarship and service as faculty member, department chair, dean, regents' professor,

on institutional structures and processes, political parties, interest groups, leadership, and so on. But he laid special emphasis on the importance of public law and administration. He avowed, "Unless political science is to be regarded as a realm which the political philosopher is to be permitted to roam at will, subject to no check on the exuberance of his fancy or caprice, the public law must be assigned a most important place in an association devoted to the study of political science." With some vehemence, Goodnow proclaimed, "The study of administration is of the greatest importance...[and] a detailed knowledge of fact and law is necessary to the proper understanding of even important administrative problems." The work to be done comprised relentlessly mustering data on the constitutional context of governmental action, meticulously collecting documentary materials, and doggedly amassing empirical observations about ongoing, actual political life.

Goodnow served briefly as dean of the School of Political Science at Columbia, but his academic leadership there was mainly professorial. Nevertheless, in 1914 he was inaugurated president of Johns Hopkins University, where he served until he retired in 1929. During his presidency he continued to teach regularly and supervise doctoral dissertations. Moreover, while president he wrote a textbook on constitutional law (*Principles of Constitutional Govern-*

ment, 1916) and a book on contemporary Chinese affairs (*China: An Analysis*, 1926), both based on his travels in China, and his brief residence there.

The Field of Public Administration

Although it is true that Woodrow Wilson advocated a political science field of public administration in lectures, and then in a paper on "The Study of Administration," published in the *Political Science Quarterly* in 1887, Goodnow is properly considered the founder of the public administration field. His own students hailed him as "the father of American administration," saying, "It was he who staked out the field which the study of public administration was to occupy for over a generation" (Haines and Dimock 1935, v, x-xi). Indeed, Goodnow wrote the first textbook on administration—*Comparative Administrative Law* (1893)—for use by American students. In this seminal work, Goodnow exhibited the scholarly notions, habits, and predilections that he carried throughout his life. The "great problems of modern public law are almost exclusively administrative in character" (iv); politics, broadly understood, primarily concerns the substance and processes of public policymaking, while "administration is... to be found in all the manifestations of executive action" (2).

Though Goodnow tended not to theorize beyond reflecting on the conse-

quences of constitutional divisions of governmental power—embedded in the principles of separation of powers and federalism—he ventured conjectures about "the primary functions of the state." He averred that the state embraced certain fundamental generic properties that might, or might not, be substantially reflected in the actual governmental system. He argued, "It is possible to conceive of the state as an abstraction," so that the state could be understood as performing similar functions wherever it might be found. And, as he often reiterated, the "will of the state...must be made up and formulated before political action can be had" (*Politics and Administration*, 7, 9).

In his most remembered work, *Politics and Administration* (1900), and in his subsequent textbook *Principles of the Administrative Law of the United States* (1905), Goodnow elaborated his typological distinction between "politics" and "administration." "Politics," he argued, "has to do with policies or expressions of the state will. Administration has to do with the execution of these policies." He did not intend by this to "take the politics out of administration," although his declarations about politics and administration were often misinterpreted. Rather, he sought to separate politics and administration analytically with an eye to the administration of public affairs in the light of political constraints, and in order to

and professor emeritus. Among contemporary political scientists his work on the political party system in the United States continues to provide the conceptual underpinnings for much of our thinking about political parties.

His service to the profession is unparalleled. Sorauf has repeatedly answered the call when the profession needed leadership, good judgment, and carefully considered proposals. His guiding hand underlies many of the Association's most successful and important efforts. Over his career he has served APSA as vice president, a member of the Council, and as chair of the Nominating Committee, the Annual Meeting Program Committee, the ad hoc Committee on Awards, and the ad hoc Committee on the National Science Foundation. He is a leader of the Association's Centennial Campaign, helping to secure the discipline's future with counsel and generous support.

The APSA Council established the Frank J. Goodnow Award in 1996 to honor the contributions of individuals to both the development of the political science profession and the building of the Association. Frank J. Goodnow, the Association's first president, exemplified the public service and volunteerism that this award represents. He was the first of many who voluntarily contributed an extraordinary amount of their time, energy, and attention to building a dynamic learned profession. The Goodnow Award was given for the



Innovative Teachers. Sandy Maisel presents the 2001 Rowman and Littlefield Award for Innovative Teaching to David Magleby, Brigham Young University (top) and Beth Dougherty, Beloit College.



investigate the complex linkages between them. Ultimately, "Politics had to control administration to the extent of insuring its harmony with the people's will" (Ross 1991, 276). As Goodnow himself put it, the "function of administration...must be subjected to the control of politics, if it is to be hoped that the expressed will of the state shall be executed" (*Politics and Administration*, 72).

Moreover, he thought that analyzing the administration of public policies offered beneficial opportunities to understand how government actually works, as opposed to its formal, constitutional character. Scholars following in Goodnow's footsteps often seemed to view "politics" and "administration" as if they were mutually exclusive, a notion Goodnow would have repudiated. But neither Goodnow nor subsequent scholars in public administration could remove all of the uncertainty hovering around the distinctiveness of "politics" and "administration," and the ambiguity embedded in determining the boundaries of administrative discretion (see Simon 1957, 53–56).

Because city or municipal governments produced much of the administrative law of Goodnow's era, a significant part of his administrative law course focused on the local level, and he wrote two major treatises on city government—*City Government in the United States* (1904) and *Municipal Government*

(1909). The latter volume amplified the former, adding material on Western Europe to offer a comparative analysis. These exhaustive inquiries' intellectual precursors—*Municipal Home Rule* (1895) and *Municipal Problems* (1897)—examined salient problems for local governments. Although many of the complexities of today's urban life and politics are not reflected in Goodnow's work, modern students of municipal administration will find the matters he addressed to be very familiar.

Goodnow's work could fairly be said to be largely descriptive and historical, and narrowly observational. The most familiar data in his hands were judicial decisions, which he believed allowed him to investigate the heart of administrative law and practice. I counted the number of court cases listed in two of Goodnow's studies—*Comparative Administrative Law* and *Municipal Home Rule*—and found that he had cited 471 in the former, and 297 cases in the latter, drawn from the dockets of the United States Supreme Court and courts in 36 states. In his work, Goodnow was highly sensitive to historical development and context. He believed it vital to get behind the constitutional, legal formalisms to examine how governing actually works; he liked to say that "administration has to do with the governmental system in active operation" (*The Principles of the Administrative Law of the United States*, 1905, 3).

Above all, Goodnow was a realist, an exemplar of the comparative-historical method, and deeply influenced by the

scientism so embedded in his academic milieu. "The commitment to scientism," wrote Dwight Waldo, "plus the belief that the political is analytically and to some degree empirically distinguishable from the total social field, plus the continuing dedication of institutions and resources to the attainment of scientific knowledge of the political—together these formed the base of a new American political science" (Waldo 1975, 28).

Although he followed a politically conservative mentor, John W. Burgess, Goodnow was a progressive reformer. He was an advocate of the historical realist reform program to ameliorate emergent urban problems—he wished to understand and eliminate "boss rule" in cities, attack municipal corruption, make "home rule" effective for cities, encourage administrative efficiency, and centralize responsibility to make the authorities accountable (see Ross 1991, 257–300). As a scholar of public law, he sought to establish the outer limits of social reform within the constraints of the U.S. Constitution (*Social Reform and the Constitution*, 1911). Goodnow was a pragmatist regarding social reform. "What those interested in the improvement of our present political conditions should do...is not to decry party and attempt to destroy the party leader, nor to oppose all attempts at administrative centralization...but, frankly recognizing that new conditions need new measures, do what can be done in a practical, common-sense way, to secure both responsible government and administra-

first time at the 1997 Annual Meeting. Previous recipients are Gabriel Almond, Walter Beach, Eugene Eidenberg, Richard Fenno, Betty Glad, Doris Graber, Pendleton Herring, Malcolm Jewell, Max Kampelman, Thomas Mann, Warren Miller, Samuel Patterson, Jewel Prestage, and Roberta Sigel.

The Association and Pi Sigma Alpha, which cosponsored the reception, also honored political scientists who received campuswide awards for outstanding teaching during the 2000-2001 academic year. More than 80 political scientists received such honors, and outgoing APSA President Robert Jervis personally recognized those who were able to attend the reception. All winners, including those who could not be there in person, were given a certificate from Pi Sigma Alpha noting their accomplishment.

Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Company, which also sponsored the reception, established the Rowman & Littlefield Award for Innovative

Teaching in 1996 to recognize political scientists who have developed effective new approaches to teaching. L. Sandy Maisel of Colby College, this year's selection committee chair, presented the award to **Beth K. Dougherty** of Beloit College and **David B. Magleby** of Brigham Young University.

Dougherty was recognized for the creative ways in which she uses interdisciplinary and interactive techniques in her classes. In reading the citation, Maisel said to Dougherty, "In a wide variety of international relations courses—covering topics from the UN to the Persian Gulf, from the Arab-Israeli conflict to the foreign policies of African nations—you engage your students by using film and novels as texts and by creating role-playing simulations that challenge them to see situations from a variety of perspectives."

The award committee recognized Magleby for the creation and devel-

opment of the KBYU/Utah Colleges Exit Poll and noted, "This project, which has run continuously in ever-expanding formats since the 1982 election, is a truly innovative way to get students involved in elections, to provide them with a unique perspective on public opinion and on voting behavior, to teach research methods, and to engage students on a variety of campuses and in high schools throughout your state in one overarching enterprise."

Nominations for both the Goodnow and Rowman and Littlefield Awards are now being accepted for 2002. Nominations for the Goodnow Awards should be directed to Robert Hauck c/o APSA, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036 or via email at rhuack@apsanet.org. Nominations for the Rowman and Littlefield Award should be sent to L. Sandy Maisel, Colby College, Department of Government, Waterville, ME 04901.

ive efficiency" (*Politics and Administration*, 1900, 260–61).

At the same time, Goodnow's subtle attempt to sort the politics out of administration—grounded in his belief that only the best qualified specialists, experts, and professionals could manage administration well—indicates his concerns about the attainability of democracy in the real world. Indeed, in his 1915 *APSR* article on "Reform in China," Goodnow raised doubts about the capacity of the Chinese to make representative democracy work, given their cultural and political inheritance (and, in a rejoinder, University of Iowa political scientist Sudhindra Bose expressed bitter resentment at the implication that non-Westerners were not capable of establishing and maintaining representative government).

If Frank J. Goodnow were alive today, he would be thought of as an historical institutionalist, as he was "interested in the whole range of state and societal institutions that shape how political actors define their interests and that structure their relations of power to other groups" (Thelen and Steinmo 1992, 2). Particularly regarding the study of public law, scholarship may have come full circle, from an "old" to a "new" institutionalism, recognizing that institutional constraints may both limit and widen opportunities for action by political actors (see Murphy and Tanenhaus 1972, 13–18; Smith 1988). If a paradigmatic shift to "bringing the state back in" should prevail in contemporary

political science, those who stumble across the rich legacy left by Frank J. Goodnow will have found that institutionalism has very deep roots (for an analysis of the prospects, see Almond 1988). But Goodnow followed the common political science lingo of his time by couching his curiosities about politics and administration in the vernacular of statism. He did not theorize much, preferring to move directly to the legal circumference of actions aimed at formulating and expressing, or implementing, the "will of the state": He was no reductionist.

The Itch for Public Service

Goodnow certainly was an erudite scholar, but he abhorred ivory-tower political science of the kind practiced by those "who are content to soar in the empyrean realms of speculation," to recall language he used in his APSA presidential address. So, he concluded his homily to the assembled members of the nascent association by endorsing "an opportunity for those whose work savors somewhat of the closet to meet those engaged in the active walks of political life."

Accordingly, Goodnow's life is studded by public service efforts of one kind or another. The most notable of his public service commitments were these:

* He worked as a member of the New York City Charter Revision Commission in 1900, and as an active advocate of the merit system for public employment.

* He took a year's leave of absence from Columbia in 1912 to serve as a member of President William H. Taft's Commission on Efficiency and Economy.

* During 1913–14, he served as a legal adviser to the newly created republican government of China, and was involved in writing its provisional constitution.

* In 1915, he served as a member of the Maryland Commission on Efficiency and Economy, and participated in framing the Maryland state budget system.

* He was active in the National Municipal League for many years, working as a member of a number of League committees.

* During his presidency of Johns Hopkins University, he served on the Baltimore Board of School Commissioners, and was an active member of the board of the Brookings Institution, a regent of the University of Maryland, and a member of several other boards and committees.

* He was, as one of his colleagues, Howard L. McBain, allowed, "an enthusiastic cooperator in organized movements for the promotion of better city government."

Public service, including contributing to the development of the political science profession, was notably exemplified by Frank J. Goodnow's career. The American Political Science Association weighed this heritage in establishing a Frank J. Goodnow Award.

APSA Recognizes Outstanding Accomplishments During Annual Meeting

Recognizing outstanding achievements in research, the Association honored 26 members of the profession at the APSA Awards Ceremony held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting in Washington. Hosted by 2001 Program Co-Chairs Edward D. Mansfield, University of Pennsylvania, and Richard Sisson, Ohio State University, the ceremony drew nearly 300 attendees. Following the ceremony, 2001 APSA President Robert Jervis delivered his Presidential Address, "Theories of War in an Era of Great Power Peace." The address will be printed in the March 2002 issue of *APSR*.

The Association honored three others for their major contributions to the profession and our understanding and practice of politics. The Association was pleased to honor **David H. Rosenbloom** of American University with the John Gaus Award honoring a lifetime of exemplary scholarship in

the joint traditions of political science and public administration. In addition to receiving the Gaus Award, Rosenbloom delivered the annual John Gaus lecture, titled "'Whose Bureaucracy Is This, Anyway?' Congress' 1946 Answer." The Gaus lecture appears in this issue of *PS*.

Kathleen Hall Jamieson, dean of the Annenberg School of Communication and professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania was awarded the third Ithiel de Sola Pool Award. The prize recognizes her exploration of the implications of research on issues of politics in a global society. She delivered her Pool lecture, "The Demise of the Fact in Political Debate," on Friday afternoon to a full room.

The biennial Charles Merriam award in recognition of published work and a career of significant contributions to the art of government was given to the honorable

Robert Katzmann, a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals (second circuit), and to **Thomas E. Mann** of The Brookings Institution.

The Carey McWilliams Award, presented annually to an individual who has made a major journalistic contribution to the understanding of politics, was given to co-winners, Victor Navasky, editor of *The Nation*, and William Kristol, editor of *The Weekly Standard*.

Eight dissertation prizes were awarded to young scholars who had completed their doctoral studies during 1999 or 2000.

The Gabriel A. Almond Prize for the best dissertation in comparative politics was awarded to **Jonathan Hiskey**, who is currently at the University of Pittsburgh. Hiskey completed "Does Democracy Matter? Electoral Competition and Local Development in Mexico" under the

The extraordinary impact of Goodnow's scholarship, his leadership, and his devotion to public and professional service provided a tangible legacy for his students at Columbia and Johns Hopkins, and for colleagues who, over the years, drew upon his pioneering contributions. Remarkably, when political scientists were systematically surveyed in 1963, a quarter-century after Goodnow's death, he was still ranked eleventh among eminent scholars of the pre-1945 era (Somit and Tanenhaus 1964, 66). And, as two of his students later wrote, in his own cherished field of administration, "It was he who staked out the field which the study of public administration was to occupy for over a generation" (Haines and Dimock 1935, xi). Frank J. Goodnow is worth remembering.

Appendix: Frank J. Goodnow's Most Important Publications

For a list of Goodnow's most important works visit the online version of this article at www.apsanet.org/PS/dec01/patterson.cfm

Notes

1. Accounts of the early days of political science at Columbia do not accord a central leadership role to Goodnow. Burgess so dominated the political science program, and indeed much of the university, that others, like Goodnow, appeared to have

attended to their teaching and students rather than playing leadership roles. The interesting historical accounts that, interestingly, do not refer much to Goodnow, include: Hoxie 1955 and Burgess 1930.

2. There exists a substantial niche of literature on Woodrow Wilson's role in establishing the field of public administration. A valuable collection of inquiries concerning this matter is Rabin and Bowman 1984. Also, see Stillman 1973. One author says: "Wilson was clearly influenced by Goodnow..." and "he made substantial use of Goodnow's Comparative Administrative Law, finding it to be 'the only systematic work in English devoted distinctly to administration as a separate discipline'" (Cooper 1984, 87).

3. In the years after the Goodnow era, public administration underwent wrenching changes as a field of study and practice, and by the 1960s had become an entity separate from political science. See Kettl 1993 for a summary of developments in the public administration field. Kettl accords greater credence to the "politics/administration" dichotomy in influencing the history of the field that Goodnow envisioned or, presumably, would have accepted. Also, see Waldo 1968. Perhaps the most perceptive observations about this matter were made by Martin Landau; who pointed out that "what we tend to forget is that Goodnow was engaged in 'abstractive differentiation'... he was not making concrete distinctions." See Landau 1972, 194-98.

4. There is, by now, a burgeoning literature on the so-called "new institutionalism" which cannot be more than acknowledged here. For good syntheses, see March and Olsen 1984, 1989; Orren and Skowronek 1994; Patterson 1995; Rockman 1994; Shepsle 1995.

References

- Almond, Gabriel A. 1988. "The Return to the State." *American Political Science Review* 82:853-74.
- Burgess, John W. 1930. "The Founding of the School of Political Science." *Columbia University Quarterly* 22:351-96.
- Cooper, Phillip J. 1984. "The Wilsonian Dichotomy in Administrative Law." In *Politics and Administration: Woodrow Wilson and American Public Administration*, ed. Jack Rabin and James S. Bowman. New York: Marcel Dekker, 79-94.
- Haines, Charles G., and Marshall E. Dimock, eds. 1935. *Essays on the Law and Practice of Governmental Administration: A Volume in Honor of Frank Johnson Goodnow*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.
- Hoxie, R. Gordon. 1955. *A History of the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia University*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Kettl, Donald F. 1993. "Public Administration: The State of the Field." In *Political Science: The State of the Discipline II*, ed. Ada W. Finifter. Washington, DC: American Political Science Association, 406-28.
- Landau, Martin. 1972. *Political Theory and Political Science*. New York: Macmillan.
- March, James G., and Johan P. Olsen. 1984. "The New Institutionalism: Organizational Factors in Political Life." *American Political Science Review* 78:734-49.
- . 1989. *Rediscovering Institutions: The Organizational Basis of Politics*. New York: Free Press.

direction of Mitchell Seligson at the University of Pittsburgh.

The 2001 William Anderson Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted in 1999 or 2000 in the general field of federalism or intergovernmental relations or state and local politics was awarded to **Pieter J. van Houten** of Cambridge University. Van Houten completed his dissertation, "Regional Assertiveness in Western Europe: Political Constraints and the Role of Party Competition" under the direction of David Laitin at the University of Chicago.

Michael Ebeid, now at Boston University, won the Edward S. Corwin Award for "Influencing the Supreme Court: Democratic Accountability and the Presidential Threat to Judicial Independence." David Mayhew of Yale University served as chair of Ebeid's committee. The Corwin Award goes to the best doctoral dissertation in the field of public law.

The Harold D. Lasswell Award for the best dissertation in policy studies was presented to **Jacob Hacker**, currently at the Harvard Society of Fellows, for his work, "Boundary Wars: The Political Struggle over Public and Private Social Benefits in the United States." Hacker completed his dissertation under the direction of David Mayhew of Yale University.

Jon C. Pevehouse of the University of Wisconsin, Madison received the Helen Dwight Reid Award for the best doctoral dissertation in international relations, law, and politics. Pevehouse wrote "Democracy from Above? Regional Organizations and Democratization" under the direction of Edward D. Mansfield, who has moved from Ohio State University to the University of Pennsylvania.

The E.E. Schattschneider Award for the best doctoral dissertation in the field of American government and politics was awarded to **William Howell** of Stanford University for "Presidential Power and the Politics

of Unilateral Action." Howell completed his work at Stanford University under the direction of Terry Moe.

Christopher Nathan Dugan of St. John's College won the Leo Strauss Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted in 1999 or 2000 in the field of political philosophy for "Reason's Wake: Political Education in Plato's Laws." Dugan completed his dissertation at the University of California, San Diego. Tracy Strong served as chair of his committee.

The Leonard D. White Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted in 1999 or 2000 in the field of public administration was given to **Jered Carr**, now on the faculty at Wayne State University. His winning dissertation was "The Political Economy of Local Government Boundary Change: State Laws, Local Actors and Collective Action," under the direction of Richard Feiock, Florida State University.

Murphy, Walter F., and Joseph Tanenhaus. 1972. *The Study of Public Law*. New York: Random House.

Orren, Karen, and Stephen Skowronek. 1994. "Beyond the Iconography of Order: Notes for a 'New Institutionalism.'" In *The Dynamics of American Politics: Approaches & Interpretations*, ed. Lawrence C. Dodd and Calvin Jillson. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 311-30.

Patterson, Samuel C. 1995. "Legislative Institutions and Institutionalism in the United States." *Journal of Legislative Studies* 1:10-29.

Rabin, Jack, and James S. Bowman, eds. 1984. *Politics and Administration: Woodrow Wilson and American Public Administration*. New York: Marcel Dekker.

Rockman, Bert A. 1994. "The New Institutionalism and the Old Institutions." In *New Perspectives on American Politics*, ed. Lawrence C. Dodd and Calvin Jillson. Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly Press, 143-61.

Ross, Dorothy. 1991. *The Origins of*

American Social Science. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Shepsle, Kenneth A. 1995. "Studying Institutions: Some Lessons from the Rational Choice Approach." In *Political Science in History: Research Programs and Political Traditions*, ed. James Farr, John S. Dryzek, and Stephen T. Leonard. New York: Cambridge University Press, 276-95.

Simon, Herbert A. 1957. *Administrative Behavior*. Second ed. New York: Macmillan.

Smith, Rogers M. 1988. "Political Jurisprudence, the 'New Institutionalism,' and the Future of Public Law." *American Political Science Review* 82:89-108.

Somit, Albert, and Joseph Tanenhaus. 1964. *American Political Science: A Profile of a Discipline*. New York: Atherton Press.

———. 1967. *The Development of American Political Science: From Burgess to Behavioralism*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Stillman, Richard J. II. 1973. "Woodrow Wilson and the Study of Administration: A New Look at an Old Essay." *American*

Political Science Review 67:582-88.

Thelen, Kathleen, and Sven Steinmo. 1992. "Historical Institutionalism in Comparative Politics." In *Structuring Politics: Historical Institutionalism Comparative Analysis*, ed. Sven Steinmo, Kathleen Thelen, and Frank Longstreth. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1-32.

Waldo, Dwight. 1968. "Scope of the Theory of Public Administration." In *Theory and Practice of Public Administration: Scope, Objectives, and Methods*. Ed. James C. Charlesworth. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1-26.

———. 1975. "Political Science: Tradition, Discipline, Profession, Science, Enterprise." In *Handbook of Political Science, Vol. 1: Political Science: Scope and Theory*, ed. Fred I. Greenstein and Nelson W. Polsby. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1-130.

Wilson, Woodrow. 1887. "The Study of Administration." *Political Science Quarterly* 2:197-222.

In the paper and article award category only one prize was given in 2001. The Heinz Eulau Award for the best article published in the *American Political Science Review* during 2000 was shared by Beth Simmons of the University of California, Berkeley, and Paul Pierson of Harvard University. Simmons authored "International Law and State Behavior: Commitment and Compliance in International Monetary Affairs" in the December 2000 issue, and Pierson wrote "Increasing Returns, Path Dependence, and the Study of Politics" in the June 2000 issue.

Five book awards were also presented.

Claire Jean Kim, on the faculty at the University of California, Irvine, was awarded the Ralph Bunche Award for her book, *Bitter Fruit: The Politics of Black-Korean Conflict in New York City* (Yale University Press). The Bunche award is given for the best scholarly work in political science published in 2000 which explores the phenomenon of ethnic and cultural pluralism.

The Gladys M. Kammerer Award, given for the best political science publication in 2000 in the field of United States national policy, was awarded to **Scott C. James** of the University of California, Los Angeles for his work, *Presidents, Parties, and the State* (Cambridge University Press).

The biennial Benjamin E. Lippincott Award, granted to a living

political theorist, is for a work of exceptional quality that is still considered significant after a time span of at least 15 years since the publication date. This year's recipient was **Quentin Skinner** of Cambridge University for *Foundations of Modern Political Thought*, 2 vol. (Cambridge University Press, 1978); and selected essays on language and action, most notably "Meaning and Understanding in the History of Ideas."

The 2001 Victoria Schuck Award was shared by **Jean Reith Schroedel**, Claremont Graduate University, for her book *Is the Fetus a Person?* (Cornell University Press), and **Aili Mari Tripp**, University of Wisconsin, Madison, for *Women & Politics in Uganda* (University of Wisconsin Press)

Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990 (Cambridge University Press), authored by Adam Przeworski, New York University; Michael Alvarez, DePaul University; Jose Cheibub, Yale University; and Fernando Limongi, was named winner of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award. The prize is given for the best book published in 2000 in the United States in government, politics, or international affairs.

Full citations for each of these awards may be found in the Gazette section of this issue of *PS*. APSA will present 20 prizes at the 2002 meeting in Boston. Details are available on the APSA web site.

Longman Publishers Hosts the Second Welcome and Orientation Reception at the Annual Meeting

President Robert Jervis, President-Elect Robert D. Putnam, and Annual Meeting Co-Chairs Richard Sisson and Edward Mansfield welcomed graduate students, international

Many Council members, *APSR* editor Lee Sigelman, and president-elect nominee Theda Skocpol were among those on hand to help orient the crowd to the Annual Meeting.

The Welcome and Orientation Reception is designed to introduce attendees to the intricacies of a very large meeting and to make sure that people have an opportunity to get acquainted with APSA leadership and staff. The reception was an overwhelming success with excellent attendance and substantial

praise from the attendees. In general, members thought it was a wonderful way to begin the meeting and to reduce the fear factor of attending the meeting for the first time.



visitors, and first-time attendees to the APSA Annual Meeting on Wednesday, August 29, at the second Welcome and Orientation Reception sponsored by Longman publishers.

1800 Papers Available Via PROceedings

Scholars searching for papers from the 2001 APSA Annual Meeting will find over 1800 available on the PROceedings web site, <http://pro.harvard.edu>. All Annual Meeting participants were invited to submit their papers to PROceedings: Political Research Online, the online collection of APSA Annual Meeting papers.

The submission site opened on July 1, 2001, and closed on September 14, 2001, with presenters encouraged to submit their papers prior to the Annual Meeting.

The 2001 papers may be searched by title or keyword and will remain online through mid-August 2002, when next year's papers will be posted.

Watch APSA's web site for information on the new home for PROceedings. Papers will likely be moved during the upcoming year, as the administration of PROceedings will shift to Cambridge University Press, APSA's new journal publisher.

NEW FROM APSA

APSA is pleased to add these new or updated items to our publications list.

Studying in Washington: An Intern's Guide

The 5th edition of APSA's guide to internships in Washington, DC will be expanded to include web resources and additional suggestions and guidelines about political science internships in government and NGOs.

New Syllabi Collections

Three new titles in the APSA Syllabi Collection have been released this fall: Syllabi from Recent Teaching Award Winners, Political Organizations and Parties (POP) and using the National Issues Forum.

New SETUPS on 2000 Election

APSA is currently developing the 2000 Election edition of the SETUPS Voting Behavior monograph and companion dataset. SETUPS are Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science. In Spring 2002, three additional SETUPS will be released on: Race & Politics, European Political Behavior, and Public Policy.

Recent Council Actions

The APSA Council took several steps at its meeting on August 29, 2001 that will have a major impact on the future of the Association:

- Reviewed the search committees appointed by President Robert Jervis: for the new APSA executive director, chaired by James Stimson; for the editor of the new APSA journal, chaired by Kent Jennings; and for the committee to reevaluate current election procedures for Association officers, chaired by Gary Jacobson.
- Concurred that the search committees will present President Putnam with a ranked list of recommendations from which he will select a name to present to the Council; and that prior to making his recommendation to the Council, President Putnam will consult with the Administrative Committee.
- Agreed that the elections review committee will present its recommendations to the Council before its April meeting.
- Added Council member Margaret Weir to the executive director search committee.
- Asked APSA Deputy Executive Director Robert Hauck to serve as acting executive director until the search committee and Council completed their work.
- Approved the auditor's report of APSA Accounts, approved the Association's budget, and made funds available to the executive director search committee and to hire additional staff during the transition period between permanent directors.
- Asked the individuals currently involved in negotiating a new agreement for publishing all APSA Journals to continue until a publishing partner has been selected. Although several members of the negotiating team are rotating off the Council, it was felt that continuity in the deliberations were critical at this stage in the negotiations.
- Approved President-Elect Robert Putnam's committee nominations.
- Supported President-Elect Putnam's interest in exploring the intergenerational issue of promoting

"Family Friendly" workplaces and asked the Committee on Education and Professional Development to identify "best practices."

- Applauded the work of outgoing *APSR* Editor Ada Finifter and outgoing book review editor March Lichbach.
- Accepted Incoming *APSR* editor Lee Sigelman's nominations for his editorial board, and supported Sigelman's intention to appoint subfield associate editors.
- Selected *Perspectives on Politics* as the name of the new APSA journal.
- Agreed to incorporate an observance of the Ralph Bunche Centenary in August 2003 into the Association's Centennial Celebration.
- Acknowledged the continuing success of the Centennial Campaign under the leadership of Dale Rogers Marshall and Jack Peltason.
- Concurred with the recommendation of the Committee on Professional Ethics Rights and Freedoms that the committee should continue to accept individual grievances.
- Received the final report of the Task Force on Civic Education and forwarded it to the new Civic Education and Engagement Committee to develop a focused agenda for Association action.
- Continued to monitor efforts to reform the rules and procedures for protecting individuals participating in research, especially those aspects of the reform proposals that directly bear on the conduct of social science research.
- Expressed its appreciation to outgoing executive director Cathy Rudder for 20 years of exemplary service to the Association and to outgoing APSA President Robert Jervis for his leadership in the past year.

New Officers and Council Elected

Robert D. Putnam, Peter and Isabel Malkin Professor of Public Policy at Harvard University became the Association's 98th president on September 1 at the annual Business Meeting of the Association. Robert Jervis of Columbia University presented Putnam with the Association gavel. Joining Putnam in guiding the Association are six new officers and 10 Council members.

Putnam received his Ph.D. from the Yale University in 1970. He has served APSA in many ways including service as vice president and as a member of the Council, the Program Committee, and the Task Force on Civic Education.

He graduated from Swarthmore College in 1963, attended Balliol College, Oxford, and received his Ph.D. from

Yale University in 1970. Before going to Harvard in 1979, Putnam taught at the University of Michigan and served on the staff of the National Security Council. Putnam has authored or coauthored 10 books and more than 30 scholarly works, including *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern*

Italy (Princeton University Press 1993), which has been published in 10 languages. In June 2000 his study of civic engagement in the United States was published by Simon & Schuster under the title *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*.

Assuming the position of president-elect is Theda Skocpol of Harvard University. As Victor S. Thomas Professor of

Government and Sociology at Harvard, she teaches and does research on the politics of national public policymaking and on civil society in relation to democratic government and politics. She is currently directing the Civic Engagement Project at Harvard, a set of investigations of the development and transformation of voluntary



Robert D. Putnam



Theda Skocpol

associations in the United States from 1790 to the present.

One of the organizers and an early president (1991-92) of the Organized Section on Politics and History, Skocpol has also been active in the central bodies of the Association. She served on the APSA Council (1994-96); chaired the Hubert Humphrey Award Committee (1995); and has served on the Editorial Board of the *American Political Science Review* since 1995.

Skocpol earned her B.A. in 1969 as the Top Honors College Student at Michigan State University (which also awarded her an Honorary Doctor of Science degree in 1995). Skocpol received her Ph.D. from Harvard in 1975, and taught there until moving in 1981 to tenured posts in both sociology and political science at the University of Chicago. Five years later, Skocpol returned to Harvard.

The other officers for 2001-2002 are:

Vice Presidents: David Collier, University of California, Berkeley; John Jackson, University of Michigan; and Rita Mae Kelly, University of Texas at Dallas

Secretary: John A. Garcia, University of Arizona

Treasurer: Robert R. Kaufman, Rutgers University

The newly elected members of the Council, APSA's governing body, are: Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, Hoover Institution; Nancy Burns, University of Michigan; Susan Clarke, University of Colorado, Boulder; Lawrence C. Dodd, University of Florida; Valerie Martinez-Ebers, Texas Christian University; Kirstie M. McClure, University of California, Los Angeles; Desiree Pedescleaux, Spelman College; Mary Segers*, Rutgers University; Ronald Schmidt*, California State University, Los Angeles; and James C. Scott, Yale University.

* Serving a one year term (2001-2002)

Graduate Students Attend Meeting with APSA Assistance

In an effort to assist graduate students wishing to participate in the Annual Meeting, the Association awarded 57 Advanced Student Grants for its 2001 Annual Meeting in San Francisco. The American Political Science Association has awarded 230 travel grants since the program began in 1994. The names and affiliations of the 2001 award winners follow.

Fiona Adamson, Harvard University
Gerlinde Bernd, University of California, Santa Barbara
Sarah Brewer, American University
Darlene Budd, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee
Josh Busby, Georgetown University
Steven J. Campbell, University of South Carolina
Teri L. Caraway, Northwestern University
R. Charli Carpenter, University of Oregon
Jamie Carson, Michigan State University
Mary Dean Clark, Wayne State University
Rosalyn Cooperman, Vanderbilt University
Jeff Cummins, Claremont Graduate University
Eric Dickson, Harvard University
Michelle Dion, UNC, Chapel Hill
Deborah Kay Elms, University of Washington
Bonnie Field, University of California, Santa Barbara
Charles J. Finocchiaro, Michigan State University
Sona Golder, New York University
Alexandru Grigorescu, University of Pittsburgh
Charles Hamilton, University of Maryland, College Park
Jennifer Hazen, Georgetown University
Heather Heckel, Georgia State University
Jennifer Jerit, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Erin B. Kaheny, University of South Carolina
Cindy D. Kam, University of Michigan
Mary Lou Killian, Temple University
Casey A. Klofstad, Harvard University
Daniel Lipson, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Sarah K. Lischer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mary Fran Malone, University of Pittsburgh
Nancy Martorano, Rice University
Tajuana Masie, University of South Carolina
Andrea McAtee, UNC, Chapel Hill
Patricia Micolta, Florida International University
Richard Middleton, University of Missouri, Columbia
Susan L. Moffitt, University of Michigan
Scott Morrison, Columbia University
Leah Murray, University at Albany
Jason D. Mycoff, Ohio State University
Hans Noel, UCLA
Elizabeth Oldmixon, University of Florida
Tasha S. Philpot, University of Michigan
Colin Provost, SUNY-Stony Brook

Stephen Quakenbush, University of Buffalo, SUNY
Jennifer L. Rexroat, University of Illinois at Chicago
Sebastian Saiegh, New York University
Leah Sappanen, UNC, Chapel Hill
John A. Scherpereel, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Katrina Z. S. Schwartz, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Amber Seligson, Cornell University
Kathryn Shumaker, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Verity Smith, University of California, San Diego
Joseph Stefko, University of Buffalo, SUNY
Martin Sweet, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Michael Thurman, New York University
Jovan John Trpovski, Wayne State University
John Verkilen, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Leonard T. Vorcellotti, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Steven Wuhs, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

International Scholar Travel Grants

Thirty-seven senior and graduate student international scholars benefitted from the APSA's international travel grant program this year. Seventeen grants to scholars representing 13 countries were awarded full grants, registration and lodging in San Francisco. All award winners were involved in the 2001 APSA Annual Meeting Program. In the program's seven years of existence, 150 international senior scholars have benefitted.

Twenty international advanced graduate students were awarded travel grants to help defray their costs to attend the 2001 Annual Meeting. All awardees presented papers or posters at the meeting and all were advanced graduate students who had begun work on their dissertations. The awardees represent 20 countries and 18 American Universities.

A list of both international senior scholars and international advanced graduate students follow.

International Advanced Graduate Students

Christine Arnold, University of Massachusetts
Roberto Belloni, University of Denver
Ravinder Bhavani, University of Michigan
Youngshik Bong, University of Pennsylvania
Theresa Capelos, SUNY, Stony Brook
Catalin Cretu, New York University
Paul G. Harwood, University of Maryland, College Park

Okyeon Yi Hong, University of Michigan
Macartan Humphreys, Harvard University
Ivan Katchanovski, George Mason University
Patrick Kernahan, Boston College
Carmela Lutmar, New York University
Kimberly Manning, University of Washington
Roland Marden, Graduate Center, City University of New York
Betilde Munoz, Florida International University
Zsolt Nyiri, University of Connecticut
Claire Piana, University of Pittsburgh
Tomoko Sugiyama, Columbia University
Christina Tarnopolsky, University of Chicago
Lana Wylie, University of Massachusetts

International Senior Scholars

Karen Anderson, University of Twente
Julie Bernier, University of Toronto
Omer Caha, Fatih University
Max Edling, Uppsala University
Catherine Gegout, European University Institute
Nansozi Muwanga, Makerere University
Rosemary Nagy, University of Toronto
Bhikhu Parekh, House of Lords
Vanessa Ruget, Universite Montesquieu Bordeaux IV, CAPC
Birgit Sauer, Institute of Political Science, University of Vienna
Ganga Thapa, Tribhuvan University
Tatiana Tsyrendorjjeva, University of Essex
Oleg Zazbaev, Kazan State University

Japanese Political Science Representatives

Harkukata Takenaka, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
Ito Peng, Kwansai Gakuin University

African Association of Political Science Representative

Severine Rugumamu, Executive Secretary of AAPS

Departments "Sign On" to New APSA Programs

APSA is pleased to announce the first group of political science departments to join the APSA Registration Program and the Rostering Program, two newly launched APSA programs to enhance professional development of graduate students and faculty. Visit www.apsanet.org/about/chairs for information about the objectives of these programs, an updated list of participants, and the key questions these departments volunteer to address if asked by new faculty and graduate students. All political science faculty and graduate students should learn about these programs.

Registered Academic Employers

(all programs) as of October 24, 2001

University of Arkansas
 Austin Peay State University
 Bucknell University
 University of California, San Diego
 California State University, Los Angeles
 Carleton College
 Clemson University
 College of Charleston
 Colby College
 University of Colorado, Denver
 Colorado State University
 Davidson College
 East Carolina University
 Elon College
 George Mason University (Public & International Affairs)
 Loyola University, Chicago
 Loyola Marymount University
 McNeese State University (Social Sciences)
 University of Michigan
 University of Mississippi
 Morehead State University (Inst. for Regional Analysis & Public Policy)
 Hunter College, CUNY
 SUNY, Stony Brook
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
 Northeastern Illinois University
 University of Oklahoma
 Pace University
 Princeton University
 University of Rochester
 The College of St. Catherine
 Saint Mary's College of California
 Skidmore College
 Smith College
 University of South Carolina
 Southern Methodist University
 Susquehanna University
 Texas Tech University
 University of Vermont
 Washington College
 University of Washington
 Union College
 University of Wisconsin, Whitewater

Rostered Departments

(doctoral programs only) as of October 24, 2001

University of California, San Diego
 Clemson University
 Loyola University Chicago
 University of Michigan
 University of Mississippi
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
 University of Oklahoma
 Princeton University
 SUNY, Stony Brook
 University of Rochester
 Texas Tech University
 University of Washington

Join These Important Programs!

The Registration and Rostering Programs will be open to departments to join throughout the year. Department chairs, deans, or individuals authorized by the chair or dean may join these programs by completing a short participation form at www.apsanet.org/about/chairs. Note all departments regardless of whether they are currently hiring new faculty may become Registered Academic Employers. The APSA Committee on Education and Professional Development designed the Registration and Rostering Programs to enhance graduate student and faculty professional development and support. The Committee will continually monitor and evaluate the progress of these programs. Comments and suggestions are welcomed and may be submitted to the Committee by email to dsp@apsanet.org.

What are the Key Questions these Departments Volunteer to Answer?

the key questions are available online at:

REGISTRATION PROGRAM

www.apsanet.org/about/chairs/registration.cfm

ROSTERING PROGRAM

www.apsanet.org/about/chairs/rostering.cfm

Scholars in the Making: The Ralph Bunche Summer Institute 2001

This year, the Department of Political Science at Duke University hosted for the first time the Ralph Bunche Summer Institute, which was founded in 1986. Twenty talented minority students arrived with the appointment Dr. Paula D. McClain, the Bunche Institute's director. The National Science Foundation, the American Political Science Association, and Duke University cosponsor the Institute.

Two years ago, Professor McClain broadened the scope of the Bunche participants to include not only African-American students, but also other underrepresented minority groups such as Latinos and Native Americans. One distinguishing feature of this year's class was its first student of Native American heritage, Craig Fuller, a member of the Akwesasne Mohawk Nation tribe. Additionally, there were 13 students of African-American descent, one student of African-American/Latino descent, and five Latino students.

Students enrolled in Introductory Statistical Analysis taught by Professor Scott de Marchi, and a course in race and politics taught by Professor McClain. In spite of the rigor of the coursework packed into an intense five weeks, students found time for fame and fun. A local Durham daily paper, *The Herald Sun*, featured an article about the 2001 Bunche Institute. Student Kenyatha Loftis from Yale University was quoted saying that the program is "a good opportunity to see how graduate school is

going to be." One of the perks of camaraderie that comes along with graduate school and the program included a Fourth of July cookout with master chef and program participant Dominick Wright of Truman State University at the grill. I was fortunate enough to sample some of the



2001 Ralph Bunche Summer Institute class.

cuisine, which I gave five stars. Translated to academia, the food was worth an A+!

In past years, Bunche graduates have attended graduate schools such as Duke, Harvard, Yale, the University of Michigan, the Ohio State University, and Emory, to name a few placements. There are certainly high hopes for the Bunche participants of 2001. We hope that we have convinced them (some of them at least) to pursue graduate degrees in political science. Already answering and formulating the tough questions of the discipline, these students are truly scholars in the making.

J. Alan Kendrick,
Duke University

Bunche Students Offer Poster Presentations in San Francisco

Eleven students from a talented class of 20 were chosen to present their work in a poster session as part of the 2001 APSA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. The students and their projects were:

Traci Burch, Princeton University: "Politics and Representations: A content analysis of Black Entertainment Television"

Brenda Carpio, Pomona College: "Latinos/as and Linked Fate"

Phyllis Jones, University of Oklahoma, Tulsa: "We Have Been Believers: African-American Church Participation and Linked Fate"

Natalie Kernisant, Duke University: "Am I My Brothers' Keeper?"

Kenyatha Loftis, Yale University: "Knowledge is Empowerment: The Effects of Political Knowledge on Efficacy"

Byron D. Miller, Hamilton College: "The Souls of White Folk: Black Destiny, Material Interest, and White Racial Resentment"

Horacio Oliveira, The College of New Jersey: "Black Female Political Participation: A Case of Dual Repression"

Shannon R. Sinegal, University of Louisiana, Lafayette: "The Black Church and Its Effects on Political Participation and Black Consciousness"

Brain C. Smith, University of Virginia: "A Call to the Altar: The Black Church and African-American Political Participation"

Ana C. Villasenor, Columbia University: "The Welfare Divide: A Division of Support for Welfare Programs"

Dominick E. Wright, Truman State University: "Too Strong for a Hegemony? The United States and its Global War on Drugs"

The impressive presentations by the students grew out of their final projects for the graduate-level quantitative analysis and race and American politics courses they took during the five-week Institute. While at the Annual Meeting, the students were invited to attend panels and receptions and encouraged to meet scholars within the profession.

Committee Suggestions Welcomed

APSA welcomes suggestions for individuals interested in serving on APSA standing committees for terms beginning January 1, 2003. Appointments vary from one to three years. A list of committees and their respective areas of responsibility may be found online at www.apsanet.org/about/governance/committeemain.cfm. These positions are held on a volunteer basis. Interested members should make their suggestions by email to President-Elect Theda Skocpol, c/o APSA nominations@apsanet.org.

Treasurer's Report

Robert R. Kaufman, Rutgers University

APSA's fiscal year ended on June 30, 2001, with mixed results. While a healthy surplus was posted on the operational side, a rocky investment environment resulted in a substantial loss on the balance sheet (see Table 1). Fortunately, the Association's solid financial position enabled it to absorb this loss without any adverse impact on programs or services.

The Association's operating budget covers those activities that are probably best known to its members: the Annual Meeting, *APSR* and *PS*, and other membership programs. However, APSA's books reflect activity in many other areas, including investments, endowed funds, and grant programs. The audited financial statements for FY01 encompass all of these areas, including operations, and they show a net loss of \$3.8 million for the fiscal year.

The negative bottom line resulted from the decline in the value of APSA's investments from July 1, 2000, to June 30, 2001. Because APSA's endowments are almost fully invested in the stock market, with an eye toward long-term appreciation, certain periods of poor performance are to be expected. It should be noted that in the prior fiscal year (FY00), the audited financial statements showed a gain of \$3.7 million, primarily due to rapidly rising stock prices. The Association's portfolio is carefully monitored by the Trust and Development Committee along with APSA's investment advisor, Loren Ross of Cedarpoint Capital Management. Thanks to many years of significant gains, the market value of APSA's investments still exceeds the cost. However, following several consecutive years with outstanding investment returns, APSA's financial statements for FY01 do reflect a difficult year in the stock market (see Table 2 for more information on APSA's portfolio).

On a more positive note, APSA ended the fiscal year with assets of \$24.5 million and liabilities of \$1.6 million, resulting in a net worth of \$22.9 million. Of this amount, \$12.5 million is restricted as to its use and \$10.4 million is unrestricted. The net assets may also be broken down by fund: \$12.5 million in the Congressional Fellowship Program endowment, \$3.9 million in Trust and Development, \$3.5 million in Centennial

TABLE 1
APSA Balance Sheet

	Total all funds June 30			
	2001	2000	1999	1998
Assets:				
Current	24,102,839	27,817,241	23,922,745	21,194,593
Property & Equipment	438,392	455,858	514,710	524,030
Liabilities and Net Assets:				
Current	1,618,715	1,460,889	1,370,733	1,324,856
Net Assets	22,922,516	26,812,210	23,066,722	20,393,767
Total	24,541,231	28,273,099	24,437,455	21,718,623

Campaign funds, \$1.9 million in general operating funds, and just under \$1 million in Endowed Award funds (all at market value as of June 30, 2001). The Association has no debt and the value of its real estate continues to rise. Despite the downturn in the stock market, APSA

remains on extremely sound financial footing.

A brief look at revenue and expenses for FY01 reveals the overall stability of APSA's operating budget (see Tables 3, 4, and 5 for multi-year revenue and expense comparisons). The fiscal year

TABLE 2
Investment Portfolio Summary—APSA and Endowed Funds, June 30, 2001

BY FUND:	Cost Value	Market Value	
General Operating Fund	1,923,092	1,962,773	
Trust & Development Fund, Centennial Fund, and Award Funds	7,679,991	8,453,630	
Congressional Fellowship Fund	11,183,292	12,463,195	
TOTAL	20,786,375	22,879,598	

BY SECURITY TYPE:	Cost Value	Market Value	Percent of Assets
Equities	7,513,335	7,585,868	33.16%
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,513,002	1,513,002	6.61%
Government Obligations	911	911	0.00%
Mutual Funds	11,759,127	13,779,817	60.23%
TOTAL	20,786,375	22,879,598	100%

ACTIVITY BY FUND, FY01	T&D, Awards, & Campaign	CFP	Working Capital
Starting balance 7/1/00 (at cost)	6,505,708	10,141,418	1,805,711
Purchases	3,421,777	4,510,750	2,575
Sales	(3,166,853)	(4,857,873)	0
Net Investment	254,925	(347,123)	2,575
Earnings reinvested (includes interest, dividends, gains/losses)	919,358	1,388,997	114,806
Cash Dividends (not reinvested)	27,871	50,926	0
Total earnings	947,229	1,439,923	114,806
Ending balance 6/30/01 (at cost)	7,679,991	11,183,292	1,923,092

TABLE 3
APSA Operating Budget: A Multiyear Perspective

Year	Income	Expenditures	Surplus + Deficit -	Annual Expenditure Change (%)
1988-89	1,847,152	1,731,251	+115,901	+10.7
1989-90	1,891,773	1,871,305	+20,464	+8.1
1990-91	2,153,800	2,133,524	+24,595	+14.0
1991-92	2,254,844	2,180,544	+74,300	+2.2
1992-93	2,405,023	2,321,830	+83,193	—*
1993-94	2,704,155	2,423,847	+280,308	+4.4
1994-95	2,734,375	2,524,664	+209,711	+4.2
1995-96	2,822,154	2,590,227	+231,927	+2.6
1996-97	2,979,845	2,793,237	+186,608	+7.2
1997-98	3,068,237	2,981,914	+86,323	+6.7
1998-99	3,150,001	3,086,546	+63,455	+3.5
1999-00	3,395,407	3,224,919	+170,489	+4.5
2000-01	3,595,669	3,351,744	+243,925	+3.9

*In FY 1992-93, APSA moved to a new budgeting system, making the figures in this year not comparable with previous years.

ended with revenues of \$3,595,669 and expenses of \$3,351,744, resulting in a year-end operating surplus of \$243,925. Revenue was 6% higher than FY00 but fell slightly short of budget (96%). Expenses increased 4% overall and came in well under budget (91%). So while both revenues and expenses were somewhat lower than predicted, the surplus was generally the result of controlling costs rather than of increasing income.

Membership reports as of July 15, 2001, showed a very slight decrease in individual members (1.5%) from July of 2000. Institutional memberships were down by 2.2% at that time. A few months later, on September 15, 2001, individual memberships were back up (2.5% over the prior year) and institutional subscriptions remained down by 2.6%. Revenue from several areas, most notably employment services (E-jobs and the Personnel Services Newsletter) and

the 2000 Annual Meeting, exceeded projections. The area of greatest concern was the continuing decline in sales of print publications.

On the expense side, spending on many programs decreased from the previous year thanks to increased use of electronic communication and lower printing and mailing costs. Costs for the 2000 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC were substantially higher than the previous year (Atlanta), but came in below budget. For Departmental Services, costs increased due to inventory depreciation and the costs of producing the new *Centennial Biographical Directory*. Production costs for the journals were slightly over budget. For other publications, costs were generally low due to continued slow sales. Finally, costs for administration and operations were well below budget, due in part to a delay in

starting planned renovation work on the fifth floor of APSA's building.

So in spite of the losses incurred on the investment front, FY01 was indeed a successful year on the operational side. For FY02, which began on July 1, 2001, the budget again projects a year-end surplus from operations, albeit a much more modest one.

The operating budget for FY02 projects revenues of \$3.934 million and expenses of \$3.899 million, for a net surplus of \$34,599 (see Table 6 for a detailed comparison of FY01 revenue and expenses vs. FY02 budgeted figures). The Council approved a modest dues increase (3% for all categories), which went into effect on July 1. This translated into an increase of \$1.00 for students and increases of \$2.00, \$3.00, or \$4.00 professional members. Student dues are now \$34 per year; professional dues range from \$72 to \$149 for those earning less than \$100,000 per year. The Council also created a new dues category for members earning over \$100,000, with the expectation that those members would be both willing and able to pay higher rates to support APSA programs. The dues level for this new category is \$174 per year.

Our current sources of revenue are generally steady, with the possible exception of declining sales of print publications. The FY02 budget meets the financial obligations of all existing programs while phasing in limited start-up costs for some new ones, including the proposed new journal and the transition to new *APSR* and book review offices. The budget projects that 27% of revenue will come from individual memberships, 21% from Annual Meeting activities, and 19% from institutional subscriptions, section dues, and postage fees. The re-

TABLE 4
Revenue Trends, 1995-2001

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Individual Membership	\$ 732,439	\$ 910,001	\$ 858,384	\$ 912,704	\$ 990,106	\$ 942,969
Institutional Membership	448,803	495,671	541,787	540,371	549,761	567,915
Administrative	61,263	41,761	34,904	28,841	91,215	101,962
Annual Meeting Registration	266,990	286,921	364,672	387,113	338,427	459,839
Advertising and Exhibits	338,244	349,769	357,121	376,771	406,622	431,974
Dividends/Interest	199,514	111,590	111,534	129,862	184,966	147,637
Sales/Publications	227,129	224,895	203,991	219,343	210,144	196,024
Department Services	183,239	212,380	224,275	206,445	221,848	250,247
Other	364,533	346,947	371,569	348,551	402,319	497,102
Total	\$2,822,154	\$2,979,845	\$3,068,237	\$3,150,001	\$3,395,407	3,595,669

TABLE 5
Expenditure Trends, 1995–2001

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01
Publications	\$ 561,584	\$ 567,472	\$ 593,934	\$ 677,586	\$ 687,097	\$ 761,265
Annual Meeting	286,651	361,358	391,897	418,514	403,538	484,097
Special Programs	738,856	770,386	950,724	934,854	1,036,871	1,022,414
Governing the Association	138,768	152,280	164,957	170,504	191,495	196,923
Membership, Business Office, and Sales	363,398	380,851	349,864	378,771	408,693	416,181
General Operating	500,970	560,889	530,538	506,317	497,225	470,864
Total	\$2,590,227	\$2,793,237	\$2,981,914	\$3,086,546	\$3,224,919	\$3,351,744

maining 33% will come from administrative income (including rent and investment income—14%), sales of

publications and advertisements (8%), departmental programs (7%), and employment services (4%).

Costs for the journals and other publications will account for 24% of all operating expenses in FY02, followed by the Annual Meeting at 15%, Committee programs at 9%, and Departmental programs at 7%. Each of the remaining areas accounts for less than 6% of total costs: general administration, building and equipment, governance, business office, member services, organized sections, representation, education and professional development, employment services, and endowed awards. The FY02 budget accomplishes the important objective of providing both existing and improved services to APSA's members while raising membership dues only 3%. However, it does not provide much flexibility or room for contingencies.

Looking forward, APSA faces several financial challenges in the coming months, not the least of which is a stock market that continues to be highly volatile. The Association will also incur costs in its search for a new executive director (including advertising, travel, screening of candidates, committee work, and possibly temporary staff to assist during the interim period). Finally, as of this writing, APSA is negotiating a publishing contract that would alter both the bottom line and the content of the operating budget as it now stands. Under the proposed scenario, an independent publishing house would assume responsibility for production, printing, and distribution for *APSR*, *PS*, and the new journal when it begins publication. Institutional (library) subscriptions, journal advertising sales, permissions, and the PROceedings project would also be shifted to the publisher. APSA would be able to streamline its operations and reduce costs in several areas under this arrangement. The Association would also benefit from royalty payments on all revenue

TABLE 6
Operating Budget

Summary of Actual Revenue Line Items for Fiscal Year 2000–2001 and Projected Revenues for Fiscal Year 2001–2002

CATEGORY	2000–2001 Actual Revenue	2001–2002 Projected Revenue	Percentage of Projected Revenue
Membership			
Individual	942,969	1,057,500	27%
Other Memberships	749,866	752,000	19%
Annual Meeting	809,204	838,001	21%
Sales & Advertising	309,204	317,500	8%
Departmental Programs	250,247	268,500	7%
Interest & Dividends	147,637	333,400	8%
Employment Services	149,352	141,000	4%
Rent	133,507	139,000	4%
Administrative	101,961	87,000	2%
Miscellaneous	1,724	500	0%
TOTAL REVENUE	3,595,669	3,934,401	100%

Summary of Actual Expense Line Items for Fiscal Year 2000–2001 and Proposed Expenses for Fiscal Year 2001–2002

CATEGORY	2000–2001 Actual Expenses	2001–2002 Projected Expenses	Percentage of Projected Expenses
Publications & Sales	804,506	933,301	24%
Annual Meeting	484,097	586,700	15%
Departmental Programs	269,230	273,500	7%
Committee Programs	262,169	350,251	9%
Employment Services	102,216	114,000	3%
Organized Sections	135,050	148,500	4%
Education & Prof. Development	100,276	125,900	3%
Endowed Awards	20,431	29,500	1%
Governance	196,922	223,500	6%
APSA Representation	133,043	145,150	4%
General Administration	191,736	230,500	6%
Building and Equipment	203,959	230,500	6%
Depreciation	75,169	98,000	3%
Membership Office	185,171	203,000	5%
Business Office	187,769	207,500	5%
TOTAL EXPENSES	3,351,744	3,899,802	100%

TABLE 7
APSA National Salary Scale 2001–2002

APSA POSITION:	Equivalent Government Grade	2001 Federal Salary Scale	2001–2002 APSA Grade	2001–2002 APSA Salary Scale	Number of Employees
<i>Political Scientists:</i>					
Executive Director	SES	120,261 – 133,700	8	110,000 – 141,000	1
Deputy Director	15	87,684 – 114,224	7	87,000 – 120,000	1
Program Directors	13,14,15	63,211 – 114,224	6	57,000 – 114,000	3
<i>Non-Political Scientists:</i>					
Department Managers	11,12	44,352 – 69,099	5	45,000 – 70,000	3
Senior Staff Asst/Prog Mgrs	9,10	36,656 – 52,481	4	37,000 – 52,000	4
Staff Asst/Coordinators	7,8	29,966 – 43,147	3	30,000 – 45,000	4
Admin. & Program Assistants	4,5,6	21,623 – 35,051	2	23,000 – 35,000	8

earned by the publisher. If the contract is signed, a revised FY02 budget with slightly increased net revenue projections will be submitted to the Council for approval in the spring.

I begin my term as treasurer not only at a moment of great national crisis, but also at a point when the Association

seeks to respond more effectively to the diverse professional needs of its membership. Although these developments imply considerable uncertainty about the future, I assure you that I will do my best to meet my obligations in dealing with the financial challenges we face. Fortunately, thanks to the efforts of the

APSA staff, members of the Trust and Development Committee, and the past leadership of Association, we build on a very solid foundation. I am indebted to Laura Tyson for the preparation of this report, and look forward to working with her and with other colleagues on the APSA council and staff.

2002 APSA Awards

**Nominations now
being accepted!**

Nominations for 2002 APSA Dissertation, Book, and Career Awards are now being accepted. Awards will be presented at the 2002 Annual Meeting in Boston on the evening of Thursday, August 29.

DISSERTATION AWARDS

Departments are invited to submit nominations for dissertation prizes. Eligible dissertations are those completed in the past two academic years. Deadline for submission is January 15, 2002. For committee information visit the APSA web site.

Gabriel A. Almond Award - in the field of comparative politics.

William Anderson Award - in the field of federalism or intergovernmental relations, state or local politics.

Edward S. Corwin Award - in the field of public law.

Harold D. Lasswell Award - in the field of policy studies. (supported by the Policy Studies Organization)

Helen Dwight Reid Award - in the field of international relations, law and politics. (supported by the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation)

E.E. Schattschneider Award - in the field of American government.

Leo Strauss Award - in the field of political philosophy.

Leonard D. White Award - in the field of public administration. (supported by the University of Chicago)

BOOK AWARDS

Books published in 2001 may be nominated by publishers or individuals. The deadline for submission of books to an award committee is February 15, 2002. For committee information visit the APSA web site.

Ralph J. Bunche Award - for the best scholarly work in political science which explores the phenomenon of ethnic and cultural pluralism.

Gladys M. Kammerer Award - for the best political science publication in the field of U.S. national policy.

Victoria Schuck Award - for the best book published on women and politics.

Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award - for the best book published in the United States in the field of government, politics or international affairs.

For more information on award committee members or further details, visit APSANet at www.apsanet.org or contact Sean Twombly at twombly@apsanet.org

CAREER AWARDS

Individuals are invited to submit, for consideration, nominations for APSA-sponsored career awards. These awards are decided by three-member committees appointed by the president. Nominations should be submitted to the APSA office by February 1, 2002.

John Gaus Distinguished Award and Lectureship - to honor the recipient's lifetime of exemplary scholarship in the joint tradition of political science and public administration and, more generally, to recognize achievement and encourage scholarship in public administration. The recipient delivers the Gaus Lecture at the Annual Meeting.

Hubert H. Humphrey Award - in recognition of notable public service by a political scientist.

Carey McWilliams Award - to honor a major journalistic contribution to our understanding of politics.

James Madison Award - to an American political scientist who has a distinguished scholarly contribution to political science.

Committee Updates

Elections Committee

The Elections Committee met at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco to discuss a timeline for its work and the process for gathering input from APSA members.

At the committee's request, all APSA members were sent an email in September asking for comments on the current elections process and whether it should be changed. The committee received over a hundred responses.

The committee plans to present a recommendation to APSA members in the spring, with enough time to gather feedback prior to the Council meeting in April.

Search for a Journal Editor

The committee charged with selecting an editor for APSA's newest journal, *Perspectives on Politics*, also met at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Chaired by Kent Jennings, the committee continues to gather information about the candidates for editor and will begin interviews this fall.

Executive Director Search

The Executive Director search committee continued its work through the fall. The committee has selected a short list of candidates and is conducting interviews. The matter would then be in the hands of the APSA President, Robert Putnam, who might call on the committee for further assistance. Committee recommendations would be a ranked short list with accompanying commentary explaining the considerations that were central to the final rankings. The search committee will be jointly responsible, along with President Putnam, for interviewing and discreet background checks on candidates.

After extensive discussion in the Council, the agreed procedure following the committee's recommendation will be that President Putnam will consult with his Administrative Committee on the final selection and that selection will be subject to confirmation by the Council, either in a regular meeting or by email ballot.

Hauck Named Acting Executive Director

Robert J-P. Hauck, APSA Deputy Executive Director for 14 years, has been named Acting Executive Director. Hauck will hold the position and handle affairs of the Association while the search process for a new executive director continues.

Hauck joined the APSA staff in 1982 as a staff associate and was promoted to deputy director in 1988. Since that time Hauck has also served as editor of *PS: Political Science & Politics*, evolving the journal into a outlet for critical analyses of contemporary political phenomena.

Since its inception in 1997, Hauck has led the Association's Centennial Campaign, directing fund raising and planning for the new Center for Political Science, to be located on the third floor of the Association's Washington offices beginning in 2003. His other work with APSA includes oversight of the Annual Meeting, staffing the APSA Endowments committee, leading APSA efforts on human subjects protection, and liaison with governmental and non-governmental organizations on issues such as social science funding and access to data.

Hauck earned his Ph.D. in political science from the University of Chicago in 1982.

Congressional Fellowship Program 2001: New Opportunities

As the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program enters its 49th year, the 2001-2002 class of Fellows includes an unusually large contingent of political scientists and international fellows. This year's eight political scientists represent an impressive cross-section in terms of geography and size of the educational institution represented.

With the political scientists in mind, the program continues for a second year a very productive collaborative effort with James Thurber, a 1973 CFP alumnus and director of American University's Center for Presidential and Congressional Studies. The three-week November orientation will include a day spent on the American University campus with panels and speakers drawn from the Washington, D.C. university and "thank tank" world of national politics. Reflecting the aftermath of the national tragedies of September 11, and the current intense

focus by White House and the Congress, the day's program will focus on presidential and congressional decision-making and policy formulation.

The larger than usual international participation is, in part, the product of lengthy conversations with the International Institute of Education, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, the Board of Foreign Scholarships and State Department. For the first time, three senior Fulbright scholars from Mexico, New Zealand and Sweden have been selected to participate in the Congressional Fellowship Program. They join three Asia Foundation-sponsored fellows from Indonesia and Korea and two German Marshall Fund of the United States fellow.

Also, for the first time, two of the international participants, Hans Erik Anderson of the Swedish National Defense College and Servando Ortoll of the Universidad de Colima,

Mexico, are participating in the two-month Foreign Affairs Seminar directed by Fred Holborn of the Johns Hopkins University Nitze School of Advanced International Studies. The two Fulbright scholars join foreign affairs Congressional Fellows from the State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, National Reconnaissance Office, National Security Agency, and Defense Intelligence Agency in the seminar which precedes the November orientation.

As the fellowship becomes more attractive to political scientists from the international relations field, in addition to the traditional specialists in legislative studies, the expectation is that in the future IR fellows would be offered the opportunity of participating in this two-decades old seminar focusing on the legislative role in foreign policy formulation.

APSA Committee on Professional Ethics, Rights, and Freedoms Provides Update

Political scientists share problems in common with practitioners of other scholarly disciplines. But, the recognition that they also encounter ethical problems unique to their professional concerns led APSA in 1967 to create a committee with a broad mandate to explore matters. "relevant to the problems of maintaining a high sense of professional standards and responsibilities." A lasting contribution of the committee was the development of a written code consisting of twenty-one rules of professional conduct.

Today, the Committee on Professional Ethics, Rights, and Freedoms takes its direction from *A Guide to Professional Ethics in Political Science* which remains the benchmark by which cases referred to the committee are measured, and *PS* constitutes the primary medium through which the committee addresses its political science colleagues. While most of the committee's cases are resolved discreetly and without public attention, there are instances where the resolution of the issue requires wider attention.

This note provides details on two issues recently considered by the committee. It is the committee's hope that in periodically addressing in *PS* such issues, we can broaden the Association's understanding of its own ethics guide and sensitize our colleagues to the need for thoughtfully addressing some practices before they become widespread and cause for greater concern.

1.

A paper presented at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting in Washington DC, "Measuring the Issue Attention Cycle," by Gary T. Henry and Craig S. Gordon omitted a reference to a funding source and a previous paper on a related topic. The acknowledgment should have read: "The authors gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia

Department of Natural Resources in conjunction with the Environmental Economics Center, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University. An article on a similar topic co-authored by Gary T. Henry and Richard E. Chard, "Issue Tracking Surveys: Methods and Analysis," was presented at the American Association of Public Opinion Research Annual Meeting, May 16, 1999."

2.

The following statement deals with a potentially serious problem that we want to prevent from escalating into a real one.

APSA's Committee on Professional Ethics, Rights and Freedoms has learned of some potentially serious violations of the Association's provisions regarding graduate fellowship and assistantship offers. These problems are most likely to occur when a student accepts an offer of admission and funding at one school by the April 15 deadline and subsequently receives an offer from another school after April 15. We do not know how frequently such incidents occur. However, if the number begins to escalate, we can envision a serious situation arising. We want to call attention to existing rules and ensure that they are adhered to before such problems become widespread.

The relevant wording of Section J of APSA's *A Guide to Professional Ethics in Political Science*, "Principles Governing Graduate Schools, Fellows, Trainees, and Assistants," adopted in April 1992 reads:

An acceptance given or left in force after April 15 commits the student not to accept another offer without first obtaining a written release from the institution to which a commitment has been made. Similarly, an offer by an institution after April 15 is conditional on presentation by the student of the written release from any previously accepted offer. It is further agreed by the institutions and

organizations subscribing to this Resolution that a copy of the Resolution should accompany every scholarship, fellowship, traineeship, and assistantship offer.

Different provisions apply prior to April 15. Section J states:

Students are under no obligation to respond to offers of financial support prior to April 15th; earlier deadlines for acceptance of such offers violate the intent of this Resolution. In those instances in which a student accepts an offer before April 15, and subsequently desires to withdraw that acceptance, the student may submit in writing a resignation of the appointment at any time through April 15.

The Committee believes that everyone recognizes the mutual interest of all departments making offers to graduate students in adhering to these rules. We do not feel any new rules or any changes to the existing rules are necessary. In this spirit, we ask that all departments review their current procedures to ensure that:

1. All offers of funding for scholarships, fellowships, traineeships, and assistantships made *prior* to April 15 be accompanied both by a copy of the full text of Resolution J and by an explicit reference and restatement of its provisions in the letter of offer along with a clear statement that the department extending the offer will adhere to these rules.
2. Any offer of funding made *after* April 15 include the same information on Resolution J's provisions and explicitly state that the formal award of any funding is contingent upon receipt of a written release from any institution the applicant has accepted an offer from on or before April 15.
3. Any department making a funding offer after April 15 make sure that offerees submit written releases from all institutions they have accepted offers from on or before April 15 before they make a final award.

Saluting Our Fifty-Year Members

50 Years in 2001

David E. Apter	Malcolm E. Jewell	Rhoten A. Smith
Henry Bain	Charles O. Jones	Frank J. Sorauf
Samuel H. Barnes	Bernard Klein	Richard N. Swift
Truett L. Chance	Charles A. Koehler	Jack E. Thomas
Marion E. Doro	Robert Lorish	George O. Totten
Esther S. Goldstein	Emmet V. Mittlebeeler	David B. Walker
Milton Greenberg	James S. Roberts	Herbert Waltzer
J C. Hurewitz	H. Mark Roelof	

51+ Years members

Henry J. Abraham	William A. Glaser	Maurice E. Odonnell
Charles R. Adrian	Doric A. Graber	Felix E. Oppenheim
Herbert E. Alexander	Daniel R. Grant	A S. Osorio
Gabriel A. Almond	Gibson Gray	Vincent Ostrom
Richard D. Baker	Fred Greene	Samuel C. Patterson
Sidney Baldwin	Clifford R. Gross	Julius Paul
Lucius J. Barker	Robert H. Johnson	Jack W. Peltason
Ernest R. Bartley	Harry H. Hall	Roy Pierce
Curt F. Beck	Leroy C. Hardy	J. Austin Ranney
Samuel H. Beer	Ferrel Heady	Ross R. Rice
A. LeRoy Bennett	Francis H. Heller	Neal Riemer
G. Robert Blackburn	Pendleton Herring	Benjamin Rivlin
William T. Bluhm	Charles M. Hersh	Elston E. Roady
Robert L. Bock	A K. Hesselberg	William J. Ronan
Henry L. Bretton	Jack E. Holmes	James N. Rosenau
Frederic S. Burin, II	Leigh W. Hunt Jr.	Raymond K. Rossiter
James MacGregor Burns	Samuel P. Huntington	Stanley Rothman
Eleanore Bushnell	Max M. Kampelman	John W. Ryan
Otto Butz	William J. Keefe	Carl J. Schneider
Douglas Carlisle	Frank L. Klingberg	H. P. Secher
Holbert N. Carroll	Louis W. Koenig	Joseph A. Schlesinger
J W. Carter	Norman Kogan	Harold Seidman
Karl H. Cerny	Fred Kort	Roberta S. Sigel
Daniel S. Cheever	Edward M. Kresky	Lewis B. Sims
Carl Q. Christol	Robert E. Lane	Albert Somit
Charles L. Clapp	John W. Lederle	Herbert J. Spiro
Harlan Cleveland	Avery Leiserson	O. Glenn Stahl
Edward F. Cooke	Louis E. Leopold	Robert J. Steamer
Robert A. Dahl	David M. Levitan	Murray S. Stedman Jr
Alfred Diamant	George T. Little	Robert H. Stern
Walter H. Dodd	Gerhard Loewenberg	Robert S. Sullivant
Mr Alex N. Dragnich	Arthur Maass	Elmer Swack
Frederick E. Ellis	Eugene A. Mawhinney	Thor Swanson
Hugh L. Elsbree	Janice C. May	Ross B. Talbot
JeDon A. Emenhiser	Herbert Mc Closky	Edward P. Torrey
Hugo O. Engelmann	Paul T. McCullough	David B. Truman
Leon D. Epstein	Lee C. Mc Donald	Daniel W. Tuttle
Heinz Eulau	Rev. Joseph C. Mc Kenna	Paul P. Van Riper
William O. Farber	Theodore H. McNelly	John C. Wahlke
James W. Fesler	Robert O. McWilliams	Richard A. Ware
Robert S. Friedman	Josephine Milburn	Robert E. Ward
Stanley T. Gabis	Charles R. Nixon	George A. Warp
Henry C. Galant	Handing C. Noblitt	Sheldon S. Wolin
Herbert Garfinkel	Grady H. Nunn	

Have you logged onto APSANet Lately?

Changes are on the way for APSANet. Underway is development for new online services centered around MyAPSA, a members-only component that will provide users better access to information. Keep visiting the site to see what is coming up.

PSonline

Looking for past issues of PS? No need to dig too deep. Now you can find full-text issues online going back to 1997. At the same time be sure to check out our PS essay-paks, collections of articles with similar themes.

APSR Online

For the first time find full-text articles from the current APSR on the web. This new feature is available to APSA members only.

Visit often at
www.apsanet.org.

www.apsanet.org

Organized Sections Distribute Awards at 2001 Annual Meeting

At their respective meetings during APSA's 2001 Annual Meeting in San Francisco, Organized Sections distributed over 50 awards recognizing dissertations, books, papers, and careers. Many of these Section awards are given annually and nominations are sought at this time for next year's awards. For further information be sure to visit www.apsanet.org/about/sections/.

Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations

The Daniel Elazar Distinguished Federalism Scholar Award, recognizing distinguished scholarly contributions to the study of federalism and intergovernmental relations, was presented to **John Kincaid** of Lafayette College. The Best Paper Award, conferred for the best paper in the field of federalism and intergovernmental relations presented at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting, was given to **Timothy Conlan**, George Mason University, for "Courting Devolution: The Rehnquist Court and Contemporary American Federalism." The Best Book Award, conferred for the best book on federalism and intergovernmental relations published at least ten years ago that has made a lasting contribution to the study of federalism and intergovernmental relations, was presented to **Ivo D. Duchacek**, City College of New York, for his work *Comparative Federalism: The Territorial Dimension of Politics* (Holt Rinehart and Winston, 1970)

Law and Courts

The American Judicature Society Award, conferred for the best paper on law and courts presented at the previous year's annual meetings of the American, Midwest, Northeastern, Southern, Southwestern, or Western Political Science Associations, was given to **Howard Gillman**, University of Southern California, for his paper "The Political Construction of Federal Power in Late Nineteenth-Century America," (APSA, 2000). Honorable Mention was given to **Kevin T. McGuire** and **James A. Stimson**, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, for "The Least Dangerous Branch Revisited: New Evidence on Supreme Court Respon-

siveness to Public Preferences," (MPSA, 2000). The Harcourt College Publishers Award, given for a book or journal article, 10 years or older, that has made a lasting impression on the field of law and courts, was awarded to **J. Woodford Howard Jr.**, professor emeritus at Johns Hopkins University, for his article "On the Fluidity of Judicial Choice" appearing in *APSR* 62 (1968). The McGraw-Hill Award, given for the best journal article on law and courts written by a political scientist and published in 2000, was presented to **Mark Graber**, University of Maryland, for "The Jacksonian Origins of Chase Court Activism," appearing in the *Journal of Supreme Court History* 25 (2000). The Congressional Quarterly Press Award, conferred annually for the best paper on law and courts written by a graduate student, was given to **Alec C. Ewald**, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, for "Getting Ready for Garza? Judge Emilio Garza, Civil Liberties, and the Politics of Judicial Selection." Honorable Mention for the prize was given to **Rachel P. Caufield**, George Washington University, for "Look Who's Talking: Congressional Decisions to File as Amici at the Supreme Court." The C. Herman Pritchett Award, for the best book on law and courts written by a political scientist and published in 2000, was awarded to **Forrest Maltzman**, George Washington University, **James F. Spriggs II**, University of California, Davis, and **Paul J. Wahlbeck**, George Washington University, for their book *Crafting Law on the Supreme Court* (Cambridge University Press, 2000). Honorable Mention was given to **Lucas A. Powe, Jr.**, University of Texas, Austin, for *The Warren Court and American Politics* (Harvard University Press, 2000). The Lifetime Achievement Award, honoring a distinguished career of

achievement and service in the field of law and courts, was presented to **Martin Shapiro** of the University of California, Berkeley.

Legislative Studies

The CQ Press Award, for the best paper on legislative studies presented at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting, was given to **C. Lawrence Evans**, College of William and Mary, for "Message Politics: Party Campaigning and Legislative Strategy in Congress." The Carl Albert Dissertation Award, for the best doctoral dissertation in the area of legislative studies (2000), was presented to **Michelle Lynn Swers**, Harvard University for her thesis "From the Year of the Woman to the Republican Ascendency: Evaluating the Policy Impact of Women in Congress." The Jewell-Loewenberg Award Paper Award, for the best article in the *Legislative Studies Quarterly* in 2000, was awarded to **Benjamin Bishin**, University of Miami, for his article "Constituency Influence in Congress: Does Subconstituency Matter?" 25 (August 2000). The Richard Fenno Book Prize, awarded for the best book on legislative studies published in 2000, was given to **Charles M. Cameron**, Columbia University, for *Veto Bargaining*:

Honoring Outstanding Mentors

At the 2001 APSA Annual Meeting in San Francisco the APSA Committee on the Status of Latinos y Latinas in the Profession presented their first annual Adaljiza Sosa-Riddell Award for Exemplary Mentoring of Graduate Latino/a Students in Political Science. The cowinners for 2001 were Manual Avalos, associate professor in the department of social and behavioral science at Arizona State University-West and Luis Fraga, associate professor in the department of political science at Stanford University. For more information about the Committee, visit their web site at: www.csulb.edu/depts/posc/latinocaucus



Manual Avalos



Luis Fraga

Presidents and the Politics of Negative Power (Cambridge University Press, 2000).

Public Policy

The Aaron Wildavsky Enduring Contribution Award, given for a book or article published in the last ten to twenty years that continues to influence the study of public policy, was presented to **Frank R. Baumgartner**, Pennsylvania State University, and **Bryan D. Jones**, University of Washington, for their book *Agendas and Instability in American Politics* (The University of Chicago Press, 1993).

Political Organizations and Parties

The Samuel Eldersveld Career Achievement Lifetime Award, honoring a scholar whose lifetime professional work has made an outstanding contribution to the field, was given to **John Bibby**, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. The Emerging Scholar Award, given to a young scholar in the field of political organizations and parties, was presented to **Paul Frymer**, University of California, San Diego. The Jack Walker Outstanding Article Award, honoring an article or published paper of unusual significance and importance to the field, was conferred to **Arthur H. Miller**, **Gwyn Erb**, **William M. Reisinger**, and **Vicki Hesli**, University of Iowa, for "Emerging Party Systems in Post-Soviet Societies," *Journal of Politics* 62 (May 2000). The Leon Epstein Award, given annually to honor the best book published in the field of political organizations and parties during the previous two calendar years, was awarded to **Mark A. Smith**, University of Washington, for *American Business and Political Power: Public Opinion, Elections, and Democracy* (University of Chicago Press, 2000) and **Christina Wolbrecht**, University of Notre Dame, for *The Politics of Women's Rights: Parties, Positions, and Change* (Princeton University Press, 2000). The Party Politics Award, for the best paper delivered on a Political Organizations and Parties-sponsored panel at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting, was given to **Byron E. Shafer**, Oxford University, and **Richard Johnston**, University of

British Columbia, for "The Transformation of Southern Politics, Revisited: The House of Representatives as a Window."

Public Administration

The Herbert Kaufman Award, for the best paper presented at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting, was given to **Sanford C. Gordon**, Ohio State University, for "The Allocation of Bureaucratic Resources: A Stochastic Process Model of Regulatory Targeting" and **Lael R. Keiser**, **Vicky M. Wilkins**, **Catherine Holland**, University of Missouri, Columbia, and **Kenneth J. Meier**, Texas A&M University, for "Gender, Identity, and Representative Bureaucracy: A Neoinstitutional Approach."

Conflict Processes

The Lifetime Achievement Award was presented to **Thomas C. Schelling** of the University of Maryland, College Park.

Representation and Electoral Systems

The George H. Hallett Award, presented annually to the author of a book published at least ten years ago that has made a lasting contribution to the literature on representation and electoral systems, was presented to **Bernard Grofman**, University of California, Irvine, and **Arend Lijphart**, University of California, San Diego, for their works *Choosing an Electoral System* (Praeger, 1984) and *Electoral Laws and Their Political Consequences* (Agathon, 1986). The Leon Weaver Award, given for the best paper presented at a panel sponsored by the Representation and Electoral Systems Division, was awarded to **G. Bingham Powell**, University of Rochester, for "Election Laws and Representation: Beyond Votes and Seats."

Presidency Research

The Richard E. Neustadt Award, given for the best book published during the year that contributed to research and scholarship in the field of American presidency, was presented to **Lawrence J. Jacobs**, University of Minnesota, and **Robert Y. Shapiro**, Columbia University, for

their book *Politicians Don't Pander: Political Manipulation and the Loss of Democratic Responsiveness* (University of Chicago Press, 2000). The Founder's Award, honoring Bert Rockman, and awarded for the best paper on the U.S. Presidency presented at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting, was given to **Matthew Baum**, University of California, Los Angeles, for "Who Rallies?: The Constituent Foundations of the Rally-Round-the Flag Phenomena." The Founder's Award, honoring Francis Rourke, and awarded for the best paper presented by a graduate student at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting was presented to **Matthew Eshbaugh-Soha**, Texas A&M University for "Anticipating Agendas: Dynamics of Presidential Policy."

Religion and Politics

The Aaron Wildavsky Award, for the best dissertation on religion and politics, was awarded to **Nandita S. Aras**, Columbia University, for her thesis "The Social Bases of Hindu Nationalism and Hindu Nationalist Parties." The Best Paper Award for the best paper dealing with religion and politics presented at the 2000 APSA Meeting was presented to **David Campbell**, Harvard University, for "Acts of Faith: Strict Churches and Political Mobilization"

Urban Politics

The Best Dissertation Award, for the best dissertation on urban politics, was awarded to **Mara Sydney**, Rutgers University, Newark, for "Linking National Policy Designs and Local Action: A Comparison of Fair Housing and Community Reinvestment Policies" The Norton Long Career Achievement Award was given to **Marilyn Gittell** of The Graduate Center, CUNY. The Best Paper Award for the best paper on Urban Politics presented at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting was presented to **Vojislava Filipcevic**, Columbia University, for "Reclaiming the Urban Trenches." The Norton Long Young Scholars Recognition, which offers individuals poster presentation participation slots during the Annual Meeting, included **Peter Burns**, Trinity College presenting "Electoral Politics is Not Enough: The Ongoing Struggle of African Americans and Latinos for Full Representation in Urban Poli-

tics;" **Carol B. Conaway**, Wellesley College, presenting "Covering Mayors: Race, Riots and Responsibility"; and **Anirudh V.S. Ruhil**, University of Illinois, Chicago, presenting "Beyond Lipservice: Unpacking the Roots and Fruits of Municipal Institutions"

Science, Technology, and Environmental Politics

The Lynton Keith Caldwell Prize, for the best book on environmental politics and policy published in the past three years, was awarded to **Elizabeth DeSombre**, Colby College, for her book *Domestic Sources of International Environmental Policy* (Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 2000)

Women and Politics

The Best Paper Award, presented for the best paper presented at the 2000 annual meeting in the field of women and politics, was given to **Kimberly J. Morgan**, Princeton University, for "Women and the Two-Tiered Politics of Social and Political Citizenship in Europe." The Best Dissertation Prize, for the best dissertation on women and politics, was presented to **Kimberly J. Morgan**, Princeton University, for her thesis "Whose Hand Rocks the Cradle? The Politics of Child Care Policy in Advanced Industrialized States"

Foundations of Political Theory

The David Easton Award, recognizing a book that broadens the horizons of contemporary political science by engaging issues of philosophical significance in political life through any of a variety of approaches in the social sciences and humanities, was given to **Rogers Smith**, University of Pennsylvania, for *Civic Ideals: Conflicting Visions of Citizenship in U. S. History* (Yale University Press, 1997). The First Book Award, recognizing the best first book published in 2000 by a scholar in the early stages of his or her career in the area of political theory/philosophy, was presented to **Sara Mononson**, Northwestern University, for *Plato's Democratic Entanglements* (Princeton University Press, 2000). The Best Paper Award, given for the best paper presented on

Washington Insider

ALERT:

Executive Order to Compromise Presidential Records Act

As this issue of *PS* goes to print, the Bush Administration issued an executive order that radically overhauls the Presidential Records Act (PRA). Currently, PRA provides for the systematic release of presidential records after 12 years through a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. Under the Bush Administration's executive order, any FOIA request for presidential records must be justified by some "demonstrable, specific need"; furthermore, any such request would require approval from both the former and incumbent presidents, who would be allowed virtually unlimited time to consider the request. If either president were to deny access to any presidential records, they would remain classified.

While drafting the executive order, the Bush Administration postponed the release of approximately 68,000 pages of White House papers dating back to the Reagan Administration, citing "constitutional and legal questions" as the cause for the delay. For more details and updates visit APSANet.

HUAC Records Unsealed; Kissinger Transcripts Released

Last August, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) made available to the public the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC), which operated from 1945-1975. Open for public scrutiny are some 1,245 feet of HUAC correspondence, unpublished executive session transcripts, and special investigative files relating to individuals. In addition, NARA has unsealed 75 feet of publications that HUAC deemed "subversive." The declassification of these records resulted from a July 26, 2001, letter sent by the Honorable F. James Sensenbrenner Jr., Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary. Public access to the collection will be governed by Rule VII of the House of Representatives, which allows NARA officials to determine on a case-by-case basis whether they will approve requests to access certain records. For more information, visit <www.nara.gov>.

After threatening to sue the federal government, the National Security Archives (NSA) has secured access to the transcripts of Henry Kissinger, who served as secretary of state under President Gerald Ford. The approximately 10,000 pages of transcripts span from January 1973 to January 1977 and include Kissinger's telephone conversations with presidents, heads of states, and others. Though Kissinger donated these records to the Library of Congress in 1976, he stipulated that they not be released until at least five years after his death. However, after learning of the NSA's efforts, Kissinger consented to their early release. For more information, visit <www.nsarchive.org/news/20010809>.

Marburger to Head Office of Science and Technology Policy

By unanimous consent, the Senate on October 23 approved John H. Marburger III to be director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. Marburger, a physicist, is former director of the Brookhaven National Laboratory and former president of the State University of New York at Stony Brook. At his October 9 confirmation hearing, Marburger emphasized several priorities: directing scientific research to counter terrorist attacks; climate change; stem cell research; and promoting research in chemistry, engineering, and mathematics.

AAHRPP Installs Board of Directors

The Association for the Accreditation of Human Research Protection Programs (AAHRPP) installed its 21-member board of directors on October 29. The board will begin its tenure by evaluating the public review of AAHRPP's Interim Accreditation Standards and Procedures. According to the board, AAHRPP "is developing a voluntary, peer-driven, educationally focused accreditation program for human research protection, using a site visit model that employs a rigorous set of performance standards and outcome measures." For more information, please visit <www.aahrpp.org>.

Sources for this column include the National Coordinating Committee for the promotion of History's NCC Washington Update, the Chronicle for Higher Education, and www.aahrpp.org.

a Foundations panel at the 2000 Annual Meeting, was presented to **Jennifer Pitts**, Yale University, for "Legislator of the World? A Rereading of Bentham on India."

Information Technology and Politics

The Best Political Science Web site Award was given to **Teaching Human Rights Online**, <oz.uc.edu/thro>

Comparative Politics

The Gregory Luebbert Best Book Award, for the best book in comparative politics, was given to **Stefano Bartolini**, European University Institute, for *The Political Mobilization of the European Left, 1860-1980: The Class Cleavage* (Cambridge University Press, 2000) and **Jeffrey Herbst**, Princeton University, for *States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in Authority*

and *Control* (Princeton University Press, 2000).

European Politics and Society

The Best Paper Award, given for the best paper presented at a panel sponsored by the section at the 2000 meeting, was presented to **Tanja A. Böörzel** and **Thomas Risse**, European University Institute, Florence, for "When Europe Hits Home: Europeanization and Domestic Change."

State Politics and Policy

The Career Achievement Award, given every biennium to a political scientist who has made a significant lifetime contribution to the study of politics and public policies in the American states, was presented to **Thomas R. Dye** of Florida State University. The Best Paper Award, for the best paper on state politics given at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting, was given to **Lael Kaiser**, University

of Missouri, Columbia, for "State Governments, Vertical Transfer, and the Implementation of Public Policy." The Best Graduate Student Paper, Award for the best paper on state and politics given at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting by a graduate student, was awarded to **Thomas Rudolph**, University of Minnesota, for "Divided Government and Fiscal Policy in the American States."

Political Communication

The Doris Graber Award Outstanding Book Award, for the best book published on political communication in the last ten years, was awarded to **John Zaller**, University of California, Los Angeles, for *The Nature and Origins of Mass Opinion* (Cambridge University Press, 1992). The Murray Edelman Distinguished Career Award, for lifetime contribution to the study of political communication, was given to **Jack McLeod**, University of Wisconsin, Madison, and posthumously to **Steven Chaffee**, University

Putnam Presents First Decade of Behavior Lecture

APSA President Robert D. Putnam of Harvard University delivered the first address as part of the Decade of Behavior Distinguished Lecture Series before a full room on October 10 at the U.S. Navy Memorial Auditorium in Washington, DC. The Decade of Behavior Distinguished Lecture Series is a public information program that offers lectures on topics relevant to Decade of Behavior themes. The program is sponsored in conjunction with The Smithsonian Associates. Putnam's address, "Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community," highlighted the "democracy" theme. He was introduced by *Washington Post* columnist and Brookings Institution Senior Fellow E.J. Dionne.

Drawing from his recent book, *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*, Putnam discussed how we have become increasingly disconnected from our families, friends, neighbors, and democratic structures—and how we may reconnect. Putnam showed how changes in work, family structure, women's roles, age, suburban life, and technology

have contributed to this decline which impoverishes our lives and civic communities. But Putnam is optimistic—he described how America reinvented itself as a civic community at the turn of the last century, and how the immediate effect of the September 11 attacks has been to reverse what has been a 30- to 40-year steady decline in most measures of connectedness or community.

The Decade of Behavior, launched in September, 2000, is a multidisciplinary initiative to focus the talents, energy, and creativity of the behavioral and social sciences on meeting many of society's most significant challenges. These include improving education and

health care; enhancing safety in homes and communities; actively addressing the needs of an aging population; and helping to curb drug abuse, crime, high risk behaviors, poverty, racism, and cynicism towards government. APSA is active partner in the initiative. For more information visit their web site at www.decadeofbehavior.org.



Robert Putnam addressing a full house in Washington, DC.

of California, Santa Barbara. The Paul Lazarsfeld Best Paper Award, for the best paper on political communication presented at the previous year's APSA Annual Meeting, was given to **Scott Althaus** and **David Tewksbury**, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, for "Agenda Setting and the 'New' News."

Politics and History

The J. David Greenstone Book Prize, for the best book in politics and history published in the past two years, was given to **Uday Singh Mehta**, Amherst College, for *Liberalism and Empire: A Study in Nineteenth Century British Liberal Thought* (University of Chicago Press, 1999). The Mary Parker Follett Prize, for the best article on politics and history published in 2000, was presented to **Jeffrey Jenkins**, for "Examining the Robustness of Ideological Voting: Evidence from the Confederate House of Representatives," *American Journal of Political Science* 44(3)

Political Economy

The Best Book Award, for the best book on political economy published during the past three calendar years, was presented to **Charles M. Cameron**, Columbia University, for *Veto Bargaining: Presidents and the Politics of Negative Power* (Cambridge University Press, 2000). The Best Dissertation Award, for the best dissertation in political economy completed in 2000, was given to **Catherine Hafer**, University of Rochester, "The Political Economy of Emerging Property Rights."

Ecological and Transformational Politics

The Best Paper Award, recognizing a paper of outstanding merit given on a panel on ecological and transformational politics at the APSA Annual Meeting in the preceding year, was presented for **Colleen P. Danos**, for "Toward Transformation: Changing Court Practices." The Best Book Award, recognizing a book of extraordinary merit in the field of transformational politics, in particular the politics and processes of deliberate efforts for change on behalf of ideals that are democratic, ecological, and humanistic, pub-

lished in the preceding two calendar years, was awarded to **William A. Shutkin**, for *The Land that Could Be: Environmentalism and Democracy in the Twenty-First Century* (Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 2000)

New Political Science

The Michael Harrington Book Award, given for an outstanding book that demonstrates how scholarship can be used in the struggle for a better world, was awarded to **Stan Luger**, University of Northern Colorado, for *Corporate Power, American Democracy and the Automobile Industry* (Cambridge University Press, 2000). The Christian Bay Award, for a New Political Science paper presented at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting, was awarded to **Chenshan Tian**, University of Hawaii, Manoa, for "The Reception of Marxist Thought in China: A Chinese Representation of Dialectical Materialism." The Charles A. McCoy Career Achievement Award, for a progressive political scientist who has had a long, successful career as a writer, teacher and activist, was presented to **Bertell Ollman** of New York University.

Political Psychology

The Robert E. Lane Award, for the best book in political psychology published in 2000, was given to **Robert M. Entman**, North Carolina State University, and **Andrew Rojecki**, University of Illinois, Chicago, for *The Black Image in the White Mind: Media and Race in America* (University of Chicago Press, 2000) and **Robert E. Lane**, Yale University, *The Loss of Happiness in Market Democracies* (Yale University Press, 2000).

Undergraduate Education

The Best Paper Presentation Award, for the best presentation on undergraduate education at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting, was given to **Michelle Donaldson Deardorff**, **Brian Posler** and **Robert McIntire**, Millikin University, for "The Role of the "Major" in Political Science Assessment: Recruitment, Rigor and Rolodex."

Politics and Literature

The Best Paper Award, for the best paper on politics and literature delivered at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting, was given to **Michael Kochin**, Tel Aviv University, and **Katherine Philippakis**, Arizona State University, for "The Richardsonian Republic."

Foreign Policy

The Best Paper Award, for the best paper on foreign policy presented at the 2000 APSA Annual Meeting, was given to **Amy Searight**, Northwestern University, and **Christopher R. Way**, Cornell University, for "Of Rose Gardens and Fishbowls: Electoral Incentives and U.S. - Japan Economic Bargaining, 1966-1998."

Elections, Public Opinion and Voting Behavior

The Best Paper Award, for the best paper delivered at the 1999 APSA Annual Meeting, was presented to **James M. Glaser**, Tufts University, for "Of White Voters and Black Schools." The Philip E. Converse Book Award, for an outstanding book in the field published at least five years before, was given to **James Stimson**, University of North Carolina, for *Public Opinion in America: Moods, Cycles & Swings* (Westview Press, 1991). The Emerging Scholar Award, awarded to the top scholar in the field who is within 10 years of her or his Ph.D., was given to **Janet Box-Steffensmeier** of Ohio State University.

Race, Ethnicity, and Politics

The Best Dissertation Award, for the best dissertation completed and accepted in 2000, was given to **Jeannine Bell**, University of Michigan, for "Policing Hatred: Police Officers, Bias Crime and the Politics of Civil Rights Law Enforcement" and **Felicia Joy Wong**, University of California, Berkeley, for "The Good Fight: Race, Politics and Contemporary Urban Education Reform." The Best Book Award, for the best book of 2000 on comparative racial and ethnic politics, was presented to **William E. Nelson Jr.**, Ohio State University, for *Black Atlantic Politics* (State University of New York Press, 2000). The Best Book Award, for the

best book on historical perspectives of race and ethnic politics published in 2000, was awarded to **Daniel Kryder**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for *Divided Arsenal: Race and the American State During World War II* (Cambridge University Press, 2000). The Best Book Award, for the best book on the social and legal dimensions of ethnic and racial politics in the United States published in 2000, was given to **Ronald Schmidt, Sr.**, California State University, Long Beach, for *Language Policy and Identity Politics in the United States* (Temple University Press, 2000). The Best Book Award, for the best book on the social, cultural, and ideological construction of race published in 2000, was given to **Richard Iton**, University of Toronto, for *Solidarity Blues: Race, Culture, and the American Left* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000). The Best Book Award, for the best book on racial power and social movement theory published in 2000, was presented to **Claire Jean Kim**, University of California, Irvine, for *Bitter Fruit, The Politics of Black-Korean Conflict in New York City* (Yale University Press, 2000).

International History and Politics

The Robert L. Jervis and Paul W. Schroeder Prize, for the best book on international history and politics published in 1999 and 2000, was given to **Matthew Evangelista**, Cornell University, for *Unarmed Forces: The Transnational Movement to End the Cold War* (Cornell University Press, 1999)

COSSA Celebrates 20 Years of Social Science Advocacy

Twenty years ago the social sciences were under attack. The newly elected Reagan administration threatened to drastically cut federal funds for research, claiming that social and behavioral science research served to advance a liberal, high-spending agenda. Only the "real" sciences would continue to receive funding for basic research.

In response to this hostility, the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) was born. Inaugurated in May 1981, COSSA emerged from an organized effort by the 10 major disciplinary associations to battle the administration's attack. COSSA, located in the heart of downtown Washington, DC, would serve as the primary advocacy group to advance the interests of the social sciences at the national level.

After initially helping to reduce some of the budget cuts, COSSA expanded its mission to actively monitor federal agencies and to advance a social science research agenda that could exist outside of fierce partisan debate. The association launched the biweekly *COSSA Washington UPDATE* to keep the social science community abreast of legislative and bureaucratic action in the nation's capital, while helping to inform that action by presenting briefings at hearings on Capitol Hill. COSSA also greatly expanded its membership base, primarily recruiting academic institutions to bolster its effectiveness. The association now has over a hundred members, affiliates, and contributors supporting its activities.

COSSA's Executive Director, Howard Silver, cites the association's most significant achievement as that of "bringing the social and behavioral sciences to a seat at the table in the making of U.S. science policy." Largely due to COSSA's concerted and constant efforts, several federal agencies have established social science positions or offices, including the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate at the National Science Foundation; the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research at the National Institutes of Health; and the Assistant Director for the Social and Behavioral Sciences at the White House Office of Science and Technology.

These successes belie the obstacles COSSA faced in working to establish the social sciences as permanent, respected disciplines in the policymaking world. As Silver noted, "the greatest challenge COSSA has had to face in its advocacy is the tendency of policymakers to take social and behavioral science research for granted. Policymakers believe that social science concepts and findings, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), are merely common sense and not the result of diligent research." Such common misconceptions have sometimes translated into threats to reduce funding for social science research, with COSSA and its allies successfully defeating such efforts.

Silver remarked that "COSSA is heartened by the continued support of professional societies," adding that APSA has been especially active in publicizing COSSA's efforts.

To celebrate its twentieth anniversary, COSSA is releasing an extensive report documenting the more notable advances in social science research over the past twenty years. The report, entitled *Fostering Human Progress: Social and Behavioral Science Research Contributions to Public Policy*, illustrates how the social and behavioral sciences have helped to make advances in education, health, material well-being, justice, fairness, crime reduction, international security, and many other areas. COSSA also held a special all-day symposium on October 29 featuring addresses by Stephen Krasner, Professor of Political Science at Stanford University, Ernest May, Charles Warren Professor of History at Harvard University, and William Julius Wilson, University Professor of Sociology and Public Policy at Harvard University.

With continued support from its members, COSSA looks forward to a bright future, but one still fraught with challenges, particularly, as Silver notes, "how to convince policymakers in a technology-driven society that understanding human interactions through social science research is just as important as research in biotechnology or information technology." APSA and its counterparts should continue to do all they can to support COSSA's mission.