

This trend abroad may be repeated here with the prevalence of physicists in the CAO slots and biological scientists in the graduate dean slots. In fact, it may be anticipated that the number of biological scientists at even higher levels of academe will increase due to their numbers currently in graduate deanships. One recent study found that "more often than not, deans are the first in line for promotion to academic vice-presidents."⁸ Moreover, it is the graduate dean who has a perspective which often transcends traditional disciplinary and departmental boundaries.

Limitations

A number of significant limitations exist for this study and must be taken into account when assessing the data presented here. First, academic discipline of the applicant is only one factor, and perhaps a less significant factor than might be inferred from this study, weighed by search committees and those who make decisions about appointments to major academic policy positions within institutions of higher education. Second, this project focused solely on research universities; any extrapolation to other types of educational institutions may well be tenuous at best. It might not be unexpected to anticipate that the disciplinary priorities of a liberal arts college might be quite different from those of a research university. Finally, the data presented here have been set forth in straightforward fashion. Extensive statistical testing of the data has not been conducted. Comparisons might be made of public institutions versus private, the scope of the institution—focused, e.g., an academic health center or an institution focused heavily on engineering, versus traditional, i.e., with a wide range of program offerings, or the size as determined by student enrollment figures.

⁸Watkins, B. T., "Typical Chief Academic Officer: He's 50, Earns \$61,000, Has Been on the Job 5 Years, and Wants to Be a President," *The Chronicle of Higher Education* 31:21 (November 27) 1985.

Conclusion

Several points of interest were found through this study. First, the prevalence of individuals with professional backgrounds in law or medicine at the CEO level was unanticipated. Reflection on the nature of the study group does, however, lead one to a conclusion that these backgrounds are not inconsistent with the types of institutions studied here. When individuals with those backgrounds are excluded, political science/government and history predominated among CEOs. For CAOs, physics and mathematics/statistics were dominant whereas for graduate school deans the biological sciences were dominant.

If one assumes that those currently holding CAO or decanal positions in graduate schools may well move up in the hierarchy of higher education, we can expect an even more technical/scientific orientation among the leaders of research universities. □

Announcements

Vinson Institute Project Receives National Award

The Carl Vinson Institute of Government's Constitution 200 Project and the project director are the recipients of two Constitutional Bicentennial leadership awards.

The awards were presented on May 14 at the Sixth Annual Jennings Randolph Forum in Washington, D.C., by the Council for Advancement of Citizenship and the Center for Civic Education. The Constitution 200 Project received a Bicentennial Leadership Award for its "significant contribution to the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution." An individual award was presented to Mary Hepburn, administrator of the Vinson Institute's Governmental Education Division for "outstanding direction" of the project.

The Constitution 200 Project has conducted eight public assemblies in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina on



The University of Georgia's Carl Vinson Institute of Government, led by Melvin B. Hill, Jr., received a Constitutional Bicentennial leadership award for its Constitution 200 Project. A separate award was accorded to Mary Hepburn, administrator of the Institute's Governmental Education Division.



New York University has held the 1987 James Phelps Stokes Lecture Series in honor of Louis W. Koenig, pictured.

issues and principles of U.S. constitutional government. Currently a collection of essays on assembly topics for publication in the *Constitution 200 Reader* is being prepared. □

Black Political Scientists Elect Officers

The National Council of Black Political Scientists has elected Michael W. Combs, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, as its president. Dianne M. Pinderhughes, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, has become president-elect. □

Global Feminism and Human Rights

Rutgers University will conduct the fifth in an ongoing series of seminars in women's studies. The seminar will take place on Wednesdays from 1-4 p.m. in the spring semester 1988 on "Global Feminism and Human Rights." Applications are being accepted until October 15, 1987, for seminar participants, and for two visiting scholars to participate in the spring term from January 25 to May 6. Each of the two visiting scholars will receive a stipend of \$12,500.

Applicants should send vitae and descriptions of their research and copies of relevant papers. Materials should be sent to Laurie New Jersey Chair in Women's Studies, c/o Dorothy Daugila, Office of the Dean, Douglass College, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. For more information, call (201) 932-9878, or Ferris Olin at (201) 932-9072. □

Lecture Series Honors Louis Koenig

The Department of Politics at New York University has held the 1987 James Phelps Stokes Lecture Series in honor of Professor Emeritus Louis W. Koenig. The topic for this year was "Presidential Politics."

This year's Stokes Lecture Series was organized and run by a committee of NYU Politics Professors, including Gary King (Chair), Paul Brace, and Christine Harrington. The 1987 Stokes Lecture Series is the latest set of lectures in a tradition that dates from the American Civil War, when Mr. Stokes, A.B. 1863, LL.B. 1865, NYU, founded the series. Noted speakers have included William Howard Taft, Charles E. Merriam, Edward S. Corwin, William O. Douglas, Robert Dahl, and others. □

1987 Maxwell Prizes

There will be two Maxwell Prizes in 1987 of \$2,000 each for writers of original essays of interest to the general reader. Papers should focus on these themes: (1) Past and present European civilization and the "Other" (pagan, barbarian, savage, marginal); (2) Is the modern state still governable?

The competition is sponsored by the International Society for the Study of European Ideas and is open to any candidate of any age.

To enter the competition, please send three copies of your paper and a short curriculum vitae to: The Secretary, ISSEI, Pergamon Journals Limited, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 OBW, United Kingdom. Phone: 0865-64881; telex: 83177. □

Legislation Urged on Free Trade in Ideas

In 1952 the McCarran-Walter Act was adopted over the veto of President Truman. Two sections of that Act have been used to exclude foreign speakers and scholars from the United States by denying visas to any foreigner who believes in communism or anarchism, writes about those doctrines, or belongs to an organization that promotes those doctrines. In addition, foreigners can be barred from the United States "solely, principally, or incidentally to engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety, or

security of the United States." Under these sections speakers and scholars seeking to enter the United States to engage in activities the government considers inconsistent with American foreign policy interests have also been barred. Now Rep. Barney Frank (D-MA) has introduced legislation (H.R. 1119) which would amend the McCarran-Walter Act by revising the grounds under which aliens may be excluded.

Scholarly organizations have joined together with civil liberties groups to support a Coalition for Free Trade in Ideas to support the legislation introduced by Frank. The basic intent of the bill is to insure that the government may not exclude (or deport) people solely on the basis of ideology. It would take the government out of the business of selecting which opinions are suitable for the American audience. Scholarly groups are concerned that scholars scheduled to appear at conferences of international associations held in the United States could be denied visas to attend such meetings because of their political beliefs. Notorious examples of excluded foreigners include writers Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Carlos Fuentes, and Dario Fo, and political activists such as former NATO official General Nino Pasti and Mrs. Salvador Allende.

The Frank bill has over 50 co-sponsors. Hearings are expected sometime this summer in the Immigration Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. On the Senate side, the retirement of Sen. Charles Mathias (R-MD) has slowed things down. Last year Mathias and Sen. Paul Simon (D-IL) introduced a Free Trade in Ideas legislative package on which hearings were held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Sen. Simon or Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA) is expected to take the lead this year, but neither has done so yet.

In a related issue, other scholars are concerned with the freedom to travel and the facilitation of the flow of information around the world. Legislation dealing with these problems was recently introduced by Rep. Howard Berman (D-CA) and Rep. John Miller (R-WA). Congress has amended the Passport Act to ensure

that the executive branch limits the use of passports only for the risk of imminent danger to the safety of American travelers (e.g., the administration's recent pronouncement about Americans going to Lebanon). Yet the executive branch continues to prohibit travel of Americans under its economic embargo authority. The Berman-Miller bill seeks to limit that authority. In addition, it would remove the use of economic embargoes as a tool to restrict the export or import of informational materials. Parts of the Berman-Miller bill were accepted on March 24 by the House Foreign Affairs Committee during its markup of the Omnibus Trade bill.

Both the Frank and the Berman-Miller bills do not represent easy issues for legislators to support. There are too many political minefields—Nicaragua, Cuba, the PLO, IRA—for men and women who are normally cautious in dealing with civil liberties issues. Yet as Senator Mathias noted in dealing with the visa denial cases: "Today's telecommunications media can bring into our living rooms the images and voices of exponents of every political and artistic tendency around the globe. To deny these speakers physical entry onto our shores insults the intelligence of the American people, as well as injuring our freedom." The same may be said of travel and importation of information.

[From *COSSA Washington Update*, March 27, 1987.] □

New Handbook Offers Ideas, Plans for Local Projects on U.S. Constitution

Libraries, civic groups and other organizations interested in sponsoring local public programs to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution can use a new publication that offers ideas, plans and a step-by-step guide to help them present successful projects.

A comprehensive handbook, funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and outlining public programs geared to study and discussion

of the Constitution and the Founding period, will be available soon nationwide.

Celebrate the Constitution: A Guide for Public Programs in the Humanities, prepared by the Federation of State Humanities Councils with a \$29,800 NEH grant, describes programs that can be organized by local civic organizations, schools, universities and libraries. The programs range from reading and discussion groups for the general public to seminars and conferences for educators and members of the legal profession.

Copies of the guide may be purchased from the Federation for \$6 per copy plus \$1.50 for shipping and handling. For more information contact the Federation of State Humanities Councils, 1012 14th Street, N.W., Suite 207, Washington, DC 20005. □

Pew Freedom Trust Awards \$500,000 to University of Maryland

On March 13, 1987 the J. Howard Pew Freedom Trust announced the award of a \$500,000 grant to the University of Maryland as a part of the Pew Program for Integrating Economics and National Security. The Pew Foundation had invited 26 major universities and research institutes to compete for grants in support of interdisciplinary research and training on the interrelationships between economics and national security. The University of Maryland grant awarded to the School of Public Affairs was the largest of seven announced grants. The Maryland International Security Project will coordinate a program of collaborative research and teaching with the Department of Economics, the Department of Government and Politics, and the School of Public Affairs.

During the three-year grant period, beginning in the fall of 1987, the Maryland Pew Research Program will develop three new courses and make four new prize fellowship awards available. It will also sponsor a set of occasional papers

reflecting College Park research, a series of distinguished lecturer visits, and a program of regular briefings for federal agencies.

The Pew grant will fund two major areas of research and teaching. The first is entitled "Long Run Competition, Conflict Resolution and Conflict Avoidance as Economic Processes." The primary goal will be to achieve a better understanding of the overriding economic nature of the competition between East and West. There will be three major centers of individual and collaborative effort: (1) causes of international conflict and conflict avoidance; (2) structure and strategy of long-run competition between East and West; and (3) trade relations and economic competition between East and West.

The second research area is entitled "Global Economy and Great Power Rivalry." The premise of this research effort is the increasing interdependence between the world-wide economy and the national security of the United States and its principal allies. Growing linkages between security and the international economy suggest one principal emphasis on an analysis of the structure and viability of the U.S. alliance network. This will involve both theoretical and empirical research on the overall economic structure of the Great Power competition.

Martin C. McGuire of the Department of Economics and Catherine M. Kelleher of the School of Public Affairs will direct the research and teaching program. The core research group will also include Charles Hulten, Chair of Economics, and Davis Bobrow of the Department of Government and Politics. In addition, 15 other members of the College Park faculty will participate in the three-year program.

The Pew Trust awarded over \$2 million under its Program for Integrating Economics and National Security. The winners, in addition to the University of Maryland, are Princeton University, the University of Chicago, Stanford University, Columbia University, the American Enterprise Institute jointly with the University of Washington, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. □



Catherine M. Kelleher of the University of Maryland's School of Public Affairs will co-direct a \$500,000 grant from the J. Howard Pew Freedom Trust to integrate economics and national security.

First Fulbright Exchange Established Between U.S. and German Democratic Republic

The United States and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) have established formally a comprehensive Fulbright program of international educational exchange, promoting scholarly exchanges between the two countries. This will be the first Fulbright exchange between the U.S. and the GDR.

On April 9, 1987, U.S. Ambassador Francis J. Meehan and Ambassador Herbert Barth, head of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs' U.S.A., Japan and Canada Department, exchanged diplomatic notes outlining the new program for the academic year 1987-88.

The Fulbright exchange will include three lecturers, three researchers, and three graduate students from both countries,

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for a total of 18 participants in 1987-88.

The Fulbright Program is administered by the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) under policy guidelines established by the Board of Foreign Scholarships (BFS) and in cooperation with a number of private organizations.

It was established in 1946 under legislation introduced by U.S. Senator J. William Fulbright. The program was designed to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. Participants are selected on the basis of academic or professional qualifications and experiences with people of another country and culture. □

Stein Rokkan Prize in Comparative Research Announced

The International Social Science Council, in conjunction with the Conjunto Universitario Candido Mendes (Rio de Janeiro) announces that the next Stein Rokkan Prize will be awarded in November 1988.

The prize will reward an original contribution in comparative social science research by a scholar under 40 years of age on December 31, 1988. It can be either an unpublished manuscript of book length or a printed book or collected works published after December 1985.

Four copies of manuscripts typed double-spaced or of printed works should be delivered to the International Social Science Council before March 15, 1988, together with a formal letter of application with evidence of the candidate's age attached. Work submitted will be evaluated by the International Social Science Council with the assistance of appropriate referee or referees.

The award will be made at the ISSC General Assembly meeting in November 1988. Its decision is final and not subject to appeal or revision.

The prize is US\$2,000. It may be divided between two or more applicants, should it be found difficult to adjudicate between equally valuable works submitted.

For further enquiries, please write to: The Secretary General, International Social Science Council, UNESCO—1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France. □

Books Sought for Spitz Award

The Conference for the Study of Political Thought announces the Elaine and David Spitz Book Award for 1988. The prize, to be awarded annually, is for the best English language work on the subject of liberal and/or democratic theory broadly conceived. Eligible books are those published during the year two years prior to the selection of the winner, that is, in 1986. The winner of the prize will be announced and its author honored at the international meeting of the Conference. The prize committee welcomes nominations from authors, publishers, and third parties. Letters of nomination should be sent to the committee's chair: Alfonso J. Damico, Department of Political Science, 3324 Turlington Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32606. □

Women's Caucus Will Award Prize

The Women's Caucus of the Western Political Science Association will give an award for a paper on women and politics presented at political science meetings. The deadline for submission is January 1, 1988. Papers should be sent to the new chair of the WPSA Women's Caucus: Anne Feder Lee, West Oahu College, University of Hawaii, 96-043 Ala Ike, Pearl City, HI 96782.

This year's award went to Lyn Kathlene, from the Center for Public Policy Research at the University of Colorado. Her paper was entitled, "The Impact of Gender Differences on Public Policy Formation."

The Caucus is planning other projects, such as producing a book with autobiographical profiles of early female political scientists and conducting a study of the hiring and retention of women in the ten

largest Ph.D.-producing universities in the West. □

New Syllabi Checklist Offered

Since 1974 the Wisconsin Political Science Association has operated a syllabi clearinghouse for the profession. Syllabi covering a wide range of topics are made available for little more than cost, currently 10¢/page. Recent syllabi topics include Religion and Politics; Politics of Race, Ethnicity, and Gender; Law for Architects and Engineers; Law of Mass Communications; The American Constitution: A Bicentennial View; Social Teachings of the Catholic Church; Comparative Public Policy; American Experience in Vietnam; and Politics of Aging. The project has holdings from well over 100 schools and is an international resource. Copies of the latest checklist may be obtained from Martin Gruberg, Political Science Department, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901. (Please enclose 22¢ postage.) Donations of syllabi are most welcome. □

1987 General Social Survey Compiled

The 1987 General Social Survey (GSS) conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, is now available from the Roper Center. The 1972-1987 cumulative data file contains 16 subfiles—14 national cross-sections and oversamples of blacks in 1982 and 1987. The file has over 22,000 cases and more than 1,000 variables. The merged design assists in the analysis of time trends and the examination of subgroups.

In addition to the standard set of demographics, behaviors, and attitudes, the new release contains several significant additions. First, fundamentalism/liberalism codes have been assigned to the religion variables for 1972-1987. Second, items on family relations and sources of support have been added. These items have also been asked in



Ann Lee is the chair of the Women's Caucus, West. □

Austria, England, Germany, Hungary, and Italy. Third, the topical module for 1987 on socio-political participation replicates key sections of the 1967 Verba-Nie political participation study and adds additional items on organizational involvement, personal networks, and group interests.

The GSS may be purchased from the Roper Center, Box 440, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268 or the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

For other information contact Tom W. Smith, NORC, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. □

Wisconsin Newsletter Seeks Contributions

A year ago the Wisconsin Political Science Association decided to develop a more substantive newsletter along the lines of some of the sectional newsletters



Robert Dahl (right) discussing a point with Nobel Laureate James Tobin during the conference held at Yale to celebrate Dahl's career.

published through the American Political Science Association. This publication, *The Wisconsin Political Scientist*, is intended to include the following kinds of items:

1. Scholarly Extensions: mini-articles proposed for the newsletter as well as short articles based on on-going research and presentations made at the WPSA annual meeting.
2. Book notes and reviews.
3. Abstracts of papers by Wisconsin political scientists delivered at major political science association meetings.
4. Lists of papers delivered by Wisconsin political scientists at such meetings.
5. Unique syllabi.
6. Departmental notes, developments and information.
7. Communications.
8. Nominations for best texts—worst texts.
9. Letters to the editor soliciting others who share a research interest.
10. Placement announcements (including candidate availability statements).

11. Summaries of election polls.

An editorial board has been established to oversee the publication with several members having named responsibilities. Six political scientists have volunteered to serve as follows: Martin Gruberg, Editor (UW-Oshkosh); Larry Longley (Lawrence University); Virginia Sapiro (UW-Madison); Ron Hedlund, Scholarly Extensions, Book Notes, and Reviews (UW-Milwaukee); Mort Sipress, Scholarly Extensions, Book Notes, and Reviews (UW-Eau Claire); and Ed Miller, Departmental Information (UW-Stevens Point).

Submissions can be sent to Martin Gruberg, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901, or when relevant to their named responsibilities, to one of the members of the board. □

Yale Conference Honored Robert Dahl

A lifetime of achievement by Robert A. Dahl, Sterling Professor Emeritus of Political Science at Yale University, was commemorated in a conference sponsored by the Department of Political Science on March 19-20, 1987.

Entitled "Process and Outcome in Democratic Theory and Politics," the conference was highlighted by panel discussions on politics, democracy and government, on which Dahl is an authority. □

More Nixon Materials Available

The *Federal Register* published a notice on January 30, 1987, announcing that the National Archives intends to make an integral file segment of materials among the Nixon Presidential materials known as the Nixon White House Special Files available to the public beginning May 4, 1987.

The file consists of 628.3 cubic feet of textual materials that were placed under the protective custody and control of the Special Files Unit during Richard Nixon's presidency. The Special Files Unit was a unique filing organization within the White House that was established in 1972 to provide a central storage location for materials that were to be given special care and handling. The materials document many aspects of the Nixon administration from January 20, 1969, to August 9, 1974.

This file segment includes portions of two major bodies of presidential materials: Staff Member and Office Files; and selected subjects from the Confidential Files of the White House Central Files. In addition, the President's Office Files and the President's Personal Files are included in their entirety.

District Court Ruling on Nixon Regulations

On March 6, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia overturned a ruling by the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel, which would have required the Archivist of the United States to honor any assertion of executive privilege made by former President Nixon. Judge George H. Revercomb's decision, in favor of the plaintiff, Public Citizen Litigation Group, however, does not prevent Nixon from using the privilege selectively. [From *News from the Archives*, Winter/Spring 1987.] □

Legislative Archives Welcomes Researchers

In July 1985 the National Archives created the Legislative Archives Division to access, preserve, and make available the historical records of the United States Congress, 1789-1980s. The division welcomes all students of Congress to take advantage of these materials.

The Records: The records of the Congress include the Records of the United States House of Representatives, the Senate, and Joint Committees of Congress. The collection contains approximately 50,000 cubic feet of records.

These materials represent the official records of the Congress, principally of its committees, as well as filings made by lobbyists and candidates for legislative office. There are very few papers of individual legislators; these are usually located in a home state repository.

The Archives of Congress encompasses a wide range of documentation on many topics of interest to political scientists. Included are, for instance, thousands of petitions, unpublished hearings, records of recent congressional investigating committees, Senate Indian and foreign treaty files, candidates' campaign finance reports, records of impeachments, legislative files created by committees during the passage of bills and resolutions, and manuscript versions of items published in the Congressional Serial Set.

Restrictions on Use

House: Unpublished House records are unavailable for public inspection for 50 years after their creation.

Senate: Most Senate records are unavailable for public inspection for 20 years after their creation; those records relating to personal privacy are restricted for 50 years.

For further information contact: David R. Kopley, Chief, Reference Branch (NNLR), Legislative Archives Division, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408. □

Senator Henry Jackson Papers Opened to Researchers

A segment of papers covering the last decade of Henry M. Jackson in the U.S. Senate has been opened by the University of Washington Libraries for access to researchers.

These papers of the late senator cover his final decade in the Senate from 1973 to 1983.

The materials, donated to the University's manuscripts collection by Mrs. Helen Jackson following her husband's death in 1984, have been processed by the UW Libraries' Congressional Papers Project.

These papers join other installments of the late senator's papers already open to researchers. They include pre-congressional papers covering the years from 1936 to 1940, records of Jackson's six terms as a congressman from 1940 to 1952, papers from his Senate years in 1952-1972, and papers of his former Senate staff members on foreign policy and defense issues. □

Archival Collection in Constitutional Law Is Open

The Political Science Department at California State University, Long Beach (CSULB), is pleased to announce that The Howard Sherain Archival Collection in Constitutional Law, which memorializes a revered member of the department is now open to interested scholars and researchers in the Special Collections Library of the University. The 35 boxes in the collection reflect Professor Sherain's dedicated, wide-ranging research, writing and teaching in the field of American constitutional law as a member of the teaching faculty of the CSULB Political Science Department from 1969 until his untimely death in 1981 at the age of 39 (obituary in *PS*, Spring 1982).

The collection extensively records Professor Sherain's writing on the subject that brought him wide recognition, the law of affirmative action. One of its major focal points is his drafts of a projected

book, "Fighting Racial Discrimination Through Affirmative Action," four of six chapters of which he had completed at the time of his death. This study remains unpublished.

Also in the collection on this subject are drafts of his publications, and a lengthy paper, "Varieties and Legal Ambiguities of Affirmative Action" (1976), of which only an abstract was published.

The collection is also noteworthy for Sherain's notes and drafts for a published article on the rights of the father in abortion cases, for notes on a projected paper on the death penalty, for a very extensive collection of U.S. Supreme Court opinions, and for notebooks and other materials associated with his course work as an undergraduate (at Brooklyn College) and graduate student (at the University of California, Berkeley) in political science.

It is hoped that this collection can stimulate and assist students of constitutional law, help to disseminate Howard Sherain's ideas more widely, and communicate his love of ideas and intellectual inquiry.

William M. Leiter and Barry H. Steiner, members of the teaching faculty of the CSULB Political Science Department, have been responsible for arranging the collection, and may be contacted for further information about its contents. They wish to record their indebtedness to Kathleen R. Rabago, formerly a political science undergraduate and graduate student at CSULB and now a Ph.D. candidate specializing in constitutional law at the University of California, Los Angeles, who ably assisted in the cataloging work. □

Northern California Association Selects Officers

The new officers of the Northern California Political Science Association are—President: Elizabeth F. Moulds, California State University, Sacramento; Vice President: Dennis R. Gordon, Santa Clara University; and Secretary-Treasurer: Joseph Zikmund, Menlo College. □

Western Association Elects Officers

The Western Political Science Association has elected the following officers for 1987-88. President: Richard A. Brody, Stanford University; Vice President & Program Chair: Rita Mae Kelly, Arizona State University; Secretary-Treasurer: Elizabeth F. Moulds, California State University, Sacramento. Dean E. Mann, University of California, Santa Barbara, is editor of *Western Political Quarterly*. Anne Feder Lee, University of Hawaii, is chair of the Committee on the Status of Women, and Dianne Long, California

Polytechnic State University, is chair of the Professional Ethics Committee.

Other executive council members are: Rudolph de la Garza, University of Texas, Austin; Judith E. Gruber, University of California, Berkeley; Stuart A. Scheingold, University of Washington; Marilyn K. Dantico, Arizona State University; Edward S. Greenberg, University of Colorado, Boulder; M. Kent Jennings, University of California, Santa Barbara; Sue Ellen Charlton, Colorado State University; Nicholas Lovrich, Jr., Washington State University; and Michael Preston, University of Southern California. □