

lege of Arts and Sciences. Peterson's award, the first in the college, was for her work in the West Virginia Statewide Consortium for Faculty and Course Development in International Studies (FACDIS) and for her involvement with the West Virginia public schools.

Joel Rodgers, professor of law, political science and sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison has been awarded a 1995 MacArthur Foundation Grant.

Kaare Strom, professor, department of political science, University of Minnesota, has been awarded the ISSC Stein Rokkan Prize in Comparative Social Science Research for his study *Minority Government and Majority Rule*.

Myron Weiner, professor of political science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been selected as the winner of the University of London's Edgar Graham Book Prize for 1994 for *The Child and the State in India*. The prize is awarded every two years for a work of original scholarship on agricultural and/or industrial development in Asia and/or Africa.

In Memoriam

Evron M. Kirkpatrick

Evron Maurice Kirkpatrick, 83, affectionately known as "Kirk" to a generation of political scientists, died of congestive heart failure at his home in Bethesda, Maryland, on April 26, 1995. He is survived by his wife, professor and former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane J. Kirkpatrick; three sons, Douglas J. of Bethesda, John E. of Miami, Florida, and Stuart A. of Ann Arbor, Michigan; two daughters, Mary E. Evans of Austin, Texas and Anna Kirkpatrick of Aix-en-Provence, France; and six grandchildren.

Kirk's obituaries in the *Washington Post*, *Washington Times*, and *New York Times* quite properly devoted much of their attention to his teaching career at the University of Minnesota (1935–1948), Howard University (1957–1961), and Geor-

getown University (1959–1984); to his wartime service in the Office of Strategic Services, his postwar service in the Department of State as Chief of the External Research Staff (1948–1952) and Chief of the Psychological Intelligence and Research Staff (1952–1954); to his service as a member of President Kennedy's Commission on Registration and Voting Participation (1963–1964); as a member of other advisory bodies, including President Lyndon Johnson's Task Force on Career Advancement in the Federal Service (1966); and as a charter director of the U.S. Institute for Peace.

This obituary, however, appears in *PS*, a journal which he helped to found and named. So it seems fitting that we should focus here on Kirk's long (1954–1981) service as the second Executive Director of the American Political Science Association.

Kirk was nominated by APSA President Ralph J. Bunche and approved by the Council in 1954 to succeed Edward Litchfield. Prior to Kirk's installation, the fledgling National Office had concentrated almost entirely on making arrangements for the Association's annual meetings, and had run up a debt of \$14,000. Kirk's first action on taking office was to borrow money to meet the office's payroll. Since then the Association, following strategies initiated by Kirk and built upon by his successors, Tom Mann and Cathy Rudder, has become one of most prosperous and respected of the national offices of learned societies.

Early in his term Kirk concluded that the Association should own its own building. In 1968, with considerable help from Kirk's former student and APSA treasurer and legal counsel, Max Kampelman, the Association purchased its own building at 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, NW., in Washington, D.C., and now owns it free and clear. In the late 1950s, Kirk and then-APSA president V.O. Key started the Association's Trust and Development Fund. Contributions and investments made during and since Kirk's service have built the fund to its present balance of \$1.8 mil-

lion. In 1982, the Association also established the Evron M. Kirkpatrick Fund, supported by foundation grants and individuals' contributions, to fund other activities, including the APSA Archives and the Pi Sigma Alpha Oral History Project.

As head of the National Office, Kirk helped to open the Association to African-Americans and women. He actively encouraged the Council to establish the Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession and the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession, and to establish and fund the APSA Black Fellowships. One of his proudest moments came in 1980 when, in recognition of his encouragement of black political scientists, the Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession honored Kirk with its Annual Award. Another came in 1980 when the Association gave him the Charles E. Merriam award for "significant contributions to the art of government through the application of social science."

During his 27 years as Executive Director, Kirk pursued two main goals: professionalizing the National Office so as to maximize its ability to serve APSA members in their teaching, research, and public service; and enhancing the visibility and reputation of political science.

One of his early initiatives in the pursuit of the first goal was to convince the program committees for the Association's annual meetings to go beyond the ex tempore unwritten statements that had too long been the center of the panels and replace them with article-length papers prepared in advance of the meeting, duplicated by the paper givers' institutions, distributed to the panel discussants, and sold to any interested buyer. He also encouraged publishers to rent space at the annual meetings to display and discuss their books with interested members. Most political scientists today take these arrangements for granted, but in the 1950s they were major innovations.

Under Kirk's leadership, the Association obtained several grants from private foundations to fund summer seminars bringing political

scientists from smaller colleges together with colleagues from the large research universities so that both could refresh their knowledge of current research findings and give and receive tips about effective teaching. Since that initial foray into educational improvement, the Association, under the leadership of Sheilah Mann, has developed an extraordinarily rich array of education programs, funded by private foundations and public agencies, designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning at all levels from K–12 to undergraduate, graduate, and continuing professional education.

Kirk also secured a number of grants to support other Association activities. For example, he negotiated a large multiyear grant from the Ford Foundation to support one of the Association's most successful ventures, the Congressional Fellowship Program. Years later, under Cathy Rudder's leadership, the Association received a large grant from MCI for a permanent endowment of the program.

During Kirk's tenure the Association also won grants to fund such activities as the orientation programs for newly elected members of Congress, seminars for leaders of state legislatures, selection of journalists for excellence in political reporting and bringing them together in summer seminars with leading political scientists. Other grants won by the Association under Kirk's leadership funded foreign political scientists' travel to and participation in APSA's annual meetings.

When Kirk took office, the National Science Foundation's program of fellowships and grants for the social and behavioral sciences did not include political science. Kirk, with the help of many political scientists and members of Congress who had benefited from the Congressional Fellowship Program, persuaded NSF to include political science. Consequently, since 1960, doctoral candidates in political science have received NSF grants for dissertation research, political science faculty members have received NSF research grants, and several multi-institutional grants

have been made, notably for the establishment and continuing support of the National Election Studies.

His experience with NSF prompted Kirk to have regular consultations with his counterparts in the national offices of other social science associations, and after several years of informal consultation the associations joined in establishing the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), which has since played a major role in advocating continued federal support for teaching and research in the social sciences.

Thus, Kirk had remarkable success in his many efforts to improve the quality, support, and public visibility and reputation of political science. No small part of his success came from the able and experienced staff he recruited for the national office. His style as an administrator was to choose good people, give them full responsibility for their assignments, refrain from peering over their shoulders when they were carrying out those assignments, and give them full psychological and logistical support. Walter Beach, Mark Ferber, Mae King, Sheilah Mann, Tom Mann, Nancy Ranney, John Stewart, and Maurice Woodard, among others, found working for him professionally enriching and personally rewarding. They and other staff members speak warmly of their loyalty and affection for him. Indeed, it is widely said that under Kirk's leadership the APSA national office became a model for its counterparts in other disciplines, several of which adapted Kirk's policies for the reorganization of their own offices and operations.

One of the sources for Kirk's great success as Executive Director was his experience and success as a teacher. During his service at the University of Minnesota (1935–1948), Kirk inspired a number of talented students not only to study political science but also to take an active part in politics. The best-known of these students was Hubert Humphrey, who often called on Kirk for counsel and support throughout his long and distinguished career. The list of Kirk's

Minnesota students also includes such eminent public figures as Orville Freeman, Max Kampelman, Arthur Naftalin, Richard Scammon, Elmer Staats, and Eric Sevareid, and such eminent academics as Herbert McClosky and Howard Penniman. Many other political scientists who never took a course from Kirk nevertheless regard themselves as his students as well as his friends—a group that certainly includes Heinz Eulau, Tom Mann, Warren Miller, Nelson Polsby, Jack Peltason, and Austin Ranney.

So every political scientist should remember Kirk's great contributions to our Association and profession. Those of us who were fortunate to know him personally will also remember Kirk's rich human qualities: his love of good food (especially provençal), good wine (any burgundy), good football teams (the Redskins), and good books (anything by Karl Popper and Harold Lasswell, but especially Popper's *The Open Society and Its Enemies*). We will also remember his unflappable disposition through many disciplinary disputes and organizational crises (it helped, someone once observed, that he was deaf in one ear). Perhaps most of all, we will remember how generously he gave us good counsel, warm friendship, and unfailing support.

In his essay *On Self-Reliance*, Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man." Of no institution or man is that more true than of the American Political Science Association and Kirk. Much of what is good about teaching and research in political science and satisfying in the careers of political scientists is Kirk's legacy to us. We will never forget him.

Austin Ranney
University of California, Berkeley

James D. Cochrane

James D. Cochrane was born in 1938 in Cherokee, Iowa. He died on March 23, 1995, in New Orleans, after a long illness. He received his B.A. degree at Morningside College, in Sioux City, and his M.A.