

Misrepresentations occur owing to a mistaken understanding of the mode of discourse in history. Campbell states that I claim to write "as historian, anthropologist, sociologist, and political scientist" (p. 835). The book states that I "selectively appropriated the concepts, techniques, and methods of several disciplines" but that I write "as an historian" (p. xi). This is a significant distinction, because writing as an historian (by contrast with thinking like a physicist) imposes a style that is both analytic and ideographic. The subtleties of discourse in history are conceived to represent faithfully the "amorphous characteristics" over which Campbell despairs. In their perversity, historians think that reality itself is amorphous, or, to put it another way, we feel that man does not live by theory alone.

GARY D. ALLINSON

*University of Pittsburgh*

**Comment on Fowler's Review  
(Vol. 74, December 1980, p. 1092)**

TO THE EDITOR:

Linda Fowler's generally accurate review of *Parties, Interest Groups and Campaign Finance Laws*, which I edited for the American Enterprise Institute, said that the "proceedings are dominated by practitioners of various political backgrounds and ideological views," without naming the participants. I thought potential readers might want to know that although the book included some papers by practitioners, three of the four panels were based on papers by political scientists—Edwin M. Epstein, Ruth Jones, Xandra Kayden, Herbert Alexander, and Khayyam Z. Paltiel, as well as myself. The comments on the papers did come mostly from practitioners, but commentators David Adamany and George Agree are well known for their writings on the subject.

MICHAEL J. MALBIN

*American Enterprise Institute*

## EDITORIAL NOTE

A second research frontier article appears in this issue. Dorothy Nelkin, of Cornell University, identifies dimensions of the accident at Three Mile Island that are proper subjects of social science research. David Sills of the Social Science Research Council was asked to comment on her article. A third article will appear in the September 1981 issue. The topic is the political representation of women, as analyzed by Virginia Sapiro, University of Wisconsin.

The following articles have tentatively been scheduled to appear in the June, 1981, issue:

Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr., Harvard University, "Machiavelli's Political Science"

Robert Axelrod, University of Michigan, "The Evolution of Cooperation among Egoists"

Trudi C. Miller, National Science Foundation, "Political and Mathematical Perspectives on Educational Equity"

Robert M. Stein, Rice University, "The Allocation of Federal Aid Monies: The Synthesis of Demand- and Supply-Side Explanations"

Richard L. Engstrom and Michael D. McDonald, University of New Orleans, "The Election of Blacks to City Councils' Clarifying the Impact of Electoral Arrangements on the Seats/Population Relationship"

C. Neal Tate, North Texas State University, "Personal Attribute Models of the Voting Behavior of U.S. Supreme Court Justices: Liberalism in Civil Liberties and Economics Decisions, 1946-1978"

Robert H. Dorff, North Carolina State University, and Jürg Steiner, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, "Political Decision Making in Face-to-Face Groups: Theory, Methods, and an Empirical Application to Switzerland"

Robert H. Salisbury and Kenneth A. Shepsle, Washington University, "Congressional Staff Turnover and the Ties-that-Bind"

Barbara Sinclair, University of California-Riverside, "The Speaker's Task Force in the Post-Reform House of Representatives"

Joseph Cooper, Rice University, and David Brady, University of Houston, "Institutional Context and Leadership Style: The House from Cannon to Rayburn"

Donald S. Collat, Yale Law School, Stanley Kelley, Jr., Princeton University, and Ronald Rogowski, Duke University and University of California-Los Angeles, "The End Game in Presidential Nominations"

James H. Kuklinski and Darrell M. West, Indiana University, "Economic Expectations and

Voting Behavior in United States House and Senate Elections”

- D. Roderick Kiewiet, California Institute of Technology, “Policy-Oriented Voting in Response to Economic Issues”

### Errata

The figure published in Roy Pierce’s review (September 1980, pp. 871-72) of *Conflict and Consensus in France*, edited by Vincent Wright, was given incorrect source information. The source of the data on which the figure is based is

*Le Nouvel Observateur*, 24 April 1978, cited in Wright’s book on p. 39. We apologize for this error.

\*\*\*

Because of an unfortunate layout error, an incorrect footnote appears in Yoav Peled’s article, “Rousseau’s Inhibited Radicalism: An Analysis of His Political Thought in Light of His Economic Ideas” (December, 1980). On p. 1040, footnote 5 should read as follows:

‘A growing population is, for Rousseau, the only sure sign, and an inevitable result, of good government. *Poland*, p. 230; *Corsica*, p. 83; *Emile*, p. 432.