

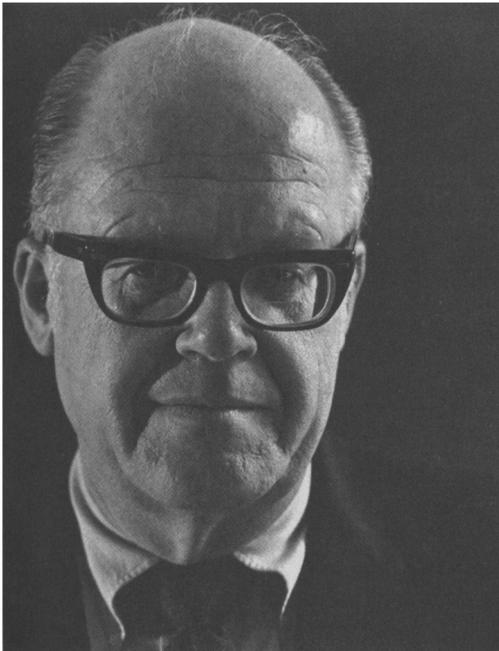
The 1974 Annual Meeting

The 1974 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at the Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, from August 29 to September 2. Samuel C. Patterson of the University of Iowa served as Program Chairman. Official registration was 2,660, with 1100 participants in panels. Many Association committees also met and held open sessions to inform members of their efforts and invite suggestions for future activities. Other significant events at the Annual Meeting included the Annual Business Meeting; sessions honoring Charles E. Merriam and Leo Strauss; the Presidential Address of Avery Leiserson and the Awards Ceremony for outstanding publications and dissertations.

The Annual Business Meeting

The 1974 Annual Business Meeting was held on Friday, August 30, at 4:00 p.m. The President of the Association, Avery Leiserson, presided; Sidney Wise, the Chairman of the Rules Committee, served as Parliamentarian. Items on the agenda included a Constitutional amendment; nomination of officers and Council members; discussion of proposed Association dues increase; and a resolution.

The Constitutional Amendment, proposing to separate APSA membership and receiving the AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW failed to receive support of forty percent of those present and voting as prescribed by the Constitution to go to the membership for its consideration and was, therefore, defeated.



Austin Ranney
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Association President, 1974-75
photo by Tom McInville.

Officers and Council members were placed in nomination and in the case of two offices, President-Elect and Treasurer, there were not contested nominations. Accordingly, James McGregor Burns of Williams College was elected President-Elect and Betty Nesvold of San Diego State University was elected Treasurer. Nominations for other offices and Council positions were contested and will be submitted to a mail ballot of Association members as called for by the Constitution.

An extensive discussion of the merits of an increase in Association dues was held as well as passage of a resolution amending the equal employment opportunities guidelines of the APSA Personnel Service. Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting will be published in a forthcoming issue of *PS*.

Presidential Address

President Avery Leiserson of Vanderbilt University presented his Presidential address, "Charles Merriam, Max Weber and the Quest for Synthesis in Political Science" at the Annual Meeting. It will be published in the *REVIEW*.

Awards

Seven awards recognizing outstanding publications and dissertations were presented at the Annual Meeting awards ceremony. The 1974 awards and winners were:

Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award

Robert A. Scalapino of the University of California, Berkeley, and Chong-Sik Lee of the University of Pennsylvania received the 1974 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award of \$1,000 and a medal for the best book published in the United States in 1973 in government, politics or international affairs. The award winning book, *Communism in Korea*, was published by the University of California Press. John Wahlke, the Chairman of the Selection Committee, in his citation said of the work,

"To merit this distinction, in the Committee's view, a work must not merely exhibit the usual qualities and characteristics of both literary and scholarly excellence. It should also deal with subjects of some basic intellectual concern to the discipline and of practical concern to the political world. And it should do so in theoretically meaningful fashion, placing its contribution in the broader context of our fundamental understanding of government, political behavior, and political thought, so that it does, in the real sense of that phrase, "add to man's knowledge about his political world.

In laying out the origins, development, and current situation of a political and social movement and a contemporary political system which are of obvious importance in contemporary world affairs, the authors have mobilized a formidable amount of diverse data and evidence, and have analyzed and presented it with meticulous care and thoroughness. In synthesizing such evidence with the conclusions and interpretations of previous work by themselves and others, they have admirably summed up, systematized, and added importantly to our

factual knowledge of Korean communism, including its historical dimensions and context. Few books in political science are truly "definitive" in their own special field, but we think the work of Scalapino and Lee clearly promises to be one of them.

We do not mean to say that their work stands out just as brilliant political history or description. Theirs is a work of genuine political analysis. They are concerned to explain political behavior and processes of Korean communism in terms of general principles; they are concerned not just to describe and explain Korean communist political phenomena for their own sake, but to draw general hypotheses and conclusions from that examination. It thus fully, and more than any other book we examined, deserves to be honored by this award."

The Committee which selected the winner was composed of John C. Wahlke, University of Iowa, Chairman; G. Bingham Powell, University of Rochester; and Ellis Sandoz, East Texas State University.

Gladys M. Kammerer Award

The Gladys M. Kammerer Award for the best political science publication in the field of United States national policy in 1973 was awarded jointly to *America and the World Political Economy* by David P. Calleo and Benjamin M. Rowland published by the Indiana University Press and *Opening Up the Suburbs* by Anthony Downs published by the Yale University Press. In presenting the award of \$500, Jack Dennis of the Selection Committee stated,

"At a time when many books on policymaking processes studiously avoid dealing with the substance of any specific national policies, your committee has elected to divide the Kammerer Award between two books that plunge directly into the substance of two of the most complex and baffling of all contemporary American policy problems — foreign economic relations and the distribution of housing and other economic benefits of suburban areas to the inner-city poor.

We see these two works as being at the leading edge of contemporary public policy analysis. They each attempt to open up a variety of avenues of political science research into these difficult policy questions while bringing to bear insights from a number of social disciplines. Both books successfully integrate political, economic, and social factors in their analyses; and they pinpoint the interactions of these various factors in a lucid and suggestive manner. They each highlight the critical problems of choice between conflicting values and priorities, and they relate these choices to the existing distribution of power. While describing processes, they go further to evaluate outcomes and to prescribe corrective strategies. This mode of analysis we would regard as especially fitting for policy studies; and we find that such an analysis strategy produces in these cases a breadth of vision that is very often missing when only single facets of institutional machinery, isolated programs, single events, parti-

cular clientele groups and the like are considered (a fault we find in much that currently parades as policy analysis).

In addition, we like the sensitivity that these books show to the quest for social justice and for the general welfare of the political community. They each show how policies which once served our national interests well have become anachronistic in a period of major social and political change. They point up the dysfunctional consequences associated with efforts to perpetuate the special interests of one class or one society at the expense of all others. Both suggest that "benign neglect" (or its equivalent) will ultimately become impossible; and the accumulated debts of American society will have to be paid.

Related to this point is an issue of symbolic politics raised in both works: the myth system of contemporary liberalism may stimulate in these areas of policy a brand of self-deception which substitutes the appearance of pluralism, social opportunity or open politics for the realities of centralization and national or class hegemony. And they suggest that such centralized policy systems are inhibited in their capacity to adapt to changing conditions. Both reject narrow definitions of self-interest as the basis for sound public policy, therefore.

Finally, we were struck by the virtues of humility and self-doubt present in the two volumes. They are both useful attempts to open up areas of policy inquiry to more reasoned discussion; and in our collective judgment, they succeed in this venture most admirably."

Members of the Selection Committee was Bertram Gross, Hunter College, Chairman; Jack Dennis, University of Wisconsin, Madison, and Philip Kronenberg of the University of Tennessee.

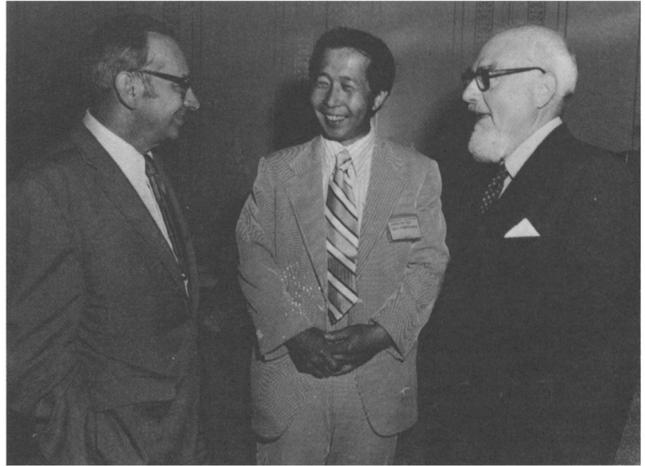
E. E. Schattschneider Award

The E. E. Schattschneider Award for the best dissertation completed and accepted in the general field of American Politics in 1973 was presented to Lawrence E. McCray of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His dissertation, "The Politics of Regulation: Multi-firm Trade Associations in Telecommunications Policy Making," was submitted by the Department of Political Science at M.I.T. Reading from the citation, Robert H. Salisbury of the Selection Committee noted that,

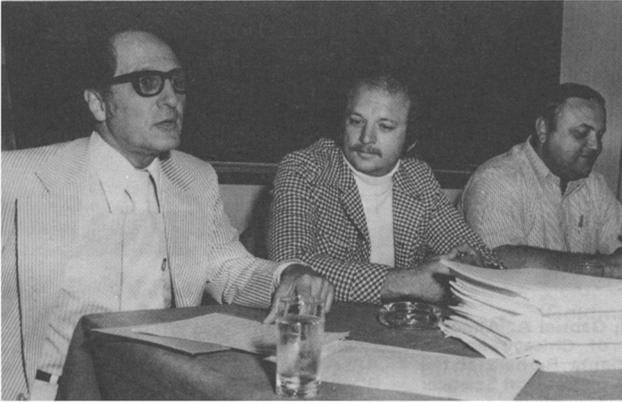
"Dr. McCray displays astonishing energy in mastering the intricacies of a technical policy field and rare imagination in moving that mastery into a form that permits meaningful social scientific analysis to be done. He investigates the formal intervention of some forty-five trade associations on eleven issues pending before the Federal Communications Commission. He presents a qualitative assessment of each issue and then, most ingeniously, examines the factors involved in several levels of intervention by the groups. Dr. McCray finds that the experience of prior intervention, the presence of outside legal counsel, and the existence of a defensive economic interest are the best predictors of whether a group will intervene. The



Samuel C. Patterson, University of Iowa and Program Chairman for the 1974 Annual Meeting.



L to R: John Wahlke, University of Iowa and Chairman of the 1974 Woodrow Wilson Book Award Committee; Chong-Sik Lee of the University of Pennsylvania and co-winner with Robert A. Scalapino of the 1974 Woodrow Wilson Book Award; and Pendleton Herring, President of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.



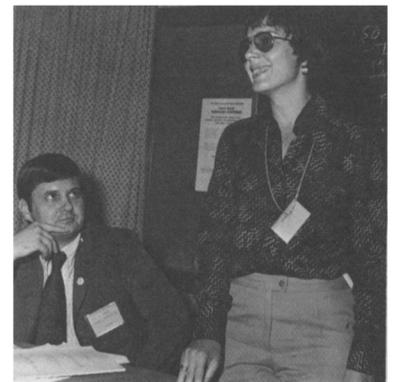
L to R: S. Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky; Alan M. Sager, U. of Texas, Austin and Martin Shapiro, U. of Calif., San Diego, at the Roundtable on "New Directions in Judicial Research"



L to R: Ada W. Finifter, Michigan State University and Jack Dennis, University of Wisconsin, Madison, at the panel "Changing Levels of Political Support and Alienation"



L to R: Robert H. Horwitz, Kenyon College; Philip Marcus, Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy; and Anne Crutcher, THE WASHINGTON STAR-NEWS at the Annual Business Meeting.



L to R: Earl M. Baker, Temple University, and Katherine D. Seelman, New York University, at the panel, "Intergovernmental Policy Development and Implementation: Environmental and Energy Policies"

1974 ANNUAL MEETING



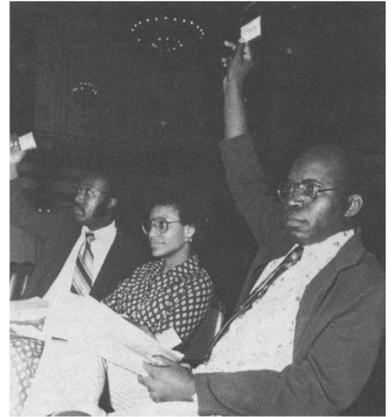
Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University speaks at the panel "Hegel and Social Thought"



L to R: Avery Leiserson, Vanderbilt University and President, the American Political Science Association, 1974, and Sidney Wise, Franklin and Marshall College and Chairman of the APSA Rules Committee at the Annual Business Meeting.



L to R: David Truman, Mt. Holyoke College; Gabriel A. Almond, Stanford University; Barry Karl, University of Chicago and C. Herman Pritchett, University of California, Santa Barbara at the Plenary Session, "Charles E. Merriam's Impact on Political Science: Creative and Problematic Aspects"



L to R: Charles Billings, New York University; Marguerite Barnett, Princeton University and Russell L. Adams, Howard University and Chairman of the APSA Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession at the Annual Business Meeting.



L to R: James Edward Radcliffe, Shippensburg State College and winner of the 1974 Edward S. Corwin Award and Ruth Silva, Pennsylvania State University, his dissertation advisor at the Annual Awards ceremony.



L to R: Kenneth W. Thompson, International Council for Educational Development; Samuel DuBois Cook, Dillard University; Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., City University of New York, and James MacGregor Burns, Williams College, and President-Elect of the American Political Science Association at the Panel, "The Contribution of Reinhold Niebuhr to American Political Thought!"

quality of Dr. McCray's analysis, and the lively style of its presentation can perhaps best be expressed by observing that "Schatt" would have been delighted."

Members of the selection committee were Robert H. Salisbury, Washington University, chairman; William Keech, University of North Carolina; and Gerald Pomper, Rutgers University.

Edward S. Corwin Award

The Edward S. Corwin Award for the best dissertation in 1973 in public law, broadly defined, went to James Edward Radcliffe of Shippensburg State University for his dissertation, "The Case-or-Controversy Provision — How Limited is the Political Role of the Federal Courts?" submitted by Pennsylvania State University. The citation for the award noted that

Professor Radcliffe has taken a subject that students of constitutional law have long neglected and has succeeded in teaching us something we did not know and ought to have known. His analysis is rigorous, painstaking, and imaginative, the sort of analysis that characterized the work of Edward S. Corwin. Professor Radcliffe's study of the case or controversy provision should become the authoritative work in the field."

Members of the Selection Committee were Walter Berns, University of Toronto, Chairman; Twiley W. Barker, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle; and Kenneth N. Vines, SUNY, Buffalo.

Helen Dwight Reid Award

The Helen Dwight Reid Award for the best dissertation in the field of international relations, law and politics in 1973 went to Peter Joachim Katzenstein of Cornell University for his dissertation entitled, "Disjointed Partners: Austria and Germany Since 1815." It was submitted by the Department of Government of Harvard University.

Peter Joachim Katzenstein's dissertation examines the theory and practice of integration among nations, considering in detail six different patterns of relationships between Austria and Germany from 1815 to the present. His conclusions present serious and new doubts on the prospects for European integration, as well as on the adequacy of many theories in taking sufficient account of questions of justice, domestic political participation, and diversity amid seeming similarities.

Disjointed Partners draws with fine precision and selectivity upon an exceptionally wide range of materials. Economic, intellectual, and political history serves to clarify the changing motivations and rewards for elites and counter-elites in confronting the issue of integration. His many quantitative analyses, often concerned with rather subtle problems of interaction, are always intimately entwined with his quite original and penetrating qualitative evaluations.

In competition with a larger number of dissertations of high caliber than this Committee ever received before, Katzenstein's dissertation ranked among the top from the very beginning, and in our final judgment, amply deserves the award."

Members of the Selection Committee were Manfred Halpern, Princeton University, Chairman; Vincent Davis, University of Kentucky and Annette Baker Fox, Columbia University.

Pi Sigma Alpha Award

The Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper at the 1973 Annual Meeting was awarded to William Zimmerman of the University of Michigan for his paper, "National-International Linkages in Yugoslavia: The Political Consequences of Openness." Of the paper, Hayward Alker of the Selection Committee, said in presenting the award,

"Using a variety of secondary sources, the paper is a fascinating, well-written account and analysis of Yugoslavia's continuing policy of open borders, which has resulted in the more or less temporary emigration of a million workers, constituting a sizeable fraction of the Yugoslav workforce. The paper is full of theoretical empirical insights concerning such significant topics as European integration, detente, the effects of transnational capitalism, the consequences of economically determined population movements for autonomous national development, market socialism, and civil liberties in communist countries."

The members of the Selection Committee were: Hayward R. Alker, M.I.T., Chairman; Werner J. Feld, University of New Orleans, and Ralph M. Goldman, San Francisco State University.

Leonard D. White Award

The Leonard D. White Award for the best dissertation in the general field of public administration, broadly defined, was awarded to James Norris Danziger of the University of California, Irvine, for his dissertation, "Budget-Making and Expenditure Variations in English County Boroughs." The dissertation was submitted by Stanford University. The citation for the award noted that,

"This dissertation was outstanding in quality of prose style, statistical sophistication, and excellence of research design. The design was beautifully, thoroughly, and painstakingly carried out. The work is truly—not just superficially—comparative in execution and the writer is exceedingly careful in the inclusion of all the caveats, alternative hypotheses, and interpretations to which the data and findings are susceptible. In all, it is a fine, workmanlike piece of research and reporting."

The Selection Committee was composed of Charles R. Adrian, University of California, Riverside; Robert T. Golembiewski, University of Georgia and Ann Ruth Willner, University of Kansas.