

Association News

The 1976 Annual Meeting

The 1976 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at the Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, from September 2 through 5. Benjamin R. Barber of Rutgers University and Frances Fox Piven of Brooklyn College served as co-chairpersons of the Program. Official registration was 2,295 with 1251 participants in the program of which 527 were on the official program. A special feature of the 1976 Annual Meeting was three plenary sessions on the American Future. Other significant events of the Annual Meeting included the Annual Business Meeting, the Presidential Address of James MacGregor Burns, and the Awards Ceremony honoring outstanding publications and dissertations.

The Annual Business Meeting

The 1976 Annual Business Meeting was held on Saturday, September 4 at 4:15 p.m. with President James MacGregor Burns presiding.



Samuel H. Beer
Harvard University
Association President, 1976-77

Items on the agenda included nominations of Officers and Council members to be subsequently voted upon by the membership in a mail ballot and a resolution presented by Judith Stiehm calling on the Association to hold its Annual Meetings only in states that have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution until such time as it becomes a part of the Constitution or the time period for ratification expires.

Presidential Address

President James MacGregor Burns of Williams College presented his Presidential address, "Wellsprings of Political Leadership," following an introduction by Harold Lasswell. His address will be published in the *Review*.

Awards

Nine awards recognizing outstanding publications and dissertations were presented at the Annual Meeting awards ceremony at which Austin Ranney of the American Enterprise Institute presided. The 1976 Award winners are:

Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award

Robert R. Alford of the University of California at Santa Cruz received the 1975 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book Award of \$1,000 and a medal for the best book published in the United States in 1975 in government, politics or international affairs. The award winning book, *Health Care in Politics: Ideological and Interest Group Barriers to Reform*, was published by the University of Chicago Press. The Selection Committee was composed of Walter Dean Burnham, M.I.T.; Kenneth Prewitt, University of Chicago; and Ada W. Finifter, Michigan State University, Chairperson. In presenting the award, the chairperson said in her citation that:

"Professor Alford asks a simple question about a crucial area of public policy: Why have none of the major efforts to reform health care in New York City achieved really significant change and improvement in the health services provided to the residents of that city? He finds that a major part of the answer to this question lies in the web of 'structural interests' that determine the way health care is delivered to the public. Alford suggests that many efforts at investigation and reform designated manifestly to deal with health care 'crises' are merely

symbolic acts whose real function is to reassure the public that action is being taken. The established system of health care continues, however, to persist—basically unchanged and failing to provide the level of health services needed by the public and which the system, were it really recognized, might be capable of providing.

"Health Care Politics is a stimulating and significant challenge to students of public policy and the political process generally. It asks us to investigate the interests being served by particular policies in order to understand why policy decisions or non-decisions take the shape they do. It suggests that we may not recognize sufficiently the extent to which certain groups in a policy area may have so internalized the assumptions and demands of particular competing interests that new approaches that challenge these interests do not become articulated. It suggests that apparently competing groups may actually accommodate each other's demands to the detriment of the public interest. It asks us to spend more effort in evaluating the outcomes of policy processes so that our empirical and theoretical efforts to understand public policy are related to our normative ends.

"The Woodrow Wilson Award is designed to recognize works of creative scholarship accomplished by individuals or small groups of scholars. The Award Committee also wishes to note, however, that the forms of scholarship and types of data bases used in contemporary political science often depend on a new type of work which, while not an individual scholarly effort, and therefore not eligible for this award, may make possible many such efforts. One such type of work is the team production of archives of data for scholarly use. In 1975, a very useful archive of election data was published by Congressional Quarterly, in its *Guide to U.S. Elections*. This handbook contains election results since 1824 for all major political offices, election returns from Southern primaries since 1919, voting records from national party conventions, and a wealth of other material relating to elections and parties in the United States. The bulk of the election data presented comes from the data files of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research which, since it is an organization rather than a book, also does not qualify for the Association award that it nevertheless deserves.

"Thus, the Committee wishes to commend, for its utility to individual scholars and thereby to the profession as a whole, the CQ *Guide to U.S. Elections*. We hope by so doing to signal the importance of data archives or other types of data collection efforts on which creative scholars depend. The Committee will also recommend to the Council that an appropriate award be established for such efforts. And we are very pleased to present the Woodrow Wilson award to Robert R. Alford for *Health Care Politics*."

Gladys M. Kammerer Award

The Gladys M. Kammerer Award for the best political science publication in the field of United States national policy in 1975 was awarded to Arnold J. Heidenheimer, Hugh Hecl, and Carolyn Teich Adams for their book *Comparative Public Policy: The Politics of Social Choice in Europe and America* published by St. Martin's Press.

The citation for the award of \$500 noted that:

"Their work should provide a major stimulus to cross-national comparative studies of public policy. It helps to expand the perceptions of students of national policy by comparing policies of the United States and selected Western European nations in health, education, housing, city planning, equal opportunity, transportation, income maintenance, and taxation. Cross-national policy research is still in its infancy in our profession; the Kammerer Award will be well-used if it stimulates the development of this field.

"While the book specifically rejects systematic modeling and measurement in favor of the identification of general similarities and dissimilarities in programs, policies, and political institutions, it nonetheless achieves its far-reaching purpose: to develop a deeper understanding of American national policy through the pursuit of comparative policy studies. It also succeeds in demonstrating the utility of cross-policy as well as cross-national research; the book is convincing evidence that policy specialists in one area should undertake to examine policies in other areas as well.

"Readers of this work will come away convinced of the accuracy of a concluding remark: 'Comparative analysis of policies will not prescribe any ultimately "right" way to balance the extraordinary difficult choices that are necessary. But the observer with comparative understanding will be less likely to be misled.'"

Benjamin Evans Lippincott Award

The Benjamin Evans Lippincott Award, a \$1,500 award for a work of exceptional quality by a living political theorist that is still considered significant after a time span of at least fifteen years since the original publication was presented in 1976 to Karl Popper for his work, *The Open Society and its Enemies*.

Gordon Schochet of Rutgers University, Chairperson of the Selection Committee, spoke as follows concerning the selection of Popper's work for the award:

"Written at the height of World War II and first published in 1945, *The Open Society and Its Enemies* has gone through four revisions and enjoys an international fame. It is written with levels of grace, charm, clarity, wit, and intelligence seldom encountered; the breadth, wealth, and detail of its learning can only awe the reader. *The Open Society* is a truly majestic accomplishment. Dr. Popper's scope is nothing

1976 Annual Meeting



Maria Falco, University of Tulsa and 1975-76 President of the Women's Caucus for Political Science, speaking at the Annual Business Meeting.



Betty Glad of the University of Illinois, Urbana, and a member of the APSA Nominating Committee, presenting the Committee's nominations at the Annual Business Meeting.



L to R: Elly Peterson, ERAmerica, and John F. Bibby, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, at the Special Roundtable on the Equal Rights Amendment.



L to R: President James MacGregor Burns, Williams College, turns over the gavel to incoming APSA President Samuel H. Beer of Harvard University.



Irving Louis Horwitz, Rutgers University, at the panel Equity Income and Policy: Socialist and Communist Perspectives.



R to L: Theodore J. Lowi, Cornell University; Matthew Holden, Jr., Public Service Commission, Wisconsin; and Donna Shalala, Treasurer, New York City Municipal Corporation Board and Teacher's College, Columbia University (on leave).



L to R: Robert Rich of Princeton University receiving the Leonard D. White Award from Clara Penniman of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Chairperson of the 1976 White Award Committee.



L to R: Ada W. Finifter, Michigan State University and chairperson of the Woodrow Wilson Book Award Committee, presents the 1976 award to Robert R. Alford of the University of California, Santa Cruz.



L to R: Nelson W. Polsby, University of California, Berkeley, and Editor, *The American Political Science Review*; Philip Siegelman, San Francisco State College and Book Review Editor of the *Review*; Robert D. Putnam, University of Michigan and a member of the *Review* Editorial Board; and Austin Ranney, American Enterprise Institute and former Editor of the *Review* at a dinner honoring the retirement of Dr. Polsby as Editor.



L to R: Francis R. Rourke, Johns Hopkins University, and Lewis Anthony Dexter at the panel Presidential Staff Relations as a Special Case of Court Politics: From Anecdote to Anthropology.



L to R: Samuel Bowles, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Robert A. Dahl, Yale University; Benjamin R. Barber, Rutgers University and co-chairperson of the 1976 Annual Meeting Program; and Senator George McGovern of South Dakota at the Plenary Session, The American Future: Pluralism?



L to R: David Price, Duke University; and David R. Mayhew, Yale University, at the panel Congressional Policy Formation.



L to R: James MacGregor Burns, Williams College and APSA President, and Liz Carpenter, ERAmerica, at the Special Roundtable on the Equal Rights Amendment.



L to R: Nelson W. Polsby, University of California, Berkeley; David S. Broder, *The Washington Post*; Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, Georgetown University; and Austin Ranney, American Enterprise Institute, at the Roundtable on the Impact of Presidential Party Reform.



L to R: Marcus Raskin, Institute for Policy Studies, and Milton Kotler, Alliance for Neighborhood Government, at the panel The American Participatory System: A Critique.

less than the entire history of European social thought; his aims, to unseat "historicist" authoritarianism that, he holds, has dominated that history and to substitute for it the principles of the 'open,' liberal society.

"The Open Society has been at the center of controversies throughout its history. Two generations of scholars have been forced to come to grips with its sustained attacks on Plato, Hegel, and Marx. No matter how one reacts to those criticisms, it is impossible to avoid being influenced by Dr. Popper's wisdom and insight. On a recent rereading, I was astounded to discover how much that wisdom—quite apart from the intellectual history—foreshadowed, entered into, and still informs our present discussions. Dr. Popper's epistemology is the subject of a panel at this meeting, but the lasting and unique strengths of his book are the philosophic and political defenses of the 'open' society. Staunch defender of human freedom and of our abilities to control our lives and to determine our futures both as individuals and as cultures—to say nothing of the need for us to do so—Karl Popper stands high in a tradition that includes among its most conspicuous giants John Stuart Mill, and Popper's is among the strongest and most eloquent voices speaking to that tradition today."

Charles E. Merriam Award

The Charles E. Merriam Award is presented to a person whose published work and career represents a significant contribution to the art of government through the application of social science research.

The selection committee, chaired by Ruth C. Weintraub, noted in its citation that:

"For the 1976 award, the Committee members agreed unanimously that Dr. Alice Mitchell Rivlin, in her present position as Director of the Joint Congressional Budget Office, epitomizes the application of research in the social sciences to the formulation of public policy. Her distinguished career at the Brookings Institution, during which she wrote or guided dozens of books and articles applying social science research to public policy questions, and her earlier successful tours of duty with the executive branch of the federal government also merit attention.

"The Committee is pleased to give this award to Dr. Alice Mitchell Rivlin together with a check for \$500 from funds made available by the Charles E. Merriam Fund. The Committee feels that Dr. Rivlin meets easily the high standard the Merriam Award is designed to recognize and foster."

Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award

The Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper at the 1975 Annual Meeting was awarded to Richard F. Fenno of the University of Rochester for "Congressmen in their Constituencies: An Exploration." The

Chairperson of the Selection Committee, Dale Rogers Marshall of the University of California, Davis, said of the paper:

"We chose this paper out of a field of strong papers because it makes a major contribution to our understanding of Congress-constituency relations and identifies a significant problem in the American democratic process. Even though Congress is probably the most studied institution in American politics, the richness of Dick Fenno's material and his sensitive interweaving of hard data and impressionistic evidence, allowed him to pinpoint an important aspect of Congress which has been largely ignored—the inherent contradiction in the representative's role between serving constituents in specific ways and making national policy.

"We admire the painstaking work, the savvy, the 'hands-on sophistication' of the information collection in this paper and commend it as an example of good political science, an enterprise which not only identifies a pattern but also specifies the consequences and significance of the pattern, the problems which result from the pattern.

"We are happy to present this award to Dick Fenno, perhaps particularly happy because he made our job a very possible task."

Edwin S. Corwin Award

The Edward S. Corwin Award for the best dissertation in 1974 or 1975 in public law, broadly defined, went to Thomas Uhlman of the University of Missouri, St. Louis, for his dissertation, "Racial Justice: Black Judges and Defendants in the Metro City Criminal Court, 1968-74," nominated by the University of North Carolina. The citation for the award noted that:

"Dr. Uhlman has applied sophisticated social science methodology to crucial contemporary questions. His comparative study of the behavior of black and white trial judges, and of the impact of race on criminal sentences, is a significant contribution to our understanding of the criminal justice system.

"Edward S. Corwin was a giant. We do honor to his memory by recognizing a study of such scope and sophistication."

E. E. Schattschneider Award

The E. E. Schattschneider Award for the best dissertation completed and accepted in the general field of American politics in 1974 or 1975 was presented to W. Lance Bennett of the University of Washington for his study "The Political Mind and the Political Environment" which was nominated by Yale University. In making the presentation, Erwin Hargrove of Brown University, the Chairperson of the Committee, said:

"The study explores the classic problem of manipulation of uninformed citizens by poli-

ticians through the use of symbols and ideological rhetoric. The author's purpose is to ask how manipulation might be reduced. Through an imaginative use of attitude data and psychological theory he finds that socially and politically active citizens are much less susceptible to symbolic and ideological constructs promulgated by leaders than are inactive citizens.

"A critique of political socialization which only engenders deference to government is joined to an argument in favor of greater civic education through participation as a means of increasing popular political sophistication.

"Mr. Bennett reveals an unusual breadth of empirical and theoretical skill and knowledge. The thesis has intellectual power."

Leo Strauss Award

The Leo Strauss Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted in 1974 or 1975 in the field of political philosophy was awarded to Dennis Brennan for his dissertation, "Hobbes' Original Political Science: Observed or Postulated?" nominated by the University of Notre Dame. In making the award, the chairperson of the Committee, Martin Diamond of Northern Illinois University, said:

"After confronting the agreeable difficulty that there were a number of first-rate competitors for the award, the committee, consisting of Professors Roger Masters, H. Mark Roelofs, and myself, has given the Leo Strauss Award for the best doctoral dissertation in political philosophy, completed in 1974 and 1975 to Mr. Dennis Timothy Brennan. Presently, Police Consultant to the City of Cleveland Law Director, Mr. Brennan pursued his doctoral studies at the University of Notre Dame and wrote his dissertation under the supervision of Professor E. A. Goerner. It is not inappropriate to say that he took his master's degree at the University of Chicago and studied there with Professor Leo Strauss. The title of his dissertation is *Hobbes' Original Political Science: Observed or Postulated?*

"The issue Brennan deals with is the theoretical status of Hobbes' political science. Despite its radical substantive content, does Hobbes derive his political science in the traditional manner, namely by reasoning based on observed behavior? Or does he postulate his political science in the radically modern manner, namely, in the same way that he postulates his general science of matter? The question involves ultimately nothing less than the status of human things in the modern idea of the universe. The committee congratulates Mr. Brennan on the seriousness and thoughtfulness of his enterprise.

"One more word may be added. Brennan concludes that Hobbes' political science is postulated. In this he disagrees with the argument of Leo Strauss on the same subject. Whatever one concludes regarding this disagreement, it is gratifying to note that Brennan was

aided in making his criticism by the personal assistance of Strauss, and that he makes his criticism in the calm and open spirit appropriate to those who seek truth and not victory. This is a spirit worthy of the Leo Strauss Award."

The 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 Robert Rich of Princeton University for his dissertation, "An Investigation of Information Gathering and Handling in Seven Federal Bureaucracies: A Case Study of the Continuous National Survey." The dissertation was nominated by the University of Chicago. Clara Penniman of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, the Chairperson of the Committee, said of the dissertation:

"It is most appropriate that a graduate of the University of Chicago, where Leonard White worked for so many years, should earn this award in public administration.

"Rich undertook to analyze information policy formulation among seven federal agencies. He has provided case studies of their decisions to participate, and eventually not to continue, in an interagency contract with NORC to provide continuing public opinion in selected areas. His findings indicate the importance of organizational/administrative factors in the utilization of social science data—not that 'social science information is ignored or not well received by policy-makers.'

"He found, for example, that most social science information secured from the public opinion research was either immediately utilized or in effect stored away in a data bank for later withdrawal. It is the judgment of the "trusted staff aide" as to its contribution to the organizational position that orders his communication of research findings upward to policy makers.

"Rich drew extensively on the literature in conducting his case studies and in drawing significant conclusions. He not only recognized the limitations of case studies in the tentativeness of some of his conclusions, but went on to suggest in some depth just how his findings might be tested.

"The Committee, therefore, is most pleased to make this award to Robert F. Rich."

No awards were made this year for the Helen Dwight Reid Award or the William Anderson Award.

Annual Meeting Visiting Foreign National Travel Grant Program

Under two programs, one sponsored by the Asia Foundation and one sponsored by the U.S. Department of State through the Institute of