
The 1975 Annual Meeting

The 1975 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at the San Francisco Hilton Hotel, San Francisco, California, from September 2 to 5. William J. Keefe of the University of Pittsburgh served as Program Chairman. Official registration was 2,417 with 1,100 participants in panels. Special features of the 1975 Annual Meeting included sessions recognizing and celebrating the Bicentennial and the International Women's Year. Other significant events of the Annual Meeting included the Annual Business Meeting; the Presidential Address of Austin Ranney and the Awards Ceremony honoring outstanding publications and dissertations.

The Annual Business Meeting

The 1975 Annual Business Meeting was held on Wednesday, September 3, at 4:00 p.m. The President of the Association, Austin Ranney, presided; Elinor Ostrom, the Chairperson of the Rules Committee, served as Parliamentarian. Items on the agenda included three Constitutional amendments; nomination of Officers and Council members; and two resolutions.

The three Constitutional amendments—making appointments to the Nominating Committee secure advise and consent of the Council; defining the role of the Business Meeting in



James MacGregor Burns
Williams College, Association President, 1975-76

cases where the mail ballot is required by the Constitution; and changing references to male persons in the Constitution to refer to both sexes passed at the Business Meeting with the necessary votes to go to the membership for final determination. Candidates for Officers and Council members were also placed in nomination and as prescribed by the Constitution in contested election, nominations will be submitted to a mail ballot of Association members. Two resolutions were also taken up. A resolution amending the 1974 Annual Meeting Protection Against Discrimination Resolution was passed. A second resolution on Principles in Proposing Revisions in the APSA Dues Schedule secured enough votes to place it on the forthcoming mail ballot in accordance with Constitutional provisions.

Presidential Address

President Austin Ranney of the University of California, Berkeley, presented his Presidential Address, "The Divine Science: Political Engineering in American Culture." It will be published in the *Review*.

Awards

Eight awards recognizing outstanding publications and dissertations were presented at the Annual Meeting awards ceremony. The 1975 Award winners are:

Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award

Hugh H. Hecló of the Brookings Institution received the 1975 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Book award of \$1,000 and a medal for the best book published in the United States in 1974 in government, politics or international affairs. The award winning book, *Modern Social Politics in Britain and Sweden*, was published by Yale University Press. Samuel P. Huntington, Harvard University and Chairperson of the selection committee, in his citation said of the work:

Mr. Hecló's volume is, we believe, an outstanding exercise in the comparative historical analysis of the development of one of public policy and the causes for that development. In his 1968 presidential campaign, Robert Kennedy repeatedly said: "Some people look at what exists and ask 'why'; I see things which never were and ask 'why not'." In this epigram, Senator Kennedy unwittingly suggested what is perhaps the major difference between the creative political leader and the constructive political scientist. Surely the principal task of the professional scholar is to look at what has existed, to ask why, and to provide some convincing or at least stimulating answers to that question. In this book, Mr. Hecló has done just exactly that—and done it extraordinarily

well. He painstakingly analyzes the evolution of income maintenance policies over the past 100 years in Britain and Sweden in an effort to explain why these policies evolved as they did. He thus poses a question of fundamental importance to both policy and political science and he produces an answer which is neither obvious nor dramatic but which is original, discriminating, and persuasive. His book is an usually judicious combination of political theory, historical research, comparative method, and policy analysis. And not to be overlooked is the fact that all this is expressed in a crisp, literate prose style, of the sort which has unfortunately become somewhat rare in our profession. *Modern Social Politics* represents a major contribution to the discipline on not one but several fronts and stands as a model of how political scientists can tease out of history answers to the question: Why?

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 for the first time in 1975. The award was made to Hannah Arendt of the New School for Social Research for her work, *The Human Condition*, first published in 1958.

Hanna Pitkin, University of California, Berkeley, representing the selection committee spoke as follows concerning the selection of Arendt's work for the award:

I do feel obliged to say something about why *The Human Condition* so clearly deserves this award, to make some observations about the sources of the book's extraordinary power and importance. The views I articulate are of course my own, and not necessarily those of the other members of the selection committee, but I hope that they have some objective validity.

The impact of *The Human Condition* does not lie merely in brilliant intellect of its author, or her breathtaking scholarship. And it is certainly not that she is always right in what she argues, that her views are beyond question. The shining center of the book, it seems to me, is the concept of action as Professor Arendt develops and explores that fertile idea. That idea told many of us something that we urgently needed to know, as scholars and as citizens.

Arendt talks about action as a definitively human capacity, closely tied to the capacity for speech, significantly different both from productive work and labor and from behavior, and centrally tied to the meaning of political life. Action, she says, is that activity or conduct which "goes on directly between" people, "without the intermediary of things." The farmer laboring in his fields uses grain and water and the earth, and produces crops which are again consumed to sustain life. The craftsman uses tools and raw materials to produce objects of lasting value, whether a utensil or a work of art. But

action uses no tangible objects and produces none; its medium is what Arendt calls "the web of human relationships," our awareness of each other, our mutual ties of care and commitment. Thus action is always in principle interaction, intended for and dependent on the response of other human beings.

And that—to come to the point and draw this overly long discussion to a close—is what I take to be the power of the book, the basis of its so wide and lasting influence. In it, Professor Arendt returns to us one of our neglected and almost forgotten capacities: the capacity for action, and specifically for common action in a public arena, the capacity for politics. She reminds us that much that we had accepted as inevitable is actually subject to our choice and change, that we are adults who can do for ourselves.

And it is crucial to remember that *The Human Condition* did these things and said these things in 1958, long before there was any student movement or much of a civil rights movement, well before anyone but a few isolated philosophers in England was concerned with distinctions between action and behavior or between reasoned choices and caused processes, when almost no one had suggested that existentialism—let alone phenomenology—might have something to contribute to social science. It was a prophetic work, courageous in its challenge to the conventional wisdom of America and the mainstream of academic thought. It did successfully what theorists have always undertaken to do: to reorient our vision so that, seeing the familiar in a new way we for the first time recognize consciously what was always there before our eyes, so that we are once more in touch with reality, and ourselves.

Charles E. Merriam Award

The Charles E. Merriam Award, a \$500 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 first award was presented to Aaron Wildavsky of the University of California, Berkeley. The presentation was made by Susanne Hoeber Rudolph of the University of Chicago who served as Chairperson of the selection committee.

The APSA Women in Politics Prize

The APSA Women in Politics Prize in special recognition and celebration of the International Women's Year was presented for the best work, published or unpublished on women in politics. The award of \$1,000 was made to Jo Freeman, SUNY, Purchase, for her work, *The Politics of Women's Liberation*, published by David McKay Co. In presenting the award Dorothy Buckton James, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and a member of the committee said: 'Ms. Freeman analyzes the evolution and character of the women's movements of the 1960's and 1970's with clarity and verve, effectively exploring the interaction between group action and public policy. In addition to using a wealth of background

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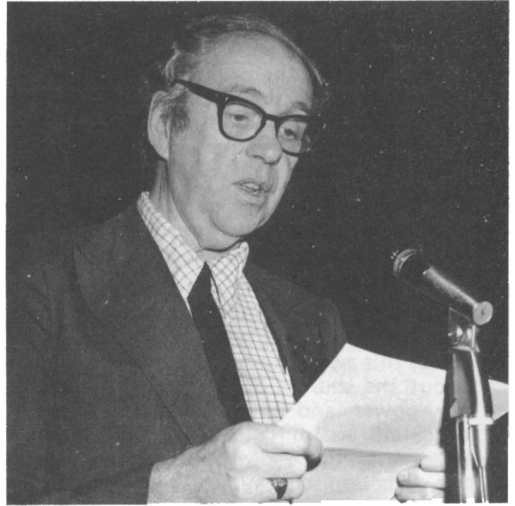
Susanne H. Rudolph, University of Chicago, and Chairperson, Charles E. Merriam Award, and Aaron Wildavsky, University of California, Berkeley, winner of the first Merriam Award.



L to R: Pendleton Herring, President of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation; Hugh H. Heclo, Brookings Institution, winner of the 1975 Woodrow Wilson Book Award, and Samuel Huntington, Harvard University and Chairperson of the 1975 Woodrow Wilson Book Award Committee.



Richard F. Fenno, University of Rochester, at the panel on "Congressional Careers."



Mulford Q. Sibley, University of Minnesota, and member, APSA Council, at the Annual Business Meeting.



Elinor Ostrom, Indiana University, and Chairperson of the Rules Committee; and Wilson Carey McWilliams, Rutgers University, and Association Secretary, at the Annual Business Meeting.



Marie France Toinet, Fondation Nationale des Science Politique at the Program Chairperson's Roundtable — International Women's Year: The Political Involvement of Women.



L to R: Harry Kranz, U.S. Department of Labor and co-winner of the 1975 Leonard D. White Award, and Dwight Waldo, Syracuse University and Chairperson, 1975 Leonard D. White Award Committee.



Shirley Williams, Member of Parliament and Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, at the Plenary Session, Women and the American Polity, 1976-1976.



Allan Bloom, University of Toronto and Chairperson of the 1975 Leo Strauss Award Committee and Delba Winthrop, University of Virginia, 1975 winner of the Leo Strauss Dissertation Award.



Betty A. Nesvold, San Diego State University and Association Treasurer at the Annual Business Meeting.



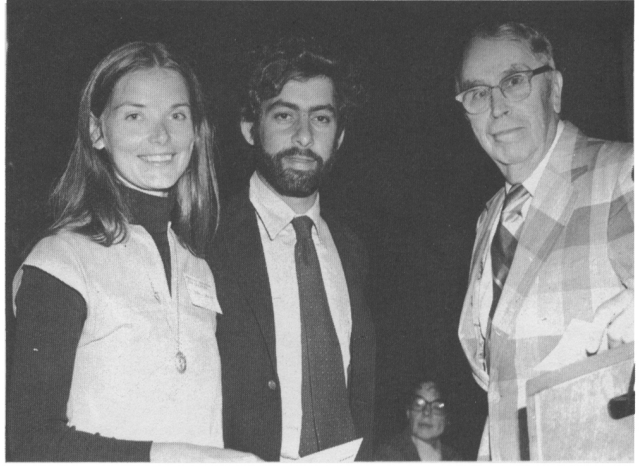
William J. Keefe, University of Pittsburgh and Program Chairperson, 1975 Annual Meeting.



Roberta S. Sigel, Rutgers University, at the Plenary Session, Women and the American Polity, 1976-1976.



Walter Dean Burnham, M.I.T., at the Annual Business Meeting.



Jean Yarbrough, University of Connecticut, and Peter Stern, New School for Social Research accept first Benjamin Evans Lippincott Award on behalf of winner Hannah Arendt from Benjamin E. Lippincott, University of Minnesota, Emeritus.



Frank J. Sorauf, University of Minnesota and Chairperson, APSA Nominating Committee at the Annual Business Meeting.



Theodore J. Lowi, Cornell University, at the Annual Business Meeting.



Harold Lasswell, Yale University Emeritus, and Austin Ranney, University of California, Berkeley and President 1975, the American Political Science Association.



Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, Georgetown University, at the Plenary Session, Women and the American Polity, 1776-1976.

material, she has extensively interviewed a large number of individuals who were directly involved in women's movements, as well as people in government, the press and elsewhere who had an effect upon these movements. While she demonstrated a healthy awareness of the limitations of her data, she provided new insights and a useful framework within which to continue to analyze the relations between women's movements and public policy."

Pi Sigma Alpha Award

The Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper at the 1974 Annual Meeting was awarded to Lloyd and Susanne Rudolph for "Authority and Power in Bureaucratic and Patrimonia Administration." The chairperson of the selection committee, Betty Zisk of Boston University, praised the Rudolphs' paper as "a very significant piece of theory building, drawing on an unusually broad comparative, historical, and interdisciplinary perspective. In short, it represents that professional ideal so often sought but rarely attained—a scholarly *tour de force* which is at the same time elegant and intelligible."

Leonard D. White Award

The Leonard D. White award for the best dissertation in the general field of public administration, broadly defined, was awarded jointly to Arnold Kanter, University of Michigan, for his dissertation submitted by Yale University, "The Organizational Politics of National Security Policy: A Budgetary Perspective" and to Harry Kranz, U.S. Department of Labor, for his dissertation submitted by American University, "A More Representative Bureaucracy: The Adequacy and Disability of Minority and Female Population Parity in Public Employment." In presenting the awards, the chairperson of the committee, Dwight Waldo of Syracuse University, commented on the dissertations as follows: "The Organizational Politics of National Security Policy' is a first-class professional performance, bringing into fruitful interrelationship tools of political analysis and of organizational analysis in addressing a subject of prime national importance. In handling of the theoretical component, in marshalling evidence, in organization, in presentation, this is a work that can properly be described as elegant."

"'A More Representative Bureaucracy' is a comprehensive and powerful treatment of a matter of critical importance not simply in public administration in a narrow sense but in public administration in contemporary society. This work places the matter of minority and female parity in public administration in historical, social and ethical perspective, combining in a novel and productive way theory, data, and policy recommendations looking toward more equitable minority and female representations."

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 was presented to Dall Worthington Forsythe of Columbia University for his study "Taxation and Regime Change in America, 1781-1833: A Taxonomy of Political Events." In the citation for the award, the Chairperson of the selection committee, Jean J. Kirkpatrick, Georgetown University, said: "Forsythe's concerns are central for political science—authority, power, policy processes and outcomes are his subjects. Forsythe's data are drawn from the American past and his theories from contemporary political science. Case studies ranging from the fight over the impost in 1781 to the struggle over the protective tariff in 1833 illuminate the problems often posed by the imposition of taxes, and the consequences for the policy process of the growing authority of the national government. They also provide the basis of a promising discussion of policy making under conditions of regime politics, normal politics and two types of crisis politics. Altogether this thesis reflects the imaginative and systematic use of historical data to accomplish the political scientist's purposes. Forsythe's work is informed by a broad knowledge and sophisticated understanding of the literature, and characterized by clarity of thought and expression. It was not necessary that the winner of the Schattschneider Award in 1975 write on a topic which illuminates the nation's origins. Neither was it necessary that the winner continue a subject of inquiry on which E. E. Schattschneider had himself written. But it is a happy coincidence that these should be characteristics of the award winning work."

Leo Strauss Award

The Leo Strauss Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted in 1973 or 1974 in the field of political philosophy was awarded for the first time in 1975 to Delba Winthrop of the University of Virginia for her dissertation, "Aristotle: Democracy in Political Science," which was submitted by the Department of Government, Harvard University. In making the award, the chairperson of the Committee, Allan Bloom of the University of Toronto, said, "The thesis is a careful textual interpretation which opens new perspectives on the relation of theory and practice. It argues the thesis that the true political scientist is a friendly critic and the best expounder of democracy. Using the best in the tradition, her work is a model of its relation to perennial problems."

No awards were made this year for the Gladys M. Kammerer Award; the Edward S. Corwin Award; or the Helen Dwight Reid Award.