

# Association News

## New York in '94 Proves Record Draw

There is no doubt about it—New York City has its appeal, sometimes obvious, sometimes hidden, but always there. Political scientists were clearly attracted to the site of the 90th Annual Meeting from September 1 to 4 and came in record-breaking numbers.

Over 5,900 individuals participated in the 1994 meeting, compared with the Association's previous record attendance of 5,635 at last year's Washington meeting. The New York meeting drew almost 1,000 more attendees than any other annual meeting held outside Washington, D.C., and for the first time reversed the trend that predicted a decline in Annual Meeting attendance after a Washington meeting.

New York City, however, was not the only reason for the record attendance. The richness of the 1994 program certainly attracted many. Over 600 panels and roundtables organized by the Program Committee under the direction of Paul A. Beck of the Ohio State University were held at the New York Hilton and New York Sheraton hotels. The size of the meeting required using two convention sites, the first split meeting in the history of APSA annual meetings.

Despite the large number of panels and roundtables, overall panel attendance was high, averaging 29.1 when weighted for time of day and day of week. Among the program divisions, five led average weighted attendance: Conflict Processes [60.4] organized by Clifton Morgan and Richard Stoll of Rice University; Normative Political Theory [46.7] organized by Jennifer Hochschild of Princeton University; Politics and History [44.4] organized by Ellen Immergut of the University of Konstanz; and Presi-

dency Research [42.3] organized by Paul Quirk of the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Among groups of panels organized by related groups, those drawing the highest attendance included: The Claremont Institute [51.3] organized by Douglas A. Jeffrey of the Claremont Institute; Committee on Health Politics [47.3] organized by James Brasfield of Webster University; The Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis [46.0] organized by George Graham of Vanderbilt University; Eric Voegelin Society [44.4] organized by Ellis Sandoz of the Eric Voegelin Institute; and the Political Economy of a Good Society [44.0] organized by Stephen Elkin of the University of Maryland.

The 1994 program featured several panels in honor of the late Aaron Wildavsky. It is particularly fitting, therefore, that the *Roundtable on the Clinton Presidency at Midterm: A Panel Honoring the Memory of Aaron Wildavsky* drew the largest meeting audience [258]. The roundtable was chaired by George C. Edwards III, of Texas A & M University, and featured: Nelson W. Polsby of the University of California, Berkeley; Fred I. Greenstein of Princeton University; and APSA President Charles O. Jones of the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

The panel at which papers were presented drawing the largest audience was *Failing to Predict the End of the Cold War: Is International Relations Theory (or Science) to Blame?* James Lee Ray of Florida State University chaired the panel as well as coauthored with Bruce M. Russett of Yale University one of the papers. Other paper authors included David Dessler of the College of William and Mary; James N. Rosenau of George Washington University; and J. David Singer of Michigan State University. The papers were discussed by John A. Vasquez of

Vanderbilt University and John Lewis Gaddis of Ohio University.

Second in attendance was the panel, *Identities, Norms, and National Security in a Changing World*, chaired by Peter Katzenstein of Cornell University. Katzenstein will cochair the 1995 Annual Meeting Program Committee. The panel included a paper coauthored by Katzenstein, Ronald Jepperson of the University of Washington, and Alexander Wendt of Yale University; and papers by Paul A. Kowert of Ohio State University and Jeffrey W. Legro of the University of Michigan. The paper discussants included: Jack L. Snyder of Columbia University and Stephen M. Walt of the University of Chicago.

The APSA Book Exhibit, spread across two exhibit halls of the New York Hilton, also drew crowds. The largest exhibit yet hosted by the Association, 150 booths displayed books and related materials in every possible subfield of the discipline. The exhibit continues to be the largest book exhibit devoted to political science in the world, and was of special interest to the many international scholars participating in the meeting.

The New York meeting was also the occasion for two important anniversaries. The Women's Caucus for Political Science celebrated its 25th anniversary, marking the occasion with a series of awards acknowledging the progress departments have made in educating, hiring and promoting women in the profession [see article in this issue of *PS*].

The APSA Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession also marked its 25th anniversary at its annual reception. Created by the APSA Council in February of 1969 with a membership of five, the committee quickly grew to 15. Members of the original committee present at the New York gathering included Tobe Johnson of More-



Charles O. Jones

house College, Mack H. Jones of Atlanta University, and Maurice Woodard of Howard University.

Feature addresses at the meeting included: APSA President Charles O. Jones's address, "A Way of Life and Law," to be featured in the March issue of the *American Political Science Review*; and James Q. Wilson's 1994 Gaus lecture, "Reinventing Public Administration," featured in this issue of *PS*.

Finally, the 1994 meeting was



Ira Magaziner

enriched by the third annual Pi Sigma Alpha Lecture featuring Ira Magaziner, President Clinton's senior advisor for policy development. Magaziner spoke to the declining fortunes of the Clinton administration's health care reform effort. The momentum for change, argued Magaziner, was slowed and perhaps stopped by organized special interests and the administration's failure to anticipate their power. Questions from the floor dealt less with the merits of Magaziner's argument than with the wisdom of White House favoring "managed competition" that few could understand, when the "single-payer" plan had already proven its worth in Canada.

### Association Distributes Annual Awards

The 1994 Presentation of Awards Ceremony, held at the Annual Meeting September 1, saw four recent Harvard graduates making their way to the dais to receive four of eight dissertation prizes

awarded by the Association. Daniel Goldhagen, now at the Minda De Gunzburg Center for European Studies at Harvard, opened the ceremony by accepting the Gabriel A. Almond Award in comparative politics. Stanley Hoffmann served as his dissertation chair. Dewitt John, with the National Academy of Public Administration, was then presented with the William Anderson Award in state and local politics, federalism, or intergovernmental relations. Gary Orfield was dissertation chair. Randall Warren Stone, currently at Brown University, was named as a co-winner of the Helen Dwight Reid Award in international relations, law and politics. Timothy J. Colton was dissertation chair. Stone was joined on the dais by Jonathan Kirshner, Cornell University, co-winner of the Helen Dwight Reid Award; Michael Doyle, Princeton University, as dissertation chair. Finally Melissa S. Williams, now with the University of Toronto, accepted the Leo Strauss Award in political philosophy. Dennis F. Thompson served as her dissertation chair.

Other dissertation winners were



Gayle Binion (r) presents Edward S. Corwin Award to co-winner Deena Dugan.