

Association News

- Political Methodology: John E. Jackson, University of Michigan, President.
- Religion and Politics: Hubert Morken, Oral Roberts University, Organizer.
- Politics and the Life Sciences: Thomas C. Weigele, Northern Illinois University, Organizer.
- Urban Politics: Barbara J. Burt and Kenneth R. Mladenka, Texas A&M University, Organizer.
- Applied Political Science: Howard Silver of COSSA, and Gary Andres of Southwestern Bell Corp., Organizers.

Editor's Note: For complete Council minutes see this issue's PS Appendix. □

An Historical Note on the APSA and Its Annual Meetings

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American Political Science Association

The APSA was very much dependent upon its two older sister organizations, the American Historical Association (AHA) and the American Economic Association (AEA), in its formation and early history. The first organizational meeting of APSA was held at the annual meetings of AHA and AEA in New Orleans in 1903; subsequent annual meetings were held in conjunction with those of AHA and AEA. In fact, annual meetings in early years were always held in conjunction with other social science associations—not only with AHA and AEA but with other organizations such as the American Sociological Society, Bibliography Society of America, American Association for Labor Legislation, National Council for the Social Studies, Society of American Archivists, American Association of Geographers, National Foundation for Education in American Citizenship, National Municipal League, New England Teacher's Association, Mississippi State Historical Society. And, in turn, the Association aided other groups to organize; at the 1939 meeting of the Association, an organizational

meeting was held for the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA), which continued to meet jointly with APSA until after World War II. The 1946 meeting was the first meeting not held jointly with another organization although ASPA met two days earlier.

The seeds for the Association were planted in December, 1902, when President Charles W. Needham of Columbian University (the forerunner of George Washington University) of Washington, D.C. sent a letter to "a number of persons known to be interested" in attending an informal conference on comparative legislation at the president's office, Columbian University, December 30, 1902.

The letter of invitation stated that

the formation of an American Society of Comparative Legislation has been suggested as particularly desirable because of the complexity of our system of government. In calling the proposed conference, however, the undersigned do not commit themselves as to the necessity of a permanent organization in addition to the various learned societies already existing which take more or less active interest in legislative problems. On the contrary, one of the main objects in calling the conference is to obtain a representative expression of opinion as to whether it will be possible for existing institutions to do the work imperatively demanded in this field.

At this meeting it was decided that instead of the establishment of a Society of Comparative Legislation, a national Association should, if possible, be created, whose province should embrace the whole field of political science, and thus include comparative legislation as one of its special topics. A resolution was passed that a committee be appointed to confer with the American Economic Association and the American Historical Association, and others, regarding the advisability of forming a national political science association.

A committee of 15 was appointed with Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University as chairman. The committee met at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, April 24, 1903. Professor Jenks reported that he had sent out two hundred letters to per-

sons especially interested in political science, chiefly members of the American Economic Association and the American Historical Association, asking their opinion as to the desirability of an organization exclusively for work in political science and comparative legislation. As a result of these letters and investigation, the committee of 15 passed the following resolution:

That there should be some more distinct means than now exists for promoting studies and publications in this country upon the subject of political science, including especially comparative legislation, administration, and public law; and that we request the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association to set apart a time during the week of their next meetings for such of their members as may desire to confer with each other and any other persons as to the expediency of effecting some organization in connection with said associations or the American Social Science Association or of forming an independent society in affiliation with one or more of said societies for the purposes above indicated.

It was further decided at this April meeting in New York that the vice chairman of the committee of 15, W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins University, be requested to draft a letter, after conferring with the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association, to persons especially interested in the study of political science and comparative legislation, inviting them to a meeting in New Orleans on December 30, 1903, during the joint meetings of the AHA and AEA.

Professor Willoughby called the December 30, 1903 meeting to order in the Tilton Memorial Library of Tulane University with 25 persons in attendance. Willoughby reported that the answers to the letter of inquiry he had sent out showed a practically unanimous opinion upon the part of those whose special interests were in the field of political science that an independent national political science association be established. He further reported that written and personal inquiries instituted by members of the committee of 15 showed that should such an association be estab-

lished, it would almost certainly be able at once to obtain a membership sufficient for its support. It was therefore recommended that the meeting organize itself for the purpose of establishing the association. Professor Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University was nominated and elected chairman of the meeting and Professor Willoughby its secretary. The chair appointed a committee of five to draft a constitution, which it did, and the chair also appointed a committee to nominate officers for the year ending December 31, 1904. Goodnow was nominated and elected as the first president. (Woodrow Wilson, who was not in attendance at the meeting, was nominated as first vice president but declined.)

In addition to drafting and adopting a constitution and electing officers at this organizational meeting, a number of standing committees were appointed: Arrangements of Annual Meeting, Comparative Legislation, Comparative Jurisprudence, International Law and Diplomacy, Administration, Constitutional Law, Politics, Political Theory, Programme.

After the organizational meeting, Willoughby, as secretary, sent a letter to "a selected list of persons" inviting them to join the new association and stating the article in the new constitution about membership dues: "Any Person may become a member of this Association upon payment of three dollars, and after the first year may continue such by paying an annual fee of three dollars. By a single payment of fifty dollars any person may become a life member, exempt from annual dues." In response to this invitation, 214 persons became members of the Association during its first year, nine of them becoming life members.

The first annual meeting of the Association was held in Chicago, December 28-30, 1904, upon the invitation of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University. A committee was appointed to work with similar committees from AHA and AEA to select the time and place of the next annual meeting. In place of the "standing committees" appointed by the Executive Council in December,

Association News

1903, the following "sections" were created:

- Comparative legislation
- Public administration
- International law and diplomacy
- Municipal government
- Constitutional law
- Colonies and dependencies
- Political parties
- Political theory
- Instruction in political science

President Goodnow and Secretary Willoughby were reelected to office with Willoughby becoming secretary and treasurer.

The second annual meeting of the Association was held at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, December 26-29, 1905, where a committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of establishing a quarterly magazine to be published by the Association and sent to its members. The first issue of the *American Political Science Review*, with W. W. Willoughby as managing editor, was published in November 1906.

Early annual meetings were not confined to one city. The 1908 annual meeting, for instance, was held both in Washington, D.C. and Richmond, Virginia. After sessions in Washington, listening to the presidential address by Lord James Bryce and attending a reception at the British Embassy given by Mr. and Mrs. Bryce, the members boarded a special train and went to Richmond, where more sessions were held. In fact, from Richmond, they even continued on to "an excursion to Charlottesville and the University of Virginia." In 1911, sessions were held both at the Statler Hotel in Buffalo and at the University of Toronto.

While it was desirable to hold the annual meeting at the same time and place as some of its sister organizations in the early days of the Association, this need became less apparent as the Association grew. As early as 1929 the Council minutes report "discussion regarding that the annual meeting be held other than the Christmas holidays was discussed at some length." There was also increased discussion about holding the meeting on the West Coast. But prior to

World War II, most people traveled to meetings via trains and this helped to keep the meeting in the East and Midwest where the membership population was concentrated, and to keep the meeting during the Christmas holidays, when members could travel by train to a location nearby.

In 1933 a referendum of members showed that a large majority still preferred to meet during the Christmas holidays, rather than in September, November, March or April. (The same referendum showed that a large majority preferred to meet in Washington every other year.) But objections to meeting over the Christmas holidays grew over the years.

After World War II plane travel became more viable and as the minutes of the December 27, 1949 meeting of the Executive Council report, "Discussion ensued on a meeting place for 1951. On motion of John Vieg, seconded by Belle Zeller, the Executive Council voted unanimously that the 1951 meeting should be held in the San Francisco area in late August or early September. The Executive Committee of the Council was given authority to institute negotiations for a 1952 meeting place, the meeting also to be held in August or September."

Thus, the first meeting on the West Coast was also the first time the meeting was held other than the Christmas holidays. Ever since, the meeting has remained in the period either just before or after Labor Day. Peter Odegard, University of California, Berkeley, was president of the Association at the 1951 meeting in San Francisco.

In the early years of the Association, the president often acted as his own program chair for the meeting, organizing the sessions and roundtables, usually with the aid of the secretary-treasurer, and sometimes with an appointed program chair. It wasn't until the 1920s (see chart) that a program chair was appointed with some regularity. (It is interesting to note that 19 of the program chairs subsequently became APSA presidents.)

In 1930 the program chair, William Anderson, submitted a lengthy report on "The Problems of Annual Programs." "The usual procedure in planning pro-

grams," he reported, "has been for the President, who is elected at the annual meeting in December, to appoint a program committee during January or February. Only one member, the chairman of the preceding year, holds over from the previous committee. The new chairman writes around to members for suggestions. A few proposals are sent in unsolicited. Usually a number of weeks or even months elapse during this preparatory work. The committee quickens its efforts along in May and June to get a program whipped into shape by the time of the mid-summer meeting of the Executive Council. Then the summer vacation interrupts and members are hard to reach. Usually, a complete program is not ready until fall. . . . If the annual programs are to have their maximum scientific value, they need to be planned carefully, a considerable time in advance, and with some attention to continuity over a period of years."

Nine years later, the program chair, Clarence Berdahl, wrote another study of the program, referring often to the Anderson report and acknowledging its indebtedness to that report. Berdahl reported that only some of Anderson's proposals were partially and occasionally carried out and he reiterated Anderson's urging of the importance of early planning of the program. "In order to ensure this early planning in the future," said Berdahl, "it will be necessary either to vest the appointment of the Program Committee in the retiring President or else advance the selection of the new President."

It wasn't until a constitutional amend-

ment was adopted in 1948, allowing for a president-elect, that a program committee could be appointed more than a year in advance. Thus, in the mid-1950s, the program committee, already appointed, started meeting at the annual meeting to plan for the following year's program.

For decades the format of the program remained fairly stable, with approximately eight simultaneous panels or roundtables in the morning, and again in the afternoon, with general sessions at noon and in the evening. Beginning in the late 1960s and continuing on during the 1970s, there was a steady increase in the number of sections, the number of panels scheduled by each section, and the "courtesy listing of unaffiliated groups." This meant an ever increasing demand for more meeting rooms, more scheduling conflicts, more simultaneous meetings—and smaller panel attendance. Consider, for example, that in 1969, an attendance of 4,142 (the largest attendance to date at an annual meeting) had 131 panels to choose from over a 3½-day period, while last year, 1985, an attendance of 2,842 had over 450 panels from which to choose.

Of the 450 panels last year, 267 were organized by the official program committee of various sections, 69 were organized by the Association's new Organized Sections, and approximately 114 were organized by unaffiliated groups.

See Table 1 for listing of APSA annual meetings.

TABLE 1
APSA Annual Meetings, 1904-1987

Annual Meeting	Year	City	Site/Hotel	Program Chair	Attendance	Dates
1	1904	Chicago	U. of Chicago/ Northwestern U.	Frank J. Goodnow		12/28-30
2	1905	Baltimore	Johns Hopkins U.			12/26-29
3	1906	Providence	Brown U.	Frank J. Goodnow & W. W. Willoughby		12/27-29
4	1907	Madison, WI	U. of Wisconsin			12/27-31
5	1908	Wash., DC/ Richmond, VA		J. H. Latane & W. W. Willoughby		12/28-31
6	1909	New York City		A. L. Lowell & W. B. Munroe		12/27-31
7	1910	St. Louis	Southern Hotel	John A. Fairlie		12/27-30
8	1911	Buffalo/ Toronto	Statler Hotel/ U. of Toronto			12/27-30
9	1912	Boston/ Cambridge				12/27-31
10	1913	Wash., DC	Shoreham Hotel			12/30-1/1
11	1914	Chicago	Congress Hotel			12/29-30
12	1915	Wash., DC				12/27-31
13	1916	Cincinnati	Gibson Hotel	Frederic A. Ogg		12/27-30
14	1917	Philadelphia	Bellevue-Stratford/ U. of Pa./ Haverford		125	12/27-29
NOTE: The 1918 meeting, scheduled for Cleveland, was cancelled because of World War I but the Executive Committee met in Baltimore on December 27, 1918.						
15	1919	Cleveland	Hotel Statler	W. F. Willoughby	125	12/29-31
16	1920	Wash., DC	New Willard Hotel		125	12/28-30
17	1921	Pittsburgh	William Penn Hotel	Charles G. Fenwick	86	12/27-30
18	1922	Chicago	Congress Hotel	R. T. Crane	130	12/27-29
19	1923	Columbus	Deshler Hotel	R. C. Brooks	151	12/27-29
20	1924	Wash., DC	New Willard Hotel	Leonard D. White	136	12/29-31

*As early as 1910 the membership figures reported included library or institutional subscriptions; where these figures are reported separately, the institutional membership is listed parenthetically under the total membership.

Member-ship*	President	Affiliation at Time of Presidency	Title of Presidential Address	Address Published in:
214	Frank J. Goodnow	Columbia U.	"The Work of the American Political Science Association"	1904 Proceedings
308	Frank J. Goodnow	Columbia U.	"The Growth of Executive Discretion"	1905 Proceedings
340	Albert Shaw	New York City	Presidential Address	Feb., 1907 APSR
600	Frederick N. Judson	St. Louis	"The Future of Representative Government"	Feb., 1908 APSR
800	James Bryce	British ambassador to U.S.	"The Relations of Political Science to History and to Practice"	Feb., 1909 APSR
1,100	A. Lawrence Lowell	Harvard U.	"The Physiology of Politics"	Feb., 1910 APSR
1,350	Woodrow Wilson	Princeton U. & Gov.-Elect of NJ	"The Law and the Facts"	Feb., 1911 APSR
1,600	Simeon E. Baldwin	Yale U. & Gov. of Connecticut	"The Progressive Unfolding of the Powers of the United States"	Feb., 1912 APSR
1,700	Albert Bushnell Hart	Harvard U.	"A Government of Men"	Feb., 1913 APSR
1,550	W. W. Willoughby	Johns Hopkins U.	"The Individual and the State"	Feb., 1914 APSR
	John Bassett Moore	Columbia U.	"Law and Organization"	Feb., 1915 APSR
1,462	Ernest Freund	U. of Chicago	"Principles of Legislation"	Feb., 1916 APSR
1,547	Jesse Macy	Grinnell College	"Scientific Spirit in Politics"	Feb., 1917 APSR
1,518	Munroe Smith	Columbia U.	"The Nature and Future of International Law"	Feb., 1918 APSR
1,332				
1,321	Henry Jones Ford	Princeton U.	"Present Tendencies in American Politics"	Feb., 1920 APSR
1,309	Paul S. Reinsch	U.S. minister to China	"Secret Diplomacy: How Far — Can It Be Eliminated?"	—
1,361	Leo S. Rowe	Director-Gen., Pan American Union	"The Development of Democracy in the American Continent"	Feb., 1922 APSR
1,450	William A. Dunning**	Columbia U.	"Liberty and Equality in International Relations"	Feb., 1923 APSR
1,471	Harry A. Garfield	Williams College	"Recent Political Developments: Progress or Change?"	Feb., 1924 APSR
1,521	James W. Garner	U. of Illinois	"Limitations on National Sovereignty in International Relations"	Feb., 1925 APSR

**Dunning died in August, 1922, but Second Vice President Reeves read his presidential address at meeting.

Association News

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21	1925	New York City	Columbia U.	Arthur N. Holcombe	144	12/28-30
22	1926	St. Louis	Statler Hotel	Francis W. Coker	157	12/28-30
23	1927	Wash., DC	Mayflower Hotel	Walter J. Shepherd	292	12/28-30
24	1928	Chicago	Stevens Hotel	S. Gale Lowrie	235	12/27-29
25	1929	New Orleans	Jung	Clyde L. King	127	12/27-30
26	1930	Cleveland	Statler Hotel	William Anderson	317	12/29-31
27	1931	Wash., DC	Mayflower Hotel	John M. Gaus	353	12/28-30
28	1932	Detroit	Statler Hotel	Morris B. Lambie	200	12/28-30
29	1933	Philadelphia	Bellevue-Stratford	Louise Overacker	360	12/27-29
30	1934	Chicago	Hotel Sherman	Walter R. Sharp	310	12/26-29
31	1935	Atlanta		James Hart	315	12/26-30
32	1936	Chicago		Cullen B. Gosnell	403	12/28-30
33	1937	Philadelphia	Bellevue-Stratford	Francis W. Coker	531	12/27-29
34	1938	Columbus	Deshler-Wallick	Clarence A. Berdahl	555	12/28-30
35	*1939	Wash., DC	Wardman-Park Hotel	Harvey Walker	1,232	12/28-30
36	1940	Chicago	Palmer House	W. Brooke Graves	1,130	12/27-30
37	1941	New York	Pennsylvania	Francis G. Wilson	1,034	12/28-31
38	1942	Chicago	Hotel Sherman	Harold W. Stoke		12/28-30

NOTE: The 1942 meeting was cancelled at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation but, by mail ballot, the Executive Council voted to hold an abridged annual meeting in Washington, DC on Jan. 29-31, 1943. All sessions were held at the Hotel Statler or Auditorium, Department of Commerce, with a registration of 566. For the next few years, the usual December meeting was held early in the new year.

*First meeting of American Society for Public Administration held jointly with APSA meeting.

Member-ship	President	Affiliation at Time of Presidency	Title of Presidential Address	Address Published in:
1,563	Charles E. Merriam	U. of Chicago	"Progress in Political Research"	Feb., 1926 APSR
1,586	Charles A. Beard	Training School for Public Service	"Time, Technology and the Creative Spirit in Political Science"	Feb., 1927 APSR
1,666	William B. Munro	Harvard U.	"Physics and Politics—An Old Analogy Revised"	Feb., 1928 APSR
1,746	Jesse S. Reeves	U. of Michigan	"Perspectives in Political Science"	Feb., 1929 APSR
1,904 (600)	John A. Fairlie	U. of Illinois	"Political Developments and Tendencies"	Feb., 1930 APSR
1,819 (570)	Benjamin F. Shambaugh	U. of Iowa	"The More Than"	—
1,894 (590)	Edward S. Corwin	Princeton U.	"Social Planning under the Constitution—A Study in Perspectives"	Feb., 1932 APSR
1,888	William F. Willoughby	Brookings Institution	"A Program for Research in Political Science"	Feb., 1933 APSR
1,834	Isidor Loeb	Washington U.	"Fact and Fiction in Government"	Feb., 1934 APSR
1,801	Walter J. Shepard	Ohio State U.	"Democracy in Transition"	Feb., 1935 APSR
1,854	Francis W. Coker	Yale U.	"American Traditions Concerning Liberty and Property"	Feb., 1936 APSR
1,922	Arthur N. Holcombe	Harvard U.	"The Political Interpretation of History"	Feb., 1937 APSR
1,950	Thomas Reed Powell	Harvard U.	"From Philadelphia to Philadelphia"	Feb., 1938 APSR
2,090	Clarence A. Dykstra	U. of Wisconsin	"The Quest for Responsibility"	Feb., 1939 APSR
2,461	Charles Grove Haines	UCLA	"The Adaptation of Administrative Law and Procedure to Constitutional Theories and Principles"	Feb., 1940 APSR
2,857	Robert C. Brooks	Swarthmore C.	"Reflections on the 'World Revolution' of 1940"	Feb., 1941 APSR
3,108	Frederic A. Ogg	U. of Wisconsin	"American Democracy—After War"	Feb., 1942 APSR
2,902	William Anderson	U. of Minnesota	"The Role of Political Science"	Feb., 1943 APSR

Association News

Annual Meeting	Year	City	Site/Hotel	Program Chair	Attendance	Dates
39	1943	Wash., DC	Statler Hotel	Marshall E. Dimock	1,922	1/20-23/ 1944
40	1944	Wash., DC	Statler Hotel	James W. Fesler		2/1-4/ 1945
NOTE: The 40th annual meeting was cancelled on January 5 at the request of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion but the Executive Council met all day at the Statler on Feb. 1.						
41	1945	Philadelphia	Bellevue-Stratford	Pitman B. Potter	649	3/28-30/ 1946
42	1946	Cleveland	Statler Hotel	J. Alton Burdine	650	12/27-29
43	1947	Wash., DC	Statler Hotel	Hugh L. Elsbee		12/28-30
44	1948	Chicago	Palmer House	James K. Pollock		12/28-30
45	1949	New York	Roosevelt	Ernest S. Griffith	1,500	12/28-30
46	1950	Wash., DC	Mayflower/ Statler	William C. Johnstone, Jr.		12/28-30
47	1951	San Francisco	Fairmount/ Mark Hopkins	J. A. C. Grant		8/28-30
48	1952	Buffalo	Statler	John Millett		8/26-28
49	1953	Wash., DC	Mayflower/ Statler	John Gange		9/10-12
50	1954	Chicago	Hotel Sherman	Stephen K. Bailey		9/9-11
51	1955	Boulder	U. of Colorado	Weldon Cooper	603	9/7-9
52	1956	Wash., DC	Statler	Earl Latham	1,281	9/6-8
53	1957	New York	Henry Hudson Hotel	Austin Ranney	1,247	9/5-7
54	1958	St. Louis	Sheraton-Jefferson	Marver Bernstein	872	9/4-6
55	1959	Wash., DC	Mayflower	Emmette S. Redford	1,481	9/10-12
56	1960	New York	Statler Hilton	C. Herman Pritchett	1,493	9/8-10
57	1961	St. Louis	Sheraton-Jefferson	Wallace S. Sayre	961	9/6-9
58	1962	Wash., DC	Mayflower	Byrum E. Carter	2,071	9/10-12

Member-ship	President	Affiliation at Time of Presidency	Title of Presidential Address	Address Published in:
3,025	Robert E. Cushman	Cornell U.	"Civil Liberty after the War"	Feb., 1944 APSR
3,216	Leonard D. White	U. of Chicago	"Congressional Control of the Public Service"	Feb., 1945 APSR
3,466	John M. Gaus	U. of Wisconsin	"A Job Analysis of Political Science"	April, 1946 APSR
4,075	Walter F. Dodd	Chicago	"The United States Supreme Court, 1936-40"	Feb., 1947 APSR
4,598	Arthur W. Macmahon	Columbia U.	"Conflict, Consensus, Confirmed Trends, and Open Choices"	Feb., 1948 APSR
4,939	Henry R. Spencer	Ohio State U.	"Pathological Problems in Politics"	Feb., 1949 APSR
5,140	Quincy Wright	U. of Chicago	"Political Science and World Stabilization"	Mar., 1950 APSR
5,126	James K. Pollock	U. of Michigan	"The Primacy of Politics"	Mar., 1951 APSR
5,667	Peter H. Odegard	UC, Berkeley	"Variations on a Familiar Theme"	Dec., 1951 APSR
6,000	Luther H. Gulick	National Inst. of Public Admin.	"Surveys and Evolution"	—
6,280	Pendleton Herring	Social Science Research Council	"On the Study of Government"	Dec., 1953 APSR
6,178 (1,838)	Ralph J. Bunche	United Nations	"Presidential Address"	Dec., 1954 APSR
5,526	Charles J. McKinley	Reed College	"The Constitution and the Tasks Ahead"	Dec., 1955 APSR
6,000	Harold D. Lasswell	Yale U.	"The Political Science of Science: An Inquiry into the Possible Reconciliation of Mastery and Freedom"	Dec., 1956 APSR
7,000	E. E. Schattschneider	Wesleyan U.	"Intensity, Visibility, Direction and Scope"	Dec., 1957 APSR
6,559 (1,792)	V. O. Key, Jr.	Harvard U.	"The State of the Discipline"	Dec., 1958 APSR
6,864 (1,867)	R. Taylor Cole	Duke U.	"Three Constitutional Courts: A Comparison"	Dec., 1959 APSR
7,400 (2,190)	Carl B. Swisher	Johns Hopkins U.	"The Supreme Court and 'The Moment of Truth'"	Dec., 1960 APSR
7,501 (2,225)	Emmette S. Redford	U. of Texas	"Reflections on a Discipline"	Dec., 1961 APSR
8,094 (2,326)	Charles S. Hyneman	Indiana U.	"Free Speech: At What Price?"	Dec., 1962 APSR

Association News

Annual Meeting	Year	City	Site/Hotel	Program Chair	Attendance	Dates
59	1963	New York	Commodore Hotel	Karl W. Deutsch	2,224	9/4-7
60	1964	Chicago	Pick-Congress Hotel	Leon Epstein	1,786	9/9-12
61	1965	Wash., DC	Sheraton-Park	H. Field Haviland, Jr.	2,667	9/7-11
62	1966	New York	Statler Hilton	Ithiel de Sola Pool	2,889	9/6-10
63	1967	Chicago	Pick-Congress Hotel	Harry Eckstein	2,473	9/5-9
64	1968	Wash., DC	Washington Hilton	Joseph LaPalombara	3,723	9/3-7
65	1969	New York	Commodore Hotel	Robert E. Lane	4,142	9/2-6
66	1970	Los Angeles	Biltmore Hotel	Richard L. Merritt	2,397	9/8-12
67	1971	Chicago	Conrad Hilton	Sidney Verba	2,732	9/7-11
68	1972	Wash., DC	Washington Hilton	Dwayne Marvick	3,380	9/5-9
69	1973	New Orleans	Jung	Lucian W. Pye	2,312	9/4-8
70	1974	Chicago	Palmer House	Samuel C. Patterson	2,773	8/29-9/2
71	1975	San Francisco	S. F. Hilton	William J. Keefe	2,478	9/2-5
72	1976	Chicago	Palmer House	Frances Fox Piven, Benjamin R. Barber	2,295	9/1-5
73	1977	Wash., DC	Washington Hilton	Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr., James Q. Wilson	2,624	9/1-4
74	1978	New York	NY Hilton	Elinor Ostrom	2,373	9/1-4
75	1979	Wash., DC	Washington Hilton	Frank Sorauf	2,687	8/31-9/3
76	1980	Wash., DC	Washington Hilton	Jack Dennis	2,745	8/28-31
77	1981	New York	NY Hilton	Theodore J. Lowi, Sidney Tarrow	2,887	9/3-6
78	1982	Denver	Denver Hilton	Ada Finifter	2,205	9/2-5
79	1983	Chicago	Palmer House	Herbert Weisberg	2,859	9/1-4

Member-ship	President	Affiliation at Time of Presidency	Title of Presidential Address	Address Published in:
9,180 (2,326)	Carl J. Friedrich	Harvard U.	"Rights, Liberties, Freedoms: A Reappraisal"	Dec., 1963 APSR
10,087 (2,463)	C. Herman Pritchett	U. of Chicago	"Equal Protection and the Urban Majority"	Dec., 1964 APSR
11,201 (2,784)	David B. Truman	Columbia U.	"Disillusion and Regeneration: The Quest for a Discipline"	Dec., 1965 APSR
12,745 (3,007)	Gabriel A. Almond	Stanford U.	"Political Theory and Political Science"	Dec., 1966 APSR
14,053 (3,231)	Robert A. Dahl	Yale U.	"The City in the Future of Democracy"	Dec., 1967 APSR
15,128 (3,566)	Merle Fainsod	Harvard U.	"Some Reflections on Soviet-American Relations"	Dec., 1968 APSR
15,583 (3,630)	David Easton	U. of Chicago	"The New Revolution in Political Science"	Dec., 1969 APSR
17,408 (3,745)	Karl W. Deutsch	Harvard U.	"On Political Theory and Political Action"	Mar., 1971 APSR
17,446 (3,604)	Robert E. Lane	Yale U.	"To Nurture a Discipline"	Mar., 1972 APSR
15,600 (3,198)	Heinz Eulau	Stanford U.	"Skill Revolution and Consultative Commonwealth"	Mar., 1973 APSR
16,102 (3,621)	Robert E. Ward	U. of Michigan	"Culture and the Comparative Study of Politics, or the Constipated Dialectic"	Mar., 1974 APSR
15,631 (3,550)	Avery Leiserson	Vanderbilt U.	"Charles Merriam, Max Weber, and the Search for Synthesis in Political Science"	Mar., 1975 APSR
15,413 (3,694)	Austin Ranney	U. of Wisconsin	"'The Divine Science': Political Engineering in American Culture"	Mar., 1976 APSR
14,703 (3,473)	James McGregor Burns	Williams College	"Wellsprings of Political Leadership"	Mar., 1977 APSR
13,754 (3,411)	Samuel H. Beer	Harvard U.	"Federalism, Nationalism, and Democracy in America"	Mar., 1978 APSR
13,447 (3,340)	John C. Wahlke	U. of Iowa	"Pre-Behavioralism in Political Science"	Mar., 1979 APSR
12,919 (3,350)	Leon D. Epstein	U. of Wisconsin	"What Happened to the British Party Model?"	Mar., 1980 APSR
12,377 (3,303)	Warren E. Miller	U. of Michigan	"The Role of Research in the Unification of a Discipline"	Mar., 1981 APSR
12,177 (3,283)	Charles E. Lindblom	Yale U.	"Another State of Mind"	Mar., 1982 APSR
11,597 (3,156)	Seymour Martin Lipset	Stanford U.	"Radicalism or Reformism: The Sources of Working-class Politics"	Mar., 1983 APSR
11,466 (3,018)	William H. Riker	U. of Rochester	"The Heresthetics of Constitution-Making: The Presidency in 1787, with Comments"	Mar., 1984 APSR

Association News

Annual Meeting	Year	City	Site/Hotel	Program Chair	Attendance	Dates
80	1984	Wash., DC	Washington Hilton	Doris Graber	3,391	8/30-9/2
81	1985	New Orleans	New Orleans Hilton	Joseph Cooper	2,842	8/29-9/1
82	1986	Wash., DC	Washington Hilton	Matthew Holden, Jr.		8/28-31
83	1987	Chicago	Palmer House	Robert Jervis		9/3-6

Plenary Sessions Set For Annual Meeting

Richard Rosecrance of Cornell University and Yehezkel Dror of Hebrew University of Jerusalem will be the panelists at the Lasswell Symposium, Annual Meeting Program Chair Matthew Holden has announced. Holden, the Henry L. and Grace Doherty Professor of the University of Virginia, will chair the symposium whose theme will be "The Garrison State Reconsidered."

Participation in the Lasswell Symposium, which will be held at 8/30 p.m. on Friday, August 29 at the Washington Hilton this year, is a major honor accorded senior scholars by the Association.

In addition to presenting a paper at the Lasswell Symposium, Yehezkel Dror has been named the Fulbright 40th Anniversary Distinguished Lecturer. Dror is professor of political science and Wolfson Professor of Public Administration at Hebrew. His works include *Public Policy-making Reexamined*, *Design for Policy Sciences*, *Ventures in Policy Sciences*, *Crazy States, Policymaking Under Adversity*, *Advanced Aids for Top Decision-making: An Action Approach*, *The Israeli Political System*, and *National Planning in the Netherlands*.

Richard Rosecrance, the other Lasswell Symposium honoree, authored the widely acclaimed *The Rise of the Trading State: Commerce and Conquest in the*

Modern World. Rosecrance is the Walter S. Carpenter, Jr. Professor of International and Comparative Politics at Cornell and a former member of the Policy Planning Council of the Department of State. His other works include *Action and Reaction in World Politics* and *International Relations: Peace or War?*

Gaus Lecture

Prior to the Lasswell Symposium on Friday, Herbert Kaufman of Boston College, has been selected to deliver the first annual John Gaus Lecture at 5:30 p.m. His topic will be "The End of an Alliance: Public Administration in the Eighties." Funded through a bequest of former APSA President John M. Gaus, the lectureship was established by APSA's Council to highlight the work of political scientists in the field of public administration.

Kaufman is the 1986-87 Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Professor of American Politics at Boston College. He received the 1982 Louis Brownlow Award of the National Academy of Public Administration for his book, *The Administrative Behavior of Federal Bureau Chiefs*, published by the Brookings Institution where he was a senior fellow from 1969-83 and a guest scholar this year.

Two of his books, *The Forest Ranger: A Study in Administrative Behavior* and (with Wallace Sayre) *Governing New York City* have become classics in politi-