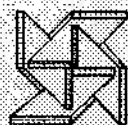


# ***THE FEDERALISM REPORT***

**Volume 18, Number 1  
Fall 1992**

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## **CSF NOTEBOOK**

### **FROM THE EDITOR**

The Center welcomes the official addition of Carol Haufler to its staff. In addition to serving as production coordinator for *The Federalism Report*, Ms. Haufler oversees the Center's library, archives and publications inventory.

The Center also welcomes Dr. Sureyya Sakinc of Dokuz Eylul University in Manisa, Turkey. Dr. Sakinc will spend the next year in residence and will be working on "The Political Economy of Constitutional Federalism." If you are interested in establishing a dialogue with Dr. Sakinc, please contact him in care of the Center.



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## NEWS FROM THE CENTER

The Center for the Study of Federalism has been awarded a grant from the United States Information Agency to conduct a program designed to introduce Russian local government officials to the American intergovernmental system. The project entitled, "Rebuilding Russian Civil Society," will include a one week seminar in Novosibirsk for 20-25 local government officials; a month-long study tour of six American communities for ten Russian officials; a month-long internship for five of these officials; and a one week wrap-up session in Novosibirsk. For more information on this project, please contact Joseph Marbach at the Center.

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Professor Jim Hoefler, Department of Political Science, Dickinson College (717) 245-1311, announces the creation of an electronic discussion list called "STATEPOL." STATEPOL is now available for those who share a scholarly interest in state politics, and is a *free* service. To join the discussion, use the following address: [LISTSERV@UMAB.UMD.EDU](mailto:LISTSERV@UMAB.UMD.EDU), and send the message `SUBSCRIBE STATEPOL [your name]`, or send your questions directly to [HOEFLER@DICKINSON.BITNET](mailto:HOEFLER@DICKINSON.BITNET).

*Readers are encouraged to share their electronic mail address with others.*

## UPCOMING CONFERENCES

### Federalism and Rights

The centerpiece of the Center's 25th anniversary will be a public conference organized on the theme of "Federalism and Rights." Funding for this conference has been provided by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The conference will be held in Philadelphia at the Hilton Hotel and Towers from November 14-16, 1992. It will investigate the relationship between federalism and rights in the United States and other federal systems. Underlying all

the conference's deliberations will be the question: How does federalism promote or undermine individual rights? To answer this question, the conference will undertake a systematic investigation of five major considerations: 1) the theoretical relationship between federalism and rights; 2) the tension between group rights and individual rights in federalism; 3) the historic interplay between federalism and rights in the United States; 4) the ways that federal systems understand the sometimes competing claims for diversity and for individual rights; and 5) current issues involving federalism and rights, both within and without the boundaries of the United States.

The co-directors of the conference are Ellis Katz of Temple University and G. Alan Tarr of Rutgers University. The conference is being co-sponsored by the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the Philadelphia Bar Association and Rutgers University, Camden Campus. For more information, please contact the Center at (215) 787-1480.

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**American Models of Revolutionary Leadership: George Washington and Other Examples.** Edited by Daniel J. Elazar and Ellis Katz. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1992. 264 pp.

This book is designed to be a contribution to the lessons the world can learn from the leadership in the American Revolutionary experience. The emphasis is on the transition from revolutionary to stable democratic leadership. The first part contains chapters by Garry Wills, Forest McDonald and Barry Schwartz on "Power Gained by Surrender," "Washington, Cato, and Honor" and "George Washington and a Whig Conception of Leadership," respectively. The second section focuses on contrasting models and includes the selections: "Samuel Adams and Saint-Just: Contrasting Examples of Professional Revolutionaries" by Moshe Hazani; "Revolutionary Leadership and the Problem of Power" by Gary Schmitt; and "Albert Gallatin: Political Method in Leadership" by Rozann Rothman. The final section looks toward leadership in subsequent generations in the sections: "Lincoln's Political Humanitarianism: Moral Reform and the Covenant Tradition in American Political Culture" by David Greenstone and "Where Have All the Leaders Gone? Ruling Elites and Revolution Since World War II" by Steven Spiegel. Co-published with the Center for the Study of Federalism. A University Press of America book.

**Building Toward Civil War: Generational Rhythms in American Politics.** Daniel J. Elazar. Lanham, MD: Madison Books, 1992. 245 pp.

In this book, the author examines the impact of the Civil War era on American government on both state and national levels. This volume focuses not on the war itself, but on the fifteen years between 1846 and 1861 which brought the country from real, if flawed, union to civil conflict.

By looking at those fifteen years, the author examines a critical period in American history, a period whose import goes beyond the immediate questions of the coming of the war. The book explores the breakdown of the political process and the disruption of the polity to which it lead. The breakdown in democratic politics was the result of the convergence of various social, political and economic factors in the midst of which foundations were being laid for new forms of political organization in the United States. Elazar analyzes the governmental structure as it evolved through this period and took on new responsibilities and met the demands of industrialization and the American frontier.

### **BOOK REVIEWS**

**Illusion of a Conservative Reagan Revolution.** By Larry M. Schwab. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 1991. 243 pp.

In this book the author sets out to document his thesis that Ronald Reagan's presidency did not bring about a conservative revolution, but continued American governing system developed in the 1930s, without basic change. He does this by examining the dimensions in which change is to take place: public opinion - what he refers to as the illusion of President Reagan's high popularity, the failure of voter and party realignment, the administration's economic policies, the President's legislative effort, and the governmental system as such. In his conclusion, he briefly attempts to suggest why this was so despite appearances. Professor Schwab makes a substantial case for his point, but altogether the book is too short to do more than set forth his case.

In his discussion of federalism, Professor Schwab argues that there was no "New Federalism" transformation of the American federal system and that at the end of Reagan's presidency the American governmental system was even more centralized than it was at its beginning. In making this point he presents a very one-sided case. He does not take into consideration the immense importance of Reagan's conception of federalism which, as Great Communicator, he succeeded in making real for the country after it had been all but given up for lost. The effects of that, coupled with federal aid budget reductions were vital in generating among political leaders of the states a sense of the need for the states to take the lead, to become valid initiators once again and not to sit and wait for Washington to take the initiative.

This reviewer does believe that the Reagan administration betrayed many of its federalism principles for political advantage, something which can be said of almost every other administration at least in the past century, but it is too cavalier to dismiss what Reagan achieved in the revival of federalism, focusing only on those limitations of the Reagan effort. As is usually the case, matters are more complex than that. A more balanced picture needs to be painted before we can answer the question that Professor Schwab poses.

DANIEL J. ELAZAR  
*Temple University and Bar Ilan University*

**Dictionary of Politics, Seventh Edition.** By Walter J. Raymond, Ph.D., S.J.D. Virginia: Brunswick Publishing Company, 1992. 762 pp.

In the study of political science, there is nothing more indispensable than a very good reference source. The seventh edition of **Dictionary of Politics** by Walter J. Raymond, Ph.D., S.J.D., is just such a reference. This edition is really a new book, as it has been completely updated and revised since the last edition in 1980. It contains not only an extensive array of precise definitions on politics and government, but also terminology from business, management, international economics, and law as it relates to government and politics. A truly invaluable reference book, **Dictionary of Politics** should be on the shelves of every library, as well as those of every professional political science scholar and serious student of the constantly evolving world of politics.

Reading through this extensive 762 page book, one asks "Where did Dr. Raymond find the time to compile such an enormous wealth of information?" As reference books of this type are usually written on a collaborative basis by a number of scholars, Dr. Raymond has completed an extraordinary piece of contemporary scholarship.

The book contains definitions on classical terms like "democracy," "Fair Deal," "Jeffersonian Republicanism" or "Liberation Theology" to cite only a few examples. But Dr. Raymond also defines less common or even comical political terms like "civil rights hustler," "fellow traveler," "Koreagate" or "Ma, Ma, Where's My Pa? . . . Gone to the White House, Ha, Ha, Ha!" The appendix is massive in its own right, containing all sorts of tables, graphs and maps; important documents like the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, U.S. Constitution and U.N. Charter; extensive information on U.S. Presidents, Vice Presidents, Speakers of the House, Supreme Court Justices and Secretaries of State; a graphic description of the legislative process; and prominent Supreme Court cases, among many others.

In summary, **Dictionary of Politics, Seventh Edition**, is at once an invaluable reference book on politics and one with a good sense of humor. It is concise and extremely well written, a proud addition to any library shelf.

Dr. Raymond is formerly Professor of Political Science and Department Chairman at St. Paul's College. He currently resides with his wife, Marianne, in Lawrenceville, Virginia, where he continues to write and publish. His current area of interest and specialization is the influence of political culture on productivity and international trade.

STEPHEN E. MEDVEC  
*Adjunct Professor, Holy Family College*

**Political Economy, Ideology, and the Impact of Economics on the Third World.** By Derrick K. Gondwe. New York: Greenwood Publishing Group, 1992. 208 pp.

This work examines the practical impact of economics and economic ideology on the Third World. Gondwe argues that the scientific and technical veil covering economics reduces its capacity to affect current and future economic problems. In other words, the mystery makes it less useful to the very parts of the world that have the most to benefit from its understanding.

The argument makes **Political Economy, Ideology, and the Impact of Economics on the Third World** interesting and worth reading. By attempting to shed itself of its ideological underpinnings, economics - particularly neoclassical economics - is running the risk of becoming socially irrelevant. This is the arguments of the author. Whether one agrees or not, the discussion is compelling. This argument runs counter to much of the fundamental teaching of economics. Certainly there is a great deal of work that the author must go through to demonstrate that his approach is a better one than the conventional wisdom of a great host of economists that have come before him. However, the argument has become more widespread if not more widely accepted.

Economics, the author argues, should return to the political economy it was before it was reduced to a mere study of markets, and the reintegration of economics into political economy should focus upon people, not wealth, as a subject and object of all economic activity. Certainly the basis for the author's position can not be covered adequately here. How does the new breed of political economist that the author calls for deal with issues of wealth? How, we could ask are these political economists to deal with issues of reliability or credibility given this new overt agenda? These long standing conventions of the field deserve to be addressed. The author does this and some readers may just find what he says acceptable.

**Essays in Federal Financial Relations.** By K.K. George and I.S. Gulati. New Dehli: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, 1988. 172 pp.

The papers included in this collection of essays review the evolution of Federal financial relations in India over the last three decades, highlighting how the basic fiscal scheme, envisaged when the Constitution was framed, has undergone changes, changes which are not altogether conducive to the growth of healthy federalism in the country.

The provision for the periodic appointment of an independent Finance Commission, with a semi-judicial character, was a keystone of the basic fiscal scheme. Its purpose, the authors aver, was to reduce the discretion of the union executive in the matter of resource flows to the States. The essays in this collection attempt an assessment of the role the Finance Commissions have been able to play in the actual transfer of resources from the Centre to the States.

Since transfers under the aegis of the Finance Commissions have accounted for only two-fifths of the aggregate budgetary transfers, note has to be taken of the other channels of federal transfers and the instruments employed for the purpose. This collection also includes an essay on non-budgetary transfers which have taken place through the medium of financial institutions. The final essay in this collection deals with the use of budgetary and non-budgetary financial transfers by the Centre to make inroads into subjects which the Constitution clearly demarcates for State jurisdiction.

**Centre-State Financial Flows and Inter-State Disparities.** By K.K. George. Dehli: Criterion Books, 1988. 248 pp.

The experience of federations the world over has shown that wide disparities in development among constituent units pose a grave threat to federal polity. The threat comes not only from the poorer units, as is often believed, but also from the richer ones. The history of the Indian federation over the past four decades corroborates this observation. The social and political turmoils in different regions of this country have deep economic undertones. The paradox is that it was precisely to prevent wide disparities among Indian States that the Indian federation was moulded deliberately into a tighter one, even at the cost of States' autonomy, bestowing wide powers and vast resources upon the Union. This concentration of resources and powers was found necessary for interregional redistribution from the richer States to the poorer ones. Besides, all the Indian Five Year Plans had emphasized the objective of balanced regional development. But the stark fact is that despite this objective, the powers and resources with the Central Government and its agencies have been utilized in just the opposite direction, accentuating regional disparities and consequently regional discontent.

The present study first assesses the divergence trends in the Indian economy and then examines how and why the declared regional goals had been defeated by the different agencies like the Finance Commission, Planning Commission, various Union Ministries and the financial institutions.

## ANNUAL INVENTORY OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS SUPPLEMENT

As a service to its members, the Center for the Study of Federalism takes an annual inventory of members' current research activities and publications. The following is an additional response to the inventory found in issue 17:3 of *The Federalism Report*.

**William Johnson Everett, Professor of Ethics and Ecclesiology, Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322**

### Current Research Activities:

1. "Comparative Study of the Interaction of Religious Organizations (primarily Christian) with the Development of Modern Federal Republicanism in India, Germany and the United States."
2. "The Church and Federal Republicanism in India."

Available from author in 1992: "Neue Oeffentlichkeit in neuem Bund. Theologisch Reflexionen zur Kirche in der Wende, 1989-91."

### Writing in Progress:

1. "The Church and Federal Republicanism in India."

## PUBLIUS

### 1993 Subscription Rates and Information

- All renewal notices are sent directly to the client, who is then responsible for notifying to renew publius subscription
- Volume number to be published in 1993: 23; Total number of issues per year: 4
- Subscriptions are accepted any month; Subscriptions are accepted for any year
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- Contact Linda Strube for inquiries and claims regarding PUBLIUS at University of North Texas, Dept. of Political Science, Denton, TX 76203-5338 Tel: (817) 565-2313 Fax: (817) 565-2599

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	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Institutions</u>
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Two years	\$48	\$70	\$58	\$80



**PUBLIUS:**

**The Journal of Federalism**  
**Volume 22, Number 4**  
**Fall 1992**

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**Articles**

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Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement .....  
by *Leslie Delagran*

Effects of Public Opinion and Political System  
Characteristics on State Policy Outputs .....  
by *Robert A. Jackson*

Socialist Intergovernmental Policy During the  
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by *Lynne Louise Bernier*

The Nuer Concept of Covenant and Covenantal Way of Life .....  
by *Wal Duany*

Tax Harmonization and Tax Competition: Contrasting  
Views and Policy Issues in Three Federal Countries .....  
by *Taryn A. Rounds*

\* \* \* \* \*

*Publius* was the pen name used by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison in 1787-1788 when they published 85 articles entitled *The Federalist* in defense of the federal republic created by the new American Constitution. Accordingly, it is an appropriate name for a journal devoted to the increase and diffusion of knowledge about federalism and intergovernmental relations.



### ANNUAL MEETING

Minutes - Submitted by Nicolas Schmitt, Secretary/Treasurer.

The 1992 annual meeting of the IACFS was held on Wednesday afternoon, August 12, 1992 at the Graduate School of Management, University of Melbourne, under the presidency of Cliff Walsh.

#### Present

Members:

- Cliff Walsh, Vice-President, *Federalism Research Centre*
- Nicolas Schmitt, Secretary/Treasurer, *Institut du Federalisme*
- Douglas Brown, *Institute of Intergovernmental Relations*
- Daniel Elazar, *Jerusalem Ctr for Public Affrs, Ctr for the Study of Federalism*
- Murray Forsyth, *Centre for Federal Studies*
- Brian Galligan, *Federalism Research Centre*
- Ellis Katz, *Center for the Study of Federalism*
- John Kincaid, *Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations*
- Guillem Lopez-Casasnovas
- Cheryl Saunders, *Center for Comparative Constitutional Studies*
- Daniel Wincott

#### Excused

Members:

- Ron Watts, President, *Institute of Intergovernmental Relations*
- Ferdinand Kinski, *Centre International De Formation Europeenne*

#### Observers:

- Dieter Biehl
- Giandomenico Majone

**New Members:**

The DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FUER FOEDERALISMUSFORSCHUNG in Hannover (Germany), whose Director is Prof. Hans-Peter Schneider, has been accepted as new member of the Association. The Institut's address is Bodekerstr. 69 IV, D-3000 Hannover 1, Telephone: 0511/762 39 42, Fax: 0511/394 04 65.

The INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING in Novosibirsk, Siberia (Russia) has also been accepted as a new member. The director is Professor Alexander Granberg, who is currently serving as an advisor to President Yeltzin. The social studies branch of the Institute is the Siberian International Center for Regional Studies, directed by Dr. Vyacheslav Seliverstov. The address for both is 630090 Novosibirsk, Lavrentiev Prosp. 17; Telephone: (8-3832) 359536/354776, Fax: (8-3832) 355580, Telex: 133128 POISK SU, Internet SICRS @ SOL.NSK.SU

The INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FEDERAL STUDIES in New Dehli (India), whose Director is Prof. Rasheedudin Khan, has applied for membership, though it decided to submit the Association to a closer examination before accepting membership. The Institute's address is J-10, Green Park, New Delhi-110016, Telephone: 65 2739.

**Leaflet:**

In order to introduce the International Association and its activities, it has been decided to prepare a leaflet describing the Association; we would therefore like to receive from all members a short comment (about half a page) presenting his/her Institute and its most relevant fields of research and activities. Also, send in any corrections concerning the address, phone and fax numbers found in the following list of members for the January 1993 directory. If possible, please indicate your VAX-Mail code. The preparation of this leaflet will be the opportunity to define more precisely the conditions for accepting new members, as well as the procedure to accept new members. Moreover, this leaflet should be used to secure relations between IACFS and international associations such as UNESCO, OECD or WORLD BANK, which need a much more substantial portfolio.

**Please mail in the descriptions of your institute and address corrections to the Center for the Study of Federalism c/o *The Federalism Report*.**

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 Suite 450  
 800 "K" Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20575  
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 Tel: 202-653-5540  
 Fax: 202-653-5429

Workshop in Political Theory and Policy  
 Analysis  
 Vincent Ostrom  
 513 North Park  
 Indiana University  
 Bloomington, IN 47405  
 USA

### Annual IACFS Conferences:

#### Future Conference Sites

1993: To be organized by the HSRC Center for Constitutional Analysis in Pretoria (South Africa), Director Prof. Bertus de Villiers; scheduled date is first week of August. Topics will be defined in the beginning of 1993 according to the current situation in South Africa.

1994: To be organized by the Institute of Federalism of the University of Fribourg (Switzerland), Director Prof. Thomas Fleiner; neither the date nor the topics have been scheduled yet.

1995: To be organized by the Center for the Study of Federalism of Temple University (Philadelphia), Director Prof. Daniel J. Elazar (to be confirmed).

### Financial Report:

According to the 1991 elections, the new secretary/treasurer of the IACFS is Nicolas Schmitt. This means that your annual subscriptions should be paid to the following address:

Account No. 66 - 831.399,0  
Societe de Banque Suisse  
Rue de Romont 35  
1700 Fribourg  
SWITZERLAND

**Please remember to pay your 1992 dues if you have not already done so. It is very important to the productivity of our projects!**

### IACFS Projects:

These projects include a large study about the federal systems in the World and an International bibliography of Federalism which could be quite easily created because of the information the different centers have about the literature existing in their own countries. Moreover, the conferences' minutes should be published. The 1991 Conference in Kingston (Canada) "*Higher Education in Federal Systems*" is now ready to print; the minutes of the 1992 conference "*Economic Integration in Federal-Type Systems*" will be published as soon as possible.

### MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

Former President of the International Association, Professor Daniel J. Elazar delivered the Seventh Hugo Wolfsohn Memorial Lecture, "Federalism in the New Europe." The lecture was sponsored by La Trobe University.

### VISITING SCHOLARS

Last year, Queen's University had the pleasure of having Dr. Vyatcheslav E. Shealo as a Clark-Skelton visitor. "Slava" Shealo is a senior research fellow at the Institute of the USA and Canada of the (now) Russia Academy of Sciences in Moscow. He is a student of US and Canadian politics, specializing in federalism and is an advisor to the Russia Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If anyone is interested in contacting Dr. Shealo, his address is the Institute of the USA and Canada, Russia Academy of Sciences, 2/3 Khlebny per., Moscow 121814, RUSSIA.

### NEWS FROM THE INSTITUTE FOR CONTEMPORARY STUDIES

On May 19, Vice President Dan Quayle attended a public policy roundtable in San Francisco sponsored by the Institute for Contemporary Studies (ICS) and its local action foundation, Citizen's Alliance for Community Empowerment (CACE).

The vice president's visit marks the end of the first phase of ICS's efforts to build self-government in entrepreneurial approaches to solving social problems. Last June ICS began working with four groups of African-American women who are residents of four of San Francisco's public housing developments.

These women were initially interested in implementing Project HOPE (Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere), a Housing and Urban Development program which allows tenants to manage and eventually buy their own homes in existing housing projects. After meeting for many Saturdays during the summer, it became obvious to all that Project HOPE and tenant management was just the first step in building a completely different approach to social policy.

It is ICS's hope that the meeting of the public housing tenants, Vice President Dan Quayle, and Mayor Frank Jordan will lead to a partnership that makes four of San Francisco's public housing developments models of successful tenant management and self-governance.

## 1992 ACIR POLL

### Americans Lose Trust and Confidence in All Government But Local Government Remains Most Trusted

This poll revealed that since 1987, the public's trust and confidence in all governments, especially the federal government, have declined appreciably. Overall the local government enjoys the most trust and confidence, although it, too, has felt the sting of public dissatisfaction. While white respondents to the poll demonstrate a loss of trust and confidence, black respondents showed less change since 1987.

### Local Property Tax and Federal Income Tax Tie for "Worst Tax" Distinction

Twenty-five percent of Americans said the worst tax was tied between local property tax and federal income tax; following these were state sales tax (16%), social security tax (10%) and state income tax (9%). Fifteen percent said they didn't know or had no answer, the highest since 1988. "The notable changes in this year's results," said John Kincaid, ACIR's Executive Director, "are the drop in the proportion of people selecting the social security tax as least fair and the increase in the proportion of people picking the state sales tax as least fair."

### Americans are of Two Minds About the Use of Federal Power

On federal government power, 39% said this year that the federal government has too much power, pushing that response to an all-time high. Simultaneously, 41% think the federal government should use its power more vigorously to promote the well-being of all segments of the people (same as 1986). There are wide geographic variations in the responses; also, more women think the federal government should use its powers more vigorously than men, and more white think the federal government has too much power than blacks.

### Bang for the Federal Buck in a Skid

1992 responses brought the most negative judgement against the federal government, compared with state and local, up from 1989 and 1990; 49% of those questioned said they got the least for their money from the federal government, whereas 18% said the same of local and 16% of state.

### Opinion on Public Works Performance Rises While Support for Spending Drops

Compared to 1988, when asked for opinions about the condition and funding of public works, the average grade went up for all three categories - roads and bridges, water supply and solid-waste disposal. Only 29% of the respondents saw user fees as the most preferred means of



raising additional revenue for public works this year, compared to 35% four years ago. The number of respondents who said the governments should not increase taxes or spend more on public works nearly doubled since 1988 from 7% to 13%. According to Robert B. Hawkins, Jr., ACIR Chairman, the "poll suggests that most people believe that beneficiaries should pay a greater share of public works costs, and that governments should specifically target certain taxes to public works."

### Public Often Prefers Local or State to Federal Regulation

This poll asked about five issues now subject to debate about whether the federal government should preempt state or local powers. The figures are as follows: 75% supported preemption for food labeling versus 18% for state regulation; 50% were in favor of federal preemption for banking versus 38% in favor of continued state regulation; only 37% were for federal preemption for insurance versus 51% supported continued state regulation; again, only 37% supported preemption for pesticide use versus 52% in favor of continued local regulation; only 20% supported preemption in regards to low-income housing whereas 72% supported continued local regulation.

All polls were conducted by The Gallup Organization, June 23-28, 1992. The results are based on in-person interviews with 1,045 adults aged 18 and older. The margin of error is plus or minus 3 percentage points. Detailed results and analysis of the poll have been published in *Changing Public Attitudes on Governments and Taxes: 1992*, Report S-21, now available.

## FEDERALISM AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS UPDATE

### APSA ANNUAL MEETING

#### MINUTES

1. The Section met for its 1992 annual business meeting on Thursday, September 3, in Chicago, IL. Donald Lutz, University of Houston, Chair, presided. Twenty members were in attendance.
2. Minutes from the 1991 meeting were approved. Dale Krane, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Secretary-Treasurer, submitted the annual statement of revenues, expenses, and fund balance for review and approval. Revenues for 1991-92 were \$598 (dues

rebates), expenses were \$142.43, and the fund balance as of August 1992 was \$1,114.88. The financial report was accepted.

3. The Treasurer also reviewed a letter from the national APSA office which explained the proposed establishment of section checking accounts in the same Washington, DC bank used by the national office. After considerable discussion about the merits of the proposal and the bank fees the section would have to pay, Dan Elazar, Temple University, moved that the section proceed with the plan to establish a checking account in accord with the national office proposal but the account should be interest bearing or at the very least not assess fees for service. The motion passed and the Chair directed the Secretary-Treasurer to communicate the decision to the national office and negotiate the service charges for the account.
4. Stephen Schechter, Russell Sage College, presided over the award ceremony and presented the Section's annual award for "significant contributions to the field of federalism and intergovernmental relations" to Professor Deil S. Wright of the University of North Carolina. After his speech based on the "word, work, love, and luck" of intergovernmental relations, Professor Wright presented the Section with a copy of two 1977 memos detailing the founding of the section.
5. Don Lutz distributed ballots for election of the section chair (2 year term), three members of the council (3 year terms), and three members of the council (2 year terms). The following members were elected to office:

Section Chair: John Kincaid, ACIR

Council (1992-95): Beverly Cigler, Penn State, Harrisburg  
 Michael Pagano, Miami University  
 Joseph Zimmerman, SUNY-Albany

Council (1992-94): Thad Beyle, North Carolina  
 Richard Cole, Texas at Arlington  
 Stephen Schechter, Russell Sage

6. Don Lutz thanked Sarah Liebschutz, SUNY-Brockport, for her work in organizing the section's panels at the 1992 conference. Don also reminded members that the deadline for proposals for the 1993 conference is December 1, 1992 and proposals should be sent to:

Professor Beverly Cigler, Public Policy and Administration  
 Penn State, Harrisburg  
 Middletown, PA 17057-4898  
 Tel: (717) 948-6060 Fax: (717) 948-6320

7. Prof. Stephen Sachs, Drexel University, during new business, urged the Section to consider offering a short course or workshop on federalism/IGR on the opening day of the 1993 national conference, either as a service or possibly as a means of raising revenue. After discussion, Don Lutz directed the Council to review the idea and propose action, if warranted.
8. After thanking the members for their assistance and attendance, Prof. Lutz invited the members to attend the reception sponsored jointly by the Section and by the Center for the Study of Federalism. The Chair adjourned the meeting.

### TREASURER'S REPORT

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance for the Period September 1991 to August 1992:

<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Dues Rebates	
10/30/91	\$ 312.00
02/15/92	286.00
Total Revenues	\$ 598.00
 <u>Expenses</u>	
1991 Award	\$ 92.43
Bank Charges (new account and new checks)	50.00
Total Expenses	\$ 142.43
Fund Balance (September 1991)	\$ 659.31
(n.b.: transferred from Temple University)	
Fund Balance (August 1992)	\$1114.88
Revenue in Excess of Expenses	\$ 455.57

Submitted by Professor Dale Krane, Secretary-Treasurer, September 3, 1992.

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