# Participation by Women in the 1884 Meeting 

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The convention which monitored how close we are to the era of Big Brother should have acknowledged that "Brother" may have to share the limelight with "Sister." My annual assessment of participation by women in the annual meetings of the association shows continued advancement by our sisters.

## Sectlon Heads

|  | Total | Women | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1984 | 20 | 6 | 30.0 |
| 1983 | 24 | 7 | 29.2 |
| 1982 | 19 | 5 | 26.3 |
| 1981 | 16 | 3 | 18.8 |
| 1980 | 18 | 3 | 16.7 |

## Chalrpersons

|  | Total | Women | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1984 | 215 | 44 | 20.5 |
| 1983 | 196 | 35 | 17.9 |
| 1982 | 163 | 22 | 13.5 |
| 1981 | 137 | 16 | 11.7 |
| 1980 | 139 | 29 | 20.9 |

*Martin Gruberg reports annually in PS on the participation of women at APSA's annual meeting.

Paper Glvers

|  | Total | Women | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1984 | 804 | 142 | 17.7 |
| 1983 | 730 | 120 | 17.4 |
| 1982 | 557 | 109 | 19.6 |
| 1981 | 520 | 98 | 18.8 |
| 1980 | 453 | 99 | 21.9 |

Discussants

|  | Total | Women | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1984 | 294 | 58 | 19.7 |
| 1983 | 272 | 50 | 18.4 |
| 1982 | 184 | 28 | 15.2 |
| 1981 | 161 | 28 | 17.4 |
| 1980 | 160 | 19 | 11.9 |

Often, though not invariably, the recognition of the contributions of female scholars has come because other women have been in a position (as section heads or chairpersons) to give opportunity to members of their sex. This year Doris Graber, the Program Chair, is to be commended for seeking out and encouraging able women to assume roles in our program.
From now on my assessments will have to consider as part of the official program not only the sections organized by the Program Committee but also the panels sponsored by the APSA Organized Sections and Committees. Following are data profiling these adjuncts to the program. (None of the six program organizers for 1984 of the Organized Sections was a woman. If the statistics look good it's largely because the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession organized two panels, each chaired by women, which had women as 8 of the 11 paper givers.)

## Nominations Sought for $\mathbf{1 9 8 5}$ APSA Awards

Nominations are invited for the APSA awards to be presented at the 1985 annual meeting in New Orleans. Dissertations must be nominated by departments and sent to the Association office by January 15, 1985. Books must be nominated by the publisher and copies sent by February 1, 1985 to the national office and to members of the award committees. Members of the Association are invited to nominate individuals for the career awards. Further details may be obtained by writing to the national office.

|  | Total | Women | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Chairporsons |  |  |  |
| Organized |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Sections \& |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Committees | 47 | 10 | 21.3 |
| Grand Total | 262 | 54 | 20.6 |
| Paper Givers |  |  |  |
| Organized |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Sections | 158 | 24 | 15.2 |
| Committees | 21 | 8 | 39.0 |
| Grand Total | 983 | 174 | 17.7 |
| Discussants |  |  |  |
| Organized |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Sections | 46 | 6 | 13.0 |
| Committees | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 347 | 64 | 18.4 |

The six sections organized by women had women as 26.1 percent of the chairpersons (18 of 69), 18.7 percent of the paper givers ( 50 of 268 ), and 23.6 percent of the discussants (17 of 72). (That is, 35.2 percent of the women paper givers in the Convention's Program Com-mittee-organized panels were found in the six sections organized by women as were 29.3 percent of the female discussants. In women-chaired panels were to be found 28.9 percent of the female paper givers at the meeting and 27.6 percent of the distaff discussants. Womenchaired panels had 21.6 percent female paper givers and 28.1 percent female discussants.)
Noteworthy, too, was the presence of three women among the seven speakers participating in the two evening plenary
sessions. One male section organizer, Chris Garcia, selected a higher ratio of female chairpersons than did three of the six female section heads.
The sections with the strongest female representation were those on Political Thought and Philosophy: Historical Approaches, Interest Group Politics and Political Participation, and The Practice of Political Science. Panels which had majority female representation included Politics, Citizenship and the Division of Labor, Perspectives on Hannah Arendt, Feminism and Contemporary Political Theory, Roundtable on Eurosocialism and the Open Economy, Campaign Financing and Political Action Committees, Interest Groups and Elites, Current Issues in the Women's Movement, Politics and Participation in Education, Affirmative Action in Employment, Organizational Dynamics, Stimulating Economic Development at the State and Local Level, The Political Science Curriculum, Computers and the Discipline of Political Science, Superpower Strategic Relationships, Legitimation and De-Legitimation of the Peripheral State, Public Policy, Canada and the United States, and the two panels organized to report on field testing of the instructional units on "Women and American Politics."
The sections with the weakest presence by women were those on Positive Political Theory, Executives and Legislatures, Federalism and Subnational Politics (surprising in that this section was organized by a woman who chose women to head 5 of its 10 panels), International Rela-

## 1985 Dissertation Awards

Department chairs are invited to nominate outstanding dissertations that have been completed and accepted during the 1983 or 1984 calendar years. The award categories and a list of the 1984 winners are listed in this issue of PS. Departments may nominate only one person for each award. An engraved certificate and a cash award of $\$ 250$ will be presented to the winners at the 1985 Annual Meeting in New Orleans. Dissertations will be returned to the department following the Meeting.
Nomination letters from the department chair and a copy of the dissertation should be sent by January 15, 1985 to: Dissertation Awards, American Political Science Association, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
tions: National Security and Conflict Analysis, International Relations: The Organization of the International System, and International Relations: Global Political Economy. The poorest showing by women in the sections allied with the Program Committee sections came in the panels organized by the Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations section and the Committee on the Status of Blacks in the Profession.

Panels lopsidedly stag included those on Interdisciplinary Approaches to Politics, Redistricting and Representation, The Politics and Economics of the Welfare State, The Political Implications of Value Change in Advanced Industrial Societies, Roundtable on Government Responses to Budget Scarcity, Congressional Elections, Political Parties and Party Organization, Presidential Primaries and the Nomination Process, Party Identification, Has the Tax Revolt Ended?, New Perspectives on Mass Belief Systems, Judicial Profiles of the Burger Court, Controlling the Administrative State, Workshop on Research Resources on the Congress, Statistical Models of Agency Performance, Roundtable on Approaches to Formal Modeling of Public Bureaucracy, Fragmentation v. Consolidation, Protracted Social Conflict, Analyzing Protracted Conflicts, An Orwellian Lasswell for 1984, The Changing Structure of the Global System, Midlevel Powers, Presidential Elections and the International System, Roundtable on Alternatives to the Next Global War, Bicommunal Systems I and II, Is Decentralization a Prag-
matic Approach, Emerging Patterns in IIlegal Immigration, Frontiers of Organization Theory, Public Policies and Public Agencies, and Resurgence of Black Voting in Local, State and National Elections. (The roundtable to discuss Gwendolyn Carter's contributions to the discipline consisted of one woman and eight men.)

## Two Now Organized Sections Approved by Council

Two more groups of political scientists successfully petitioned the Council at its August 29 meeting to become official Organized Sections within the Association. They are Conflict Processes and Representation and Electoral Systems. Guidelines approved by the Council (reprinted in the box below) provide the means for groups of APSA members who share an interest in a particular subfield of the discipline to organize meetings and coordinate communications under Association auspices and to receive logistical support from the national office in collecting dues and maintaining membership lists.

Association members may become section members by checking the appropriate box and paying the specified dues on their regular dues renewal forms.
The eight APSA Organized Sections, their present officers and dues levels, are as follows:

## APSA Organized Sections

| Name of Section | Contact or Officers | Annual Meeting Program Organizer | Dues |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations | Chair of Executive Council: <br> Stephen Schechter <br> Department of Government <br> Russell Sage College <br> Troy, NY 12180 <br> (518) 456-0157 | Stephen Schechter | \$3.00 |
| Law, Courts and Judicial Process | Chair: Burton Atkins <br> Department of Government Florida State University Tallahassee, FL 32306 (904) 644-5727 | Burton Atkins | \$5.00 |

