

Social Distribution of Knowledge, submitted by the University of Chicago; dissertation chair, James Coleman.

Bruce W. Jentleson, University of Chicago, Davis, the Harold D. Lasswell Award, for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1983 and 1984 in the field of policy studies, for *Pipeline Politics: The Alliance and Domestic Politics of American Economic Coercion Against the Soviet Union*, submitted by Cornell University; dissertation chair, Peter Katzenstein.

Wayne A. Edisis, the Helen Dwight Reid Award, for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1983 and 1984 in the field of international relations, law and politics, for *The Hidden Agenda: Negotiations for the Generalized System of Preferences*, submitted by Brandeis University; dissertation chair, Robert O. Keohane.

John Zaller, Princeton University, the E. E. Schattschneider Award, for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1983 and 1984 in the field of American government, for *The Role of Elites in Shaping Public Opinion*, submitted by the University of California, Berkeley; dissertation chair, Nelson W. Polsby.

Ruth Grant, University of Chicago, and Ian Shapiro, Yale University, the Leo Strauss Award, for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1983 and 1984 in the field of political philosophy. Grant won for her thesis *John Locke's Liberalism*, submitted by the University of Chicago; dissertation chair, Joseph Cropsey. Shapiro won for *Individual Rights in Modern Liberal Thought: A Realist Account*, submitted by Yale University, dissertation chair, Douglas W. Rae.

Donald W. Chisholm, University of California, Berkeley, the Leonard D. White Award, for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1983 and 1984 in the field of public administration, including broadly related problems of policy formation and administrative theory, for *Informal Organization and the Problem of Coordination*, submitted by the University of California, Berkeley; dissertation chair, Martin Landau. □

Bert Rockman Wins Neustadt Book Award

Bert A. Rockman is the winner of the Presidency Research Section's first Richard E. Neustadt Book Award. Rockman was honored at the section's business meeting at APSA's annual meeting for his work, *The Leadership Question: The Presidency and the American System* (Praeger, 1984).

The Neustadt Book Award Committee was composed of Martha J. Kumar of Towson State University, Norman C. Thomas of the University of Cincinnati, and Thomas E. Cronin (Chair) of Colorado College. In selecting Rockman's work as the best book about the American presidency published in 1984, the committee surveyed over 30 works written on the presidency and unanimously agreed that Rockman's was the superior contribution. □

Job Picture Brightest in Ten Years

The ratio of the number of jobs listed at the annual meeting placement service to the number of applicants seeking positions was the highest in a decade. There were 179 jobs listed at the annual meeting and 300 applications for positions (see Table 1).

In contrast, in 1977, the low point of the decade, there were only 142 openings for 570 applicants. Thus, one's chances of obtaining a position in 1985 were almost three times greater than in 1977. Because the placement service caters primarily to new Ph.D.s and listings are mainly for junior appointments, these figures reflect the job prospects primarily for those entering the profession. Sixty-four percent of the job classifications were for assistant professors, 20% for associate professors, 5% for professors, 4% for instructors, 1% for chairs and 6% for non-teaching jobs.

TABLE 1
Annual Meeting Job Placement Service
Number of Applications, Employers and Jobs, 1975-1985

Year	Location	No. of Applications	No. of Employers	No. of Jobs
1985	New Orleans, LA	300	116	179
1984	Washington, DC	465	84	127
1983	Chicago, IL	350	79	120
1982	Denver, CO	229	76	121
1981	New York, NY	340	96	131
1980	Washington, DC	326	86	112
1979	Washington, DC	427	106	134
1978	New York, NY	450	96	124
1977	Washington, DC	570	107	142
1976	Chicago, IL	518	95	154
1975	San Francisco, CA	512	91	142

TABLE 2
Demand and Supply of Applicants and Jobs,
by Percent and by Category

Applicants	Categories	Jobs
27%	American Government and Politics	26%
12	Public Policy	11
7	Public Administration and Organizational Behavior	17
4	Methodology	6
14	Political Theory	4
18	International Relations	15
18	Comparative Politics	16
—	Non-teaching (jobs only)	5

Table 2 shows that there was a fairly even match between applicants and jobs by field with certain notable exceptions. For example, whereas 17% of the jobs listed were in the field of public administration, only 7% of the applicants listed that field. In the political theory field, on the other hand, there were 14% applicants and only 4% of jobs listed in that field. □

Participation by Women Dropped in 1985

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Another year, another convention, one having a theme of political change. The

change for women was not, however, one for the better at this year's political science convention. Though there was a record number and percentage of women as section heads, the rates of female chairpersons, papergivers and discussants all declined (Table 1).

As usual, when women served as section heads or chairpersons, other women were more likely to be selected as program participants. However, this was not always true. Nor was it always the case that male gatekeepers passed over women for participation roles. The section on Political Thought: Analytical and Critical Approaches, for example, headed by a male, had one of the best male-female ratios.

As indicated in my 1984 report, my annual assessments will have to include