

presentations, questions were raised concerning the garrison state's applicability to the third world. Both Dror and Rosecrance maintained that the military's

role in underdeveloped countries aimed more at sustaining regimes in power or in saving countries from political chaos than protection against external threat. □

Participation by Women in the 1986 Meeting Holds Constant

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The profile of participation by women at the 1986 convention could be summarized by the adage "one step forward, one step back." Women were doing better in 1986 than in 1985 as to their numbers and percentages as paper givers and discussants but not well in their having been selected as section heads and chairpersons.

	Section Heads		
	Total	Women	%
1986	24	7	29.2
1985	23	8	34.8
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

	Paper Givers		
	Total	Women	%
1986	904	175	19.4
1985	966	149	15.4
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

	Chairpersons		
	Total	Women	%
1986	237	38	16.0
1985	260	51	19.6
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

	Discussants		
	Total	Women	%
1986	314	61	19.4
1985	320	52	16.3
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



Virginia Sapiro of the University of Wisconsin-Madison chairs APSA's Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession.



Janet Clark of the University of Wyoming takes over as President of the Women's Caucus for Political Science.

Association News

Once more, it helped the chances for women being selected as program participants when other women served as section heads or chairpersons (e.g., International Political Economy; evaluation and Innovation in State Health Agencies). This was not always true, not every woman head automatically favored other women. Nor did male leaders always wind up preferring males for their panels (e.g., all four paper givers in State Building and International Forces were female; three of the five participants in the Policies of IGOs were women).

Women were also more likely to be found on panels where the subject matter dealt with women or minorities (e.g., Gender and Orientations Toward Power, Suffrage in Historical Perspective, Roundtable on Native Americans, Gender Differences and Their Impact on Public Policy).

Since 1984 my annual assessments have included not only the sections organized by the Program Committee but also the panels sponsored by the APSA Organized Sections and committees. As usual, except for the panels organized by the Committee on the Status of Women, these latter sets of panels, all organized by males, were less likely to have female participants than were the Program Committee's panels.

Chairpersons				
		Total	Women	%
Organized Sections & Committees	1984	47	10	21.3
	1985	73	15	20.5
	1986	101	75	14.9
Grand Total	1984	262	54	20.6
	1985	333	66	19.8
	1986	338	53	15.7
Paper Givers				
Organized Sections	1984	158	24	15.2
	1985	255	37	14.5
	1986	292	52	17.8
Committees	1984	21	8	39.0
	1985	45	11	24.4
	1986	38	12	31.6
Grand Total	1984	983	174	17.7
	1985	1266	197	15.6
	1986	1234	239	19.4
Discussants				
Organized Sections	1984	46	6	13.0
	1985	56	12	21.4
	1986	95	15	15.8
Committees	1984	7	0	0
	1985	7	1	14.3
	1986	4	1	25.0
Grand Total	1984	347	64	18.4
	1985	383	65	17.0
	1986	413	77	18.6

In cases of co-sponsored sections, to avoid doublecounting, I credited the panels to the section given principal mention in the program. (E.g., all 10 of the Political Methodology section's panels were on a co-sponsored basis.)

The six official sections organized by women on the Program Committee had women as 30.5% of the chairpersons (18 of 59), 19.9% of the paper givers (45 of 226), and 24.7% of the discussants (20 of 81). In other words, 25.7% of the paper givers in the Convention's Program Committee-organized panels were found in the sections organized by women as were 32.8% of the female discussants. In women-chaired

panels were to be found 30.3% of the female paper givers at the meeting and 34.4% of the distaff discussants. Women-chaired panels had 33.3% female paper givers and 42% female discussants.

As usual women were not in the spotlight at the evening plenary sessions. The daytime panels in honor of luminaries in our discipline (Gosnell, de Jouvenel, Bunche, Gulick, Key) consisted mostly of men honoring men.

The sections with the strongest female representation were those on Political Philosophy: Historical Approaches, The Practice of Political Science, Public Opinion and Political Psychology, Interest Groups and Social Movements, Public Law and Judicial Politics, Legislative Process, Public Administration, Representation and Electoral Systems, and The Status of Women in the Profession.

The sections with the weakest female representation were those on Positive Political Theory, Comparative Public Policy, Political Parties and Elections, Politics and Economics, International Relations: National Security and Conflict Analysis, International Political Economy, International Relations: The Reciprocal Impact of Domestic and Foreign Policy, Conflict Processes, Legislative Studies, Political Organizations and Parties, Religion and Politics, and the Program Committee-Sponsored Roundtables.

Once more, it helped the chances for women being selected as program participants when other women served as section heads or chairpersons.

The lopsidedly stag panels in 1986 included those on Agendas and Elections, Discourse Analysis, Advanced Capitalist Societies, Partisan Decline in the U.S., Gerrymandering and the U.S. Supreme Court, Group Mobilization in Local Politics, State Legislatures and Policy Development, Roundtable on the Ends of Presidential Reform, The Organization of Collective Action, Expertise and Political Power, Conflict Analysis, Foreign Policy and Domestic Political Change, The Garrison State as Amplifier of International Conflict, Managing National Defense and Security, International Political Economy, Federalism, Constitutions and Courts, Comparing State Supreme Courts and the U.S. Supreme Court, Congress, the Presidency and Public Policy, Hands-on Participation in the Use of Microcomputers in Political Science and Public Administration During the Foundation Period.

Panels that were overwhelmingly female included Gender and Orientations Toward Power and Authority, Winning the Vote and Banning the Bottle: Women's Suffrage in Historical Perspective, PACS: Tactics and Impacts, Evaluation and Innovation in State Health Agencies, State Building and International Forces, The Policies of IGOs, Gender Differences, and Does the Electoral System Discriminate Against Women?



Jorgen Rasmussen (left) of Iowa State University congratulates James Tong (right) on winning the Gabriel A. Almond Award for his University of Michigan dissertation on collective violence. Tong shared the prize with Princeton University honoree Michael Loriaux (not pictured).

Princeton Stands Out in Awards Ceremony

Susan Cummings

American Political Science Association

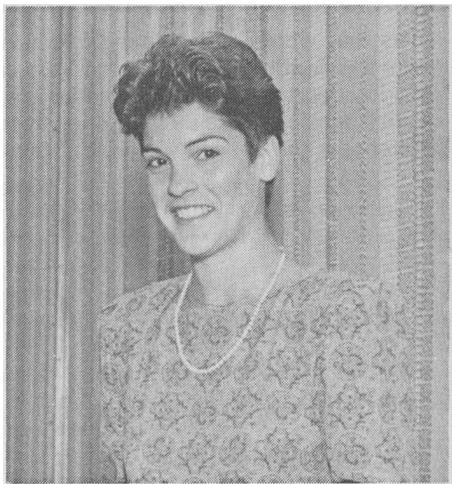
Princeton University graduates received three out of the eight doctoral dissertation awards presented at the APSA's 82nd annual meeting in Washington, D.C., August 28-31, 1986.

H. Jeffrey Leonard received the Harold D. Lasswell award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1984 or 1985 in the field of policy studies for "Pollution, Industrial Development, and Comparative Advantage." Michael Mastanduno received the Helen Dwight Reid Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted during 1984 or 1985 in the field of international relations, law and politics for "Between Economics and National Security: The Western Politics of East-West Trade."

Michael Loriaux, the third Princeton recipient, shared the Gabriel A. Almond

Award with James Tong for the best doctoral dissertation accepted during 1984-85 in the field of comparative politics. The two dissertations were "International Change and Political Adaptation: The French Overdraft Economy in the Seventies" by Loriaux, and "Collective Violence in a Pre-modern Society: Rebellions and Banditry in the Ming Dynasty (1364-1644)," submitted by the University of Michigan. Robert Gilpin was the dissertation chair for two of the three honored Princeton dissertations.

Other dissertation award winners are: Gregory R. Weiher received the William Anderson Award for "A Theory of Urban Political Boundaries," submitted by Washington University; Mark Alex Peterson, the E. E. Schattschneider Award, for "Domestic Policy and Legislative Decision-Making: Congressional Responses to Presidential Initiatives," submitted by the University of Michigan; Steven Forde, the Leo Strauss Award for "Thucydides' Alcibiades: A Case Study of the Place of Alcibiades in Thucydides' History," submitted by the University of Toronto; Elisabeth Hollister Sims, the



Johns Hopkins University nominated the dissertation of award winner Susan E. Lawrence for the Edward S. Corwin Award.