

Humphrey Award Committee, and “brings to the Clinton Administration a discipline and political savvy not always in evidence in the White House.” Thomas Bryne Edsall, national affairs correspondent for *The Washington Post*, and author of *The Politics of Inequality and Power and Money: Writing about Politics, 1971–1987*, was presented the Carey McWilliams Award, honoring a major journalistic contribution to our understanding of politics.

### Participation by Women in the 1994 APSA Meeting

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This is the 23rd year that I have been monitoring participation by women at our annual meeting. These *PS* reports have documented the ascent of women in our profession. Once more I’m happy to report that women, for the most part, have continued to move ahead in their participation. See Table 1.

As I’ve noted previously, where women head divisions or panels, there is a greater likelihood of other women being selected for program contributions. In 1994, 18 of the 49 division persons were women (36.7%). The divisions they headed had women as 37.1% (87 of 234) of the chairpersons, 32.0% (324 of 1014) of the papergivers, and 28.4% (82 of 289) of the discussants.

The convention divisions led by women had 53.0% of the convention’s female panel chairs, 56.3% of the papergivers, and 52.2% of its discussants. Women-chaired panels had 36.9% female paper givers and 45.4% female discussants. These constituted 45.0% of the women giving papers at the 1994 convention and 52.9% of the women serving as discussants.

The divisions with the strongest female representation were those on Normative Political Theory,\* Law and Courts,\* Public Administration,\* Public Policy, Women and Politics,\* Race, Gender, and Ethnicity,\* Politics and History,\*



Carol Swain, winner of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award with Samuel C. Patterson, committee chair.

Comparative Politics, New Political Science, Political Psychology, and Politics and Literature.\* (\* = headed by women).

The divisions with the weakest female representation in 1994 were those on Presidential Research, Political Organizations and Parties,\* Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations, Politics and Society in Western Europe,\* International Collaboration, International Security and Conflict, Representation and Electoral Systems, Religion and Politics, Applied Political Science, and Computers and Multimedia.

Among the lopsidedly male panels were those on Theories of the Welfare State: Past, Present, Future, Roundtable on Formal Political Theory: Mathematics, Mechanics, or Magic, Empirical Tests of Formal Theories of Legislatures and Elections, A “Meet the Authors” Roundtable on King, Keohane & Verba’s *Designing Social Inquiry*, Roundtable on Statistical Reporting, Archiving and Republication Norms for Publication, Candidate Recruitment to the House of

Representatives, Committee Coalitions and Policy-Making, Campaign Finance: Its Effects on Legislative Outcomes and Elections, Roundtable on The Clinton Presidency at

TABLE 1.

Year	Chairpersons		
	Total	Women	%
1971	154	12	7.8
1981	137	16	11.7
1991	439	107	24.4
1992	463	106	22.9
1993	452	115	25.4
1994	509	164	32.2
	Papergivers		
1971	552	43	7.8
1981	520	98	18.8
1991	1940	512	26.4
1992	1986	445	22.5
1993	2053	525	25.6
1994	2200	576	26.2
	Discussants		
1971	184	13	7.1
1981	161	28	17.4
1991	455	120	26.4
1992	568	118	20.8
1993	521	152	29.2
1994	594	157	26.4

Midterm: A Panel Honoring the Memory of Aaron Wildavsky, Roundtable on Theories of Institutions and the Presidency, Registration, Mobilization, and Participation, The Perot Factor in 1992, Voter Decision-making in Comparative Perspective, Economic Aspects of Presidential Support, Roundtable on Stability and Change in Elections and Voting Research, Campaigns and Elections, American Style, Comparing Influences on the Organization and Behavior of Political Parties, The Constitution and Foreign Affairs, Politics and the Design of Public Organizations, Regional Politics, States in the Federal System, Roundtable in Honor of Dennis Chong's *Collective Action and the Civil Rights Movement*, The Politics of Deficit Spending, Explaining the Transformation of Japan's One-Party Dominant Regime in a Changing World, Liberalism, Sovereignty, and American Immigration Politics: A Comparative and Historical View, Author Meets Critics: Stephen Skowronek's *The Politics Presidents Make*, Neo-populism and Neo-liberalism in Contemporary Latin America, The Challenges of Democratic Consolidation, Social Cleavages in the 1990s in Comparative Perspective: The Cross National Election Project, Domestic Influences on Processes of Political Integration, Re-Inventing Europe: Competing Visions of Political Authority in European Democracies, Identities, Norms, and National Security in a Changing World, Domestic Politics and International Cooperation: New Approaches, Identity, Security, and International Collaboration, Rationality, Deterrence, and War, Domestic Structures and International Outcomes, Empirical Research on Alliances and War, Roundtable on Nuclear Proliferation . . . Bane or Boom?, New Perspectives on International Security Decision Making, The New Security Environment in Asia and the Pacific Region, Roundtable on the Future of Deterrence, Roundtable on Globalism and Regionalism, Public Opinion and Ideology in Foreign Policy Making, Redistricting in the 1990s, Failing to Predict

the End of the Cold War: Is IR Theory (or Science) to Blame?, Enduring Rivalries in International Conflict, Conflicts in the Middle East, Religion and the American Mass Public, Roundtable on the Christian Right in the 1993 Virginia Elections: Lessons for 1994?, and In Memoriam: the Contributions of Aaron Wildavsky.

Panels predominantly female included Shifting Paradigms: Theorizing Care and Justice in Political Theory, Rights, Duties and Reproduction, Roundtable on New Constituency Integration in the Political Process, Women's Rights: An International Agenda for Change,\* Wollstonecraft and Rousseau: Restoring the Conversation,\* Comparative Method, Feminist Epistemology: The Cross-National Study of Women and Politics,\* The Feminist Standpoint Ten Years Later: Roundtable on Nancy Hartsock's *Money, Sex, and Power*,\* Problems of Gender and Democratic Representation,\* Storytelling to Depose Sexism,\* Women and Democracy in Post-Communist Societies,\* Curry, Caffeine, and Culture: Changing Conception of Food, Drink, and Feminine Discourse,\* Bodies and Borders: Rethinking Sexuality and Nationality,\* Women as Chief Executives: The Women's Leadership Project,\* Women and Democratization: International and Comparative Perspectives,\* As If Women Mattered: Feminist Approach to Public Policy,\* Democracy in the Aftermath of Neoliberal Reforms, Recasting Regimes: Markets, Coalitions, and Reforms in Comparative Perspective, The Politics of the Environment, Towards a Comparative Theory of Institutionalized State Feminism, and New Approaches to Transnational Relations.

## Women's Caucus for Political Science Celebrates Its 25th Year

At the end of its business meeting held in conjunction with the APSA's 90th Annual Meeting in

New York City, the Women's Caucus for Political Science [WCPS] celebrated its 25th anniversary, at the site of its founding in 1969, the New York Hilton and Towers.

Two of the original five founding members of the Caucus were present at the meeting. Judith Stiehm recounted tales of the founding. Bernice Sandler noted that the WCPS still has work to do: 19% of those teaching in the profession are women; 16% of full-time faculty are women; and only 10% of faculty in doctoral programs are women. Nevertheless, Sandler observed, the consensus is that WCPS has come a long way since 1969.

The WCPS used its anniversary celebration to announce the results of the 1993-94 Survey of the Largest Political Science Ph.D.-Granting Institutions' Departments of Political Science. Five departmental awards were presented as a result of the survey of 35 departments. Cornell University was honored for the highest percentage of tenured women [19%]. The University of California at Berkeley and University of California at Santa Barbara were just behind Cornell with 14% tenured women as a percentage of full-time faculty.

Cornell University was also honored for having the highest percentage of female full professors, 25% in its case. The greatest number of female full professors by any department was only four. Finally, Cornell's political science department was acknowledged for having the highest percentage of doctorates awarded to women in 1993-94, 8% in its case. Runners-up in the category of highest percentage of doctorates awarded to women were Yale [7%] and University of California at Santa Barbara [6%]. Mary Fainsod Katzenstein accepted the three awards on Cornell's behalf. The WCPS also recognized Cornell's recent chair, Ron Herring, who joined in the awards ceremony.

The WCPS recognized Rutgers University for offering the most Women and Politics courses by tenured or tenure track faculty. Rutgers's 14 courses far outranked any other department. While Michigan's department followed with