

Association News

San Francisco Annual Meeting Sets Record

The largest number of political scientists ever assembled met in San Francisco for the 86th Annual Meeting. The meeting attendance of 4,505 registrants exceeded the 1988 Washington meeting by 344 participants (Table 1). A highlight of meeting attendance was the participation of many international political scientists, including delegations from Japan, Hungary, and the Soviet Union.

TABLE 1.
Annual Meeting Registration

Year	Registration	Location
1967	2,473	Chicago
1968	3,723	Washington
1969	4,142	New York
1970	2,397	Los Angeles
1971	2,732	Chicago
1972	3,380	Washington
1973	2,312	New Orleans
1974	2,773	Chicago
1975	2,478	San Francisco
1976	2,295	Chicago
1977	2,624	Washington
1978	2,373	New York
1979	2,687	Washington
1980	2,745	Washington
1981	2,887	New York
1982	2,205	Denver
1983	2,859	Chicago
1984	3,391	Washington
1985	2,842	New Orleans
1986	3,602	Washington
1987	3,524	Chicago
1988	4,161	Washington
1989	3,496	Atlanta
1990	4,505	San Francisco

Jane Mansbridge of Northwestern University chaired the 1990 Program Committee, which was responsible for organizing the meeting. For the first time, the organized sections also played a major role in arranging panels. Of 469 panels, the program committee organized 247, the sections organized 175, and the program committee and sections collaborated on 47. Eleven APSA committee sponsored panels and three short courses were also offered. Related groups organized 143 panels, either

singly or in conjunction with others.

Panel attendance was high, averaging 29 people per panel. The most heavily attended panel was a roundtable discussion on "The Quest for the Holy Grail: Economics versus Psychology as the Science of Politics," with 355 attendees. It was organized by Thomas Schwartz of UCLA and co-sponsored by the Formal Political Theory, and the Political Behavior program committee sections.

Roundtable discussions, of which there were 49 panels, consistently attracted large crowds, averaging 59 attendees. The second most highly attended panel was also a roundtable discussion, organized by Giovanni Sartori of Columbia University, on "Dahl's *Democracy and Its Critics*," sponsored by the Normative Political Theory program committee section, with 275 attendees. Other roundtables with over 100 attendees were "The Future of Europe: Conflict and Cooperation," organized by Robert Art of Brandeis University; "Political Theory and Executive Power: A Roundtable on Mansfield's *Taming the Prince*," organized by Stephen Skowronek of Yale University; and "The City and American Democracy, 1960-1990," organized by Martin Shefter of Cornell University.

Panels involving presentation of papers with especially high attendance were those on "Developing Democracies: Conceptual and Empirical Issues," organized by Leslie Anderson of the University of Colorado; "The Dynamics of International System Transformation," organized by Vinod Aggarwal of the University of California, Berkeley, and Pierre Allan of the University of Geneva; "More Canonical Controversy: Democratic Education and Political Theory," organized by Benjamin Barber of Rutgers University; "The Public Sphere, Civil Society and Political Theory," organized by Jean L. Cohen of Columbia University; and "European Political Institutions and Policy Making After 1992," organized by Alberta M.

Sbragia of the University of Pittsburgh.

On Thursday evening, Judith N. Shklar gave her Presidential Address on "Redeeming American Political Theory," following the presentation of Association awards. As is customary, her address will be printed in a forthcoming issue of the *Review*. The program also included a Plenary Session on Democratization featuring Juan Linz of Yale University, Roderick MacFarquhar of Harvard University, and Adam Przeworski of the University of Chicago, and the James Madison Lecture, presented by James Q. Wilson.



At the annual business meeting of Pi Sigma Alpha, the national political science honorary, Howard R. Penniman, executive director of Pi Sigma Alpha, was honored for his fifteen years of distinguished service in directing the honor society by outgoing president, Sidney Wise, and incoming president, Robert J. Huckshorn.

Record Number of Applicants Use Annual Meeting Placement Service

The Placement Service continued to be one of the most active places at the Annual Meeting, serving 559 applicants and 163 employers. The number of job applicants followed a general pattern of growth in recent years. The number of employers and positions reported available was lower than last year's meeting in Atlanta, but comparable to earlier meetings in Washington and

Chicago. *PS* will publish a more comprehensive analysis of placement service activity in a future issue.

Annual Meeting Placement Services, 1986-90

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
# Employers	127	143	161	179	163
# Applicants	487	423	545	483	559
# Positions	213	227	252	282	236
Other*	6	9	4	15	28

*Refers to listings with an unspecified number of vacancies.

Participation by Women in the 1990 APSA Meeting

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The 1990 meeting was the first one in 86 years to occur with a woman as head of the association. A woman was also in charge of the convention's program committee. What role did other women play at our annual meeting? There were more participants than usual in the program, and women did better in most categories than usual.

Grand Totals (Program Committee, Organized Sections and APSA Committee Panels)

Year	Total	Women	%
<i>Chairpersons</i>			
1984	262	54	21
1985	333	66	20
1986	338	53	16
1987	485	79	16
1988	347	80	23
1989	400	92	23
1990	487	106	22
<i>Paper Givers</i>			
1984	983	174	18
1985	1266	197	16
1986	1234	239	19
1987	1750	343	20
1988	1350	310	23
1989	1464	336	23
1990	2071	490	24
<i>Discussants</i>			
1984	347	64	18
1985	383	65	17
1986	413	77	19
1987	550	101	18
1988	435	92	21
1989	458	85	19
1990	578	137	24

Where women headed sections or panels, there was a greater likelihood of other women being selected for program contributions. In 1990 there were 12 women out of 31 section persons heading those sections organized by the Program Committee (39%) but only 3 females out of 25 organizers of the organized section panels (12%). The sections headed by women had women as 33% (42 of 129) of the chairpersons, 30% (157 of 529) of the paper givers, and 36% (56 of 154) of the discussants.

The 14 (out of 48) (29%) of the sections led by women had 40% of the female panel chairs, 32% of its paper givers, and 41% of its discussants. Women-chaired panels had 35% female papergivers and 45% female discussants. These constituted 39% of the women giving papers at the 1990 convention and 41% of the women serving as discussants.

The sections with the most female representation were those on Political Thought and Philosophy: Historical approaches; Public Law and Judicial Politics; Race, Gender and Ethnicity; History and Political Science; Comparative Politics of Advanced Industrial Societies; International Political Economy; Foreign Policy Analysis; Intersections of Theory and Practice; Democratization in Eastern Europe; Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations; Women and Politics Research; Politics and Society in Western Europe; Politics and the Life Sciences; and Applied Political Science.

The sections with the least female participation in 1990 were those on Formal Political Theory; Legislative Processes and Politics; Public Administration; International collaboration; National Security; Presidency Research; Political Parties and Organizations; Law, Courts and Judicial Process; Religion and Politics; Science and Technology Studies; and Political Communication.

Among the lopsidedly male panels were those on Electoral Games; Representation; Committees and Influence over Legislative Outcome; Campaign Effects in Presidential Elections; The U.S. Civil Rights Movement and Democratization; The Burger-Rehnquist Court and the New Structuralism; Administrative Elites in Cross-National Perspectives; Fiscal Federalism; Coalition Formation in

Urban Electoral Politics; Referendum Politics in Cities; Political Change in the Metropolis; How Public Policies Shape Democracy; Public Policy and Refugee Politics; Strikes and Political Openings in the NICs; The Contradiction of Contraction; Political Openings in One-Party (Dominant) Regimes; The Politics of Political Reform in Comparative Perspective; Revolutionary Regional Integration; The Balance of Power and State Behavior; Alternative Theories of Alliance Behavior; International and Domestic Constraints on Reagan Security Policy; Campaign Money in State Legislative Races; Senate Leadership: Then and Now; A Roundtable on Recent Developments in Presidential Advising; Presidents and Bureaucracy; Political Parties and Local Politics; State and National Party Coalitions; The Bork Nomination in Context; A Tribute to Alpheus Mason; Courts and Capitalism; Law, Ethics and Administration; The Quest for Agency Performance; Policy Innovation by American States; Comparative Public Policy; Formal and Methodological Advances in Comparative Politics; The Political Culture Approach, Green Parties in Western Europe; Governmental Accountability and Performance in Democracies; Advances in Cross-National Research on Public Opinion and Voting Behavior; and Chinese Political Reform in Comparative Perspective.

Panels overwhelmingly female included Hannah Arendt: Apolitical Action and Democratic Participation; Gender/Power/Body; Feminist Political Theory; Family Law and Public Policy; Abortion Politics and Policy in the Post-Western Era; Women's Participation in Democratic Transitions: Eastern Europe and Latin America; Post Modernist Analyses of Race, Gender and Class; International Relations Theory and Economic Integration; A Roundtable on Comparing Career Paths for Women and Men in State Civil Service Systems; Women in Public Policy: Styles of Leadership; Does Ideology Matter?; International Institutions; The State and Women Farmers in the Third World; Women and East Asian Politics; Methodological Innovations and the Study of Gender and Ethnicity; Perspectives on Feminist Theory; and How to Warm Up the