



JUDGE RUTH BADER GINSBURG

the New Institutionalism, chaired by Martin Shefter of Cornell University, and included Theda Skocpol, Harvard Univer-

sity; Stephen Skowronek, Yale University; Benjamin Ginsburg and Martin Shefter, Cornell University; and Walter Dean Burnham, University of Texas (118).

Other panels of high attendance were Wealth and Ideas as a Source of Influence in International Politics (115), The Reagan Presidency: An Evaluation (112), and Roundtable on Approaches to the Study of War (112). The Claremont Institute's Roundtable on Paul Kennedy's *The Rise and Fall of Great Powers* also lead among program panels (112), as did the lecture by Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg of the U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, entitled "Women Becoming Part of the Constitution" (110). Judge Ginsburg's presentation was cosponsored by the Women's Caucus for Political Science and the APSA Organized Section on Women and Politics Research.

The 1988 program also included the third annual John Gaus Lecture delivered by James Fesler, Professor Emeritus of Yale University. Fesler's address is reprinted in this issue of *PS*. On Friday evening Kenneth N. Waltz gave his Presidential Address on the peace-keeping value of a nuclear arsenal. Waltz's address will appear in the March 1989 issue of *The American Political Science Review*.

Participation by Women in the 1988 APSA Meeting

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Good news. In almost every category studied by this researcher of participation by women at the 1988 APSA convention, women gained ground. (Pretty strong performance by a group that is just 16% of the APSA membership!)

	Section Heads			Chairpersons		
	Total	Women	%	Total	Women	%
1988	29	6	20.7	221	53	24.0
1987	27	7	25.9	309	50	16.2
1986	24	7	29.2	237	38	16.0
1984	20	6	30.0	215	44	20.5

Participation by Women

	Section Heads			Chairpersons		
	Total	Women	%	Total	Women	%
1982	19	5	26.3	163	22	13.5
1980	18	3	16.7	139	29	20.9
1978	16	2	12.5	131	20	15.3
1976	18	4	22.2	126	24	19.0
	Paper Givers			Discussants		
	Total	Women	%	Total	Women	%
1988	855	193	22.6	274	51	18.6
1987	1,141	220	19.3	410	71	17.3
1986	904	175	19.4	314	61	19.4
1984	804	142	17.7	294	58	19.7
1982	557	109	19.6	184	28	15.2
1980	453	99	21.9	160	19	11.9
1978	500	99	19.8	210	35	16.7
1977	577	65	13.6	170	31	18.2

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. (Eight of the 21 organized sections, 38.1%, had female program organizers in 1988.)

	Chairpersons			
	Year	Total	Women	%
Organized Sections & Committees	1984	47	10	21.3
	1985	73	15	20.5
	1986	101	15	14.9
	1987	176	29	16.5
	1988	126	27	21.4
Grand Total	1984	262	54	20.6
	1985	333	66	19.8
	1986	338	53	15.7
	1987	485	79	16.3
	1988	347	80	23.1
	Paper Givers			
	Year	Total	Women	%
Organized Sections	1984	158	24	15.2
	1985	255	37	14.5
	1986	292	52	17.8
	1987	576	115	20.0
	1988	500	113	22.6
Committees	1984	21	8	39.0
	1985	45	11	24.4
	1986	38	12	31.6
	1987	33	8	24.2
	1988	15	4	26.7
Grand Total	1984	983	174	17.7
	1985	1,266	197	15.6
	1986	1,234	239	19.4
	1987	1,750	343	19.6
	1988	1,370	310	22.6
	Discussants			
	Year	Total	Women	%
Organized Sections	1984	46	6	13.0
	1985	56	12	21.4
	1986	95	15	15.8
	1987	140	30	21.4

Association News

		Total	Women	%
Committees	1988	154	41	26.6
	1984	7	0	0.0
	1985	7	1	14.3
	1986	4	1	25.0
	1987	0	0	0.0
	1988	7	0	0.0
Grand Total	1984	347	64	18.4
	1985	383	65	17.0
	1986	413	77	18.6
	1987	550	101	18.4
	1988	435	92	21.1

The six official sections organized by women had women as 37.0% (20 of 55) of the chairpersons, 25.7% (56 of 218) of the paper givers, and 28.8% (21 of 73) of the discussants. In other words 37.7% of the chairs in the Conventions Program Committee organized panels were found in the sections organized by women as were 29.0% of the female paper givers and 41.2% of the female discussants. (Women-chaired panels had 34.2% female paper givers and 32.3% female discussants.) (In the Organized Sections where 21.5% of panels were chaired by women, women constituted 41.9% of the paper givers and 67.3% of the discussants where women headed the panels.)

The sections with the strongest female representation were those on Normative Political Theory, History in Political Science, Developing Areas and the International System, Race, Gender and Ethnicity, Bureaucracy, National Security, Public Administration, and Women and Politics Research.

The sections with the weakest female representation were those on Formal Political Theory, Comparative Politics of Advanced Industrial Societies, Executive Politics, Public Opinion and Political Psychology, International Conflict, Conflict Processes, and Religion and Politics.

There were fewer lopsidedly stag panels in 1988. Among those I spotted, however, were Roundtable on Gerrymandering; Religion in the 1988 Elections; Studying the Dynamics of Public Policy; Wealth and Ideas as Sources of Influence in International Politics; Modeling International Conflict; Political Sub-Cultures and Political Change in the American South; Issues in Federalism: The Canadian and American Experiences; A User's Guide to the Supreme Court Data Base; Biotechnology and Public Policy; Should Bureaucratic Standards Be Applied to Politics; and *Urban Housing Policies in the 1990s*.

Panels overwhelmingly female included The Man Question: Feminist Critiques of International and Strategic Theory (which made the National Security section look better than it otherwise would); Beyond Nairobi: Women and Politics in the United Nations' System; Theories of Gender Differences; and Public Policy Through a Feminist Lens.