



Grant D. Reeher receives the William Anderson Award from Susan Clarke.

J. Bunche Award for the best scholarly work published in 1992 which explores the phenomenon of ethnic and cultural pluralism for his *Latinos and the U.S. Political System: Two-Tiered Pluralism*, published by Temple University Press. Robert F. Durant, University of Baltimore, was presented the Gladys M. Kammerer Award for the best publication in 1992 in the field of U.S. national policy for the book *The Administrative Presidency Revisited: Public Lands, the BLM, and the Reagan Revolution*, published by the State University of New York Press. The Victoria Schuck Award for the best book published in 1992 on women and politics was presented to Virginia Sapiro, University of Madison-Wisconsin, for *A Vindication of Political Virtue: The Political Theory of Mary Wollstonecraft*, published by the University of Chicago Press. J. G. A. Pocock, Johns Hopkins University, was presented the Benjamin Evans Lippincott Award, presented biennially to recognize a work of exceptional quality by a living political theorist that is still considered significant after a time span of 15 years since the original publication. The book, *The Machiavellian Moment: Florentine Political Thought and the Atlantic Republic Tradition*, was published in 1975 by Princeton University Press. The Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award for the best book published during 1992 on government, politics or international affairs was awarded to Theda Skocpol, Harvard University, for her book, *Protecting Soldiers and Mothers: The Political Origins of Social Policy in the United States*, published by Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

Francis E. Rourke, Johns Hopkins University, was this year's John Gaus Distinguished Lecturer, honoring the recipient's lifetime of exemplary scholarship in the joint tradition of political science and public administration and, more generally, to encourage scholarship in public administration.

Richard E. Neustadt of Harvard University was the recipient of the Hubert H. Humphrey Award for notable service by a political scientist. Nina Totenberg of National Public Radio was presented the Carey McWilliams Award, which honors a major journalistic contribution to our understanding of politics.

The James Madison Award, presented triennially to honor an American political scientist who has made a distinguished scholarly contribution to political science and designed to recognize a career of scholarly excellence rather than a particular piece of scholarship, was presented to Sidney Verba, Harvard University.

Participation by Women in the 1993 APSA Meeting

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This is the twenty-second 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. It is appropriate that a program with a theme of political identity produced the best gender participation balance to date. Even the late afternoon guest lectureships (Pi Sigma Alpha, James Madison, John Gaus, etc.) had as many spotlighted women as illustrious men.

Year	Total	Women	%
CHAIRPERSONS			
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
PAPER GIVERS			
1971	552	43	7.8
1981	520	98	18.8
1991	1,940	512	26.4
1992	1,986	445	22.5
1993	2,053	525	25.6

	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

As I've noted previously, where women head sections or panels, there is a greater likelihood of other women being selected for program contributions. In 1993 18 of the 48 section persons were women (37.5%). The sections they headed had women as 28.9% (52 of 180) of the chairpersons, 54.6% (440 of 806) of the papergivers, and 36.3% (69 of 190) of the discussants. (That Paula McClain was Program Co-chair for 1993, no doubt, contributed to a good showing of female scholars.)

The convention sections led by women had 45.2% of the convention's female panel chairs, 83.8% of the paper givers, and 45.4% of its discussants. Women-chaired panels had 32.4% female paper givers and 53.9% female discussants. These constituted 30.1% of the women giving papers at the 1993 convention and 53.9% of the women serving as discussants.

The sections with the strongest female representation were those on Normative Political Theory, Law and Courts, Women and Politics, Politics and History, Communist Regimes, Politics and Society in Western Europe, Politics and Life Sciences, a New Political Science, and Internships and Experiential Education.

The sections with the weakest female representation in 1993 were those on Formal Political Theory, Political Methodology, Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations, Political Economy, Politics of Developing Areas, International Security and Arms Control, International Political Economy, Foreign Policy Analysis, Conflict Processes, Religion and Politics, Computers and Multimedia, and the Politics of Change.

Among the lopsidedly stag panels were those on Issues in Macropartisanship, Roundtable on the State of Political Methodology: Looking Back on Acher, King, and Bartels and Brady, Roundtable: Is the Presidency Still Organized to Fight the Cold War, On Becoming a Professional Campaigner, Exploring Relations

Between Courts and Legislatures, International Perspectives on Policy-Making, Religion in the 1992 Election, Religion in Middle East Politics: Behavioral Perspectives, Symbolic Politics, and Corporate Powers in American Politics.

Panels predominantly female included Feminist Identity and Social Movements, Feminist Perspectives on Hannah Arendt, Feminism, Identity and Institutions, Roundtable on Identity Politics and Coalition Building, Women in Legislative Politics, Cross-National Perspectives on Citizenship and Democratic Values, Responding to Court Decisions: Implementation? Compliance?, Representation on the Abortion Issue in Legal Systems, Fundamental Issues in Legislative Politics: Comparative Legislative Recruitment, Fairness and Equity in Administration: Race and Ethnic Categories, Sexual Harassment and Glass Ceilings, Feminist Movement or Women's Movements? The Cross-National Comparison of Activism, Markets, States and Mass Attitudes, National Identity and Political Change, Sexual Identity, Sexual Politics: Theory and Practice in the Problematic of Alliance-Building, Information Processing and Foreign Policy Analysis, as well as all the panels in the Women and Politics section.

APSA Organized Sections Distribute Awards at Annual Meeting

Nineteen of the thirty-two APSA Organized Sections used the 1993 Annual Meeting as an opportunity to recognize distinctive scholarship and career service within their fields of political science.

Comparative Politics

Award for the best work published in comparative politics during 1990, 1991, and 1992 was jointly awarded to Ruth Berins Collier and David Collier for "Shaping the Political Arena" (Princeton University Press, 1991), and Gregory M. Luebbert (deceased) for "Liberalism, Fascism or Social Democracy" (Oxford University Press, 1991).

History and Politics

The **J. David Greenstone Best Book Award** in history and politics in the past two calendar years was given as a joint award to Karen Orren, University of California–Los Angeles, *Belated Feudalism: Labor, the Law, and Liberal Development in the United States* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991), and Theda Skocpol, Harvard University, *Protecting Soldiers and Mothers: The Political Origins of Social Policy in the United States* (Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1992). In the citation for this award, Section President Ira Katznelson said: "*Belated Feudalism* is a magisterial work of historical scholarship allied to a revelatory complex of theoretical insights. The central argument, that America is not simply or unambiguously a liberal nation (and that this is revealed most clearly in laws related to labor rather than property) is sustained with devastating effect. This book contends with Hartz at his own level, with an erudition and theoretical acuity equal to his. By refuting Hartz's contention that America was born free of the presence of a feudal past, Orren forces us to reconsider the premises of the most fundamental works in American politics. It is altogether fitting that this award, which carries David Greenstone's name, should be given to a work that speaks so profoundly to the central concerns of his intellectual life.

"*Protecting Soldiers and Mothers* is a stunning scholarly odyssey examining how politics created and limited the United States' first major wave of social welfare policies: the provision of benefits for Union Civil War veterans; federal and state provision for mothers, potential mothers, and children; and the failure to provide, in European fashion, for working men and the elderly. These policies resulted from specific interactions between and among government institutions, prior policies, party politics, and social groups—most notably women and women's organizations. The book's synthesis of new and intriguing evidence, its strong analytic leverage provided by the use of comparative methods, and its account of long neglected history of the political contributions of Ameri-

can women before they received attention as voters, make it a path-breaking work in the study of history and politics."

Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations

A **Distinguished Scholar Award** for outstanding contribution to the study of federalism and intergovernmental relations was given to Martha Derthick, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Political Economy

The **Political Economy Best Dissertation Award** was given for the best dissertation written in the past two years in any area of political economy. This award was given to Arun Agrawal, Duke University, "Risks, Resources and Politics: Studies of Institution and Resource Use from Village India."

The award for **Best Published Work in 1990, 1991 and 1992** was given to Dennis Chong, Northwestern University, *Collective Action and the Civil Rights Movement* (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1991).

Conflict Processes

The **Lifetime Achievement Award** for distinguished and lasting contributions to the study of conflict was given to Robert C. North, Stanford University.

Legislative Studies

The **CQ Press Award** for the outstanding paper on legislative politics presented at the year's preceding APSA annual meeting was given to Liz Gerber, California Institute of Technology. In her award winning paper, Gerber compares policy outcomes resulting from the legislative process and the direct ballot process to estimate the effect of political institutions on preference aggregation and policy outcomes. Using data from California statewide elections, she analyzes policies which were considered in both processes and for which the two processes led to different outcomes. Gerber concludes that features of the legislatures, especially party, may lead legislators to vote against their district majority preference, and therefore lead legislative and direct ballot outcomes to