

bership at large as the study progresses.

Other agenda items being considered are Committee panels at the Annual Meeting, inclusion of domestic partners in APSA member and employee benefits, and curricular materials. Any APSA member with other agenda items is encouraged to contact Committee members or Michael Brintnall at APSA.

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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 1992, 16 of the 41 section persons were women (39.0%). The sections they headed had women as 30.6% (56 or 183) of the chairpersons, 25.9% (207 of 798) of the papergivers, and 31.8% (68 of 214) of the discussants.

The convention sections led by women had 52.8% of the convention's female panel chairs, 46.5% of the paper givers, and 57.6% of its discussants. Women-chaired panels had 34.6% female paper givers and 38.0% female discussants. These constituted 33.5% of the women giving papers at the 1992 convention and 41.5% of the women serving as discussants.

The sections with the strongest female representation were those on Law and Courts; Public Administration; Public Policy; Women and Politics; Race, Gender, and Ethnicity; History and Politics; and Politics and Life Sciences.

The sections with the weakest female representation in 1992 were those on Formal Political Theory; Political Methodology; Presidential Research; Comparative Politics; Politics of Developing Areas; International Collaboration; International Security and Conflict; Religion and Politics; Applied Political Science; and Computers and Multimedia.

Among the lopsidedly stag panels were those on Developments in Formal Theories of International Political Economy; American Presidents in Comparative Perspective; Political Economy and Political Behavior; Voting Turnout, Political Culture and Democratization Process; American Parties: Factions and Functions; Metropolitan Issues, Politics and Local Government Finance; A Comparative Analysis of State Legislative Campaign Financing; Roundtable on Agenda Setting Research: Twenty Years Later; Roundtable on Ethnic, Linguistic, and Regional Conflict and the Art of Constitutional Design; Comparative Analysis of Markets and Liberalization; Approaching Democratization through Political Culture/Approaching Political Cul-

ture through Democratization; Reconsidering Regime Change in Asia and Latin America; Pacts and Other Types of Coalitions in the Making of Democracy in Latin America; The Changing Shape of Inter-American Relations in a Post-Cold War World; International Institutions as Inter-subjective Knowledge; Do Liberal Democracies Fight Each Other?; Rational Choice and Collective Security; Security Systems and Defense Issues: A Regional Perspective; Democracies in Conflict; Domestic Agendas and the U.S. Security System; Desert Storm: Insights into the Future; State Societal Relations and Strategies for Industrial Change in the Evolving International Economy; Foreign Policies of the New Europe; Religion and Legitimation; and Capitalism and Political Transformation.

Panels predominantly female included—Problems of Democratic Citizenship; Citizen Preferences and Legislative Behavior; Group Identification and Political Behavior; Interest Groups: Structures and Strategies; Elected Officials and Urban Leadership; Comparative Study of Abortion Politics; Is There a Problem with Care?; Government Control of Reproduction and Family: Justification and Impact; Liberal Law and Family Policy; Backing Women as Candidates: Party Organization Strategies in Comparative Perspective; Roundtable on the Bicentennial of Mary Wollstonecraft's Vindication of the Rights of Women; Roundtable on Gender as a Category of Analysis: A Dialogue between Political Scientists and Historians; Labor and American Political Development; Coping with the Legacy of the Old Regime; and Feminist Contributions in Political Transformation.

Participation by Women in the 1992 APSA Meeting

Martin Gruberg, *University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh*

For 21 years I have been reporting in *PS* on the gender participation balance at our annual meetings. While 1991 marked the best year yet for women as participants, 1992 saw a slight falling off.

Year	Total	Women	%
Chairpersons			
1971	154	12	7.8
1981	137	16	11.7
1990	487	106	21.8
1991	439	107	24.4
1992	463	106	22.9
Paper Givers			
1971	552	43	7.8
1981	520	98	18.8
1990	2,071	490	23.7
1991	1,940	512	26.4
1992	1,986	445	22.5
Discussants			
1971	184	13	7.1
1981	161	28	17.4
1990	578	137	23.7
1991	455	120	26.4
1992	568	118	20.8