

TABLE 1
Annual Meeting Job Placement Service
Number of Applications, Employers and Jobs, 1975-1985

Year	Location	No. of Applications	No. of Employers	No. of Jobs
1985	New Orleans, LA	300	116	179
1984	Washington, DC	465	84	127
1983	Chicago, IL	350	79	120
1982	Denver, CO	229	76	121
1981	New York, NY	340	96	131
1980	Washington, DC	326	86	112
1979	Washington, DC	427	106	134
1978	New York, NY	450	96	124
1977	Washington, DC	570	107	142
1976	Chicago, IL	518	95	154
1975	San Francisco, CA	512	91	142

TABLE 2
Demand and Supply of Applicants and Jobs,
by Percent and by Category

Applicants	Categories	Jobs
27%	American Government and Politics	26%
12	Public Policy	11
7	Public Administration and Organizational Behavior	17
4	Methodology	6
14	Political Theory	4
18	International Relations	15
18	Comparative Politics	16
—	Non-teaching (jobs only)	5

Table 2 shows that there was a fairly even match between applicants and jobs by field with certain notable exceptions. For example, whereas 17% of the jobs listed were in the field of public administration, only 7% of the applicants listed that field. In the political theory field, on the other hand, there were 14% applicants and only 4% of jobs listed in that field. □

Participation by Women Dropped in 1985

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Another year, another convention, one having a theme of political change. The

change for women was not, however, one for the better at this year's political science convention. Though there was a record number and percentage of women as section heads, the rates of female chairpersons, papergivers and discussants all declined (Table 1).

As usual, when women served as section heads or chairpersons, other women were more likely to be selected as program participants. However, this was not always true. Nor was it always the case that male gatekeepers passed over women for participation roles. The section on Political Thought: Analytical and Critical Approaches, for example, headed by a male, had one of the best male-female ratios.

As indicated in my 1984 report, my annual assessments will have to include

TABLE 1

	Total	Women	%		Total	Women	%
Section Heads				Chairpersons			
1985	23	8	34.8	1985	260	51	19.6
1984	20	6	30.0	1984	215	44	20.5
1983	24	7	29.2	1983	196	35	17.9
1982	19	5	26.3	1982	163	22	13.5
1981	16	3	18.8	1981	137	16	11.7
1980	18	3	16.7	1980	139	29	20.9
Paper Givers				Discussants			
1985	966	149	15.4	1985	320	52	16.3
1984	804	142	17.7	1984	294	58	19.7
1983	730	120	17.4	1983	272	50	18.4
1982	557	109	19.6	1982	184	28	15.2
1981	520	98	18.8	1981	161	28	17.4
1980	453	99	21.9	1980	160	19	11.9

from now on, not only the sections organized by the Program Committee, but also the panels sponsored by the APSA organized sections and committees. Except for the panels sponsored by

the Committee on the Status of Women, the latter sets of panels, all organized by males, had fewer female participants than did the Program Committee's panels (Table 2).

TABLE 2

		Total	Women	%
Chairpersons				
Organized Sections and Committees	1984	47	10	21.3
	1985	73	15	20.5
Grand Total	1984	262	54	20.6
	1985	333	66	19.8
Paper Givers				
Organized Sections	1984	158	24	15.2
	1985	255	37	14.5
Committees	1984	21	8	39.0
	1985	45	11	24.4
Grand Total	1984	983	174	17.7
	1985	1266	197	15.6
Discussants				
Organized Sections	1984	46	6	13.0
	1985	56	12	21.4
Committees	1984	7	0	0
	1985	7	1	14.3
Grand Total	1984	347	64	18.4
	1985	383	65	17.0

Association News

The eight sections organized by women had women as 34.1% of the chairpersons (30 of 88), 17.4% of the paper givers (58 of 334), and 15.0% of the discussants (21 of 140). (That is, 38.9% of the women paper givers in the Convention's Program-Committee-organized panels were found in the sections organized by women as were 40.4% of the female discussants. In women-chaired panels were to be found 37.0% of the female paper givers at the meeting and 19.2% of the female discussants. Women-chaired panels had 29.0% female paper givers and 16.4% female discussants.)

There were no women on the panels of the two evening plenary sessions. The six speakers and both chairs were males.

The sections with the strongest female representation were: Political Thought: Historical Approaches; Political Thought: Analytical and Critical Approaches; Public Opinion and Political Psychology; Political Participation, Political Power, and the Politics of Disadvantaged Groups; Public Administration and Organization Theory; Policy Studies; Legislative Studies; and the Status of Women in the Profession.

The sections with the weakest female representation were those on Positive Political Theory; Empirical Theory and Research Methods; Electoral Behavior and Popular Control; Legislative Process and Politics; International Relations: Conflict Analysis and National Security; International Relations: Hierarchy and Dependence in the International System; The Practice of Political Science; Conflict Processes; and Law, Courts, and Judicial Process.

1985's lopsided stag panels included those on Approval Voting; Macro and Micro Perspectives; Political Crises, Violence and Terrorism; Party Realignment and Partisan Change; Processes of Partisan Transformation; Political Ambition and Electoral Politics; the Roundtable on Social Protest Movements; the Roundtable in Honor of Charles Hyneman; Studies in the Institutionalized Presidency; the Roundtable on the Reagan Presidency; the Roundtable on Humanities Teaching and Research by Political

Scientists; Formal Models of War; Executive Branch Influences and Constraints Upon the Federal Courts; Marketplace Strategies in Public Policy; Environmental and Energy Policy Problems; Intergovernmental Relations and Public Policy; and Urban Political Culture Under Fiscal Austerity. (The latter had a female chair but seven male paper givers and two male discussants.)

Panels overwhelmingly female included Political Participation of Women in the Third World; State Theories, Development and Women; Gender and Political Orientations; The Interdependence of Gender, Race and Class in American Politics; A Global Look at the Political and Economic Roles of Women; Reconsidering Some Myths of Public Administration; and Subtle and Not So Subtle Discrimination Against Women in Academic Institutions.

I recommend that the Association's Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession undertake a study of why the participation rate for women at the New Orleans meeting declined from that manifested in recent years. □

Council Reaffirms Commitment to Sullivan Principles

At its August 28 meeting APSA's governing body reaffirmed its commitment to the Sullivan principles. APSA's policy is not to invest in any company doing business in South Africa unless that company adheres to the Sullivan principles. Under these principles companies must not engage in racial discrimination in their employment practices and must work to end apartheid in South Africa.

The question arose at the Council meeting during a review of APSA investments that include mutual funds whose portfolios may include companies that do business in South Africa. Samuel P. Huntington, Nannerl Keohane and Donna E. Shalala prepared the following resolution,