

Chairpersons

	Total	Women	%
1983	196	35	17.9
1982	163	22	13.5
1981	137	16	11.7
1980	139	29	20.9
1979	128	23	18.0

Paper Givers

	Total	Women	%
1983	730	120	17.4
1982	557	109	19.6
1981	520	98	18.8
1980	453	99	21.9
1979	525	77	14.7

Discussants

	Total	Women	%
1983	272	50	18.4
1982	184	28	15.2
1981	161	28	17.4
1980	160	19	11.9
1979	184	35	19.0

Note the slippage in the percent of female paper givers. As usual, the results were better for sections and panels headed by women. The seven sections headed by women had women as 29.7 percent of the chairpersons (19 of 64), 20.3 percent of the papergivers (46 of 227), and 25.3 percent of the discussants (20 of 79). Three of the seven sections had women as 46.9 percent of their chairpersons (15 of 32). The 35 panels chaired by women had women as 27.3 percent of the papergivers (35 of 128) and 26.8 percent of the discussants (11 of 41).

Women had their greatest presence in the sections dealing with Political Parties, Interest Groups, Judicial Politics, Politics of Peace, Gender, and Ethnicity, and Political Science as a Profession. (Three of these four sections were chaired by women.)

Their worst showings were in the sections concerning Positive Political Theory, International Relations, Hierarchical Aspects, and Dialogues on Major Issues in Political Science. (The latter is surprising in that the section was co-

sponsored by the Caucus for a New Political Science.)

The Plenary Session on the Science of Politics (the Lasswell Symposium) was completely stag where the next evening's Plenary on Gender Politics in the 80s had one male among the six participants.

The most lopsidedly stag panels included Distribution and Collective Choice, The Role of International Law in the Organization of the International System, Cross Cultural Problems with the Public Policy Concept, Theories of State Crisis and Response, Institutional Influences on Electoral Participation, Perspectives on Energy Policy, and the Politics of Genocide.

Panels with a substantial female representation (though not without at least one male), included Money in Politics, Interest Groups and Their Members, Poverty in America, Political Groups and Government Agencies as Influences on the Courts, Representation in Urban Politics, The Judiciary, Women and Minorities, and the Principles of the American Regime, and Women: A Comparative Perspective. □

Legislative Politics Discussed and Debated at APSA Meeting

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The 1983 APSA Annual Meeting was marked by a wide variety of panels, roundtable discussions, and activities dealing with legislative politics, including panels on the Appropriations Process in Historical and Comparative Perspective, National Legislatures and the Policy Process, Coalitions, Strategy and Influence, and Changing Perspectives on Congressional Voting; and a reception celebrating the 30th anniversary of the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program which featured former Congressman and now Judge Abner Mikva.

Probably the largest turnout was at the "all-star" panel on Studying the Senate: A Roundtable in Honor of Ralph K. Huitt

chaired by Roger H. Davidson of the Congressional Research Service. Four scholars prominent in legislative studies—Richard Fenno, University of Rochester and President-elect of the American Political Science Association, Donald Matthews, University of Washington, Norman Ornstein, Catholic University, and Robert Pegbody, Johns Hopkins University—joined Roger Davidson in reflecting both on the special problems and opportunities arising in the study of the U.S. Senate, and in paying homage to the person and the scholarship of Ralph Huitt. A number of the speakers noted that in the quite sizeable crowd were many students of Professor Huitt from the University of Wisconsin, but many more “students of his” were present who had never attended his school but who had been inspired by his work. Professor Huitt was in attendance at this event, and concluded the panel with remarks expressing his perspectives on legislative research and his deep appreciation for the honor accorded him.

Legislative studies was an area well represented at the APSA meeting. Twelve panels of the regular APSA Program were organized by Legislative Politics Section Chair Barbara Sinclair of the University of California, Riverside, and included participation or research by some 80 scholars of legislatures. Among the particularly noteworthy of these, besides the Huitt Panel, was the Legislative Politics portion of the convention-wide examination of the Science of Politics which was chaired by Charles O. Jones, University of Virginia, and featured a paper on *The Legislative Imperative: Pursuing the Requisites of Power* by Lawrence C. Dodd of Indiana University. Discussants at this panel were Joseph Cooper, Rice University, Gary Jacobson, University of California-San Diego, and Kenneth Shepsle, Washington University.

An APSA-sponsored panel on *Legislature-Constituency Relationships*, chaired by Michael Mezey of DePaul University, featured four papers looking at casework and legislator-constituent relations in far different locales—the Israeli Knesset, the U.S. Congress, the British House of Commons, and City Hall. Another panel on *Committees in the Legislative Process*,

chaired by Donald Paul Racheter of Center College, likewise included comparisons and featured papers on congressional conference committee politics, subcommittee government, and state legislative committee optimalities.

Besides the official APSA panels, the Legislative Studies Group—newly designated as the Legislative Studies *Section* of the American Political Science Association—offered five additional panels, organized by Glenn R. Parker of Florida State University, which included some 30 scholars. These LSS panels included paper presentations on *The Congressional Career Reexamined* and *Legislative Representation, Districting and Apportionment*. Two LSS roundtable discussions drew special attention and attendance. Larry Dodd, Indiana University, chaired a roundtable discussion on *There Is No Such Thing as a “Lucky Find”*: Some Fruitful Directions in the Study of Congress, which included observations by David W. Brady, Rice University, Morris Fiorina, Harvard University, and Walter J. Stone, University of Colorado, which varied in agreement (or disagreement) with the premise. James Sundquist of the Brookings Institution chaired another well attended discussion of *Has Studying Congress Changed It?* Participating in this roundtable besides James Sundquist were four scholars, each of which focused on their personal experience with or research on one or more major efforts at Congressional study or reform. Catherine Rudder, American Political Science Association, spoke about the work of the Galloway Committee of the APSA which led to the 1946 Legislative Reorganization Act, Joseph Cooper of Rice University discussed the Obey Commission of which he was staff director, Roger H. Davidson of the Congressional Research Service examined both the Bolling and Stevenson Commissions which he assisted, and Norman J. Ornstein of Catholic University focused on the work of the Stevenson Commission which he advised.

At its Annual Business Meeting, the Legislative Studies Section celebrated its transformation into an official APSA Section, along with pleasing reports of a tripling of members during 1982-83, and

Association News

continued financial solvency. Elected as officers of the LSS for two-year terms for 1983-85 were Chair, Charles S. Bullock III, University of Georgia; Program Chairman (1983-84) and Member-at-Large (1984-85), Keith E. Hamm, Texas A&M University; Secretary-Treasurer, Lawrence D. Longley, Lawrence University; and Member-at-Large, Linda L. Fowler, Syracuse University.

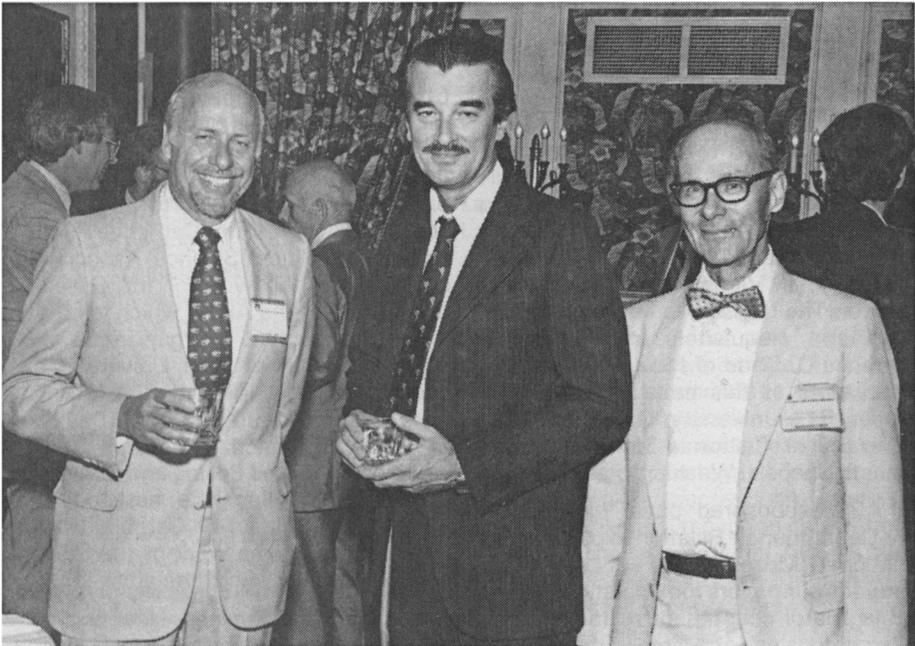
Scholars interested in legislative politics were reminded that dues were due as of September 1, and are \$3 until January 1, 1984 when they increase to \$5. Legislative Studies Section membership includes a subscription to the *LSS Newsletter* which reports in detail on legislative professional conferences and activities and inclusion in the LSS Membership Directory and Research Register issued yearly each March. In order to join (or to renew membership) in the Legislative Studies Section of the APSA, one should send a check for \$3 (\$5 after January 1, 1984), along with a listing of professional address and phone number and current legislative research interests, to:

Lawrence D. Longley, Secretary/Treasurer, Legislative Studies Section, APSA, Department of Government, Lawrence University, Appleton, WI 54912. □

Lasswell Symposium Honors Holsti, Kramer, and MacRae; Science of Politics Featured

Carol Nechemias
Pennsylvania State University,
Capitol Campus

Harold Lasswell pioneered the use of scientific methods to study politics. Consequently, it was especially appropriate that APSA's second annual plenary session in his honor, the Lasswell Symposium, investigated the extent to which political science meets the norms of scientific inquiry. Chaired by APSA President William H. Riker (University of Rochester), the panel was composed of Lasswell Symposium honorees Kalevi J. Holsti (University of British Columbia), Gerald H. Kramer (California Institute of



Lasswell Symposium honorees Kalevi J. Holsti of the University of British Columbia, Gerald H. Kramer of California Institute of Technology, and Duncan MacRae, Jr. of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (left to right) following their presentations on the science of politics.