

in 1994 on women and politics. Beth A. Simmons, Duke University, took home the 1995 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award for the best book published in the United States during 1994 on government, politics or international affairs. Her winning book, *Who Adjusts? Domestic Sources of Foreign Economic Policy During the Interwar Years*, was published by Princeton University Press.

The Benjamin E. Lippincott Award, given to a work of exceptional quality by a living political theorist that is still considered significant after a span of at least 15 years since the original publication, was awarded to Charles E. Lindblom of Yale University for *Politics and Markets, The World's Political-Economic Systems*. The 1978 winner of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award, *Politics and Markets* was published by Basic Books in 1977. Lindblom, a former APSA President (1981-82), later returned to the dais named as this year's John Gaus Distinguished Lecturer. The Gaus Award honors 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.

The Hubert H. Humphrey Award, presented each year in recognition of notable public service by a political scientist, was awarded to Madeleine Albright. Albright, formerly of Georgetown University, is currently U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Recognizing his pioneering work and "original vision," Brian Lamb, President and CEO, C-SPAN, was named winner of the Carey McWilliams Award, honoring his contribution to our understanding of politics.

A number of departments celebrated multiple award recipients. Harvard University faculty members Robert D. Putnam, Gary King and Paul Pierson each walked to the dais. Recent Harvard graduate Robert C. Lieberman was also a winner. Rutgers University APSA award winners, Patrick Deneen and Alan Rosenthal, were later joined by section award winners Elizabeth

Kelly, who received her Ph.D. from Rutgers in 1990, recipient of the Michael Harrington Award from the Caucus for a New Political Science and Gerry Pomper, winner of the Samuel Eldersveld Career Achievement and Jack Walker Awards from the Political Organizations and Parties section. Details on all the Organized Section Awards follows later in Association News.

Travel Grants Bring International Scholars to Annual Meeting

In a continuing effort to internationalize the annual meeting, the APSA secured travel funding for 51 international scholars to attend the 1996 Annual Meeting in Chicago. Twenty-four international graduate students, representing 16 countries, were selected to receive travel money. These international students,

Annual Meeting Perspectives

Participation by Women in the 1995 APSA Annual Meeting Martin Gruberg, *University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh*

Participation by women in the 1995 annual meeting continues its positive trend.

Year	CHAIRPERSONS		
	Total	Women	%
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
1994	509	164	32.2
1995	480	134	27.9
	PAPERGIVERS		
1971	552	43	7.8
1981	520	98	18.8
1991	1940	512	26.4
1992	1986	445	22.5
1993	2053	525	25.6
1994	2200	576	26.2
1995	2160	598	27.7
	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
1994	594	157	26.4
1995	583	157	26.9

Where women head divisions or panels, there is a greater likelihood of other women being selected for program contributions. This year (and next) we have a male and a female co-chairing the Program Committee. In 1995 19 of the 49 division persons were women (38.8%). The divisions they headed had women as 30.7% (59 of 192) of the chairpersons, 34.2% (287 of 839) of the papergivers, and 31.0% (66 of 213) of the discussants.

The program divisions led by women had 44.0% of the meeting's female panel chairs, 48.0% of the papergivers, and 42.0% of its discussants. Women-chaired panels had 41.0% female papergivers and 42.5% female discussants. These constituted 40.8% of the women giving papers at the 1994 convention and 43.3% of the women serving as discussants.

The divisions with the strongest female representation were those on Normative Political Theory, Foundations of Political Theory, Public Policy, Women and Politics*, Race, Gender and Ethnicity*, Communist Politics and After*, and Political Psychology (* = headed by women).

The divisions with the weakest female representation in 1995 were those on Political Methodology, Elections and Electoral Behavior, Foreign Policy Analysis, Representation and Electoral Systems, Conflict Processes, Applied Political Science, Computers and Multimedia, New Political Science, Internships and Experiential Education, and Teaching and Learning in Political Science.