

Association News

Report of the Executive Director

Catherine E. Rudder

I am pleased to report to you that your Association is robust. We continue to grow in membership (see Table 1). Our projected deficit has been eradicated this year. Several significant initiatives have been undertaken. Most important, our basic activities ranging from our publications to the annual meeting continue to thrive.

Organized Sections

Among the challenges we face, none seems as important as the place of Organized Sections within APSA's organizational structure, a question I discussed at length in last year's report to you. The question becomes engaged as we plan for the annual meeting each year. A satisfactory solution to this problem seems to be evolving, thanks to the work of President Judith Shklar, President-Elect Theodore Lowi, and their Annual Meeting Program Chairs, Jane Mansbridge and George Quester.

Essentially, the consensus seems to be that while Organized Sections deserve a major place in the annual meeting program, it is important to prevent the Association or its annual meeting program from becoming balkanized. The solution for 1990 has been to divide up between the Program Committee and the Organized Sections the available number of panels and then for the two groups to cooperate as closely as possible. Jane Mansbridge conducted a survey of all those involved in organizing panels under this system and found little complaint.

Building on Mansbridge's work, Lowi proposed that the Organized Sections be invited to be an official part of the Program Committee on the condition that the Program Chair could jointly select with each Organized Section its representative to

TABLE 1.
APSA Members, 1974-90

Year*	Regular	Associate	Student	Retired	Life	Family	Total Individual	Institutional
1974	7,793		4,006	217	101	137	12,254	3,504
1975	7,335		3,912	206	100	149	11,702	3,648
1976	7,428		3,603	245	96	134	11,506	3,588
1977	7,228		3,076	270	95	142	10,811	3,466
1978	7,094		2,655	301	97	154	10,301	3,338
1979	6,845		2,335	310	91	148	9,729	3,339
1980	6,592		2,159	344	91	135	9,321	3,337
1981	6,423		1,901	349	92	129	8,894	3,283
1982	5,838		1,984	388	97	134	8,441	3,156
1983	5,764		2,068	382	104	130	8,448	3,018
1984	5,891		2,511	378	111	151	9,042	3,059
1985	5,879	106	2,595	411	116	166	9,273	2,996
1986	6,009	145	2,589	432	117	173	9,465	3,046
1987	5,913	154	2,775	439	127	202	9,610	3,109
1988	6,171	173	2,728	450	129	186	9,837	2,975
1989	6,445	249	3,054	489	166	192	10,595	2,948
1990	6,708	424	3,436	488	163	180	11,527	3,004

*January of each year.

serve on the Program Committee. Most Organized Sections have opted to participate in the Lowi plan for 1991. This plan will reduce the number of panel organizers by one-third and should eliminate the duplication necessitated by having two different sets of program organizers, a number of whom cover the same subject matter.

As valuable as this gradual evolution has been, the Council expressed two concerns at its spring meeting in Washington. First, this constant changing of the rules must end. Second, there must be much more extensive consultation with Association members before any further changes are made. Thus, the Council endorsed the Lowi plan, authorized its use for the next three years, and mandated Program Chairs and APSA staff to consult widely in evaluating its operation.

In the meantime, Organized Sections continue to thrive in APSA, as the figures in Table 2 indicate. Not only is Section membership in general growing, but new Organized Sections continue to form. In the last year three new Sections have been approved by the Council: Political

TABLE 2.
Organized Section Members, 1990

Organized Section	Number of Members
Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations	326
Law, Courts and Judicial Process	820
Legislative Studies	705
Policy Studies	671
Political Organizations and Parties	502
Public Administration	684
Conflict Processes	271
Representation and Electoral Systems	293
Presidency Research	414
Political Methodology	392
Religion and Politics	374
Politics and Life Sciences	121
Urban Politics	404
Applied Political Science	188
Science and Technology	235
Women and Politics	455
Foundations of Political Theory	541
Computer Users	255
International Security Arms Control	547
Comparative Politics	841
Politics and Society in Western Europe	167
State Politics and Policy	155
Political Communication	107
History and Politics	forming
Political Economy	forming

Communication, History and Politics, and Political Economy.

Education Programs

Under the guidance of Education Committee Chair Richard Brody and Sheilah Mann, APSA's Director of Educational Affairs, our education programs continue to blossom. Most notably, Pew Charitable Trusts is funding APSA and the American Historical Association to conduct the Bill of Rights Education Collaborative, a program devoted to enhancing pre-college education on the principles, history, and current application of the Bill of Rights. This project continues APSA's efforts to improve the teaching of civics and government in high schools.

Another funded project for 1990-91 is the development of course units on Japanese politics and government that can be adapted in comparative politics courses. This project is supported by a grant from the Matsushita Foundation and represents a particular effort by the Education Committee to include international relations and comparative politics in its programs.

The Education Committee will also feature Japanese politics at a seminar, "Japan: A Comparative Perspective," held immediately before the 1990 annual meeting. Twenty faculty have been admitted to the seminar, which will be directed by Kent Calder of Princeton University.

Last year's annual meeting featured four seminars on the Bill of Rights and civil rights. Eighty faculty participated in the seminars. Essays and reading lists by the seminar leaders are featured in the spring issue of *The Political Science Teacher*.

Finally, the report on the undergraduate major prepared by the Task Force on the Political Science Major has been completed under the direction of John Wahlke of the University of Arizona. Comments are being invited on the report and its recommendations. The commentary and the report will be featured in the first combined issue of *PS: Political Science & Politics* and *The Political Science Teacher* in 1991.

International Programs

There has been no greater growth among our programs than in the international area. Our Committee on International Programs is chaired by Robert Ward and staffed by Associate Director Robert Hauck.

Thanks to the work of this committee, we now have four international exchanges underway with the corresponding political science associations of China (currently on hold), the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Japan. Like the Education Committee, this committee is enriching the annual meeting in a variety of ways. It is co-sponsoring the Japanese politics seminar led by Calder; it is hosting the Hungarian Roundtable, funded by IREX, to bring U.S. and Hungarian scholars together; it is bringing Japanese political scientists to our meeting with the sponsorship of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission; assisting Program Chair Jane Mansbridge and the MacArthur Foundation, it has funded a number of East European and Soviet scholars to participate in the panels on democratization at the annual meeting; and, by piecing together several grants, it has increased the number of political scientists from Third World countries who have been able to attend our meeting. To support these efforts, at its spring meeting the Council allocated a total of \$8,000 to bring international scholars and students to APSA's annual meeting.

As part of our Soviet exchange, APSA has helped facilitate the placement of Soviet graduate students in American political science departments. Thanks to Rob Hauck, we organized this effort quickly last fall in time for students to be admitted and funded for graduate study beginning this fall. This program is financially and administratively supported by IREX.

Annual Meeting

Overshadowing the seminars for our members, the international participation, and the resolution of the integration of Organized Sections into the program is the larger question of whether our annual conference is meeting the needs of

APSA's members. Based on attendance figures, the answer is a resounding "yes." The attendance at the 1989 Annual Meeting, chaired by Nelson W. Polsby, almost matched that of the 1987 Chicago gathering, which was the best attended non-Washington meeting (see Table 3). From all reports the panels were of high quality and were as diverse as our profession. Virtually all segments of the discipline had space on the program. (To get an idea of just how diverse we are and of the distribution of interests of APSA members, see Table 4.)

Minority Affairs

In the last two years I have taken a particular interest in recruiting and retaining minorities in our profession. In the next decade or so, jobs will become plentiful in political science. If we wish to change the composition of our discipline, we have an opportunity that we will not experience again in our lifetimes. Now is the time to recruit African-Americans, Latinos, and Native Americans into graduate school, to make sure they have mentors and first-rate training, and to prepare them for a life in the professoriate.

TABLE 3.
Annual Meeting Registration,
1968-89*

1968	3723 (Washington, D.C.)
1969	4142 (New York)
1970	2397 (Los Angeles)
1971	2732 (Chicago)
1972	3380 (Washington, D.C.)
1973	2312 (New Orleans)
1974	2773 (Chicago)
1975	2478 (San Francisco)
1976	2295 (Chicago)
1977	2624 (Washington, D.C.)
1978	2373 (New York)
1979	2687 (Washington, D.C.)
1980	2745 (Washington, D.C.)
1981	2887 (New York)
1982	2205 (Denver)
1983	2859 (Chicago)
1984	3391 (Washington, D.C.)
1985	2842 (New Orleans)
1986	3602 (Washington, D.C.)
1987	3524 (Chicago)
1988	4161 (Washington, D.C.)
1989	3496 (Atlanta)

*1972-89 figures include exhibitors registered at the meeting, since their fee for booth rental includes the cost of their registration.

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This is an effort that requires that we work together through APSA and on the individual level.

APSA has a number of long-standing and generally successful programs aimed in part at recruitment and retention. These are overseen by the Committees on the Status of Blacks and Chicanos led by Mitchell Rice of Louisiana State University and David Mares of the University of California, San Diego, and staffed by Maurice Woodard. One activity of these committees is to administer first-year graduate fellowships for Black Americans and Chicanos/Latinos. This fellowship program is significant because each year our four funded fellowships are leveraged into as many as 15 or more fellowships funded by individual universities.

Last year I reported that we had no eligible applicants for the Chicano fellowship. This year I am very happy to be able to tell you that we have a total of eight funded and non-funded Latino fellows. We expect that all eight of these fellows will obtain funding and attend graduate school in political science. Similarly, the Black American fellowship program has named three funded fellows and 12 non-funded (but likely to be funded) fellows. The minority graduate fellowship program will have been responsible for identifying and helping find financial support for 23 students this year. I should note that this program is funded entirely by the members of APSA.

It is worth noting that our minority programs are melding together nicely. For example, between one-third and one-half of the Black American Fellows over the past three years had participated in APSA's Ralph Bunche Summer Institute.

With regard to the Ralph Bunche Institute, there is more good news. First, founders Jewel Prestage and Peter Zwick will be holding an evaluative conference this summer in Baton Rouge with many of the Institute participants of the last four years. This session will give us a chance to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the summer institute concept. We will share our findings with the Ford Foundation which has funded the Bunche Institute over the last four years.

Second, there will be a new Ralph Bunche Institute held in Atlanta under the auspices of Spelman College, Morehouse College, Georgia State University, and Emory University. The cooperation among and contributions of each of these institutions to the Bunche Institute have been substantial. In addition to contributions from these institutions and from APSA, outside funding is coming from the U.S. Department of Education, the Coca-Cola Foundation, and the Ford Foundation. After this summer's program is completed, we will have a full report in a future issue of *PS*.

Finally, this year we have instituted the Minority Identification Project under the direction of Robert Keohane of Harvard University. Essentially, this is an effort to get every undergraduate program to talk with their most promising minority undergraduates, to encourage them to consider going to graduate school to earn a Ph.D., and to distribute the names of those students who are interested to the leading graduate programs. In turn, these graduate programs are aggressively to recruit the identified students. The Minority Identification Project got underway as a pilot project this past year. With 20 graduate programs and 15 liberal arts colleges participating, we were able to identify 144 undergraduates. We are currently assessing the program and expanding it to include many more institutions in the fall. In conjunction with the expansion, we have developed an attractive brochure entitled, "Earning a Ph.D. in Political Science," which is designed

TABLE 4.
Fields of Interest in Political Science of APSA Members

1. Political Thought and Philosophy	1,821
2. Formal or Positive Theory	397
3. Methodology	699
4. Public Administration and Organization Behavior	1,220
5. International Relations and World Politics	2,739
6. International Organizations and Law	555
7. Comparative Politics (General)	1,306
8. Comparative Politics (Specific)	2,622
9. Public Policy (General)	1,169
10. Public Policy (Specific Area)	947
11. American Government and Politics (General)	2,698
12. Federalism, State Politics and Intergovernmental Relations	420
13. Urban and Ethnic Politics	310
14. Public Law and Judicial Politics	564
15. Legislative Politics	464
16. Presidential or Executive Politics	285
17. Political Parties and Interest Group	471
18. Electoral Behavior and Public Opinion	376
19. Political Psychology and Socialization	170
20. Political Economy	242
21. Women and Politics	427
22. Black Politics (newly added)	20

Source: Responses from APSA's Membership Form.

for any undergraduate considering graduate school.

Budget

As you know from past reports, for the past three years we have been fending off deficits successfully (see Table 5). Our strategy is simple: increase revenues through sales and increased memberships and decrease

TABLE 5.
Budget Summary, 1980-90

Year	Income	Expenditures	Surplus
1980-81	\$1,007,675	\$ 977,328	\$ 30,347
1981-82	1,117,201	1,043,255	74,446
1982-83	1,202,078	1,094,415	107,663
1983-84	1,323,074	1,247,529	75,545
1984-85	1,415,077	1,353,334	54,738
1985-86	1,505,224	1,453,248	51,976
1986-87	1,585,000	1,500,000	85,307
1987-88	1,637,637	1,563,252	74,385
1988-89	1,847,151	1,731,248	115,903
1989-90*	1,860,000	1,810,000	20,000

*Projected

expenses by operating more efficiently and keeping staff levels lean. We have been aided greatly by our success in obtaining outside grants. Nevertheless, the fact remains that counting on soft money for basic operations is foolish over the long haul. Moreover, the constant pressure not to spend money results in not pursuing programs we ought to undertake as an Association. Most important, however, is the fact that as the real value of the dollar declines, we have less and less to work with. APSA's dues have not been increased in a decade. In reviewing the projected budget, the Council at its spring meeting realized that a small dues increase was warranted, evidence of which will appear on your next renewal. Do note, however, that the increases are small and were made more progressive by adding some top categories to reflect increasing salary levels.

As you can see from Table 6, our investments in the Trust and Development Fund are holding up well. Coupled with the value of our building which we wholly own, we have a very solid financial base should hard times come upon us.

APSR

In the summer of 1991, *APSR* Managing Editor Pat Patterson will be reaching the end of his term. Right now President Shklar, working with an advisory committee, is selecting the new managing editor. Editor Patterson has made the *APSR* more readable, has broadened its content, and has maintained the high stand-

ards of the journal. His complete reports to the membership (listed in the index attached to this report) give you an opportunity to reflect on the premier journal of the profession. One area of concern which he and Book Review Editor Helen Ingram have identified and responded to is the greatly increased number of books available for review. One might call this a book review crisis in that many other political science journals offer few or no book reviews at all, leaving the major responsibility to the *APSR*. In response, we have expanded the book review section, but a further expansion may be called for. The Publications Committee will be taking up this issue in the coming year. If you have any thoughts about it or other aspects of the *Review*, please write Patterson, Ingram, or me.

Political Science in the Scientific World

One seemingly intractable issue ought to be mentioned before the close of this report, and that is the place of political science in the scientific world. I raise this problem not to reenter the debate on whether we are a science or a part of the humanities: we are some of both and are actively involved as an association in both communities. Instead, this is a practical matter of funding for our research and recognition of the scientific value of an important part of our discipline. Almost 90% of federal funding for political science comes from the National Science Foundation where, as COSSA President Ray Wolfinger has said, support for our enterprise is limited. Currently about 1% of the entire budget of the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences goes to political science, and some of this sum is drained off into special programs. Furthermore, the other directorate from which we could expect support, that of Science and Engineering Education, seems unfamiliar with social science in general. It is an anomaly to find any social scientist on any panel of the SEE Directorate.

What can be done? We continue to work through COSSA to make our case on Capitol Hill and at NSF. We have some strong allies on the

Hill, especially North Carolina political scientist David Price. We are discussing the possibility of pushing for a separate directorate for social science. And we are talking with the folks at NSF including Mary Clutter who heads our directorate and Roberta Miller who oversees social and behavioral science. We have invited the political science program officer Frank Scioli to spend his sabbatical year at APSA so that he and our members can get to know each other better.

Within NSF itself I am told repeatedly that the demand in political science is not high enough to warrant additional funds. In other words, we need to submit more high quality proposals to SEE, to the Political Science Program, and to the special programs for minorities, women, global warming and so on. Thus, please consider applying to NSF this year for your scientific projects. I will report to you next year on how well we have done.

Other Matters

As you can see from the attached index, much more has gone on at APSA this year than I can possibly relate in this report. There are, however, a few additional matters I would like to bring to your attention: We have produced a new *Directory of Undergraduate Faculty*; six new teaching software packages have been produced under our IBM-funded Poli-ware program; we have negotiated an arrangement with the American Historical Society so that our members can join each other's organizations at low rates; and we signed on an amicus brief supporting the fair use of and open access to publicly held private papers.

Finally, let me mention that the National Endowment for the Humanities has not emerged unscathed from the Mapplethorpe flap and its aftermath at the National Endowment for the Arts. Through the National Humanities Alliance, APSA is working to prevent damage to NEH—either through loss of funding or through the establishment of unacceptable restrictions on scholarship funded through NEH. Because NEH must be reauthorized this year, we cannot sit silently and sim-

TABLE 6.
Market Value of APSA Funds,
1982-1990

Year*	Trust and Development Fund	Endowed Program Funds
1982	\$ 806,593	\$118,214
1983	1,080,985	149,682
1984	1,001,775	225,580
1985	1,450,032	264,149
1986	1,677,365	304,105
1987	1,811,794	362,174
1988	1,685,345	382,268
1989	1,643,552	394,837
1990 (projected)	1,660,000	413,000

*June 30 of each year.

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ply hope for the best. I have written department chairs in the congressional districts of key members of the House reauthorizing subcommittee

and asked the chairs to be in touch with those members. A few have responded. I hope others will.

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