

Davis from the University of the District of Columbia. The project is funded by AAG and private companies such as American Express.

AAG remains in contact with former seminar students and, with the assistance of their home institutions, provides for the students to attend AAG's national meeting. Special events are planned for the students at the meeting, and they are introduced to graduate school faculty.

AAG is also starting a mentoring program in geography departments by inviting faculty to volunteer to serve as mentors to minority students throughout their undergraduate careers.

Organization of American Historians

OAH has a program for recruiting minorities into the history profession and recently allocated a sum of money to begin implementing their program. The program is three pronged, and the Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History will be choosing which parts of the program will be funded this spring.

At the Elementary and Secondary levels, OAH is scheduling an issue of the quarterly *OAH Magazine of History* to focus on teaching minority history. If funding is secured, this issue will be distributed at low or no cost to school districts with large minority populations. Also at the secondary level, OAH plans to produce a 30-minute video promoting history careers.

OAH would also like to create internships for interested minority high school students in museums, historical societies, and colleges. Several large institutions in urban areas have already agreed to host and help fund internships.

At the undergraduate level, OAH hopes to implement a four-month-long summer institute to involve students in historical research and provide information about advanced degrees and professional careers in the field.

At the graduate level, OAH is focusing on recruiting minorities into sound masters programs based on the theory that this is the basic entry-level degree for teaching in two-year colleges, where most minorities are enrolled. In addition, masters pro-

grams with high minority enrollment will be targeted to encourage their graduates to enter doctoral programs by means of a national fellowship competition.

OAH also plans to provide travel grants to graduate students to attend professional meetings and dissertation fellowships to help students with the extra costs dissertations entail.

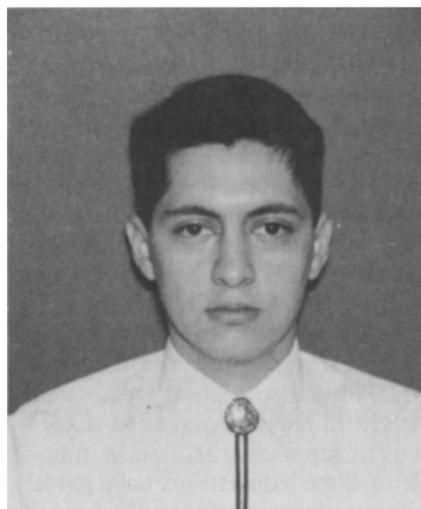
Conclusion

Social science and humanities associations show a common commitment to recruiting minority scholars into their respective disciplines. The stages of program development toward this end vary widely across the associations. Lack of funds is the largest barrier to implementing the full range of ideas associations have on the drawing board. Outside funds have made some effective programs come to fruition, but much can also be achieved with programs supported by members, academic departments, and associations themselves such as APSA's Minority Identification Project and many of the programs illustrated in these associations.

APSA Minority Graduate Fellows Selected

1991-92 APSA Latino Graduate Fellows

Brian P. Caza, an outstanding student attending Northwestern University, was selected as the APSA's funded Latino Graduate Fellow for 1991-92.



Brian P. Caza

Ten other Latino students were selected as non-funded fellows. They are:

Richard Andujo, San Diego State University

Tomas A. Chuaqui, University of California, Berkeley

Jorge M. de la Torre, Providence College

George B. Lopez, University of California, Berkeley

Lisa L. Magana, Claremont Graduate School



Lisa L. Magana

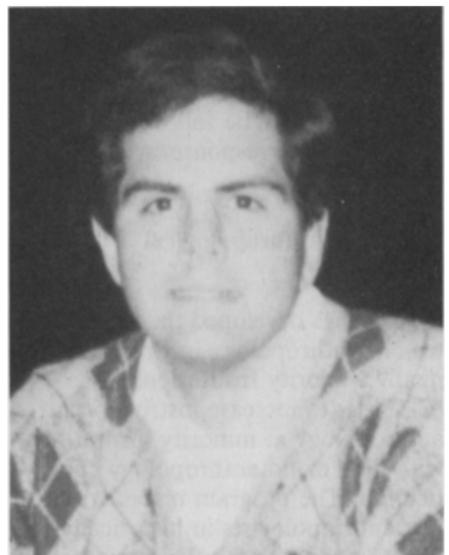
Walter Molano, U.S. Navy

Eileen Morales, Adelphi University

Francisco D. Salinas, University of Washington

Jose H. Suarez, Duke University

Joseph Paul Vasquez III, Mercer University



Joseph Paul Vasquez

PS: Political Science & Politics

1991-92 APSA African-American Graduate Fellows

Funded Fellows

- Nancy Kwang Johnson, Cornell University
- Jovan Jones, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
- Pamela Sutton, Washington University

Non-funded Fellows

- Janeen L. Birckhead, Hampton University
- Jonathan Brasfield, University of Arkansas, Monticello

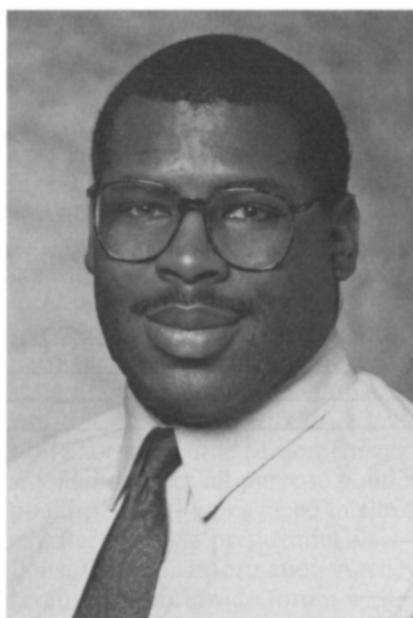


Nancy Kwang Johnson

- Teresa J. Burl, University of Arkansas, Little Rock
- Dean A. Calloway, University of Washington
- Laurette Coles, New York Institute of Technology
- Maurella Cunningham, Carleton College
- Tina L. Evans, Texas Woman's University
- Stephen E. Hart, Oakland University
- Kimberly Henderson, Georgetown University
- Michelle Iseminger, Franklin & Marshall College
- Joyce Johnson, University of the

District of Columbia

- Olivia Jones, Florida A&M University
- Jason Kirksey, Oklahoma State University



Jason Kirksey

- Cherise G. Moore, University of California, Los Angeles
- Sherrie D. Russell, Xavier University, New Orleans
- James W. Smith, Hampton University
- James Smylie, Sangamon State University
- Mark Walker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- La Trice M. Washington, St. Augustine's College
- Crystal E. Wright, University of New Mexico

The names, addresses and background information for both the Latino and African-American Fellows were sent to every graduate political science program in the U.S. so that all named Fellows would be considered for graduate school and for funding.

Editor's Note: The following article on Ronald Waters first appeared in The Washington Post (Nov. 8, 1990). Walters is presently a member of the APSA Council.

**Washington's Political Answer Man:
Howard's Ronald Walters,
the Activist-Observer**

Jacqueline Trescott
Washington Post Staff Writer

Immediately after his appearances on two television news programs election night, Ronald Walters went to Sharon Pratt Dixon's victory party. He had talked about the mandate. Now he wanted to see it.

"I wanted to see en masse who the Dixon people were. You get a flavor when you are right there," says Walters, the chairman of Howard University's political science department and an activist and scholar who has been one of the most visible commentators on this year's complex political season in Washington.

It is not unusual for Walters to do some unorthodox research away from the Ebony Tower, right at the scene of political science in the making. On the morning the U.S. Senate voted to uphold President Bush's veto of the 1990 Civil Rights Act, Walters was in the gallery. When L. Douglas Wilder was elected governor of Virginia, Walters got on a bus and went to Richmond to be there when Wilder claimed victory. Years ago, Walters helped organize a group of Washingtonians to oppose the content of a play on Paul Robeson, and picketed the theater.

His method, he says as he tries to neatly delineate his interests, can only be described with the academic argot. "In a way it is the synthesis between social science and the involvement of personal experiences."

Yet, there's no time for reflection on television in the frenzy of election night.

Renee Poussaint of Channel 7 threw the central question of the mayoral election to Walters.

Was Dixon's whopping margin a mandate? "Politically, yes it is a mandate," Walters began. He managed a few more words. The studio lights bounced off his black-rimmed