

**NOTICE:
CHANGE IN CHILD CARE SERVICE
FOR 1990 ANNUAL MEETING**

The Association will sponsor a child care service at the San Francisco meeting from August 30 to September 2. This will be available at no charge to the children of registrants.

However, you *must* preregister your child for this service.

Contact the Child Care Coordinator for details: APSA, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

James Q. Wilson to Deliver Madison Lecture

James Q. Wilson, University of California, Los Angeles, has been awarded the James Madison Award, and will present the Madison Lecture on Thursday, August 30 at 5:30 p.m. in the San Francisco Hilton as part of the 1990 Annual Meeting.

The award is the Association's highest accolade, given every three years to a living American political scientist who has made a distinguished scholarly contribution to political science.

The selection committee was composed of John DiIulio, Jr., Princeton University; Harvey Mansfield, Jr., Harvard University, chair; R. Shep Melnick, Brandeis University; and Catherine Zuckert, Carleton College.

Previous Madison Award winners were Robert Dahl in 1978, Gabriel Almond in 1981, Herbert Simon in 1984, and E. Pendleton Herring in 1987.

Frederick C. Mosher Named John Gaus Distinguished Lecturer

Frederick C. Mosher has been named the 1990 John Gaus Distinguished Lecturer. The award was established by the Association, after a bequest from the estate of John Gaus, to honor the recipient's lifetime of exemplary scholarship in the joint tradition of political science and public administration and, more generally, to recognize achievement and encourage scholarship in public administration.

The Gaus Lecture will be delivered at 5:30 p.m., Friday, August 31 at the 1990 Annual Meeting.

The selection committee was composed of Dennis Thompson, Harvard University, chair; Donald F. Kettl, University of Virginia; and Barbara Romzek, University of Kansas.

Previous Gaus Lecturers have included Herbert Kaufman (1986), Dwight Waldo (1987), James Fesler (1988), and Aaron Wildavsky (1989).

APSA Minority Programs Addressing the Pipeline Problem

Catherine E. Rudder

APSA now has in place five projects designed to address the difficulty colloquially called the "pipeline problem." Essentially, we are doing everything we know to do to recruit minorities into graduate school and into the political science professoriate. This is a report on the status of those programs.

Minority Identification Project

Professor Robert Keohane and I invited to a breakfast session at the Annual Meeting in August 1989 the chairs of 20 leading graduate departments of political science. All but two of the invited institutions were represented at that 7:30 a.m. gathering. The purpose of that meeting was to review current efforts to address the pipeline problem in political science and to create an additional, complementary program.

The agreement that emerged from that meeting included the following elements:

1. Each department would send 50 brochures on their graduate programs to APSA. We would then collocate the brochures and redistribute them to each of the 20 departments

and to a select list of undergraduate departments around the country. *Status: Done throughout the Fall and completed by early December 1989. Sixteen institutions submitted brochures.*

2. Each department would call a meeting in October or November of minority undergraduates in their departments and would discuss the possibilities of going to graduate school. Departments would then collect the names of students who express interest and send those names to APSA. We at APSA would then redistribute the names to each of the institutions as they themselves submit their lists. No institution was to receive the lists from the other schools until that institution had submitted its own list. *Status: Done throughout the Fall of 1989 and completed by late December 1989. Seventeen institutions sent in their lists. Total number of students identified: 144 minority undergraduates.*

3. There was a consensus at the breakfast meeting that any member of a traditionally disadvantaged minority group (primarily meaning Black, Hispanic and Native American) who was accepted into a graduate program of the participating schools could count on receiving the substantial financial support necessary to matriculate. *Status: Not yet assessed.*

4. Each department agreed to call this program to the attention of their faculty at a faculty meeting and would encourage department members who teach undergraduates to encourage individually promising students (both minorities and others) to consider graduate study. *Status: Not yet assessed.*

5. Upon receiving the lists of the other departments' interested minority undergraduates, each institution would aggressively recruit the students whose names appeared on the lists. *Status: This activity should be underway at the present time.*

6. In the spring, each department would hold two additional meetings, one with departmental faculty to encourage them to scout vigilantly for promising students and one with minority rising seniors to discuss the possibilities of graduate school and a career in the professoriate. *Status: Not yet assessed.*