

## Association News

tution's place in the U.S. government, its relations with the outside world, and its internal operations.

The APSA group also asked CAPS to think in terms of developing projects of cooperative or collaborative research. This agenda will be discussed when the CAPS delegation visits in 1986. The members of the APSA group anticipate that an agenda of cooperative and collaborative activities will evolve over the next few years.

Finally, the APSA group's visit to China had an unanticipated consequence. During the trip the group members had many opportunities to discuss the substantive and methodological connections between area studies and other fields of political science. The group returned to the United States committed to exploring the existing and possible connections between area studies and other fields of political science. Kenneth Lieberthal's

article in this issue of *PS* is one outgrowth of this effort. □

## Nominating Committee To Convene

The 1986 Nominating Committee, headed by Nelson W. Polsby, University of California, Berkeley, will meet in Washington on March 13 to make nominations for president-elect, three vice presidents, secretary and eight Council positions. The committee welcomes suggestions for these nominations. □

## Wildavsky and Former Officers Announce Fundraising Drive

President Aaron Wildavsky and a group of former presidents and vice-presidents have launched a major drive to enhance

### MAJOR APSA ENDOWED FUNDS

The *Trust and Development Fund* is the general endowment fund of the Association. The Fund is governed by a Board of Trustees who act on requests from the Council for appropriations from its capital and with appropriate professional advice, direct the investment of its resources. The Fund was established to enable the Association to explore the desirability of proposed new programs and, on occasion, to seed their initial development so as to maximize chances of securing outside support for their continuation and expansion. All interest and dividends earned by the Fund are assigned to the Association's general operating account.

The *Congressional Fellowship Program*, established by the Association in 1953, provides political scientists and journalists a unique opportunity to work in congressional offices and to attend seminars on Congress and national politics. The Association is now seeking to secure a more stable financial base for this highly successful program by endowing individual fellowships.

The *H. D. Lasswell Symposium* was established to honor Harold Lasswell and to establish a structure whereby three outstanding political scientists are selected to present papers addressed to a common theme at an annual meeting plenary session. The participants, selected by the Program Committee, will receive an honorarium for preparing a paper and participating on the Lasswell Symposium. The Association has created an endowed program fund whose earnings will finance the symposium.

The *Evron M. Kirkpatrick Fund* was established to pay tribute to the Association's long-time executive director and to aid in the study of political science as a discipline and profession. The Fund's major programs will consist of the Pi Sigma Alpha oral history project and a monograph series on "The Craft of Political Science."

the future financial capability of the Association. In a letter to Association members, Wildavsky and his colleagues ask political scientists to consider contributing funds to the Association—through current gifts, planned giving,

income gifts, or charitable bequests in a will, all of which have tax benefits associated with them—in order to help guarantee its independence, to secure and expand existing activities like the Congressional Fellowship Program and the small

### Text of Letter to APSA Members

Dear Member of the American Political Science Association:

It would be a good thing, we think, for members of APSA to contribute to its future financial capability. While not everyone can do so, many of our members, especially as they approach or pass the time of retirement, are in a position to contribute funds.

A document available upon request from the Association's national office ("Financial Incentives in Charitable Giving") lists the major methods through which tax benefited contributions can be made. You may, of course, specify the uses you wish made of these funds or, trusting future generations of political scientists, simply contribute to the Trust and Development Fund of the Association, or to existing special funds, such as the Congressional Fellowship Program.

How might the Association benefit from having more ample funds in the future? By decreasing dependence on outside sources, a more secure financial base will help guarantee its independence. Valuable programs, such as the existing effort to provide research funds for political scientists in small institutions, could well be expanded. New opportunities to serve our members, as well as to expand our international contacts, could be pursued with an infusion of funds. Programs to facilitate the activities of retired political scientists, for instance, could help both them and a variety of educational and governmental agencies in need of their services. As more is required of private associations, APSA should be in a stronger financial position to contribute in its own area of responsibility.

*The Association matters to us. It is a source of professional pride and identity. It enables us to reach many others and to engage in discussions with them. Contribution to the Association is a way of saying "Thank you" for what it has done and of leaving future political scientists in a better position to carry on its work.*

Sincerely,  
Aaron Wildavsky  
President

Henry J. Abraham  
Gabriel A. Almond  
Lucius J. Barker  
Clarence A. Berdahl  
James MacGregor Burns  
Gwendolen Carter  
R. Taylor Cole  
Philip E. Converse  
Samuel DuBois Cook  
Manning Dauer  
David Easton  
Leon Epstein  
David Fellman  
Richard F. Fenno, Jr.  
James W. Fesler

Robert G. Gilpin  
Doris Graber  
Matthew Holden, Jr.  
Samuel P. Huntington  
Joyce K. Kallgren  
Joseph LaPalombara  
Robert Lane  
Albert Lepawsky  
Harvey Mansfield, Sr.  
James G. March  
Elinor Ostrom  
J. W. Peltason  
Clara Penniman  
C. Herman Pritchett

James W. Prothro  
Austin Ranney  
William Riker  
Susanne Hoeber Rudolph  
Danwart Rustow  
Philippe C. Schmitter  
Victoria Schuck  
Donna E. Shalala  
Richard C. Snyder  
David B. Truman  
Vernon Van Dyke  
Sidney Verba  
John A. Vieg  
Dwight Waldo

research grant program, to develop new activities to serve the profession and to enhance the public reputation of political science, and to leave future generations of political scientists in a better position to carry on the Association's work.

The text of the letter and a description of some of the Association's endowed funds are printed below. For a copy of "Financial Incentives in Charitable Giving" or for specific information on how to contribute to the Association, please write to the Executive Director at the Association's national office. □

## **The Recruitment and Retention of Minority Graduate Students in Political Science**

**F. Chris Garcia**

University of New Mexico

*Editor's note: The following article is a report on and elaboration of a forum that was held at the 1985 APSA annual meeting in New Orleans.*

The recruitment and retention of minority graduate students as well as undergraduate students and faculty was seen as a matter of continuing concern. Edmund Keller noted that there is still a great underrepresentation of ethnic minorities in our discipline in spite of attention being focused on this issue for the past couple of decades. Additional difficulties in this area have stemmed from the current social and political atmosphere which is not very supportive of affirmative action programs. Additionally, many colleges and universities over the past few years have experienced serious financial difficulties which have reduced the availability of financial support for students.

It remains essential that academics do everything possible to increase the number of ethnic minorities in higher education. Members of these groups historically have been at a disadvantage in obtaining a college education and securing faculty positions. The injustices and imbalances in opportunity created by a history of discrimination towards certain

groups have not yet been redressed. Although some modest gains were noted for blacks, Hispanics and other minority groups in the late 1960s and early 1970s, progress seems to have leveled off or even declined over the past several years. Ethnic minority students and faculty still find themselves very much underrepresented in our colleges and universities.

Political science departments certainly are not in the vanguard of accomplishment in the area of recruitment and retention of minorities. Recent statistics indicate that not only do ethnic minorities continue to be badly underrepresented in the profession but also that the future prospects for increasing numbers are not very bright. Not only does the pipeline for future graduate students and faculty seem to be mostly unfilled, but innovative practices and effective mechanisms for attracting and securing ethnic minorities seem also to be in short supply. In any case, it is obvious that we in political science, who are professionally concerned with the allocation of resources and values in society, should be particularly attentive to these inequities. Although it is the prime responsibility of administrators, particularly department chairs, to promote efforts in this area, it is the responsibility of all faculty members to involve themselves in these activities.

The recruitment of students is perhaps the primary area where extraordinary effort can pay off in the laying of a foundation for future ethnic faculty members. Recruitment of minority students must entail a multi-level strategy with high levels of personal involvement. Elliot Slotnick of Ohio State reported that institution's recruitment occurring at three levels: at the extra-university or community level, the university and the department. Extra-university/community recruitment is even more crucial in the recruitment of minority students than it is in seeking nonminority students. Most minority students do not have historical relationships with colleges or universities. Few relatives or close friends have attended college, and there are very few contacts with or within the academy. Yet, minority communities have active