

Association News

APSA 1992 Annual Meeting Destination: Chicago

Once again APSA has planned an intellectually stimulating and informative Annual Meeting to be held September 3-6, 1992. It will be headquartered at the Palmer House in the heart of downtown Chicago. Over six hundred panels and roundtable discussions will contribute to a diversified and exciting Meeting covering every topic in political science. The Meeting will also feature plenary sessions on the 1992 U.S. elections and on Europe 1992.

The Chicago area has always been a popular destination for the par-

ticipants of the Annual Meeting. Chicago enhances the Meeting experience by providing a variety of intellectual and cultural opportunities. Chicago offers an unrivaled gallery of outdoor sculptures, architectural landmarks, renowned museums, and superb theatre. The Buckingham Fountain, Navy Pier, Sears Tower, Robie House, Water Tower, and the Art Institute of Chicago are just a few points of interest that you can visit in Chicago. During the evening, Chicago offers a vast variety of cuisine and nightlife. The 1992 APSA Annual Meeting will be an exceptional educational and cultural event that you will not want to miss!

Minority Identification Project Continues

Joanne Dunkelman
American Political Science Association

The APSA Minority Identification Project has actively continued this year. A total of 360 students have been identified in 1991, representing 79 referring graduate institutions (see Table 1). This marks a 25% increase in participating source schools over the two previous years. The identified students show much interest in continuing their studies in political science, as well as much promise for contributing to the discipline. Of



Skyline view of the Windy City. Courtesy of Chicago Convention and Tourism Bureau.

TABLE 1.
Undergraduate Institutions That Referred Students in 1991

Arizona State University
Bethune-Cookman College
Brown University
Buffalo State College
California State University at Bakersfield
California State University at Long Beach
Clark-Atlanta University
*Cornell University
Davis and Elkins College
Delta State University
*Duke University
Florida International University
George Mason University
Grambling State University
Hampton University
*Harvard University
*Howard University
*Indiana University
Lafayette College
Marquette University
*Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Middlebury College
Mississippi Valley State University
Morehouse College
Mount Vernon College
*Northwestern University
Oberlin College
*Ohio State University
Prairie View A&M University
*Princeton University
Providence College
Rollins College
SUNY at Brockport
Santa Clara University
Savannah State College
Southern Arkansas University
Spelman College
Springfield College
St. Augustine's College
*Stanford University
Stockton State College
*Syracuse University
*The University of Michigan
The University of New Mexico
*The University of North Carolina
The University of Virginia
Texas Christian University
The University of Southwestern Louisiana
*The University of Chicago
Trinity University
Tufts University
University of Arkansas at Little Rock
University of District of Columbia
University of Tennessee at Martin
University of Akron
University of Alaska at Anchorage
*University of California at Berkeley
*University of California at Los Angeles
*University of California at San Diego
University of California at Santa Cruz
University of Central Arkansas
*University of Colorado at Boulder
University of Florida
*University of Iowa
University of Maryland at Baltimore County
*University of Massachusetts at Boston
University of Oklahoma
*University of Pennsylvania
*University of Washington
Utica College of Syracuse University
Vassar College

TABLE 1 (continued)

Virginia Commonwealth University
Wake Forest University
Washington and Lee University
Wayne State University
West Virginia State College
Western Washington University
Xavier University of Louisiana
*Yale University

*Denotes core school.

these students, 52% are African American, 30% Latino, 11% Asian American, 5% American Indian, and 2% are from other ethnic and racial groups. Moreover, undergraduate faculty have provided more personal information about the students being referred, such as grade point average, fields of study, and future goals, than in the past, and are reporting increased efforts at individual contacts.

Since its inception in 1989, the program has employed three major strategies. The first strategy emphasizes personal contact between undergraduate faculty and their students as the most effective recruiting tool. This stage involves undergraduate political science faculty meeting with minority students both individually and in groups to discuss doctoral study and a career in the field. The undergraduate faculty then notifies APSA of names of students who are graduate school candidates.

The second strategy works to assure an ongoing link between undergraduate faculty and graduate schools in order to systematically strengthen career planning and recruiting for minority students in the discipline. Ideally, this link will make graduate school an integral aspect of the career options considered by minority undergraduates which is then reinforced by prompt and personal recruiting from graduate schools. APSA works to implement this link by circulating the names of students referred to the project to participating graduate schools. Graduate schools receive a student list, mailing labels, and computer diskettes where requested. APSA sends letters with information about political science careers to students and brochures on graduate programs to undergraduate advisors to assist them in their counseling.

The third strategy aims to minimize entrance barriers. Graduate schools accomplish this by recruiting students on the Minority Identification list with personal contacts, waiving application fees, and expediting financial aid consideration.

The Minority Identification Project operates on the principle that professional education should reflect the increasing diversity of the nation in order to foster the potential for diverse perspectives in future scholarship and public policy, and to provide role models for future students on campus and in society. Furthermore, political science, as the primary discipline of citizenship education, has a particular responsibility to act to assure a broad representation of scholars and teachers. This diversity is vital to the profession's ability to examine and interpret the changing nation and world.

The program operates with a group of 32 core graduate schools who receive student names and oversee implementation. The program is led by Robert Keohane of Harvard University. Other graduate schools interested in receiving student names can do so by contacting Michael Brintnall at APSA. All undergraduate institutions are encouraged to submit names of graduate school candidates.

Finding Jobs: Placement of New Political Scientists 1990

Michael Brintnall
American Political Science Association

The job market for new political scientists is a matter of regular interest, and the APSA has reported on the placement success of graduating classes routinely for some time. In the past, the placement success has been surveyed annually. With this report, APSA begins a cycle of monitoring the class every other year. As we report on the first placement class for the new decade, we find more continuity with the trends of the 1980s than change.

Highlights of the finding are: