

Executive Director's Report, 2003

Michael Brintnall, *American Political Science Association*

The Executive Director's report each year represents APSA's annual report and provides an opportunity to comment on current issues facing the Association and the discipline. This report provides the customary indicators of APSA performance—membership, meeting size, and so forth. I think these numbers show a strong and growing association. Membership continues to increase. Our financial accounts are healthy and investments are rebounding from the recent down markets. New program areas are progressing well—including the launch of APSA's newest journal, *Perspectives on Politics*, the opening of the Centennial Center, planning for a teaching conference, a mentoring initiative, a review of graduate education, the deliberations of new task forces on the public presence of political science, the preprint paper server initiative, and much else.

What the current indicators perhaps do not show is the increasing complexity and differentiation of what characterizes an advanced scholarly community today and of what defines the tasks for a multi-purpose professional association. In this Executive Director's Report, I would like to establish a format for future annual reports organized around all of the major program and operational areas of the Association. It is difficult in some ways to draw the lines between the Association in its formal organizational form and the discipline itself, as I discussed in this report last year. I think this report format helps us find a balance—by identifying broad areas of responsibility related to the discipline and the professional situation of political scientists, and by identifying specific Association work with them.

In managing APSA internally, we have grouped our activities into a number of clusters that relate to the broad components of an academic discipline and scholarly enterprise. Some clusters relate to our program objectives and some relate to the operational capacity needed to achieve them. The programmatic clusters are:

- × Advancing scholarship through publications and meetings;
- × Promoting education and teaching in political science;
- × Enhancing the public presence of political science;
- × Building the professional community of political scientists;
- × Providing support for institutional components of the field including academic departments and research funding; and
- × Furthering international linkages.

Operationally, we work in a number of additional cluster areas:

- × Meetings management;
- × Services and technology;
- × Business services;
- × Development; and
- × Association administration and governance.

Each cluster area defines an important area of responsibility for strengthening the discipline. Obviously, APSA cannot mount a comprehensive programmatic effort in each of the clusters, but we do hold a responsibility to play a leadership role in each area, through projects directly, in partnership with other institutions concerned with the discipline, or as a forum for community-wide discussion and attention to key issues.

This report is prepared in two parts. In this first part, I will describe our work in the first three core areas—scholarship, teaching, and public presence. I will cover the remaining areas in a second part of the report to be published in the January 2004 issue of *PS*.

Scholarship, Publications, and Meetings Cluster

Since APSA is foremost a learned society, the direct advancement of knowledge is at the core of APSA activities. These activities include supporting publication of the

American Political Science Review, *Perspectives on Politics*, and *PS*, and the conduct of the Annual Meeting. All of these efforts are healthy and at the forefront of the field.

APSA Journals

APSR. The report of the Editor of the *American Political Science Review* is published elsewhere in *PS* and can also be obtained from the APSA offices and web site. It is worth noting several developments here involving the journal as reported by Editor Lee Sigelman. First, as readers will readily have noted, the book reviews have moved from the *Review* to *Perspectives on Politics*; this transfer will open up additional pages for scholarship in *APSR*. Additionally, following vigorous outreach, submissions to the *APSR* have increased dramatically, directly supporting the editor's goal to publish the "best article-length work across the full range of the discipline." And, in response to a related goal to attract "not only a greater number, but also a greater variety of submissions," Lee Sigelman reported demonstrable increase over previous years in submissions of papers based on "small N" research (for example case studies) as well as increased submissions of those focusing on comparative politics and international relations. Manuscript turnaround time has been reduced, even, in the face of increased submissions.

The *APSR* editorial board organized a program review of the journal's management this year that in interim form has affirmed the evidence of positive management and editorial direction for the *APSR*. Editors are appointed for three-year terms, with a two-term limit. The APSA Council has renewed Lee Sigelman's editorial appointment for one additional year without further review, following which the Council will then conduct its own program review if Sigelman requests the additional two-year term extension.

Perspectives on Politics. APSA's newest journal, *Perspectives on Politics*, published its inaugural issue in March 2003. *Perspectives* is edited

TABLE 1
APSA Members 1974–2003

Year	Regular	Unemployed	Associate	Retired	Life	Family	Student/HS	Total Members	Institutional Subscriptions
1974	7,798			217	101	137	4,808	13,264	3,504
1975	7,308			208	100	149	3,912	11,702	3,648
1976	7,428			248	98	134	3,803	11,508	3,588
1977	7,228			279	96	142	3,978	10,811	3,468
1978	7,094			301	97	164	2,856	10,304	3,338
1979	6,846			310	91	148	2,336	9,729	3,239
1980	6,502			344	91	135	2,158	9,321	3,237
1981	6,423			348	92	129	1,901	8,894	3,283
1982	6,808			368	97	134	1,964	9,441	3,168
1983	6,764			383	104	130	2,068	9,448	3,218
1984	6,801			378	111	151	2,511	9,842	3,259
1985	6,878		136	411	118	168	2,808	9,273	2,858
1986	6,008		146	432	117	173	2,808	9,485	2,848
1987	6,813		154	438	127	202	2,775	9,813	2,709
1988	6,171		173	458	129	186	2,728	9,837	2,875
1989	6,443		249	439	138	192	3,054	10,369	2,948
1990	6,708		258	438	163	180	3,438	11,233	3,304
1991	6,997		286	518	168	199	3,858	11,767	2,890
1992	7,048		279	557	158	182	3,748	11,863	3,857
1993	7,061		291	573	157	194	3,978	12,255	2,887
1994	7,508		343	593	158	195	4,121	12,818	2,908
1995	7,664		340	623	164	205	4,758	13,758	2,812
1996	7,348		323	696	168	213	4,818	13,254	2,841
1997	7,808	62	429	625	167	218	4,811	13,943	2,708
1998	7,484	228	430	607	163	206	4,428	13,496	2,853
1999	7,247	248	412	606	163	191	3,961	12,852	2,563
2000	7,454	247	416	617	164	196	4,066	13,168	2,475
2001	7,477	228	487	614	163	203	3,907	13,173	2,399
2002	7,598	278	450	621	163	188	4,357	13,684	
2003	7,703	254	443	643	165	204	4,878	14,293	

As of January 15.

by Jennifer Hochschild and a small team of associate editors and carries APSA's book reviews. As Hochschild puts it: "*Perspectives on Politics* has a somewhat different editorial structure and review process of the usual journal." As described in the call for papers, the journal seeks to provide political insight on important problems, to draw from authors and readers including journalists, policy analysts, public officials and their staff, and other social scientists along with political scientists, and to publish articles that clarify the political significance of accumulated research regarding a particular area of the world, an important policy problem, a deep normative conflict, or a significant institution or process.

PS: Political Science and Politics. *PS* remains APSA's journal for symposia and articles on current developments in politics and political science, forum for professional

development and teaching issues, and journal of record for developments in the Association. Now that *Perspectives on Politics* is in place, and the *APSR* has reevaluated its directions, the *PS* Editorial Board will begin a review of the focus and emphasis of *PS* and will report to the membership its findings.

APSA journals are now published by Cambridge University Press, who has also assumed responsibility for managing institutional and library subscriptions and for advertising. Cambridge also places APSA's current journals online for member and institutional subscriber access. These are difficult financial times in academic publishing and we are facing cutbacks both in institutional subscriptions and reductions in advertising for scholarly books. Cambridge is still in transition on these issues; next year we hope to have a better sense of how much

growth may be possible in these two areas. As a separate change for members, we are now distributing one journal per month to members, rather than bundling journals to arrive in a single package.

Other Publication Initiatives

Several other major APSA information initiatives are also underway or in development. APSA was a pioneer in the operations of the JSTOR archive, and all APSA journals are available through JSTOR up to the most recent three years. (The most recent three years, in turn, are available to APSA members through their myAPSA account and the Cambridge University Press web site.) JSTOR receives extensive access from APSA members and the academic public.

APSA conference papers continue to be accessible online through

TABLE 3
Organized Section
Members, 2003

Organized Section	Number of Members*
1 Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations	463
2 Law and Courts	681
3 Legislative Studies	622
4 Public Policy	870
5 Political Organizations and Parties	604
6 Public Administration	661
7 Conflict Processes	414
8 Representation and Electoral Systems	403
9 Presidency Research	425
10 Political Methodology	830
11 Religion and Politics	607
12 Urban Politics	401
13 Science, Technology, and Environmental Policy	330
14 Women and Politics	640
17 Foundations of Political Theory	799
18 Information Technology and Politics	260
19 International Security and Arms Control	811
20 Comparative Politics	1050
21 European Politics	630
22 State Politics and Policy	461
23 Political Communication	400
24 Politics and History	680
25 Political Economy	700
26 Transformational Politics	100
27 New Political Science	670
28 Political Psychology	419
29 Undergraduate Education	420
30 Political and Literature	000
31 Foreign Policy	600
32 Elections, Public Opinion, and Voting Behavior	615
33 Race, Ethnicity & Politics	601
34 International History & Politics	607
35 Comparative Democratization	670
36 Human Rights	400
37 Qualitative Methods	137

*As of June 1, 2003

PROceedings. PROceedings, in turn, is evolving into a much larger project that will eventually provide the entire political science community

access to large quantities of pre-publication scholarship, such as working papers, conference papers, and institute reports. This project, preliminarily named PROL for Political Research On-Line, is a developing collaboration of the major political science associations, including, at this stage, the Midwest PSA, the Western PSA, the Southern PSA, the International Political Science Association, and the International Studies Association.

The Association's centennial edition of *The State of the Discipline* is also now in print. This is the third in the series of publications relating to an overview of the state of scholarship in all areas of political science.

Annual Meeting Policy and Planning

The annual meeting remains the single largest meeting for exchange of political science scholarship in the world. Annually, 6,000 attendees meet for scholarship, professional development, research planning, teaching, and exchange of research and teaching resources. At the latest meeting in Philadelphia 2003, 739 distinct panels were organized involving 4,003 participants. Planning of the meeting also is highly distributed, with over 54 persons involved on the annual meeting program committee alone. It is not always recognized that the APSA annual meeting provides space for panel organized by groups related to political science other than the APSA program committee and organized sections themselves. This year 52 such related groups presented panels at the meeting, organizing 84 of them.

Locations for the meeting are limited by the hotel size and meeting room requirements, but the transition recently from meeting strictly in hotels to meeting in combination sites involving hotels and related convention centers has opened up new venues. The recent meetings in Philadelphia and Boston have exploited these arrangements, providing venues APSA has attended only infrequently in the past.

Awards, Funds, and Lectures

APSA awards are also a way to recognize, and indirectly encourage, excellence in scholarship. APSA directly presents 19 awards; orga-

TABLE 3
Annual Meeting
Registration, 1973–2002

1973	2312 (New Orleans)
1974	2773 (Chicago)
1975	2478 (San Francisco)
1976	2295 (Chicago)
1977	2624 (Washington, DC)
1978	2373 (New York)
1979	2687 (Washington, DC)
1980	2745 (Washington, DC)
1981	2887 (New York)
1982	2205 (Denver)
1983	2859 (Chicago)
1984	3391 (Washington, DC)
1985	2842 (New Orleans)
1986	3602 (Washington, DC)
1987	3524 (Chicago)
1988	4161 (Washington, DC)
1989	3496 (Atlanta)
1990	4505 (San Francisco)
1991	5179 (Washington, DC)
1992	4998 (Chicago)
1993	5635 (Washington, DC)
1994	5902 (New York)
1995	5559 (Chicago)
1996	6055 (San Francisco)
1997	6391 (Washington, DC)
1998	6633 (Boston)
1999	5818 (Atlanta)
2000	6167 (Washington, DC)
2001	6492 (San Francisco)
2002	6432 (Boston)

nized sections administer another 75. Currently, \$814,567 are held in endowed funds to support APSA awards. APSA's Centennial Campaign and the development of the Centennial Center and its related programming has substantially broadened the role that APSA can now play in recognizing and supporting new scholarship. The Campaign has raised \$3.2 million dollars in 16 different funds.

Additionally, the Teaching Award Recognition program allows APSA to recognize outstanding teachers in political science nationwide by acknowledging those who have won campus-wide awards in their own institutions. A special reception is held at the annual meeting to acknowledge these teachers.

Education and Teaching Cluster

The effective teaching of political science is another core mission of the Association, both as a component of

TABLE 4
Market Value of APSA Funds, 1989–2003

Year*	Trust and Development and Centennial Campaign Funds	Congressional Fellowship and Endowed Awards Funds
1989	1,643,552	394,837
1990	1,630,718	419,021
1991†	1,555,574	5,452,252
1992	1,905,090	6,188,105
1993	2,118,787	6,847,760
1994	2,190,978	7,218,462
1995	2,807,182	7,774,290
1996	3,248,013	9,442,658
1997	4,283,425	10,624,573
1998	5,965,087	12,658,326
1999	6,984,978	14,168,706
2000	8,137,173	16,597,076
2001	7,466,348	13,450,477
2002	6,731,050	10,711,526
2003 (projected)	7,596,389	11,363,756

*June 30 of each year.

†Figures for 1991–93 were restated to reflect a change in accounting practice.

functioning as a learned society and in support of the professional interests of a large majority of our members. There are in turn numerous dimensions to this component of our work—concern with how graduate students of political science are prepared in doctoral institutions, interest in professional education through Masters and related degrees, attention to undergraduate education both as a major area of study for students and as a core requirement for all students gaining a basic education, and concern with the place of civic education throughout educational systems and more broadly in understanding public policy.

APSA has long played a strong role in support of education and teaching, with key reports on teaching personnel in 1934, civics education in wartime in 1940, and so forth. *News for Teachers of Political Science* was published as a separate teaching newsletter in 1978, and is now incorporated as an integral part of *PS*. APSA was a leader in preparing instructional materials relating to the U.S. Constitutional Bicentennial and in producing the telecourse *Congress: We the People* in the 1980s.

Much of this work is now institutionalized in the form of continued series of teaching materials—especially syllabi collections and Setups volumes, and the so-called Teaching Saturday at the Annual meeting which emphasize panels and

workshops on teaching strategies for undergraduate and graduate education and career placement. APSA's teaching page on the association's web site remains highly visited.

One of the most significant developments in APSA's approach to teaching issues crosses over into our efforts in professional development. The Association has been an active participant in the Preparing Future Faculty initiatives in partnership with the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS) and the Association of Ameri-

can Colleges and Universities (AAC&U). APSA has awarded grants to support the "Preparing Future Faculty" programs of four Ph.D. departments working with political science departments in (a combination of) non-doctoral universities, colleges, and community colleges to provide professional preparation for academic careers to advanced doctoral candidates with a focus on preparing them for a future role as educators in undergraduate programs.

Graduate Curriculum Task Force

In 2002, then President-elect Theda Skocpol proposed an APSA Task Force to explore issues facing doctoral education in the field.¹ In the words of the draft Task Force report: "[the Task Force represented] a striking variety of institutions, political science subfields, scholarly backgrounds and methodological viewpoints. She asked its members to report on ways to strengthen graduate education in political science." While readily acknowledging that no single structure of graduate training would be appropriate for every circumstance or perspective, there is a set of core principles for graduate education in the field upon which all members of the task force could agree. In its forthcoming report, the Task Force lays out these principles and their rationale and then suggests a program of action for departments and for the Association to help us

TABLE 5
Operating Budget Summary, FY 1988–2003

Year	Income	Expenditures	Surplus
1987–88	1,637,637	1,563,252	74,385
1988–89	1,847,151	1,731,248	115,903
1989–90	1,891,773	1,871,302	20,471
1990–91	2,158,118	2,133,524	24,594
1991–92	2,256,647	2,199,632	74,804
1992–93	2,290,313	2,202,419	87,894
1993–94	2,574,436	2,294,128	280,308
1994–95	2,734,375	2,524,663	209,712
1995–96	2,822,154	2,590,227	231,927
1996–97	2,979,845	2,793,237	186,607
1997–98	3,068,237	2,981,914	86,323
1998–99	3,150,001	3,086,546	63,455
1999–00	3,395,355	3,224,919	170,436
2000–01	3,545,668	3,351,744	243,925
2001–02	3,621,268	3,447,455	173,813
2002–03*	3,730,962	3,682,173	48,789

*Projected.

achieve these goals. The spirit of the report is captured in part in the following one-sentence excerpt, that: "Teaching, public service, and research all require a breadth of training in intellectual traditions and open-mindedness about methodological tools."

Over the course of the year, APSA will be following up on recommendations in the report to strengthen resources on the web site for students seeking graduate study, to provide better tools for students deciding about doctoral programs, to help improve the fit between program offerings and student interests, to promote even stronger minority recruitment efforts to doctoral study, and to explore how the discipline could develop a system for a long-term panel study of the careers of political scientists that will allow us to better understand the relationship between doctoral recruitment and training to career outcomes.

Future Directions for Education and Teaching Initiatives

APSA is poised to strengthen its activities in support of education and teaching goals in two major ways: the introduction of a new major annual conference on teaching and learning, and the implementation of a new generation of work in support of civic education and engagement.

Teaching Conference. In spring of 2004, APSA will hold the first in what is expected to be an annual program of conferences on teaching and learning in political science. The first conference will be limited in size to 40 invited participants to allow more time for planning a larger meeting and to explore format and interest. The objectives for the conference are simple—to provide a sustained and structured environment for political scientists to address pedagogy, new teaching technologies, and the marriage of political science content and presentation. We do not intend to reduce the coverage of teaching at the APSA Annual Meeting and we fully intend to assure that the teaching conference brings together faculty from all sizes and types of institutions. We will report more fully to the membership as this program develops.

Civic Education and Engagement. APSA has played a central role in improving civic education for many years. There is a specialized civic

education web page, a listserv actively managed by Mel Dubnick, and a collection of syllabi and other resources resulting from recent participation in the Campus Compact Service Learning Project and other activities. Last year, the APSA Council established a standing committee on Civic Education and Engagement. The committee is initially staffed as a task force and has taken a new direction for the Association—linking civic engagement to public policy design as well as to education programs. It thus crosses over significantly into APSA's cluster of activities related to the public presence of political science, as discussed below. But once these policy studies are completed, the Committee will continue in normal fashion to guide APSA in activities in support of civic education.

Public Presence Cluster

APSA, by design, stays out of the public policy fray. The APSA Constitution states explicitly that the Association "will not commit its members on questions of public policy nor take positions not immediately concerned with its direct purpose [to encourage the study of Political Science.]" However, the APSA Constitution also encourages "in its membership and its journals, research in and concern for significant contemporary political and social problems and policies, however controversial and subject to partisan discourse in the community at large these may be."

There are a number of areas in which the Association has programs in place to support such engagement in public issues among the membership, and it is an active area of discussion within the Association about how to do more. Robert Putnam organized a Task Group of the Association on this subject during his presidency, followed by a Council sub-committee formed by Theda Skocpol to continue the discussions of ways the Association can more effectively support political scientists engaging in public issues. These discussions have encouraged two separate strategies: better equipping political scientists to engage in public issues and initiatives the Association itself can undertake in regards to public issues..

The first strategy is to equip political scientists to be more active in the public arena. This strategy takes several forms. Forums at annual meetings and in *PS* have often addressed both strategies for engagement and topical issues of public interest—with debate on the merits of policies to provide free public access to college education as the most recent example. Many academics are infrequently cited in the press as a resource for interpreting public issues. *PS* has begun documenting instances of this public exposure; a short course of techniques for effective media communication is in preparation for next year's annual meeting. Finally, *Perspectives on Politics* has an explicit purpose to advance discourse about the applications of political science scholarship to pressing public issues, and among scholars and practitioners.

In a major commitment to strengthening the role of the Association in facilitating contributions by political scientists to issues of significance to the public, the second strategy named above, the Association is committed for the next several years to the establishment of annual task groups on a key public issue. Each year the President-elect, with the advice and consent of the Council, will select an issue important to both political scientists and the public and bring together a working group of members to explore solutions and develop innovative ways to present those findings to policy makers and the public. The first of these is currently examining issues of inequality in America. The Russell Sage Foundation has provided operating support for this task group.

Notably, the Committee on Civic Education and Engagement is currently working in a similar manner, developing reports that can help in diagnosing the implications of alternative public policy designs on civic engagement. In addition to formal APSA initiatives mentioned above, the Association is also an active partner with other societies on issues helping to apply social and behavioral science to public policy. The Decade of Behavior project, of which APSA is a part, is a collaborative effort to celebrate such past accomplishments and to build public support for a stronger academic role. We are also exploring partnerships with the White House Historical Society and the Supreme Court

Historical Society on initiatives that will provide scholars access to and a voice in policy research relating to core American institutions.

Congressional Fellowship Program

The APSA Congressional Fellowship program, now 50 years old, represents the Association's preeminent effort to link political scientists with active public life, therein strengthening research careers, teaching, and public policy. The CFP began in 1953 with the naming of five political scientists to serve as interns in Capitol Hill offices for a year.² The initiative was supported by a grant from the Edgar Stern family of New Orleans, which represented radio and television interests in the city, and helped marry the program with journalism from the very start, with a journalist also named in that first year. Since that time, the program has expanded to include a growing number of international fellows supported by various foundations, an annual Native American Hatfield fellow named after former Senator Mark Hatfield, fellows sponsored by the American Sociological Association and the American Anthropological Association, Robert Wood Johnson health policy fellows, domestic and foreign policy specialists from government agencies, and journalists sponsored by a range of supporters. In 1991, the MCI Communications Corporation endowed the

fellowships with a \$5 million grant that has been the backbone of its continued successful operations.

The CFP provides an annual stipend for its participants, an intensive preparatory training series on Congress and American politics, and a year-long placement in a Capital Hill office to its participants. For 50 years, the Congressional Fellowship Program has been, as Program Director Jeffrey Biggs puts it, "one bridge" connecting those who teach about politics, those who write about politics, and those who work in politics. Since its inception, 371 political scientists have received intensive hands-on training in the work of politics through the CFP, and overall 1,840 scholars and practitioners have benefited from this initiative.

Centennial Center and Programs

APSA's newest venture into linking political science with public resources and issues lies in the opening of the Centennial Center for Political Science in the APSA building in Washington. The foremost purpose of the Center is to support research scholars needing access to international and domestic political and policy resources in Washington by providing workspace and collegial interaction. We anticipate, however, that the Center will also play a significant role in linking political science scholarship to the political

and policy community in Washington through seminars, speakers' series, workshops, and dialogue. By bringing scholars from different countries, fields, and areas of practice together, we expect that the Centennial Center will expand the boundaries of scholarly and public understanding and practice—building another "bridge" connecting those who teach about politics, those who write about politics, and those who work in politics.

Other Areas of Activity

In a second part to this annual report to be published in the January issue of *PS*, I will report on APSA's activities relating to professional development, international programs, and internal operations, among other topics. As always please contact me with any comments or questions about APSA activities, at brintnall@apsanet.org.

Notes

1. Task Force members are: Cristina Beltran, Cathy J. Cohen, David Collier, Edie Goldenberg, Robert Keohane, Kristen Renwick Monroe, and Michael Wallerstein, with Christopher Achen and Rogers M. Smith as Co-Chairs.

2. See the recent history of the CFP: Biggs, Jeff. 2003. *A Congress of Fellows: Fifty Years of the American Political Science Association Congressional Fellowship Program 1953–2003*. Washington, D.C., American Political Science Association.

Executive Director's Report, 2003, Part II

Michael Brintnall, *American Political Science Association*

This report is the second half of APSA's annual report for this past year, and completes an overview of APSA activities for the past year. Part I of this report, printed in the October 2003 issue of *PS*, reported on activities clustered around themes of scholarship, teaching and learning, and the public presence of political science. This part of the report discusses activities related to building the professional community of political science, supporting institutional components of the field including academic departments and research support, and furthering international linkages. It also refers to the operational dimensions of the association—how we are organized to manage meetings, provide adequate technology support, development, business services, and overall Association administration and governance.

Professional Community Cluster

Strengthening the professional community of political scientists is an important and instrumental goal of the Association and APSA approaches this goal in numerous ways. These include personnel services and job placement, outreach and recruiting to the discipline itself, support for APSA's status committees and the communities for which they speak, career materials for students considering entering the political science field and for political scientists assessing their opportunities, building directories of political scientists and compiling data about the field, and oversight of ethical standards and practices in the field. Such activities to improve the professional situation of political scientists are valuable to members in their own right, and are a means to meeting other key goals such as building scholarship or advancing teaching.

Personnel Services and Placement

The agreement among political science departments, codified in the APSA ethical standards, that all academic positions at the assistant and associate levels be listed in one commonly accessible site is a core building block of the political science community. APSA maintains this job listing site—and there have been major developments in its operation in the last year. Job listings are managed online, and are now accessible to all APSA members without any additional fees. Job listings are free for departments belonging to APSA's departmental services program, and are priced at market rates for others. Listings are also integrated with options for job-seekers to post resumes online, and in turn to arrange interview opportunities at the APSA Annual Meeting. For the first time this year, the job site can also be used to arrange interviews at other political science association meetings. Our goal is to make personnel services a fully collaborative process within the political science community.

Diversity

Perhaps one of the highest priorities we have in the profession is to assure that the community of political science scholars is as inclusive as possible. This goal applies to the composition of the professoriate, the graduate student classroom, and to the practicing world of political science, as well as to the content of scholarship and approaches taken by the discipline. In our effort to build a diverse community of scholars, APSA sponsors and partners support several initiatives to attract scholars from traditionally underrepresented communities. Some programs focus on recruitment into the profession, including: the Minority Identification Project to help doctoral programs make contact with the most promising minority undergraduate scholars and to help undergraduate faculty counsel the students on the merits of a political science career; the Ralph Bunche Summer Institute, hosted and administered through Duke University, which previews doctoral study for a select group of minority undergraduates; and

the "Road Show" conceived and conducted by the Committee on the Status of Latinos y Latinas in the Profession, which travels to campuses with large numbers of Latino y Latina students to promote doctoral study.

The most significant recent step the Association has taken to support inclusion is to expand the minority fellowship program (MFP). The MFP recognizes distinguished African American, Latino/a, and American Indian students who have been accepted for doctoral study by providing APSA-funded fellowships. Funding for this program has been expanded in three significant ways: program rules have been modified to assure that APSA allocated funds are provided each year to identified students (in the past funds were only awarded if doctoral programs themselves did not provide significant support) the total budgeted amount has increased from \$12,000 to \$24,000, and student awards have been expanded to \$2,000 stipends in each of two years per student. The award system has been modified to provide funding after completion of the first program year and in later years of doctoral study rather than up front—based on observations that retention funding is more important than start-up funding.

The APSA Council this year approved the formation of a new Committee on the Status of Asian Pacific Americans in the Profession, to work alongside existing Committees on the Status of Women, on African Americans, on Latinos y Latinas, and on Gays, Lesbians, Bisexuals, and the Transgendered, in the Profession. The Organized Sections on Race, Ethnicity and Politics and on Women and Politics, and the related group, the Native American Studies Association, also continue to play leading roles in advancing attention to scholarship in these areas, and in shaping the intellectual and professional community around them.

These are significant efforts, but we have much more to do in support of minority recruitment, including important efforts needed to support retention and professional advancement of underrepresented groups.

One of our goals is to organize an in-depth program review for each of APSA's major program areas as time and resources allow; our programs to provide support for diversity in the profession are slated to receive such attention soon.

Professional Career Materials

There are a number of APSA efforts underway to address issues affecting the academic workplace for political scientists. APSA is a member of the Coalition on the Academic Workforce that addresses issues faced by part-time and adjunct faculty in the profession. We have participated in a forum on the subject at the AAC&U conference in Seattle for academic deans and faculty and have advised AAUP in the formulation of its new statement on this topic.

The APSA Council also has focused on questions of building family-friendly workplaces in the academy. Since formal work rules are issues that stretch well-beyond the academic department itself, we have concentrated in particular on ways that department chairs can provide leadership within existing academic work rules to recognize family issues in the workplace. The department chairs conference held at the annual meeting this year focused exclusively on this topic.

The Association has also continued to promote programs to identify "questions to ask" for students entering graduate school and for faculty seeking academic positions. These programs were originally named the registering and rostering initiatives and have been renamed for clarity. They call on academic departments to commit to answering sets of questions about their programs, and they encourage student and job applicants to ask probing questions that can help assure that future placement will be a good fit for candidate and institution.

The Task Force on Mentoring has begun to institute a formal mentoring program for graduate students and faculty that will allow for an online match of mentors and students or junior faculty. This service is being launched as this is written. It is part of a broad initiative by the Task Force to offer panels at the meeting and columns in *PS* on the topic. The Task Force is also seeking support from the NSF to look into issues

facing the entrance and advancement of women in political science, results of which I'll report further on in the future.

Student Career Publications

APSA in recent years has published an array of career publications covering undergraduate study and job options and doctoral career development and paths. These are still an important part of our publications program. Much of this content has also started to migrate to the web site. The mix and content of many of these publications, however, have not had a review in some time; we plan a comprehensive assessment of, and a likely major overhaul to enlarge and strengthen, our publications agenda in the coming year.

Directories and Data Resources

The Association bears a responsibility to help members of the political science community find each other and make information about ourselves accessible to the public. For many years, APSA has published directories of members and directories of all political scientists. New technology has moved most of these resources to the Internet, and we have supplanted the periodic member directory with online access to member listings. The Centennial Biographical Directory of Members published in 2001 remains in print and continues to be a valuable resource regarding the interests and backgrounds of political scientists. And the Directory of Political Science Faculty, first published in 2002 as a comprehensive listing of all faculty in both undergraduate and graduate programs in the U.S. and in some international institutions, is also widely used.

The Internet has transformed how information about political science programs, enrollments, faculty characteristics, and numerous related informational questions is gathered and disseminated. The APSA Departmental Survey, the Graduate Placement Survey, the Enrollment Surveys, and related data surveys are now being moved to the web site for online data gathering and online access. We'll report on this ongoing project in the future.

Ethics

Perhaps one of the foundational activities of the Association in supporting the professional community is the articulation of statements of professional ethics for political scientists. The Committee on Professional Ethics, Rights, and Responsibilities stands ready to respond to grievances that fall within its jurisdiction, including helping protect the human rights of scholars in other countries. While legal and resource constraints often inhibit the Association's ability to investigate in depth or to apply public sanctions, the Committee can serve as a source of moral suasion, as a sounding board, and as a problem solver and we are committed to sustaining this role.

Institutional Components of Political Science

The enterprise of political science is built from more than individual and Association contributions. There are important institutional building blocks as well. APSA works in this vein directly with organized sections and related groups that operate within the associations, academic departments, and other institutions that supply, coordinate, or lobby for research support. This institutional base is, like all else, a moving target. One emerging area of particular interest is the growing role of centers and institutes on campuses, which challenge the centrality of the academic department. While such centers and institutes may greatly strengthen scholarship on topics that call for interdisciplinary approaches, they may in turn weaken traditional modes of providing professional review and development support to scholars. Universities and professional disciplinary societies need to communicate ways to keep partnerships effective.

Organized Sections and Related Groups

One of the most effective recent developments within the APSA community has been the growth of organized sections. Sections, established initially in 1981, assumed a major responsibility for organizing annual meeting panels in their areas

in 1989. Recently, developments in the work of organized sections have focused less on questions about their relation to APSA as a whole and more on the advanced development of their own scholarly products, especially journals. In the last year, new section journals have emerged in public policy, state government, and women and politics. Sections also take the lead role in organizing short courses at the annual meeting. There were 14 short courses organized for the Wednesday before the 2003 Annual Meeting.

A new section on qualitative methods was also formed and approved in the last year. This process illustrates how sections both have allowed APSA to expand to address scholarly and methodological questions that have growing salience for members, and how sections can help to expand the edges of the Association to respond to challenges for change and inclusion.

Academic Departments

Early in its history in the United States, political science gravitated to the academy, and political science departments have served as the building blocks of the discipline since. Since 1972, APSA has operated a substantial institutional membership program of academic departments called the Departmental Services Program (DSP) to support these departments and to offer them a leadership role in the Association. The core of this program is its oversight of the employment placement service (and free listing access for DSP members), but there are a wide range of additional components—including materials departments can use to promote political science and recruit students, a chairs workshop, a chairs handbook that will function as an online community discussion forum for chairs on key academic, policy, and operational issues for department chairs, and a data gathering program to allow departments to benchmark themselves against a pool of similar-sized programs.

Research Support Groups

Another major institutional component of the political science community are organizations that

fund research, set research support policy, or coordinate other organizations on research issues. A significant APSA role is to represent political science in many of these settings. We do this in several ways, including membership in consortia, such as COSSA and the National Humanities Alliance (NHA), and representation in leadership organizations such as the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Our involvement with COSSA and NHA is especially significant because their listing as 501 (c) 4 organizations under the tax code permits them to function actively as lobbyists.

The APSA Council last year reorganized the Research Support Committee to function as a research support board, and defined its membership as comprised of APSA's liaisons or counterparts on other key social science and humanities groups—the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Consortium of Social Science Associations, and the Committee on Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education of the National Academy of Scientists among others. We ask these representatives to share information on key issues affecting the scholarly community, to carry news and issues from APSA to their organizations, and to advise the APSA Council when Association action is called for.

One example of the ways this group can be effective has been its dissemination of a research funding advisory adopted by the Council this year calling on organizations that fund area studies and related international work to provide some funding for short-term research visits, so as to accommodate scholars with family commitments who cannot travel for long periods of time. This concern has now been further conveyed to the other associations named above through the channels of our research support group.

Small Research Grants

One role for APSA in the midst of many other large research support institutions is to fill in gaps. APSA does this with its small research grant program. The program supports

research in all fields of political science by political scientists who are not employed at Ph.D.-granting institutions. The concept is to help further the careers of the scholars at those institutions that typically have less access to other research support resources. The Association typically grants between 15 and 20 awards annually in a ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,500 each.

These awards are very popular with members and show evidence of being highly productive. Grant recipients in a recent five-year period have published over 11 books, 16 refereed articles, eight book chapters, many working papers, and a very large number of conference presentations, with more products in the works. Many recipients also report that their students benefit as co-authors, as research assistants, and in classroom use of their professor's research. Many recipients also use APSA money as seed money to obtain additional grant funding.

International Initiatives

An international initiative is an area of APSA programming in which members should expect significant future developments. The APSA International Committee is preparing a working paper now on ways to internationalize APSA across its membership, partnerships, and programming. This will form the basis of an Association-wide discussion of these new developments. I will defer much discussion of these topics for future reports.

Currently, APSA's international dimensions include a share of our active membership, efforts to partner or collaborate with political science associations in other countries and internationally, and specific exchanges with associations in Japan and the United Kingdom. Presently, about 12% of APSA membership resides in other countries (and about 11% of Annual Meeting attendees are not from the United States). About half of our international members come from Canada, the UK, and Japan. The rest reside in 83 different countries. The Association currently provides \$6,000 in internal support for international travel grants to attend our meeting, and locating resources for increased travel support is a high priority in the emerging international planning. Much further discussion of the possibilities of a

greater international presence will be published in future issues of *PS*.

Operational Components of APSA

The discussions here and in the October issue of *PS* have focused on APSA programs and activities. There is a major operational component to the Association to support this work. APSA has 23 full-time staff and a small number of student interns to manage and support our programs. These staff work in a range of cluster areas including overall association administration, meetings operations, development and sponsorships, services and technology, publications, and business operations. There have been significant developments in all of these areas in recent years—many related to the transfer of key operations from paper or internal processes to the web. APSA has led other scholarly associations in

moving central areas of membership management, meeting development, journals and directories, job placements, and many other activities onto the web site.

This year the Council authorized a significant upgrade to overall web capabilities, allowing us to put a content management system in place that will broaden information management on the web, allowing other groups such as organized sections, caucuses, and related groups to manage components of the web site, and permit secure work areas for the Council and committees.

We are also working on plans for the transformation of APSA's development efforts, following the highly successful Centennial Campaign, into an annual fund that can reach out to foundations and other institutional donors as well as to members and APSA friends. We have designated APSA's publication programs as a priority area for future attention

as well, to build it as a resource that can support scholarship and professional community as well as contribute more significantly to APSA revenues.

Finally, Association administration and governance has been a topic of major discussion throughout the year, culminating in APSA's first contested election in many years. With Council authorization, the election process was managed electronically, with significant cost savings and, we believe, enhanced participation. We welcome your comments on how the election was managed, as well as, of course, on the larger issues of whether or not to adopt changes in processes for selecting APSA leadership.

As always, we invite you to visit the APSA building in DuPont Circle in Washington, and we seek your suggestions and advice for APSA programs and active participation in section and Association governance.