



Centennial Campaign Kick-Off

**Marriott Copley Place
Grand Ballroom, Salons F and G
Friday, September 4, 1998
6:30 p.m.**

Centennial Campaign

What better moment to celebrate the accomplishments of the political science profession than as the American Political Science Association approaches its centennial?

Many of us entered the profession during the heyday of higher education and we have benefited greatly from the generosity of others. Consider the time invested in us by our personal mentors, or the relatively abundant financial aid and scholarships given to us, or the resources made available for our research, or the infrastructure supported by donors to our colleges, universities, and research institutions.

Much of the work of APSA, as well, is made possible by gifts from members and friends who magnanimously support Congressional Fellowships, small research grants, travel grants for graduate students and international scholars, the Ralph Bunche Summer Institute, the Minority Identification Project, and our general endowment for all our programs, including our 20 awards for outstanding scholarship.

Our obligation, in the face of the enormous support of our predecessors, is to ensure that the future generations of political scientists are equally well positioned to pursue their teaching and research. The Centennial Campaign offers a window of extraordinary opportunity to improve the prospects of individual political scientists and the discipline at large. We must take advantage of this moment.

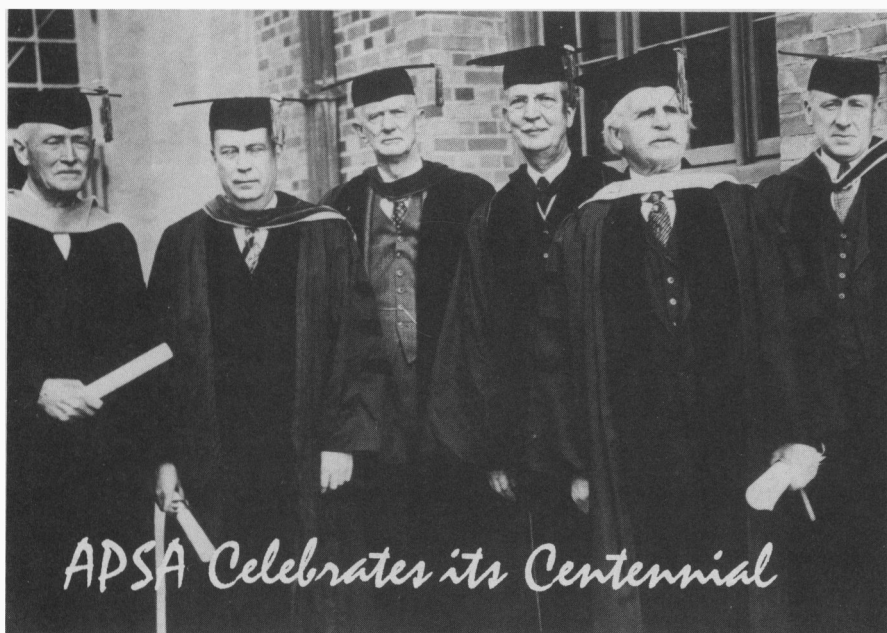
The Association's Centennial Campaign is a historic commitment to the future of political science by raising \$1 million from APSA members and friends for grants to and programs for political scientists. You do not have to be wealthy to give. You simply have to understand the need and feel a responsibility to the discipline and profession. Please join in this special effort.

Catherine E. Rudder
Executive Director

American Political Science Association

1903

American Political Science Association



Beginning in 1998 and continuing for the next five years, the Association will initiate a number of projects connected with APSA's centennial celebration in 2003. The Centennial Campaign described in articles that follow is among these. The Campaign will celebrate the APSA's past by endowing programs to benefit future generations of political scientists.

Political science's past is a remarkable history of achievement, a chronicle of challenge and change. For a century the fortunes of APSA and the discipline and profession of political science have been interconnected through the attitudes and activities of the Association's members.

"Seed-Time"

The success of any enterprise of consequence has many parents, but the emergence of political science as an academic discipline and profession has been credited by the few chroniclers of the discipline to Francis Lieber and John W. Burgess. Lieber successfully transplanted the German tradition of scholarship and education to America and provided a framework for emerging departments of political science. His *Manual of Political Ethics* (1838) was said to be the first approach to an examination of political science published in America. Lieber is credited with being the first professor to hold a chair of political science (Columbia University, 1857).

Burgess, who like Lieber was a member of Columbia University's faculty, attributed his commitment to the nascent political science discipline to his experiences during the Civil War. As a battlefield soldier, Burgess pledged to explore the institutions and behaviors that were responsible for the carnage that surrounded him. Joining Columbia University in 1880, Burgess not only insisted that "political science" appear in the title of his position but helped to establish Columbia's School of Political Science.

APSA Looks to the Future

APSA is celebrating its centennial by embarking on a unique, multi-year capital campaign to expand resources for future generations of political scientists. Much has already been done in preparation for the official launch of the Centennial Campaign at the 1998 Annual Meeting in Boston, September 3-6.

The Centennial Campaign's goal is to raise \$1,000,000 from APSA members and friends. An additional \$2.5 million will be raised from other sources, including the APSA itself through the judicious reinvestment of past surpluses and income from the general endowment. Income from the new \$3.5 million Second Century Endowment Fund will support research and teaching initiatives, fellowships, and other projects designed to expand opportunities for all political scientists irrespective of institutional and national affiliation or field of interest.

Among the projects the Campaign will support is the creation of the Centennial Center for Political Science. The Center will come into being by transforming a portion of APSA's administrative headquarters in Washington into a research and training facility. The Center will provide advanced students and faculty working on their own research or teaching projects with space and technical support for varying periods of time. The research residencies will be of different lengths, subsidized by professional opportunity grants and the resident scholars' own resources. The Center will provide a convenient venue for collaborative projects among scholars representing different fields of interest, disciplines, and national political science communities. The Center will also offer space to Washington-based training programs of colleges and universities that are without their own physical centers or unaffiliated with one

of the several experiential education programs.

Washington is an ideal location for the Center. It is a natural laboratory for studying political organization and behavior, national and international. The nation's capital is also the locus of rich library and archival materials for every subfield of the discipline.

Center-sponsored activities will not be confined to Washington. Through professional opportunity grants supported by their own endowments, programs will provide scholars and students will travel funds to the annual meeting, encourage minority enrollment in graduate training in political science, promote publication of newer scholars' research, and stimulate research in selected areas.

Like Tennessee Williams' Blanche Dubois, the success of the Centennial Campaign will depend upon the "generosity of others." Early on, the Campaign will concentrate on soliciting contributions from APSA members. Member contributions will not only support the Campaign, but will help to induce foundations and other supporters outside the discipline to contribute as well.

Substantial gifts and pledges have already been received. For example, the University of Louisville presented a gift of \$75,000 to the Campaign in memory of Aaron Wildavsky, posthumous winner of the Grawemeyer Prize for World Peace and Order. Read on to learn more.

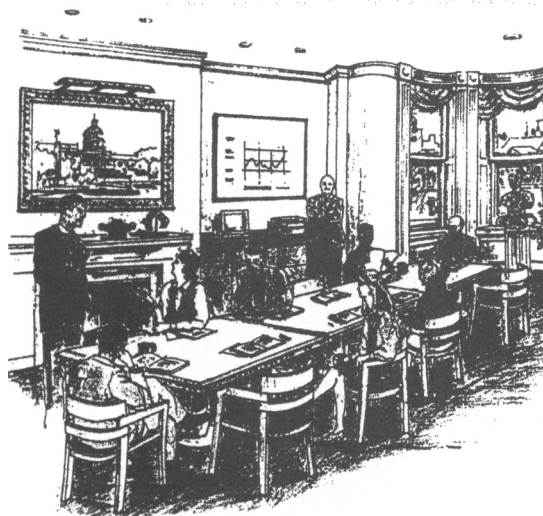
**The Aaron Wildavsky
Conference Room, Centennial Center for
Political Science**

The distance between Burgess and the founding of APSA was short. The search for self-definition was aided by the Progressive era and the substitution of traditional historiography by "the practice of measurement, comparison, and standardization of material" later advocated by Charles Merriam and others.

The Founding

On December 30, 1903 the American Political Science Association was founded by a group of 25 scholars and practitioners gathered in Tulane University's Tilton Memorial Library during the joint meetings of the American Historical Association and American Economic Association. Annual dues were set at \$3.00 and within its first year 214 members joined the new society. The seeds planted by Lieber, Burgess and others took root. Political Science gradually acquired the key elements of formal organization identified by Somit and Tanenhaus, with independent academic departments and graduate training programs, a national association with officers, an administrative staff, and a journal and annual meeting through which the substance of the discipline could be defined and a professional identity could emerge.

The new Association immediately set to planning for its annual meeting. In December 1904, APSA's first annual meeting was held in Chicago under the joint sponsorship of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University. For three years the Association's principal publication was the annual volume of *Proceedings and Papers* of the APSA meeting. The *American Political Science Review* was first published in November 1906. Westal Woodbury Willoughby was appointed managing editor, a position he would hold for the next ten years.



Woodrow Wilson, APSA's 6th president, and Frank Johnson Goodnow, the Association's first president laid the groundwork for what was to become the discipline's behavioral revolution decades later. The historical realism of Wilson's *Congressional Government* (1893), Goodnow's *Comparative Administrative Law* (1893) and *Politics and Administration* (1900), promulgated through APSA-sponsored conferences on scientific research methods, encouraged the development of a "scientific system of politics." The Chicago School, led by Charles E. Merriam and Harold D. Lasswell, both of whom served as APSA presidents, was the prime mover of the discipline's preoccupation with the methods of political research. The gradual ascendancy of quantitative methods led to increasingly sophisticated statistical techniques and mathematical modeling that occupy the attention of the discipline to this day.

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APSA's founders were not only committed to developing a discipline, theirs was a practical end, as befit the Progressive era. Knowledge was to be applied to practice, the result, "good government," was one reason so many public servants were on APSA early membership roles. The commitment to "good government" was maintained in Merriam's political activities during the 20s and the Association's advocacy of civic education during the Great Depression. It was most fully expressed in 1950 when APSA published "*Toward A More Responsible Two Party System.*"

"An Optimistic Political Science Profession"

Political science grew substantially from the late 40s through the early 60s. Its growth was not entirely unanticipated. The Association's Committee on Professional Opportunity already sounded a positive note in 1944: "An optimistic political science profession faces the future with a few positions already open and with the prospect of great demand for trained men..." The self-identity of the profession well-formed, APSA printed its first membership directory in 1945. The G.I. bill and changing demographics swelled the student population across all the nation's campuses making sure that subsequent editions of the directory would contain more and more names. The annual output of political science PhDs which had been under 75 before 1950 more than tripled by 1962.

The Association's national headquarters moved from a university campus to Washington, D.C. in 1950 and, shortly thereafter, with the appointment of Evron Kirkpatrick as executive director, a position he would hold for more 25 years, the professionalization of the Association's administrative staff was completed and maintained by his successors, Thomas Mann and Catherine Rudder.

APSA's Washington location facilitated the profession's traditional commitment to "good government." APSA's Committee on Atomic Energy (1946), the creation of the Congressional Fellowship Program in 1953, an orientation program for new members of Congress, surveys and institutes on state and municipal governments all strengthened the ties between APSA and political practice. Later these relationships would spawn considerable controversy. After 1965 some members questioned whether APSA had not violated its own constitutional prohibition against partisan activities (Article 2), though the challengers were themselves prepared to commit the Association to an alternative partisan agenda.

APSA's 1962 report, *Political Science as a Discipline*, confidently stated, "Political science has its own area of human experience to analyze, its own body of descriptive and factual data to gather, its own conceptual schemes to formulate

Marshall and Peltason to Lead Centennial Celebration

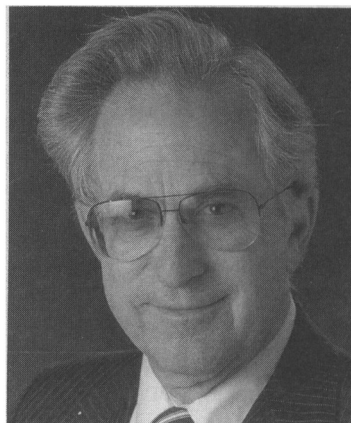
Dale Rogers Marshall and Jack Peltason will lead the observance of the Association's 2003 Centennial Celebration by co-chairing the Association's Centennial Campaign, an effort to celebrate the Association's past by investing in its future.

Dale Rogers Marshall, a prominent scholar, is co-author of *Protest is Not Enough*. The study won the Association's Gladys M. Kammerer prize for best book on American policy, in addition to the Ralph Bunche Award for the best book on ethnic relations. Currently, Marshall is president of Wheaton College in Massachusetts. She is also a former vice-president of APSA, and a former president of the Western Political Science Association.



Dale Rogers Marshall

Jack W. Peltason is a leading scholar of public law and judicial process and a co-author of the introductory textbook *Government by the People*. He has served as president of the University of California system, chancellor of the University of California, Irvine, chancellor of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and past president of the American Council on Education. A recipient of APSA's Charles E. Merriam Award, Peltason is a leader in political science scholarship, teaching, and higher education.



Jack W. Peltason

Marshall and Peltason have written "Political scientists have received so much from the previous generations who pushed the boundaries of the discipline, brought on the scientific revolution in the discipline and transformed the profession. Much is now expected of us.

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We honor our past and ourselves by willingly investing in expanded access to resources and creating new opportunities for the students, faculty, and practitioners in the second century of political science.”

Marshall and Peltason will oversee the kick-off of the Centennial Campaign at the Association's Boston Annual Meeting. All members and friends are encouraged to take part in the Annual Meeting activities and to join the historic campaign effort.

Centennial Leadership Ready for Five Year Campaign

Over 100 political scientists from every region, type of institution, and field of interest have enthusiastically volunteered to assist Centennial Campaign co-chairs, Dale Rogers Marshall and Jack W. Peltason during the Association's five-year capital campaign, demonstrating exceptional generosity of spirit, time and resources.

The Campaign will be guided by the Presidents Council, a group of former presidents of APSA who have volunteered to serve as policy advisors. Lucius J. Barker of Stanford University and Elinor Ostrom of Indiana University co-chair the Council. The Council members appear in the list accompanying this article.

The Campaign Executive Committee will assist the Campaign co-chairs in directing the day-to-day work of the Campaign. Chairing the Committee are Roger H. Davidson of the University of Maryland and Frank J. Sorauf of the University of Minnesota. Susan Bourque of Smith College and Loren D. Ross of Cedarpoint Capital Management, Inc. are the Committee's finance co-chairs. Members of the Executive Committee also appear in the accompanying list.

and test for truth.” Indeed, political scientists applied detailed empirical analyses to almost every aspect of political behavior. As sophisticated formulae crowded out prose on many pages of the *APSR*, some within the profession questioned whether there was still room in the discipline for qualitative approaches.

The tension between quantitative methodology and non-quantitative approaches echoed in the profession's struggle over the relative attention to be paid to research and teaching in hiring, promotion and tenure decisions. Though research productivity became the currency needed for professional advancement and mobility, pedagogy also occupied APSA's attention.

“Every Age Has Its Own Perplexities”

The ideological, racial, ethnic and gender conflicts that cleaved America after 1965 were fault lines that reached into the profession. Some members decried the existence of an “Establishment” within the profession and an orthodoxy of subject and methods within the discipline. The Caucus for a New Political Science called for political activism in the face of the Vietnam War and other social disorders. The generational conflict between the old and the new erupted into a cacophony of charges and counter charges and bewildering displays of maneuvering by parliamentary procedure at the 1969 APSA Annual Meeting.

APSA President David Easton heralded the arrival of the post-behavioral era, an era in which “action” and “relevance” would contend equally with substance and method. Contend they did, and Easton was forced to preside over a Business Meeting that required three sessions and two days. Proposals for constitutional reforms vied with Caucus-led condemnations of overt and covert police activities on college and university campuses. First impressions could have led the casual observer to conclude that ties that bound APSA members to the discipline and profession could not hold.

The discipline and profession did hold together, and APSA was the instrument of the accommodation. A reluctant synthesis of the profession's traditionalists and critics created the Committee on Professional Ethics, Rights and Freedoms (1968) to establish guidelines for standards of behavior in research, teaching, and administration of the Association itself. *PS: Political Science and Politics* (1968) was sprung from the “news and notes” section of the *APSR* so that members could be kept better informed about APSA activities and broader participation in profession's governance would be possible. The Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession (1969), Committee on the Status of Blacks within the Profession (1969), and the Committee on the Status of Latinos within the Profession (1970) were created to expand opportunities for their constituencies. This trend continued in 1993 with the creation of the Committee on the Status of Lesbians, Gays, and Bisexuals in the Profession.

Challenges to the content of the political science curriculum, coupled with an eroding academic market brought on by the stagflation of the American economy in the 70s, helped to focus attention on teaching. With support from National Endowment for the Humanities and the Fund for Improvement of Post-Secondary Education, APSA's Division of Educational Affairs (DEA) expanded its

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services and publications. The *DEA News for Teachers of Political Science* was developed and *Instructional Resource Monographs* and computer-assisted analysis projects (*SETUPS*) were widely distributed. Short courses were added to what would become the Professional Day before the Annual Meeting. *Careers and the Study of Political Science: A Guide for Undergraduates, Career Alternatives for Political Scientists, Graduate Faculty and Programs in Political Science, Research Support for Political Scientists*, and *Storming Washington: An Intern's Guide to Washington* addressed education and employment issues.

"A Lack of Consensus"

The preoccupations of earlier periods continued to concern APSA during the 1980s and 1990s. The telecourse, *Congress: We the People, Project '87's* observation of the nation's bicentennial, and the *Bill of Rights Education Collaborative* were added to the Association's curriculum development agenda. *Polivare* acknowledged the expanding role of computers in political science teaching. The formation of the Ralph Bunche Summer Institute in 1986 and the Minority Identification Project in 1990 widened APSA's role in expanding minority presence in advanced training and the professoriate. APSA worked to preserve federal funding of political science research through the Consortium of Social Science Associations and through its Research Support Committee developed a small grant program for research scholars at non-Ph.D.-granting institutions. The Association's well-respected Congressional Fellowship Program was generously endowed by a gift from the MCI Corporation. The content of *PS* was expanded to include peer-reviewed articles from all fields and accessible to the non-specialists.

The discipline grew in other ways less compatible with maintaining a sense of common identity and purpose. APSA Presidents John Wahlke (in 1979) and Leon Epstein (in 1980) identified a trend toward greater specialization of subjects and methods and questioned whether it might not undermine the notion of a "shared" discipline and profession. In the profession, said Wahlke, there was "a near-total lack of consensus about what are the main topics for research, and the main subdivisions of the field." APSA President Gabriel Almond applied the metaphor of "separate tables" in 1988 to describe the "uneasy separateness" of the "schools and sects" into which the discipline had subdivided.

As they had in the past, APSA members sidestepped the question of whether there was a substantive and methodological core to the discipline in the face of continuing specialization, and sought instead an organizational solution. New organizational entities, Organized Sections, were recognized. Subsequently, in the early 1980s, a Committee on Organized Sections was added to the roster of standing committees. The incorporation of the "schools and sects" into the governance of the profession and the activities of the Association proceeded rapidly. A turning point was Program Chair Nelson Polsby's decision in 1989 to incorporate Organized Sections into the Official Program of the Annual Meeting.

The debate over the substantive and methodological boundaries of the discipline now takes place in the context of competition among groups over Annual Meeting panel allocations. The competition spawned its own organizational response from APSA, the Committee on the Annual Meeting, a new policy committee struggling to make the Annual Meeting a non-zero-sum game.

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By Investing in the Future

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With the unity of the national organization preserved, the globalization of the discipline and profession received greater attention in the 80s than it had before. Bilateral exchanges involving APSA members and political science communities in the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Japan; the APSA-hosted International Political Science Association's 1988, World Congress; the APSA Committee on International Political Science was created; the Subsaharan Africa Book Donation Project was initiated, and the 1989 International Conference on Global Environmental Change, and other projects incrementally urged the profession toward a more international orientation.

"Do What Can Be Done"

Many challenges still confront the Association, discipline and profession. How these challenges are met and the success of the effort will do much to shape the content and direction of the second century of political science.

APSA's members now come from over 70 countries outside the United States, and comprise 13% of APSA's members. Its Graduate Guide includes Canadian institutions and this year expanded to include British institutions. International scholars regularly participate on the panels and roundtables of the Annual Meeting. Bilateral exchanges such as the cooperation between APSA and the Japanese Political Science Association are well established and a similar exchange between APSA and the Britain's Political Studies Association has begun. Each of these activities attest to the globalization of the profession. They also raise questions regarding APSA's ability to underwrite such projects as sources of external funding decline. Globalization also raises the question of how a national professional organization best serves its international members.

Opportunities for groups and subjects previously excluded from the profession and discipline have expanded substantially, but not wholly satisfactorily. Despite the contributions of the Ralph Bunche Summer Institute, the Minority Fellows Programs, and the Minority Identification Project, for example, minorities remain under represented at all levels of political science training and within the profession.

Preserving and expanding research and teaching opportunities for political scientists without regard for the type or size of institution in which they work also is another challenge confronting the profession. A declining public and private investment in education coupled with changing enrollment patterns will disadvantage political scientists teaching and carrying out research at less endowed institutions. Where will research support, including travel support, and the necessary infrastructure to support research and training come from?

The profession is now confronted by younger generations increasingly cynical about government's capacity to address problems and effect responses that improve rather exacerbate the presenting problem. There is an equally profound distrust of politicians. The feelings have negatively effected political participation. They have also reduced students' interest in enrolling in political science courses and may be contributing to a decline in undergraduate political science majors.

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New technologies are a challenge to professional organizations for they make it increasingly difficult for professional organizations like APSA to provide selective benefits to their members. New technologies also create many new opportunities. Electronic communication has made every national border porous and reduced geographic and economic barriers to collaborative research. Electronic communication also makes the prospect of a global profession more of a possibility. The Internet and forms of distance learning create new possibilities for curriculum projects undertaken by APSA and on campuses across the nation and world.

These and other challenges face the Association and its members as political science observes the end of the twentieth century and APSA's Centennial in 2003. How APSA, the profession and discipline will fare in American political science's second century remains to be discovered. The words of APSA's first president, and only president to serve two terms, Frank Goodnow, provide as much direction as any can. In *Politics and Administration* (1900) he advised, "New conditions need new measures, do what can be done..."

Editor's Note: This necessarily abbreviated account of APSA's history draws liberally from several works that readers interested in learning more about the profession are encouraged to read: Haddow, Anna. 1939. Political Science in American Colleges and Universities, 1636-1900. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company. Somit, Albert and Tanenhaus, Joseph. 1964. American Political Science: Profile of a Discipline. New York: Atherton Press. de Sola Pool, Ithiel, ed. 1967. Contemporary Political Science: Toward Empirical Theory. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. Crick, Bernard. 1964. The American Science of Politics: Its Origins and Conditions. Berkeley: University of California Press. Ricci, David M. 1984. The Tragedy of Political Science: Politics, Scholarship, and Democracy. New Haven: Yale University Press. Almond, Gabriel A. 1990. A Discipline Divided: Schools and Sects in Political Science. Newbury Park: Sage Publications. Ross, Dorothy. 1991. The Origins of American Social Science, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Special Endowment Campaigns Added to Centennial Campaign

Although unrestricted gifts to the Centennial Campaign are much appreciated and will support a number of endeavors, there are several special endowment campaigns associated with the Centennial effort. The Miller Fellowships and the Artinian Fund are described elsewhere in this review, three other campaigns are also underway.

The Women's Caucus for Political Science is sponsoring a fund raising effort in memory of Marguerite Ross Barnett, a distinguished political sci-

entist, former president of the University of Houston and a member of the Board of Directors of the Monsanto Corporation. The biennial postdoctoral Barnett research fellowships will support political scientists in selected fields including, but not limited to, issues of diversity, cultural nationalism, African-American voting, education, and urban and minority policy and politics.

Of particular interest to current and former Fellows of the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program is the campaign to endow the William A. Steiger Fellowship for Legislative Studies in memory of Representative Steiger (R-

Wisconsin). William Steiger had a unique relationship with the Congressional Fellowship Program. Fellows who worked with him had their desks in the Congressman's office so as to better observe and participate fully in his activities. He served with equal enthusiasm on the CFP Advisory Committee and frequently spoke at seminars for Fellows. The Steiger fellowships will support research in all areas of legislative politics (U.S. and abroad), and will encourage Fellows to extend their stay in Washington to complete research and writing projects related to their CFP year.

The Presidency Research Group is also conducting a campaign to endow a research fellowship on the American Presidency. The fellowships will fund research on institutions, relationships and the environment surrounding the President. The Washington location of the Centennial Center makes it a natural choice to house the research residencies. It will be exciting environment in which to study presidential campaigning and topics that receive somewhat less attention such as presidential governance.

Individuals and groups interested in developing other restricted endowment campaigns should contact Rob Hauck at rhauck@apsanet.org or at 202.483.2512. All proposals must be approved by the APSA Endowments Committee before being incor-



Marguerite Ross Barnett

porated into the Centennial Campaign.

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Campaign Leaders Lead By Their Example

Major gifts from just eleven members of the Campaign Committee equaling over \$150,000 have helped launch the Association's Centennial Campaign. Largest among these are gifts from Frank J. Sorauf, Elinor and Vincent Ostrom, and Walter E. Beach, whose gifts have made them charter members of the Centennial Circle, the Campaign's highest gift circle. They were joined in their generosity by Richard F. Fenno, Norman Nie, Jack Peltason, Ruth Jones and Warren Miller, Robert and Nannerl Keohane, Dale Rogers Marshall, and Arend Lijphart, and all the other members of the Campaign leadership.

Frank J. Sorauf of the University of Minnesota was the first to enter the Centennial Circle contributing an unrestricted gift of securities valued at over \$25,000 to the general campaign endowment. The generous gift is only the latest expression of Sorauf's unflagging service to the profession, a record that includes membership on the Kirkpatrick Board of Trustees, the Association's Education, Administrative, Nominating, Wilson Award and Humphrey Award Committees, in addition to chairing the 1979 Annual Meeting Program Committee and shaping APSA's awards policy through his service as chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on Awards. Sorauf currently serves as the co-chair of the Centennial Campaign Executive Committee.

Though reluctant to draw attention to his gift, Sorauf was pressed to comment on his reasons for giving. He responded, "I think political scientists of my generation -- let's call us the post-World War II generation -- have enjoyed rewarding and satisfying careers as political scientists. And we have benefitted greatly from the APSA as a voice

and avenue of governance for the discipline. It worked for our inclusion in National Science Foundation grant awarding, it provided a forum for our differences in the late 60s and 70s, it helped recruit minority scholars into our ranks, it helped us be more effective in our teaching responsibilities -- to mention only a few of its accomplishments. The problems of the next 50 years may be different -- a shortage of research funding or market surplus of young political scientists, for instance

-- but they will be at least as serious and divisive as the problems of the past. I think it is very important to maintain and strengthen the APSA simply because it is the discipline's organized capacity for problem-solving. So, I give in gratitude for APSA's past leadership and as a vote of confidence in its future."

Elinor and Vincent Ostrom, Indiana University, pledged a restricted gift of \$25,000 for the Alma Ostrom and Leah Hopkins Awan Endowment in Civic Education. "The endowment," said Elinor Ostrom, "is in honor of our two mothers. Alma Ostrom was born in Whatcom County in the state of Washington just prior to the turn of the century and lived in this county all of her life. Leah Hopkins Awan was born and raised in South Dakota but lived most of her adult life in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Both women had no more than elementary or secondary education. Both of them, however, contributed to the maintenance of a democratic system by their active participation in a wide variety of civic associations."

The endowment is intended to support APSA's program on civic education. Income from the endowment will be used to support various innovative programs in teaching the art and science of self-governance at both high school and undergraduate levels. Innovative syllabi and effective programs to enhance experiential learning will be placed on the Web. Efforts will be made to link particularly effective teachers with

those trying to find better methods for teaching students about their opportunities and responsibilities as citizens in a self-governing polity.

"The problems of the next 50 years may be different -- a shortage of research funding or market surplus of young political scientists, for instance -- but they will be at least as serious and divisive as the problems of the past. I think it is very important to maintain and strengthen the APSA simply because it is the discipline's organized capacity for problem-solving."

Frank J. Sorauf

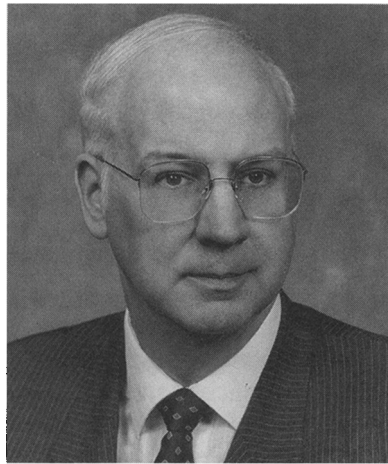
V i n c e n t
Ostrom, co-di-

rector of the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, was President of the Public Choice Society and served on APSA's Program Committee. In addition, he is a recipient of Special Achievement Award of the APSA Organized Section on Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations. Elinor Ostrom created and currently serves on the Association's Task Force on Civic Education. She was president of the Association in 1996 and has served on its Nominating, Departmental

Centennial Campaign

Services, Education, and Wilson Award and Kammerer Award Committees. Ostrom also was 1978 Annual Meeting Program Committee Chair.

Walter E. Beach, Senior Fellow, the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation, has pledged \$25,000 to the Centennial Campaign, designating that income from his gift be used to support travel to the Association's Annual Meeting. An unflagging good citizen and fund raiser for political science, Beach served on the Association's Endowments Committee and the Kirkpatrick Board, as well as on the executive and award committees of the Southern and National Capital Area Political Science Associations. A former Assistant



Walter Beach

Director of APSA and Editor of *PS*, Beach stressed the role of participation in the Annual Meeting: "The Annual Meeting is the largest and most significantly engaging opportunity for professional and personal interchange among political scientists and as such merits support for attendance, especially by young members of the profession and political scientists from abroad."

Not content to contribute simply to Centennial Campaign, Beach also has an instrumental role in two special fund raising efforts: the Artinian Endowment Campaign honoring Ed Artinian the late president and founder of Chatham House Publishers Inc. and the Marguerite Ross Barnett Research Fellowship honoring the late president of the University of Houston.

The Honor Roll of Campaign Gifts is an impressive record of generosity [see attached list of gift circle members] and includes a number of gifts with special purposes. Former APSA President, Richard F. Fenno, Jr., University of

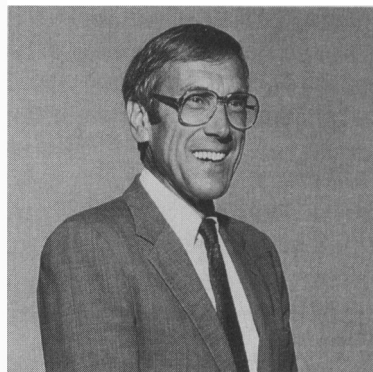


Elinor Ostrom

Rochester, has pledged \$15,000 to expand access and opportunities for minorities in the discipline and profession as exemplified by the Ralph Bunche Institute. Ruth Jones and Warren E. Miller of Arizona State University have inaugurated a research fellowship in electoral politics with a seed grant of \$10,000. The fellowships will be a resource for the electoral behavior community, encouraging and sustaining scholarly inquiry on the questions that have been the focus of Warren Miller's own exemplary work—the mass base for representation, the role of political leadership, decisions to participate in political and electoral activities, electoral choice and preference, and the role of policy-related voting.

As the fund grows, the goal will be to provide not only office space and support at the Association's Centennial Center, but research-related expenses for the fellows. There will come a time when fellows will also organize a bi-annual scholarly conference

based on empirical analyses that explain the voting behavior of democratic electorates.



Richard Fenno

Ruth Jones said of their gift, "Providing for these fellowships with the APSA exemplifies Warren's long standing commitment to professional institutions that help create, shape and support the infrastructure that the study of electoral politics depends upon if it is to be sustained in the next century."

Capturing the spirit of many contributors to the Centennial Campaign, former APSA President Avery Leiserson observed, "You know, it's nice to be able to help, but it really isn't the money - it's the memory of the great people who gave me a lift along the way."

CENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN HONOR ROLL

CENTENNIAL CIRCLE

(contributions of \$25,000 or more)

Walter E. Beach - C, A
University of Louisville
Elinor & Vincent Ostrom
Frank J. Sorauf

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(contributions of \$15,000 or more)

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Norman H. Nie
Jack W. Peltason - C, A

2003 CIRCLE

(contributions of \$10,000 or more)

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Marcia Lynn Whicker - A

key:

A = Artinian Fund
B = Barnett Fund
C = Centennial Campaign
M = Miller Fund

(as of April 17, 1998)

Centennial Campaign

Kirkpatrick Fund Reaches New Heights As Committee Plans Future Grants

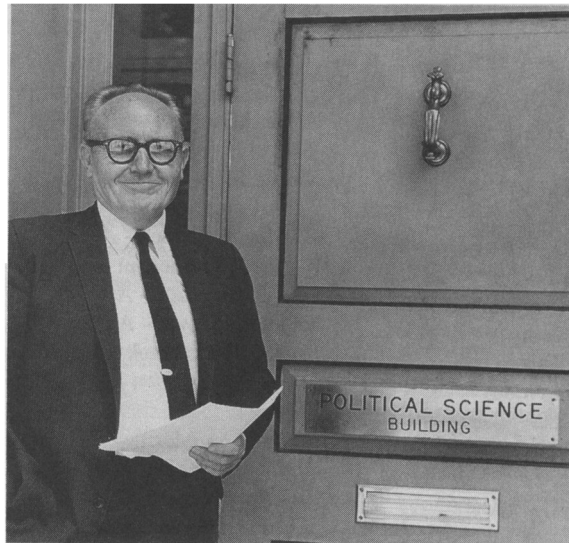
The Evron M. Kirkpatrick Fund, established in honor of Evron Kirkpatrick, has reached the \$140,000 mark, thanks to the generosity of APSA members, the rising stock market, and the sagacity of the Kirkpatrick Fund Board. Kirkpatrick was the executive director of APSA for 26 crucial years in the Association's development.

The fund was established by the Council in August 1981 on the recommendation of executive director Thomas E. Mann. Initial contributions included a \$5,000 allocation from APSA resources and a \$5,000 gift from Pi Sigma Alpha, the National Political Science Honor Society. The Council established a Kirkpatrick Fund Board to raise an endowment for the fund and provide oversight of projects. Following the suggestion of board member Robert Ward, the board set a goal of \$100,000, which was reached in 1995.

Created "to aid in the study of political science as a discipline and a profession," the Kirkpatrick Fund has supported the successful Oral History Project with Pi Sigma Alpha under the direction of Malcolm Jewell of the University of Kentucky, a monograph on the work of V.O. Key edited by Milton Cummings, the APSA archives at Georgetown University (since then moved and named the Walter E. Beach Archives of APSA at Mount Vernon College of George Washington University), and *The State of the Discipline II* edited by Ada W. Finifter. In addition, board chair David Truman encouraged the committee to balance the goals of allowing the capital to grow while undertaking new activities. The wisdom of Ward, Truman and other board members has led to the Kirkpatrick Fund's importance as a permanent resource for members of the Association.

Upon completion of fundraising, the Council disbanded the Kirkpatrick Fund Board and asked the newly expanded Education and Professional Development Committee to develop and oversee programs supported by the Kirkpatrick Fund. Because

Kirk, as he was almost universally known in the profession, was so instrumental in the growth of APSA, the committee agreed that the Kirkpatrick Fund, consistent with its original mandate, should support the new Professional Opportunity Grants established as a part of the celebration of APSA's centennial. The centennial celebration is occurring during the five years leading up to 2003 which marks APSA's 100th year. As in the past, all grants and programs supported by the Kirkpatrick Fund will carry the name of Evron Kirkpatrick.



Evron Kirkpatrick

Artinian Fund Continues To Grow

Due to the generosity of friends and colleagues, the Ed Artinian Endowment Fund is moving closer to its goal of \$25,000. Honoring Ed's memory as the founder and publisher of Chatham House Publishers, the endowment will support projects at the Centennial Center and elsewhere that encourage and assist newer scholars to publish their research.

Those who have contributed to the endowment [see the list of Centennial donors] have already raised one-half of the goal. Reaching the goal will depend upon the generosity of those who have not yet given. With their help, we have the ability to reach the goal of \$25,000 which will provide a fitting tribute to Ed's work.

Ed will be remembered at the 1998 Annual Meeting by a roundtable entitled, *Publishing in Political Science: A Conversation in Commemoration of Ed Artinian* on Saturday, September 5 at 10:45 a.m.

For the year Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1997, or other tax year beginning , 1997, ending , 19 OMB No. 1545-0074

Label

(See instructions on page 10.)

Use the IRS label.

Otherwise, please print or type.

Presidential Election Campaign

(See page 10.)

L A B E L H E R E	Your first name and initial	Last name
	If a joint return, spouse's first name and initial	Last name
	Home address (number and street). If you have a P.O. box, see page 10.	Apt. no.
	City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code. If you have a foreign address, see page 10.	

Your social security number

Spouse's social security number

For help in finding line instructions, see pages 2 and 3 in the booklet.

Yes	No	Note: Checking "Yes" will not change your tax or reduce your refund.

Filing Status

- 1 Single
- 2 Married filing joint return (even if only one had income)
- 3 Married filing separate return. Enter spouse's social security no. above and full name here. ▶ _____
- 4 Head of household (with qualifying person). (See page 10.) If the qualifying person is a child but not your dependent, enter this child's name ▶ _____
- 5 Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child (year spouse died ▶ 19 ____). (See page 10.)

No. of boxes checked on 6a and 6b

No. of your children on 6c who:

- lived with you
- did not live with you due to divorce or separation (see page 11)

Dependents on 6c not entered above

Add numbers entered on lines above ▶

If you paid more than you wanted to in 1997, give now so you don't make the same mistake in 1998.

APSA is a non-profit, tax-exempt, 501(c)(3), educational organization. Your contributions to APSA's Centennial Campaign, awards, Congressional Fellowship Program and other programs are deductible for the purposes of federal income tax.

Income

If line 32 is under \$29,290 (under \$9,770 if a child did not live with you), see EIC inst. on page 21.

- 23 Charitable contribution (see page 16)
- 24 Medical savings account deduction. Attach Form 8853
- 25 Moving expenses. Attach Form 3903 or 3903-F
- 26 One-half of self-employment tax. Attach Schedule SE
- 27 Self-employed health insurance deduction (see page 17)
- 28 Keogh and self-employed SEP and SIMPLE plans
- 29 Penalty on early withdrawal of savings
- 30a Alimony paid Recipient's SSN ▶ _____
- 31 Add lines 23 through 30a
- 32 Subtract line 31 from line 22. This is your **adjusted gross income**