100th APSA Annual Meeting Attendees Offer Evaluations and Suggestions

APSA Annual Meeting attendees widely report that they found the 2004 meeting a positive experience, felt welcome at the meeting, learned things that will inform them professionally, and enjoyed the conference overall. Most attendees also felt they had sufficient opportunities to network and that the meeting met their expectations.

These observations come from a post-conference survey APSA conducted to determine areas of the meeting in need of improvement and to gauge reaction to possible changes to the meeting in the future. The survey asked APSA members about their overall experience at the meeting, pre-meeting scheduling and planning, travel, accommodations, financial issues, plenary sessions and special events, and use of technology at the meeting.

Overall Meeting Experience

The overall meeting experience had little downside for attendees: 95% of responses were positive or at least neutral about the experience. There is still room for improvement, though, since just one third felt very strongly that the meeting was enjoyable.

Men and women generally reported the same positive reactions to the meeting experience: 96% overall reported that they felt welcome at the meeting. A slightly higher percentage of men strongly agreed they felt welcome (31%) than women (27%). Attendees type of home institution—B.A., M.A., or Ph.D.-granting—also was not much of a factor, with attendees from each place feeling similarly welcome. While professors and students expressed positive feelings overall towards the meeting (both 97%), professors were much more likely to express a high level of comfort at the meeting. Many more full professors strongly agreed they felt welcome (42%) than students (17%).

Meeting as a Networking Site

Nearly the same percentage of men and women (92% and 91%) expressed satisfaction with available opportunities for networking. Faculty from M.A.-granting institutions showed the strongest satisfaction with the networking opportunities at the meeting, compared with those from either B.A.- or Ph.D.-granting schools. Faculty were happier with the networking opportunities at the meeting than graduate students—something we will well take into account in planning aspects of future Annual Meetings.

Pre-Meeting Planning

More than three-quarters of our attendees said they planned their schedules ahead of attending the conference. We found that use of the Online and Final Programs heavily outweighed use of the Preliminary Program published in the July issue of *PS,* which was not used at all by 30% of responding attendees. Fewer than half make use of a PDA or other electronic personal organizer when planning their schedules for the meeting.

Travel, Accommodations, and Financial Issues

The respondents were asked to identify the extent of the financial assistance they receive from their institutions to travel to scholarly meetings and which roles make them eligible for financial assistance. Almost 80% received some departmental, institutional, or grant funding to attend the 2004 APSA Annual Meeting. Some attendees expressed concern that conference hotel rates through the housing bureau were not competitive with rates found through other sources, mainly through Internet travel sites.

Nearly 90% reported that presenting a paper on a panel qualified them for financial assistance, while only about 50% received funding to present a poster paper or serve as a chair or discussant. There did not appear to be a significant gap between levels of funding for attendees who hailed from Ph.D.- vs. M.A.- or B.A.-granting institutions. In fact, responses indicated that attendees from B.A.-granting institutions received the most funding, even over Ph.D.-granting institutions. Attendees from non-degree granting or other institutions also indicated comparable levels of funding to attend the meeting.

We are well aware that the attendee universe represents those political scientists who had the resources to attend the meeting. Indeed, given the high percentage of attendees who had funding to travel, it appears that access to funding more than institutional characteristics themselves may define opportunities to come to the meeting. However, it is important to consider the overall institutional characteristics of our attendees; 79% of attendees at the meeting hailed from Ph.D.-granting institutions, 10% from M.A.-granting institutions, and 11% from B.A.-granting institutions, with less than 1% attending from non-degree granting institutions. There is much anecdotal evidence to corroborate that travel support opportunities may be defining a new divide in higher education. We will explore this resource question for the professoriate as a whole in the upcoming Departmental Survey.

Exhibit Hall

The APSA exhibit hall was praised for its variety of exhibitors and relevance to attendees' professional needs, though some found the sheer number of exhibitors overwhelming and navigation less than ideal. Suggested improvements included placing maps of exhibitors at the entrance to the hall to reduce confusion and placing publisher listings in a more prominent location within the Final Program. Attendees also expressed some interest in expanding the types of exhibitors to include products such as online-courseware and teaching software

Special Events and Plenary Sessions

Over the past few years, APSA has seen the attendance level at some of the plenary sessions drop. Through the survey we hoped to ascertain which time slots would most likely draw a larger audience. The results show that the most popular time-slot for a major speaker plenary was from 12:30 to 2:00 PM, versus evening slots at 7:00 or 8:30 PM. Only 9% of responding attendees said they would be likely to attend a speaker from 8:30 to 10:00 PM. Most meeting attendees demonstrated limited interest in attending a fee-based luncheon in conjunction with the Awards Ceremony on Thursday. Others expressed interest in a less formal event that could be held either in conjunction with the presidential address on Thursday evening or on Saturday evening of the meeting.

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Use of Technology

Approximately half of respondents report that they used the APSA Cyberstop Internet access check email and review papers before panel sessions. Sixty percent said they would bring laptops if free wireless access were available. The traditional-style message center was not utilized to the extent of previous years; fewer than 50% of the responding attendees made use of the message center. These results indicate that the types of technology that APSA membership utilizes to communicate and network during the meeting in transition.

Conclusions

Attendees are happy with the APSA Annual Meeting experience, but also have many suggestions for improvement. We welcome further suggestions from all APSA members on how to improve all aspects of the meeting.

Funding to attend the meeting is widely available, regardless of whether attendees hail from B.A.-, M.A.-, or Ph.D.-granting institutions. The gap in funding for those who serve as paper presenters versus those who serve as poster presenters is one that we hope to narrow in future years. Many of our attendees offered helpful suggestions on how the exhibit hall might be more user-friendly, easier to navigate, and increasingly relevant to the professional needs of our attendees.

2004 Annual Meeting attendees have provided APSA with important feedback to be used in conjunction with our own internal evaluation as we plan the 2005 meeting in Washington and beyond!

APAC Going Strong

The Asian Pacific American Caucus (APAC), a related group of APSA, was established in 2000 to promote research on Asian Pacific American (APA) politics and address concerns of APA students and scholars in the profession. Currently, the group has about 150 members, who are connected by e-mail listserve. APAC was a driving force for the publication of the *PS* symposium on APA politics in September 2001, and the creation of the APSA Committee on the Status of Asian Pacific Americans in the Profession in 2003. APAC works closely with the status committee, although the latter functions as an official APSA committee and a separate entity.

At the 2004 Annual Meeting in Chicago, APAC hosted three panels, including one co-sponsored by the APA status committee and another co-sponsored by the Race, Ethnicity, and Politics section. APAC and the status committee held a reception together, drawing guests from not only political scientists but also community leaders in the Chicago area. Our most valuable guest of the night, however, was incoming APSA President Margaret Levi (left), who visited us when APAC Co-Presidents Daphne Kwok (center) and James Lai (right) were speaking.

APAC welcomes anybody interested in APA politics and issues, in particular graduate students, including those who are not Asian Americans. APAC hosts a few panels at Annual Meetings independent of organized sections, and invites your attendance in Washington D.C. this summer and in panels at future Annual Meetings.

To become a member and join the APAC mailing list, e-mail Andy Aoki < aoki@augsberg.edu> at Augsburg College. There is no membership fee. Please visit APAC's web site: http://www.apa-politics.org, which archives a directory of scholars in the field, a reading list of Asian American politics and history, working papers and other academic information (including auxiliary tables for "Political Science Scholarship on Asian Pacific Americans" in the July 2004 issue of PS). APAC welcomes your participation and input as growing attention is given to APA issues in the profession (APSA's Minority Identification Project now includes Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders) and in the community (a massive voter registration drive was conducted for new APA citizens last year).



APSA President Margaret Levi (left), with Daphne Kwok and James Lai, co-presidents of the Asian Pacific American Caucus (an APSA Related Group), at the reception sponsored by APAC and the Committee on the Status of Asian Pacific Americans in the Profession, Palmer House Hilton, Chicago, September 3, 2004.

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Saluting Our Fifty-Year Members

50 years in 2005

Paul Y. Hammond +
Robert T. Golembiewski*
Fred I. Greenstein*
Jean A. Laponce*
Chester A. Newland
Roy Olton*
Nelson W. Polsby +
David E. RePass*
Vincent E. Starzinger*
Raymond E. Wolfinger
Aristide R. Zolberg
Norman L. Zucker

More than 50 years in 2005

Henry J. Abraham*
Herbert E. Alexander*
David E. Apter*
John A. Armstrong, Jr.*
Charles Backstrom
Henry Bain*
Richard D. Baker*
Lucius J. Barker*
Twiley W. Barker, Jr.*
Samuel H. Barnes
Samuel H. Beer+
A. LeRoy Bennett*
Eliot S. Berkley*
Walter Berns*
G. Robert Blackburn*
William T. Bluhm*
Robert L. Bock*
Henry L. Bretton*
Frederic S. Burin, II*
James MacGregor Burns+
Eleanore Bushnell*
Douglas Carlisle+
Karl H. Cerny*
Carl Q. Christol*
Charles L. Clapp*
Harlan Cleveland*
Bernard C. Cohen*
Robert A. Dahl+
Alfred Diamant*
Walter H. Dodd*
Marion E. Doro*
Alex N. Dragnich*
David Easton*
Frederick E. Ellis+
Frederick C. Engelmann*
Leon D. Epstein*
William O. Farber*
Richard F. Fenno, Jr.
James W. Fesler*
Robert S. Friedman*
Henry C. Galant*
William A. Glaser+
Ralph M. Goldman+
Esther S. Goldstein*
Samuel K. Gove*
Doris A. Graber
Daniel R. Grant*
Gibson Gray*
Milton Greenberg*
Fred Greene*
Werner F. Grunbaum*
Harold Guetzkow*
Lewis Gulick+
Dagmar Gunther-Stirn*
Harry H. Hall+
Jersy Hauptmann*
Ferrel Heady*
Charles M. Hersh*
Lawrence J.R. Herson*
Jack E. Holmes
Stephen Horn*
Leigh W. Hunt Jr.*
Samuel P. Huntington+
J C. Hurewitz*
Malcolm E. Jewell*
Robert H. Johnson*
T. Page Johnson*
Scott D. Johnston*
Charles O. Jones+
Elijah B-Z Kaminsky*
Max M. Kampelman*
Morton A. Kaplan*
Jules A. Karlin*
William J. Keefe*
David Kettler*
Frank L. Klingberg*
David C. Knapp*
Charles A. Koehler*
Louis W. Koenig*
Norman Kogan*
Fred Kort*
Edward M. Kresky*
Raoul Kulberg+
Robert E. Lane*
John W. Lederle*
Louis E. Leopold*
David M. Levitan*
Earl W. Lindveit*
George T. Little*
Gerhard Loewenberg*
Robert Lorish*
Arthur Maass*
Duncan MacRae, Jr.*
Harvey C. Mansfield
James G. March+
Janice C. May
Herbert M. McClosky*
Paul T. McCullough
Lee C. McDonald*
Theodore H. McNelly*
Robert O. McWilliams*
Emmet V. Mittlebeeler*
Walter F. Murphy*
Dalmas H. Nelson*
Charles R. Nixon*
Harding C. Noblitt*
Grady H. Nunn*
Maurice E. Odonnell*
Morris S. Ogul*
Felix E. Oppenheim*
A.S. Osorio+
Vincent Ostrom*
Curtis H. O'Sullivan+
Samuel C. Patterson+
Julius Paul*
Jack W. Peltason*
Claude S. Phillips*
Paul J. Piccard+
Mojmir Povolny*
Paul F. Power*
Jewel L. Prestage*
Lucian W. Pye*
J. Austin Ranney+
Ross R. Rice*
Benjamin Rivlin*
Elston E. Roady*
James S. Roberts*
John H. Romani+
William J. Ronan*
James N. Rosenau
Victor G. Rosenbaum+
Ernest E. Rossi*
Raymond K. Rossiter*
John W. Ryan*
Robert H. Salisbury*
Joseph A. Schlesinger+
Ralph W. Schuhart*
H. P. Secher*
Roberta S. Sigel*
Albert Somit*
Frank J. Sorauf*
Herbert J. Spiro*
Wladyslaw J. Stankiewicz*
Robert J. Steamer*
Murray S. Stedman Jr.*
R. Vladimir Steffel+
William P. Stein*
Robert H. Stern*
Robert S. Sullivant*
Elmer Swack*
Thor Swanson+
Richard N. Swift+
Morton J. Tenzer*
Jack E. Thomas*
Edward P. Torrey+
George O. Totten*
Daniel W. Tuttle*
S. Sidney Ulmer*
Paul P. Van Riper*
John C. Wahlke*
David B. Walker*
Herbert Waltzer*
Robert E. Ward*
Richard A. Ware*
George A. Warp*
Maurice Waters*
Julius F. Wolff Jr.*
Sheldon S. Wolin*
Peter Woll*
Lloyd W. Woodruff+
Deil S. Wright*
Raphael Zariski*

* indicates retired member
+ indicates life member

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APSA Ramps up Public Presence Activities in 2004

Bahram Rajaee, *APSA*

This past spring, with the approval of APSA President Susanne Rudolph and under the guidance of President-Elect Margaret Levi, a subgroup of the APSA Council formulated a set of recommendations for the Association with regard to its "public presence"—or activities that sought to raise the public profile of political science research and illustrate its utility for larger public debates. The intent behind the recommendations was to guide the development of resources for the media and broader public in specific areas that were of direct relevance to the 2004 U.S. elections. The group's recommendations resulted in the reorganization of APSA staff to create a new position: Director, International and External Relations.

Between March and November, APSA staff engaged in a range of activities in support of the growing public presence agenda, including the following:

- Promoting and disseminating the research conducted by the APSA Task Force on Inequality and American Democracy (released several press releases and media advisories and held a press conference at the National Press Club on Monday, June 7).
- Establishing a new online APSA Media Resource Guide <www.politicalsciencenews.org> to serve as the Association's principal access point for journalists.
- Soliciting experts and editing and collating introductory essays and compilations of research on 19 various themes related to the 2004 U.S. elections. The final list of themes:

  — The Big Picture: Dimensions of American Politics
  — Asian Americans in the Electorate
  — Campaign Finance Reform
  — Campaign Dynamics for the 2004 Presidential Election
  — Congressional Elections
  — Election 2004 and the Courts
  — Geography of American Politics
  — Interest Groups in Campaign 2004
  — Labor and the U.S. Electorate
  — Latinos and the 2004 Elections
  — Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, and the Electorate
  — Political Parties
  — Polling and Public Opinion
  — The Presidency
  — Redistricting and Voting Rights
  — Religion and Politics in 2004 U.S. Elections
  — Third Parties and Battleground States
  — Voter Mobilization
  — War and U.S. Public Opinion
  — Women Voters and the Gender Gap

  www.politicalsciencenews.org will be updated and expanded in 2005 and will remain a permanent feature of APSA's media relations.
- Developing a long-term public presence strategy, including input from external consultants as well as APSA staff.
- Acquiring the infrastructure that has allowed the Association to significantly raise the profile of its press releases and advisories, and to gather information on journalists doing relevant research.

In 2004, APSA issued 19 press releases and advisories, a significant increase from the two issued in 2003 that were focused on the Annual Meeting. Current plans for 2005 are to issue monthly releases to the national media drawing on articles appearing in the Association's journals, along with other releases for special events or themes such as the report of the APSA Task Force on Difference and Inequality in the Developing World.

In short, APSA's public presence activities have grown considerably in 2004 given the widespread interest in political science research during the elections. We will use this fast start to establish a broad-based and comprehensive approach in the future.

Bahram Rajaee *is APSA director of international and external relations. He can be reached at <brajaee@apsanet.org>.*

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Pi Sigma Alpha 2004 Chapter Activity Grants

Pi Sigma Alpha, the National Political Science Honor Society, is pleased to announce the winners of its 2004 Chapter Activity Grant Competition. This annual competition is the largest of Pi Sigma Alpha's programs for chapters and members. In 2004, a total of $55,000 was given in grants. The National Office congratulates the members of Pi Sigma Alpha who wrote the winning proposals, and wishes success to their chapters as they carry out the activities.

SCHOOL	ACTIVITY	AMOUNT
University of Akron	Banquet, Student Paper Contest	$775.00
Alabama A&M University	Orientation Meeting, Plaque	$75.00
University of Alaska Fairbanks	Ethics Forum (transportation, banquet, speakers)	$1600.00
American University	Induction Banquet, Speaker	$440.00
Arizona State University	Banquet, Essay Contest	$575.00
The University of Arizona	Banquet, Essay Contest, Speaker	$875.00
Auburn University	Induction Banquet, Speaker, faculty award plaques	$720.00
Austin College	Political Science Journal for Undergraduates	$800.00
Austin Peay State University	Banquet	$800.00
Barton College	Essay Contest	$225.00
Benedictine University	Conference	$570.40
Boise State University	Banquet Breakfast	$360.00
University at Buffalo, SUNY	Induction Banquet, Speaker	$890.00
California State, Chico	Induction Banquet, Speaker	$900.00
California State, San Bernadino	Induction Banquet, Speaker	$900.00
Capital University	MLK Jr., Day events	$700.00
Carroll College	Induction Banquet, Speaker	$550.00
Cedarville University	Induction Banquet, Speaker	$834.00
Centenary College of Louisiana	Induction Banquet	$300.00
University of Central Oklahoma	Banquet, Speaker, Student Essay Contest	$650.00
Chicago State University	Model UN Lunch, Speaker, Trophies, Publicity	$1,250.00
Creighton University	Midwest Student Research Contest Events	$685.00
Dickinson College	Induction Banquet, Speaker	$550.00
Dillard University	Induction Banquet, Speaker	$828.00
East Carolina University	Induction Ceremony	$450.00
East Central University	Community Service Day, Essay Contest	$1,375.00
Eastern Illinois University	Midwest Poli Sci Association meeting events	$1,050.00
Eastern Michigan University	Banquet	$700.00
Emory University	Symposium on Iraq, Speaker	$600.00
Fayetteville State University	Travel to Model UN Conference	$1,352.00
Florida International University	Induction Banquet, Speaker	$575.00
Georgetown University	Induction Banquet	$350.00
Gettysburg College	Banquet, Speaker	$561.00
Hampton University	African Awareness events	$650.00
University of Illinois at Springfield	Awards Banquet	$750.00
Illinois State University	Paper Awards for Ill. Conf. For Students of Poli Sci	$600.00
Illinois Wesleyan University	Chapter Info brochures, poster displays	$250.00
Kutztown University	Career Options Dinner	$550.00
Lee University	Research Banquet, Essay Contest	$825.00
Loyola University, Chicago	Student Paper Contest	$450.00
Loyola University, New Orleans	Student Paper Contest	$270.00
University of Mary Washington	Speaker on Genocide	$600.00
University of Massachusetts	Awards Banquet, Essay Contest, Outreach Program	$675.00
Mercer University	Forum on Civic Involvement	$425.00

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Mercyhurst College	Dinner w/ Speaker	$1,025.00
University of Michigan	Workshop on Seeking Elected Office	$1,060.00
Minnesota State University	Banquet, Speaker, Essay Contest	$891.00
University of Montana	Banquet, Speaker	$725.00
Morgan State University	Induction Banquet, Speaker, Paper Contest	$675.00
Murray State University	Banquet, Speaker	$596.00
University of North Carolina, Charlotte	Banquet	$300.00
Univ. of North Carolina, Greensboro	Trip to Washington, D.C.	$1,000.00
University of Nebraska	Awards and Induction Dinner	$800.00
University of New Orleans	Lunches, Speakers	$772.00
New Paltz, SUNY	Awards Ceremony, Paper Contest	$435.00
Northern Ohio University	Electoral College Research Project	$1,279.43
University of Pennsylvania	Dinner & Discourse Series, continuation	$600.00
Portland State University	Panel Discussions	$200.00
Providence College	Banquet, Essay Contest	$975.00
Purdue University	Paper Contest	$275.00
Rhode Island College	Banquet, Speaker, Paper Prizes	$865.00
St. Olaf College	Panel Discussion	$1,041.00
University of St. Thomas	Induction Banquet, Speaker	$480.00
Seton Hall University	Panel Discussion, Lunch	$725.00
Sewanee, The University of the South	Induction Banquet, Paper Contest	$450.00
University of South Florida	Trip to State Capitol	$995.00
Temple University	Induction Banquet, Books	$1,016.00
Union College	Induction Banquet	$400.00
Utah State University	Ethics Panel, Banquet, Speakers, Paper Contest	$775.00
Wake Forest University	Induction Banquet	$750.00
University of Washington	Documentary Showing	$600.00
Weber State University	Capital Conference (banquet, speaker)	$550.00
Wheaton College	Induction Banquet, Speakers	$450.00
Wilkes University	Panel on Careers in International Politics	$742.50
Winthrop University	Banquet, Essay Contest, Speakers	$1,450.00
University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse	Induction Reception	$800.00
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh	Speakers, Travel arrangements	$975.00
University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point	Student Journal	$400.00

For more information about Pi Sigma Alpha, visit www.pisigmaalpha.org.

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Congressional Fellows Learn about Congress and Each Other at Orientation

Sarah Mi Ra Dougherty, *APSA, Congressional Fellowship Program*

Each September, Director Jeff Biggs flips through his vast mental Rolodex in search of speakers for the November orientation. Based on his list, he knits a tentative schedule and sends letters of invitation requesting that individuals participate on such-and-such a date. To our continual surprise and gratification, this tactic almost always works. When speakers must decline, our presumption is usually rewarded with generosity as speakers offer their expertise for another occasion. Thus, despite the logistical difficulty of bringing together over 80 experts, a coherent, informative, and often entertaining orientation emerges in time for each new class of Fellows. The 2004–2005 orientation was no exception.

The seminars took place at the campus of Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Dupont Circle, just blocks from the APSA office. While the first floor auditorium has always been a pleasing venue to hold the nine-to-five sessions, recent renovations created such an impression of light and space that Fellows had little trouble concentrating. Case in point: this year, we lost fewer Fellows than ever to impromptu coffee runs. That said, the Fellows admitted to feeling bombarded with new information and occasionally feared they could not process another word. Yet from the insightful questions they asked, which guest speakers frequently remarked upon, they clearly absorbed quite a bit.

New Topics and Old Friends

The goal of the orientation has always been threefold: to introduce Fellows to the legislative process and current policy concerns; to give them a feel of the unique atmosphere of the Hill; and to put them in touch with alumni who can help them navigate the experience of being a Fellow. A small sampling of this year's topics reflected these goals:

- Implications of the 2004 Elections
- The Role of House and Senate Staff
- Getting the Most out of Being a Fellow
- Electioneering, Lobbying, and Legislating
- The Historical Symbiosis of Congress and the Press Galleries
- Assessing the Foreign Policy Landscape
- Do Deficits and Budget Make a Difference?
- Health Issues in Congress
- Public Policy: A Think Tank Perspective

Speakers included such program stalwarts as Advisory Committee Chair Norm Ornstein of the American Enterprise Institute (CFP 1969–1970), Walter Beach of the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation, former CFP Director Tom Mann of the Brookings Institute (CFP 1969–1970), Chris Deering of George Washington University (CFP 1984–1985), James Thurber of American University (CFP 1973–1974), Alan Romberg of the Stimson Center (CFP 1974–1975), Advisory Committee Member Richard Cohen of the *National Journal,* Paul Herrnson of the University of Maryland (CFP 1989–1990), and former Foreign Affairs Seminar Director Fred Holborn of SAIS, to name but a few. While not as closely affiliated with the program, Jennifer Duffy of the *Cook Political Report,* Doyle McManus of the *Los Angeles Times,* Karen O'Connor of American University, and Donald Ritchie of the Senate Historical Office have become orientation traditions in their own right.

Capitalizing on the successful relationships cultivated by last year's Fellows, we also invited several new House and Senate staff members to speak on panels. Despite the busy pull of a drawn-out appropriations process, the following congressional offices spared staff: Representatives David Price (D-NC), David Obey (D-WI), Michael Oxley (R-OH), Christopher Shays (R-CT), and Dennis Hastert (R-IL); and Senators Dick Durbin (D-IL), John Kerry (D-MA), Ted Kennedy (D-MA), Bill Frist (R-TN), and Blanche Lincoln (D-AR). Last but not least, Fellows were treated to remarks from a number of recent but increasingly prominent alumni, including Ben Brown of FDIC (CFP 2000–2001), Lynne Weil of the House International Relations Committee (CFP 1999–2000), Frances Lee of the University of Maryland (CFP 2002–2003), Arthur Burris of the House Budget Committee (CFP 2000–2001), and Daniel Parks of *Congressional Quarterly* (CFP 1997–1998).



2004–2005 Congressional Fellows pose on the steps of the U.S. Capitol. Luckily, no evidence of the ongoing construction is visible.

These panels were supplemented by informal luncheons with guest speakers that were specially tailored to each Fellow's interests: a Federal Fellows lunch, a Journalists lunch, a Political Scientists lunch,

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and a Foreign Affairs Fellows lunch. The noticeable absence among these groups, of course, was an International Fellows lunch; this took place before the start of the official orientation. During their separate, two-day International Orientation, scholars and journalists from China, India, Mexico, the Czech Republic, and Germany met individuals from their sponsoring agencies and received a comprehensive introduction to the U.S. legislative branch by John Haskell of the Georgetown Government Affairs Institute (CFP 1997–1998).

Stepping Out

Fresh carpet and new wiring notwithstanding, the Fellows took a measure of relief in occasionally escaping their seats for brief excursions away from SAIS. Among the speakers gracious enough to host the

My Congressional Fellowship Experience

Ezzat Ibraham Mikhail Yousseff, *Al Ahram*

As a former assistant producer for BBC News' Middle East bureau in Jerusalem, I brought an intimate awareness of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to the office of Rep. Howard Berman (CA-28), where I've been working as an APSA Congressional Journalism Fellow. I chose to work for Rep. Berman because of his outstanding reputation as a thoughtful and vigorous legislator in foreign affairs. As a senior member of the International Relations Committee and ranking member of the Middle East and Africa Subcommittee, Berman is directly involved in setting policy on the issues I've covered as a journalist for years.

During my fellowship, I was on the other side of the issues. Instead of responding to events as a journalist, I was involved in shaping the agenda of U.S. policy in the Middle East. A good example is H.Con.Res.460, the Delay-Hoyer Resolution regarding the security of Israel and the principles of peace in the Middle East that passed the House in June 2004. To witness the evolution of this bill from the time of conception to its adoption by the House of Representatives was thrilling. Essentially, this resolution expresses the support of Congress for the principles laid down by President George W. Bush to Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon in his April 2004 letter, most notably that Palestinian refugees should be resettled in a future Palestinian state, rather than returning to the State of Israel. From the moment President Bush endorsed this position, my boss, along with others in Washington, fully supported the measure. Berman recognized that some important clarity on the thorny issue of the refugees was needed. President Bush's position is, according to Berman, quite the obvious solution to the problem. In fact, an important *raison d'etre* of a Palestinian state is to absorb and integrate Palestinians wishing to return from their diaspora.

However, there was some strong opposition to this position, particularly from the Palestinian side. It was argued, notably by Chief Palestinian Negotiator Saeb Erekat in a *Washington Post* piece, that Bush's letter undermined what was supposed to be negotiated by the parties themselves in a final status agreement. But Berman rejected this logic, especially since Erekat and the world welcomed the president's June 24, 2002 speech outlining his vision for an independent Palestinian state. Berman noted that it too adopted a position that was theoretically supposed to be negotiated by the parties. So, just as the 2002 speech was simply a recognition of reality, so too was Bush's 2004 letter to Sharon. Because Berman believes that clinging to unrealistic expectations on both sides only delays progress toward peace, he welcomed the Administration's clarity on the refugee issue and sought a way to make it the policy not just of the White House, but of the U.S. Congress. Thus, after many political maneuvers, the Delay/Hoyer bipartisan resolution was born and passed by unanimous consent.

One unusual aspect of the fellowship for journalists is our direct involvement with issues on the Hill. As a journalist, I've always tried to remain detached from stories in order to ensure my objectivity. As a Congressional fellow, though, I was a member of Berman's staff and accordingly acted to carry out his agenda. For example, Berman strongly rejected the International Court of Justice's (ICJ) jurisdiction for an advisory opinion on the legality of Israel's West Bank separation barrier. Whereas in the past, I would likely have been covering this story, I instead became an advocate for one side of the issue. I participated in strategy sessions with groups opposed to the ICJ's jurisdiction and I helped craft a letter from Berman and other Members of Congress to the president, urging him to oppose the ICJ. Fortunately, I happen to agree with Berman's position that this is a political matter "outside the jurisdiction of the ICJ, which is not supposed to address contentious issues without the consent of all parties involved."

Do I understand U.S. Middle East policy more now that I've been working from the "inside?" This is a question I've asked myself since the fellowship began; I think that I do. I understand more of why mixed signals often come from Washington. One particularly frustrating aspect of U.S. foreign policy is the inability to grasp exactly what it is. Working on the Hill showed me that the American government is not a monolithic entity that speaks with one voice. Rather, ours is a government of people. The State Department, the White House, and Congress all contain people with different interests and different points of view. While consensus is surely a worthy goal, it is not always possible.

Finally, I want to offer a strong endorsement of APSA's Congressional Fellowship Program with the following anecdote: It's not every day that you get to have a conversation with the vice president! One of the highlights of my fellowship was accompanying Rep. Berman to the annual Congressional Barbecue on the South White House lawn. After President Bush's opening remarks, the commander-in-chief was swamped by a crowd of youngsters seeking autographs and pictures. While trying to steer clear of the crowd, I bumped up against Vice President Dick Cheney and his wife, Elizabeth. I shook Mr. Cheney's hand and told him I worked on the "other" side of the aisle, but shared some of his foreign policy goals. Our short conversation included many topics—from Hizbullah to my baby daughter. It was a surreal experience and something that was only made possible by APSA's wonderful Congressional Fellowship Program!

Ezzat Ibraham Mikhail Yousseff *is a journalist at the foreign desk of* Al Ahram *in Cairo, Egypt.*

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Fellows for a talk were Marie Michnich of the Institute of Medicine (CFP 1984–1985), Advisory Committee Member Gary Hymel of Hill & Knowlton, Brian Lamb of C-SPAN, and Mike Franc of the Heritage Foundation. Fellows enjoyed these visits immensely and appreciated the speakers for being "straight talkers." Finally, the fellowship owes a particular debt of gratitude to Steve Livengood of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society for leading Fellows on several lengthy, expert tours of the Hill—with nothing more than a traditional CFP mug as thanks.

More Than Meets the Eye

One of the unadvertised highlights of the orientation is the traditional "Introduction Session," when each Fellow is assigned to interview and then introduce another Fellow before the group. This gives everyone a chance to get to know one another as individuals, rather than just colleagues—not to mention alleviate the burden of having to sit still for so long. These introductions help the class bond and often as not provide conversation fodder for happy hours to come.

Some of the more memorable introductions arise from simple miscommunications between the recently arrived International Fellows and their American counterparts. For example, one of this year's Fulbright Fellows from India, Medha Nanivadekar, whose English is superb, nevertheless found herself unable to completely hear her interviewee's soft-spoken words. When the latter described her experience as a reporter for the *Oregonian* in Poland, it was all Medha could do to understand why Polish people were concerned at all with the goings-on of the state Oregon. Nearly at the end of the interview, Medha realized that the other Fellow had said "Portland," not "Poland." This cleared things up considerably.

In another year and another class, a highly comical situation took place when a Korean Fellow sponsored by the Asia Foundation asked her counterpart, also a journalist, why she had come to the fellowship. Tongue-in-cheek, and perhaps to shock her demure interviewer, the journalist replied, "To find a man!" To her great surprise, when Duck Weon Suh wrapped up her introduction, she pointed to the journalist and requested in a calm voice that eligible men of the group please contact her. This year, among the interesting things learned during the introductions:

- Three Fellows are Native American;
- One Fellow was the first in his family to graduate from college, not to mention

My Fellowship Experience

Vin Moscardelli, *University of Massachusetts, Amherst*

It's like studying about New Zealand; you can learn a great deal about a country—or Congress—from books, but you can't be sure what it's like until you've been there.
—David R. Mayhew
Springfield Union, March 10, 1967

On the morning of March 10, 1967, the *Springfield Union* reported that University of Massachusetts Assistant Professor David Mayhew had received a Congressional Fellowship from the American Political Science Association (APSA). The *Union* stated that the Fellowship was designed to give "outstanding young political scientists [and] journalists . . . practical knowledge of the legislative process." In the story, Mayhew provided the above quotation about the New Zealand-like quality of Congress. For over half a century, APSA's Congressional Fellowship Program (CFP) has made it possible for political scientists to "be there," thus enhancing our collective ability to "be sure what it's like."

In 1967, the press materials provided by APSA to announce the fellowship indicated that the primary goal of the program was to give political scientists and others "practical knowledge of the legislative process"—an important, if modest-sounding, goal. Nonetheless, given the small size of congressional staff in 1967 and the lack of transparency about what went on inside the Capitol (closed committee hearings were the norm and C-SPAN did not exist), the goal of practical knowledge of any aspect of the U.S. Congress was actually quite ambitious. Somewhere along the way, APSA ratcheted up the rhetoric surrounding the goals of the program; today the organization's web site claims that through the Fellowship, "APSA seeks to enhance public understanding of policy-making and improve the quality of scholarship, teaching and reporting on American national politics."[1] Nonetheless, the fundamental goal of both the 1967 and 2004 versions of the program's purpose has remained constant: to provide political scientists and journalists, both inside and outside the United States, with a realistic, first-hand understanding of Congress they can carry back to their respective careers.

In this essay I outline two broad conclusions I have drawn from my own experiences and those of my fellow members of the 51st class of APSA Congressional Fellows.[2]

First, despite its long history, there is no "typical" Fellowship experience. The experiences of Fellows vary enormously from office to office and from year to year (and in rare instances, even within the same offices during the same year). Fellows come to the program from a range of backgrounds and with a variety of goals. As was the case with the members Fenno (1973) described, this variety causes fellows to seek out different assignments. Some are determined to work in leadership offices while others seek out more obscure members in the hopes of maximizing personal contact with the member. Some seek out strong partisans, while others, interested in the cross pressures brought to bear by party and constituency, are attracted to the institution's shrinking cadre of "mavericks." Some only pursue positions in offices with which they have some sort of link to the state or district, while others hope to supplement their understanding of representation in the American political system by working for someone who represents an area of the country in which they have never lived. All agree that APSA's conscious effort to ensure that Fellows keep (at least part of) one foot in the academic realm during their year on the Hill—through colloquia, seminars, briefings, and, most notably, the Canadian Parliamentary Exchange Program—provides valuable opportunities for reflection and analysis.

Vin Moscardelli *is assistant professor of political science at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. During the past year, he served as a Congressional Fellow in the office of Senator Richard J. Durbin (D-IL), where he handled budget and tax issues.*

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Some fellows attempt to work at the edges of their office, preferring to keep a bit of analytical distance; some are immersed immediately. My Fellowship experience was of the "immersion" variety. I was hired under the assumption that I would play the role of "utility infielder" in the office—someone who could move from issue to issue depending on who needed help and what was on the agenda. I thought this would allow me to view the legislative process from several different angles and possibly give me some insights in the degree to which power is wielded differently in the legislative arena across different issue domains. That all changed almost immediately when the legislative assistant (LA) who handled tax and budget issues left the office about two weeks after I started. I was asked to step in and assume her job responsibilities. So, for the remainder of my Fellowship, I lived the life of a full-time, permanent LA, helping my boss prepare for hearings, floor debates, votes, speeches, and press events relating to tax and budget policy. This was not what I had intended to do, but it had plenty of benefits. The bottom line, however, is that the variety of goals held by Fellows as they enter the program results in their seeking out assignments that allow them—individually or collectively—to observe the institution from several vantage points.

Second, I've left Capitol Hill with a greater appreciation of how well the tag-team of political scientists and journalists have allowed those of us who study the institution to understand our subject from afar. Obviously, there is a level of nuance and detail I now have about the "look and feel" of the institution that I simply did not have prior to my Fellowship. Nothing will ever replace the feeling of walking onto the Senate floor during a debate for the first time. Even more memorable was walking off the Senate floor at 1:15am (after more than a dozen stacked votes), simultaneously starving and so pumped full of adrenaline that I came right back to my office to relay the experience to family and friends by email. I learned a lot about my boss's work ethic when I finally went to leave a half hour later only to see the Senator sitting there at his desk plowing through a stack of memos.

There is no doubt that these anecdotes and literally dozens like them will come in handy when I next teach a course on Congress. But, in terms of truly understanding how our national legislature—arguably the most independent and, due to the United States' place on the world stage, significant in the entire world—works, I remain impressed at how strong our understanding really is. During the extensive orientation for new Fellows in the fall, one of our speakers said that when he got to Washington to work as a Fellow, he was pleased to find the Congress he had been reading, writing, and teaching about during his academic career. I share that sentiment; by and large. Despite the New Zealand-like qualities to which Mayhew alluded in 1967, I came away convinced that political scientists and journalists have generally gotten it right. Over its 51 years, the Congressional Fellowship Program has been integral in fostering the types of close ties between political scientists, the institution we study, and the members that make up that institution, that have made that possible.

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Notes

1. Fortunately, this increasing ambition has carried with it a small increase in salary. Since 1967, the amount of the Fellowship stipend (as reported by the *Springfield Union*) has slightly outpaced inflation.

2. Readers interested in others' reflections on their Fellowship experiences should see Leal (2000) and Kelly (2004).

receive his doctorate;

- One Fellow always brings a flashlight to hotels in the event of a fire drill;
- One Fellow has toured with a punk/ska band as a drummer;
- One Fellow has a Ph.D., an M.D. and an M.P.H;
- One Fellow is an avid gardener;
- One Fellow's father twice entered the U.S. illegally and was eventually awarded a green card;
- One Fellow has covered stories in Rwanda, Kosovo, Iraq, and Kuwait; and
- One Fellow has written a novel (accepted for publication).

Thus the orientation not only filled Fellows with factual knowledge, but also gave them a chance to begin building the long-lasting personal networks for which the fellowship is best known.

Advanced Preparation at CRS

Following the general orientation sessions at SAIS, Fellows participated in intensive, two half-day and two full-day sessions on advanced legislative procedure. Open only to staff and Members, the Institute is organized by the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service and taught by staff specialists, including longtime favorites Walter Oleszek, Lou Fisher, and Judy Schneider. In the words of one political scientist, whom the author caught dazedly trying to select fish at the grocery store following one such session: "I consider myself fairly well-informed on these topics but that last session—I did not understand a thing." Thus, although many of the orientation sessions were designed to orient newcomers to Congress, the CRS seminars proved challenging even for seasoned political scientists. As a testament to the benefits of a hands-on learning experience, much of the procedural information presented in the CRS seminars, so convoluted now, will seem like old hat by the end of the year.

The Paradox of the Assignment Search: Anxiety Leads to Success

Unlike other fellowship programs, CFP does not choose assignments for its Fellows. Rather, that process is left to them with the understanding that interviewing carries its own educational benefits and rewards. More importantly, it allows Fellows to tailor their assignments to their interests. The search is by tradi-

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tion a process fraught with anxiety. Each class represents some 40 individuals with impressive credentials who may not have had to apply for a job in years. It is often a troubling mystery to them why it is so difficult to obtain a job for free. As Fellows, they must condense their lengthy CVs into the crisp, one-page resumes preferred on the Hill and tailor their professional skills to appeal to the needs of the offices. Then, they must write informed cover letters, a process that seems to cause much gnashing of teeth and pulling of hair, based on the observations of CFP staff. The small room at the end of the hall that serves as the Fellows' Office is usually filled with individuals typing emails, conducting interviews by phone, and researching offices in various *CQ* staff directories.

Despite the intensity of the search, however, Fellows begin to get a sense of what they are seeking and are able to find the perfect fit between the office's needs and their own interests. In many cases, when a Fellow tells us where he or she has taken an assignment, the choice seems logical and one we almost might have predicted. In other cases, Fellows take assignments with an office that has never participated in the fellowship before, which always presents an exciting moment. Much like the previous year, this year's Fellows continue to surprise us with the depth and diversity of their search. Not surprisingly, a good number have sought positions in leadership offices. At the same time, the new names appearing on the list indicate that Fellows have been doing their homework on which offices to work for.

Fellows Cast Wide Nets

To assist the Fellows the CFP staff draw up an anonymous grid so that Fellows can get a big picture of where the greatest interest lies, on the part of both the Fellows and the offices. In cases where there are clearly eight or more Fellows inquiring after a Member, it also encourages Fellows to keep their prospects open. At the moment of writing, 65 Senate personal offices and seven Senate committee offices and 64 House personal offices and nine House committee offices have received resumes. Without a doubt, there are others that have yet to be reported. Because our list of accepted assignments is still incomplete, it will be published in the April issue of *PS*. In the meanwhile, the simmering self-doubt that signals the start of the assignment search has gradually been replaced with a burgeoning confidence as Fellows put down roots on the Hill.

Keeping in Touch

In the meanwhile, we very much need updates from former Fellows who suspect their contact information may be out of date. You may update your profile on the web site, www.cfpnet.org. Alternately, you may send your name, fellowship year, work and home addresses, phone numbers, email addresses and office assignments to either cfp@apsanet.org or to APSA Congressional Fellowship Program, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036. We are also happy to accept updates or whereabouts of alumni, which we will soon begin posting on our web site.

As in the past, contributions of $50 or more will land you a 50th Anniversary mug, which orientation speakers have commented as being very handsome. In addition you will also receive a complimentary copy of *A Congress of Fellows: Fifty Years of the American Political Science Association Congressional Fellowship Program*. The 200-page chronicle, written by Jeff Biggs, draws heavily on little-known anecdotes provided by a number of long-time supporters. Since printing was rushed for distribution at the Annual Meeting, the history should be considered a "work in progress" and will be revised for a later edition.

The Congressional Fellowship Program continues to benefit from the generosity of MCI, Congressional Quarterly, Inc., the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, the William E. Steiger trust, and the annual contributions of program alumni.

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A LOOK AHEAD

Perspectives on Politics

Here's an early look at some of the articles you'll see in the March issue of *Perspectives on Politics*:

Presidential Address

The Imperialism of Categories: Situating Knowledge in a Globalizing World
SUSANNE RUDOLPH

Articles

Homer Gets a Tax Cut: Inequality and Public Policy in the American Mind
LARRY BARTELS

Abandoning the Middle: The Bush Tax Cuts and the Limits of Democratic Control
JACOB HACKER AND PAUL PIERSON

The Makeup and Breakup of Ethnofederal States: Why Russia Survives Where the USSR Fell
HENRY HALE

Writing the Arab-Israeli Conflict: How History Creates International Relations
JONATHAN ISACOFF

A Formula for Narrative Selection: Comments on "Writing the Arab-Israeli Conflict"
SARI NUSSEIBEH

Still Louis Hartz after All These Years: A Defense of the Liberal Society Thesis
PHILLIP ABBOTT

The Sound of Silence: Comments on "Still Louis Hartz after All These Years"
RICHARD ITON

Commentary
SEAN WILENTZ

Perspectives

The Real Lessons of Howard Dean: Reflections on the First Digital Campaign
MATTHEW HINDMAN

Regional Markets in Latin American
LUISA ANGRISANI

Review Essay

Constitutionalism and Political Science: Imaginative Scholarship, Unimaginative Teaching
MARK GRABER

Washington Insider

Congress Approves Omnibus Appropriations Bill

The House and Senate both approved an omnibus appropriations bill on November 20, 2004 that will fund the federal government in fiscal year 2005. Congress consolidated the nine remaining spending bills into an enormous appropriations bill. This $388 billion catch-all bill sets overall agency spending limits and incorporates an across-the-board funding cut for almost all non-security related spending.

Considering the budgetary reduction goals, cultural agencies did comparatively well. The National Endowment for the Humanities emerged with a $138.06 million budget—slightly more than last year's $135 million. The National Science Foundation, however, is taking a large cut with a budget of $5.47 billion, down $107 million from last year. The National Endowment for the Arts will get a total of $121.2 million. The National Archives and Records Administration will get about $267 million. The National Historical and Publications Commission gets $5 million for its grant program, down 50% from last fiscal year. The Smithsonian Institution will get $615 million and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars will receive $8.987 million. The Historic Preservation Fund gets $72.750 million while state historic preservation offices get $36 million.

American History and Civics Education Act Moves Forward

The House companion bill to "American History and Civics Education Act of 2004" authored by Senator Lamar Alexander (R-TN) has passed the lower chamber. The bill creates summer academies for outstanding teachers and students of civics and American history. It will also provide authorization and promotion for National History Day. For full information on the bill, visit: www.theorator.com/bills108/hr1078.html.

Report Seeks Stability for Behavioral Sciences

A report calling for a "secure and stable home" for basic behavioral and social science research found a tepid reception from National Institute of Health (NIH) Director Elias Zerhouni in the face of tightening budget constraints. The report, created by a 14-member panel led by University of Chicago sociologist Linda Waite, surveyed NIH's current assets in these fields and found the research vulnerable because it is housed mostly at institutes focused on specific diseases or life stages. The panel's solution: secure funding and a stable home at an existing institute, with the current frontrunner being the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS). Zerhouni noted that though basic behavioral research is valuable, such a move would cause NIH to shift existing resources or "scale something back" elsewhere.

Graduate Education Suffers in Final Appropriations

The final spending package passed by the 108th Congress for FY 2005 sees spending cuts for programs supporting graduate education. The Javits Fellowship program continues to lose ground from across-the-board cuts. Funding for supporting graduate students in the Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences, has fallen to below $9.8 million, down slightly from FY 2004.

Despite spending constraints, the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) budget received over $145 million in earmarks and congressionally-mandated projects, bringing its total budget to $162.6 million for FY 2005. This is approximately a $5 million boost over FY 2004. The Administration tried to eliminate the earmarks and requested a budget of $32 million. The large amount of earmarked dollars leaves no funding to support new grants in the comprehensive and international consortia programs.

Sources for this column include the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History's NCC Washington Update, *the* Chronicle of Higher Education, *and the Consortium of Social Science Associations'* Washington Update.

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APSA Journals' Most Downloaded Articles, 2002–2004

The following tables display the 10 most frequently downloaded APSA journal articles from the Cambridge University Press web site from January 2002 to present.

American Political Science Review

Volume & Issue	Title	Author(s)	Abstract Views	Full Text Views
97:3	The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism	Robert A. Pape	867	2,454
97:1	Ethnicity, Insurgency, and Civil War	James D. Fearon and David D. Laitin	569	2,394
97:4	The Flawed Logic of Democratic Peace Theory	Sebastian Rosato	277	1,291
96:4	Ideas, Institutions, and Political Order: Explaining Political Change	Robert C. Lieberman	463	1,222
97:2	Unraveling the Central State, but How? Types of Multi-level Governance	Liesbet Hooghe and Gary Marks	429	1,140
96:4	Conceptualizing Culture: Possibilities for Political Science	Lisa Wedeen	328	1,041
98:2	What is a Case Study and What Is It Good for?	John Gerring	217	898
97:1	Bowling Ninepins in Tocqueville's Township	Robert T. Gannett	381	866
97:1	No Lessons Learned from the Holocaust? Assessing Risks of Genocide and Political Mass Murder since 1955	Barbara Harff	306	812
98:1	The Globalization of Liberalization: Policy Diffusion in the International Political Economy	Beth A. Simmons and Zachary Elkins	345	777

Perspectives on Politics

Volume & Issue	Title	Author(s)	Abstract Views	Full Text Views
1:1	Just War Theory and the U.S. Counterterror War	Neta C. Crawford	265	1,025
1:3	Is American Multilateralism in Decline?	G. John Ikenberry	164	606
1:1	Nationalism, Ethnic Conflict, and Rationality	Ashutosh Varshney	164	533
1:1	Exploring the Bargaining Model of War	Dan Reiter	94	466
1:3	The Ontology of "Political Violence": Action and Identity in Civil Wars	Stathis N. Kalyvas	120	462
1:3	Still Standing By: Why America and the International Community Fail to Prevent Genocide and Mass Killing	Benjamin A. Valentino	98	386
1:3	National Identity and Self-Esteem	Jeff Spinner-Halev and Elizabeth Theiss-Morse	124	319
1:1	Social Capital and Diversity: An Introduction	Paula D. McClain	93	316
1:1	Social Capital and Racial Inequality in America	Rodney E. Hero	89	314
1:2	APSA Presidential Address: The Public Role of Political Science	Robert D. Putnam	68	311

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Volume & Issue	Title	Author(s)	Abstract Views	Full Text Views
36:2	Journals in the Discipline: A Report on a New Survey of American Political Scientists	James C. Garand and Micheal W. Giles	96	675
36:1	The Seven Sins of American Foreign Policy	Loch K. Johnson and Kiki Caruson	127	377
35:2	Should We Make Political Science More of a Science of More about Politics?	Rogers M. Smith	51	337
36:1	Anatomy of a Rally Effect: George W. Bush and the War on Terrorism	Marc J. Hetherington and Michael Nelson	97	332
36:1	How Solid is Mass Support for Democracy—And How Can We Measure It?	Ronald Inglehart	94	326
35:2	Shaking Things Up? Thoughts about the Future of Political Science: An Introduction	Kristen Renwick Monroe	48	317
36:2	Marbury v. Madison: How John Marshall Changed History by Misquoting the Constitution	Winfield H. Rose	45	302
35:4	Asking Questions: Techniques for Semistructured Interviews	Beth L. Leech	42	297
35:4	Interview Methods in Political Science in America	Beth L. Leech	44	281
35:2	Whither Political Science?	Russell Hardin	33	254

News and Notes

Affigne Named to APSA Council

The APSA Council has acted to name Anthony (Tony) Affigne, Providence College, to fill an interim vacancy on the Council until September 2005. The vacancy was created when Robert Axelrod, University of Michigan, moved from a position on the Council to Vice President following the last Annual Business Meeting. The Constitution calls for the Council to fill interim vacancies in its own membership. The Council opted to fill this position by considering members from B.A.- and M.A.-granting institutions, since such members have served on the Council relatively infrequently. The Council considered a number of faculty from these institutions with active records of service in the Association, identified both from records of APSA service and by suggestions from Council members.

Affigne is associate professor and chair, department of political science, Providence College, and one of the founders of APSA's organized section on Race, Ethnicity, and Politics. He has been widely involved in APSA activities as well as community affairs in Providence and Rhode Island.

Georges Lavau Dissertation Award

The French Politics Group invites submissions by **March 1st, 2005** for the Georges Lavou Dissertation Award. The Award, honoring the renowned French political scientist, is presented every three years to the best dissertation that is uniquely on French Politics or has a significant component on French politics, for example a chapter on France. All submissions must be in English and may be made by either the author or the chair of his/her committee. All submissions must be made to the entire committee at their emails below: Chair Jonah Levy (University of Berkeley), jlevy@socrates.berkeley.edu; Karen Bird (McMaster University), kbird@univmail.cis.mcmaster.ca; Vincent Hoffmann-Martinot (Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Bordeaux), v.hoffmann-martinot@wanadoo.fr.

Google Launches New Scholarly Search Engine

Online search engine Google recently launched a new site that focuses specifically on academic materials. The new engine limits its results to, according to the company statement, "scholarly literature such as peer-reviewed papers, theses, books, preprints, abstracts, and technical reports." The value in such an engine is that it may find articles on obscure topics that Jstor and other engines may overlook. To access Google Scholar visit: www.scholar.google.com.

AACS Call for Papers

The American Association for Chinese Studies seeks proposals for papers, roundtables, and panels for its 47th Annual Conference, co-hosted by Vanderbilt University. Though membership in the Association is required for participation, non-members many join after their proposals have been accepted.

The program committee prefers proposals for complete panes, including a panel chair, 2-3 presenters, and 1-2 discussants and especially welcomes theme panels that will help integrate the conference. The committee also welcomes proposals for individual papers and will attempt to place the presenter on an appropriate panel. Proposals for roundtables featuring special events of broad significance, such as the impact of the U.S. presidential election on cross-strait relations, are invited. Send your proposal (including an abstract of 250–500 words, your telephone number, fax number, and email address) to Program Chair Jerry McBeath (University of Alaska, Fairbanks), ffjam@uaf.edu, by **May 2, 2005.**

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