APSA Returns to Philadelphia for 102nd Annual Meeting

The 102nd APSA Annual Meeting will be held in Philadelphia, August 31–September 3, 2006. More than 700 panels will be organized in 47 thematic divisions focusing on the meeting's theme "Power Reconsidered." In addition to the division panels, program chairs Judith Goldstein of Stanford University and Rick Valelly of Swarthmore College will offer theme panels that focus on the theoretical bases of power and their empirical effects.

As in years past, the meeting will attract over 6,000 attendees in every subfield of the discipline, from both the United States and abroad. Hosted by the Philadelphia Marriott, the Loews Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Convention Center, the 2006 Annual Meeting will feature compelling discussions of current issues in political science and will be an invaluable experience for all attendees.

Theme Panels in the Works

Plenary roundtable: "The Concept that Belongs to Political Science Alone"
Roundtables: "Rational Choice: Thirty Years Later"; "Political Power: Who Governs? Who Votes? Who Cares?"; "Does the GOP Play by the Rules?"; "Power, Institutions, Interests, and Culture in Africa"; "The Social Sources of Political Power"; "The American Constitutional Order after 9/11"

Presidential Address

Ira Katznelson's presidential address will take place on August 31st at the Pennsylvania Convention Center. Following the address, APSA invites all members to the Opening Reception for a night of entertainment, hors d'oeuvres, and a host bar.

Awards Luncheon and Ceremony

The Awards Ceremony and Luncheon will be held on Thursday, August 31st to honor scholars for their outstanding contributions to the discipline and profession.

Special Programming

The APSA Graduate Student Reception will be held on Thursday, August 31st, and will celebrate the future of the political science profession. The evening will include remarks from APSA President Ira Katznelson and APSA President-Elect Robert Axelrod.



Philadelphia at dusk is a sight to behold. The skyline changed radically after a historic height restriction on buildings was lifted in 1987.

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Short Courses at the 2006 Annual Meeting

Here is a quick look at some of the short courses planned for Wednesday, August 30th at the 2006 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. A complete listing of courses will be printed in the July issue of *PS*. For further details, and for information regarding pre-registration, transportation, and housing, visit www.apsanet.org. The online preliminary program, which will be released in May, provides information on panel schedules and the latest updates on the meeting.

Methodological Innovation at the Intersection of Qualitative and Quantitative Methods
Sponsors: APSA's Qualitative Methods and International History and Politics Sections

The field of methodology is currently in a period of innovative and fruitful interaction between qualitative and quantitative methods. Yet much remains to be done in terms of bringing together the best thinking from both the qualitative and quantitative traditions, and in the effort to push this innovation further. Within that framework, this short course will explore (1) selected topics in conceptualization and measurement, (2) tools for causal inference such as natural experiments, (3) current critiques of causal inference as it is practiced both by qualitative methodologists and through statistical modeling, and (4) the complex question of how to evaluate these critiques and their implications for future directions in substantive research. For more information, contact Professor Colin Elman (Arizona State University) via email at consortium@asu.edu or via phone at 480-965-6551.

Community Building, Social Capital and the University: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly
Sponsor: APSA's Urban Politics Section

This workshop will bring together academic researchers and community based practitioners to examine how universities, through their research, development, and partnership activities, impact the larger community. The workshop will integrate research presentations and discussion with a theme-based tour of West Philadelphia, led by practitioners, that exemplifies their work in the community and the university's role in supporting or impeding larger community building and social capital efforts. For more information, contact Professor Barbara Ferman (Temple University) via email at bferman@temple.edu or via phone at 215-204-6276.

What Neuroscience Has to Offer Political Science
Sponsor: APSA's Political Psychology Section

This workshop will look at specific questions in political science that might profitably be investigated from a neuroscience perspective, including decision making, motivation, emotion, and stereotyping. The workshop will also address various theoretical and methodological challenges facing this approach. For more information, contact Dr. Rose McDermott (University of California, Santa Barbara) via email at rmcdermott@polisci.ucsb.edu or via phone at 617.945.5215.



The stunning Grand Hall of the Pennsylvania Convention Center is a century-old historical train shed. It hosted APSA's Centennial Celebration at the 2003 Annual Meeting.

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PS: Political Science and Politics Reviewers, 2005

In 2005, *PS: Political Science and Politics* published myriad articles covering a vast range of topics. Symposia alone published in 2005 focused on reviewing the 2004 presidential election, the careers of political scientists who graduated during "separate but equal," the politics of same-sex marriage, strategizing for department chairs in an era of resource constraints, the nature and political significance of preemption, a guide to publishing your first book, and the changing citizenship theory and practice. Upcoming symposia will focus on Middle East research methods, the editorial cartoon in politics, and the politics of water. And remember, these are only the symposia. The journal's commitment to publishing articles on pedagogy and on the profession, as well as exemplary topical scholarship on a wide array of topics, calls for an equally broad stable of expert reviewers. *PS* cannot publish such diverse work without the outstanding work (and open-mindedness) of our peer reviewers. The peer review process relies on the professionalism and generosity of those who contribute their time to read and evaluate the work of others. The editors of *PS* thank the following scholars, who served as manuscript reviewers between January 1, 2005, and December 31, 2005.

Andrew Aoki, Augsburg College
Andrew Appleton, Washington State University
Judith Baer, Texas A&M University
Kevin G. Barnhurst, University of Illinois
Donald Baumer, Smith College
Shaun Bowler, University of California, Riverside
Bert Buzan, California State University
James Caporas, University of Washington
John Creighton Campbell, University of Michigan
Georgia Duerst-Lahti, Beloit College
George Edwards, Texas A&M University, College Station
Lee Epstein, Washington University, St. Louis
Morris Fiorina, Stanford University
George Fredrickson, University of Kansas
John Freeman, University of Minnesota
Matthew Gabel, University of Kentucky
John Harbeson, CUNY - City College of New York
John R. Hibbing, University of Nebraska
Evelyn Huber, University of North Carolina
Gary Jacobson, University of California, San Diego
Ted Jelen, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Mark P. Jones, Rice University
Michael Jones-Correa, Cornell University
Jane Junn, Rutgers University
Roger Kanet, University of Miami
Thomas Keck, Syracuse University
Jytte Klausen, Brandeis University
Joseph L. Klesner, Kenyon College
Sonia Kruks, Oberlin College
Martha Joynt Kumar, Towson University
Thomas Lairson, Rollins College
Ming-Long Lam, SPSS, INC.
Taeku Lee, University of California, Berkeley
Ronald T. Libby, University of North Florida
Linda Lopez, American Political Science Association
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Mark Peterson, University of California, Los Angeles
Doris Marie Provine, Arizona State University
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Robert Reich, Stanford University
Benjamin Reilly, Australian National University
Tom W. Rice, University of Iowa
Craig Rimmerman, Hobart and William Smith Colleges
John Rouse, Ball State University
Mark E. Rush, Williams School of Commerce
Anna Sampaio, University of Colorado
Leonard Schoppa, University of Virginia
Joanna, Vechiarelli Scott, Eastern Michigan University
Gary M. Segura, University of Washington
Alberta Sbragia, University of Pittsburgh
Christine Di Stefano, University of Washington
Joseph Stewart, Jr., Clemson University
Katherine Tate, University of California, Irvine
Reeta Tremblay, Concordia University
Robert Trudeau, Providence College
Susan Welch, Pennsylvania State University
Graham Wilson, University of Wisconsin
Laura Woliver, University of South Carolina

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CenterPAGE

A Look at the Centennial Center for Political Science & Public Affairs

Center Space Available for Fall 2006!

The Centennial Center for Political Science and Public Affairs is quickly becoming an invaluable resource to political and social scientist. Since its opening in September 2003, the Center has housed more than 60 scholars. The Center, housed in the APSA headquarters near Dupont Circle, provides a great base of operations for scholars researching in the D.C. metro area. The Center offers Visiting Scholars furnished work space, telephone, fax, computers, Internet access, conference space, a reference library, and access to George Washington University's Gelman Library.

Visiting Scholar stays range from a few days to 12 months. Space is limited to APSA members and is available for faculty members, post-doctoral fellows, and advanced graduate students from the U.S. and abroad. Scholars are expected to cover their own expenses and a modest facilities fee for the use of the Center.

Prospective visiting scholars may apply at any time. Positions are awarded on the space-available basis. Full details on the Center and the Visiting Scholars Program, including application form, can be found online at www.apsanet.org/section_224.cfm. You may also contact Cathy Setzer at APSA: 202-483-2512; csetzer@apsanet.org.

Research Funding Available

The APSA sponsors a number of funds to help finance research. Many of these funds can support your stay at the Centennial Center or elsewhere.

The Presidency Research Fund
Provides supplemental support for examination of the presidency.

Special Study for the Study of Women and Politics
Provides supplemental support for the study of women and politics.

Warren E. Miller Fellowship for Electoral Politics
Provides supplemental support for research residencies in national and comparative electoral politics.

Ed Artinian Endowment for Advancing Publishing
Provides supplemental support to assist young scholars in publishing their research.

To see all available funding opportunities offered by APSA, please visit www.apsanet.org/content_3471.cfm

InTheNews

The APSA Centennial Center for Political Science and Public Affairs co-sponsored a colloquium with the Institute for Constitutional Studies at George Washington University Law School on March 24. Professor Melissa Schwartzberg from the George Washington University political science department presented her paper entitled "Against Entrenchment." The colloquium discussed the "immutable" laws and the history of constitutionalism.

InProfile

Shachar Nativ

Shachar Nativ is a DPhil candidate at the department of politics and international relations, University of Oxford. His research focuses on the ability of states to manage monetary policy in the era of globalization. Specifically, his work examines the implications from the emergence of a new phenomenon in the world of finance—electronic money—and on the ways in which the emergence of electronic money has been managed by both the U.S. government and the EU.

Little has so far been written on the subject and most of which has is steeped in opinion rather than based on empirical research. Shachar examines the debate's two main arguments: that the emergence of electronic money is not likely to pose any serious additional threats to governments and, on the other hand, that the emergence of electronic money symbolizes the start of a new day in the governance of money.


Shachar Nativ

His research offers a systematic analysis that aims to explain and examine state strategies toward electronic money. Initial findings seem to suggest an ostrich-like behavior of states, which his research seeks to address in the following question: Given the potential implications for the state-money nexus, why do Western states disregard threats and avoid opportunities arising from the emergence of electronic money?

The theoretical framework that Shachar uses in his research is based on a social constructivist approach that examines the processes through which confidence in new forms of money is constructed. Such a theoretical framework enables a qualitative analysis, based on process tracing of individual agents and of institutions (social and formal).

During his three-month stay as a visiting scholar at the Centennial Center, Shachar collected qualitative empirical data based on semi-structured interviews as well as archival work. The interviews cover a wide range of scholars, former and current bureaucrats and government officials, as well as central and private bankers. He will begin a similar exercise in collecting qualitative empirical data this coming summer in the EU.

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Black Ethnicity, Black Community, and Political Solidarity among African Americans and Black Immigrants

Alana Hackshaw, *Centennial Center Visiting Scholar and University of Michigan*

Ethnic differences based on national origin are often undistinguished within the Black community in the United States. The assumption of a singular Black ethnicity (or the notion that all Blacks in the U.S. identify their origins within the U.S.) defines the majority of scholarly work on Black political identity and political behavior. However, the growing visibility of Black immigrant communities in major metropolitan areas of the U.S. raises the following question for scholars of immigration and race politics: What are the political implications of ethnic diversity within the Black community?

A common history and shared collective memory of racial exclusion define the narrative of political incorporation of U.S.-born African Americans[1] and inform perceptions of this group's racial common fate.[2] Yet, research suggests attitudes about race and identity among immigrant Blacks do not necessarily mirror those of African Americans (Waters 1999; Rogers 2004). Thus, it is not clear that the African-American experience adequately explains political incorporation among immigrant Blacks who come from countries with different societal norms about racism and race identity. There is an ongoing debate as to whether distinctions in racial attitudes among African Americans and immigrant Blacks potentially challenge traditional representations of Black political identity and solidarity.

My dissertation research examines the political relevance of ethnic differences within the Black community. The project investigates whether cultural differences between U.S.-born Blacks and immigrant Blacks are connected to important distinctions in racial group consciousness, political perspectives, and political behavior for the two groups. I use national survey data of African Americans and first- and second-generation Black Caribbean immigrants,[3] as well as interview data of each group in New York City and Washington, D.C., to explore this question.

The data suggest that African Americans and Black Caribbeans are acutely aware of the cultural differences between their communities, yet, they are also sensitive to shared problems of racial discrimination. Ideologically both groups are quite similar, yet, offer different strategies for confronting problems of discrimination. However, the differences between first-generation Black Caribbeans and African Americans appear to be greater than the differences between African Americans and second-generation Black Caribbeans.

African Americans and second-generation Black Caribbeans tend to support group-based solutions to dealing with problems of race, while first-generation Black Caribbeans emphasize individual action as a solution to racial animus. Further, African Americans tend to participate more in electoral activities, while Black Caribbeans are more involved in their local communities.

Although still preliminary, my research on the relationship between African Americans and Black Caribbeans also examines how political solidarity is very much contextually relevant. If we compare Washington, D.C., and New York City as different contexts with unique institutions and political actors, they offer different stories about the possibilities of competing politicized identities among African Americans and Black Caribbeans.

The New York City metropolitan area represents one context where Black ethnic diversity is visible and at times highly contested among African Americans and Black Caribbeans. A long history of migration, a population that comprises 8% of the city's residents (Kasinitz et al. 2001), and the existence of important social institutions have afforded Black Caribbeans opportunities to assert political agendas distinct from the African-American community.

The relationship between African Americans and Black Caribbeans is at times characterized in terms of fierce political competition such that coalition building is necessary for cooperation between the groups (Kasinitz 1992; Rogers 2004). Thus, lack of mobilization around shared problems is one unintended consequence of distinct political agendas within the African-American and the Caribbean communities in New York City. This is in part influenced by African-American and Black Caribbean political elites who are vying for political power in the city (Rogers 2004).

In contrast to New York City, Washington, D.C., offers a different narrative of political incorporation. Although there is a thriving and well-established community in this region, Black Caribbeans represent a significantly smaller proportion of the Black population relative to African Americans and further, tend to be more widely dispersed throughout the metropolitan area. Thus, as a community they are not as visible as their counterparts in New York City and thus, do not represent a viable political threat to African Americans.

The institutions and political actors that facilitate political competition between immigrant and U.S.-born Blacks in New York City do not appear to serve that function in Washington, D.C.; thus, the possibilities of political competition between Black Caribbeans and African Americans are more constrained. Although vibrant and active ethnic-based institutions exist in Washington, D.C, it is not clear that they play a role in politicizing ethnic differences between immigrant Blacks and African Americans. Further, because of their numbers, it may not serve the broader interests of Black Caribbeans to alienate themselves from the African-American political establishment.

Thus, in the context of Washington, D.C., part of the political adaptation of Black Caribbeans is not to play up their ethnic differences or distinguish themselves from African Americans. Rather, it is more beneficial for Black Caribbeans to integrate themselves within the African-American political community. This might be particularly relevant for political elites of Caribbean background. Specifically, an effective strategy for climbing the political ranks in the Black political community in D.C. would be to adopt a public persona as African American. Consequently, in this type of context, political polarization between African Americans and Blacks Caribbeans is less likely and the likelihood of shared mobilization between the groups far greater.

Depending on one's approach to analyzing this particular problem, there are different answers to the question of ethnic diversity within the Black community and its political implications. However, further research that incorporates the relevance of local contexts and how this constrains and enables the roles of institutions, political actors, and rank-and-file African Americans and Black Caribbeans offers a rich approach to understanding the roots of political solidarity within the larger Black community.

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Notes

1. The term "African Americans" denotes individuals who identify their origins within the United States.

2. Common fate, also known as linked fate (Dawson 1994), is the belief that one's individual life chances are directly shaped by the fate of one's racial group in the larger society.

3. The Black Caribbean community I am referring to originate in the Anglophone Caribbean, or the English-speaking countries of the West Indies. "First-generation" refers to individuals who migrated to the U.S. from one these countries, while "second-generation" refers to the American-born children of first-generation immigrants.

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APSA Names 2006–2007 Minority Fellows

In recognition of their outstanding academic and personal achievements, APSA is pleased to announce the APSA Minority Fellows for the 2006–2007 academic year. Awards are based on the students' undergraduate course work, GPA, GRE scores, extracurricular activities, and recommendations from political science faculty. A selection committee designated six Fellows who receive financial support from the Association. Due to the high quality of applicants in this year's pool, the committee also selected one non-funded Fellow. Members of the selection committee for this year's Fellows included Jessica Perez Montfori, University of Texas, Pan American; Diane-Michele Prindeville, New Mexico State University; and Sherri L. Wallace, University of Louisville.

This year's Minority Fellows who will receive funding are:



Jacqueline Bass is completing her Masters degree from Universidad del Salvador, Buenos Aires, Argentina, in International Relations. Jacqueline received her B.S. in finance and a B.A. in Spanish with an African studies certification and a minor in history from West Virginia University, graduating as a University Scholar. Jacqueline was the recipient of the British Marshall Scholarship, the Rotary World Peace Fellowship, and the Mary McLeod Bethune Award for Outstanding Student Achievement. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Golden Key Honor Society.



Porsha Cropper graduated with honors from Stanford University with a B.A. in political science and comparative studies in race and ethnicity. Porsha received numerous distinctions and honors, including: the Firestone Medal for Excellence in Undergraduate Research, the Best Undergraduate Paper Award from the Southwestern Political Science, the Condoleeza Rice Award for Highest GPA in Political Science, the Mellon Mays Undergraduate Fellowship, and the Dean's Award for Academic Achievement. A graduate of the Ralph Bunche Summer Institute, Porsha presented her final paper at the 2004 APSA Annual Meeting. Porsha looks forward to pursuing her Ph.D. in political science and becoming an activist and university professor who will motivate young adults to enact change in their own communities through teaching and mentorship.



Chryl Laird recently graduated with a B.A. in Government and African American Studies from the University of Maryland, College Park. Chryl was the student commencement speaker at Maryland's graduation ceremony and was inducted into Phi Beta Kappa. She is a member of Pi Sigma Alpha, the Golden Key Honor Society, and the Primannum National Honor Society. Additionally, Chryl is a graduate of the Ralph Bunche Summer Institute and a Ronald E. McNair Scholar. Active in mentoring, Chryl was president of the Society of African American Studies, in which capacity she worked to reestablish a program devoted to tutoring and mentoring local middle school students. Chryl will pursue minority youth politics in her graduate studies, examining the influences on youths' participation including non-partisan institutions and civic organizations.

Claudia Sandoval is a senior at the University of California, Los Angeles, majoring in political science. Claudia is the recipient of several honors, including: the Wasserman Scholarship, Ronald E. McNair Scholar, and a two-time recipient of the Zacatecano Scholarship. As a UCLA Department Honor student, Claudia is developing her thesis on Black and Latino coalition formation, an extension of a project begun for the McNair program. Claudia is active in volunteer work, serving as the fundraising chair to Improving Dreams, Equality, Access and Success (IDEAS) and was formerly on the Board of Directors at Federacion de Clubes Zacatecanos del Sur de California. Claudia looks forward to becoming a professor and, as a graduate student, will study Black and Latino political relations.



Candis Watts graduated this past December as a double major in political science and international comparative studies at Duke University. Candis is a Mellon Mays Undergraduate Fellow and a graduate of the Ralph Bunche Summer Institute. Candis was selected to present her Ralph Bunche research, "Elephant Food: White Partisanship and Racial Resentment" at the 2005 APSA Annual Meeting, where she was also designated a Prestage-Fenno Fellow. In pursuing her Ph.D., Candis plans to concentrate on questions concerning the complication of Black/African-American politics due to the increasing diversity of Blacks in the United States.

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APSA Names 2006–2007 Minority Fellows

K. Miya Woolfalk graduated from Stanford University with a B.A. in history. A four-year recipient of the Dean's Award for Academic Excellence, Miya received the Mellon Mays Undergraduate Fellowship and the Chappell-Lougee Scholarship. Under the Mellon Mays Fellowships, Miya studied the impact of parentage, racial group identification, and racial consciousness on the political opinion of Black-White mixed-race persons. An abridged report of this research was published in the 2005 Mellon Mays Undergraduate Fellowship Journal. The Chappell-Lougee Scholarship enabled Miya to study in Cape Town, South Africa, where she examined the impact of Black South African protest drama on the dismantling of Apartheid. Miya wishes to focus her Ph.D. research on mixed-race public opinion and to illuminate the role of mixed-race Americans in 21st-century politics.

This year's non-funded Minority Fellow is:

Ramon Galinanes was one of 50 Americans selected for the Gates Cambridge Scholarship, where he received his Masters degree in Politics, Democracy and Education. In 2000, Ramon received a scholarship to research the Tanzania Socialist experiment and its educational system. Returning to Africa in 2005, Ramon researched and visited the U.N. Millennium Village of Sauri, Kenya. In pursuing a Ph.D. in political science, Ramon will study how the U.N. Millennium Goals relate to the growth of democratic institutions and economic and social well-being in East Africa.

News and Notes

American Institute of Indian Studies Fellowship Competition

The American Institute of Indian Studies invites applications from scholars from all disciplines who wish to conduct their research in India. Junior fellowships are given to doctoral candidates to conduct research for their dissertations in India for up to 11 months. Senior long-term (six to nine months) and short-term (four months or less) fellowships are available for scholars who hold a Ph.D. Scholarly/Professional development fellowships are available to scholars and professionals who have not previously worked in India. Eligible applicants include: 1) U.S. citizens; and 2) citizens of other countries who are students of faculty members at U.S. colleges and universities (this rule does not apply to U.S. citizens). For applications please contact the American Institute of Indian Studies, 1130 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637; (t) (773) 702-8638; (e) aais@uchicago.edu; www.indiastudies.org. Application deadline is **July 1, 2006.**

EROPA Meeting to be Held in Brunei

The Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA) meeting will be held in Bandar Seri Begawan, the capital of Brunei Darussalam from 13–16 November, 2006. The 52nd Executive Council Meeting will be held on the 13th. This year's theme as chosen by the host, the Public Service Department of Brunei Darussalam, is "Modernising the Civil Service in Alignment with the National Development Goals." The sub-themes to be tackled in the workshops are: 1)Performance Management and Governance; 2) Enhancing Integrity in the Public Service; 3) Building Partnership for Public Service Delivery; 4) E-Government; and 5) Capacity Building Toward a Modernised Civil Service. More information can be found at www.eropa.org.ph.

Title VIII Prize for Policy Papers

The Title VIII Prize sponsored by the U.S. Department of State's Title VIII Program, is awarded annually by the AAASS for two distinguished policy papers—one on Southeast European Affairs and one on Eurasian Affairs in any policy relevant discipline. This year, the program expects to award two $250 prizes. To be eligible for the award: the policy paper must have been submitted in 2005 or 2006; authors must be graduate students or recent graduates (within the past three years) who are citizens or permanent residents of the U.S.; the paper must be based on the author's own work and cannot be authored by more than two authors; works may deal with any area of Southeast Europe, Russia, or Eurasia; and works may cover cross-border, regional, or comparative issues that include countries outside these specific regions as long as the eligible countries are a key component of the policy paper. The deadline for submissions is **May 13, 2006.** Contact Susie Baker with any questions and for further instructions at bakers@state.gov.

CQ Offers Free Election Coverage Web Site

Congressional Quarterly (CQ) has developed a new, free site for coverage of the 2006 congressional and gubernatorial elections—including "risk ratings" of every race. The web site, **www.cqpolitics.com**, is set up in a blog format that is easily accessible for students and instructors alike to comment on each story. Furthemore, those interested may sign up for a daily e-mail update of the top election news of the day, making it easy for those whose coursework involves tracking the 2006 campaigns at either the national or state/district level.

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The 2005–2006 Congressional Fellows: The Three Roles of the CFP Fellow

Stephen J. Ceccoli, *APSA Congressional Fellow*

On November 7, 2005, APSA Executive Director Michael Brintnall welcomed the 2005–2006 class of APSA Congressional Fellowship Program (CFP) Fellows. In his opening remarks to 31 Fellows, Brintnall articulated three primary roles of the APSA congressional Fellows. First, he noted that following the five-week intensive orientation, APSA Fellows would become full-time Capitol Hill staff members. In this capacity Fellows are typically expected to demonstrate loyalty and dedication to advancing the issues of importance of the Senator or Representative in whose office they serve. The second role involves joining the distinguished fraternity of approximately 2,000 others in the program's history. This role requires current Fellows to recognize the program's rich and storied history and to take steps to advance the interests of the program. Third, APSA fellows are to be active learners. The CFP is an experiential fellowship, based on the participant-observer model. Now that the midpoint of the fellowship year is approaching, it seems appropriate to use the remainder of this essay to briefly reflect on these three roles. In doing so, I am reminded of the ancient Chinese proverb—"I hear and I forget; I see and I remember; I do and I understand." Undoubtedly, the CFP provides a firsthand opportunity to learn about the first branch of government by doing.

CFP Fellow as Full-time Staff Member

During the conclusion of the orientation session, and with the assistance of Program Director Jeff Biggs and Program Assistant Veronica Jones, Fellows set up individual interviews with a variety of House and Senate offices. One true advantage of this independent approach to finding placement on the Hill is that the Fellow can essentially choose the member with which they'd like to work. By no means is this a simple decision; one needs to choose between a competing combination of factors, including whether to work in the House or Senate, majority or minority, personal or committee staff, and geographic familiarity. The interview process is an important learning experience in itself and an opportunity to witness how different offices operate. Some Fellows in the current class gained a very broad overview of the inner workings of Congress by interviewing in nearly 20 offices.

Once a Fellow accepts a position, he or she becomes a full-time staff member and the typical 9–6 workday begins. Most days on the Hill are anything but typical, though. Since most offices are familiar with CFP Fellows, there is a level of high expectation about what role the fellow will play within the office. Other than perhaps a brief session with the office manager and the computer systems administrator and a quick conversation with the Member, the Fellow is immediately thrust into the operation of the office. One first impression involves the size of the staff, with House staffs ranging from 6–10 while Senate offices may consist of 25–75 staffers. The relative youth of the staff is also apparent (even as a 30-something assistant professor, it was somewhat humbling to begin the fellowship as one of the elder statesmen of the office). However, while relatively young in the aggregate, the typical staff member is also extremely bright, exceptionally hard-working, and deeply engaged in what they do for a living. Many Fellows are impressed with the staff's level of substantive and procedural knowledge, the passion that underscores their engagement, and the depth of their personal commitment to the elected Member. As Jeff Biggs pointed out during orientation, "People on the Hill breathe a different sort of oxygen than most political scientists do." This certainly rings true; even with an advanced degree in political science, most CFP Fellows quickly discover that there is still much to learn about the policy process.

As is probably true of most Fellows (though less so in the House), each Fellow will likely work closely with at least one press officer or legislative assistant (or L.A.) who handles the Fellow's particular issue area of interest. (Occasionally, Fellows work with a staffer about to go on maternity leave and then assume the primary responsibilities of the staffer until they return from leave.) Working with a press officer or an L.A. can be a great learning experience in itself, since they typically possess vast amounts of policy expertise and institutional memory. Coming from a political science department, one could easily substitute typical departmental discussions about the presidency or international relations with conversations about tax, defense, budget, and welfare policies with the staffers in a Hill office.

On a daily basis, the Fellow's time as staff member is divided in several ways. Since there are so many issues of interest to the office, conducting background research is essential. Spending time to simply read, study, and learn about the issues is an important way to get started. Fellows are also frequently engaged in writing memos to either the Member or the senior staff. Though there are many types, such memos typically include preparation for upcoming hearings or policy information regarding future or existing bills that the Member may have an interest in supporting. Third, the relatively frequent meetings with constituents and constituent groups can be a highly educational experience. The arrival of spring brings "March Madness," in which large numbers of constituents who may be in town as part of a conference trek to the Hill to advance their individual causes. Some of these meetings will include the Member (referred to as a "Say Hello"), but most include the L.A. who handles the issue. In addition to constituent meetings, other meetings may involve the committee staff, the caucus staff, lobbyists, or the legislative staff within the office. Such meetings provide an opportunity to exchange substantive information and, in the cases of office and caucus meetings, procedural strategy. Finally, the typical Fellow also spends considerable time attending various briefings on and off the Hill. There are a surprisingly large number of such opportunities, which in some ways resemble brown bag lunches on campus, and these talks greatly add to the intellectual atmosphere of the fellowship.

Stephen J. Ceccoli *is a APSA CFP Fellow working out of Senator Blanche Lincoln's (D-AR) office.*

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CFP Fellow as CFP Fellow

From the beginning, it is a pleasure to get to know the other Fellows in your class. Each class spends the first six weeks together during orientation. This year's class includes five political scientists, four journalists, five foreign affairs Fellows (from the State Department), four federal executive Fellows (representing the NRC, CIA, and SSA), four senior Fulbright scholars (from Chile, China, Jordan, and Morocco), seven Robert Wood Johnson Fellows, and two German Marshall Fund scholars. Once the assignments start, Fellows typically meet for an informal, weekly lunch in one of the House or Senate cafeterias. In addition, the Friday afternoon Wilson Seminar Series affords an opportunity to meet and hear the insights of Hill professionals, many of whom are former CFP Fellows. For instance, hearing House Parliamentarian John Sullivan speak to the group from the House floor and later hearing from the directors of the various House Press Galleries were quite illuminating in learning about the operation of the institution. Speaking of former Fellows (whom Jeff Biggs has previously described as "the bedrock of the program"), they play a tremendous role not only in establishing the legacy of the program, but also in shaping its future. Using an unofficial count, a few dozen former Fellows spoke during orientation and several more are slated to appear during upcoming Wilson seminars. Overall, the roster of former Fellows is quite distinguished and it is not uncommon to encounter them as newsmakers on the Hill and throughout Washington.

Being a Fellow also entails getting to know some of the APSA staff and becoming familiar with the resources at the New Hampshire Avenue office. As readers of this journal are well aware, Jeff Biggs, a 1984–1985 Fellow, is the director of the fellowship. However, Jeff is much more than the director. As one former Fellow once conveyed in her year-end review of the fellowship, "Jeff Biggs *is* the Congressional Fellowship Program!" While Jeff is far too modest to acknowledge this characterization and is quick to give due credit to the roughly 2,000 former Fellows for their contributions to the program, in his unique way he breathes an indelible heart and soul into the program on a daily basis. As any Fellow—past or present—would attest, the program would not be where it is today without Jeff's numerous and invaluable contributions. Jeff is ably assisted by Program Assistant Veronica Jones who helps coordinate the logistics of the program and should someday probably be designated as an honorary Fellow. In sum, this second role of being a CFP Fellow entails membership in a larger group enterprise where 30 other current and nearly 2,000 former Fellows continue to advance the program. Also, each is uniquely bound by their respect for the significance of the APSA coffee mug.

CFP Fellow as Active Learner

Finally, it's not hard to be an active learner when you live in Washington and spend most of your day working in a House or Senate office building. Washington offers unlimited cultural, educational, and leisure activities and has plenty of think tanks and universities to feed the appetite of the active learner. In addition to these daily opportunities, about a dozen of this year's Fellows attended the president's State of the Union address and many more have received VIP tours of the White House, Pentagon, CIA, and other places of power around town. Yet, the CFP also affords Fellows the unique opportunity to learn beyond the confines of Washington. For instance, the current class of Fellows is now preparing to host a dozen Canadian parliamentary interns who will spend a week in Washington later this spring. The Canadian visitors will experience an intensive week that will include seminars on a variety of facets of American politics and tours of various government agencies. In exchange, our Canadian counterparts will host a group of CFP Fellows in Ottawa during the summer and offer a similar program of activities. In addition to the Ottawa visit, this year's CFP class will also participate in individual district trips with their Members. Such trips usually involve the Fellow planning and working with the staff to carry out an event back in their member's home. Some members' offices combine the Fellow's district visit with the annual staff retreat. In either case, the district visit provides a unique opportunity to shadow the member in a context outside of Washington (and would surely make Richard Fenno proud). Throughout all three roles, CFP fellows are learning by doing, and enjoying the experience immensely.

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Turning Theory to Practice: A Political Scientist Tackles the Hill

Michael H. Crespin, *CFP Fellow and University of Georgia*

When I first learned that I would be spending most of my final year in graduate school working on Capitol Hill as an APSA Congressional Fellow, I really did not know what to expect—other than that I needed to hurry up and finish my dissertation! Since most of my training was empirical in nature, with a smattering of formal theory here and there, the one thing I knew for certain was that I was in for a novel experience. After all, there are few substitutes for acting as a participant observer to uncover a different perspective on a subject.

Finding an Assignment

After our intensive orientation, the first task was to find an office that was willing to spare some space for another staffer. I was amazed to discover just how small some of the offices were, especially on the House side. There were many choices to make: House or Senate, committee or personal staff, and minority vs. majority. Every decision came with consequences. Working for a House member would probably come with more access since there are only a handful of staffers compared to the 30 or so staff in an average Senate office. If I decided to work for a committee, then I would spend most of my time working on a specific issue. Minority staffers, especially in the House, are unlikely to have any sort of legislative influence.

Since I was in my last year as a graduate student, I happened to be on the academic job market at the same time as I was selling my wares around the halls of Congress. While interviewing for two separate jobs at the same time was not exactly a fun experience, I had to remind myself that it was better than the alternative of not interviewing for any jobs. From my perspective, the academic hiring process is only slightly less stochastic compared to finding an office assignment. At least I knew who to contact at a university to apply for a job.

After interviewing in over a half dozen offices, I found a spot for myself in Representative Dan Lipinski's (D-IL) office. The Congressman was an APSA Fellow and a political scientist before he was elected to serve the 3rd district in his home state of Illinois (Political Science Fellow, Class of 1998–1999). It turns out, former Fellows are everywhere in Washington D.C. In fact, Vice President Dick Cheney was a Fellow before he began his career in public service (Joseph E. Davies Fellow, 1968–1969).

Lessons Learned

When I talk to my colleagues in academia, the first question they usually ask is "What are you learning in D.C.?" In some respects, I have confirmed a lot of what I have read and learned about Congress. For instance, some staffers spend a significant part of their time addressing constituent concerns. While I have not personally helped someone's grandmother cut through the bureaucratic red tape to get a Social Security check or sign up for one of many prescription drug plans, I have seen it happen and know that constituents are happy to receive the help. Although I have not witnessed a Member drawing a spatial diagram to figure out how to vote, I cannot help but think about backwards induction when I see an amendment tree.

During my short time in Washington, I have also come to understand the ebb and flow of district work periods interspersed with time spent legislating. Even after accounting for the normal Tuesday–Thursday workweek, nearly an additional 15 weeks are set aside on the legislative calendar during this session for spending time in the district. Although I read Richard Fenno's *Homestyle* (1978) in my Congress seminar, it was not until I spent some time on the Hill that I understood the importance of the district to the study of Congress. Happily, our fellowship provides funding to travel with the member back to the district so we can have our own mini-Fenno experience.

Highlights

So far, I have enjoyed many highlights during my fellowship—some planned and others not so. We had the opportunity to meet with House Parliamentarian Hon. John Sullivan on the floor of the House. He shared with us many stories, including his unheeded advice on how to bring to a close the three-hour vote on the Medicare Prescription Drug Act. I also got to watch George Lucas discuss with Nancy Pelosi and House staffers the future of American innovation. You will never guess who he said he would cast as the Emperor from the current crowd of political characters. The biggest highlight so far though has to be having Congressman Colin Peterson take my request as he entertained the crowd with his country-music stylings at an all-you-can-eat BBQ reception.[1] Who knew Congress could be so much fun!

Michael Crespin *will start as an assistant professor at the University of Georgia in the fall of 2006. He is currently working in the office of Daniel Lipinski (D-IL).*

Notes

* I want to thank Charles Bullock, Jeff Jenkins and especially Dave Rohde for helping me get into the Fellowship Program.

1. Representative Peterson played a mean version of *Folsom Prison Blues*.

Reference

Fenno, Richard. 1978. *Home Style: House Members in Their Districts* Boston: Little, Brown.

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APSA Congressional Fellowship Program 2005–2006 Office Assignments

Senate

Max Baucus (D-MT)
Sebastian Schwark, Columbia University

Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)
Robin Hemphill, Vanderbilt University Medical Center

Jeff Bingaman (D- NM)
Jerry Hibbitts, Social Security Administration

Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-NY)
Sarah England, University of Iowa

Norm Coleman (R-MN)
Sebastian Soto, Libertad y Desarrollo, Chile

Orrin Hatch (R-UT)
Roger Johns, The Johns Hopkins University

Edward Kennedy (D-MA
Richard Driscoll, Department of State

Joseph Lieberman (D-CT)
Colleen Shogan, George Mason University

Blanche Lincoln (D-AR)
Stephen Ceccoli, Rhodes College

Bill Nelson (D-FL)
Sharon Hudson-Dean, Department of State

Bill Nelson (D-FL)
Amy Jasperson, University of Texas at San Antonio

Jack Reed (D-RI)
Sharon Rapport, Social Security Administration

Jay Rockefeller, IV (D-WV)
Al Pheley, Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine

Jeff Sessions (R-AL)
Andrew Barrett, Marquette University

Olympia Snowe (R-ME)
Michelle Stefanick, Department of State

Senate Committees

Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions–Majority
Martina Bebin, University of Alabama at Birmingham

Senate Committee on Finance–Minority
Leona Cuttler, Case Western Reserve University

Senate Committee on Finance
Laura King Kellams, *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*

Senate Finance Reform Committee–Majority
James Milnor Roberts III, Department of State

Senate Committee on Finance and International Trade
Caroline-Lucie Ulbrich, European Central Bank, Frankfurt, Germany

Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works
Tae (TJ) Kim, Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Senate Subcommittee on Bioterrorism and Public Health Preparedness–Majority
Kathy Hebert, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center

House Committees

House Government Reform Committee
Kenneth Vogel, *The News Tribune,* Tacoma, WA

House of Representatives

Joseph Crowley (D-NY)
Samer abu Libdeh, Interaction Forum, Ammam, Jordan

Dan Lipinski (D-IL)
Michael Crespin, Michigan State University

Jim McDermott (D-WA)
Mustapha Khalfi, *ATTAJDID Daily Newspaper,* Rabat, Morocco

Donald Manzullo (R-IL)
Francis Bires, Department of State

Donald Payne (D-NJ)
Liping Zhang, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China

Charles Rangel (D-NY)
Fresia Rodriguez, *Hispanic Link Weekly Report*

Loretta Sanchez (D-CA)
Neil Simon, KOB-TV (NBC)/KASA-TV (FOX), Albuquerque, NM

James Walsh (R-NY)
Kelly Trimble, Central Intelligence Agency

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Washington Insider

Cole to Serve Second Term as NEH Chairman

Bruce Cole has been confirmed for a second term as the chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. He is the eighth NEH chairman and only the second to serve two terms. The administration is proposing level funding for NEH for FY07; the National Humanities Alliance, of which APSA is a member, is calling for an increase of $15 million to be allocated across all NEH core programs.

Bush Nominates Political Scientists to Lead Top Statistical Agencies

President Bush has nominated Jeffrey Sedgwick, political science professor at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, to head the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). This is following the nomination of Mark Schneider, who was confirmed as commissioner of the National Center for Education Statistics in October 2005. He is on leave from the State University of New York, Stony Brook, where he is a distinguished professor of political science.

National Research Council Conducts Independent Review

The National Research Council (NRC) has been charged by Congress to conduct an independent review of Title VI and Fulbright Hayes International Education programs, based on congressional findings "that globalization and the war on terrorism have increased America's need for international experts as well as for citizens with foreign language skills and global understanding." The NRC Committee will meet 5 times over the course of the year. It is chaired by Janet Norwood, former U.S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and includes Kenneth Prewitt, last year's winner of APSA's Merriam Award for "a person whose published work and career represent a significant contribution to the art of government through the application of social science research."

Moratorium on Reclassification of Public Documents

Following complaints from the academic community, including the National Coalition for History of which APSA is a member, the chief archivist of the United States, Allen Weinstein, directed intelligence agencies in early March to stop removing previously declassified historical documents from public access and urged them to return to the shelves as quickly as possible many of the records they had already pulled. Weinstein has called for an audit by the National Archives Information Security Oversight Office before any reclassification of materials can resume. His actions have widely been viewed as a very positive step in support of scholarly access to appropriate materials.
The State Department Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, on which Edward Rhodes represents the APSA, has also taken up this issue, and adopted the following statement:

> The Historical Advisory Committee of the Department of State supports the commitment of the Archivist of the United States to maintain a balanced approach to the release of public records and upholds the public interest in having archival records available while recognizing the importance of protecting national security. The Committee endorses the Archivist's request for a moratorium on withdrawal of records from the open shelves at the National Archives and Records Administration.

President Bush Launches National Security Language Initiative (NSLI)

President Bush has requested $114 million in FY07 to fund the National Security Language Initiative (NSLI). The program will dramatically increase the number of Americans learning critical need foreign languages such as Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Hindi, Farsi, and others through new and expanded programs from kindergarten through university and into the workforce. To address these needs, under the direction of the president, the secretaries of state, education, and defense and the director of national intelligence have developed a comprehensive national plan to expand U.S. foreign language education beginning in early childhood and continuing throughout formal schooling and into the workforce, with new programs and resources. The National Security Language Initiative has three broad goals: expand the number of Americans mastering critical need languages and start at a younger age; increase the number of advanced-level speakers of foreign languages, with an emphasis on critical needs languages; and increase the number of foreign language teachers and the resources for them.

The agencies will also seek to partner with institutions of learning, foundations and the private sector to assist in all phases of this initiative, including partnering in the K-16 language studies, and providing job opportunities and incentives for graduates of these 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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