

POLITICAL SCIENCE

NEWSLETTER

Spring 2004 Blodgett 202	Prof. Axelrod 877-4590
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CLASS OF 2004

The Political Science Department congratulates Vida Manavizadeh and Kara Vaval, who are expected to receive honors in Political Science at Commencement.

The following majors hope to graduate in 2004: Angel Bogushev, Jessica Castro, Alicia Cosbert, Marius Donadelle, Carlos Hernandez, Michelle Jurasits, Daniel Lindy, Vida Manavizadeh, Shinika Mason, Lisa Palermo, and Kara Vaval. Our January 2004 graduates were: Gulin Bilgin, Marlon Clarke, Kendell Craig and Laura Schnell.

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A Note from the Chair: Regina Axelrod

This newsletter has articles by students about activities of students, a letter from Bram Triestram in Brussels, who will be teaching a course in Summer Session I on European Integration, and interviews done by our roving reporter C.J. Hernandez and Elvin Ramos.

The Ambassadorial lecture series continues. On March 31, the UN Ambassador from Ecuador will speak at 4:30p.m. at the U.C. about UN reform. On April 26, at 2:30p.m. in the U.C. the French Ambassador to the U.S., Jean-David Levitte will discuss French-American relations.

The dinner for graduating seniors, an induction to Pi Sigma Alpha (the Honorary Political Science Society) will be at the Pompei Restaurant on Hempstead Turnpike on Friday, May 7, 2004 at 7:30p.m. (6:30p.m. cash bar). The cost of the dinner for graduating seniors will be covered by the political science faculty. Prizes in Political Science will also be announced. A letter will go out shortly to make your reservations. We all hope you will be there!

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C.J. HERNANDEZ INTERVIEWS STUDENTS:
Question: What do you think of same-sex marriages?

An issue that has been on the rise in American society today is the subject of same sex marriages. And even though this issue has not been on the forefront in federal public policy, it has been a major issue within the states. Some people believe that a same sex marriage goes against the traditional definition of marriage and family. Others believe that everybody has the right to marriage whether they are heterosexual or homosexual couples. Here's what some fellow political science majors had to say regarding the issue.

I believe that individuals who choose to marry within their gender should have the right to do so. There shouldn't be barriers which affect their lifestyle, they are human beings like the rest of us and deserve to be able to express their love in the form of marriage legally, and without criticism. Our country and Administration should be focused on real issues such as homelessness and healthcare rather than trying to interfere with the love between two human beings. Whether it's two females or two males who want to get married no one has the right to tell them how to live their lives, and they should be recognized and embraced within our communities. An American principle is the "pursuit of happiness," even in the form of marriage, so let them be happy and take their vows! – **Carmen Pinero** (Senior)

I personally have no problem with same-sex marriages. In a country where many fear that marriage is becoming less than relevant in our lives, the desire for homosexuals to get married shows how highly they consider the institution. Despite that desire of some members of the gay population to become spouses, they are the ones totally unable to take part in it, with the exception of those in San Francisco. So long as there are people who are willing to get married, they should be allowed to do so. – **David Pengel** (Sophomore)

It seems as though the same instinctual inhibitions and attachments to tradition that once prevented people in our country from ending slavery and granting women and blacks equal rights are at work again in the case of homosexual civil unions. If we are a country that refuses to discriminate on the basis of sex, race, creed or physical disability, then surely we should be willing to support marriages by each of those groups, including homosexuals. I am not so sure that the majority of our country is ready for this change, but I do believe it is a just one and that in the not so distant future it will become more acceptable to the mainstream of the American public. – **Robert Meekins** (Junior)

I do not in any shape or form believe that individuals who love within their same sex should be condemned for doing so. I feel that same sex marriage should be allowed, because we as human citizens do not have the jurisdiction to deny someone the right to join the institution of marriage just because both parties, groom and bride belong to the same sex. However our society is still labeling homosexual relations as "different" and therefore consequently bad. It is neither right nor practical for the government to still implement the "nuclear family" image in a society as liberal as today's. The government has always eluded away

from the separation of church from state in their argument against same sex marriage. It is not the responsibility of the government to dictate what is moral or not, that is a personal choice. Instead the structure of our government should modernize and alter the rules of law to accommodate all that exist within this country. – **Simona Wright** (Sophomore)

In general, I do approve of recognition of homosexual marriages. The concept of “civil union” makes sense to me. However, I only accepted the idea after finding a lack of concrete evidence against civil unions of homosexual couples. First, I found no proof of moral corruption. That is, the ability of the couple to adversely influence a child should they adopt (which would be in their legal right in a civil union). Secondly, there is little indication that such couples are lacking any of the emotional signs displayed by heterosexuals. They behave just like any other couple. Also, I have developed a belief that all couples should have the rights of their partners (i.e. health care benefits), and have come to believe that the reason courts continue to deny civil unions in 38 states rests largely on the insurance companies lobbying in order to keep their costs down. Furthermore, I believe that the arguments in these certain states rest almost entirely on the argument supported by the religious interest groups. I do not, however, support another attempt at the E.R.A. This would quickly develop into a sore point for the states.

- **Matthew Stephens** (Junior)

According to the Bible, marriage should be between a man and a woman. As a Christian, I do not believe in same sex marriages. However, I do not have a problem with homosexuals. Marriage is a sacred entity in religion, and it should not be changed. – **Lillian Cheung** (Sophomore)

I do believe that civic marriages are the right of any human beings without any form of discrimination. It is very important for legal purposes such as taxes, hospital visitation, and heritage rights. Same sex marriage represents a big step for the fight of human rights. Now, on the other side, sincerely, I’m not sure I completely accept this union even though it is mostly for legal purposes. I still do see the marriage as a union between man and woman. Marriage is still a sacred union that I believe as to be kept between the opposite sexes. I will finish saying that, yes, I am for the union between the same sex as a normal right in defining in the constitution, but I’m still not considering it normal. – **Valerie de Chambrier** (Senior)

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LECTURE REQUIREMENT: All political science majors will be required to attend one seminar/lecture a semester. There are many exciting events on campus which can enrich your educational experience. A list of events will be posted each semester.

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PI SIGMA ALPHA

Pi Sigma Alpha is the national Political Science honor society, with over 420 chapters at most leading colleges and universities in the United States. The qualifications for membership in the Adelphi chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha are: (1) at least four courses (including one course at the 300 level) in Political Science with a "B" or better; and (2) an overall University QPA of at least 3.00. One need not be a Political Science major to be a member. If you believe you have qualified for Pi Sigma Alpha, please notify Professor Traci Levy, Chapter Advisor, at Levy@adelphi.edu. Current continuing members of Pi Sigma Alpha are Angel Zhorov Bogushev, Jessica Castro, Michelle Jurasits, Daniel Marc Lindy, Shinika T. Mason, and Lisa M. Palermo.

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LEVINE PRIZE

Every year the Political Science Department awards the **Levine Prize** for the best paper in Political Science, submitted in a Political Science course within the previous three semesters. The paper must have received a "A" or better grade to enter the competition. The deadline for submission is March 15, 2004.

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DEPARTMENTAL HONORS

This is another form of honors which the Department confers; these are for eligible graduating seniors who are Political Science majors. These honors are listed in the commencement program. The standards for Departmental honors are: completion of a seminar with a grade no lower than B, and 3.5 QPA in the major.

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ADVISING

Make sure you plan your schedule with your advisor. We want you to have a plan which enables you to graduate with the best academic experience possible. It is the students' responsibility for proper advisement. Early registration begins March 29th. Make sure you come to your advisement appointment prepared. Each semester you should take with you a copy of your program sheet, so you always have available the courses you have already taken and the requirements you need to complete.

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ALUMNAE NEWS

Rob Usinger (1998) after graduation, earned a Master's Degree in Political Science at SUNY/Albany. He is now completing his third year of study at Brooklyn Law School, and is

looking forward to becoming a full-fledged lawyer soon.

His brother, **Michael Usinger (2001)** is pursuing a Master's Program in Political Science at SUNY/Stony Brook.

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Title: "Our New Kid on the Block"

By: *Elvin Ramos, Sophomore*

It only took one faculty from Adelphi University to encourage a high school student to attend the school. Julie Xie, a freshman that resides in a community inside Eddy Hall, graduated from Francis Lewis High School in Queens. She states that when Mr. Stephen Prenner, who is the Coordinator for Special Projects High School Program of Adelphi University, informed her about the university, she immediately became interested because of the description of Adelphi being a small community with close student-faculty interactions. Julie Xie declared to be a Political Science major after having gained knowledge from her previous high school American government class. Julie also works in our Political Science Department, which she enjoys every single minute. I asked Julie what she learned as well as to give me a description of what students can take advantage of from the Department. She said, "Although I assist the department on telling students basic information about local and the Washington internship, study abroad, mandated lecture information, registration, available daily newspaper, there is one distinctive characteristic that the Political Science Department has, which is the unlimited faculty's close interactions with their students."

As a freshman, Julie is still getting used to campus life and activities. She is currently a mentee in the Excel Program in Eddy Hall and interestingly enough her Mentor Alero Akuya is also a Political Science major. She is also interested in the Delta Gamma sorority on campus. On a personal level, Julie is a very out-going person; she loves running track, loves to smile, and of course shopping with friends. Her future plans are to finish her undergraduate years in Adelphi and do an internship provided by the Political Science Department that will help her decide her professional options.

A Word from Abraham Triestram in Brussels

During the first session of summer courses 2004 I will again be teaching a course on the European Integration process and its influence on the U.S.-European relationship. What makes this course particularly interesting for the average American student is to witness the evolution of this ongoing process. The process is a unique model of multilateral diplomacy amongst sovereign governments with the ultimate paradox that if the process succeeds, the sovereignty of these legendary European nation states will have gradually shifted towards a federal model. As European integration progresses, the process becomes more complicated and painful. "Complicated" because the process deals with issues, which, up to now, had been avoided because of their typical and delicate national characteristics. "Painful" because the process infringes more and more on the sovereignty of the participating member states. The European integration process started with the Rome Treaty of 1956 which had as ultimate objective – the

creation of a European Federation. Almost 50 years later a Federal Europe remains a political utopia!

Has the integration process failed therefore? No.

- The European Economic Community became the European Community, which in turn became the European Union.
- In the course of the process the Union expanded from the original 6 to the present 15 member states.
- A European Economic and Monetary Union have been successfully negotiated and have been functioning for several years now.
- The Euro, the common European currency, has replaced 13 national currencies. The German Mark, the French Franc, the Italian Lira, the Spanish Peseta, amongst others, have ceased to exist.

More than ever before in the history of the European integration process, the remainder of the year 2004 will be preponderate for the future evolution of the integration process.

The Iraqi crisis has proven that from a political point of view the European Union was unable to speak with one voice. A serious political rift occurred, dividing the EU in two blocks. The failure of the EU to consult on such an important issue to reach a common European position was proof of the weakness of the consultation mechanism and demonstrated the lack of political will on the part of EU leaders to reach a political compromise. The inability of the EU to efficiently cope with a vital issue, involving Europe's strongest ally, resulted not only in the deterioration of the transatlantic dialogue, but had also a negative impact on the European integration process in general and the approval of the draft proposal for a European Constitution in particular.

In the meantime the EU negotiated and signed accession treaties with Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus and effective 1 May 2004 the Union will be composed of 25 member states. In addition, the EU has promised Turkey that it will inform the Turkish government before the end of 2004 on the date of the commencement of accession talks for EU membership of Turkey.

The ambitious enlargement process of the EU finds little support by the peoples of the Union. In a time of economic recession, expansion of the EU is not the priority of the European popular majority. High unemployment rates and social reforms, which tend to negatively affect the standards of living of the people of Europe, are of much greater concern. In the minds of EU leaders, the adoption of a common European Constitution would contribute to the creation of a common identity, which the European citizens lack for the moment. In addition, the Constitution is to provide the enlarged EU with institutions, which can efficiently and democratically cope with the needs of a properly functioning Union with a population of 2.5 billion inhabitants. The adoption of the Constitution, a smooth integration of the 10 new members, the adoption of amended institutions and a frank and honest reply to Turkey are all issues which will have to be dealt with before the end of the year 2004. While tackling these vital issues for the future of the European Union, the members of the EU, in dialogue with U.S. leadership, will have to get their acts together and urgently repair the damage done to the

transatlantic relationship. The fact that the domestic climate in the U.S. is dominated by the oncoming presidential election is not in favor of the Europeans. But failure to properly address this problem could have as a consequence that the other issues might never see the light.

The rest of 2004 is going to be decisive for the future of U.S.-EU relations and the process of European integration. This year's summer course gives you the unique opportunity to be closely affiliated to the destiny of two continents. I look forward to seeing you then!

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THE FOLLOWING ARE REPORTS FROM STUDENTS OF ACTIVITIES ON THE OUTSIDE.

Daniel Lindy Reports from West Point

SCUSA 55, Student Conference on United States Affairs, November 19-22, 2003

Recently, I had the privilege of attending the 55th annual Student Conference on United States Affairs, held at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from November 19th to the 22nd.

The theme of the conference was U.S. National Security: Balancing Self Interests with International Responsibilities. I was assigned to the Homeland Security roundtable. The Chairpersons of this roundtable were a retired U.S. Colonel, Joseph Rozek, who now works for Secretary Tom Ridge, and a woman who heads New York City's Fire Department Emergency Response, Ms. Kate Frucher.

Obviously, these people are experts in the field of Homeland Security, and told the roundtable many fascinating and important details about what has to occur daily for this nation to operate as safe as possible. The students, in turn, were encouraged to give helpful suggestions to these chairpersons to aid in our countries homeland security.

The keynote speaker of the conference was Brian Williams, from NBC news. It was extremely interesting to hear him discuss world politics as well as listen to his great sense of humor. He was extremely disappointed how Americans appear to be more interested in tabloid news rather than more important, legitimate news. He is a great orator.

This conference taught me a great amount of relevant information which I never would have learned had I not attended. I made friends that will last a lifetime and the entire experience is etched into my memory and is an experience I will cherish forever.

Robert Meekins Reports from Scotland

Atlantic Treaty Association General Assembly, November 5-7, 2003

On November 3, 2003, I departed for Edinburgh, Scotland to attend the Atlantic Treaty Association (ATA) General Assembly. This year's General Assembly, the organization's 49th, was the first ever to include students and representatives of the Youth Atlantic Treaty Association (YATA). Arriving at the conference, I thought back to the conclusions about Transatlantic Relations I had drawn two months prior when writing my application essay. At that time I held a very skeptical opinion about the future of NATO. Indeed the statement that consistently rang out in my mind was by a Turkish ambassador during the diplomatic wrangling about Iraq: "Welcome to the end of the Atlantic Alliance."

Indeed, on nearly every Edinburgh street corner I found posters announcing "The Trial of George W. Bush," a mock war crimes trial scheduled by activists to coincide with the president's mid-November visit to the United Kingdom. One thing was clear, even eight months after the U.S. invasion of Iraq, Scotland still resented U.S. policy.

Incredibly, the atmosphere inside the General Assembly was very different. The scholars, experts, and officials who made speeches at the conference, including U.S. Ambassador to NATO Nicholas Burns, British Defense Secretary Geoff Hoon, former Secretary General Lord Robertson, among others, were generally optimistic about NATO's future. There existed a genuine consensus among the guests regarding the strength of Transatlantic relations. The speakers offered me several reasons to think more positively about NATO's future. First, almost disregarded by the American press are the many reforms that NATO has already undertaken during the last decade. General James L. Jones, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, cited the signing in 2001 of the Prague Capabilities Commitments. The Prague reforms resulted in the streamlining of personnel and management issues, as well as the development of the NATO Reaction Force (NRF), which will be fully operational by next year. These changes are critical to NATO's ability to transform itself into a security organization capable of combating 21st century asymmetric threats, including terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

In addition, Secretary General Lord Robertson painted a convincing picture of why NATO's current activities demonstrate the organization's strengths. Lord Robertson challenged the notion that NATO will have difficulty performing "out of area" operations. He cited NATO deployments in Turkey, the Spanish and Polish Stabilization Forces in Iraq, and the German-led Stabilization Force in Afghanistan. The Secretary General crystallized this point: "Going out of area is not the sign of an alliance that is going out of business."

Lastly, the presentation by Asst. Sec. Gen. for Public Diplomacy Jean Fournet was both informative and encouraging. Mr. Fournet spoke about the establishment of his Division of Public Diplomacy six months ago after the Prague Summit. The creation of this division is extraordinarily important to NATO's survival. Without the overarching threat of the USSR, the reason for NATO's existence is constantly in doubt. This arm of NATO is crucial to educating the citizens of the member states and persuading them about NATO's strengths and capabilities to provide security in the post-9/11 world. Moreover, this initiative seems to illustrate a determination on the part of member-states to reinvigorate NATO's image.

Of course, the conference did not answer all of my questions about NATO's future and relevance. For instance, can NATO survive future disputes like the one that occurred over the Iraq war? Are American and European interests diverging too much in the Middle East and the "war on terrorism"? Will "coalitions of the willing" undermine a lasting, often uneasy and expensive permanent military alliance? Can and will Europe ever bridge the technology/defense spending gap vis-à-vis the U.S.? Is it possible for a European Security and Defense Policy structure to live side-by-side NATO? These questions were surprisingly glossed over at the General Assembly, and in spite of these potential problems, I was surprised by the willingness among attendees to basically assume the continuance of the Atlantic Alliance. Indeed I would even have preferred more intense debate on these matters. Nevertheless, the perspective provided by the presentations I saw was sufficient to temper my own pessimism and make me more hopeful about the capability of NATO in the 21st century.

In addition to hearing new ideas about NATO, the ATA General Assembly also afforded me the opportunity to participate in a serious academic conference. This was the first time that I have ever been in the heart of such a "meeting of the minds" about any political science topic. Furthermore, I realized the sort of career to which I myself might be aspiring. As a political science major, I envision that one day I may be one of the expert fellows at conferences similar to the ATA General Assembly. This event offered me my first inside look at what such an occupation might include. Needless to say, it was very exciting.

All in all, my experience at the ATA General Assembly in Edinburgh was first-rate! It provided the perfect combination of learning and scholarship, new and exciting events and places, and wonderful new friends! Thus, I am eternally grateful to Adelphi for subsidizing my trip, and I would like to thank Dean Ruth McShane, Professor Regina Axelrod, and Dr. Les Baltimore for all of their help and support.

Intern Jessica Castro Reports from Washington, DC

Before going to Washington I had many doubts. I didn't know if I would be comfortable in the new environment. I mean lets face it, I was going to work for the most powerful government in the world. I was extremely intimidated. Millions of thoughts rushed through my mind: Could I handle the work I was about to be doing? Would everyone around me be stuck up and smarter than I? Were people going to respect my opinions even though I wasn't from one of the big name universities?

And then finally I arrived in Washington to confront these misperceptions that had consumed my thoughts for months. My first impression was great! At check-in I was greeted warmly by the Washington Center staff, with my program manager having recognized my name upon introducing myself ... from the very beginning I was an individual not just a name.

And then began my internship at Congressman Anthony Weiner's office. The first few days working at the Congressman's office I came home each night and I cried. Here I was filing papers and sorting mail. Trivial tasks that I would assign to others at my job back home were

suddenly my ONLY duties. That first day One of the staffers was talking to me and she told me not take it personally but that the Congressman would never remember my name since I was only an intern. And in our office there were 5 interns. This simple statement empowered me . . . everywhere I've ever gone people know my name and it was my goal to have my boss know my name regardless of his status or mine.

And then the Congressman arrived. I was very nervous that day. I didn't know if it would be appropriate to enter his office or not. But I made the decision. I walked in - introduced myself, engaged in some casual conversation . . . and thus was the start of our first name basis relationship.

That next Monday the Congressman's personal assistant contacted me on my cell to tell me that the Congressman would be in and that this semester they would have me working directly with him on his fundraising calls. Of all the interns I was the one chosen to do this. I was delighted...

When the Congressman was in I would spend my days with him at the DCCC and then return to the office until late at night to finish up the trivial paperwork. Every morning I was one of the first to arrive and every evening I was always the last to leave. At first I wasn't doing any important work. At times I would even assign myself projects – like organizing people's inbox's.

As my presence remained constant and highly visible at all hours I became the intern that was known as the yeoman. Very Dependable! Gradually my work content began to change. Suddenly I was being given more errands more research. Heck I was always around – they knew I would find some time to get it done. And then one day the staff director gave ME a project that the Congressman was very interested in. To my luck, at the time they were short a staffer so they needed someone to work on it, I was the chosen intern. This was my opportunity to shine and shine I did! 12 hour days became routine for me...I immersed myself in this project to the point in which my weekends were spent working on it from home. In our staff meetings every Wednesday I was briefing the Congressman on my progress, giving my opinions, providing my input. In every staff meeting my initials were always present on that staff agenda, I was part of that staff...I did not consider myself an intern. Rather an unpaid staffer whose benefits would be forthcoming. By the second month of my internship I no longer handled mail, I didn't file. I had actually been told to delegate these menial tasks to the other interns. I was no longer crying when I arrived home every night – rather I was gloating about my progress. All went well and now my project is on the Congressman's website to be viewed by the thousands that visit it.

And now that the semester has come to an end - I know I will be missed. I've been told I'm the best intern the office has ever had. Constantly praised for going way above my call of duty – but this was the NORM NOT THE EXCEPTION. These last three months in Washington have provided a rather eye opening experience for me as I'm sure is the case for most. I arrived there thinking that my life was headed in one direction and have left there certain that that original direction was wrong. When we're young we limit ourselves because we aren't aware of our capabilities and our options. I am now aware and will take advantage of this

realization.

Now that this chapter is over I am ready to move on to the next... not sure where it will take me but after this experience I know that I am ready for it. Success through experience!!! Oh and by the way, the Congressman knows my name now! My full name! It felt great to prove that staffer wrong.

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FACULTY NEWS

Professor Regina Axelrod was awarded the Distinguished Alumni Award from the Graduate Center, City University of New York. She also was asked by the Journal of Energy and German Journal "Vierteljahres-schrift fur Sicherheit und Frieden," to review manuscripts.

Professor Axelrod presented her revised research on nuclear power and democracy in the Czech Republic at the International Studies Association meeting in Montreal, March 20, 2004. She also received a Faculty Development Award from Adelphi University to complete research during her sabbatical on the Czech Austrian EU nuclear power policy.

Professor Katie Laatikainen published two articles during the fall 2003 term:

1. "Norden's Eclipse: The Impact of the European Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy on Nordic Cooperation in the United Nations" *Cooperation and Conflict: The Nordic Journal of International Studies*, Vol. 38, No. 4 (December 2003): 409-441.

2. "Assessing the EU as an Actor at the UN." *CFSP Forum*. Vol. 2, No. 1, January 2004: 4-10.

Professor Traci Levy's paper proposal was accepted for presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association in August 2004. The paper, "Contesting the Care-Rights Oxymoron: The Viability and Implications of a Right to Give and Receive Care," is based on her current research. She is also continuing to work on an initiative to change the Women's Studies minor to a Gender Studies minor.

Professor Lawrence Sullivan: From March 5-7, Prof. Sullivan attended the annual conference of the Association of Asian Studies in San Diego where he presented a paper entitled "The Chinese Government's Involvement in Dam Projects: The Case of the Three Gorges" to a panel on "Facility Siting in Northeast Asia Through the Lens of Civil Society-State Relations." His co-translated volume with Nancy Yang Liu from Chinese into English entitled *China's Water Crisis* by the Chinese journalist Michael (Ma) Jun has just been published by EastBridge Press of Armonk, New York. Prof. Sullivan was also a recipient of a Faculty Development Award from Adelphi University for an on-going translation from Chinese into English of *China's Ecological Winter* by the renown Chinese writer and journalist, Mr. Zheng Yi, also to be published by EastBridge.

Professor Hugh A. Wilson is a manuscript reviewer for the Western Journal of Black Studies.

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WASHINGTON INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

Sponsored by
POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

Any student, interested in spending a semester or a summer as an intern in Washington, D.C., while receiving 12 or 15 Adelphi academic credits, should arrange an appointment with Prof. Axelrod, 202 Blodgett.

Any Adelphi undergraduate is eligible to apply. Interns thus far have included those with majors in Political Science, History, Communications, English, Business Management, Sociology, Education and Psychology.

The program involves a full semester or summer in Washington. Interns work 4 _ days per week in an executive agency, Congressional office, interest group office, judicial agency, or other position. Each intern receives 9 credits (6 in the summer program) for the internship itself. Each intern also takes a 3 credit course while in Washington related to his/her internship. Finally, the intern submits a paper at the close of the internship comparing scholarly literature relating to the internship with his/her internship experience. This paper is worth a final 3 credits for a total of 15 credits for the Fall and Spring semester internships or 12 for the summer program. All credits are in Political Science. The internship itself is graded on a High Pass, Pass, or Fail basis; the course and the paper are graded on a regular A to F scale.

Preference is given to those applying for internships in their sophomore/junior year or the first semester of their senior year. Prerequisites include: three (3) political science courses, including a seminar, a 3.3 QPA overall and approval of the Political Science Internship Committee.

Students interested in the internship must plan ahead so that they will have the necessary prerequisites and so that they will be able to meet the requirements of their major despite one semester in Washington.

In order to comply with the preceding prerequisites, students must apply in the spring and take the required public policy seminar which is offered every Fall semester.

Applications and further information are available in the Political Science Department. Students who are interested, please contact Patricia Koslowski, Blodgett 202, 877-4590 for details.

Students pay regular Adelphi tuition for the 12 or 15 credits they receive for the internship. Students are responsible for housing costs in apartments provided by the Washington Center (WC). WC also provides the placement, guidance, and supervision of the interns while in

Washington, with a member of the Political Science Department serving as liaison person. The only expenses the student must meet beyond this are for food and transportation. "Scholarships are available."

3/11/02

**POLITICAL SCIENCE MAJORS
LECTURE REQUIREMENT SPRING 2004**

Date	Speaker
Feb. 11	Genna Rae McNeil “Matters of Justice- Brown v. Board of Education and its Legacy After Fifty Years” Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. – University Center Ballroom
Feb. 18	Ambassador Umit Pamir Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations “The Geo-Political Role of Turkey in the 20 th Century” Wednesday, 12:00 p.m. – University Center Ballroom
Feb. 25	Minnijean Brown-Trickey “Return to Little Rock: Looking Back at the Civil Rights Movement” Wednesday, 7:00 p.m. – University Center Ballroom
Mar. 22	The Capitol Steps “An Evening with the Capitol Steps” Monday, 7:00 p.m. – University Center Ballroom **This will be a ticketed event**
Mar. 31	Ambassador Luis Gallegos Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations “The Future of the UN: Is Reformation a Reality?” Wednesday, 4:30 p.m. - University Center Ballroom
April 26	Ambassador Jean-David Levitte French Ambassador to the United States “France and the United States in a World Transformed” Monday, 2:30 p.m. – University Center Ballroom