

# POLITICAL SCIENCE NEWSLETTER

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Fall 2005  
Blodgett 202

Prof. Axelrod  
877-4590

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## **Greetings from the Chair**

It is good to return to Adelphi after a year's sabbatical. I am impressed with all the activities on campus. This year we continue the ambassadorial lecture series with the German Ambassador, Gunter Pleuger (Nov. 3) and the Moroccan Ambassador, Mohamed Bennouna (Dec. 5). The Russian Ambassador, Andrey Denisov, will be here March 16. There are a number of other events you can attend which will satisfy the lecture requirement for all political science majors. Remember to sign in at the event.

All students should come prepared to advisement with a proposed course of study. Students will register at the time of consultation with their advisor (and not at a later time) on the CLASS system. You must get your advisor's approval at the time of advisement. If you don't know who your advisor is or wish to change your advisor, please see the secretary, Pat Koslowski, 202 Blodgett.

The Political Science Office is open for your comfort. There are newspapers, journals, etc. to review as well as a comfortable sitting area. Meet your friends there. I look forward to your stopping by and saying hello! I also encourage you to consider study abroad or our Washington internship program. These are exciting ways to complement your college career at Adelphi University.

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## **Greetings from Washington D.C.**

Hi Everyone! This is Chelle Buffone and I am writing to tell you about what I have been doing this semester in D.C. For those of you who don't know me, I am a senior political science major and currently a part of the Washington Center Program.

The Washington Center (TWC) Program is something our school sponsors, so you just pay your tuition to the school as usual and you have to take extra loans out for housing (but considering it's luxury style apartments, it's worth the cost...check out mine [www.thepalisadesapts.net](http://www.thepalisadesapts.net)). TWC has several different programs—for example, Mass Communications, Business and

Information Technology, and Business Law and Criminal Justice and Advocacy—so whether you are a political science, social work or communications major there's something for you. Check it out at [twc.edu](http://twc.edu) or ask our Campus Liaison Professor Axelrod. There are prerequisite courses in political science to help understand how Washington works.

I am in the Congressional Leaders Program, so I had the choice to work for a Congressman, Senator or Lobbying group. Given that my interests lie in the energy and environment field and I want to move to California upon graduation, I readily accepted an offer from Congresswoman Eshoo of California who happens to sit on the Energy and Commerce Committee. I spend 4 \_ days a week full time in the Cannon building office right across the street from the Capitol. I also take a class once a week that I got to choose (and I love it, no weekly 5 page papers, hard-core, straight-up learning), and Mondays we have a Presidential Lecture Series that consists of prominent political figures such as former House speaker Tom Foley and British Ambassador Sir David Manning. Also, as a part of my program I have weekly interactive programming with Congressmen and current "Hill" staff.

The experience I am having down here could best be described as going from college baseball to the major leagues. Just being here is the opportunity in itself. Within a month, I've gotten to meet and get a picture with my role model, Senator Barbara Boxer, and talk to her staff, go to a Committee Meeting and watch the FDA get ripped apart, stand in a packed Environment and Public Works Committee hearing on the Kyoto Protocol, watch Sen. Barack Obama imply through questioning the shortcomings and failures of this administrations energy policies, and attend countless briefings and receptions for Hill staffers. The briefings are like super-micro-mini-classes by experts in the field and usually come with free lunch. Last week I went to a reception sponsored by companies selling legally downloadable music. I got a bunch of free downloads, got to learn about the world of downloads and the monopoly that is Ipod, get free drinks and snacks, and last but not least be front and center for a live performance by Lifehouse (and, yes, for those of you wondering, I did get to talk to them, get a bunch of pics and an autographed CD).

So as you can see it's not all work and no fun, but just as it is at Adelphi, you have to go out there and make something of it; it's not going to come to you. I have a bunch of duties in the office. What I love most is being right in the middle of it all, getting to hear the comments the legislative aides (Las) make about bills and legislation, because what they say is the real deal and not a wish-it-was-that-way textbook theory. Going to a hearing during the day as Professor Axelrod and I did when she visited me in Washington, is so exciting. It's like being at a sports game for political science people. But you wouldn't believe some of the bills that are proposed and how outrageous they are. Case in point is the Endangered Species Act that we watched debated that basically gives a blank check to any property owner with an idea to build on a designated wetlands. I'll leave the Google to you. Watching my side speak and expose the truth of it was so invigorating and entertaining to watch it made me wish I could yell and clap (which you cannot do in the gallery). The government will compensate the landowner for the hypothetical value of the land (even if it is a casino). It is an open door to spending so conservatives and democrats who are fiscally concerned about open-door spending are opposing property owners, many of whom are from the west. The bill that passed the House that evening

will threaten the protection of endangered species by redefining wetlands and compensating landowners.

I am still learning what it really takes and all the factors really involved in getting your ideas made into law. I am currently working on a research project for one of the LAs and I absolutely love having official work like that to do. Even as an intern, I am able to have a role and make a contribution to the complex process of legislation. The hours are long but the day goes fast and there is never a shortage of things to do.

Speaking of things to do I am going to be volunteering with Habitat for Humanity on a few Saturdays building houses. TWC encourages you to work with a charity organization and I always wanted to work with Habitat. Lastly, I am now in the process of getting involved in a political campaign and working with the Democratic National Committee (DNC) doing what I can to help my party.

Bottom line is this: If you want an experience that puts you smack dab in the center of what you want to do, creates a networking whirlpool of connections and provides the perfect segue from school into the working world, then you should seriously consider the Washington Center. When I first came to Adelphi this program was not something I even considered, but after I got involved on campus and accomplished my goals there, I needed a new, bigger challenge and Washington D.C. has certainly given it to me.

There is so much more I could say about my experiences here and I invite any of you that would like to talk to me about the program or have any questions to ask someone in the Political Science Department for my contact information. Until then I wish you all the best in your class work and encourage you to get involved in campus life and continue to always challenge yourself because that is the best way to learn.

~Chelle Buffone

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## **Adelphi Students Discover their Inner Diplomats**

**By Max Heintz**

The 2005 National Model UN conference took place between March 22-26 at the New York City Hilton and at the United Nations itself. It was an experience I will not soon forget, an experience that proved to be a more than worthy forfeiture of my spring break. The conference was full of extremes; it was exciting as it was exhausting, as challenging and difficult as it was fun, and at times as confusing as it was enlightening. First and foremost, however, the Model UN conference was an invaluable learning experience.

The National Model United Nations (NMUN) conference is an annual event held in NYC that brings together 3000+ college students from more than 100 colleges and universities (more than half coming from foreign universities) to simulate the workings of the actual

United Nations. Each participating school represents a different UN member state or non-governmental organization at the conference and to achieve maximum realism each delegate is expected to pattern their actions in their respective committees on the policies of the state or NGO they represent.

Fifteen students from Adelphi University represented Belgium at the 2005 NMUN conference. While many colleges allow their students participate in the conference as part of an on-campus club, Adelphi students instead participate through a class offered by the political science department. Adelphi students served on eight intergovernmental committees, including the General Assembly Plenary, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly 6<sup>th</sup> committee, the World Health Organization, and the Council of Europe. Throughout the week, we all worked diligently to produce working papers and reports which were voted on by the General Assembly in the Great Hall at the UN. My partner, Ugo Ugeh and I served on the General Assembly Plenary. We were involved in trying to build consensus among 191 member states on issues ranging from reforming the UN to regulating conflict diamonds which finance violent civil wars. As Belgians, we worked closely with other members of the European Union on drafting working papers for reform of the Security Council and the General Assembly. We had to build broader support so we engaged in extensive and exhaustive negotiations with the Latin American bloc and the African bloc over the four days of negotiating. These negotiations bore fruit, because the working paper we drafted with other European members to reform the General Assembly did indeed pass. Negotiation on something as politicized as UN reform is exceedingly difficult. We compromised where it was advantageous to, but held firm to certain core principles while trying to convince other delegates to support our ideas. At the same time we always acted in a calm, dignified, and friendly way towards other delegates.

Witnessing scenarios like this at the conference taught me that in order to get people to agree to one plan, especially if it's your plan, you have to understand the interests of the other parties and recognize where those interests overlap with your own. When you have such an overlap, then a compromise can occur. After going through many such exchanges, a clear plan of action which all parties can agree on will emerge. More than anything this conference taught me just how incredibly difficult it is to work with such a large number of people with such different backgrounds and varying perspectives to accomplish anything of value in such an environment. I can imagine how difficult it must be to go through this process in reality. Furthermore, as difficult as it was to achieve consensus regarding a plan of action for dealing with a given topic in a simulated multilateral environment, I can not comprehend how difficult it must be to actually implement such a plan in the real world through collective action.

I really am thankful that I had the opportunity to participate in National Model United Nations. The conference was a great learning experience and a rewarding challenge. It was an activity that demanded and won my full attention and enthusiasm. I would recommend this course to any Adelphi student, political science major or otherwise. It's a great opportunity to do something that's both challenging and a lot of fun and you will find few opportunities anywhere in college that even approximate the experience of Model UN.

## **Making the Millennium Development Goals Matter**

By Scott Pursner

From April 26-28 2005, three Adelphi students took part in a symposium held at the United Nations to evaluate and promote the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the United Nations at the Millennium Summit in 2000. These eight goals—including the fight against global poverty, illiteracy, environmental destruction, gender inequality, and pandemic diseases amongst others—require member states to reach certain targets by 2015. In September 2005, the UN will meet to discuss progress so far, and our symposium was related to that evaluation. The prognosis is not very good. The financial promises made by developed countries to provide more assistance have gone unfulfilled while the political and structural changes required in developing states have been weak.

The symposium was held at the United Nations with hundreds of different students from the United States and the rest of the world to discuss the MDGs, identify the obstacles that have frustrated their attainment, and to consider new ideas to reinvigorate the commitment to the MDGs. By the end of the symposium where we worked in different working groups on particular MDGs, a resolution was created by the students which will be presented to the diplomats and delegates at the UN summit in September 2005. Crissy Matinez, Tim Beaucage, and I participated in various capacities during the symposium—in formal debates, in presenting talking points, and as drafters of the final resolution. It was the hope of ATHGO International, an international not-for-profit which sponsored the event, that students would be able to have a part in the discussion of MDGs since they are the future leaders and delegates in international politics, yet are often ignored.

The symposium was very educational and a very good opportunity for meeting other individuals who are concerned with international problems. One of the most interesting factors was the participation of individuals who were not merely International Relations or Political Science students—there were student participants who were majors in history, math, nursing and other assorted majors and they provided different and valuable perspectives. It showed the necessity of all the various parts of civil society working together in order to address the issues concerning the planet.

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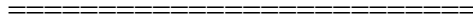
### **Question: What do you think the long-term consequences of Hurricane Katrina will be? Kelly Gelling – Interviewer**

1. I think the long term consequences will be that eventually the evacuees will be permanently settled somewhere either in Texas or Back in New Orleans. The government will have to fund some sort of low income housing for them, but, as the media slowly stops reporting the issue, I think there will be less and less pressure on the government to fund programs to help people. I also think the government will try to do as little as possible for people because whatever is done now will set a precedent for the future and the government won't want to be too generous and then have to repeat its generosity - Joe Rotkowitz
2. I think that there will be a lessened Republican majority in Congress after 2006, and a realignment or failure of Democrats as the opposition. Another consequence will be the reversal of progress made in race relations in the last 20 years. I think there will also be

an increase in the national debt and that some residents either cannot or will not return to New Orleans. – Dave Pengel

3. I think that it will lead to different policies due to a greater awareness of what natural disasters can do. I think more money will be allocated toward national disasters and that local governments will also allocate more money and become more prepared. – Christian Fundo
4. I think that there will be some health issues, a long term effect on Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama's economies and a psychological effect on the people that were affected (PTSD). – Chantal Hamlin
5. First off in the short term there are going to be problems with infrastructure in the surrounding cities due to the burden of the refugees. I think that there will be a big effect on the American psyche. Danny Glover had a great quote, he said, "Hurricane Katrina didn't create a Third World country, it revealed one." It revealed desperation and poverty in America. It also exposed a deep seated racism in our government – I don't think that will change. – Dan Cronin
6. I think that there will be a focus on rebuilding New Orleans with the same spirit as before and allowing people to return. – Michele Rosenblatt
7. The most detrimental effect will be an increase in the deficit. Congress won't be willing to cut spending in other areas. – Evan Sarris
8. I think that there will be a lot of infections and other health issues because of the environmental problems created in Louisiana. – Yanna Shtereva
9. Number one, I see the \$200 billion contributing to the already huge deficit. And number two, there will be a reemergence of the federalism issue – who is responsible, the state or federal government? Ultimately I think that it will end up being the Federal government. Also, what are we going to do for the next hurricane? Katrina will spark debate over where responsibility lies and also the future of FEMA – is it going to be used as a quick response team rather than to manage responses? – Dave Fuller
10. I think there will be economic problems; I don't think the budget is prepared to handle how much it will cost to repair and rebuild. – Hillary Frisbee
11. Bush's approval ratings will remain low. – Ugo Ugeh
12. I think the country will be more united and I think that the next emergency will be handled better. I also think that there will be an overall restructuring of emergency relief services so that there can be a quicker reaction time. – Missy Kutner
13. I think that it will take a long time to rebuild. The federal government was irresponsible; there should have been more preparations and I don't think that will change. – Mike Salvi

14. I think a long-term consequence will be figuring out what to do with the displaced people as far as school, jobs, housing and also dealing with the emotional and psychological as well as economic problems. – Lillian Cheung
15. First of all, I think we lost a historic city. I also think that poverty will increase and that there will be a further decrease in the President's approval ratings. Also rebuilding New Orleans will lead to an increase in the national debt. – Francis Woodard
16. I believe the long term consequences of Katrina will be an increased interest in the environment and politics. Politicians will have to increase their methods of addressing natural and man-made disasters and try to comfort the people that if Katrina or something similar was to happen again they would react faster and in a more orderly fashion. I also believe that there will be a struggle over what to do concerning rebuilding in the area. I think many will offer their plans and that there will be an increased struggle for political power which will slow the process of rebuilding and create increased chaos for the people living there. Ultimately, I believe the people who remain there will feel the effects more drastically. – Tara Denk



### **Report from Vienna: Professor Regina Axelrod (September 2005)**

I recently attended a conference “Europe’s Eastern Neighbours and the Future of Enlargement” at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna. The discussion focused on the prospects for the inclusion of states in the former Soviet Union and the western Balkans (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, Croatia, Macedonia, Bosnia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Albania) joining the EU. There were about 50 participants primarily from foreign ministries of those countries and current members of the EU. I summarize some of the sessions below.

Bulgaria and Romania are on track for EU membership in 2007 or 2008 and Turkey should be able to begin negotiations toward accession Oct. 3. (It did!) Some states like Ukraine and Croatia felt accession should be forthcoming because the EU needs them. Other states in various levels of political and economic development stress that without being on the road to EU membership, political leaders lack the carrot to make the necessary political and administrative reforms. The incentive of EU membership is important for state building and provides a vision of the future.

EU members responded saying that these reforms should be made irrespective of EU membership because it is in their best interest to become democracies and developed market economies. “Don’t do it for the EU.” Some elites won’t actually benefit from democratic reform so there is potential for internal conflict.

The EU has created a European Neighborhood Policy concluding action plans for the aspiring states. However, there are little funds to support administrative reform. The jury is still out on

the success of the last enlargement. Eight of the ten new members have average per capita GDP lower than the older 15.

France feels its power in the EU has diminished. Germany wants EU institutions to be strengthened first and a new treaty/constitution needs to be in place before any plans for further enlargement occurs. The UK prefers widening over deepening.

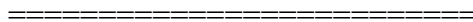
EU members raised the question of whether there can be “deepening” of EU integration and “widening” (including new members) simultaneously. Without a new treaty on the constitution, decision-making procedures have not been adjusted to the recent enlargement of ten. It will take time to “digest” this enlargement before further expansion can be contemplated. The EU, it is argued, needs to be more rigorous in monitoring standards during the negotiation process.

The EU has also to be realistic about the costs of future enlargements. The cost of the current enlargement is still unknown. The EU will most likely not have the same level of funding available as the net providers such as Germany does not want to pay the bill any longer.

Russia is a major player in Europe but besides its special relationship with the EU, continues to be the major trading partner of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and East European states. The Russian path to democratic reform has slowed and President Putin often portrays himself as a military leader. In fact, good relations with the U.S. are needed to offset Russian influence, according to CIS states. The increase in corruption and manipulation of the energy market are arguments for closer EU and U.S. relations.

For the near future, Russia remains the largest trading partner of CIS and South and Eastern Europe with the largest economy, which has implications for economic development of these states. They have been unsuccessful so far, at attempts at integration among themselves. Smaller CIS states continue to fear Russian dominance and Russia won’t give equality to them in any kind of multilateral relationship. Even with its relationship with Belarus, Russia refuses to give it equal status in any form of union.

One could discern at times resentment and arrogance towards the EU by some of the states outside the EU. They know the standards will be higher if there is another enlargement and there won’t be a stated end-date for accession, giving more control to the EU. The EU of today took a long time to get to where it is and it is less in a hurry to admit new members who lack institutional capacity, market viability and democratic representation and participation. It is still assessing its current status following the French and Dutch negative referenda and inability to agree on a budget after 2008.



### **STUDIES ABROAD**

Among the many Studies Abroad programs available, I visited the NYU Prague program this summer. I was very impressed with what I saw. The faculty come from Charles University the most prestigious in the Czech Republic. There are guest lecturers from government and

opportunities to meet with well known Czech political leaders, artists, writers, etc. The facility is a remodeled very comfortable and beautiful medieval building. It is an opportunity to learn about Czech political culture, politics and history. If you are interested, see Prof. Axelrod for more details. Perhaps a small group of students can go together next year and take advantage of this wonderful opportunity.

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## STUDENT HONORS

**2005 Department Honors in Political Science** were awarded to three students: Leona John, Portland Lawson and Kristina Stephenson.

**The Levine Prize** was awarded to Kristina Stephenson.

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**Majors Meeting:** All Political Science Majors are to meet in Blodgett 207 on Monday, Oct. 17<sup>th</sup> from 1-2pm. Lunch will be served. Please mark your calendars. The meeting of Pi Sigma Alpha members will follow the majors meeting. Election of officers will take place.

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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 in each of the courses; and (2) an overall University QPA of at least 3.00. One need not be a Political Science major to be a member.

Continuing members of Pi Sigma Alpha include: Chelle Buffone, Michelle DiPuma, Christian Fundo, Jessica Haynes, Stephen Kempey, Crissy Martinez, Robert Meekins, David Pengel, Laurie Rempp, Joshua Riggs, and Evan Sarris.

Pi Sigma Alpha will meet immediately following the majors’ meeting on Oct. 17. We will discuss electing officers and plans for the year.

Prof. Levy strongly encourages students who meet the eligibility criteria to join Pi Sigma Alpha and become involved with our Adelphi chapter. Membership makes one eligible to compete for lucrative national Pi Sigma Alpha competitions and awards – including best senior thesis and Washington D.C. internship stipends.

Note: the Department automatically checks the eligibility of Political Science majors every spring. Non-majors may also be inducted, but they must inform the Department of their interest so we can verify their eligibility. For more information, contact Prof. Levy, the chapter advisor, at [Levy@adelphi.edu](mailto:Levy@adelphi.edu) or x.4595.

## ALUMNI NEWS

**Elisa Athonvarangkul (2001)** Elisa was in Thailand this past summer, spending the first month in a SAIS-Chiang Mai University program in northern Thailand. She will begin her internship at the Kenan Institute Asia at the Board of Investments of the Thai government in the fall in Bangkok.

**Kara Vaval (2004)** will attend Law School at NOVA Southeastern University, Ft. Lauderdale, FLA in Fall 2005.

**Vida Manavizadeh (2004)** just returned from a Peace Corps stint in Ukraine.

**Kristina Stephenson (2005)** is attending law school at Western State University

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### Who are your Adjunct Professors?

**Michael Balboni** was elected to the Senate in 1997, and before that he served eight years in the State Assembly. He currently chairs the Senate Committee on Veterans, Homeland Security, and Military Affairs, which oversees and approves legislation relating to all aspects of homeland security. He also serves on the following standing Senate committees: Aging, Environmental Conservation, Higher Education, Insurance, Judiciary, and Labor. Senator Balboni graduated from Adelphi University in 1981. In 1984, he earned his Juris Doctor from St. John's University School of Law.

**Nirit Ben-Ari** is a PhD candidate in the Department of Political Science at the Graduate and University Center in the City University of New York. She is currently researching ideas of Africa in Western political thought, and the way it impacts the contemporary development discourse. Between 1999-2004, Nirit worked for the United Nations Department of Public Information as a public speaker, and as a researcher and writer in the Africa Section.

**Professor Celeste Kaufman** is an attorney in private practice with more than twenty years experience handling a range of cases relating to wills, trusts and estates, family law, elder law and real estate. She joined Adelphi's Political Science Department as an Adjunct Professor in January 2004 and has been teaching courses dealing with American jurisprudence. She is also an adjunct faculty member at Hofstra University for the past ten years.

Professor Kaufman graduated with honors from CUNY Brooklyn College where she received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics. She received both her legal degrees, Juris Doctor and a Master of Laws in International Law, from Hofstra University School of Law. Professor Kaufman is a member of many professional organizations, including the American Bar Association, the NYS Bar Association and the Nassau County Bar Association.

**Irina Liczek** is a PhD Candidate in the Department of Political Science at the New School for Social Research in New York. She is currently completing her dissertation, titled "The Struggle for Gender Equality: Democracy, International Norms and Islamic Resurgence." Her research explores the diffusion of international global gender equality framework in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan and how these norms interact with local culture, including customary laws and Islam across Central Asia. Part of her research on Turkmenistan is forthcoming as an article in *Comparative Politics of South Asia, Africa and Middle East* in November 2005.

After receiving her education in the United States, **Dr. Tina Mavrikos-Adamou** began her teaching career in Southeastern Europe and taught courses within the fields of political science and sociology for more than twelve years in Greece. In January of 2004, she returned to New York with her family and has continued her teaching career as an adjunct at both Hofstra University and Adelphi University. Her main area of research interest is in comparing the process of democratization and its consolidation in southeastern Europe and the Balkan region, and her most recent upcoming publication ("The Democratization Process: Comparing FYR Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Albania") in a volume entitled *Ethnocentrism, Minority Rights, and Civil Society*, Peter Lang Publishers, addresses this very issue. Dr. Tina Mavrikos-Adamou's other area of interest is in multicultural education.

Dr. Tina Mavrikos-Adamou is an active member of APSA (The American Political Science Association) and has been a presenter at the first two *Teaching and Learning in Political Science* conferences that have been sponsored by APSA. In September 2005 she presented a paper at the Annual APSA Conference held in Washington, DC entitled "The Role Played By Local Culture in the Democratization Process: Comparing FYR Macedonia, Bulgaria and Albania."

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## FACULTY NEWS

**Professor Regina Axelrod** delivered a paper, "The EU: Arena for Nuclear Power Debate," at the European Union Studies Association meeting, April 1, 2005. She also spent two weeks in Prague in June, continuing her research on nuclear energy and lectured at the University of Higher Economics, Prague.

She was an invited participant at the Wilton Park Conference, "Europe's Eastern Neighbours and the Future of Enlargement," held at the Diplomatic Academy, Vienna, September 19-23. While in Vienna she met with Austrian government officials involved in nuclear energy policy.

She returns to Adelphi after a year's sabbatical supported by an Adelphi University Faculty Development grant. During the year, she completed two papers; gave three presentations and spent six weeks in Prague and Brussels conducting research.

**Professor Katie Laatikainen** presented two papers at conferences during the spring 2005 semester. Her paper, "Politics, States and Civil Society in UN Human Rights Conferences" was accepted for presentation at the International Studies Association Annual Convention, in Honolulu, Hawaii on 3 March 2005. Her paper, "Middle Powers and the EU Foreign Policy: Promoting Multilateralism and Soft Power" was accepted for presentation at the European Union Studies Association Biennial Conference in Austin, Texas on 2 April 2005. She also chaired a

panel on Intersecting Multilateralisms at the EUSA conference. On campus during the spring semester, Prof. Laatikainen along with Distinguished Visiting Professor Pierre Schori organized and moderated the Adelphi University conference *Collective Security And The United Nations At 60* which brought Deputy Secretary General Louise Fréchette to campus. In May, Professor Laatikainen was inducted into Omicron Delta Kappa, the national leadership honor society. Over the summer, Professor Laatikainen met with co-editor Karen Smith (London School of Economics) to complete the editing for their volume *Intersecting Multilateralisms: The European Union at the United Nations*. The manuscript was delivered to Palgrave Macmillan and will be published in 2006. In August Prof. Laatikainen met with co-authors Donald Puchala and Roger Coate to complete their volume *United Nations Politics: Responding in a Challenging World*. The manuscript will be completed by early October and delivered to Prentice-Hall for publication in 2006.

**Professor Traci Levy's** article, "At the Intersection of Intimacy and Care: Redefining 'Family' through the Lens of a Public Ethic of Care" was published in the inaugural issue of the journal *Politics & Gender*. In June, Professor Levy delivered a lecture at the Long Island Alzheimer's Foundation in Port Washington. In September, she chaired a panel, "Care in a Free Society," at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association in Washington, D.C.

**Lawrence R. Sullivan** (Associate Professor): Over the summer Prof. Sullivan completed the second edition manuscript of *A Historical Dictionary of the People's Republic of China* to be published in the late Fall by Scarecrow Press of Lanham, Md. Prof. Sullivan also began work on a paper dealing with the ecological impact of the Three Gorges Dam in Central China for a conference to be held on Environmental Sustainability in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam, in January 2006 and refereed a manuscript on the impact of the dam on local farmers written by two Chinese researchers for publication in the journal *Environmental Management* published by Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Finally, Prof. Sullivan's co-translated and co-edited work by the Chinese investigative reporter Ms. Dai Qing received a four-page review in the *New York Review of Books* (October 6, 2005).