

## Gender and Politics in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

by Laura Sjoberg



In September of 2008, Rwanda elected the world's first woman majority parliament. Yes, you read right. Rwanda. Rwanda, where, just over 15 years ago, the quickest genocide in human history led to just under a million deaths in just under 100 days, and an estimated half a million women were raped.

Following Rwanda, a handful of countries have parliaments in which women are more than a third of the representatives (including Sweden, Cuba, Finland, the Netherlands, Mozambique, Argentina, Belgium, and New Zealand), but the global average is just below 20 percent, and the United States ranks below average (#89 in the world) at 16.8%. Scholars have calculated that, at current growth rates, it will literally be centuries before the United States House of Representatives is sex-equal.

Women's underrepresentation in positions of political power in the United States and elsewhere is mirrored at the top levels of business and industry. This is true in places with laws that restrict women's right, in places with ostensibly sex-neutral laws, and even in places like the United States where it is illegal to discrimi-

nate against women. If it is illegal to discriminate against women, how do women worldwide earn 85% of men's income when they work, and provide the overwhelming majority of unpaid labor in the world?

Researchers who think about gender in 21<sup>st</sup> century global politics think about these questions as they relate to many of the major issues in global politics. More than twenty years ago, feminist scholar Cynthia Enloe asked a simple question about global politics, "Where are the women?"

If women are underrepresented in the halls of power in global politics, where are they overrepresented? What are women's lives like across the spectrum of global politics? And *why*?

My own research has asked where women are in a variety of contexts related to war and militarism. My work on civilians in war has shown that women are often disproportionately victimized by war and violence, and that this victimization often comes in gender-specific forms. Female civilians are more likely to be killed in wars, and to suffer nutritional, health, shelter, and family structure consequences. War impacts largely unique to women (wartime rape, prostitution, forced impregnation, domestic violence) also seriously impact women's lives. All this happens while civilians' advocate organizations (like the Red Cross) and political leaders (like George W. Bush) talk about the importance of protecting women from

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## THE POLITICS OF DISENFRANCHISEMENT: VOTER FRAUD IN THE STATES *By Richard Scher*

Do you think about the act of voting? Maybe you do about your choice of candidates or position on issues or even whether or not to vote. But the actual casting of a ballot? Pretty mechanical. You show up at the polling station, you produce some kind of ID, you sign in, they give you a ballot, you mark it, put it in a box or into a machine, and leave. Then, out of mind until you find out the results.

For most people, the act of voting is simple. But for millions of otherwise qualified voters, they are not allowed to cast ballots. They show up at the wrong polling station, or at a time when it is not open (they have not yet heard of "early voting," a period before election day when it is possible to vote). Or they get to the right polling station only to discover they are not properly registered, or don't have an acceptable form of ID. Or their name is on some kind of "list" which disqualifies them.

Or, consider the case of a young man registered to vote in the Florida panhandle, but who was not allowed to vote because he was wearing an Obama tee shirt. Local officials claimed the shirt was an advertisement (in spite of the fact that it did not meet the legal definition of an advertisement; clothing is exempt under the law, and Obama was not on the ballot). Local officials, using their discretion if not their best judgment, disenfranchised him.

But many other people are also disenfranchised: convicted felons (in a few states they can vote, and in many other countries); the physically and mentally challenged; non-citizens; language minorities; those under 18 (in some states they can vote in some elections); and the homeless (because they cannot prove a permanent address). For much of our history certain population groups were denied the franchise. African Americans, women, and various ethnic/nationalist groups (notably the Irish and Chinese) have systematically been denied the ballot.

But even if you get to cast a ballot, how do you know it will be recorded? How do you know it will be recorded and counted according to your intent, and not for some other candidate? How do you know the announced results are accurate, and not cooked? You don't. Voting is more an act of faith than a predictable, accountable procedure. You assume it is all done correctly and accurately and honestly. But the evidence shows that often it is not. Indeed, the results of any election have to be viewed as a probability statement, not absolute truth carved on stone tablets. The closer the election, the greater the probability that the results are flawed because our vote-counting machinery

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## Chair's Corner



**Stephen C. Craig**  
Chair  
Department of  
Political Science

As I prepare to turn the leadership reins over to my good friend Michael Martinez (see the interview with him that appears on the following page), it is natural for me to reflect on the accomplishments and disappointments that we have experienced together during my three years as department chair. Fortunately, the former substantially outweigh the latter.

Especially in these difficult times, one is tempted to think primarily in fiscal terms: how much smaller our operating budget is today compared to three years ago; the activities (from support for faculty members who are presenting papers at professional conferences, to guest speakers and workshops, to grants for summer internships) that have been cut or eliminated altogether because we can no longer afford them; the constant threat of losing faculty to other universities who can offer a more attractive financial package than is available here at UF; the lost opportunities that might have brought us closer to achieving our goal of becoming a top-15 department among public institutions nationwide.

In fact, the answer to each of these questions is the same: Scarce resources notwithstanding, Political Science is in some ways even stronger today than it was when I became chair in the fall of 2007. As the quality of any department is measured first and foremost by its people, let's start there: We have welcomed three new tenured or tenure-track faculty colleagues (all profiled in last year's edition of *The Partisan*), with a fourth scheduled to come on board next fall. Nine of our existing faculty were candidates for tenure and promotion to Associate Professor, while two others were considered for promotion to Full Professor – and all were successful, reflecting the high standing of our department within the College and the University as a whole. Larry Dodd was recognized as University Teacher/Scholar of the Year (the highest faculty honor bestowed by UF). Philip Williams and Dan Smith received highly prestigious UF Research Foundation professorship awards. Dan O'Neill was named a CLAS Teacher of the Year, and Ph.D. student Sean Walsh received the highest award given at UF for graduate teaching. Political Science remains the second largest producer of

undergraduate majors within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (over 1,200 last year). In the fall of 2010, we will welcome a new bumper crop of Ph.D. and M.A. students that may be our best ever in terms of both quality and quantity.

And this is just the tip of the iceberg. Whether we are talking about books published, articles appearing in scholarly journals, offices held and awards received from professional organizations such as the American Political Science Association, research grants and Fulbright scholarships, the sponsorship of workshops that allow outsiders to visit Gainesville and see firsthand just how good a department we are – our faculty members (and many students, undergrad and grad alike) have accomplished all of this and more over the past three years, and I have no doubt they will continue to set the bar high in the years to come.

None of this is to suggest, of course, that all is well in the world of higher education. There are problems, and those problems are likely to continue for the foreseeable future as the economy both nationwide and here in Florida struggles to regain its footing. Most of the disappointments that have marked my term as chair (including a much reduced annual operating budget, inability to add even more faculty who would help us to meet our undergraduate teaching obligations and enhance the national reputation of our graduate program, the general air of uncertainty about the future that isn't likely to go away anytime soon) are a reflection of this economic reality.

One reason why we are able to remain optimistic has to do with the generous support that we are receiving from the Political Science Advisory Board, whose members are committed to helping us raise the money needed to meet our long-term goals. I have enjoyed meeting and working with these individuals during my time as chair, and look forward to continuing that work in the years to come. Accordingly, let me close by asking all of our alumni and friends (as I did in my first Chair's Corner column for *The Partisan* in 2008) to consider helping us in whatever ways, and at whatever level, you are able. All things considered, this is a pretty impressive department. I hope that if you are in our neck of the woods for a football game or other occasion, you will stop by and check us out for yourselves.

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is not accurate at the nano-level; the 537 vote margin between George W. Bush and Al Gore in the 2000 Florida presidential election (out of 5 million cast), and its ensuing controversy, is evidence of this point.

There is also our long history of manipulating election results. For many interests, elections are too important to be left to the voters. So struggles take place over manipulating the outcome. The announced totals are scarcely credible.

But what is all this about? Have we not been told, since the third grade, that voting is our duty and responsibility as citizens? Have we not moved, since the end of the Civil War, to expand the franchise and extend it to more people and groups? Do we not congratulate ourselves that our elections are fair and open and honest, a testament to the robust health of our democracy? Do we not try to export American-style elections to "democratizing" nations – whether they want them or not?

The answer to each of these questions is "yes." But matters run much deeper. Too often we do not view voting as a right, but as a privilege, similar to getting a driver's license. It has to be earned. For white, middle-class people, securing the franchise is automatic. But for the poor, and members of racial and ethnic/nationalist minorities, too often the franchise is denied. They don't "measure up." The same is true for the other marginalized groups mentioned earlier.

The truth is, we restrict the franchise to "acceptable" groups in our population, and make it difficult for others to secure. How? By antediluvian registration laws which serve to depress voter participation. By using complicated election machinery, often beyond the ken of the poor, the ill-educated, the immigrant, the marginalized. By allowing local voting officials almost total discretion, we ensure that only the "right" kind of voters "pass" and are allowed to cast ballots.

Is this what we want, or should we seek ways to enfranchise more people, not fewer? Do we want truly democratic elections, or just pretend to have them?

As Steve Craig's reign of terror comes to an end, *The Partisan* sat down with the incoming Chair of the Department of Political Science, Michael Martinez, to ask our new Glorious Leader a few questions.

**Partisan:** Why don't you start by telling our readers a little about the role and responsibilities of the Chair's position?

**Martinez:** The chair actually has multiple roles. One is being a spokesperson for the faculty to multiple constituencies. One of those constituencies is the Dean's Office and other administrators in the university; to try to educate them about what we do and the accomplishments of our faculty, graduate students, and undergraduate students; and to fight for resources, whatever resources they can give. In that sense, the Chair is the principal spokesperson and lobbyist for the department. A second important role that I expect to play will be as a spokesperson for the current faculty and students with our alumni. I think our alumni are a real strength that we have in terms of giving us visibility in the state, in terms of being a source of support, and I would like to keep them abreast of new developments in the department. Also the Chair has to do some administrative functions. I'm also going to have to play the role of being a representative of the administration to the faculty in saying, "There are university rules and other things that we have to follow because we are part of a broader mission."

**P:** You're stepping into this position during a challenging economic period. How dire is the budgetary situation confronting the department?

**Martinez:** Quite frankly, this year, the expectations that I've heard are not so bad. The big concern is going to be in the next academic year, the year beginning the Fall of 2011. The economy really has to turn around by that point in order for us to stay on a level playing field because the federal stimulus money is going to run out. The concern is whether the state's economy is going to turn around by the next budget cycle. The one lesson that I think that we have learned is that we can't be dependent. The last couple of years have taught us the importance of finding independent sources of support. That would be development in terms of finding both big and small donors who are willing to help the department through difficult times, and encourage faculty and graduate students to get grants to support their research and other activities.

**P:** What advice would you give to incoming graduate students?

**Martinez:** The advice that I try to give consistently to incoming graduate students is to think of yourself as an apprentice. As an apprentice you're here to learn; you're here to learn about the research in your field, but you're also here to learn how to be a political scientist, and learn how to balance those responsibilities of research and teaching. The first step in a successful graduate career, to get beyond what you were as an undergraduate student, is to not think like a student but think like an apprentice.

**P:** No interview with Michael Martinez could be complete without the now legendary "Michael Martinez Question." Therefore, I must ask, can you falsify the answers you have provided here?

**Martinez:** Sure! If I run the department into the ditch, the Dean will fire me.

**P:** So, this is falsifiable.

**Martinez:** Yes, this is an experiment!

**P:** The most important question we can ask you, the one that most interests our readers is as follows: what is the secret of the Martinez gumbo?

**Martinez:** If I told you it wouldn't be a secret.

**P:** So you are confirming there is a secret.

**Martinez:** My dad taught me that when I was cooking the most important thing was to have an appropriate "lubricant" for the cook nearby.

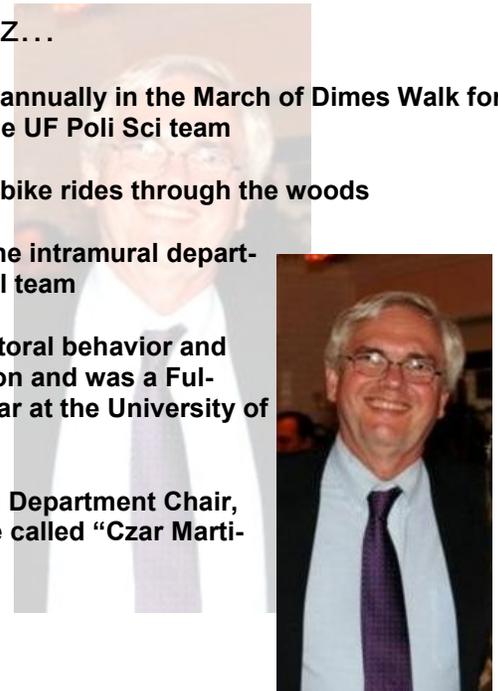
**P:** Will the Saints repeat?

**Martinez:** They are currently the world-champion New Orleans Saints.

## Fun Facts:

Dr. Martinez...

- Participates annually in the March of Dimes Walk for Babies on the UF Poli Sci team
- Enjoys long bike rides through the woods
- Starred on the intramural department softball team
- Studies electoral behavior and public opinion and was a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Calgary
- As incoming Department Chair, prefers to be called "Czar Martinez"



# The Year in Political Campaigning

The MA Political Campaigning Program had much to be proud of during the past academic year. In addition to academic courses taught by Political Science faculty, students took a dynamic course on Lobbying, taught by three new adjunct faculty: Doyle Bartlett, a Washington, D.C. lobbyist with deep Florida ties; David Mica, Executive Director of the Florida Petroleum Council; and Ian Rayder, a Staffer to Representative Debbie Wasserman Schultz and an alumnus of the program. In the spring, students took Jim Kane's seminar on survey research, learning how to read and write political and other types of polls. Kane, who began political polling in Florida in 1972, has a unique gift of being able to blend academic research with practical politics.

Students also had the chance to interact with several elected officials and campaign professionals who took time out of their busy schedules to talk shop. Among our guests, GOP insider Charlie Black spoke in the fall about his work as a lobbyist in the nation's capital, as well as his experiences advising past presidents and serving as senior advisor to Senator John McCain's 2008 presidential campaign. Also in the fall, Democratic State Senator Nan Rich spoke with the second-year campaigning students, discussing the role of the legislature in the process of direct democracy. Jacksonville-based direct mail consultant Robin Lumb gave a detailed presentation on how to create an effective political mailer. Orlando-based political

consultant Jim Kitchens (pictured below) spoke to students in the spring about how to construct an effective messaging strategy.

In early March, the campaigning students spent a day shadowing Florida lawmakers in Tallahassee. Most of the students—who hail from around the country as well as internationally—made strong connections with the legislators they shadowed, and with legislative staff members. Each student was paired with a legislator and



Political consultant Jim Kitchens speaks to students

followed him or her throughout the day to gain a better understanding of what it is like to work in the capital. Among the many highlights, several students were let onto the floor of the state Senate, a real rarity. Students also chatted with Senators Steve Oelrich and Paula Dockery who joined them for lunch, and capped off the day swapping stories with alumni at a local watering hole frequented by pols.

Students in the program continue to land top jobs after graduation and summer internships—working as fundraisers and as field directors for U.S. Senate, House, and gubernatorial campaigns across the country and conducting polls and crafting direct mail pieces for campaign consultants. Our alumni, who Steve Craig and I have been meeting across the state and in the nation's capital, continue to impress us with their achievements. With their help, as well as with the generosity of other friends of the program, we hope to continue to grow the program while maintaining excellence in the classroom.

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wars.

My work on women and political violence has shown that women do things we do not expect: they participate in insurgent organizations, perform acts of terrorism, commit war crimes, engage in sexual violence, and perpetrate genocide. They are a minority of terrorists and war criminals in most conflicts, but women commit political violence. My work on women and militaries find that women play different roles in different state militaries, but are always a minority, and often subject to the dual requirements of being as capable as men at the physical and mental tasks of soldiering but maintain their femininity. My work on women political leaders finds that there are very few of them, but that they are often expected to display strength, rationality, and coldness while sporting a designer wardrobe and playing feminine roles in their family structures. Even in Rwanda, people campaigned for the woman-majority parliament because of women's purported special relationship with peace and Rwanda's need for peace.

What do all of these stories have in common? What do they tell us about why women occupy different places in global politics and economics than men do?

What all these women in vastly different positions have in common is that gender stereotypes affect and constrain their lives. If "sex" is whether people are biologically male, female, or intersex, gender is the social expectations we have of people based on their sex. "Masculine" qualities include strength, rationality, aggression, independence, dominance, competitiveness, and directness, while "feminine" qualities include submission, emotion, passiveness, interdependence, sensitivity, peace, and maternity. In many ways, we value masculinity over femininity even when we characterize men and women as equal. Women civilians are framed as war's helpless victims by fighters and humanitarian advocates, but their suffering is sometimes silent because it is outside of the "security" sector. Women who commit war crimes do two "wrongs": the crime they commit and violating the gender stereotypes that say women are incapable of committing political violence. Women who work in militaries and in politics subject to a double standard of manliness and femininity experience the constraints of gender subordination.

The spectrum of things we think women are capable of has widened. We now think women can work outside the home, run for office, be soldiers in militaries. We are comfortable with women in many of the roles traditionally reserved for men – even in the global political arena. The widening of those boundaries, however, has made them almost invisible. But constraints remain – women are helpless in war, incapable of wanton political violence, and expected to be manly, but not men in politics and war. So long as there are constraints on one woman, there are constraints on all women.

Researchers who think about gender in global politics are interested in how gender impacts and constrains people's (women's and men's) lives and states' policy decisions. We look for trends and stories that help us understand global politics better and make policy suggestions to bring women (and gender) into the mainstream in global politics.



by Michael Bernhard

A group from the comparative politics faculty in the department was awarded the editorship of the newsletter of the **Comparative Democratization** section of the American Political Science Association. Until recently, the newsletter limited itself to news about the membership and a listing of new articles and books about democratization. The section issued a call for a group of faculty to provide more substantive content discussing developments and controversies in the study of regimes, regime change, and democratization.

With the support of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and of the Department, the group put in a strong bid and was awarded the editorship for two years.

The editorial committee is composed of Kate Baldwin, Michael Bernhard, Petia Kostadinova, Staffan Lindberg, Bryon Moraski, Conor O'Dwyer, Ben Smith, Leo Villalon, and Philip Williams. The committee will be chaired by Bernhard, recently appointed to the department's Ehrlich Eminent Scholar chair. The first issue of the expanded newsletter will appear in the fall of 2010 and will be devoted to a retrospective assessment of the last thirty years of research on democratization and a discussion of new avenues of research. The participants in that discussion will be Giovanni Capoccia (Oxford), Thomas Carothers (Carnegie Endowment), James Robinson (Harvard), Dietrich Rueschemeyer (Brown), and Daniel Ziblatt (Harvard).

Every year, over six thousand political scientists meet just before Labor Day weekend at the **American Political Science Association annual meetings** to share ideas about research and teaching. This year's meeting will be in Washington, D.C., and the University of Florida will again be well-represented.

Panels on which scholars present their latest research and receive (hopefully) constructive feedback from panel discussants form the core of the APSA meetings. Seventeen UF Political Science faculty (Michelle Smith, Les Thiele, Dietmar Schirmer, Conor O'Dwyer, Ben Smith, Michael Bernhard, Bryon Moraski, Sam Barkin, Zach Selden, Dave Hedge, Dan Smith, Badredine Arfi, Sharon Austin, Rich Conley, Michael Martinez, Steve Craig, Staffan Lindberg, and Katrina Schwartz), eight current graduate students (Cara Jones, Keith Weghorst, Wendy Whitman, Lyman Smith, Marissa Silber Grayson, Paulina Rippere, Ashley Leinweber, and Richard Yon), three recent Ph.D.s (Hyun Jung Yun, Aaron Hale, and Fredline M'Cormack-Hale), and one UF statistics professor (George Casella) are authors or co-authors on papers that will be presented at the APSA meetings. In addition, Rich Conley organized the APSA Presidency Research section. APSA also provides opportunities for matching potential employers with job candidates, attending short courses, networking, and catching up with old friends. If you're in the Washington area, please feel free to stop by our reception (Friday, September 3, at 7:30 pm in the Columbia 2 room at the Washington Hilton), and let us know how you're doing.



by Michael Martinez

## UF Model United Nations

The **University of Florida Model United Nations (UFMUN)** is a student organization that has represented UF (and the Department of Political Science) over the past 15 years. While any student from any discipline may participate in the club, the largest bloc of students in UFMUN consists of Political Science majors. The Model UN group travels to conferences around the country where they debate international security, economic, and social issues and



**UNITED NATIONS**

participate in simulations of UN and other international organizational forums. In recent years, the UFMUN traveled to conferences at Penn State, UVA, FSU, Atlanta, New York, Berkeley, Chicago, Montreal, Washington, D.C., and Seattle.

UFMUN has a very good record of achievement, garnering many group and individual awards. Although the group receives a nominal allocation from student government, it relies mostly on its own fundraising (often out of pocket) to finance its operations and travels. In addition to participating in conferences worldwide, UFMUN works closely with the local United Nations Association to increase public awareness of the UN's missions and issues the international community faces. Many students involved in UFMUN have gone on to work in the State Department or other government agencies dealing with U.S. foreign affairs.

## Professor of the Year

**Beth Rosenson** was named Political Science Advisory Board Professor of the Year for '09-'10. Dr. Rosenson, whose major field is American Politics, has attained a national reputation for her research on the institutional development of legislatures and, more specifically, legislative ethics and reform. Her book, *Shadowlands of Conduct: Ethics and State Politics*, was published in 2005 by Georgetown University Press, and she currently is hard at work on another book-length project dealing with partisanship and ethics in the U.S. House. She also is doing research on media coverage of state legislatures, and has published a number of book chapters and articles in such journals as *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, *Political Research Quarterly*, and *Foreign Policy Analysis*.



Beth Rosenson

In addition to being one of the department's outstanding teachers, she has directed our Honors Program for the past seven years. This program is a cornerstone of the Political Science major and a gateway to graduate school for many of our best students; it is regarded so highly that Dr. Rosenson has been asked on occasion to consult with other departments wishing to upgrade their own curriculum. She received her Ph.D. from MIT, and has been at the University of Florida since the fall of 2000. Previous winners of the Professor of the Year Award are Dan Smith ('07-'08) and Ken Wald ('08-'09).

## Epistemology and Method in International Relations

On March 26-27, 2010, the Department of Political Science hosted a workshop on the **Relationship between Epistemology and Method in 'Doing' IR**, or, what drives the methods that scholars choose to do their research. The International Relations faculty and graduate students engaged in conversations with several invited guests (including nationally reputed methods scholars Patrick Jackson of American University and Audie Klotz of Syracuse University) about how to study global politics in a way that is inquisitive, critical, and relevant to the biggest problems of global politics.



The workshop featured eight papers and sixteen discussants and provided students many networking opportunities. Conversations addressed the uses (and abuses) of statistical and mathematical methods, ways to analyze speech and meaning, and what a "science" of global politics might look like. Participants concluded that a pluralist model of Political Science that embraces rigor in all its forms, much like that espoused by the department at the University of Florida, is the right model for the study of politics in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The full workshop program can be found at:

<http://www.laurasjoberg.com/workshop.htm>

## Research Frontiers in African Politics

During the last weekend of January, the Department welcomed PhD students from prestigious schools such as Cornell University, UCLA, New York University, and UC Davis to a conference on **Research Frontiers in African Politics**. In a very successful arrangement, six papers authored by visiting students and papers by three of our own covered cutting-edge research areas and methods such as field experiments, list experiments, collective action traps, rebel movements, determinants of vote buying and term limits, and state capacity and institutional change. In addition to the participation of many excellent discussants, commentary guidance came from special guest Associate Professor Macartan Humphreys of Columbia University.



The conference was organized primarily by two students, Keith R. Weghorst (UF) and Jaimie Bleck (Cornell), assisted by several of our other Africanist PhD students. A faculty group including Michael Bernhard, Dan Smith, Bryon Moraski, Leonardo Villalon, and Staffan I. Lindberg facilitated the organization and served as chairs for the various sessions. Funding for the event came from the Department of Political Science, the Center for African Studies, the Raymond and Miriam Ehrlich Eminent Scholar Chair, Professor Michael Bernhard, and Staffan I. Lindberg.

*The Partisan, Summer 2010*

## Politics in Real-Time

The Political Science Department's **undergraduate internship program** continues to roll along. This academic year (Fall 2009-Summer 2010), 81 students worked at least 150 hours each as a political intern. Locally, students gained practical knowledge working closely with elected officials and professional staff in the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court system in Gainesville, the U.S. Federal Court, Southern Legal Counsel, and the office of the Gainesville City Manager. Several students worked on political campaigns, including the hotly contested races for Gainesville city commission and mayor.

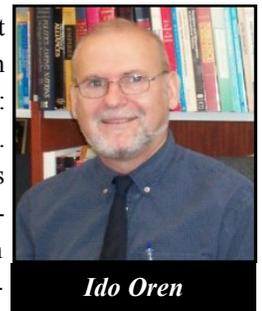


**Daniel Smith**

Students also earned Political Science credit working far away from UF. One student interned in San Francisco with Greenpeace. Several interned in Washington, D.C. with members of Congress, including Representatives Gus Bilirakis, Cathy Castor, Cliff Stearns, and Debbie Wasserman Schultz, and Senator Bill Nelson. In the spring, as political campaigns started heating up for the 2010 mid-term elections, students honed their political skills on the campaign trails of Alan Grayson, Kendrick Meek, Bill McCollum, and Marco Rubio. In addition to logging their weekly activities in a journal, each student consults with Dr. Daniel Smith to craft an essay that reflects critically on their internship experiences, comparing and contrasting those experiences with what political scientists have found in their research. Judging by the essays, they are learning a lot.

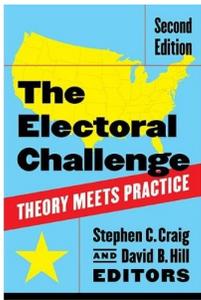
## Fulbright Scholar Travels to China

This year, **Ido Oren** was one of two College of Liberal Arts and Sciences faculty members awarded a **Fulbright Scholar grant** to teach overseas. Dr. Oren travelled to China and spent the Spring 2010 semester as a Fulbright Lecturer at China Foreign Affairs University in Beijing. He taught two masters-level courses: Theories of International Relations and U.S. Foreign Policy. Additionally, Ido gave lectures on U.S. foreign policy at Northeast Normal University in Changchun, Southwest University in Chongqing, Shanghai International Studies University, and Taiyuan University of Technology.

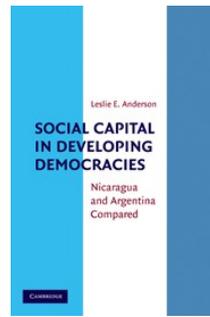


**Ido Oren**

The Fulbright Scholar Program was established in 1946 and operates in over 155 countries. It is sponsored by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs within the United States Department of State and sends 7,500 scholars (faculty members, professionals, and students) abroad each year to teach and conduct research across a wide range of academic and professional fields. By providing individuals the opportunity to study overseas, the program facilitates the exchange of ideas and supports scholars whose work seeks solutions to shared international concerns.



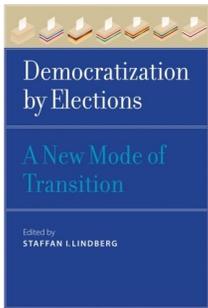
Stephen C. Craig and David B. Hill (eds.). 2010. *The Electoral Challenge: Theory Meets Practice*. CQ Press. \$41.95



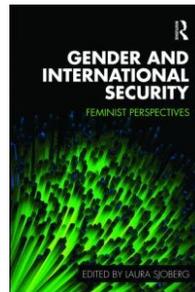
Leslie E. Anderson. 2010. *Social Capital in Developing Democracies: Nicaragua and Argentina Compared*. Cambridge University Press. \$27.99



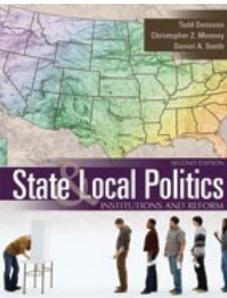
J. Samuel Barkin. 2010. *Realist Constructivism: Rethinking International Relations Theory*. Cambridge University Press. \$85



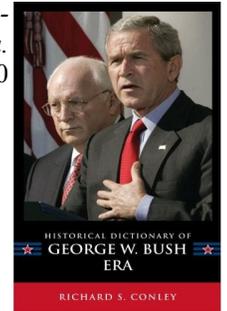
Staffan I. Lindberg. 2009. *Democratization by Elections: A New Mode of Transition*. The Johns Hopkins University Press. \$60



Laura Sjoberg (ed.). 2009. *Gender and International Security: Feminist Perspectives*. Routledge. \$35.96



Todd Donovan, Christopher Z. Mooney, and Daniel A. Smith. 2010. *State and Local Politics: Institutions and Reform*. Wadsworth Publishing. \$108.49



Richard S. Conley. 2009. *Historical Dictionary of the George W. Bush Era*. The Scarecrow Press, Inc. \$90



Ana Margheritis. 2010. *Argentina's Foreign Policy: Domestic Politics and Democracy Promotion in the Americas*. First Forum Press.

James Button, Barbara Rienzo, and Sheila Croucher. 2009. *Blacks and the Quest for Economic Equality: The Political Economy of Employment in Southern Communities in the United States*. Penn State University Press. \$60



# book corner

## NOTE -WORTHY: Graduate Student News

- **Cara Jones** and **Steve Lichty** were named principal candidates for Fulbright-Hays doctoral fellowships.
- **Dominic Lisanti**, **Ramon Galinanes**, and **Ann Witulski** were named Boren National Security Education Program grant recipients for 2010-2011.
- **Sean Walsh** was chosen as recipient of the 2009-2010 Calvin A. VanderWerf Award, the highest graduate teaching award at UF.
- **Nic Knowlton** was accepted to the International Peace and Security Institute Symposium on Conflict Prevention, Resolution, and Reconciliation in Bologna, Italy.
- **Ty Solomon** published an article, "Social Logics and Normalization in the War on Terror," in *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*.
- **Ashley Leinweber** and **Jessica Peet** won Delores A. Auzenne Doctoral Dissertation Awards for Spring 2011 and Fall 2010, respectively.
- **Dominic Lisanti** and **Lorna Bracewell** shared the Department of Political Science Award for Best Graduate Student Paper.
- **Jessica Peet** and **Ingrid Erickson** were recipients of the Dr. Barbara Noreen Roth Memorial Award.
- **Levy Odera** won the James W. Button Memorial Award.
- **Amanda Seng** won the Honorable Walter G. "Skip" Campbell Leadership Award in Political Campaigning.
- **Meredith Johnson** won the Ralph Gonzalez "Independent Spirit" Award in Political Campaigning.

## Thank you to our alumni and friends for your support!

Through contributions from alumni and friends of the Department, we've been able to support undergraduate and graduate students' travel to political science and policy conferences, a dynamic speakers series, awards for our best student papers and theses, and building our library collection. If you receive a letter or phone call asking for your support - please participate. If you did not receive either of these appeals, you can send your investment in the programs directly to:

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