

at the 2001 APSA Annual Meeting, was presented to **Loren King**, MIT, for "Democratic Hopes in the Polycentric City."

Science, Technology, & Environmental Politics

The Lynton Keith Caldwell Award, for the best book on environmental politics and policy published in the past three years, was given to **Kate O'Neill**, University of California, Berkeley, for her book *Waste Trading Among Rich Nations: Building a New Theory of Environmental Regulation* (MIT Press, 2000).

Women and Politics

The Best Dissertation Prize, for the best dissertation on women and politics, was given to **Wendy Smooth** of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, for "African American Women State Legislators: The Impact of Gender and Race on Legislative Influence." The Best Paper Award, for the best paper presented at the 2001 annual meeting in the field of women and politics, was awarded to **Eileen McDonagh**, Northeastern University, for her paper "'Political Citizenship and Democratization: The Gender Paradox.'"

Foundations of Political Theory

The David Easton Award, recognizing books published during the previous five years that broaden the horizons of contemporary political science by engaging issues of philosophical significance in political life through various approaches in the social sciences and humanities, was given to **Nancy L. Rosenblum**, Harvard University, for her book *Membership and Morals: The Personal Uses of Pluralism in America* (Princeton University Press, 1998). The First Book Award, recognizing the best first book published in 2001 by a scholar in the early stages of his or her career in the area of political theory/philosophy, was presented to **Ayelet Shachar**, University of Toronto, for *Multicultural Jurisdictions: Cultural Differences and Women's Rights* (Cambridge University Press, 2001). Honorable Mention was given to **Daniel Engster**, University of Texas, San Antonio, for *Divine Sovereignty: The Origins of Modern State Power* (Northern Illinois University Press,

Washington Insider

Senate Approves, Bush Administration Opposes, Doubling NSF

On September 19, Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-SC), chair of the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, favorably reported bill S. 2817 to effectively double National Science Foundation the NSF budget from near \$5 billion to near \$10 billion by FY 2007. The Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee had reported the bill September 5. The House also passed a similar version of this legislation June 5, differing markedly only in that the Senate bill would make the Math and Science Partnership (MSP) Program a formula block, not a competitive grant program, in FY 2006. The House-Senate staff hopes to meet and resolve this difference before the bill comes to the Senate floor. The bill still faces staunch opposition from the Bush Administration, which may veto the bill.

New Fiscal Year Begins; Government Agencies Limp Along at Old Year Levels

Federal agencies continue to operate under FY 2002 funding levels due to Congress's failure to enact any of the 13 appropriations bills. The continued 2002 funding levels restrict government agencies from undertaking new programs while programs slated for increases, including the NSF and NIH, must await further developments. Only two passed Continuous Resolutions (CR) enable the government to continue functioning. Many more CRs are apparently on the horizon, virtually ensuring a lame-duck session of Congress in November and December.

Smithsonian Solicits Donors as Visitation Plummets

The September 11 terrorist attacks and their aftermath precipitated a dramatic reduction in the number of visitors to the Smithsonian Institute's museums. The Smithsonian recently issued a fund-raising appeal to patrons, museum supporters, and those on its mailing lists mentioning the effects of the September 11 terrorist attacks on the museum's visitation base. The Smithsonian has seen a precipitous 29 % drop in visitation over the past seven months. The federal government provides about 70 % of the Smithsonian Institute's budget with the remaining 30 % raised through private contributions and from Smithsonian business ventures. The Smithsonian is one of the institutions forced to operate under FY 2002 funding levels due to the current budget impasse.

United States to Rejoin UNESCO

The United States will finally rejoin the UN's Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) following a prolonged absence begun in the Reagan Administration. UNESCO was created in 1946 to promote collaboration among nations in education, science, culture, and communications. The U.S. withdrew from UNESCO in 1984 citing poor management and philosophical disagreements. The U.S. will now work with the organization's 188 member countries on UNESCO goals of expanding educational opportunities, protecting world heritage sites, developing reliable world scientific standards and statistics, and promoting freedom of expression and human rights. President Bush announced the decision in his September 12 address to the UN.

Sources for this column include the National Coordinating Committee for the promotion of History's NCC Washington Update, the Chronicle for Higher Education, and www.aahrpp.org.