

POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT NEWSLETTER



SKIDMORE COLLEGE

Dear Students,

I hope that you are enjoying the fall semester and that your midterms are going well. It is hard to believe that we are already heading into the second half of the semester!

I am delighted to welcome Professor Collin Grimes to our department. Professor Grimes will spend the year with us, offering courses in comparative politics and international relations. His region of expertise is Latin America. Gabi Morris-Flores has written a column on Professor Grimes so that you might get to know him better. We are also very happy to have Professors Breslin and Taylor back in Ladd Hall. Both have had restful and productive sabbaticals.

We have already had a busy fall in the Political Science Department and are looking forward to another terrific talk on Thursday, November 14. Professor Alan Draper of St. Lawrence University will offer a lecture entitled, "The Divided Soul of American Liberalism." Professor Draper suggests that the two souls of liberalism--economic justice represented by unions and racial justice represented by civil rights groups--began to diverge in the 1960s. The first soul of liberalism defended bedrock union principles, such as seniority, as essential to economic equality. The second condemned them as contributing to racial inequality. The divergence of these two struggles helps explain the resurgence of conservatism, culminating in the election of Donald Trump. The lecture will take place on Thursday, November 14 at 5:30 in Davis Auditorium.

Have you ever wondered about the connection between political science and Skidmore's ultimate frisbee team? Emma Hulbert explains it. We are proud to boast so many members of the team as PL majors!

The newsletter is – as always—full of your interesting and enviable experiences abroad and at home. It also contains some information regarding our spring courses. Thank you to all of the students who contributed to the newsletter. I am especially grateful to Barbara McDonough who oversees the work of the newsletter every semester.

Best wishes to you during the second half of the fall semester!

Natalie Taylor

Associate Professor and Chair

FACULTY NEWS

Collected by Lindsay Walsh '20



Professor Yelena Biberman-Ocakli shares the happy news of the arrival of the youngest member of our Department, Anya. In other news, Washington, D.C.-based think tank, the Atlantic Council, hosted a book launch event for her recently released *Gambling with Violence: State Outsourcing of War in Pakistan and India*. She thanks Lindsay Walsh '20, who was in D.C. interning for Congressman Jim Himes [CT-04], for helping to distribute copies of her book to the attendees. Professor Biberman also participated in International Policy Summer Institute's program entitled "Bridging the Gap: Connecting Research and Policy," hosted by the American University.

Professor Flagg Taylor has recently published two new works: "Ideology and the Defense of Personhood" in *Perspectives on Political Science* and *Review of Milosz: A Biography in Society*. In October he appeared on an episode of *The Great Books Podcast* to discuss Arthur Koestler's novel *Darkness at Noon*. His review of the HBO series *Chernobyl* also appeared in *Law and Liberty*. On November 20 he will be at Princeton University chairing a panel discussion called *The Plight of the Uyghurs: Mass Internment in Western China*.



Professor Chris Mann is on sabbatical during 2019, but is looking forward to returning in Spring 2020 when he will be teaching *Presidential Nominations and News Media & Politics*. During his sabbatical he has been busy working on several research projects. Using data collected with students in *Election Research* in 2016 and 2020, he co-authored a journal article in *Political Research Quarterly* and a book chapter about how polling place characteristics shape voting behavior. He also published a co-authored article on how state election officials can be more effective at encouraging people to register (and vote). He published a co-authored article showing that negative messages are no more effective than positive messages at encouraging people to get engaged in political action. In addition to these publications, he has more research underway. When he is not working on research, Professor Mann could be found this



summer either on his bike training for the Triple Bypass - a 120 mile ride over three mountain passes in Colorado - or refurbishing and sailing a 54 year old Ensign sailboat on Saratoga Lake.

Professor Patrick Campbell's summer began in the most wonderful way: he welcomed his first child, a son: Eamonn Ming Campbell. He writes, "The experience is indescribable. He is just a beautiful gift. He is also a poop machine and milk-devouring monster, so much of my summer has involved me and my wife developing Ninja-like skills of diaper changing and bottle-making."

Despite the lack of sleep, Professor Campbell is happy to report that he finished three journal articles (well, one is at about 90% now ...). In one article, he proposes a "pathology" of political polarization and demonstrates how it may affect U.S. national security. This is meant to complement his

involvement this October in West Point's SCUSA Conference on international affairs. Another article considers the political thought of John Dewey, particularly his thoughts on the role of political institutions. The third article is a (lengthy) discussion of the development of representation in the United States, using a new methodological "lens." He is very happy to be back, and is looking forward to the academic year.



Professor Kate Graney had a wonderful trip to Germany, Czech Republic and Poland this summer, getting ready to teach PL 203 European Politics and thinking about a potential future travel seminar to Poland. She is also the lead author on the 2020 EUROSIM simulation in Antwerp, Belgium, which concerns the questions of renewing EU sanctions on Iran and Russia and the potential adoption of an "EU Magnitsky Act". She is excited to travel to Antwerp with Skidmore's Model EU in January 2020 to participate in the simulation. She is also enjoying the publication of her book, *Russia, Europe and the Former Soviet Union Since 1989*, and especially getting to teach it in her PL 327 class this semester!



Professor Bob Turner has been named a Fellow at the Rockefeller Institute of Government. He also held a series of community engagement meetings in Lockport, Brockport, Schenectady, Utica, and Syracuse and collected information on how residents of the Erie Canal region perceive the canal and its role in their community. Participants in this meeting are submitting a report to Governor Cuomo's Reimagine the Erie Canal Taskforce. Bob's highlight was talking to local mayors and city council members from across upstate New York. He is also helping run their Empire State Fellows program which is aimed at preparing the next generation of professionals for careers in New York State government. The program features senior officials from across NY state government, which he is optimistic will turn into quality speaker and internship opportunities for our students.



Professor Collin Grimes has a new article with co-author David Pion-Berlin in the July 2019 edition of the journal, *Comparative Politics*. The article is about the reform of levies imposed on the export earnings of natural resource producers in order to finance arms imports. This is an important issue in developing countries, where most of the government's revenue and much of its foreign exchange reserves come from natural resource export earnings. In particular, these "military levies," as the authors call them, involve distributional tradeoffs between social and defense spending. They also deny government its power-of-the-purse over the military by providing the military with secretive off-budget revenue. Professor Grimes and his co-author wanted to know why some countries succeed at abolishing these levies, while others do not. They approach the problem through the lens of a previously unexamined variable--the balance of coalition strength between civilians and the armed forces--and posit that levies are defeated when civilians build a stronger coalition of legislative parties and executive defense officials, while levy reform is stalled when the military's allies forge a stronger coalition of these players. They support their argument with a comparative analysis of Ecuador and Chile.

INTRODUCING COLLIN GRIMES: FROM CHILÉ TO CHILLY UPSTATE NEW YORK

GABI MORRIS-FLORES '20

One advantage of teaching politics in a premier liberal arts environment is partaking in the richness of thought that it provides. I'm thrilled to contribute to that here at Skidmore and overjoyed to have such great colleagues and devoted students and mentees. As part of my research at the University of California, Riverside, I conducted field work in Santiago, Chile, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the political economy of defense industry reform in those countries. In Chile, I devoted four months to interviewing political elites and current and former government officials, while in Argentina I logged a month in the archives of the Institute of Economic Research at the University of Buenos Aires.

More generally, I research and write about issues in political economy and civil-military relations in comparative, cross-regional perspective, with an emphasis on policy reform in the defense sector in Latin America. I have studied the reform of defense industries owned and controlled by militaries in the cases of Argentina, Chile, Turkey, and Portugal and the reform of natural resource export taxes that finance militaries in the cases of Ecuador and Chile. Other projects, being done with co-authors, examine topics ranging from military ideology to constitutional reform. Though I principally work in the subfield of comparative politics, my work reaches across political science into international relations and beyond.

My teaching reaches across political science as well. As a teacher-scholar, I preoccupy students with questions of broad relevance in comparative politics and international relations, and especially in comparative and international political economy, the politics of developing countries, and Latin American politics and political economy. This semester, I am teaching Introduction to Comparative and International Politics; Principles of International Politics; and Politics of International Finance and Development. The first course explores methods, ap-

proaches, and issues in the so-named subfields; the second critically examines perspectives on war, peace, and world order; and the third evaluates the causes and consequences of financial globalization for developing countries. Next semester, I hope to teach Political Economy of Latin America as well as Introduction to Comparative and International Politics.

Brutalist architecture and electroacoustic music pique my curiosity, as do many experimental arts. (If you know what those are, come by my office so that we can chat.) I play guitar and, these days, that usually means a Spanish one made in Buenos Aires. I also enjoy reading about history and the philosophy of science—theoretical innovations in physics and their implications have interested me lately—and I don't miss many days at the gym.

Another advantage of a liberal arts environment is the unique opportunity we have to learn from each other, both inside and outside of the classroom. Please visit me if you want to chat about classes, research, or interests!



THANK YOU TO THE FOLLOWING STUDENT CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS EDITION OF THE POLITICAL SCIENCE NEWSLETTER:

Jinan Al-Busaidi '20, Hadia Bakkar '20, Lucy Battle '21, Sophie Mae Berman '22, Eli Bliss '20, Will Borowka '20, Abby Ciccarone '22, Robert Clayton '20, Olivia Dieterich '20, Kate Genzer '21, Lauren Goldfarb '20, Emma Hulbert '21, Candace Huntington '20, Jordan Kohomban '22, Nicollet Laframboise '20, Elodi Linck '21, Alexander Liu '21, Evan McDonagh '21, Landon Miller '20, Gabi Morris-Flores '20, Clare McInerney '20, Hunter McWilliams '20, Katherine Pompilio '21, Gabe Radcliffe '20, Ethan Reardon '20, Jaya-Lynne Ruiz Acantilado '21, Brigid Schwartz '21, Jared Schwartz '20, Ana Shoemate '21, David Solovy '20, Lily Stadler '21, Alexandra Steve '22, Clara Thompson '20, Lindsay Walsh '20, William Ward '19, Leighla Waterman '21

GAMBLING WITH VIOLENCE

LINDSAY WALSH '20

"The relationship between states and non-state actors is far more complex than the existing literature allows. Assets are not mere puppets at the hands of their principals. They have agency and interests of their own." –Yelena Biberman, *Gambling with Violence*

On July 8th, I was fortunate to visit The Atlantic Council to attend Professor Biberman's panel discussion on her new book, *Gambling with Violence: State Outsourcing of War in Pakistan and India*. Professor Biberman's book launch encompassed a lively conversation with Aparna Pande of the Hudson Institute, Michael Kugelman of the Wilson Center, and Shuja Nawaz of the Atlantic Council. Biberman's new book examines the outsourcing of violence to non-state actors in South Asia. Her panel discussion was on the role of non-state actors in the Kashmir conflict. The policy experts traced the use of non-state actors in Kashmir back to the late 1980s, referencing India's use of ex-rebels and villagers in its counterinsurgency efforts to stop the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), a militant nationalist organization for an independent Kashmir. Professor Biberman asserts that India



used non-state actors to tip the balance of power in their favor and stop the JKLF insurgency. India used proxies, many of whom were former members of the insurgency, to reassert control over the Kashmir Valley from 1993-1996. After the 1996 Lok Sabha elections, the insurgency merely moved to the Jammu region, where Indian army officers continued to enlist villagers in their counterinsurgency efforts.

The panelists followed a recount of Biberman's arguments with a discussion on the future of non-state actors in South Asia. They each gave their perspective on whether India and Pakistan were likely to continue outsourcing war given their past use of non-state actors since the War of 1971. The policy experts mulled over what kinds of non-state actors would be most accessible to each regional power. They also discussed the implications and tactical challenges that arise from outsourcing war. Professor Biberman describes the alliances between state and non-state actors as a "gamble" because proxies are prone to defecting and becoming insurgents without warning. Some act against the state even while in proxy service. With this in mind, the academics held an in-depth analysis of South Asian politics. They spoke on the relationships between South Asian regional powers and also touched on South Asia's appeal to the international community. The four panelists disagreed on whether China's clout and influence in South Asia is growing and whether this will have an effect on South Asian politics. However, they did agree that South Asia is an economic force to be reckoned with and will likely attract increased investments from around the world for years to come. I found the discussion to be engaging, insightful, and a diverse blend of perspectives from renowned academics. I am very glad that I attended, and I would like to extend my congratulations to Professor Biberman on her new book.

INSPIRATION FROM THE MOST UNLIKELY PLACE

DAVID SOLOVY '20

I grew up in a very liberal family from Seattle. I was a lifelong Democrat and continued to be when I started my first year at Skidmore College. Headed into my Senior year, I am now the President of the College Republicans at Skidmore. Go Figure...

One may wonder why a guy like me would shift my views. It is no secret that Skidmore's faculty members and students are overwhelmingly left-leaning. In a sort of strange irony, it was my "liberal" arts education that Skidmore provided me that caused me to have my own political awakening. It happened slowly and was fueled by skills I was taught in classes such as "State and Local Politics" and "Introduction to Political Philosophy".

I learned how to think critically through practical concepts in my Political Science Classes. Since coming to Skidmore I have hosted conservative speakers, I have helped quadruple the attendance of College Republicans, and interned for the campaign and the D.C. office of Congresswoman Elise Stefanik. All of these opportunities could not come to fruition if not for one Professor who has an unhealthy obsession with local politics and polling. Any Political Science Major will immediately

recognize that I am describing Professor Turner.

Professor Bob Turner is a Political Science Professor and a brilliant educator. As my advisor, he speaks to me several times a week. I have not met many academics who are as liberal as him. He is a passionate Democrat who is very involved in local politics. Strangely, he has been the greatest asset and ally to conservative students at Skidmore. When Republican students walk into his office, he is always referring them to internships, academic opportunities, and challenging them on their political principles. He has gone above and beyond as an advisor to students who are political mavericks. He has done so by attending meetings late at night, helping push conservative speakers to a (sometimes) hesitant administration, and making sure there is a fair and balanced conversation on campus. He has done so even when it did not make some of his colleagues happy in other departments. Professor Turner is the reason I have confidence in Skidmore. Above all, he has been my friend. He has always encouraged me to try my hardest and pushes me to my limits. I am in my waning days of my time at Skidmore College. I am starting to look back at all the people who have made my experience great. Professor Turner is on the top of that list.

CONSTITUTION DAY LECTURE 2019

CLARE MCINERNEY '20



This year's lecture was presented by Professor Marc DeGirolami, professor of law at St. John's University. Professor DeGirolami is known for his scholarship on law and religion, freedom of speech, constitutional law, and criminal law. His lecture at Skidmore, however, focused on a specific aspect of constitutional law: constitutional theory. He structured the lecture in a way that kept the audience engaged, as it was easy to grasp the progression of his thoughts and arguments. The room was full from start to finish of the lecture, and the question portion at the end of the lecture demonstrated how interested the audience was in the subject.

Professor DeGirolami began by defining constitutional interpretation and constitutional theory. Constitutional interpretation is any method of trying to figure out what the Constitution means. Constitutional theory, however, is a systematic, generalized approach to constitutional meaning. Constitutional theory rose in prominence as a result of the Supreme Court's grappling with unenumerated rights (rights not explicitly given by the Constitution). These new rights required justification, so people began to seek justification through different approaches to constitutional interpretation. Different schools of constitutional theory emerged as a result of this, however, just two gained the most popularity.

These two predominate constitutional theories are originalism and

living constitutionalism. These two theories are often at odds with one another, as one requires an adherence to the original meaning of the Constitution as intended by the Founders, while the other requires that certain words or phrases be reinterpreted and adapted to new circumstances. The key difference is that living constitutionalists argue that words can change and evolve, therefore changing the meaning of the Constitution.

Professor DeGirolami offered a third theory that balances these two competing ideas. He calls this theory traditionalism. The three core elements of traditionalism are a focus on concrete political and social practices, the duration of these practices, and the placement of a presumptive yet defeasible weight on these practices. Traditionalism seeks to justify constitutional interpretations by demonstrating that certain practices have existed in the United States, with little contestation, since before the Revolution, and have continued since then. Traditionalism can help defend public monuments or institutions that are contested by newer ideas or debates. For example, a monument that displays a cross in a public space may have its value disputed, however, traditionalists can demonstrate that such monuments have been common throughout all of United States history, and that the monument has developed such deep meaning to those who live nearby that it cannot be removed on the basis of being a religious symbol.

There were several questions at the end about the justifications for using traditionalism and how it can apply to certain scenarios. Professor DeGirolami demonstrated in each scenario how one can look to the past and the present to demonstrate the merit of certain traditions and practices. Overall, the evening was buzzing with interest on the subject at hand and a willingness to approach a new form of constitutional theory with an open mind. After the lecture, I had the pleasure of joining Professor DeGirolami, Professor Natalie Taylor, Professor Flagg Taylor, and four other Skidmore Political Science students for dinner and continued conversation on the topic of constitutional theories as well as other subjects (including our interests outside of Political Science, the luxuries and drawbacks of Skidmore's housing, and our favorite D-Hall hacks). The evening provided us students with an opportunity to speak with Professor DeGirolami in a way that provided for natural conversation and further intellectual engagement. All in all, Professor DeGirolami gave us at dinner, and the rest of his audience in the Pohndorff Room, the foundations to understand a new concept and then supported discussion and debate on said concept: two signs of a successful Constitution Day!

The Divided Soul of American Liberalism Dr. Alan Draper

Monday, November 14, 2019 at 5:30pm in Davis Auditorium

This talk draws on my research in American labor and civil rights history. It argues that the two souls of liberalism--economic justice represented by unions and racial justice represented by civil rights groups--began to diverge in the 1960s. The first soul of liberalism defended bedrock union principles, such as seniority, as essential to economic equality. The second condemned them as contributing to racial inequality. The divergence of these two struggles helps explain the resurgence of conservatism, culminating in the election of Donald Trump.

STUDENT NEWS

Collected by Emma Hulbert '21 and Katherine Pompilio '21

Sophie Berman '22 I am grateful to the Political Science Department and the Career Development Center for supporting my work this past summer at Swayam, a women's rights organization based in Kolkata, India. Swayam "oneself," helps survivors to access rights and entitlements by serving as bridge to institutions such as the judiciary, police, and government representatives. The organization also provides therapy, training in activism, and training in civil and criminal law – working against the isolation that survivors of abuse often face, and providing them with a forum for advocacy. By interviewing leaders of Insaaf Ki Awaz "the Sound of Justice," an independent group formed by women in Metiabruz, I learned how they created a source of refuge and power, becoming leaders and change-makers in their community; the core members supported each other in intervening in cases of violence, starting a tailoring program to help women gain economic freedom, and beginning discussions about patriarchy and gendered abuse. Returning to the U.S. for the remainder of the summer, I interned for U.S. Congressman Seth Moulton, in my home district of MA 6. As part of a team researching the role of pharmacy benefit managers, spread-pricing and current legislation in the House of Representatives, we presented our findings and an action plan to Congressman Moulton.

Eli Bliss '20 I spent my summer as a Communications Intern for the New Hampshire Democratic Party. It was a summer I'll never forget because I got to work with Skidmore Alum Chloe Singer '18 and Rachael Thomeer '18, make a bunch of great connections, and meet almost all of the presidential hopefuls – both Democrat and Republican. As a communications intern, I spent a lot of time covering events in New Hampshire Politics, helped create social media content and published a couple billboards and website. My advice for folks looking for their next internship: Check out the New Hampshire Democratic Party!

Will Borowka '20 I spent my summer break working at a sleepaway camp near Albany. I loved it! I was a camper there and going to camp is a lot of fun still to this day. I'm taking a bunch of Political Science classes right now. I really like Immigration Politics; I think it's very topical and I think I've been getting some perspectives on the history of immigration that I had never considered. Additionally, I'm getting started on my ESS Capstone. I'm excited for that as well.

Rob Clayton '20 This summer I interned at KGO 810, a political talk radio station in the San Francisco/Bay Area. I had an amazing time learning the ins and outs of radio production. I researched stories, booked guests, screened phone calls and produced podcasts for the various hosts. I was really lucky because KGO has a very diverse listenership, so I was able to interact with callers from both sides of the political spectrum. Although sometimes quite frustrating, these interactions taught me the importance of healthy debate, and putting one's emotions aside in order to change minds.

Kate Genzer '21 Over the summer, I participated in a Skidmore Travel Seminar to Finland with the Social Work Department. Skidmore, along with MSW students from all around the world (countries including but not limited to: Germany, Russia, Lithuania, Hong-Kong, England and Wales) came together to analyze and discuss social, environmental, and economic justice issues our world is currently facing. We learned about different concepts of welfare in the context of Government (macro), community (mezzo), and individual (micro) systems around the world. This experience gave me the space to see justice, citizenship, and equality

through a global lens as well as critically evaluate the United States' interpretation of basic human need.

Emma Hulbert, '21 This past summer I worked both as a barista at a local coffee shop and as the alumni coordinator for the Emerson School in North Carolina. This fall I am excited to be Professor Turner's research assistant, and I am especially excited for my Russian Politics and Dissident Political Thought classes, which tie together in a really interesting way. I am the president of the ultimate frisbee team which keeps me busy, and I hope to get more involved in local activism and the local political scene as the semester progresses.

Candace Huntington '20 This past summer, I worked as a research assistant at the Harvard Kennedy School for a professor in the Center for Business and Government. I conducted supporting research for the professor's project on how effective presidential power is in shaping public policy, particularly within the Trump Administration. I also researched the effects that different raises in the federal minimum wage can have on the economy in the long term. This semester, I'm working on my senior thesis which will look at the security dynamic between Sweden and Russia and how Sweden's identity as a "neutral" country has shaped its foreign policy toward Russia and EU nations.

Elodie Linck '21 This summer I worked in Manhattan dancing as a trainee for a contemporary ballet company. I trained and performed with them in the city, and then went upstate to the Adirondacks with the company to run their summer intensive program for students. This was an incredible experience and helped to show me what a career as a professional dancer would realistically look like. When I finished with the company I made a quick transition and ran a children's outdoor education program where I live in the Adirondacks, which was amazing! This semester I am anticipating enjoying taking Liberalism and Feminism alongside my dance history course. There is a lot of fascinating overlap. I am also very excited to be choreographing my first piece as a dance major here at Skidmore. Alongside my political science and dance classes, I am looking forward to working on E-Board for the Environmental Action Club and as a part of Skidmore's Sustainability Subcommittee.

Alexander Liu '21 This summer, I spent a month interning in the university guidance counseling department of my old high school. It was a useful experience in terms of giving me a perspective on working in education from an instructional point of view. I also got to witness the political turmoil in my hometown of Hong Kong, which has been a really fascinating and relevant look into the real world consequences of political decisions.

Evan McDonagh '21 Hello! My name is Evan McDonagh and I am a history major and political science/international affairs minor. Over the summer, I worked at Skidmore's own Scribner Library as a bibliographical assistant as well as volunteered at the Grant Cottage Historical Site twenty minutes north of campus. Volunteering at the cottage was an educational experience wherein I interpreted the historical landscape for visitors and helped with the care of the site and artifacts. I hope to bring that experience with me into the fall semester both in my classes and as the secretary of the History Club. Additionally, I will be entering the fall semester as the new vice president of Tabletop Club, the board games club on campus. All in all, I look forward to the fall semester and what it may bring.

FALL 2019

Gabi Morris-Flores '20 I spent this summer interning in the House of Representatives with Congressman Jamie Raskin [MD-08]. Thanks to the Levine Internship Award, I was able to experience the exciting, fast-paced life of a "hilltern" (an intern on Capitol Hill) and I LOVED IT. I went to televised hearings and took notes for the Congressman's staffers, I gave tours of the Capitol building, I spoke to a LOT of constituents on the phone, and I began to build my network by meeting with lots of legislative staffers for "a coffee," which, as it turns out, rarely involved actually drinking coffee. I have decided I want to return to Capitol Hill after college, possibly to a committee like Energy and Commerce or Natural Resources, where I can work on energy policy and the Green New Deal, which is currently my primary interest. This fall I am working on a research paper that compares FDR's New Deal with the Green New Deal, in order to get some historical perspective on a pressing current topic. I am also volunteering with Saratoga Democrats, and I am working in the Political Science Department.

Jaya-Lynne Ruiz Acantilado '21 I spent my summer working as a hostess, a food busser, and to-go server at a Thai restaurant back home in Hawaii. It was really fun and I got a lot of free food everyday. While working as a hostess, one of the part time musicians approached me. As it turns out, she also worked at my island's prosecuting attorney's office. She offered to set up an internship for me next summer and connected me with the prosecuting attorney. In short, sometimes you can get offered an internship while working at a Thai restaurant.

Bridget Schwartz '21 Over the summer I interned for Senator Kirsten Gillibrand in Albany. I loved being able to talk to constituents and understand more of the political landscape of Upstate NY. This semester I'm studying abroad in Dublin at the Gaiety School of Acting! Even though I'm not focusing on my political science major while I'm here, being in Ireland during Brexit is fascinating.

Jared Schwartz '20 This semester I am really looking forward to my Liberalism and Feminism class with Professor Taylor. We got our syllabus the other day and I can't wait to jump into the readings. Additionally, I am working as a student assistant in the Political Science department. It is (and always has been) a great experience. I'm looking forward to my senior year!

Ana Shoemate '21 This summer I worked as an intern at a campaign strategies firm called Princeton Strategies in Philadelphia. I enjoyed getting to know the political atmosphere in a new city and meeting new people motivated to make a change in their community. This fall I'm in Rabat, Morocco on an SIT program studying Arabic and Human Rights. I am excited to learn more about local NGOs and start independent field

research.

David Solovy '20 This Summer I did an internship at Congresswoman Elise Stefanik's office in Washington D.C. I answered phones, gave constituent tours, did research for staff, and explored the capital.

Lily Stadler '21 I spent this past summer working full-time at a Legal Aid in Austin, TX. Clients would call in, I would ask them some questions to check their eligibility, and then if they were eligible, I would ask them about the details of their legal issue and what exactly they wanted in order to resolve the situation. I would then serve as the liaison between the client and the attorney until the case was closed. I spoke with both English and Spanish speaking clients and worked on cases which ranged from divorces to asylum applications. I learned immensely from this experience and confirmed my desire to pursue a career as an immigration attorney.

Alexandra Steve '22 After the end of the Spring semester, I was able to go home and watch my brother graduate from his college. Lots of celebration and family time! Afterwards, I had the amazing opportunity to go to Italy with Dance department professors and one of my fellow students. From May 24th to June 3rd, I did an intense dance program in Venice, Italy in association with the Isadora Duncan International Institute. It will forever be one of my favorite experiences. I ended the program with a performance at a private villa with my parents and brother cheering me on! In addition to my adventures, I turned 19 this summer.

Lindsay Walsh '20 This summer I interned for Congressman Jim Himes [D-CT-04], my representative in the House. I wrote lots of co sponsorship memos, form letters, and got to attend a lot of fun hearings! My favorite hearing was on reparations for African Americans. The room was so filled with protestors and concerned citizens that I had to watch from an overflow room - such an amazing thing! Ta-Nehisi Coates also got to speak, which made me super excited because he is one of my all time favorite authors. After my internship, I worked at the Roton Point Beach Association in Norwalk, CT as their waterfront staff. This fall I am starting my THESIS! It is a comparative piece on the effect of gender quotas on women's ability to provide substantive representation. I am SO excited about this new project!

STUDENT NEWS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

ADVANCING THE NATIONAL INTEREST: THE INTERSECTION OF DOMESTIC POLITICS AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Political Science students Lauren Goldfarb and Landon Miller will represent our department as delegates to

The 71st Annual Student Conference on U. S. Affairs at the United States Military Academy, West Point, NY

October 30 – November 2, 2019

A SUMMER OF POLITICS AND CULTURE

JINAN AL-BUSAIDI '20



Hello! My name is Jinan Al-Busaidi and I am a senior from the Sultanate of Oman. I am a political science and French double major, and this summer I was fortunate enough to intern at the Middle East Institute in Washington, DC. The Middle East Institute (MEI) is Washington's oldest institution dedicated solely to the study of the Middle East. MEI provides policy analysis, language and regional studies courses, and events aimed at promoting a better understanding of the Middle East in the United States.

This past summer I worked as one of two interns in the Arts and Culture department in preparation for the launch of MEI's inaugural art gallery. My internship perfectly combined my love for politics and culture and embodied how interdisciplinary my Skidmore education allows me to be.

Throughout my three-month-long internship at MEI, I was responsible for researching artists and potential future exhibitions for the gallery. Similarly, I shortlisted an initial selection of photographs documenting the Middle East between 2011 and 2018 for the gallery's second ever show, which will go on display this winter. For someone with no artistic talent whatsoever, I am particularly proud of this contribution of mine.

In the realm of politics, I worked with two other interns to publish an online article about an Iranian dissident artist who, despite being jailed for making music, has spent the last few years making a

collaborative album with other musicians from the region. Thanks to MEI, I also attended countless panels and round table discussions by leaders in the field including Mick Mulroy, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for the Middle East and Ambassador James Jeffrey, Special Envoy to the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS. Furthermore, MEI provides its interns with free language classes after work, so I signed up for a Persian language course for fun.

An additional perk to interning in DC was DC itself! During my time in the nation's capital, I had the privilege of meeting Oman's ambassador to the United States and attend a panel featuring Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. I toured various museums and historical sights, all while also being exposed to various aspects of politics formulation in the United States.

None of the aforementioned opportunities would have been possible without the amazing support of the Responsible Citizenship Internship Award, for which I am eternally grateful. This summer's internship was my first professional experience in the United States and I certainly hope it will not be my last.



GIS LAB: DON'T LET THIS RESOURCE GO TO WASTE

JARED SCHWARTZ '20

Perhaps one of the most unique academic resources outside of a specific department resides on the second floor of the library. The Graphical Information Systems Center for Interdisciplinary Research, as the name implies, is the "hub of mapmaking" at Skidmore. The Center helps disciplines across campus leverage mapmaking and spatial visualization to assist in learning and research. GIS works with departments such as geology, anthropology, religious studies, history, and environmental science to design ways to process geographical information. GIS also offers intro and advanced classes, which will often have students from 8 or 9 disciplines in them.

The director, Charlie Bettigole, teaches all of the classes and workshops that the GIS lab offers. Mr. Bettigole graduated from Middlebury in 2006, got his masters in wildlife biology at UVM, and started a forestry program at Yale, all before coming to Skidmore. Students who take his classes are in good hands.

Here is an example of how GIS can assist in a research: working with the Chair of the Religious Studies Department, Eliza Kent, the GIS lab helped map out the locations of Ethiopian churches by identifying the clusters of trees surrounding them through satellite data. This data was then used to map bird movements throughout much of the country. For anything mapmaking, in any discipline - especially political science - and for any research, the GIS lab has your back at Skidmore.

SPENDING A SUMMER AS A FREELANCE JOURNALIST

HADIA BAKKAR '20

This summer, I embarked on my very first independent media project. After spending a semester in Washington, DC to study journalism and new media, I was able to witness the main production process of different media mediums directly, especially the production of podcasts.

The experience not only revived my interest in journalism and its integral role in sustaining democracies around the world, it gave me the much-needed nudge to start producing my own work and reflecting back on my experiences and knowledge in the current political climate.

Courtesy of the See-Beyond Fund, I pursued an independent audio documentary project focusing on the lives of Syrian refugees around the Capital district. I have always been fascinated in how national issues depicted themselves in the smaller and more intimate local context of our surrounding areas, so the project bridged these two perspectives. My main themes were not only centered on loss as a result of war and death, but more on moving past that trauma and the complex process of adjustment to a new society.

Although I felt overwhelmed by the vast possibilities of the documentary, Political Science Department star, Professor Kate Graney, helped me start my research on migration patterns in Albany, its history, and relevance to the present moment. We worked together to find people to pitch the project to in different radio platforms, along with looking for interviewees and organizations that could provide information about Syrian refugees in the area.

After many phone calls and ignored emails, I finally received my first contact, the founder of a non-profit organization that supports refugees and provides settlement services, called New York State for Syrian Refugees.

One of the organization's many programs is a new and upcoming catering service, called Syrian Delights. Its goal is to empower Syrian refugee women through skill sets they already have learned in Syria. I had the great privilege to spend several weeks as a freelance journalist working directly on the scene by spending time in Albany, establishing connections with sources, recording and editing interviews.

Reflecting on the experience, not only have I gained great technical experience and skills from my audio documentary, I have had the unique opportunity of being a journalist outside of Skidmore College for the first time. The experience had its many challenges from issues as simple as finding transportation to the complicated process of gaining the trust of vulnerable interviewees. Despite the flaws, the experience was incredibly fulfilling.

Towards the end of summer, I was connected to Saratoga Immigration Coalition by Documentary Studies Professor Adam Tinkle to showcase my work in the fall.

In conjunction with documentarian Ben Tumin's mockumentary that focused stereotypes of Syrian refugees, my audio documentary was shown in Davis auditorium as part of Saratoga peace week in mid-September.

This summer experience has offered me great insights into the world of journalism that I would have not received from a typical internship experience. It also allowed me to apply knowledge that I have gained from my political science classes to reporting on a local phenomenon. Moving forward, I feel much more confident regarding my journalism skills and sure that it will help me continue to grow through future endeavors and work opportunities.

DOING DOUBLE DUTY

LUCY BATTLE '21

This past spring and summer I spent a few months working on a local Saratoga Springs political campaign. I worked for Patty Morrison on her primary campaign for the Commissioner of Finance. I learned so much about the lunacy of local politics; only people with very strong opinions on very minute issues are deeply invested in local politics. On the campaign, I did social media work which involved policy research, drafting social media posts, and filming campaign videos. I did a lot of canvassing for Patty; I went to nearly every corner of Saratoga Springs, got to know a number of politically active voters and campaign volunteers around the city, became intimately familiar with specific political issues specific to Saratoga Springs, and spoke personally to voters all over the city. I don't think I can easily pick a favorite part of my campaign job; canvassing was a great way to connect with voters personally, but doing policy research has really made me understand how local politics functions and what issues resonate with voters.

I worked through Patty's primary campaign, which ended in late June with a margin of about seventy votes. Patty has secured the Democratic Party nomination after a hard-fought primary challenge and she has gone on to run in the general election coming up this November. I, myself, am abroad this fall studying and working in Dublin. Since arriving in Dublin, I have done a bit of sight-seeing outside of my work and class schedule; in the photos, I am on a cliff walk on the shore in Howth, and standing on top of the 12th century Trim Castle in Trim, County Meath. In Dublin, I am in an internship program in the Irish Parliament and take classes as well. There are twenty-five American students who all intern for the parliament, and we take classes together. In the Irish Parliament, we are each assigned either a Deputy or a Senator. I work for Deputy John Brassil; he is a

Teachta Dála, a member of the Dáil, Ireland's lower house and main legislative body.

For Deputy Brassil, I primarily attend interest group meetings, read budget proposals, and attend Dáil sessions, and then brief them in one or two pages. Later on, I will be writing a speech for him, and doing policy research. I have attended meetings for men's health groups, women's health groups, specific party-motions, and even the Irish national rowing team (Deputy Brassil found out I row for Skidmore). None of these groups can lobby with dollars like in the U.S., so they hold presentations about their goals. There is a large practice of clientele-ism in Irish politics, so even though TDs will nearly always vote with the party whip, they do a significant amount of in-district work. My TD makes a point to attend funerals of important people in his district, or comes with me to briefings that are especially relevant to his district, Kerry. I'll be working here in Leinster House until December and I'll see you all in the spring!



LIVING AND WORKING IN KOLKATA, INDIA

SOPHIE MAE BERMAN '22

I am grateful to Professor Biberman-Ocakli, Jael Silliman, Anuradha Kapoor, Amrita Dasgupta, Namrata Bose, the Skidmore Political Science Department and the Career Development Center for supporting my work this past summer at Swayam, a women's rights organization based in Kolkata, India. Swayam, which means "oneself," was founded in 1995 with the goal of empowering survivors of violence to become self-reliant and self-confident. Although India's laws address violence against women, survivors often are isolated from these protections by social stigma, which fuels communal silence and state inaction. Swayam helps survivors to access rights and entitlements by serving as bridge to institutions including: the judiciary, police, and government representatives. The organization also empowers survivors to be change-makers, to begin discussions in their communities about violence against women, gender roles, and patriarchy.

As an intern with Swayam, I designed a research framework and survey questions to gather the stories of its survivors, and learn how they have renegotiated the underlying social narratives of community exchange. I was given the opportunity to interview members of Ki Insaaf Awaz (The Sound of Justice) an independent group of women who serve as leaders in their community, sustaining a support network of women, and working to change how the community perceives gender-based violence and



misogyny. Women described forming Insaaf Ki Awaz as "getting their lives and respect back." Receiving

trainings in basic civil and criminal law, starting tailoring programs to help community members gain economic freedom, and holding strategy meetings, core members have created Ki Insaaf Awaz as a source of refuge and power.



Living in Kolkata, I experienced a small portion of India's resilient, vibrant syncretism and pluralism. As the workday ended, I walked through the streets, each with their own teashop at the corner, crowded with locals drinking from small clay cups. I could feel the rush of traffic, of bullock carts, autos, and motorcycles, honks ringing through the air. I passed by Hindu and Jain Temples, Synagogues, and mosques, hearing the melodic call to prayer during the last days of Ramadan. I also visited Kumartoli, a city within the city of winding streets lined with idols, which artisans craft from straw and clay for the Durga Puja festival in October. As I approached my mentor's flat, I would always turn the corner at the banyan tree shrine covered with rainbow flowers of every hue. At work everyone gathered in a circle for lunch, generously passing around their food from rotis, to lentils, rice, and Rasgula. I learned not only valuable lessons in research, but also how very simple exchanges like sharing names and food build relationships of trust.

WORKING WHERE THE WILD THINGS ARE

KATHERINE POMPILIO '22

KATHERINE



INTERN 2019

KATHERINE
POMPILIO
Public Affairs



I spent this past summer working in Public Affairs at the Bronx Zoo for the Wildlife Conservation Society. During my time at the Zoo, I worked on a range of projects. I gathered and compiled a contact list of former chiefs of staff from the New York delegation, assisted in fundraising efforts, helped organize grassroots advocacy programs for animal protection laws, and wrote and helped manage social media posts for the Wildlife Conservation Society which has over 445,000 followers. I was very excited when I got this opportunity because it gave me a chance to work in the private sector for a non-profit advocating for legislation that I am deeply passionate about. I spent most of my time in public affairs working on WCS's Wildlife

Advocate Program. The Wildlife Conservation Society's Wildlife Advocate Program is a grassroots organizing effort that empowers individuals to build relationships and engage with policymakers on behalf of WCS wildlife priorities. Wildlife Advocate participants learn to cultivate relationships with public officials that have an influence on policies related to WCS's mission. My role in the advocacy program was to assist in preparing advocates to meet with public officials and to help facilitate the improvement and efficiency of the program by updating the program's resources and outreach materials. Additionally, I was able to learn about environmental and animal rights policy by helping my bosses prepare for the World Wildlife Conference. The World Wildlife Conference, otherwise known as the CITIES conference, is an international meeting of ma-

for wildlife advocates such as WCS to discuss and decide on policy to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival in the wild. This past CITIES conference in August, leaders of wildlife conservation discussed 57 proposals that governments had submitted for changing the levels of protection afforded to over 500 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and plants. I got to work closely on this policy, as I was given the task of spreading awareness about conservation proposals by WCS to curb the trade of the sea cucumber in Asia for culinary purposes. Other animals included in our conservation proposals were giraffes, elephants, sharks, stingrays, frogs, turtles, and much more. In addition to the policy and advocacy work I was doing, I was happy to be surrounded by and learn about animals every day. My office building was right outside of the sea lion enclosure, and I even became friendly with one rescue sea lion named "Clyde." One morning I even saw a baby sea lion be born! It was also interesting to work alongside cameramen and producers from Animal Planet's "The Zoo" which highlights all the important work of WCS and the Bronx Zoo. The best part of my internship this summer was working for an organization with such a rich history and a positive message. The Wildlife Conservation Society was founded by Theodore Roosevelt in 1895 and it continues to carry on his mission to save wildlife and wild places worldwide through science, conservation action, education, and inspiring people to value their environment and the animals living in it. I had a fantastic summer at the Zoo!



INTERNING FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE CONROY [D, IL]

ABBY CICCARONE '22

This summer, I interned with Illinois State Representative Deb Conroy. Representative Conroy is a Democrat known for her work on issues of mental health and addiction. In fact, Conroy started and leads the Mental Health Advisory Committee.

Conroy enlisted the help of local high school and college students who are passionate about advocacy and politics and the epidemic of vaping plaguing young adults. For ten hours per week, interns were responsible for researching these topics, formatting the information, and presenting in front of Conroy and other community members.

As interns, we represented Conroy at many social events. I was responsible for tabling at a resource fair for senior citizens, where I listened to their concerns about state politics. While many of them were overjoyed to see young adults getting involved in government, some of the seniors were less thrilled, especially when they found out we were supporting a Democrat. I had the pleasure of attending a local fire station's 50th anniversary -- a fantastic community gathering that allowed me to discuss local issues with the fire and police chiefs. We even had the opportunity to tour the fire house and explore the trucks and equipment.

While the free food at community events was a plus, I preferred the work we did in the office generating ideas on how to tackle mental health and vaping. With regard to mental health, we began by sharing our own experiences in local high schools. Many of us felt there were not enough resources in the schools to support students. We found in our research the large impact of mental health issues and suicide in our district. With our newly collected information, we created two presentations- one for local adults and one for local youth.

Conroy places emphasis on the importance of reducing the stigma surrounding mental health that many adults were raised with. We kept this in mind with our presentations, and portrayed the presence of mental health issues in our community, and the ways one can help those affected. That presentation is to be used at upcoming town hall meetings, and Conroy has been using much of that information to continue the conversation about ways the government can implement regulations to support those struggling. We created a similar presentation targeted at middle and high school students to emphasize the importance of self-care and open discussions about mental health. Conroy continues to look into ways she can regulate the resources schools provide for students.

The area in which we found the most shocking research results was with regard to vaping. We knew the prevalence of vaping among our generation, but we were deeply disturbed once we found the true dangers of vaping. Not only are countless teens trying vaping, but many of them are beyond addicted. Many young adults smoke the same amount of nicotine that is found in 20 cigarettes per day, and most of them do not even realize what chemicals they are inhaling.

To get all of this information out we made an Instagram page targeted at teens. We created and shared infographics to display the contents in vapes, the prevalence of vaping, and the dangers. We also created a skit that we presented at an open forum about the crossover of mental health issues, and addiction. That skit is now being turned into a short video which will be used at local schools to better educate both students and teachers on vaping and how to quit.

The best part of this internship was seeing our actions make sustainable changes. Not only were many people better informed at our forums, but Representative Conroy has recently proposed legislation that would ban the sale of flavored vape and tobacco products in Illinois. Many of my fellow interns are now helping Conroy testify in front of the state legislature, and we will be featured in an upcoming article in the Chicago Tribune.

Overall, this internship allowed me to understand the networks involved in state politics, and the importance of listening to community voices when making decisions. I greatly appreciated how Conroy valued our work, and I am confident that Illinois will continue to see movement towards a healthier state.



COLLEGE REPUBLICANS UPDATE

DAVID SOLOVY '20

Skidmore College Republicans are going strong this year. Last year we brought two guest speakers: Holocaust survivor Werner Reich and Professor Christina Hoff Sommers. Both events were very well attended. Some of our club members worked or interned for Congresswoman Elise Stefanik, either with her campaign or official offices. This year, weekly meetings are held where we discuss the latest news, as well as plan other guest speakers and volunteer work for local campaigns.

REPORTING FROM ABROAD

LAUREN GOLDFARB '20



This past semester, Spring 2019, I had the privilege to study abroad in Morocco with SIT's (School for International Training) "Field Ethics in Journalism and New Media" program. After approximately two months of learning and living with a host family in the city of Rabat, my peers and I were tasked with pitching a story to a board of professional journalists. I subsequently relocated with several friends to report out of Tangier. For the following five weeks we all traveled, interviewed, researched, and worked hard to create quality news stories with the intention of *hopefully* getting them published. I'm happy to announce that U.S. News and World Reports just recently published my story!!

I worked as the print journalist in a team with two other students: our photojournalist Kate Brewer (Providence College) and our audio journalist Giulia Villanueva (Ithaca College). We reported and created a story about the rise of the systemic issue of unaccompanied child migration out of Morocco to Europe. We also worked with two Moroccan students, Amine Erraadi and Soukaina Messou. They helped us out immensely with making connections in the field, translating during and after interviews, and understanding certain complexities about this issue that we, as outsiders, did not initially get.

I became interested in reporting on this issue by trying to look at the state through a comparative lens; what issues plaguing Morocco are also plaguing other states in the international arena, and how are they similar or different? As someone who has studied immigration policy and history in the United States, (both with Professor Turner and in the History Department) it was an issue that not only stood out to me but also motivated my whole team. Our story became motivated by one simple point: the number of minors migrating out of Morocco is rising. This was remarkable to us, because even though undocumented migration into the EU has dropped overall over the past few years, a survey by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency shows that the number of crossings into Spain specifically, mainly from Morocco, [doubled in 2018](#). This all exists in the context of the overwhelming statistic of the [30 million child migrants](#) worldwide as of 2017.

From the very beginning, we wanted to show, not simply tell, the stories of the actual children making these journeys. Although we did speak with several experts who echoed similar concepts, we focused mainly on finding and speaking with the children themselves and their families, whether they were in the process of

migrated, had migrated, were considering migrating, or were opposed to migrating. We did this by making multiple trips to certain borders (Tangier Port and Ceuta) and networking through our friend Soukaina's family's connections. Many of the children we spoke to had faced extreme police brutality, gang threats, and knew other children who had perished making similar journeys, and recounted these stories to us in Darija, the Moroccan dialect of Arabic, which Soukaina then translated to Spanish, and my partner Giulia (from Paraguay) and I would then translate to English. We only used their first names in the final article, as to protect their identities. Although only a few children made the final draft of the article, every single one of them offered incredibly insightful views into the motivations (or lack thereof) that might drive a 13-year-old to want to leave his family and travel to Spain. Most of them cited an overall lack of opportunities, observing the states of poverty their hard-working parents were in, some even after 20+ years working for the military. They largely felt that even if they chose to pursue an education, their country offered limited options and opportunities even for the most educated populations. Their observations were reflected by most of the experts we interviewed, who acknowledged the high youth unemployment rates and lack of employment opportunities.

We ultimately found that these children are not receiving the support they need from either the sending or receiving countries they are traveling between, an issue that has immense relevance in other international contexts as well. (Consider the United States and Central America) Morocco has attempted to "solve" the issue of unemployed young people by reinstating a compulsory military draft whereas Ceuta, the Spanish enclave in Morocco (essentially a piece of Spain literally on the African continent) has been attempting to pass in Spanish law a provision that would allow for the automatic deportation of any child migrant they deem as migrating for "economic" reasons. Yet neither state is actually attempting to address the root of the issue. While our article, as a short news article, does not offer any answers, our collective goal was to create a multimedia piece that would shed light on this population of kids that largely goes unrecognized by two states who are doing everything to make the "problem" go away and nothing to structurally help.



The published article can be found via this URL: <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/articles/2019-10-07/children-in-morocco-eye-migration-to-spain-for-a-better-life>

BLOGPOST FROM SRI LANKA

JORDAN KOHOMBAN '22



On April 21, 2019 three Christian churches and three hotels were struck in a series of coordinated bombings throughout the island nation of Sri Lanka. 259 people were killed while another 500 were injured, among them both Sri Lankans and tourists. These terrorist attacks were the worst the world has seen since the Al Qaeda September 11 attacks. Shortly after, Sri Lankan intelligence blamed them on National Thowheeth Jama'ath, a previously little known domestic Islamic terror group. Two days after the bombings, the Islamic State claimed responsibility for the attacks despite providing sound evidence to support [this](#). As a result, Islamophobia and Sinhalese ultra-nationalism became rampant throughout the country. As I watched these events unfold thousands of miles away, I mourned for the loss of life and worried for my family but also felt the urge to observe and study this case more closely.

Sri Lanka is a very diverse country both ethnically and religiously. Prior to gaining independence, the country had been the site of colonization at the hands of many world powers, leaving a long-lasting effect on its population. Its history as an independent country is one filled with violence and infighting amongst the Sinhalese majority and Tamil minority. The religious make-up of the nation is Buddhist (69.3%), Christian (7.3%), Hindu (13.6%) and Muslim (9.8%). The primarily Sinhalese Buddhist majority have been known to oppress the many other ethnic and religious minorities such as Tamils, Muslims and Christian, however the country's devastating civil war (1983-2011) was largely the result of divisions fostered during the period of British colonial control. The uniqueness of this country's ethnic and religious composition made it a perfect location to study population divisions and power dynamics. Is one isolated incident such as the Easter Bombings enough to spark conflict between two previously allied groups? (In this case, the X and Y [groups](#)) If so, this would depict the extreme scale to which rash emotions and reactions play in the human thought process.

I am a political science and prospective anthropology double major with a regional concentration in South Asia. My area of interest typically pertains to security studies as I have aspirations of working in the intelligence field. This project

presented an opportunity to diversify and deepen understandings of how social and cultural contexts impact politics, particularly in the context of Sri Lanka, [something](#) I really wanted to work on. The financial support I received through the SGA's Academic Pursuit Request Fund made it possible for me to travel to Sri Lanka and conduct ethnographic research regarding the devastating Easter Terror Attacks. The focus of my research was to analyze the ways in which ethnic and religious cleavages form following a traumatic incident. To yield accurate data I produced a set of questions aimed at extracting both emotional and impersonal answers. With the assistance of my family in the country, I was able to interview a number of religious leaders as well as many other citizens directly affected by or related to the attacks.

My father was born and raised in Sri Lanka prior to immigrating to the United States. I had previously travelled to the country many times with my family; however, this was my first time making the trip alone. Prior to my arrival in the country I was already noticing the immense differences from when I visited just one year ago. My flight from Kuwait to the capital city Colombo was practically empty with the only passengers being Sri Lankan natives. The tourism industry is a huge part of Sri Lanka's economy providing many people with steady jobs. After the Civil War ended in 2011, tourism in the country began rising exponentially, earning many international accolades and peaking in 2018. After the Easter Bombings tourism reached all-time lows, forcing airlines to lower the price of travel drastically. I was able to purchase my ticket for \$1,000, about half of what it would've costed a year ago. Domestic security was another very noticeable difference. As an American citizen I was looked at with a lot of skepticism, getting my bags personally searched for about 45 minutes before I was cleared. This was a bit of a wakeup call for me, I was extremely naïve to the dangers accompanied with doing this kind of research.

I stayed with my grandparents in Nugegoda, right outside the capital city of Colombo, for the first two days of my trip. On the 19th I travelled with my uncle 200 miles East to Batticaloa, the site of the Zion Church bombing. I chose this region not only because it was the site of one of the attacks, but because of its high concentration of Muslims and Christians living in close proximity. The Eastern Province was also the region most effected by the devastating Civil War as it was controlled by the Tamil Tigers (LTTE). I had many interviews lined up in the Eastern Province including Pastor Roshan of the Zion Church and the Imam of the neighboring [mosque](#), both of which were very informative. Throughout his inter-

view, Pastor Roshan expressed emotions of forgiveness and acceptance, despite the anti-Muslim rhetoric held by many of his counterparts. He also gave an interesting view on the conflict that I have not previously heard. He said that as a Tamil he feels that this specific bomb was an attack by Muslims on Tamils rather than Christians. Many of the Christians in Batticaloa are Tamil and during the Civil War they were targeted by the military and government due to the LTTE's (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) high presence in the area. Pastor Roshan said the Muslims in the area turned a blind eye to Tamil oppression and now they are continuing to persecute the ethnic minority group. His approach was very interesting but also difficult to understand; in his eyes this conflict crossed ethnic and religious lines. The Pastor then showed me his plans for the new church he is building in a new location. His reasoning for changing locations rather than rebuilding on the previous spot was that it would be difficult to go back to the place where blood of his friends and family stained the walls for weeks. After speaking with the Pastor, I had the pleasure of speaking with a family who survived the bombings. They graciously welcomed me into their home and insisted on feeding me. It was a rather large family, three children, one of whom had just returned from university in England, a mother and an auntie. All of them, in some form, expressed some feelings of forgiveness but I could not really tell if they were genuine. They said that the biggest difference in relations with Muslims since the bombings was business related. Previously, the Muslim businessmen from neighboring township Kattankudy would travel to Batticaloa to sell their goods to others. Following the attacks these merchants have not been coming, leaving them only able to do business with other Muslims in their [area](#).

Following my interviews with Christians around the Zion Church I travelled to the mosque just down the street. This mosque was of significant importance due to its location and because it was where the Zion Church bomber did his final prayer. I was extremely excited for this meeting; I knew I would receive invaluable information. To begin I sat down with both the Imam and Mohammad Khalid, the former President of the Mosque who runs a successful textile business in the area. Both men were very welcoming and receptive to both my uncle and me, despite knowing that my uncle is a reputable pastor in the Christian community. The Imam preferred not to speak on some of the questions regarding his own personal experiences, opting rather to only answer the questions he could respond to with excerpts from the Quran. Mr. Khalid on the other hand held

Continued on next page

BLOGPOST FROM SRI LANKA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

back nothing in his answers, and through his words I could tell he was a very passionate and emotional man. He told me that following the bombs there has been a change in the relations between Muslims and Christians, but in his opinion, it is understandable. One experience he cited was when the mosque raised money for the Zion Church after it was bombed, when they attempted to give the funds to the Pastor, he rejected it and responded by saying “We do not want your people’s money.” Khalid explained this as a reaction to their grievance, he did not seem to hold it against them.

After the interview, Khalid took me and my Uncle to his home in Kattankudy, a township densely populated by Muslims. Only 3 square kilometers, the region houses approximately 50,000 Muslims with an accompanying 62 mosques. I was amazed by this place; it was like something I had never seen before. Prior to being there, I had been told that the town was regarded by many as “Little Saudi” and infamous amongst other communities as a dangerous place. My first impression upon arrival was that this was the true definition of an ethnic enclave – people of the exact same culture sharing a small space and only interacting with one another. The streets were flooded with structures most obviously inspired by Arabic architecture. Khalid showed my Uncle and I many of Kattankudy’s most historical spots, including the mosque in which 147 Muslims were shot dead by LTTE militants on August 3, 1990. Still riddled with bullet holes on the walls, the mosque was bustling with prayer-goers, one of whom was a man named Mohammad Sadik, a victim of the 1990 massacre. Sadik survived the attack despite being shot in the leg twice. His recollection of the day was disheartening to hear. Now, 29 years later, he is an Operations Manager for a company in Saudi Arabia, visiting friends and family in Sri Lanka for a week. He was a very calm and composed man, answering my questions as briefly as possible. His description of Muslim and Christian relations was that they were “very healthy” prior to the attacks, stating that directly after the attacks things worsened, but now the Christians have “realized it isn’t the entire Muslim community” that is to blame for the terrorist acts.

Settlements like Kattankudy are one of the reasons why the Muslim community in Sri Lanka, primarily in the Eastern Province, face so much criticism and discrimination. From what I deduced, the Tamils do not appreciate the Muslims’ isolationist behavior, such as living in mono-cultural areas and only venturing out for work or other business purposes. This is most likely due to the complicated history of Tamils and Muslims in the Eastern Province, where both

are most heavily concentrated. Many of the Muslims in this region of Sri Lanka have Tamil ethnic heritage, they just choose to identify more strongly with Islam than with being Tamil. Many amongst the Tamil Christian community expressed to me a sense of anger with the Muslims for not only their isolationism but also their refusal to recognize their Tamil ethnicity. These tensions date back to British colonial times when Tamils were brought to Sri Lanka from India by the English. The Tamils were placed in power and used as a local proxy for the British. When Sri Lanka gained its independence, conflict between the Tamils and Sinhalese arose, sparking the Civil War. Anyone of Tamil background was a target for many, including the government. My analysis of what I learned in my research and interviews is that for some, adopting Islam and joining these communities was a way to escape some of the persecution they



faced during the civil war era. As a result, the Christian Tamils disprove of the Muslims because of their “abandonment” of their Tamil identity. It took me a while to grasp these concepts as ethnic - religious intersectionality, especially in Sri Lanka, is very complex.

I was expecting these men to tell me about how volatile and aggressive the Christians have been towards them, but rather they placed most of the blame of their suffering on extremist Buddhist monks and Sinhala ultra-nationalists, not their neighbors. These concepts really perplexed me. There were so many different factors at play within this conflict, it was not as clear cut as I presumed. When I was stateside reading all of the international media on anti-Muslim riots and rhetoric, I definitely had feelings of confusion – why would Christians mobilize so quickly and viciously against their neighbors, co-workers and friends? I was now beginning to put the answer to that question togeth-

er. The fact that most of the people I spoke with who were directly affected by the Easter Bombings held either minimal or non-existent feelings of violent hate showed me how complex this conflict is. This isn’t just a knee jerk reaction by devastated Christians; this is also carefully fabricated strategy by certain elite actors to revitalize a nationalist agenda among the Sinhalese [majority](#).

With an abundance of newfound thoughts and ideas in my head I took the 8-hour journey towards Galle, where I would meet with a few Buddhist monks. I was very eager to interview the monks. From all that I had heard I was expecting them to espouse radical rhetoric regarding both Christians and Muslims. It was difficult for me to remain completely unbiased towards Buddhist monks as my Christian family members and many others whom I had interviewed expressed similar views on them. Buddhist propaganda against Christians, Muslims and Hindus is very prevalent in the country. This propaganda also often escalates into violence. I had heard stories of the murder of Christian priests and worshippers as well as the burning of churches at the hands of monks. Most of these violent acts would be committed under the banner of the Bodu Bala Sena (BBS), a Buddhist terrorist organization with ties to the government.

I started off with a monk at a Buddhist day school and temple in Galle. Before the interview even began, I felt the differences between this one the other interviews. Monks are generally known for being closed off and reserved, and being in the temple and in the presence of one really led me to feel this. This was the first time I had been truly nervous on this trip; something about being there was intimidating. Nevertheless, I continued with the interview and posed my first question: Who do you believe is responsible for the Easter Bombings, and why? He responded by saying that it was a group of radical Muslims who are attempting to impose an Islamist agenda on the country. Speaking very quickly, he began to answer my question about the motive of the attacks, stating “Now they have 10 to 15% of Muslim population, they are strategically trying to make it a massive population. They want to use that population to take the entire economy into their hands. So, these attacks are just one step in the complete plan” He continued his lecture by speaking of an alliance between the Sinhalese Buddhists and Christians against the Muslims after the bombings. This was a statement I was very skeptical about due to my previous knowledge of Buddhist – Christians relations. After the interview I felt as if the monk was not

Continued on next page

BLOGPOST FROM SRI LANKA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

completely transparent with me, and I hoped that the next interviewees would be less reserved with their personal sentiments.



Eager for more, I took a motorcycle ride a few kilometers outside Galle to a small village monastery where my friend Ashan had a connection. I was greeted by a young novice monk and brought to the Venerable I was meeting with. The Venerable had many questions for me before the interview began, and I could tell he did not understand who I was and what I wanted. After thoroughly explaining that I was a student conducting research, giving him the names of some of my family members and allowing him to scroll through my phone gallery, I was finally able to

start. He allowed his two young Novices to participate in the interview as well, something I did not expect. My first question to them was "Do you believe Islam is an inherently violent religion?" One of the younger boys quickly shot up and answered: "Of course," he said while laughing, as if this was an obvious answer. His answer excited me; finally, I would be given some blunt, honest answers. The Venerable then glared at him as if displeased with this answer, and that Novice did not speak again. The rest of the interview was very bland, it was clear that they were not giving me their true views on the matter. This was very frustrating to me; I had the urge to pose counter questions in an attempt to extract emo-

tional responses but did not want my actions to reflect poorly on my family. I did not expect this to be an issue at all. From what I had read and been told the monks were very open when it came to these issues, yet here they were being short with me. Dissatisfied, I traveled back to Galle pondering on why the monks, for the most part, were withholding their true views. Both Ashan and my Uncle explained to me that many people are scared and think that I am collecting field data for the American government. I hadn't really thought about this; despite my ethnic ties to Sri Lanka, I am still a foreigner asking questions on a topic that is heavily monitored by the government. Many of my interviewees were most likely fearful that their words would come back to bite them.

I spent the final days of my trip back in Colombo with my grandparents. I was able to speak with a few more people, who for the most part echoed the views of the previous interviews. By the end of my trip I was exhausted but still did not feel completely fulfilled. I came to Sri Lanka expecting to hear radical accounts from people sitting on opposite ends of the conflict. Rather, I was faced with a barrier, constructed by fear, that prohibited me from documenting first-hand accounts of those involved. Despite this, my experience was fulfilling in the sense that it exposed me to the realities of conducting ethnographic research in a fragile state. As a foreigner, there will always be things that are out of reach and it is often best to respect these boundaries and recognize the implications of your actions on those interacting with you.

Although I was not able to yield enough tangible data to support my thesis, through observations of my environment, stories I was told and body language, my social, political and cultural understandings of politics in Sri Lanka were greatly enhanced. Overall, the trip was life-changing and eye opening; it forced me to tackle abstract concepts, challenge my previous understandings and form practical approaches to a new practice.

WILLIAM WARD FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION

After graduating in May, William Ward '19 ran a campaign to become the youngest ever elected School Board Member not only in his town, but in Otsego County. The results came in and Will won the second most votes to be elected as the newest member of the Milford Central School Board of Education. He ran on the message, "Change is inevitable, there is only one way to go FORWARD."



HOW BEING A POLITICAL SCIENCE MAJOR RELATES TO PLAYING ULTIMATE

EMMA HULBERT '21



The political science department has dominated my academics at Skidmore; and when I'm not in the political science department, I am playing Ultimate Frisbee. I have come to realize two major ways in which these otherwise disparate activities are actually quite similar.

The first is logistical, since many of the skills required to run an Ultimate team are the same as those required to be effective in politics. Last spring, I was elected co-president of my team, a role that requires being a team player off the field; with SGA on the budget and on issues of equity, with the Office of Leadership Activities and with other sports teams. As a leader I work to keep people on task to make our case to the departments that have the power to fund our team, and foster an environment of inclusion on the team. These skills of organization are similar to those I needed when working on Capitol Hill, advocating for social justice issues.

For example, our eboard had to learn how to work with one another while recognizing individual needs, and how to balance our discussions. These skills are needed to be effective in the political world as well. Our duties on the Ultimate Frisbee team's eboard range from the financial to the social agreement of the team, just as politicians must balance fundraising on the campaign trail with their duties to their constituents needs once elected.

The second way in which politics and Ultimate are similar is more ideological: how to deal with disagreement. On the field, not every-

one always gets along yet we still throw to one another and play the game in good spirits. This represents the political divide. This ability our team has to play with those we don't always agree with should ideally be the way that that our representative on capitol hill exercise bipartisanship.

Ultimate is mostly a very progressive, liberal community. For example, the sport is based on community values and there are no referees, because of something called 'Spirit of the Game'. This is the ideology central to Ultimate, an understanding that players will truly respect and be friendly with one another. Because of 'Spirit of the Game', players call their own fouls, and if a player on the opposite team disagrees, the two discuss until a compromise is reached with which both players are comfortable. This is a sport about open communication and understanding. This ability to calmly discuss the game with the other team exemplifies the high regard in which we hold the teams that we play.

This ideology of 'Spirit of the Game' would benefit the political system; although this is a tired point, there is something to be said for civility. Case in point -- in conflicts in which I might starkly disagree with those across the aisle, I can still attempt to understand their point of view, talk with them, and then either reinforce or shift my point of view as a result. If I remember my ideology of 'Spirit of the Game', it becomes possible to resolve political disagreements in ways that strengthen our communities rather than tear them apart.



MODEL EUROPEAN UNION CLUB

CLARA THOMPSON '20

Model European Union is a club for everybody. It allows for political discourse, discovery, and discussion. I became involved in the club my sophomore year when I decided to apply to participate in the 2018 EuroSim conference. I loved the conference and the ability to collaborate with students from all over the United States and Europe. This led me to get really involved and to be elected for President this year.

Model European Union focuses on one annual conference held every year in January. Every other year the EuroSim conference is held in Europe. Last year's conference was held in Rochester, NY, we will travel to Antwerp, Belgium in January! At the conference each participant is assigned to act as either a Member of the European Parliament (MEP) or Minister of the Council. Some students are often assigned to act as journalists as well. The conferences are fun and a great way to practice public speaking and collaborating with others. The conference organizers also hold cultural experiences; in 2018 we took a day trip to Bruges for a beer tasting and fabulous dinner in a Belgian brewery.

As mentioned before the club meetings are relatively sporadic but I aim to hold a meeting at least once a month. My plan is to hold an interest meeting for the conference on October 15 and distribute applications. After this I would like to review Model EU basics for the chosen participants and for whoever would like to attend. Once we are given our roles we can focus on doing research during club meetings.

This year Model EU has been working closely with Model UN, so I hope to host a collaborative event with them! Model EU is open to everyone and I would love to as many people as possible to apply for our conference in January!

The conference is taking place in Antwerp, Brussels and is planned for the dates on January 6 to the 9th. I am also planning on organizing a cultural immersion trip for after the conference. I am really excited for this year and the upcoming conference! It will surely be an amazing experience. *Contact Info for Clara Thompson: Email: cthompson1@skidmore.edu*



Brussels 2018 EuroSim Conference

SPRING 2020 POLITICAL SCIENCE TOPIC COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

PL 251 B: Good Politics: The Philosophy and Practice of Peace and Nonviolence (3 credits) **Professor Kate Graney**

What is peace? Merely the absence of war? Merely something John Lennon, Yoko Ono and Bruce Springsteen like to sing about? How can one talk about non-violence in a world where both our “real” and virtual lives are drenched in images of war, violence and death? In this class, we will examine the concepts of peace and non-violence from both philosophical and a social science perspective. We will read the great theorists of peace and non-violence--Buddha, Jesus, Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Virginia Woolf, Jane Addams, and Dorothy Day, among others—and also the social scientists who examine the possibilities for peace and non-violence in practice. We will examine cases where a peaceful and non-violent approach to conflict resolution worked, and those that failed. We will try to determine if, when and how our political worlds might be “better”, if not “good.”

PL251C: American Political Development (3 credits) **Professor Patrick Campbell**

American political development (APD) is a flourishing subfield of the study of American politics that focuses on how American politics and institutions change and develop over time. As such, APD scholars pay close attention to the intersections of ideas, institutions, and policy as they emerge in the context of history. Consider, for example, that Donald Trump’s victory in 2016 was not simply the result of votes cast that November. It was also the result of an institution – the Electoral College – crafted over two hundred years ago to meet different needs; it was the result of partisan disputes that have their roots in the New Left and New Right ideologies that crystalized in the 1960s; and it was the result of political and social movements that have grown intensely tribal over the past two decades. In short, contemporary politics is shaped in important ways by forces that have layered over time. Our class will attempt to uncover those hidden threads to better understand our present political moment.

PL 351B: Tocqueville’s America (4 credits) **Professor Flagg Taylor**

Tocqueville’s classic work *Democracy in America* has been called the best book ever written about America *and* the best book ever written about democracy. This course will be devoted to an analysis of this great text but will also make use of Tocqueville’s letters. We will investigate the nature of modern democracy as it emerged in America, focusing on Tocquevillian concepts such as equality of condition, popular sovereignty, tyranny of the majority, individualism, the science of associations, and soft despotism. Tocqueville is an unparalleled analyst of modern democracy because he fully understood its depth and power. As Pierre Manent has written, “Democracy is the regime most intrinsic to human nature when it is finally free to express its wishes, but democracy is also something that happens to human nature without its knowing or really wanting what happens. The greatness of Tocqueville was his capacity at one and the same time for promoting the clear hope that democracy entails while deepening a sense for its doleful secret.”

PL364A: Never Done: 100 Years of Women and Politics at Skidmore College (1 credit) **Profs. N. Taylor and Graney**

The year 2020 marks the 100th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment giving women in the United States the right to vote. To commemorate this event, the Tang Museum will mount an exhibit beginning in Fall 2020 called “Never Done: 100 Years of Women and Politics.” As part of this exhibit, a group of Skidmore students, together with Profs. Taylor and Graney, will work with the Skidmore Library Special Collections Office, the Skidmore Office of Alumni Affairs, the Tang Museum, and the Saratoga Springs Public Library to help prepare part of the Tang exhibit. Specifically, we will research, plan and hopefully, help execute, the portion of the Tang exhibit devoted to the last 100 years of “women and politics” at Skidmore. Students will hone their archival research skills, their oral history and interviewing skills, their analytical and writing skills, and their graphic design and creative thinking skills, among others. Please join us for an intellectually-challenging and rewarding adventure into Skidmore’s past and present.

PL 365-001: Latin American Political Economy (4 credits) **Professor Collin Grimes**

Latin America is virtually defined by a complicated and tense marriage between politics and economics. This course critically examines the relative role of the state and market in Latin America and evaluates the impact on economic performance and political stability. Students focus on economic theory and policy, the politics of economic reform, natural resource politics, indigenous movements, inequality, and the political economy of crime; engage in roundtables and structured debates; and write papers defending normative and analytical positions related to key debates in the class.

PL 365-002: Power and Capital (4 credits) **Professor Feryaz Ocakli**

Examines the interconnections between the state, class, and the economy in capitalist societies. It focuses primarily on critical approaches to political economy and state theory. Students will discuss both theoretical and empirical studies in comparative politics and historical sociology. Prerequisite: PL 103 or permission of the instructor.

PL 367: Presidential Nominations (4 credits) **Professor Chris Mann**

The Presidential Nomination process can seem complex and confusing. Candidates pursue different strategies to secure delegates. States use different rules for conducting primaries and caucuses. The calendar changes every four years. This course will study the dynamics of the 2020 nominations process as they unfold from Iowa to the end of the semester (and beyond?). To understand 2020, we will examine campaign strategies, party factions, fundraising, the origins of the nomination process, the impact of sequential primaries, how and why rules and calendars are changed, and more.

SPRING 2020 — WHAT COUNTS FOR WHAT?

| AMERICAN POLITICS | POLITICAL THEORY | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | COMPARATIVE POLITICS |
|---|--|---|---|
| PL 225: Politics and News Media (CM) 3 credits PL 251C: American Political Development (PC) 4 credits PL 314: Civil Liberties (BB) 4 credits PL 362: Politics of Congress (PC) 4 credits PL 367: Presidential Nominations (CM) 4 credits | PL 236: American Political Thought (NT) PL 351B: Tocqueville's America (FT) 3 credits | PL 251B: Good Politics: The Philosophy and Practice of Peace and Nonviolence (KG) 3 credits PL 346: Politics of Modern Warfare (YBO) 4 credits PL 357: Sexing Global Politics: Gender and International Relations (KG) 4 credits | PL 239: Middle Eastern Politics (FO) 4 credits PL 365: Latin American Political Economy (CG) 4 credits PL 365: Power and Capitalism (FO) 4 credits |

SPRING 2020 — POLITICAL SCIENCE COURSE OFFERINGS

| | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| PL- 101 001 | Intro to American Politics | Patrick Campbell | M W F 11:15 AM – 12:10 PM |
| PL-101 002 | Intro to American Politics | Beau Breslin | M W F 1:25 PM - 2:20 PM |
| PL-102 001 | Intro to Political Philosophy | Flagg Taylor | M W F 10:10 AM – 11:05 AM |
| PL-102 002 | Intro to Political Philosophy | Natalie Taylor | T R 9:40 AM – 11:00 AM |
| PL-103 001 | Intro to Comparative/International Politics | Collin Grimes | T R 11:10 AM – 12:30 PM |
| PL-103 002 | Intro to Comparative/International Politics | Yelena Biberman - Ocakli | T R 12:40 PM – 2:00 PM |
| PL-225 | Politics and News Media | Christopher Mann | T R 2:10 PM – 3:30 PM |
| PL-236 | American Political Thought | Natalie Taylor | T R 12:40 PM – 2:00 PM |
| PL-239 | Middle Eastern Politics | Feryaz Ocakli | M W F 9:05 AM – 10:00 AM |
| PL-251B | Good Politics: The Philosophy and Practice of Peace and Nonviolence | Katherine Graney | M W F 12:20 PM – 1:15 PM |
| PL-251C | American Political Development | Patrick Campbell | W F 8:40 AM – 10:00 AM |
| PL-314 | Civil Liberties | Beau Breslin | M W 4:00 PM – 5:50 PM |
| PL-346 | Politics of Modern Warfare | Yelena Biberman-Ocakli | T R 2:10 PM – 3:30 PM |
| PL-351B | Tocqueville's America | Flagg Taylor | W F 12:20 PM -1:40 PM |
| PL-357 | Gender and International Relations | Katherine Graney | M W 2:30 PM – 4:20 PM |
| PL-362 | Politics of Congress | Patrick Campbell | M W F 1:25 PM – 2:20 PM |
| PL-364A | Never Done: 100 Years of Women and Politics at Skidmore College | Katherine Graney and Natalie Taylor | W 11:15 AM – 12:10 PM |
| PL-365 001 | Latin American Political Economy | Collin Grimes | T R 3:40 PM – 5:00 PM |
| PL-365 002 | Power and Capital | Feryaz Ocakli | W F 10:10 AM – 11:30 AM |
| PL-367 | Presidential Nominations | Christopher Mann | T R 11:10 AM – 12:30 PM |