



Chair's Welcome

Harvey Palmer

Hello alumni, students, and friends of UB Political Science! It is my pleasure as Chair of UB's Department of Political Science to introduce the 5th issue of "The Pulse" Newsletter. The Pulse is prepared annually, under the editorship of Munroe Eagles, to highlight the Department's more significant activities during the past year. It also includes announcements about the accomplishments of our faculty, students, and alumni. It is simply intended for your enjoyment and does not seek to promote any political position or ideological perspective.

The past year was an extraordinary one for anyone interested in political behavior -- for the undergraduates in our classrooms who were acting politically for the first time and for seasoned scholars who have researched the subject for decades. Despite daily polling and the use of sophisticated statistical methods to "average" those polls, the stunning decision by British voters to exit the European Union was out-done by the "Dewey Defeats Truman"-like surprise of Donald Trump's victory. These

Contents

Chair's Welcome	1
UB's Model EU Delegation	3
UB Profs Discuss Election	4
Paul Cornish 'Last Lecture'	7
"Letter from Buffalo" – Underground Railroad	9
Reflections of a 1 st Year	
Board of Education Member	10
Annika Hagley – "Chess and Trump's Acolytes"	12
Impeachment- It's Political	14
Investigating Police Brutality	16
Puerto Rico Plebiscite	17
Obituaries	
Laurie A. Rhodebeck	18
John C. Daniel, PhD	19
Dean's Address to 2017	
Graduates	22
Faculty Updates	23
Alumni Updates	28

electoral outcomes posed serious challenges to our understanding of how citizens make political choices while highlighting the importance of remaining objective when interpreting unexpected events. By adopting a scientific approach to the study of politics, UB Political Science seeks to rise above normative value debates to provide theoretical explanations for why political actors make the decisions they do and why particular outcomes occur from among the range of possibilities.

Congratulations to this year's graduating class of Political Science majors! Political Science conferred 10 doctoral and 5 Masters degrees, and over 100 undergraduates graduated with a Political Science major. On behalf of our 13 full-time faculty, I wish our graduates the best of luck as they move to the next stage of their lives! This newsletter highlights the activities of some of those students, but their accomplishments as a whole far exceed what could be documented here. In particular, I want to recognize two undergraduates -- Nouaman Maloley for being named this year's Outstanding Student among the graduating majors and Jessica Landry for winning the Robert Stern Prize for the best research paper.

I want to also thank Carly Gottorff and Dillon Smith for serving as College of Arts & Sciences Ambassadors during the past year. The College established the Ambassadors program several years ago to assist with alumni relations and

undergraduate recruitment. Carly and Dillon represented Political Science capably as well-spoken and civic-minded majors. Two new Political Science majors, Emma Murphy and Gunner Haberl, will take over as College Ambassadors for the upcoming 2017-2018 academic year. Congratulations to them for being selected for this important service role.

Finally, thank you to those alumni and friends who have kept in touch and supported the Department! Donations to the UB Political Science Fund enable us to sponsor more activities and events that engage our students outside of the classroom. The Department is continually seeking to grow our social network and to strengthen our connections with alumni and friends. Please contact us if you wish to include an announcement in next year's issue of The Pulse or are interested in speaking to one of our classes about your career and professional experiences.

Similarly, feel free to stop by to say "hello" in person. Our main offices are on the 5th floor of Park Hall, with our faculty offices being spread between the 4th and 5th floors. You can also visit our website and "like" our Facebook page, "UB Department of Political Science," where announcements are posted more regularly. Take care and all the best for the upcoming year!

UB's Delegation to the SUNY MODEL EU Simulation New York City, March 30-April 2nd, 2017

Collin Anderson, PhD candidate, and Sara Norrevik, PhD candidate

Preparing our students

In the early months, we guided the students through the myriad of institutions and treaties that make up the European Union. Additionally, we discussed current events, and made sure that the students had a solid understanding of the impact of things such as Brexit, the Syrian refugee crisis, the Crimean crisis, and others, on the European Union. Each meeting often ended with some discussion between ourselves and the students on relevant political issues.

As the simulation drew closer, the responsibilities of the students increased quite a bit. Meetings shifted from bimonthly to weekly, and students were expected to spend time outside of the club learning about the countries they had been assigned for this year's upcoming simulation. This year, our students represented Estonia, Germany, and Hungary in the simulation – important countries for the topics to be discussed. The weekly meetings shifted to more country oriented work, with the students frequently breaking down into their countries to discuss policy positions and learn about who they were representing. Through this, the students gained an in-depth understanding of one European countries inner workings, and they were ready to bring that knowledge and understanding to New York. Our roles turned less from general topic lecturing, to sitting down with 3-4 of the students at a time and really getting into the weeds on specific topics and specific

countries. After several long months of preparation, they were ready for practicing their skills in New York.

Simulation with 150 students

Nearly 150 students met up for the SUNY Model European Union in New York City (SUNY Global Center) in March, with a UB delegation of twelve students divided into three teams. The event started on Thursday, March 30th, with keynote speaker João Vale de Almeida, currently EU Ambassador to the UN. He highlighted the milestone of the Rome Treaty that had been signed sixty years earlier and secured peace and prosperity in the EU. The keynote also touched upon a topic that was to be debated among the participants: relationships between the U.S. and the EU.



UB's Delegation to Model European Union

Through the simulation, students were divided in four groups to simulate different levels of decision-making in the EU: Heads of governments (European Council), Foreign Ministers, Finance Ministers, and country's ambassadors to the EU (Coreper II). Each country delegation had submitted an agenda item before the simulation to be considered for debate in the meeting. Some of these agenda proposals were incorporated in the official agenda and debated in the group meetings – UB managed to get one of its proposals in the official agenda. Among the topics that were discussed were the upcoming Brexit negotiations, standardization on steel sold in Europe, the refugee crisis, and a joint approach for stability in the Middle East. The latter serves to illustrate the difficulties of negotiations:

While delegations agreed to promote human rights in the Middle East, a participant pointed out the EU needs to define human rights in this context, which turned out to be more difficult.



2017 Venue for SUNY Model EU at the Global Center, New York City

Although it is a simulation with roles to step in and out of, discussions got intense: at one point, the Heads of government attempted to “seal the chamber” from the press corps and observers, which they later had to walk back. In the end, the final conclusions were put to a vote which requires consensus among the twenty-eight member states. All participants were relieved that conclusions were passed and signed, in time for the closing ceremony.

UB professors discuss what voters should pay attention to in the presidential election (Oct 2016)

By EVAN GRISLEY



Courtesy of iprimages and Kainan Guo, *The Spectrum*

Presidential candidates Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton speak at their rallies. UB professors discuss what voters should be paying attention to for the upcoming election.

More than 60 million people tuned into the first two presidential debates so far and some may be asking themselves, “What should I be paying attention to?”

News stations advertise the recent debates like primetime fights and the word “scandal” follows each candidate like a storm cloud.

The latest video of Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump’s “locker room talk” comment has been on headlines everywhere. But even after the video surfaced, Trump fared better after the second debate compared to the first, according to CNBC.

Jacob Neiheisel, a political science professor, said Trump did not take a larger hit after the audiotapes were released because of “motivated reasoning.”

“We have remarkable ability to turn information on in our head or ignore information to be favorable,” Neiheisel said. “Before last week and the leak of what Trump is calling his locker room talk, I would have said

he is Teflon Don in the sense that these things come out and his supporters continue to rally to him.”

Twitter and Facebook allow immediate access to news but sources can vary heavily. It becomes difficult to gather information through the popular headlines and determine what’s fact and what’s opinion.

The practice of fact checking has become more popular because media is so accessible.

PolitiFact, NPR and many other sources fact check the debate in real time, allowing people to follow the debate more accurately.

Neiheisel wants voters to make sure they understand the information and can look through the media bias.

“You have to put facts into context,” Neiheisel said. “It’s a great service they provide, but I would encourage folks to read more than just the meter and quick summary. I would be shocked to see the Fox News conclusions be the same as the MSNBC conclusions. This is just a byproduct of this really fractured media environment we live in.”

Dr. Jacob Kathman, another political science professor, said policy is not enough of a talking point in the media.

“Both candidates have created headlines with their past behavior. This is deserving of attention,” Kathman said. “However, this attention has had the effect of crowding out discussion of their policies and vision for the country.”

Dr. James Campbell, a political science professor, thinks certain scandals should have a larger effect on the voters than others.

“Some scandals more than others are relevant to the election of a president,” Campbell said. “Scandals involving matters that affect public policy should receive more attention than those that are more personal in nature. As reprehensible as the Trump

‘Access Hollywood’ audio is, it would seem to be more about Trump as a person, than as a leader.”

It’s become necessary for voters to sift through the “personal” scandals, especially for those who are undecided.

Campbell thinks voters should keep one thing in mind when making a decision – the big picture.

“Students, like all Americans, should keep the big picture in mind when they vote. What is best for the country generally? Which candidate is most likely to pave the way for peace and prosperity, for security and growth?” Campbell said. “Candidates can promise you the moon, but what matters is what they can actually deliver. Beware of pandering politicians and this applies to parties and both ends of the political spectrum.”

Evan Grisley is *The Spectrum’s* features editor and can be reached at evan.grisley@ubspectrum.com

Source:

<http://www.ubspectrum.com/article/2016/10/ub-professors-discuss-what-voters-should-pay-attention-to> (accessed 10/28/2016)



Professor Jake Kathman and the newly minted Dr. Muhammed Erenler at graduation, UB, May 2017

Political Science department hosts Panel discussion on “Dealing with Polarization”



Chair Harvey Palmer (L) moderates “Dealing with Polarization”
Panel – L-R are panelists James Campbell, Jon Bond, Jim Battista,
and Jake Neihsel

On April 13th, 2017 three members of our Political Science faculty (James Campbell, Jake Neihsel, and Jim Battista) were joined by Professor Jon Bond from Texas A&M University to discuss the consequences of polarization in American politics and strategies for coping with this development.

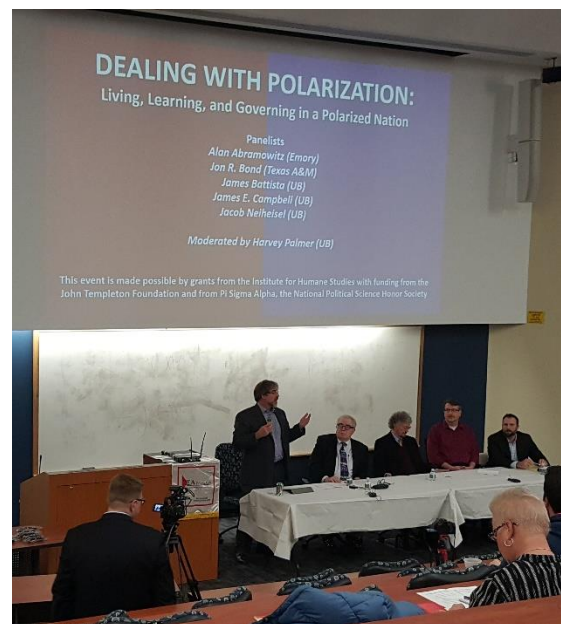
Among the negative consequences of polarization that were identified by panelists were the rise of incivility in public discourse and the retreat of the electorate from the search for consensus and common ground into separate and hostile opinion silos. These problems have been fueled by social media that create echo chambers which reinforce a voter’s preexisting dispositions and diminish meaningful political discussions. This in turn is reinforced by residential segregation and the clustering of like-minded people in distinct geographic neighborhoods and communities. All of these trends have contributed to the emergence of political gridlock in Congress.

One positive outcome of polarization that was noted by panelists was the enhanced clarity and distinctiveness of party positions – making the information costs facing voters much lower than in more consensual times.

There were at least five strategies identified by panelists that could mitigate the dysfunctional consequences of polarization:

- 1) Avoid assuming ideological consistency among those not sharing your views. Most people who are not members of the political elite can simultaneously hold views from both polarized parties;
- 2) Listen respectfully to rival opinions;
- 3) Educate yourself on the issues and make evidence-based decisions;
- 4) Strive to inform yourself and others;
- 5) Tolerate the views of those with whom you disagree and respect their right to hold differing views.

The panel discussion was preceded by a reception with food and drink provided. In addition to the Political Science Department, the panel was sponsored by the Institute for Humane Studies (with funding from the John Templeton Foundation) and *Pi Sigma Alpha* (the national political science honors society). An appreciative audience of over 100 enjoyed the discussion. Following the discussion, 19 UB Political Science majors were inducted into UB’s *Rho Tau* Chapter of *Pi Sigma Alpha*.



UB Doctoral Graduate Paul Cornish delivers a “Last Lecture” at Grand Valley State University



Editor’s Note – “The Last Lecture” is a talk inspired by the *NY Times* bestselling book written by Computer Science Professor Randy Pausch of Carnegie Mellon University (with Jeffrey Zaslow of the *Wall Street Journal*) as he was dying of cancer. Paul Cornish, an Associate Professor of Political Science at Grand Valley State University in Michigan, was one of the four finalists selected from among the 35 professors who were nominated to deliver this lecture, with two ultimately being elected by the University’s Senate to actually deliver a ‘last lecture’ on November 17, 2016.

Last Lecture: On Becoming a Thankful Servant

Some of you may know that almost exactly three years ago I had a rather dramatic heart arrhythmia that led to the placing of a stent in one of my arteries, and a procedure called ablation that involves using a laser to cauterize cells in the region of your heart that caused the arrhythmia. Anytime someone experiences an event like that they are likely to start looking at life in new ways. For me it caused a growing awareness of the need to be thankful. And this may seem odd to you, but one of things I have become most happy about, and thankful for, is being able to serve other people: especially my wife Mary, and daughters Emma and Elizabeth... but also my students, and my colleagues... heck, even my golden retriever.

In a strange or ironic way, I also have begun to realize how thankful I am to have had the people in my life who are now gone. Some have died, others have fallen out of touch because of the distance that arises between people who were once close. It’s hard to be grateful about losses that cause us intense grief and feelings of emptiness. But I have come to sense that it is extremely ungrateful to focus on my loss, rather than to celebrate the life of people who have died, and to give thanks for what people who love me have done to help me become who I am.

So, what’s with all the thankfulness? Well, I have been reading recently about the growing body of medical and psychological research on the health benefits of gratitude. There are all of these wonderful journalistic accounts that construct long list of the benefits: More and better relationships, better physical health, more happiness... less depression...and so on. However, I am not a medical professional or a psychologist, and since I am a political scientist, I always have to talk about politics at some point, and since I study classical political thought I always have to talk about Plato.

Consider, if you will, that Socrates’ defense of justice as a cardinal virtue, and as something necessary for happiness in *The Republic*, is tied to his understanding that the true ruler serves the good of those who are ruled. Plato’s philosophical poetry in that dialogue helps me to realize that my freedom involves the ability to control my own life, but that my freedom would be meaningless if I were not living in a mutually beneficial web of relationships with other people. So whether you consult Socrates or our new Nobel Laureate, Bob Dylan, you come to the same conclusion: “You’re gonna hafta serve somebody”! A free society needs thankful servants.

Now this insight, assuming there is some truth to it, seems way out of tune with contemporary liberal and libertarian political theories, which tend emphasize the value of personal autonomy. In its most extreme version, this autonomy ethic seeks to derive all moral obligation from the voluntary consent of an autonomous individual. Consequently, one may doubt whether any obligation could not be dispensed with as a matter of choice on the part of that autonomous individual to withdraw consent. That may satisfy Justice Kennedy, but I happen to doubt that it's a recipe for a culture of trust and cooperation. In fact, I worry sometimes, especially when I reflect on the nature of popular entertainment, that this society may be developing into a culture best suited for predators.

Of course, when I speak like that, you have to realize that I am not a very contemporary person. My life is oriented around the Catholic liturgical calendar and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass: in fact, I would probably take it as a compliment if you were to call me "medieval". No, let me rephrase that, I would definitely take it as a compliment if you called me medieval. Which leads me to my favorite source of ideas about justice in a free society: Thomas Aquinas.¹

In an important passage in his treatise of law (1-2, 94, 2 body) Thomas alludes to a parallel passage in Cicero's *On Duties* (I, 11-14) about natural inclinations to the human good. Thomas argues that such inclinations are the source of the natural law precepts. I just want to focus on the type of inclinations Aquinas thought were specifically human, rather than to dwell on those shared with other creatures in general, or with other animals. According to Thomas the inclinations that are proper to human nature are to seek the truth about God and to live in society... these

inclinations give rise to rules of practical reasoning (i.e. natural law) that should lead one to shun ignorance and to avoid giving offense to the people with whom you live in conversation. Conversation here has a very thick medieval Aristotelian meaning of living together, and talking together about how we should live, and most importantly, talking together about what is true.

I take it that we still live in a Republic, or a free state (at least for now). And that our ongoing conversation about how one should live, and what is true, might be viewed as an important part of the service we provide as citizens. You might say that it is the office or duty of a citizen to take part in this conversation. If this is so, a republic, and especially a democratic republic, may be endangered if its people fail to shun ignorance, especially ignorance about what other people believe. Democratic citizens ought to have an especially strong capacity to empathize with their fellow citizens. After all, we are all equal. So one would think that we should be thankful when the people with whom we disagree feel free to express their opinions in public demonstrations and protests. Or, as the Constitution says, to petition government for a redress of grievances. After all, none of us has a claim to infallibility, and the views of an unpopular minority might turn out to be true in the long run.

A republic might also be endangered when citizens begin to take pleasure in using their speech to cause offense and emotional suffering to the people with whom they must live in conversation. Don't get me wrong, I am not opposed to political satire, and some people genuinely deserve to be ridiculed, but it's hard to have a conversation if all of the potential participants are determined to silence anyone who disagrees with them.

Now that I have come to focus on contemporary life, I'd like to call the vision I am trying to construct a natural law republic.

¹ You may wonder what free society I could have been referring to in Thirteenth Century Europe. I had in mind the University of Paris.

It's a vision of free people living together and talking together about the truth, and about how to live a good life. This vision is very appealing to me because it reminds me of many of the happiest occasions of my life...a plethora lively conversations with family, friends and acquaintances. In fact, it may seem very much like the holiday we are about to observe, Thanksgiving. This vision is available to me because I live in this society at this time in history. As the great coach of the Buffalo Bills, Marv Levy used to say, "Where would you rather be, than right here, right now!" (Sad, but true, my Last Lecture includes an allusion to NFL films). I must interject, also, how profoundly confused and saddened I am that a candidate seeking election to the presidency relied so heavily on the idea that we need to "make America great again." Nostalgia is a very dangerous tendency in politics. Do we really want to go back?

I am thankful to be able to serve in the very small way that I do, the people who make up my community, which is so beautiful because it is made up of so many different kinds of people, yet all in the image and likeness of God, and with whom I live in conversation. Now you may not realize what I did here, but in my own awkward way I tried to describe a somewhat Catholic view of eternal life, and how we might experience moments of it during our life on earth. Hopefully, despite my reference to the works I teach regularly in classes that gets my presentation far enough out of the classroom to be a suitable "Last Lecture" ... and at this point in the fall term you must have a hard time believing that what happens in your classes could have anything to do with heaven.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Paul J. Cornish

"Letter From Buffalo: The Underground Railroad for Refugees: At a Safe House in Buffalo, asylum seekers from around the world prepare to flee the US for Canada" by Jake Halpern



Editor's Note: Jake Halpern is the son of retired UB Professor Stephen Halpern. He works as a journalist. This is an excerpt from a story he wrote for the *New Yorker* and that was published on March 13, 2017. It is a gripping story that follows the story of a number of refugees from different parts of the world as they arrive at Vive, a safe house on Buffalo's east side, as part of their plan to see refugee status in Canada.

Excerpt:

In the fall of 2014, two Afghan police officers, Mohammed Naweed Samimi and Mohammed Yasin Ataye, travelled to America on temporary visas. For five weeks, along with other law-enforcement officers from Afghanistan, they attended lectures on intelligence-gathering techniques at a Drug Enforcement Administration facility in Virginia. One Saturday, the trainees took buses into Washington, D.C., for a day of sightseeing. That evening, they all returned to the buses—except for Samimi and Ataye.

They had contacted an Afghan family in suburban Virginia, who picked them up in Washington and drove them to their house. From there, Samimi and Ataye took a bus to Buffalo, New York. Their destination was a safe house known as Vive, at 50 Wyoming Avenue, on the east side of the city. At Vive, a staff composed largely of volunteers welcomes asylum seekers from around the world. A dozen or so people show up each day, looking for advice, protection, and a place to sleep.

Vive occupies a former schoolhouse next door to an abandoned neo-Gothic church with boarded-up windows. More than a quarter of the nearby properties are vacant “zombie homes,” and the area contains some of the cheapest real estate in America. Vive residents rarely venture into the neighborhood. A staff member told me, “Agents from the Border Patrol circle the building all the time.” So far, the schoolhouse has not yet been subjected to a raid, which would require a warrant.

In theory, people who come to Vive could have stayed in their home countries and applied for a visa through the U.S. State Department’s lottery system. But in 2015, out of more than nine million visa applications, fewer than fifty thousand were granted. For people in urgent situations abroad, there is another option: they can simply show up in a safe country and request asylum. Those with money fly directly to the U.S. on tourist visas and, upon arriving, request protection. Poorer migrants stow away on boats, hop on freight trains, and cross deserts. After making their way out of Africa or Asia, they often head to Latin America and then travel overland to the U.S. border. Some hire human traffickers to smuggle them. Many show up at Vive almost penniless.

Of the people who arrived at the schoolhouse last year, roughly ten per cent came from the seven countries included in the Trump Administration’s proposed travel ban. Most arrivals do not intend to stay in the U.S. In recent years, it has become

increasingly difficult to win asylum in America, and since 2011 the number of pending asylum requests has grown tenfold; applicants often wait years for an answer, and in the end more than half are rejected. But there’s another option, just four miles due west of Vive’s schoolhouse, across the Niagara River: Canada.

...

The full story can be found at:

<http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2017/03/13/the-underground-railroad-for-refugees>

Reflections of a first-year Board of Education Member

Gunnar J. Harberl

Editor’s Note: Political Science (and Legal Studies) undergraduate Gunnar Harberl secured 799 votes, outdistancing Anna Kwaizer (282 votes) and Heidi



Gunnar Harberl

Salva (203 votes) last May and was elected to the Iroquois Central School District’s Board of Education as its youngest member in history on Tuesday, May 17, 2016. At the invitation of the editor, he contributed some reflections on his first year of service.

Elma, New York, May 22, 2017:

When there was a vacant seat on the board of education my senior year, that is when I first thought about running

to become a trustee on the Iroquois Central School District's Board of Education. As the application process of colleges was occurring, I had my heart set on studying political science at a university in the Washington, D.C. area. I wanted to be as close as possible to the epicenter of American politics and government. Ultimately, I realized that I couldn't really afford it, at least not without taking on huge debt. As a result, I enrolled at UB instead working towards a dual bachelor's degree in political science and legal studies with a minor in education policy. Currently, I commute back and forth between the North Campus and Elma, where I live with my parents and a brother and sister, who are students at Iroquois High School. In hindsight, not studying in the nation's capital was a blessing in disguise. It allowed me to pursue the school board seat one year after graduating from Iroquois High School, which in turn has sparked a new interest for me at UB in concentrating in my political science and legal studies courses on how policy and American politics affects classroom learning.

The road to being elected was not an easy task. As an eighteen-year-old, I wanted to prove that if you are willing to work hard, be honest and willing to listen, you could be successful. I will admit that there were a few moments before the results were read in which I was nervous. I had that feeling in my stomach as I anxiously awaited the final tally. When I heard the outcome, I got emotional. Knowing that many people, in the community in which I grew up in, took time out of their day to vote for me; that they put their trust in me to provide in their children's education is such an honor.

Looking back at my first year as a Board of Education Member has provided me a newfound appreciation for the dedication and commitment of the administration, faculty and staff in the entire Iroquois Central School District. Being a board member has shown me how difficult being in a public leadership role may become, however it exposed to me also how rewarding serving the community can be.

As an eighteen-year-old graduate of the Class of 2015, it has been worthwhile for me to collaborate with six other thoughtful, proficient people, all working toward the same goal— to promote innovation and change in a continuous search for more effective and efficient ways of meeting our mission as an institution of teaching and learning. Taking part with my fellow board members in deliberation on several issues with care, honesty, enthusiasm and transparency has provided me with a sense of gratification.

My election was new to our district. I became the youngest elected member of the board in the history of the school district. Nevertheless, I have never felt disrespected or unheard because of my age. Knowing that I am doing something to make a difference in my community, that I am being seen by current students as an individual who is ready, willing and able to give his time and full energy to embrace the challenges that come with board service, has been a reward in and of itself. I enjoy being that one board member that the current students can identify with and make the important connections with them that are the driving force of education.

I believe a pressing issue that the district continually addresses is how to maintain the quality educational programs Iroquois is noted for, given the fiscal limitations and mandated programs placed upon the district by New York State. As a recent graduate of Iroquois, I can offer the perspective of a recent graduate and how decisions that are made can affect the students and their education.

The most challenging experience I have had with being a board member thus far has been crafting the 2017-18 district budget. With New York State mandates and fiscal constraints on the community, building a 49-million-dollar budget was a serious and extensive process. It was critical during this process to always remember that these decisions were directly effecting students, their education and their futures. However, these financial restraints have brought upon a fresh calling in innovation by district administration and educators to meet the needs of all

students. Being a critical part of the creative conversations that take place is what makes it such an extremely exciting time to be involved in public education.

The education our children receive in public schools will have a lasting and dramatic impact on their lives and the lives of everyone in our communities. I care about education because it opens a world of opportunities for our students, for all students who are willing to put in the time and work in to be successful. Every child, regardless of income, background, race, or the zip code where they live, deserves the chance to make of their lives what they will. Public education provides that opportunity. I believe that both school districts and the State Education Department have the student's best interests in mind while making decisions. As students, we need to speak out, share our views and learn from those who may be different than us. If we live in a time where we are always fearing the future, then you are never truly living in the present. Education needs to provide the opportunities to allow for our educators and administrators to harness the energy, curiosity and talents of all our students.

My goal is to have our students can succeed and become contributing members of society. However, there are several obstacles that continue to plague and hinder the educational process for students, educators and parents. Due to contrary motivations such as personal political aims, political agendas, and financial incentives, the implementation of certain educational policies has yielded underwhelming results. This has been highlighted in courses taught at the University at Buffalo, such as "Media in American Politics" taught by Professor Jacob Neiheisel and "Presidential Campaigns" taught by Professor James Campbell.

As we move forward it is our collective responsibility to guide the education system to serve our students and educators efficiently. Quality public education is a cornerstone of our community, our government, and our future. I believe that I am a strong advocate for quality

public education and am proud to be serving as part of a group of civic-minded individuals who give back; not because they must, but because they are willing. I am starting to realize what kind of impact you can truly have, and I hope that my positive experience can encourage others to take that same chance I did one year ago. It is important to remember that age and experience aren't the same thing when it comes to being a member of the school board. Just because your 18, 19 or 20 in some cases, doesn't mean you can't have the same, if not more, of an impact than those who are 40, 50 or 60.



Govinda Bhattarai defended his doctoral dissertation "International Economic Sanctions and Civilian Victimization in Civil Wars " on Thursday, August 11th, 2016. L-R: Professor Claude Welch, Govinda Bhattarai, Professor Jake Kathman, and Professor Michelle Benson.

Chess & the Acolytes Waiting for Trump's Downfall

By Annika Hagley, (PhD, 2010) *Newsweek*, May 26, 2017



Editor's note: After graduating with her doctorate in 2010, Annika took up an assistant professor position at Monmouth College in Illinois. Several years ago she moved to Roger Williams University in Rhode Island, where she recently received tenure and promotion to the rank of Associate Professor of Political Science.

In a recent Time magazine article, attorney general for Washington state and internationally ranked chess player, Bob Ferguson, described President Donald Trump's tendency to govern by executive order as equivalent to "The King's Gambit". The King's gambit is the most aggressive opening move a player can deploy in a chess match. Ferguson recounts that it was used with some success in the past, before chess masters calculated that they could beat back the audacious, risky move, which was based on little to no planning or forethought, with a careful strategy which "capitalize(d) on the weaknesses created by the aggressive opening".

Trump's political demeanor is one of a chess neophyte whose only strategy is the King's gambit. It accounts for the chaos of his administration, the failure to bring together Congress in the numbers and spirit necessary to enact his agenda. He is circling the drain, lashing out in desperation against those who oppose him, those who keep his actions in check and those who seek his downfall.

As Trump becomes increasingly inchoate, players and pieces wait patiently in the wings to advance their own interests. Some are ostensibly on his side but are prepared to maneuver themselves into positions of power, while maintaining the flexibility required to distance themselves from his legacy. Others, more closely associated with his rise to power are likely to be unceremoniously removed from the game as the dust settles.

The mastermind of Trump's rise to power, Steve Bannon, was widely expected to play a significant role in the policy direction of the administration. In a series

of photos posted by a Rabbi visiting the White House, Bannon's "to-do" list was shown on a board behind the smiling men. The list included a number of items far outside the more moderate conservative agenda of the Republican Party, such as "building a wall and making Mexico pay" and a series of measures intended to hamper immigration by both refugees and foreign workers seeking employment in the United States.

Bannon was so quickly sidelined is a result of his nationalist, protectionist, white supremacist, tunnel vision. Like the Rook in chess, he ploughs back and forth in one direction only, keeping attention on his narrow, nationalistic agenda. Bannon once described himself as "virulently anti-establishment" and his lack of intellectual and ideological flexibility limits his efficacy and sets him directly in opposition with the more powerful Mitch McConnell.

Paul Ryan is charged with the task of dragging a disparate republican caucus into order around a divisive agenda. Time and again, as with his first failed attempt to ram through a repeal of Obamacare, he is dragged ether to the right by the demands of the ultra-right freedom caucus, or to the left by moderate members of the Tuesday group. As he gets ready to move, McConnell snatches the solution away. This was obvious during the recent negotiations to keep the government funded through September, 2017. McConnell sat down with Chuck Schumer and, in the angered estimation of rights conservatives, gave the democrats concessions on almost all of their priorities.

At present, Vice President Pence moves in all directions in service of his king. Pence acts as wise counsel in policy matters, a conduit between Trump and a press that deplore him, interpreting, "what he meant to say was..." and, the only silver lining for Congressional republicans who wait with swords drawn to move in around their new leader should the time come. The game will proceed to its conclusion very differently in this case with the growing realization that, unlike the sometimes-penultimate

move in a game of chess, this queen has no intention of sacrificing himself for his king.

Should the king President be replaced mid-game, the strategy of the White House will change dramatically. There will be no King's gambit, no reckless moves that openly test the rule of law. The remains of the day will be the unelected, designated survivor of the post-Trump fall out zone. Pence will be surrounded by familiar faces who have been playing the game cautiously too.

It is likely that McConnell and Ryan will rally around their new leader and revel in the chance to enact a truly conservative agenda and that the republicans will be temporarily more united in the absence of the force that divides them. The hand that moves the pieces currently, with his laughably enormous list of responsibilities, Jared Kushner, will be long gone and the pawns - Spicer, Priebus, Conway and Bannon - will be sacrificed with their king. America may breathe a sigh of relief as the chaotic match plays out to a more stable beat.

The real test of how well the Republicans can weather the storm will come during the 2018 midterms, when American voters can vote to restart the match.

Source: <http://www.newsweek.com/chess-and-acolytes-waiting-trumps-downfall-616653> (accessed 5/27/2017)

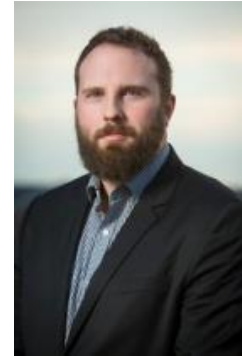
Impeachment: It's political



Protester holds up a sign that says "Impeach" at an emergency protest against Muslim ban at Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport's McNamara Terminal on 29 January 2017. Photo: [Gregory Varnum](#) (Wikimedia Commons) [CC](#)

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Jacob Neiheisel

Editor's Note: Impeachment is a predominantly legislative process currently followed in several dozen countries, including Brazil, South Korea and the Philippines. "Impeach" has roots in the Latin word for being caught. It allows members of the legislature to indict, or charge, an official with criminal activity. The official will be removed from office only if convicted.

Jacob Neiheisel, assistant professor in the Department of Political Science, College of Arts and Sciences, answers some questions about how impeachment works in the United States.

(Q) What sort of crime can lead to impeachment?

The U.S. Constitution states that the president, as well as the "Vice President, and all civil Officers of the United States" can be removed from office, after being both impeached and convicted, for "Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors."

Treason and bribery are straightforward, but what exactly constitutes a "high crime" or "misdemeanor"

has always been open to interpretation. Although not the formal reason, scholars argue Andrew Johnson, the first American president to be impeached, was targeted because of his “soft” approach to states of the former Confederacy during Reconstruction. The official reason was his violation of the Tenure of Office Act, which was later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Articles of impeachment were brought against Bill Clinton for perjury (lying under oath) and obstruction of justice, but there is little doubt that there were also partisan motivations behind the charges.

Even Alexander Hamilton expected the process of impeachment to be overtly political. President Gerald Ford put the matter bluntly when he described an impeachable offense as “Whatever a majority of the House of Representatives considers it to be at a given moment in history.”

(Q) How does the process work?

Removing a president — or other federal officer — from office happens in stages.

The process begins with a vote on one or more articles of impeachment by the House Judiciary Committee. If approved, the articles of impeachment are brought to a vote in the full House.

After impeachment, the case is referred to the Senate for trial. The trial runs much as it would in a criminal case, and witnesses can be called on either side. A supermajority, or two-thirds, of the Senate then has to vote to convict and remove the individual in question from office.

Although two presidents, Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton, have been impeached by the House, both avoided being removed from office by the Senate.

A common misconception is that the Supreme Court plays a major role in the proceedings. The chief justice

does preside over impeachment trials in the Senate, but that is the court’s only role.

(Q) Republicans have a majority in the House and the Senate. Does that essentially make Trump bulletproof?

More or less.

Although it is possible that Republican members of Congress could join with Democrats in calling for Trump’s removal, as we saw happen in the run-up to Nixon’s resignation over the Watergate scandal, today’s polarized political environment makes such an occurrence unlikely absent clear and convincing evidence of major wrongdoing. While Nixon’s impeachment was likely inevitable, with Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress in 1974, today Republican defections from Trump would be essential to any movement toward impeachment.

Currently, there are 238 Republican House members. That means 23 Republicans would have to join with all of the Democrats in the House to impeach Trump. The articles of impeachment against Trump might look remarkably similar to those levied against Nixon and Clinton. That is, Trump would likely face impeachment on the grounds that he obstructed justice should the allegations in fired FBI Director James Comey’s memo prove too troubling to ignore.

(Q) Can officers other than the president be impeached?

Absolutely. In fact, 15 federal judges have been impeached, although only eight have been removed from the bench. The most recent example was in 2010 when federal Judge G. Thomas Porteous was found guilty on multiple articles of impeachment by the U.S. Senate. Porteous was found to have accepted bribes from lawyers with dealings before his court.

**(Q) If the president is removed, who takes over?
What would happen if the vice president was also
implicated in the president's crime?**

If President Trump was removed from office, Vice President Mike Pence would be immediately sworn in. In the unlikely event that both the president and the vice president are impeached by the House and convicted by the Senate, Speaker of the House Paul Ryan would become president.

Source:

http://www.buffalo.edu/ubnow/stories/2017/05/neiheisel-impeachment.html?utm_source=2016+UB+Reporter%2C+University+at+Buffalo+List&utm_campaign=39c471aa57-UBNow_05_22_2017&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_af676811e4-39c471aa57-88036661 (accessed 5/22/2017)

Student Voices: My Summer Associate Job Investigating Police Brutality



By Nicole Navi (BA, UB, Political Science, 2012)

The summer after my first year in law school, I worked on a case in which a teenager was brutally beaten by police—and the whole event was captured on video. I

had read about police brutality and even watched similar videos showing these events. Little did I know what a profound effect this case would have on my outlook of the legal profession.

I was working as a summer associate at a boutique civil rights firm in New York. My team, which included three other law students, was assigned to conduct legal research and collect facts from community members, family and friends.

The case was to be brought under Section 1983, a seminal piece of civil rights legislation that assigns liability to individual state actors who have violated a defendant's constitutional rights. In this case, our firm was looking to charge the police officers individually for beating up our client. Only after reading this statute did I truly begin to understand the impact lawyers can have on people who are treated unfairly.

The teenager was stopped by police at a red light—apparently stopped without cause due to racial profiling—in a high-crime neighborhood. Luckily, the security camera of the traffic light captured the teenager's brutal beating. The boy had significant bruises and scars to his body and permanent injury to his left eye. I was fortunate to hear his first-hand account of the beating; it was jarring and disconcerting in a way I'll never forget.

I also spoke to community members, family and friends to gain a better perspective about the community. Later in the summer, our legal team spoke at a community hearing about the case.

The joy and satisfaction of defending basic civil rights that many Americans take for granted is indescribable. My experience confirmed that I had made the right choice to become an attorney.

Nicole Navi JD'16 was a summer associate at Frederick Brewington Law Offices in New York. She is an active member of the Women's Law Association, Suffolk's Real Estate Trust & Estates Group, and is president of the Jewish Law Student Association. To learn more about Suffolk Law, visit suffolk.edu/applytolaw. This

piece was published online at the Suffolk University Law School (Boston) web page in 2015.

<http://theroadto1l.blogs.law.suffolk.edu/student-voices/student-voices-my-summer-associate-job-investigating-police-brutality/> (accessed 4/3/2017)

OPINION: Tracking down the real question on the 2017 Puerto Rico status plebiscite

**BY AMÍLCAR ANTONIO BARRETO (PhD 1994) -
06/07/17 06:00 AM EDT**

Taxes are climbing, government services are being slashed, the teachers' pension fund is on the verge of collapse, hospitals are closing their doors, the public university system has effectively shut down, and in response to this cataclysm, tens of thousands are leaving for good. In the midst of the worst financial calamity since the Great Depression for the island, Puerto Rico's government is moving ahead with yet another plebiscite on its state status question. While most observers will focus on how Puerto Ricans voted, I suggest their gaze is misplaced.

What appears at first glance to be a laudable exercise in democratic governance is a farcical, unfair and irrelevant ballot-box performance. First, this plebiscite does nothing to remedy the island's dire economic situation. Devouring precious resources on a plebiscite while the government is literally in bankruptcy court is the height of folly. Second, there's the matter of who can vote. Two-thirds of all Puerto Ricans — those residing on the U.S. mainland — have no direct say in the matter. Third, this plebiscite solicits input from the wrong people. The most compelling question is not what Puerto Rican islanders prefer; rather, it's what members of Congress favor.

Let's cut to the chase. Since 1898, Puerto Rico has remained an American colony.

Many will undoubtedly object to such a harsh label, but even the finest couturier can't make a silk purse

out of a sow's ear. Although they are U.S. citizens, Puerto Rican islanders have no direct say in the laws that regulate their lives. Island residents cannot vote for the president, they have no federal senators and have but one nonvoting delegate in the U.S. House of Representatives. The federal Constitution is explicit. Like all federal property, Puerto Rico's fate is in the hands of Congress.

Instituted in 1952, the commonwealth status did not alter that state of affairs. Therefore, painful as it sounds, Puerto Rico's status has never been in the hands of Puerto Ricans. Washington has the last word, not San Juan. Consequently, the question at the heart of this dispute is: What does Congress want? Congressional preferences have been remarkably consistent over time.

For starters, independence is out of the question. Via carrot and stick — conceding U.S. citizenship, pulling the island into the U.S. economy and resorting to political repression — federal authorities cut the independence option at the knees a long time ago.

What about statehood? Except in a handful of cases, territorial status has been a short-lived condition on the road toward statehood. Those precedents were judged inapplicable to the territories seized during the Spanish-American War. What are the conditions under which Congress would be willing to seriously evaluate an application for Puerto Rican statehood? When the statehood issue does arise on the Hill, a determined group of lawmakers invariably revive the cultural compatibility debate. Exchanges about linguistic differences quickly degenerate into squabbles that openly parade thinly veiled Latinophobia. Their message is loud and clear: The nonwhite and non-English-speaking territories need not apply. Here's another message: We're happy to have you prove your loyalty by serving in the armed forces, but that doesn't denote unqualified equality. Although segregation is no longer legal, U.S. citizenship in the overseas territories still operates with a separate but equal clause.

Instead, Congress has been the pre-eminent guardian of the status quo. Let's not mince words. That passive-aggressive guardianship is not inspired by any great love for the commonwealth status. Democrats and

Republicans joined forces 20 years ago to remove the Section 936 investment incentives from the federal tax code — the lifeblood of the island's manufacturing economy. By doing so, Washington played a direct hand in the territory's disastrous economic predicament. Rather, commonwealth is the status that gives Congress the maximum flexibility to manage Puerto Rican affairs. We have no better example of this than the financial oversight board — an appointed body Congress created last year to supersede Puerto Rico's elected government on fiscal matters. The commonwealth status gives the illusion of autonomy while empowering the federal government to yank at will: a pet on a long leash.

So although many will be fixated on the outcome of the June 11 plebiscite, we should be aware that the main attraction is on Capitol Hill. Congress ignored the results of the last status plebiscite, and I suspect it will do the same this time, regardless of the outcome.

Amilcar Barreto, J.D., Ph.D., is an associate professor at the Department of Cultures, Societies and Global Studies at Northeastern University.

<http://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/politics/336601-opinion-tracking-down-the-real-question-on-the-2017-puerto-rico> (accessed 6/7/2017)

Obituaries

Laurie A. Rhodebeck



To the great sadness of her colleagues and students, Laurie A. Rhodebeck lost her valiant struggle against

cancer on September 13, 2016. Laurie was a native of Ohio. Born in Galion, she and her family moved to Champagne-Urbana, Illinois, when her father took a job with Magnavox. Four years later, the family returned to Galion where Laurie attended high school and was an active member of Junior Achievement and the Spanish Club. She was a member of the National Honor Society and was chosen salutatorian of her graduating class. Laurie then attended Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, where she graduated *Summa cum Laude* and was inducted into both Phi Beta Kappa and Mortar Board. While at Miami, Laurie won the Gary L. Best Memorial Award in Political Science in recognition of outstanding scholarship, leadership, creativity, and ambition, as well as the Howard White Award in Political Science in recognition of outstanding scholarship and service to the department. Following graduation from Miami University, Laurie went to New Haven where she received A.B., A.M. M.Phil., and Ph.D. degrees in political science from Yale University. While at Yale, Laurie cultivated a lifelong interest in the psychological bases of political behavior. Her doctoral dissertation, entitled *The Influence of Group Identification on Political Preferences*, was supervised by Don Kinder, David Mayhew, and Stephen Rosenstone, and completed in 1986. In this work she developed a theoretical model for the influence of psychological aspects of group influence on individual behavior, and tested it using data from the American National Election Surveys.

Laurie's academic appointments were in the political science departments of the University of Notre Dame (Instructor, 1981-1985), the State University of New York at Buffalo (Assistant Professor, 1986-1997), Oberlin College (Visiting Assistant Professor, 1997-1998), and the University of Louisville (Associate Professor, 1998 until her death). While at Louisville, Laurie served for many years as Director of Graduate Studies in the Political Science department, and twice served as acting chair. Her major research interests included research methods, quantitative and qualitative approaches to social science; political communication, media effects on public opinion, policy framing; contextual influences on political attitudes and behavior, gender and politics; and elections as political games.

Since 1981, Laurie published articles in such leading political science journals as *The Journal of Politics*, *Political Behavior*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Micropolitics*, and *Political Research Quarterly*, and she presented more than two dozen papers at professional conferences, mostly at the American Political Science Association, the Midwest Political Science Association, and the Southern Political Science Association.

Laurie's professional service led her to serve as a reviewer for many journals (including *American Journal of Political Science*, *Journal of Politics*, *Social Science Quarterly*, *Law and Society*, *Women and Politics*), several major university presses (Cambridge, Oxford, and the University of California), and the National Science Foundation. Her community service included numerous interviews with CNN, NPR, Bloomberg News, AP, Congressional Quarterly, New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Boston Globe, Chicago Tribune, and Time Magazine.

Greatly appreciated by her students for her prowess as a classroom instructor who was generous with her time to her students outside the classroom, Laurie received a university-wide award for outstanding undergraduate teaching by the State University of New York (Buffalo) Student Association. And for a number of years she was recognized as a "Faculty Favorite" by students at the University of Louisville. Laurie served, as either chair or member, on more than a dozen Ph.D. committees and more than fifty Masters committees. And she supervised numerous undergraduate Internships and College Honors theses.

Laurie's faculty colleagues also greatly appreciated her generosity in assisting them with both methodological and substantive problems connected with their research and teaching. Her office door was always open to colleagues and students alike.

One day a note appeared on Laurie's office door at the University of Louisville: "Gone to lunch. Be back soon." Alas, it was not to be.

A teacher and colleague of great esteem, she is sorely missed by all who had the good fortune to know her as friend. We count ourselves among those lucky ones. We revere her memory as both friend and colleague.

And we hold dear the memories of our visits in the last year of her life.

Forthcoming, **PS: Political Science and Politics**, (October 2017).

Frederic J. Fleron, Jr. and D. Munroe Eagles, *The University at Buffalo (SUNY)*

John Campbell Daniel, PhD, 1975

Editor's note: This obituary was written by Philip Daniel, John's brother. I have added some material on John's Buffalo experience from a tribute to him written by Peter Vale and published as "John Daniel (1944-2014) – His Life & Politics," *Politikon: South African Journal of Political Studies*, 41:2 (2014): 482-494.



John Daniel (right) speaking at Cape Town, watched by Robert Kennedy (far left) in June 1966. Kennedy's address was known as the 'ripple of hope' speech.

My brother, John Daniel, who has died from cancer, aged 70, was an inspiring teacher, respected academic and lifelong campaigner for justice in South Africa.

Born in Durban, son of James and Frances Daniel, both teachers, John first came to prominence in 1966 when he hosted Robert Kennedy's visit at the invitation of the National Union of Students of South Africa. Thousands of young people of all races drew inspiration from the presence of the senator, which sent a blast of fresh air through Hendrik Verwoerd's apartheid South Africa. With John in tow, Kennedy

reached out to black South Africans by entering Soweto township, outside Johannesburg, something few white people did at the time.

Early in 1968, warned that the government was to subject him to a banning order, John used his newly acquired British passport to study in the US. He completed a PhD in political science at the State University of New York at Buffalo, where he was introduced to a young South African teacher of English, JM Coetzee, who reshaped his attitude to the study of politics. John's exile lasted 23 years.

Early in the 1970s, anxious to re-enter the political fray, John took a one-year teaching post at Waterford school in Swaziland, which was a pioneer of multiracial education. In 1974 John accepted a lectureship in politics at the new University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, forging strong links with the underground ANC and mentoring a long line of exiles. His activism upset the South African government, which put pressure on the Swaziland administration and John was forced to leave the country.

He headed for London where his talents as an academic were put to use as Africa editor of the radical Zed Press.

Finally, in 1991, he was able to return to South Africa. The post-apartheid years were the most rewarding of his political life. He held the chair in politics at the University of Durban-Westville (now part of the University of KwaZulu-Natal) and was seconded to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, under Desmond Tutu, where his passion for shining a light on inconvenient truths was given full rein: "I want to find the bastards who killed my friends in Swaziland," he told me. John wrote important sections of the TRC's final report.

After retiring John became academic director of the South African wing of the School for International Training, a study programme for American students, a

job he carried out with great zest, inspiring successive groups of second-year students with his enthusiasm and knowledge. Modest and compassionate, John changed the lives of many people.

John is survived by his second wife, Catherine, and their son, Jay, and daughter, Lesley; his son, Jeremy, from his first marriage to Judith, which ended in divorce; two grandchildren; and his two brothers, Anthony and me, and sister, Monica.

Source:

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/oct/01/john-daniel-obituary>

... from Peter Gale's article

The following year [1967], facing arrest for his activities, he left on an Institute for International Education Fellowship to study in the USA on a British passport. His choice was somewhat against the local grain because South Africa's English medium universities were well integrated into the Imperial higher education system. As a result, Britain was the most sought-after target for postgraduate students. Moreover, as Moss (2014, 34) has recently pointed out, Nusas leaders had developed a somewhat unsavoury reputation for using their positions to secure prestigious postgraduate scholarships to the UK—this was especially the case with the Rhodes Scholarship.²

Because the Indiana option had fallen through, John's destination was Western Michigan University at Kalamazoo where he enrolled for a MA degree in International and Area Studies with a specialisation in African Studies. One of his teachers was the political scientist Howard Wolpe, a specialist on Nigeria, who would go on to be a seven-term representative in the US Congress for Michigan.

The following year, John moved to the State University of New York (SUNY) at Buffalo: first to do a second MA—this one in Political Science—and then to do a

Ph.D. with the financial support from the Danforth Foundation.³ The doctorate was completed under the supervision of Claude E. Welch Jr., whom John described as a ‘brilliant scholar’ and the ‘finest academic I have ever encountered’ (Daniel 1975, ii).

As his 2013 autobiographical piece, *Teaching Politics in Exile*, makes plain, John’s years at SUNY were important for him, both intellectually and politically: it was here that he was radicalised. The reasons for this are not difficult to discern. Protests on American Campuses were at their height by the time he arrived, and SUNY Buffalo had established a reputation as a hotbed. As he admits, John ‘thrived on the endless rounds of teach-ins and protests’ but, mindful that he could not risk deportation from the USA, he goes on to say that he restrained his ‘activist exuberance’ (Daniel 2013, 449). Intellectually, too, he was changing: interestingly, responsibility for this came not from a class in Political Science, but from a reading course on South Africa which was presented by J. M. Coetzee, who was then teaching at SUNY. This course offered counter-readings to liberal texts such as the Wilson and Thompson edited Oxford History of South Africa (1969, 1971). These opened John to Revisionist interpretations of South (and southern) African history. These changes were to be reflected in the title of his Ph.D. thesis: ‘Radical Resistance to Minority Rule in 1906–1965’ (Daniel 1975), where the first word, Radical, was made to do the conceptual heavy lifting.

Early in the thesis, John sets down a worry: how will this ‘Radical’ history of resistance to minority rule and, more especially, apartheid be read and interpreted by his audience? Following the work of other radical writers, he admits that writing the thesis was an ‘intensely personal experience’. The very same passage reveals his pessimistic reading of the moment in the country’s history. Here is the paragraph:

“This study is not a diatribe against white minority rule in South Africa; it is an academic work, hopefully objective and unsparing in its critical insights. But, in its

analysis and criticisms, a sense of compassion for the radical struggle and its goals may occasionally surface. The writer trusts that this will not impair the quality of the work: objectivity has constantly been the aim but the writing of this thesis has, in many ways, been an intensely personal exercise. There appear in these pages that follow, and particularly in part three, individuals who were this writer’s acquaintances, friends and political colleagues. Many other individuals he wishes he had known; above all, he wishes with every fibre of his being that this study could have recorded the triumph of the radical struggle against minority privilege in South Africa and not, as it must, its absolute failure” (Daniel 1975, 23).

From Peter Vale, pp. 487-488



Professor Claude Welch with the 2017 winners of the Nancy Welch Award, at the award ceremony held on April 26th, 2017. Nancy was Professor Welch’s first wife. She worked as the Residential Coordinator of Rachel Carson College at UB until she died in 1979 of cancer. The awards have been made annually for 38 years to recognize Residence Assistants who develop imaginative and enriching programs for students living in residence



Professor Welch speaking at the award ceremony

Arts & Sciences Dean Robin Schulze's Message to Graduates - "Welcome to the Club"

Congratulations, graduates! **And welcome to the club.** You have completed what few people do, an advanced degree from a first class, world class research institution. That is a rare and extraordinary feat that sets you apart. On behalf of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University at Buffalo, I applaud you.

As you step out into the world after your graduate degree, I just want to remind you to be proud of your achievement. There are, you will find, plenty of people who just don't understand why you bothered. Why did you spend **all those years** studying this or that, slaving in the lab, locked up in the library, hunched over the computer? What was the point?

Don't forget that **WE**, the members of the club, the people who don these silly robes and pesky hoods that seem so odd, arcane, and hard to wear, **WE** know the point. **WE** love our subject matter. **WE** are determined to solve important problems. **WE** are driven to push the boundaries of what **WE** know. **WE** are absolutely, passionately committed to the idea that knowledge, and science, and art, and culture will **NOT** die on our watch. **WE** are going to pick all of this up, every piece of it, and carry it forward, no matter

what, so that our children's children's children will still be here, thirsty for knowledge, ready to know more, discover more, learn more, and make us all proud to be human. That is the mission that you have taken on in the context of your degree. Don't ever forget how important that mission is, and how much the members of this club at this great university appreciate and support it.

-CAS Dean Robin Schulze, Commencement 2017



Professors Welch (L) and Kathman (R) with our graduating graduate students, May 2017



Former professors Laurie Rhodebeck and Chris Holoman, now President, Centenary College, Shreveport, LA (back) with current faculty members Vesna Danilovic and Munroe Eagles, August 2015



On October 20, 2016, friends and former colleagues gathered at the Providence Social Club in Buffalo to remember and celebrate the life of Laurie Rhodebeck. L-R are Laurie Buonanno (Buff State), Kim Kerns, Munroe Eagles, Vesna Danilovic, and Fred Fleron.

Faculty Activities

External Grants (1)

Campbell: Project Administrator/Awardee, 2017, Grant from the Institute for Humane Studies at George Mason University and the John Templeton Foundation, (\$2,800) to support a panel on "Dealing with Political Polarization," held April 13, 2017 at the University at Buffalo, SUNY.

Awards and Honors (4)

Campbell: An Outstanding Academic Title of 2016, *Choice* Magazine (for *Polarized: Making Sense of a Divided America*).

Hinkle: Best Journal Article Award, APSA Law and Courts Section, 2016.

Kathman: The Palmer Prize for *Conflict Management and Peace Science's* article of the year, 2016.

Welch: New York African Studies Association Distinguished Service Award, April 1, 2017.

Books (3):

Campbell: *Polarized: Making Sense of a Divided America*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2016 (Published July 28, 2016).

Eagles: Maeve Conrick, Jane Koustas, Caitriona Ni Chasaide, and Munroe Eagles, eds., *Landscapes and Landmarks of Canada: Real, Imagined, (Re)Viewed*. Waterloo, ON: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, (forthcoming, January 2017).

Yoshinaka: Yoshinaka, Antoine. *Crossing the Aisle: Party Switching by U.S. Legislators in the Postwar Era*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2016.

Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles (30):

Campbell: "The Trial-Heat and Seats-in-Trouble Forecasts of the 2016 Presidential and Congressional Elections," *PS: Political Science & Politics*, v.49, n.4 (October 2016), pp.664-68.

Campbell: "Post-Election Note: "The 2016 Trial-Heat and Seats-in-Trouble Forecasts," *PS: Political Science & Politics*, v.50, n.2 (April 2017), p.334.

Campbell: "Introduction: A Re-cap of the 2016 Election Forecasts," *PS: Political Science & Politics*, v.50, n.2 (April 2017), pp.331-32.

Campbell: "Introduction: Forecasting the 2016 American National Elections," *PS: Political Science & Politics*, v.49, n.4 (October 2016), pp.649-53.

Eagles: Munroe Eagles and Nik Nanos, "Stronger Together? Support for Political Cooperation in Canada and the United States, 2005-2016," *PS: Political Science & Politics*, (July 2017): 735-740.

Eagles: Nick Baxter-Moore, Munroe Eagles, Dupinder Aheer, Racquel Maxwell, Lisa-Anne Pilkey, and Kimmy Samra, "Explaining Canada-US Differences in Attitudes Toward Crime and Justice: A Test of S.M. Lipset's Account," *American Review of Canadian Studies*, 46, 4 (2016): 430-451.

Hinkle: Rachael K. Hinkle. 2017. "Panel Effects and Opinion Crafting in the U.S. Courts of Appeals." *Journal of Law and Courts*, forthcoming.

- Hinkle: Rachael K. Hinkle, Morgan L.W. Hazelton, and James F. Spriggs II. 2017. "The Long and the Short of It: The Influence of Briefs on Outcomes in the Roberts Court." *Washington University Journal of Law and Policy*, forthcoming.
- Hinkle: Rachael K. Hinkle and Michael J. Nelson. 2016. "The Transmission of Legal Precedent Among State Supreme Courts in the Twenty-First Century." 16(4) *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 391-410.
- Hinkle: Rachael K. Hinkle, Morgan L.W. Hazelton, and Jee Seon Jeon. 2016. "Sound the Alarm? Judicial Decisions Regarding Publication and Dissent." 44 *American Politics Review* 649-681.
- Hinkle: Rachael K. Hinkle. 2016. "Strategic Anticipation of En Banc Review in the U.S. Courts of Appeals." 50 *Law and Society Review* 383-414.
- Kathman: "Personnel Composition and Member State Contributions to United Nations Peacekeeping Operations." 2017. *International Peacekeeping* 24(1): 1-62. Part of data forum, "The Known Knowns and Known Unknowns of Peacekeeping Data," edited by Govinda Clayton.
- Kathman: "Who Keeps the Peace? Understanding State Contributions to UN Peacekeeping Operations" (with Molly Melin). 2016. *International Studies Quarterly* 61(1): 150-62.
- Kathman: "United Nations Peacekeeping Dynamics and the Duration of Post-Civil Conflict Peace" (with Lisa Hultman and Megan Shannon). 2016. *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 33(3): 231-49.
- Kathman: "Stopping the Killing during the 'Peace': Peacekeeping and the Severity of Post-Conflict Civilian Victimization" (with Reed M. Wood). 2016. *Foreign Policy Analysis* 12(2): 149-169.
- Lamb: "HMDA, Housing Segregation, and Racial Disparities in Mortgage Lending" (with Randolph S. Kent, Jacqueline M. Sievert, Michael R. Staszkiw, and Elizabeth A. Tillman). 2016. *Stanford Journal of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties* 12: 249.
- McLean: McLean, Elena. 2017. "The Politics of Contract Allocation in the World Bank." *Review of International Organizations*. Forthcoming.
- McLean: McLean, Elena, Kaisa Hinkkainen, Luis De la Calle and Navin Bapat. 2017. "Economic Sanctions and the Dynamics of Terrorist Campaigns." *Conflict Management and Peace Science*. Forthcoming (Published Online First March 11, 2016).
- McLean: McLean, Elena and Dwight Roblyer. 2017. "Public Support for Economic Sanctions: An Experimental Analysis." *Foreign Policy Analysis* 13(1):233-254.
- McLean: Bas, Muhammet and Elena McLean. 2016. "Natural Disasters and the Size of Nations." *International Interactions* 42(5):677-702.
- McLean: McLean, Elena and Taehee Whang. 2016. "Foreign Aid and Government Survival." *Korean Journal of International Studies* 14(2):189-207.
- Neiheisel: "Djupe, Paul A, Jacob R. Neiheisel, and Anand E. Sokhey. Forthcoming. "Reconsidering the Role of Politics in Leaving Religion: The Importance of Affiliation." **American Journal of Political Science**
- Neiheisel: "What Happens at the Polling Place: Using Administrative Data to Look Inside Elections" (with Barry Burden, David Canon, Kenneth Mayer, and Donald Moynihan). Forthcoming in *Public Administration Review*
- Neiheisel: Neiheisel, Jacob R., and Paul A. Djupe. 2017. "**Censor Morum?** The 17th Amendment, State-Level Religious Diversity, and Senator Ideology." **Political Research Quarterly** 70(1): 55-67.
- Neiheisel: Reconciling Legal-Institutional and Behavioral Perspectives on Voter Turnout: Theory and Evidence from Pennsylvania, 1876-1948." (2016). *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 16(4): 432-454.
- Neiheisel: The 'L' Word: Anti-Liberal Campaign Rhetoric, Symbolic Ideology, and the Electoral Fortunes of Democratic Candidates." (2016). *Political Research Quarterly* 69(3): 418-429.
- Palmer: Andrew D. Garner and Harvey D. Palmer. 2016. Following the Crowd or Thinking Outside of the Box? Saliency and Issue Consistency. *Social Science Quarterly* 97: 603-618.

Welch: "Protecting human rights in the era of uncertainty: How not to lose the war against ISIS," *Journal of Human Rights* 16, 1 (2017), pp. 1-24 (lead author Mahmoud Monshipouri; with Khashayar Nikazmrad).

Yoshinaka: McKee, Seth C., Antoine Yoshinaka, Keith E. Lee, Jr., and Richard McKenzie. 2016. "Party Switchers and Reelection: A Precinct-Level Analysis." *American Review of Politics* 35(2): 1-26.

Zagare: "A General Explanation of the Cuban Missile Crisis," *International Journal of Peace Economics and Peace Science*, 1, no.1, (2016), pp. 91-118.

Book Chapters & Guest Editor of Journal Symposium (5):

Campbell: Guest Editor, Symposium on Evaluations of the 2016 American National Election Forecasts, in *PS: Political Science & Politics*, v.50, n.2 (April 2017).

Campbell: Guest Editor, Symposium on Forecasting the 2016 American National Election Forecasts, in *PS: Political Science & Politics*, v.49, n.4 (October 2016).

Kathman: "Ripe for Resolution: Third Party Mediation and Negotiating Peace Agreements," (with Megan Shannon). 2016. In *What Do We Know about Civil War?* Sara McLaughlin Mitchell and T. David Mason (eds). Rowman & Littlefield.

Neiheisel: "The Social Networks of Evangelicals, 1992-2016." (Forthcoming). In *The Evangelical Crackup: Will the Evangelical-Republican Coalition Last?* Paul A. Djupe and Ryan L. Claassen (eds). Philadelphia: Temple University Press (with Paul Djupe and Anand Sokhey).

Zagare: "Modern Deterrence Theory: Research Trends, Policy Debates, and Methodological Controversies," [with Stephen L. Quackenbush], in Desmond King, [ed.], *Oxford Handbooks Online*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2016.

Other Publications (26):

Encyclopedia Entries (5)

Danilovic: Vesna Danilovic and Joe Clare, "Deterrence and Crisis Bargaining," in *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of International Studies*, ed. Renée Marlin-Bennett (forthcoming).

Neiheisel: "Bootstrapping." (2017). In *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Communication Research Methods*, Mike Allen (ed). Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Neiheisel: "Sobel Test." (2017). In *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Communication Research Methods*, Mike Allen (ed). Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Neiheisel: "Latent Variables." (2017). In *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Communication Research Methods*, Mike Allen (ed). Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Zagare: "Perfect Deterrence Theory," in William R. Thompson [ed.], **Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Empirical International Relations Theory**. (Published online). To be published in hard copy in 2018.

Newspaper Articles (2)

Campbell: "So, Where Does This Race Stand? Underlying Dynamics Suggest the Climate Is Tough For a Status Quo Candidate," *New York Daily News*, November 3, 2016.

Campbell: "The Source of America's Political Polarization? It's Us," *The Los Angeles Times* (6/30/16), also syndicated to eleven other news outlets.

Invited Essays on Reputable News/Politics Websites (8)

Campbell: "Hillary Clinton Supporters Need to Quit Whining About the Electoral College," *MarketWatch* website (11/30/16). Re-posted (12/19/16) and listed on *The Drudge Report*. It had 404,177 unique visitors in one day.

Campbell: "How Accurate Were the Political Science Forecasts of the 2016 Presidential Election?" *Sabato's Crystal Ball* website (11/17/16).

Campbell: "Seeing the Forest for the Trees: Presidential Election Forecasts and the Fundamentals," *Sabato's Crystal Ball* website (9/22/16). Reprinted in Pi Sigma Alpha Newsletter (9/23/16).

Campbell: "The Trial-Heat Presidential Election Forecasting Models: The Labor Day Trial-Heat and Economy Model," *Sabato's Crystal Ball* website (9/15/16).

Campbell: "The Trial-Heat Presidential Election Forecasting Models: The Convention Bump Model," *Sabato's Crystal Ball* website (9/1/16).

Campbell: "The Seats in Trouble House and Senate Forecasts," *Sabato's Crystal Ball* website, (8/25/16).

Campbell: "The Political Science Election Forecasts of the 2016 Presidential and Congressional Elections: Introduction," *Sabato's Crystal Ball* website (6/30/16). Reprinted on the Rasmussen Reports website (6/30/16).

Neiheisel: "How Fights over Trump Have Led Evangelicals to Leave Their Churches." (2017). Monkey Cage. April 11, 2017 (with Paul Djupe and Anand Sokhey).

Book Reviews (11)

McLean: McLean, Elena. 2017. Busted Sanctions: Explaining Why Economic Sanctions Fail. [Book Review] *Perspectives on Politics* 15(1): 85-86.

Welch: Book review of Alex DeWaal, *The real politics of the Horn of Africa*, *Choice* (publication of the American Library Association), May 2016.

Welch: Book review of Peter Lewis and John Harbeson, *Coping with crisis in African states*, *Choice* (publication of the American Library Association), July 2016.

Welch: Book review of Zoltan Barany, *How armies respond to revolutions and why*, *Choice* (publication of the American Library Association), August 2016.

Welch: Book review of Kevin Dunn, *African Politics* (four volumes), *Choice* (publication of the American Library Association), September 2016.

Welch: Book review of Shannon Morreira, *Rights after Wrongs: Local Knowledge and Human Rights in Zimbabwe*, *Choice* (publication of the American Library Association), November 2016.

Welch: Book review of John Evans, *What is a Human?*, *Choice* (publication of the American Library Association), January 2017.

Welch: Book review of Célestin Monga, *Nihilism and Negritude*, *Choice* (publication of the American Library Association), January 2017.

Welch: Book review of Nic Cheeseman, *African Politics* (four volumes), *Choice* (publication of the American Library Association), January 2017.

Welch: Book review of Rita Kesselring, *Bodies of Truth*, *Choice* (publication of the American Library Association), February 2017.

Welch: Book review of John James Quinn, *Global geopolitical power and African political and economic institutions*, *Choice* (publication of the American Library Association), April 2017.

Conference Papers (19):

Benson-Saxton: "UN Resolutions and Sexual Violence in Civil Wars." (with Ismene Gizelis). 2017. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Studies Association, Baltimore, MD.

Benson-Saxton: "An Introduction to the UNSCR Intrastate Conflict-Month Data 1989-2014." (with Colin Tucker) 2017. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Studies Association, Atlanta, GA.

Hinkle: "The Elevator Effect: How Collegiality Affects Judicial Behavior" (with Morgan Hazelton and Michael Nelson), Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 2017.

Hinkle: "Beneath the Surface: Do Gender and Race Influence Publications and Authorship in the USCOA?" (with Elizabeth Tillman), Southern Political Science Association Conference, New Orleans, 2017.

Hinkle: "The Importance of Being Caustic" (with Michael Nelson), Southern Political Science Association Conference, New Orleans, 2017.

Lamb: "Presidential Preferences and Bureaucratic Performance: Fair Housing Enforcement at the

Justice Department," Panel on Separation of Powers and the Administrative State, Midwest Political Science Association Conference, Chicago, IL, April 7, 2017 (with Collin J. Anderson, Daniel C. Myers, and Eric M. Wilk).

Lamb: "Regional Fair Housing Enforcement," Midwest Political Science Association Conference, Chicago, IL, April 6, 2017 (with Collin J. Anderson and Eric M. Wilk).

Lamb: "Political Trends in Fair Housing Policy," Panel on Policy Making in the U.S., Southern Political Science Association Conference, January 12, 2017, New Orleans, LA (with Collin J. Anderson and Eric M. Wilk).

McLean: "Competition versus Emulation: Korea's Aid Agencies and Allocation of Foreign Aid" (with Taehee Whang). Presented at the 2017 annual conference of the International Studies Association, Baltimore, MD

McLean: "The Politics of Consulting in Multilateral Aid Organizations" Presented at the 2017 annual conference of the International Studies Association, Baltimore, MD

McLean: "Economic Sanctions and Disaster Preparedness" (with Taehee Whang) Presented at the 2016 annual conference of the American Political Science Association, Philadelphia, PA.

McLean: "The Politics of Contract Allocation in Multilateral Aid Organizations" Presented at the 2016 annual conference of the American Political Science Association, Philadelphia, PA.

McLean: "Expecting the Unexpected: Disaster Risks and Conflict" (with Muhammet Bas) Presented at the 2016 annual conference of the American Political Science Association, Philadelphia, PA.

Neiheisel: "Malum Religiosorum Factionum: Beliefs about the Religious Divide in Politics." Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2016 (with Paul Djupe, Andrew Lewis, and Ryan Claassen).

Neiheisel: "If Men Were Angels: The Institutional Roots of Political Tolerance." Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2016 (with Paul Djupe and Andrew Lewis).

Neiheisel: "Religious Dimensions of Symbolic Conservatism: Pathways to Ideology," Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2016.

Palmer: "The Political Geography and Electoral Consequences of the Slavery and Civil Rights Eras in American History," with Megan Gall. Presented at the 2017 Annual Meeting of the American Association of Geographers, Boston, MA.

Palmer: "An Integrated Approach to Modeling Adolescent Engagement with Environmental Stewardship Programs," with Sara S. Metcalf, LaDonna Knigge, Erika S. Svendsen, Hua Wang, and Mary E. Northridge. Presented at the 2017 Annual Meeting of the American Association of Geographers, Boston, MA.

Yoshinaka: "Social Lobbying." Presented at the 2016 Toronto Political Behaviour Workshop, Nov. 11-12, 2016.

Invited Presentations (12):

Benson-Saxton: "Brexit: Implications for Conflict Intervention and Human Rights Policies." 2017. Jean Monnet Chair event co-sponsored with CEUS and the Baldy Center, University at Buffalo, SUNY

Campbell: "Polarized: Making Sense of a Divided America," Co-sponsored by the Center for American Political Studies and the Program on Constitutional Government, Harvard University, April 27, 2017.

Campbell: "Polarized: Making Sense of a Divided America," Authors' Roundtable at the 71st Annual Conference of the New York State Political Science Association, Nazareth College, Rochester, NY, April 21, 2017.

Campbell: "Polarized: Making Sense of a Divided America and the 2016 Presidential Election," 15th Annual American Studies Lecture, Centre for American

Studies, University of Leicester, Leicester, Great Britain, October 24, 2016. The event was supported by the British Association for American Studies and the U. S. Embassy in London.

Campbell: "Fairness in the Evaluation of Presidents," Keynote Address to The People's Forum on the American Presidency, Daemen College, Buffalo, NY, October 1, 2016.

Campbell: "Polarized: Making Sense of a Divided America," The Princeton Public Library, Princeton, NJ, September 13, 2016.

Campbell: "Forecasts of the 2016 American National Election," Trefethen-Evergreen Improvement Association, Peaks Island, ME, August 23, 2016.

Campbell: "The Foundations of Party Polarization: The Median Voter and Non-Centrist Parties," at UB on the Road event, Buffalo, NY, October 6, 2016.

Hinkle: "The Relational Foundations of Judicial Impact." Binghamton University, October 2016.

Hinkle: "The Influence of Unique Information in Merit Briefs on Supreme Court Decision-making." Saint Louis University School of Law, March 2016.

Hinkle: "The Influence of Unique Information in Merit Briefs on Supreme Court Decision-making." Baldy Center for Law and Social Policy, University at Buffalo School of Law, March 2016.

Hinkle: "The Influence of Unique Information in Merit Briefs on Supreme Court Decision-making." Northwestern University School of Law, September 2016.

Alumni Updates

Class of 1937

Richard Hofstadter, BA (History). An article commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Richard Hofstadter, who graduated from UB's history department in 1937, appeared in *AtBuffalo* (Winter 2017). Writing at the time of his death in 1970, *The Times* (London) described Hofstadter as "one of the

most eloquent and influential historians writing in the English language." Hofstadter is well known among political scientists for his books *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life* (winner of a Pulitzer prize for non-fiction in 1964) and *The Paranoid Style in American Politics and Other Essays*, both of which are now being widely discussed in the wake of Donald Trump's victory in last fall's Presidential election. This story can be found at: <http://www.buffalo.edu/atbuffalo/article-page-winter-2017.host.html/content/shared/www/atbuffalo/article-s/Winter-2017/features/american-forecaster.detail.html>

Class of 1967

Harvey Starr (BA) was named the International Studies Association Section on Political Demography and Geography's 2016-17 Distinguished Scholar (Myron Weiner Award), with the "Distinguished Scholar Roundtable-- Harvey Starr" at the 2017 International Studies Association Annual meeting in Baltimore.

Paul A. Nussbaum (BA) recently received the Paul R. Dean Alumni Award (named for its former Dean) from Georgetown University Law Center at its annual Reunion Weekend in recognition of leadership service to Georgetown Law and the legal profession.

Class of 1969

Rev. Barry Abraham Zavah ... Barry Goldstein, graduating class of 1969 and Chicago-Kent College of Law (1972). I live in Alpine, TX with my partner, Alicia. We enjoy our seasonal RV travels, including returning to Buffalo-WNY each year.

Last year was special. When in Alpine I've been active carrying signs, writing letters to local Alpine-Big Bend media and articles in our local Sierra Club Newsletter (such as the constitutional issues concerning the use of eminent domain by private for-profit interests) while opposing the TransPecos Pipeline – another project of Kelcy Warren's Energy Transfer Partners, the builder of the Dakota Access Pipeline (DAPL) at Standing Rock in North Dakota.

In June, 2016 Alicia and me were sent by our Brewster County Democratic Party Convention to the Texas State Democratic Party Convention as Bernie Delegates. I was elected by my 19th State Senate

District to the convention's Platform Committee where my language was included concerning 2nd Amendment (seeking a "balanced approach") and eminent domain issues.

In the spirit of the social activism of my UB student era, in late August on the Amherst campus, I spoke at a "Standing With Standing Rock" gathering of the Native American Graduate Students concerning the manner in which the DAPL builders, Energy Transfer Partners, 'misbehave' and have no credibility, consistent with our experiences in Alpine-Big Bend with the Trans-Pecos Pipeline. On October 10th we participated in a protest for the same cause outside the Army Corp of Engineers HQ on Niagara Street in Buffalo.



Nostalgia was in full-bloom during the "UB Groovin' Weekend" of 10-6 to 8-2016 (Celebrating the Alumni of the 1960s). It was wonderful to be present to see my African Political Systems (and other courses) Professor, Dr. Claude Welch and Prof. Bruce Jackson (English Department); who quoted me in several chapter headings (when an Erie County Assistant District Attorney) in his 1984 book, *Law and Disorder: Criminal Justice In America*, accept honors for their many years of service to the University.

Glenn Utter (MA) – Please see entry under the Class of 1974.

Class of 1972

Karl Haigler, (MA) published "Intelligence Support for Military Operations"-- included as part of a publication of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, *Guide to the Study of Intelligence* (2015, P.C. Oleson, Editor). I received my MA from SUNY/UB immediately prior to my going into military service. My service as a Reserve Officer in military intelligence as well as my work in the US Department of Education is referenced at the end of the article.

Of particular value to me in my time in Buffalo were my classes with Richard Cox, Glen Thurow, Paul Diesing, and Chip Planck, mainly in political philosophy and international relations. Both of the areas of study prepared me for conversations about Marxism that I continued with my colleagues at the U.S. Army Infantry School who were preparing for service in Vietnam.

If you have any questions about this publication or the context of this piece for my work as a guest lecturer at Wake Forest University, please feel free to be in touch (khaigler@aol.com).

Class of 1973

Robert V. Glaser writes: "*Unexpected But Important Use of My SUNY Buffalo Political Science Degree*"

I graduated from SUNY Buffalo in 1973 with a Political Science major, but, I had the same number of credit hours in business classes. I was not sure if I would ever use my political science training. Although accepted into the SUNY Buffalo Law School, I decided to pursue a business career and was hired out of SUNY Buffalo by The Chase Manhattan Bank and moved to New York City. Chase spent 3 years training me in banking and finance, and paid for me to obtain an MBA in Finance and International Business at New York University. I spent 2 more years in New York City as a lending officer. Then I was given a chance to use my political science training! I moved for Chase to the Middle East, lived in Bahrain, and was put in charge of Chase's relationships with the governments of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, the other Emirates and Oman. Part of my job was to do the country risk assessments – both economic and political for those countries. The Shah has just been deposed in Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini had just come to power in Iran, the world was concerned about the possible exportation of the Iranian

Revolution to other countries and there I was, with my SUNY Buffalo political science degree, writing about the chances of external government overthrow and internal insurrection in countries just across the Arabian Gulf from Iran. The Chairman of Chase at the time was David Rockefeller (he just passed away in March 2017), and I found myself travelling with him and briefing him on business and political issues. He seemed to take a liking to me and my career at Chase really took off.

Ted Lina (BA) writes: “I have been conducting political debates at St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute since 1984. As an American Government and Politics teacher, and former candidate for the Erie County Legislature, I thought it would be a good idea to bring the political process into the school. St. Joe's has become the go to place for candidates to debate. St. Joe's has hosted debates for each of the following positions: Erie County Executive; Sheriff of Erie County, Erie County District Attorney; Mayor of Buffalo, NYS Senate and the House of Representatives. After over thirty years of doing this, it has evolved into a wonderful forum and is something that both students and candidates enjoy!

Class of 1974

Glenn H. Utter (PhD) is a Distinguished Professor Emeritus at Lamar University, Beaumont, Texas. I recently had published the third edition of *The Gun Debate: An Encyclopedia of Gun Rights and Gun Control in the United States* (Grey House Publishing, 2016), coauthored with Robert J. Spitzer, who is Distinguished Service Professor and chair of the Political Science Department at SUNY Cortland. The first (Oryx Press, 2000) and second (Grey House, 2011) editions were published as *Encyclopedia of Gun Control and Gun Rights*.

Class of 1975

John Campbell Daniel (PhD), noted South African political activist and anti-apartheid crusader, and academic, died in July 2014. Among other things, he was an academic at Rhodes University and at the University of Durban Westville's Philosophy Department, as well as a Senior Researcher with South Africa's 'Truth & Reconciliation Commission' (TRC).

See earlier in this issue for his obituary and an excerpt from a recent article chronicling his fascinating life.

Class of 1978

Sheldon Kamieniecki (Ph.D., 1978) After 11 years of service, I will be stepping down as Dean of the Division of Social Sciences at UC Santa Cruz in order to pursue other opportunities.

Class of 1979

Karen O'Connor, JD (1977), PhD (1979), is the Jonathan N. Helfat Distinguished Professor of Political Science in the Department of Government at American University, Washington, DC. She was featured in a Donor's booklet for pledging \$500,000 for scholarships to be given to individuals wanting to pursue a career advancing women's rights. The 13th edition of *American Government: Roots and Reform, 2016 Election Edition* (Karen O'Connor and Larry Sabato) was published by Pearson in December 2016. It has been the best-selling American Government text since 1997.



Class of 1989

Steve Slutzky (BA) is proud to be in his 15th year owning Hickory BBQ & Smokehouse in Kingston, NY.

Class of 1990

John Dedie, provided political commentary and analysis for Baltimore's WBFF-TV Fox 45 2016 Election Night Coverage. ("Morning Joe" is on my Bucket List!)

Class of 1992

Benjamin Munson (BA, Linguistics & Political Science) is still a full professor in the Department of Speech-Language-Hearing Sciences at University of Minnesota. I still credit Don Eagles' empirical political science

course for sparking my interest in quantitative methods in behavioral research, and I still have fond memories of Fred Fleron's courses on Soviet politics.

Class of 1993

Qingxin Ken Wang (PhD, 1993) was recently promoted to the rank of Professor at the School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China. Congratulations, Ken! He visited UB in May and offered the following remarks:

"I am writing a few lines about my recent visit at UB. It was such a pleasure to see Dr. Claude Welch again after more than twenty years. He looks as young and energetic as before. We had some chats about his work at UB and my work in China. He then showed me around in the main Library and the photograph exhibition in his honor [Editor's note: Professor Welch donated a large number of pictures he accumulated during his extensive fieldwork and travel over the past five decades to the UB Archive, and a selection of these are now on exhibit in Capen Hall-ME]. He also brought me to the newly created student center for a late lunch. I had such a wonderful and fruitful time. I am very grateful to him for his great hospitality."

"Also I noticed that UB has undergone a lot of new development since my last visit. Some part of North campus and main campus have become hardly recognizable. These were what UB president Satish Tripathi told us at an alumni meeting in the spring of 2012 when he visited Beijing. Now I saw them with my own eyes. More than one hundred UB alumni attended that alumni meeting, including the most famous UB alumni Zhou Ji who was former minister of education in China's central government and a member of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. The alumni meeting certainly helps to publicize UB in a lot of ways. If you or any of my former teachers and classmates or friends come to Beijing by any chance, please do let me know by email. I would love to get together with you and them."

Class of 1996

Frank Corcoran laments not having received a genuine science degree.

Andrew Kennedy (MA) I am a lawyer in private practice near Pittsburgh and I am on the Editorial Board of *Litigation News*, published by the American Bar Association Section of Litigation.

I would say that if any of your students are considering law as a profession, that the MA in political science has proven valuable, and I'd be happy to share that experience. I'm also not alone. Two of my classmates, Simon Conte and Lisa Delfonso both went onto distinguished legal careers after getting their graduate political science degrees from UB. Another classmate, Alecia Malin, used the political science program to jump start a slightly different career, and she would end up getting a DrPH and she is now at Vanderbilt University.

Class of 2004

Farida Jalalzai (PhD) was recently promoted to Full Professor at the University of Oklahoma, where she holds the "Hannah Atkins Endowed Chair" in the Department of Political Science. Congratulations, Farida!



Class of 2010

Scott Goosenberg (BA) wrote: After serving as a policy aide for the House Financial Services Committee, I began a job in February 2016 as a Research Analyst in the Government Relations arm of Harris Corporation, an aerospace and defense firm, at its Washington D.C. office.

Class of 2011



Jessica Edwards (BA) has recently accepted a position as curator of NEST coworking space at the Wyndham Dubai Marina in the United Arab Emirates. We wish her well in this new position!

Class of 2012

Nicole Navi (BA) published a blog article on the Suffolk University Law School Web site. You can read this piece in its entirety earlier in this issue of *The Pulse*.

Class of 2015

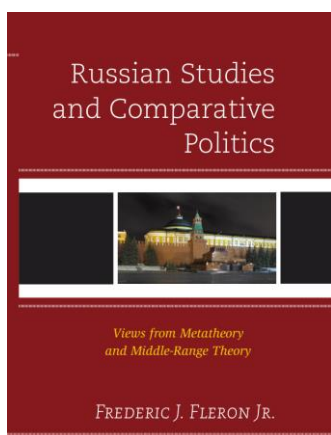
Tasha Lavey (PhD) has recently been appointed as a Diversion Investigator in Quantico, Virginia with the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA).

Uncertain year/degree

David Shao will be getting petition for running for mayor in Parsippany Troy Hill.

Former UB PSC Faculty News

Jim Twombly was recently promoted to Full Professor at Elmira College, Elmira, NY. Congratulations Jim!



Fred Fleron (Emeritus) has recently published a book entitled *Russian Studies and Comparative Politics* with

Lexington Books (www.roman.com). The book demonstrates the strength and utility of Robert Merton's classic 'middle range theory' for understanding aspects of both Soviet and post-Soviet Russian politics. It argues that testing middle-range social science theory could take place even in the Soviet era when there were significant limitations of access to empirical data, and meaningful field research in the USSR was all but impossible. Fleron also presents examples of solutions to long-standing debates between area studies and the academic disciplines, and between idiographic and nomothetic approaches to knowledge in the social sciences. In contrast to conventional Sovietology, this book offers a new way of approaching the study of Russian politics for the twenty-first century. (from the book's cover).

An early reviewer, Professor Robert Sharlett of Union College, writes that "Nobody has done more over the years than Frederic J. Fleron, Jr. to close the methodological gap between information-rich Soviet/Russian studies and the theory-driven field of comparative politics, and to facilitate learned communication between the study of the Soviet Union And Russia and the mainstream discipline of political science....This fine book closes with a tour-de-force conclusion that is at once sophisticated, insightful, historically grounded, and clearly expressed."

Fred is currently working on several book manuscripts on social science methodology with former graduate students Lisa Parshall and Nil Satana.

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