Chancellor Hallman, Special Guests, Faculty, Graduates and their Families,
I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to speak at this December Convocation.
Joining with you today to celebrate the graduation of another talented group of students is especially meaningful to me, because twenty-nine years ago this month I graduated from USCA. When I received Chancellor Hallman’s invitation, I smiled as I recalled many good memories from my days as an undergraduate here: playing on the golf team, serving in student government, cheering on the basketball and baseball teams, and social events like concerts and dances.
I also wondered how the students being honored tonight would think of me as their graduation speaker. At first glance, the many years between your graduation and mine, and my gray hair compared to your more youthful appearance—may suggest to the casual observer that you and I do not have much in common, that we’re from different generations, and the USCA that you attended is not like the USCA I attended.
Where some may see how we differ, the truth is I think we do have a lot in common. We have benefited from the generosity of others, enjoyed learning with collegial faculty and share this place we call USCA.
The Generosity of Others
There are several ways you and I have benefited from the generosity of others. Like many of you, I relied on financial aid to pay for my education. I received the national government’s Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, now known as a Pell grant, for two of my four years. I also had a national government funded “work study” job at the university all four years. I was fortunate to receive a scholarship from the Aiken Historical Society each year and I was honored to receive the USCA Alumni Scholarship in 1978.
To cover expenses for one academic year, I borrowed money from the national government’s Direct Student Loan program.
My parents supported me because I lived at home all four years and they provided me a car to drive to campus—a rebuilt 1966 Plymouth Belvedere II with more than 100,000 miles on it. I loved that car, with its silver body and black top, but honestly—it looked whole a lot better than it ran. Although our culture celebrates the achievements of “self-made” men and women, in truth all of us benefited from the help of others. Many people lent you and me a helping hand to earn our education. We owe all of these people—the taxpayers—the scholarship donors—our families—our parents—a sincere Thank You.
There are many ways to show our gratitude, such as supporting government sponsored college loan and grant programs as well as donating to USCA scholarship programs, so students in the future have the same opportunities we have had.
I have also tried to make good choices in my professional life and as a citizen so as to bring credit to my family
Dr. Carol Botsch
Professor of Political Science
(carolb@usca.edu)

Little more than a week after (twice!) taking the oath of office as American president, Barack Obama signed his first bill into law. It was the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, a piece of legislation introduced into and passed by both houses of Congress in response to a 2007 Supreme Court ruling. Lilly Ledbetter is an Alabama woman who worked as a supervisor in a Goodyear Tire plant for about twenty years. She filed a lawsuit under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 after learning that she was paid less than male employees doing the same work. Although a jury found that the company had violated the law, the Supreme Court disagreed. The Supreme Court acknowledged that she had been discriminated against. But the very conservative and pro-business Roberts Court interpreted the law very narrowly, and ruled 5-4 that the law required that she file her suit within 180 days of the discriminatory incident. In other words, she would have had to file the suit within 180 days of the first time she was paid less than the male employees, many years before, even though, like many private sector employees, she did not know what other employees earned. Under the new law, which applies to both minorities and women, every time someone receives a paycheck, that is considered a separate incident of discrimination, and there is a 180 day window to file a lawsuit. Ledbetter, now retired, will not benefit personally from the law and is not very well off financially. But she was present at the signing, along with Michelle Obama, a number of congressional leaders, and civil rights supporters.

As a political scientist who teaches public policy courses, I am well aware that disparities between men and women’s pay results from a number of factors, only one of which is past discrimination. A century ago, less than twenty percent of all women held paying jobs and frequently they left their jobs when they married. Today, a majority of American women work outside of the home and most young women train for and expect to have careers in the fields of their choice. As a middle aged woman, I can well remember when this was not the case and when there were far fewer options for women. But despite legislation and changes in attitudes about women, there has been only limited progress in closing the pay gap. It is unlikely that the gap will close entirely in the near future. Women are still the primary caregivers in most families. They are less likely to work full time than are men and more likely to have some breaks in their employment. Short of wartime, as a society we have never made the commitment to provide either high quality and affordable child or senior care, so the individual, usually a woman, steps in. Maybe biology plays a role, too, in decisions about who cares for the family. That’s another issue to consider at another time. But now at least women who are paid less due to employment discrimination have another tool available to resolve that inequity.

Finally, for the reader who thinks that political parties are all alike, that they are unnecessary, and that it doesn’t make a difference who is in charge, there is an object lesson here. Note that efforts by Congress to pass legislation that would overturn the Court decision were rebuffed during the Bush administration out of concern for the costs and burden it would impose on the business community. During the 2008 presidential campaign, Obama supported and McCain opposed a new law. And the Congress that finally passed the Lilly Ledbetter law divided along party lines, with only a few Democrats opposing it, and only a few Republicans, including several women, supporting it.

Dr. Bob Botsch
Professor of Political Science
(bobb@usca.edu)

Since 1980, two years after I came to USCA, I have taught a special topics class on the presidential election every four years. Many of you took one of those classes. The fall 2008 class was very different from any other that I previously taught. While the election itself was certainly unique in many ways, the students in the class were unique in even more ways.

Starting with the election itself, we can certainly see many ways in which it was historically significant and path breaking. I will just mention a few. Obama was the first non-southern Democrat to win a significant number of electoral votes in the South since FDR. Kennedy won a few, but he had the help of southerner LBJ. Obviously race played a role here, but Obama could not win states like Virginia, North Carolina and Florida without a lot of support from non African-Americans. The South is changing, perhaps shrinking.

The election shattered all money raising and spending records, and accomplished it mainly through raising money in relatively small contributions over the internet. Obama turned down public money for the general election, the first major party candidate to do that since the system went into place in 1976. Now that all serious candidates turn down matching money in the primary stage, we can conclude that the experiment with post-Watergate public financing of presidential elections is nearing the end. Exactly what that will transform into is not clear.

Obama found new ways to connect with supporters using not only tv talk shows, but also through electronic social networks. Future campaigns will never be the same.

He won with the youth vote—the younger the voters, the higher the percentage he won. While my generation made a lot of noise in the 1960s, we never elected a president. This generation did.

That gets me to my class. Even though this time I taught it alone and did not have a lot of communications students in it because of that, it still was about the largest of these presidential election classes I have taught. Students were more interested in this election. They were more passionate about the outcome. And they clearly favored the Democrat,
by more than two to one. Past classes always favored the Republican. In the past the breakdown was clearly along racial lines, but this year the Democrat had very significant support among white students.

Why? Clearly some self-interest was involved in Obama’s greater support for college funding and student loans. Today’s students are more hard pressed financially than any students I have ever taught. Students today also are more fearful of losing health insurance. And they are very fearful of an economy that may not produce jobs after graduation.

But Obama also attracted them because of his stronger stands on the environment and his opposition to the war. He had the ability to make them feel that he understands them and cares about their problems—what you may remember we called “ethical” appeal. As media expert Marshall McLuhan once said, the medium is the message, and how Obama communicated with today’s youth was part of the message that he understands them.

Will it last? Tell me how well Obama deals with the multiple crises over the next couple of years and we will have the answer. At this point the Republicans have no clear alternative plans—only a hope that they can say “I told you so” if he fails, and repackage their prescriptions of less government and lower taxes along with some socially conservative wrapping.

**DR. REBECCA BRANNON**  
Assistant Professor of History  
(rebeccab@usca.edu)

Let’s start with the completely predictable. As a person who has chosen to dedicate my professional life to teaching and writing American history, and as a person in the 20-40 year old ageholds at least a bachelor’s degree demographic, I was tremendously excited about Obama’s historic candidacy and his election to the Presidency of the United States. Forgive me for being gushy here—on election night I cried watching the returns. I cried because I realized in my heart of hearts that I had not believed that a black man would be elected President of the United States in my lifetime. For all my public optimism, everything I had learned about the brutal history of racial relations and the oppression of African Americans in the United States made me think it wasn’t going to happen. Political scientists talk about the “Bradley Effect”—the idea that white voters tell pollsters they are going to vote for the black candidate, then actually vote for the white candidate. But what I was experiencing was the memory of a more concrete example—“the Gantt effect.” I grew up in North Carolina, and cried the night that Jesse Helms beat a successful black mayor of Charlotte who was ahead in the polls. I went into election night expecting that to happen all over again. Instead, like many Americans, I felt an incredible sense of optimism despite everything I know as a historian about humanity’s worst instincts.

I also finally understand in a visceral, as opposed to an intellectual way, how young people identified with Jack Kennedy and his promise for America. It had once seemed like another dusty thing I knew as a historian and my parents talked about. But now, I felt energy during the campaign that I had never felt before. For me, Barack Obama is my generation’s Kennedy—the passing of the torch to a new generation.

However, as I edit these thoughts, it is now more than a hundred days into the Obama administration. I know already I will experience the inevitable letdowns and setbacks that are inevitable in politics. I remember being eighteen years old and believing that President Clinton would do more for me than he ended up being able to do. As a historian, I know change takes time, often goes astray, and relies on the people at least as much as leaders. Still, I am hopeful for the America that is now represented by the well-educated lawyer son of an African immigrant and white Midwesterner—it is my America.

**DR. ROGER DEAL**  
Assistant Professor of History  
(rogerd@usca.edu)

My dissertation advisor, known for his work on modern Iraq, was always happy when he could return from working on the late twentieth century to his studies of the nineteenth century. He preferred it, he said, because the people he was studying were dead and could no longer do anything that would surprise him. Thus it is that my optimism concerning the administration of Barack Obama is tinged with a large measure of caution—people have a way of doing the unexpected. Nevertheless, there is a sense around the world of new possibilities. Many leaders seem to be receptive to Mr. Obama’s rhetoric of a truly different administration, but it seems they are also waiting to see if his actions will in fact match his rhetoric. Most encouraging is that Mr. Obama seems to want to move away from a Cold War, black and white, good and evil mentality, and work with a much more nuanced view of the world. If his administration is allowed to do this, and if he is given the chance to work on the problems he sees as most important (and one is forced to remember Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society programs falling victim to an escalating war in Vietnam), then it certainly seems possible that the Obama presidency could mark a turning point in American foreign relations and American history.

This possibility can clearly be seen in the visits Mr. Obama and other members of his administration have made to the Republic of Turkey. An important part of his message comes from how and to whom his message is presented. In her March visit to Turkey, Secretary of State Clinton appeared on a popular and sometimes controversial talk show hosted by four women. This meant that she was presenting her message as the human face of America and directly to the Turkish people, rather than purely as one government to another. While she may not have said a great deal of substance, her appearance on the show was widely popular and appreciated by the Turkish people. Mr. Obama’s visit in April was similarly filled with symbolic differences from the Bush administration. In Mr. Bush’s only visit to Turkey, he met only with the top government officials and was so fully wrapped in a security cocoon that his visit essentially shut down the largest city in the country for an entire day. Mr. Obama likewise met with top officials, but he also met with top opposition leadership. This recognition that governments and countries are not monolithic has extremely important symbolic value in distancing the Obama administration from the Bush administration. Mr. Obama also met with a group of students and answered questions from them, as well as meeting with the leading members of various religions in Turkey. Again, these meetings suggest not only to academics, but to the Turkish
people (and to the peoples of other countries where his visits included similar activities) that Mr. Obama has a nuanced view of the countries and societies he is dealing with, and that creates a great deal of goodwill among populations who feel they have long been misunderstood and taken for granted by America.

A final caveat is in order. The news story that most captured the attention of the Turkish press surrounding Mr. Obama’s visit to Turkey was not about what he said or how he said it. It was about the fact that one of the students who met with Mr. Obama chose to ask her question in Turkish rather than English, in spite of the fact that her English was fluent. She was, it seems, making a statement about Turkish identity and Turkish nationalism, and it was this statement that was most important for the Turks. While it is extremely important to the world what America does, domestic concerns are always more important. This is something it behooves all Americans to remember.

**DR. DAVID DILLARD-WRIGHT**
Assistant Professor of Philosophy, (davidd@usca.edu)

Like many of you, I sat on the floor in silence in front of a television screen in the SAC as Barack Obama took the oath of office, a moment memorable not only for the verbal stumbles but also for the change that it meant for the nation. Some would say that the word "change" got too much play during the election as a one-word slogan devoid of real content. Surely something real did take place, did change, in this most recent election. The most obvious change is that the United States has its first African-American president and a new conversation about race has begun. I think that there are also other important changes.

First, we have seen a departure from the swagger of the previous administration. Our country seems less willing to alienate other nations by pursuing unilateral actions, and we now have an extremely diplomatic, clear-headed new leader. Second, and I think this is more important for the academy, people seem more open to the idea that the world is a very complex place that bears much intellectual scrutiny before embarking on any course of action. In other words, we got rid of a cowboy and hired a professor. I think that most of us hope--another big word from the campaign--that this will mean an end to the assault on reason and evidence that we have seen over the course of the previous administration.

I am by no means a cold-blooded rationalist, but I think that gut feelings and "straight talk" must be tempered by well-supported theories about the world in which we live. The idea that decisions should be guided, at least in part, by empirical evidence shouldn't be all that shocking. Imagine, though, how the last eight years might have been different if our country had pursued such a policy. Not only might we have avoided two wars, but such a strategy also could have made a huge difference for funding scientific research, tackling global warming, and protecting women’s rights.

As we prepare to close the first decade of the new millennium, I am sometimes afraid that we are in danger of lapsing into a new Dark Ages. I have a great respect for religion--in fact it is one of my lifelong fascinations--but I also fear religion greatly. Not only are we still fighting the nineteenth century battle over evolution, but many of our students seriously argue that the separation of church and state is a myth. The recent slaying of Dr. George Tiller shows that irrational fanaticism has the potential to undermine the kind of tolerant society necessary for our common life. I don't know what Obama has to do with these trends, but I hope--there's that word again--that his administration will be remembered for sober deliberation and civil dialogue. I know that cautious judgment isn’t too exciting, but it certainly outstrips the alternatives by a wide margin. So here’s a toast, Obama! Let’s raise a glass to our country as well and hope that wisdom prevails.

**MS. ALEXIA HELSLEY**
Instructor of History (alexiah@usca.edu)

The first presidential election that I remember found me championing “I like Ike” in predominantly Democratic Anderson County, Kentucky. Needless to say, I developed over the years, a penchant for being on the other side of popular opinion. Through my formative years, my dad and I regularly watched the national party conventions and followed the election results. As a so-called “Mountain Republican,” my father was initially outnumbered and outvoted in Beaufort, South Carolina. However, our time there coincided with the resurgence of the Republican Party in South Carolina. So, to my chagrin I must confess that while in high school, at one point, I walked the streets of Beaufort distributing Goldwater campaign materials.

During my college years at Furman, I was active in the Young Republicans club. I suspect, however, that doubts were growing and while in graduate school, I completely jumped the traces and supported the presidential candidacy of George McGovern. Party-wise, I have never looked back. Unfortunately, in South Carolina, that means I have become, or tried to become, inured to political losses. The elections of Carter and Clinton were bright spots, but there were also the sloughs of despondency. At the time of Reagan’s first presidential election, I was enrolled in a USC graduate class on presidential politics taught by Dr. Ray Moore. After the votes were counted, he went around the room and asked everyone’s opinion. I commented something along the lines that it was going to be a difficult time for American women...also, for the environment and other social needs.

These digressions bring me to the 2008 presidential campaign. To me, it was a Democratic feast – Hilary Clinton and Barack Obama. Both were competent and intelligent and the election of either would break down doors long closed doors. As a woman with many years work experience, my sentimental favorite was Clinton, but there was no denying the “drama of Obama.” I figuratively held my breath until the results were reported. Then, I cried.

Historically, Obama’s election calls to mind the political trail blazers such as Andrew Young and South Carolina’s Jesse Jackson who raised the idea that an African American could be president. If I live long enough, maybe a woman will cross that magical bridge as well.
In January of this year Michelle Obama said that to understand Barack Obama you had to understand Hawaii. Perhaps that is part of the connection I felt with the President from the beginning of his campaign. Having spent almost 20 years in the Aloha state, I recognize the characteristics of someone brought up in the islands. Obama’s calm demeanor, good listening skills, respect for other cultures, and ability to get along with just about everyone are qualities I saw in countless others there. As a University of Hawaii administrator recently said, “When you live on a rock, on an island, you learn to understand that everyone is critical to the success and survival of that space.”

Obama’s years at Punahou, the best private school in the state, honed his intellectual abilities and helped shape his identity, according to his book Dreams From My Father. One of Obama’s Punahou classmates remembers camping trips when the two of them would exchange ideas of how they would make the world a better place. To those of us who understand Hawaii, the challenges our new leader has taken on in his first months in office are not surprising. His desire to improve the lives of all Americans resonates with the culture in which he grew up, a culture that embraces a sharing of resources and going out of the way to help someone who needs it.

I’m personally counting on Obama to lead us to sound immigration reform, to help us create policies that are fair to all with the environment, the climate, in which you live on a rock, on an island, you learn to understand Ba-

Dr. Elaine Lacy
Professor of History
(elainel@usca.edu)

Dr. Val Lumans
Professor of History
(vall@usca.edu)

“Presidential Politics: Through the Guinness Glass—Darkly.”

Alice observed politics—among myriad other things—through a looking-glass; but how would politics appear “through a Guinness glass—darkly?” I tested that last October, shortly prior to our 2008 national elections in November. I visited the Emerald Isle of Ireland for the first time, discovering countless wonders, above all the national obsession with a dark brown, almost black, near-sludge consistency brew—a stout porter of legendary status, Guinness. Dismiss as foolish the nonsense about Irish blood running green! It bleeds dark, dark brown! It is transfused in Irish veins from morning ’til the wee hours. And it is through its dark hue, via a curvaceous, handle-less pint glass that a visitor can discern the real Ireland, the honest-to-goodness, genuine pub Ireland, the one that really matters. The rest, particularly the green mystique, is tourist enticing propaganda. The best of Irish culture, its conviviality, poet license, its never-at-a-loss for words poise, the spontaneous eruption of a song or dance, the telling of hurling and rugby legends, arguments over the virtues of Joyce verses Yeats, tears over the defeat at the Battle of the Boyne, plague-conjuring curses for the Black-and-Tans, and quieting but not at all sobering reminiscences of the potato famine (of nearly 200 years ago), all this and much more can be best viewed and understood through the cold, dark, impeccably and patiently poured Guinness, crowned with precisely ¾ of an inch of foam. This dark, liquid prism refracts the frankest, most insightful perspectives on politics, both Irish, and American; at least this was so in October 2008.

How many Americans know the name of the ruling party of Ireland, or of the prime minister? And how many care to know? Unfortunately, hardly any, and I must admit I had to read up on this prior to my trip. As for the Irish themselves, sober talking heads on the telly referred to this trivia occasionally, reminding their viewers of whom to blame for the worldwide economic crisis just then raising its ugly head in the land of St. Patrick. But the real Irish, not on the streets but socializing in their pubs, nursing and/or quaffing their Guinness, had other things on their minds—first the rugby scores, then the American elections. Although the TV commentators shared in this preoccupation with the upcoming American elections and tried to maintain a semblance of objectivity and balance, more often than not they failed miserably, disclosing instead their incredulity at the tabloid-level coverage of the election campaign by the American media, and wondering at the inanity of a political process that resulted in the nomination of one particular (who shall go nameless) vice-presidential candidate.

The pub commentators on the other hand, having dissolved any and all inhibitions in their dark elixir, dropped all pretense of courtesy to foreign visitors and frankly exclaimed the idiocy of such a celebrity-fawning process, one totally void of serious issues and decidedly more engrossed in featuring a red dress and getting the latest scoop on a candidate’s reading list that would shame an Irish second-grader—after all, we were in a land that charged admission to literary readings at prices comparable to cinema tickets and in which ancient kings promoted poets, not warriors, as their favorites. Further conversations disclosed astonishment at oddities such as the length and cost of the campaign process, the low intellectual level of campaign appeals and promises, the simplicity of slogans, disrespectful meanness, the role of religiosity in the campaign and in American politics overall—though Ireland remains a predominantly Catholic country—and a general consensus favoring the Democratic camp, due primarily to what many Europeans, including the Irish, perceived as the arrogant, go-it-alone international approach of the then current Republican administration, ignoring the rest of the world and its interests.

This criticism on part of the Irish pub(lic) was most pronounced among younger people—though numerous local polls confirmed similar sentiments across the demographic board. Sensing the general European antipathy toward the American administration at that time, numerous American students and youth eschewed seeing American flags on their ubiquitous backpacks, a common practice among young international travelers, preferring instead either the Canadian Mapleleaf or nothing. Americans of every gender and age, at least those willing
to share a pint or two as well as their thoughts with the Irish in the pubs, or with matrons hosting breakfasts in local B&Bs, spent a lot of time distancing themselves from and disclaiming American politics and policies. Very few if any Americans confessed to having voted for the reigning president—if only as a way to excuse themselves from any responsibility for the litany of American travesties ascribed to them, as Americans, by both the sober and the Guinnessed. These disclaimers even became a theme for Irish humor: “If no-one voted for him, why is he the President?” The Irish inclination toward the Obama candidacy perhaps manifest itself in its truest, cultural form when an Irish band, having discovered the Irish roots of Barack Obama’s mother, and not to be outdone by the Kenyan claimants of his father as their son, composed and recorded a fleetingly popular hit about their hometown and its newly found celebrity son: O’bama had replaced O’Danny Boy. The more Irish-sounding name “McCain” didn’t matter for much—after all, it could have been Scottish.

I sipped my last Guinness pint and departed the land of the Shannon (and with it Shannon Airport) much too soon, and before the elections. But if the Irish as well as most other Europeans could have voted, the outcome would never have been in doubt. When our son, who was studying in Ireland at the time, mailed his absentee ballot at the local post office, the postmaster, having curiously inquired as to his electoral choice, responded with a big Irish grin and a thumbs-up and no doubt stopped by his pub that evening for a pint of Guinness and drank a toast to one smart Yank. Upon our son’s brief return to Ireland this spring, with the elections behind him, he reported to our pleasant and patriotic surprise that the number of American flags on backpacks had perceptibly increased, and apologies for American policies abroad were no longer required liturgy in Irish pubs—and he could American-proudly enjoy his Guinness pint; it was just as dark, cold, smooth, and politically perceptive as ever.

I will claim a special privilege. It’s not that I don’t have a perspective as a political scientist, and I’ll get to that inevitably. But I am our Department’s only representative from the City of Chicago, the only White Sox fan on our departmental faculty, and my view of these recent events is colored by those facts.

Color, in fact, is perhaps my first point. I grew up in Chicago in the 1970’s and 1980’s, a time during which the city was deeply divided by race. The election of Chicago’s first African American mayor, Harold Washington, in 1983 touched off a racially tinged political conflict (known locally as ‘Council Wars’) with Mayor Washington and his allies in the City Council on one side, and a bloc of 29 white aldermen out of the total of 50 aldermen on the other. It was ugly. There was no violence (or, at least, very little), and in that sense it does not invite comparisons to the segregated South. But the kinds of casual expressions of racism I remember very vividly would shock most people today. Certainly they could (and, should) not be printed here. African Americans I knew would joke about living in Chicago, telling people they lived “Up South.”

I offer this bit of civic and personal history to explain my somewhat unusual reaction to the Obama rally in Grant Park on Election Night. I saw on my television a sea of white, black and brown faces, genuinely integrated. In fact, to my eye, if any color dominated the scene it was white. Only twenty years ago, the thought of such a crowd gathering in Grant Park to celebrate the election of an African American mayor—to say nothing of a president—was totally unthinkable. The change was visible, unmistakable, and amazing, from what I knew of race in Chicago.

Some friends of mine were able to attend the rally. They all report the same thing. There was no sign of drinking, no one trying to sneak bottles past the security barriers. The crowd of 250,000 was cheerful, joking with the police, and not a single arrest was made. No violence, no ugliness. 250,000 happy people in one place, all just feeling good and celebrating. And, that brings me to another important point.

The whole world was watching Grant Park on the night of November 4, 2008. The last time the whole world was watching Grant Park, student protesters were chanting “The whole world is watching” while the Chicago Police Department dispersed them in what a blue-ribbon panel later would describe as “a police riot.” The Chicago police officers joking with the cheerful crowd in Grant Park on the night Obama was elected also remind us of how far we’ve come from the Chicago and the American political landscape of 1968 in only 40 years.

The political scientist in me knows that Chicago (and, by extension, the United States) still is deeply divided by race. I know, also, that our political divisions have not evaporated in a pleasant and warm bout of Obama fever. As responsible scholars, we have to hedge our bets that way because progress is slow and the picture always is more complicated than it looks. But, regardless of your politics or what you think of the man, the election of Barack Obama gives visible evidence of measurable progress in American public life. Forget that we’ve just elected the first African American president. We’ve also elected a figure who not only urges us to put our partisan differences aside, but who (at least, in his earliest moves) seems genuinely to want to lead us by example when we do it. Post-partisan politics are as far off as post-racial politics. Somehow, today I don’t believe either is as unreachable as I used to.

Last note—while we’re speaking of previously-unreachable things. When the White Sox won the World Series in 2005, I was pretty sure nothing better could happen. I’ll die happy, no matter what. But, now I see more HOPE and CHANGE at the sight of that Sox hat coming out of Air Force One than anywhere else. The only way this could get better is if the Sox invite me to play third base. (Things are going so well, I’m starting to think I should say, “When they invite me….”) As the Chicago Cubs begin their second century without a World Series championship (more good news), it’s a fine time to reflect on the many joys Providence has bestowed on the South Side of Chicago these last few years.

A White Sox fan in the White House. Wow.

DR. STEVE MILLIES
Associate Professor of Political Science (stevem@usca.edu)

Others will bring the perspectives of their disciplines to making comments about the election of Barack Obama, but

DR. TOM WOOD
Assistant Professor of Political Science (thomasw@usca.edu)

I focus on international relations and also specialize in the former Soviet Union
about how Russia and Iran in particular might react to that.

The new administration has signaled two important overall foreign policy shifts: a move back to a foreign policy directed by the State Department and professional diplomats, along with a new emphasis on public diplomacy and foreign aid (roughly speaking, public diplomacy is the idea of using “soft power” tools such as educational exchange and other cultural programs to create international goodwill and understanding). The second change of direction, related to an emphasis on diplomacy, is the idea of keeping friends close but enemies closer – offering contacts and talks with countries that the USA has serious international disputes with, such as Iran and, to a lesser extent, Russia.

While laudable to hand the reins of foreign policy back to State and away from the soldiers in the Pentagon and the national security establishment prominent in the previous administration who tended to have very narrow security interests, in practice this will be easier said than done. The previous administration was really making use of, rather than designing, a foreign policy that is the outcome of many decades of complex Washington bureaucratic politics.

The State Department as it now exists is essentially a bureaucracy designed more to advise and implement than actually generate foreign policy. Without a radical reinvention and massive additional funding – unlikely in the near future – it is hard to see how it can reclaim primacy in managing US foreign policy. Commensurately President Obama will expose himself to inevitable criticism if the perception is that he is too “hands off” on foreign policy issues and his secretary of state is too prominent.

The end of the Cold War resulted in a massive downsizing of US public diplomacy programs and personnel from which the State Department has yet to recover. This trend began under the Clinton administration and was intensified during the Bush years. Foreign aid budgets have been slashed in recent years mainly due to the expensive wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, but also more generally because of the political unpopularity of foreign assistance in the US. Worse, US foreign aid provision is now fragmented among a number of different and competing agencies and programs, and there is very little cohesion or coordination. This will not be easy for the new administration to get a handle on or reform.

Turning to Russia, the Obama administration will not find the Kremlin swept up in the optimism felt here. Foreign Minister Lavrov enjoyed a moment of “schadenfreude” when he could point to a careless translation blunder in Hillary Clinton’s recent gift of what the Americans thought was a “Reset” button but in Russian actually was “Overcharged.” In many ways carelessness symptomized the whole US approach to Russia in the past administration. It is gratifying that the Obama administration wants to start things off on another note with Moscow, yet, Moscow itself might not be so keen on this.

Traditionally, Soviet and Russian governments have actually been more comfortable dealing with hawkish administrations whose policies were very predictable in given circumstances, and they are not so at ease with a less easily classifiable and more idealistic administration. The Kremlin has deftly exploited the American idee fixe on terrorism to further its own geopolitical goals, and, in many ways, was rather pleased with the Bush administration as a counterpart it could effortlessly run circles around. In the past decade Russia has made important advances in its relations with China, India, Iran and other key Eurasian players, generally at the expense of American interests. In short, don’t expect the grumpy Russian bear to be any less grumpy.

Turning to Iran, the new administration has already signaled a dramatic change of approach, with President Obama extending an olive branch in the form of a recorded Nowruz (Persian New Year) greeting. Iranian-American relations have demanded normalization for many years now, a process never more urgent with extensive US commitments in two countries on either side of Iran in whose internal politics Iran has always been an influential player. Normalization has its own perils however. It is very likely that conservative factions will retain control of the Iranian presidency in this election year. Iran is well aware that it holds trump cards in many regional puzzles – Iraq, Afghanistan, Southern Lebanon, Gaza – it will not throw down those cards purely for the sake of normalization, and the Obama administration should expect tough negotiations with the Iranians. In short, things have changed in the US in an exciting election year, but abroad, plus ça change.

**Christopher Sween**
Senior Political Science Major

We invited two senior political science majors to give us their thoughts on the historic presidential election. Due to time constraints, only one, Chris Sween, was able to contribute. But we are happy to share the following with you, from the student perspective.

“What now?” That seemed to be the question everyone was asking of themselves after the election of Barack Obama last year. Everything had been so tied up with the election that the end seemed almost anti-climactic. All that work, focused on that one day. But here we are 8 months later—with all the same problems the candidates discussed on the campaign trail. With the kind of excitement that was seen here on the University of South Carolina Aiken campus, one might well have expected the whole world to, upon his inauguration, set down their weapons and pick up the keys to their zero-emissions vehicles to drive to the local soup kitchen to donate their time to the needy. But no, the fire and fury of the election seems to have dissipated into some kind of quiet acceptance—and, indeed, contentment, if the tracking polls are to be believed.

It is not altogether unlike the period between the declaration of war by Britain on Germany—a “phony war”. This period, I think, might be called a “phony administration”. It seems very much like there’s always some major legislation looming right over the horizon, like both sides are rallying their respective constituents to resurrect the same fire and fury of the campaign. In the end, however, what we experience is major legislation slipped through behind the nation’s collective back, on a fast track of nearly unbelievable pace. Where is the debate? The protests? The complaints by all and sundry? Today—the day this article is written—the American Clean Energy and Security Act is set to come to a vote before the House. This bill, if passed into law, will create a cap-and-trade system to reduce
the US’s carbon output. Cap-and-trade? The proposal that so many have been debating so vigorously? One might expect to hear some protests about the matter, yet all we hear about on the news today is the death of a pop star, Governor Sanford “hiking the Appalachian Trail” with his Latin lover, and President Obama's Hawaiian luau.

It is absolutely amazing to view the transformation from the frantic presidential campaign to this quiet period of political maneuvering! Political debate, at least on campus, was a relatively common staple a year ago. Today? It has all but disappeared. During the campaign, students were curious about pending legislation—they asked for explanations. Today? Students are back to the everyday drudgery of schoolwork. They never shift the class period to a lengthy discussion about TARP, or the stimulus, or whatever other bits of legislation have come up recently. I distinctly remember one class during the election where the students attending practically demanded that the professor continue discussing TARP rather than move on with the scheduled lecture. Under the “phony administration,” I can't help but think those students would have simply been busy writing down notes for the next test.

Where does this apathy lead us? What kind of legislation will be passed through with haste, which the apathetic students of today will look back on with a shocked wonder? There is always room for debate, but it seems like all our energy for political debate was expended in the previous two years, when neither group actually had the power to put their proposals in place. Now that one side has gained that power, the masses—even those interested in politics—have simply dropped off the radar. The debate has ended now, when it is most important.

Where Are They Now?

As readers of last year’s Polis know, several long time faculty members retired last year. We are often asked what our retired faculty members are doing after they leave the university. So here is a brief update of their activities. As you can see, they are keeping busy!

Dr. Girma Negash (Political Science) tells us that he “is doing volunteer work for Amnesty International USA as a country specialist.”

Dr. Jim Farmer (History) reports that he “has discovered that retirement is what you make it, as he and Judy have visited San Francisco, Yosemite National Park, Nashville, and the NC coast, with breaks from traveling to work on a historical diary editing project and get to know their new grandson.”

Dr. Bill Brockington (History) has been doing volunteer work with the Aiken County Museum.

Dr. Blanche Premo-Hopkins (Philosophy) has become a world traveler since her retirement, visiting Italy and Spain this past year, and especially enjoying the art museums. She keeps in touch with her profession as a member of a philosophy colloquium, while still finding time to enjoy playing tennis.

Congratulations to Dr. Maggi Morehouse and Dr. Steve Millies, who were recently tenured and promoted to associate professor! Dr. Carol Botsch was also promoted, to professor.

From the Editors continued from page 1

always find POLIS, even if your email gets trashed or POLIS gets filtered out. Saving money is ever more critical as the university system in S.C. has taken greater budget cuts in the last few years than any other public university system in the nation. Students today have to bear a greater portion of the actual costs of education than any students in the past. We are doing all that we can to cut our costs and maintain quality and individualized education, but that is more difficult every year. We hope you will remember that when the university asks you to make donations. It really does go for a good cause!

We want to make POLIS more interactive in linking current students to alumni. After over three decades of graduating wonderful students from this department, our alumni have pursued a wide variety of careers and many have a great deal of responsibility in their jobs. They could share what they have learned and network with current students. Just this year one of our alumni who had made a national name in political consulting helped a recent graduate make a connection that led to a career making opportunity. Other schools do this kind of thing, and we are confident that we can do it as well. We would like to make POLIS into a mechanism to facilitate these connections and help current students get started on their careers.

So if you are willing to answer questions and give advice and perhaps even help in networking with our students and recent grads, please email either of us (bobb@usca.edu or carolb@usca.edu) with your areas of interest and expertise so that we can refer our students to you. Giving a little of your time may be the most valuable gift you could give to those who come after you.

We all had a great thrill this past December when one of our past graduates, Craig Wheeland, delivered the commencement address to our graduating students in the new Convocation Center. He was at USCA in 1978 when we arrived in Aiken, and certainly convinced both of us that USCA has amazing students. After graduating from USCA, Craig went to USC Columbia and earned his MPA in public administration and then his PhD in political science from Pennsylvania State University. He went on to an academic career at Villanova University where he has served as Chair of their political science department, Director of Graduate Studies in political science, and is currently Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs for the entire university. His commencement address spoke of many things that we felt apply to all USCA graduates, especially those from our department. So we asked him to allow us to reprint his address as the featured article in the 2008-9 edition of POLIS. We know that you will connect to his words and thoughts. We look forward to future years when others among you will be welcomed back to speak to our graduates!
and the institutions that have educated me. I encourage you to do to the same.

Learning with Collegial Faculty

In addition to benefitting from the generosity of others, we have enjoyed learning with collegial faculty.

As students you and I have affected our teachers in many ways, hopefully all good, but much more has been given to us by our teachers. In my case, all of the faculty challenged me, encouraged me, helped me to understand difficult ideas and nurtured in me a love of learning that gave me the foundation to pursue graduate work and life as a university professor.

I know each of you could name professors who had an indelible influence on you. In my case, I thoroughly enjoyed all of my courses. And I really mean all of them.

I recall with great fondness studying with my history and political science professors, some of whom have retired while others you may have taken as well.

Like Mr. Wilson who would sit on the desk in the front of the classroom with an unlit, half-smoked cigar in his hand discussing the history of the Antebellum American South.

And Mr. Lee who enjoyed discussing battlefield strategy used by Cortez in his conquest of the Aztecs and the consequences of Spain’s domination of Latin America.

Then there were the field trips to Charleston and Savannah led by Dr. Smith so we could study the role both cities played in Colonial America and the early days of our Republic.

Dr. Brockington brought the last 300 years of European history alive for all of us taking his two courses on the subject.

Dr. Bob Botsch taught me American government and politics, as well as introduced me to the study of political philosophy as our small class sat in a circle of desks discussing Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke, Jefferson and other important philosophers and theorists.

Finally, it was in Dr. Carol Botsch’s course on public administration in my last semester that we studied the subject that would lead me to earn a Masters of Public Administration and pursue a teaching and research career in that field.

In 1979, those of us who stayed all four years to earn our BA or BS degrees had a choice of diplomas. We could choose to have a diploma that said “Aiken Campus” or one that referred to USC. For me the choice was an easy one. I chose the diploma with Aiken Campus out of respect for the faculty who taught me.

Today, your diploma refers to “the faculty of Aiken Campus,” just as mine does. And like you, I am proud to be a graduate of USC Aiken.

Sharing a Place

In addition to benefitting from the generosity of others and learning with collegial faculty, we share this place we call USCA.

When I began my studies in the Fall of 1976, this campus was in its infancy. When I enrolled we had two buildings: the Gregg Graniteville Library and the Administration & Classroom Building. The Student Activities Center opened in my first year, 1976. The Humanities and Social Science Building opened in 1977 – the first year USCA could award bachelor’s degrees.

In contrast, the campus we see now is the result of the state and local community investing in its people by providing a place for students to earn a high-quality, affordable education. The planning and investing has paid a handsome return.

USCA is a mature university today – ranked number 1 among public baccalaureate universities in the South.

Although the numerous new facilities available to you enhanced your educational experience, and are a source of great pride for all of us, the culture of USCA is the most enduring and nurturing part of the education we share.

The core values driving the university’s mission today – quality, collegiality, character, and citizenship – were present in my experiences 3 decades ago through the work of the faculty, staff and my fellow students, just as they have been for you during your time here.

In his poem, “Crossing Brooklyn Ferry,” Walt Whitman writes about the seemingly ordinary experience of riding the ferry from Brooklyn across the river to Manhattan each morning to work and back home to Brooklyn at night. Whitman uses the ferry ride as a way for him to express how people and generations can be bound through time by the events and places they experience. I’ll share with you a few lines from Whitman’s poem – he writes:

I am with you, you men and women of a generation, or ever so many generations hence;

I project myself—also I return—I am with you, and know how it is.

Just as you feel when you look on the river and sky, so I felt;

Just as any of you is one of a living crowd, I was one of a crowd;

Just as you are refresh’d by the gladness of the river and the bright flow, I was refresh’d;

Just as you stand and lean on the rail, yet hurry with the swift current, I stood, yet was hurried;

Just as you look on the numberless masts of ships, and the thick-stem’d pipes of steamboats, I look’d.

Whitman’s poem is apropos of how we experience USCA.

Just as you and I are connected across time by having walked this campus and experienced our university education here, so are we bound in a special way to the students and faculty who will take their place in USCA’s classrooms in the years to come.

Closing Thoughts

In closing I’ll offer a few comments on choices you face as graduates.

During my time at USCA, most students chose to study here for one or two years before transferring to Columbia. I chose to stay. Staying was an easy decision for me compared to some of the choices I’ve had to make through the years.

When I started USCA, I thought I’d be a lawyer one day. When I started the Masters of Public Administration program, I thought I’d be a city manager. When I started the doctoral program in political science, I never thought that I’d be a university administrator.

Certainly I have been able to make choices over time without necessarily abandoning my interest in law, or public administration, or city management or teaching and scholarship, but being open to opportunities has allowed me to learn more and use my education in different ways.

Graduates of USCA are successful in all the professions and sectors of our economy. All career paths are open to you. As you begin careers or pursue graduate education remain open to opportunities that unexpectedly find you.

As you continue life’s journey, especially during these difficult economic times, USCA will be with you all along the way, just as it has been for me.

Thank You and Congratulations.
Dr. Maggi Morehouse

Professor Morehouse was so busy working on the Edgewood project, which she describes below, that she did not have time to author a composition on the election. But instead, she has shared with us some information about this exciting project.

A visitor to the historic Pickens-Salley house in the summer of 2009 would think for a moment that he or she had stepped back in time. First built in 1829, the house now sits on the USCA campus and is home to the Chancellor’s office. A documentary film, entitled “Edgewood” (the original name of the house), was under production during the summer. USCA vice chancellor Dr. Deidre Marlowe noted, he certainly was. He was an inspiration to Carol’s house about being entrepreneurial and internationally creative—that he certainly was. He was an inspiration to all who knew him, and we will all miss him. Indeed, the world will be a poorer place for his passing. He is survived by a wife and two children, one of whom is a USCA student.

Lyle Todd, a senior political science major, was selected by political science faculty as the Outstanding Political Science Student for 2009 and by philosophy faculty as the Outstanding Philosophy Student of 2009. Brice Griffin (May 2009) was selected by history faculty as the Outstanding History Student for 2009. We adapted the following descriptions of their achievements from the remarks prepared for the Academic Convocation awards ceremony in April 2009, written by Dr. Steven Millies, Dr. David Dillard-Wright, Lyle Todd, and Dr. Maggi Morehouse.

Lyle Todd served on active duty with the United States Navy before attending USCA. During his military service he completed the Defense Language Institute curriculum in Modern Standard Arabic, and was given multiple awards for his deployments in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and the global war on terrorism.

At USCA, Lyle served as Philosophy Club President in 2008-2009 and has been a student leader in the Political Science Club. He also competed on the Intercollegiate Ethics Bowl Team for its first two years, representing USCA in regional competition at UNC Chapel Hill. Lyle also served as acting director of communications for the student newspaper prior to the 2008 presidential election and was recognized in the Aiken Standard for his performance during a simulated presidential debate in October 2008. He has focused on political theory, the history of Europe and the Middle East, and the politics of non-Western nations. Lyle plans to continue his education, take a tour or two teaching English as a foreign language abroad, then return to a career in government service. Dr. Millies notes that Lyle “has distinguished himself at USC-Aiken not only by his appetite for vigorous debate and his many valuable classroom contributions, but also for his generosity to fellow students.”

This year’s outstanding senior in History is Brice Griffin (May 2009). With the highest history GPA and a member of the prestigious Honors Program, Brice was involved in many academic and social leadership roles in his two years at USC Aiken. He was selected as the Resident Assistant for the new Honors Wing in the student housing and he was kept jumping with all the needs of those students. Still, as Dr. Morehouse noted, he kept up with his own academic work, making presentations at Research Day and fulfilling all of his enriched honors experiences. This fall Brice begins graduate work at the College of Charleston with plans to become a professor at a university. Good luck, Brice!

Jonathan Bolt, (History, May 2009), after a successful run on the Pacers Baseball team, and a challenging set of courses in the history department, will be teaching history at a Florida high school starting in the Fall. We believe Jonathan’s engaged style will get those young Floridians fired up about learning history. Send some students our way for college, Jonathan.

Heather Davis (History, May 2008), is employed by Naifee and Smith in Aiken, where she does research for their publication, Best Lawyers. See also our article on the film about the Pickens-Salley House for more on Heather’s activities this year!

Jason Ranke, (History, May 2006), has been admitted to McAfee School of Theology at Mercer University, and is looking forward to starting the graduate program there in August 2009. Jason, who previously earned a master’s degree in history at Clemson University, was offered a
full-tuition scholarship, the Josiah Penfield Scholarship, to cover his graduate school expenses. Congratulations, Jason!

Bill Whaley, (History, December 2009), was selected from among a great number of applicants to conduct research as a Magellan Scholar with dollars supported by USC’s Research Division. Bill’s project titled “What Lies Beneath” will take him underwater to investigate the remains of an historic Revolutionary war site Fort Charlotte that was flooded when Clarks Hill Lake was created. Bill is a licensed diver and licensed artifact collector and an experienced collector and interpreter of archival records. He will collect data over the summer and then in the fall, write a research paper and presentation for the Magellan Discovery Day at USC and for his senior honors thesis at USC Aiken. Let us know what you find, Bill!

Juanita Bradford, (political science, May, 1994), has been working for a contract auditing firm for about twelve years, with a brief hiatus to teach middle school social studies. She has held her position as operations manager for the past seven years, handling the administration of three state programs. She lives in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where the firm is based.

Jason Crane (political science, 2006), graduated from Mississippi College of Law in May of 2009. Congratulations, Jason!

Mary Gordon (Political Science, 2005), is in the US Army working as a Human Resource Specialist. She is currently assigned to Fort Benning, Georgia. She hopes to eventually become a lobbyist in Washington, DC, after she leaves the Army in 2011.

Nina Hazen (Political Science, 2006), works as a Community Specialist at the S.C. Department of Juvenile Justice. She has been accepted into Augusta State University’s Master of Public Administration (MPA) program and will begin taking classes in the fall of 2009. Congratulations, Nina!

Owen Holmes (1984, Political Science), will begin his 25th year at California State University, Fullerton, in October of 2009, where he serves as Associate Vice President for Public Affairs and Government Relations. Owen says “My education at USC Aiken was a great preparation for my career in the Golden State,” certainly a wonderful and very much appreciated testimonial! He travels often to Washington, DC, and helped to acquire more than two million last year for research. In 2008, the university president appointed Owen to a three year term on a national higher education association’s Council for Government Affairs. Thanks also to Owen for his generous contribution to the History, Political Science, and Philosophy Department this year!

David Krupski (Political Science, May 2000), lives in a Baltimore, Maryland, suburb, where he teaches Advanced Placement courses at a public high school. After graduation, David returned home to Pittsburgh and completed a second bachelor’s degree, in education. Apparently David likes to travel. He has participated in international teacher exchanges, completing one in Armenia in April of 2009. He hopes to participate in another exchange in the near future, perhaps in Indonesia, Cambodia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Senegal, or India. In addition to teaching, David has been attending law school at the University of Baltimore School of Law, and plans to graduate in December of 2009.

Randy Lucas (Political Science, May 2007), is a Junior Varsity baseball coach at Lexington (S.C.) High School, and reports that his boys baseball team had a successful (20-1) season this year. Randy loves working with children and has been teaching children with autism there. He says that “teaching those kids has been a joy.” Randy is enrolled in the Program of Alternative Certification (PACE) and upon completion, will be fully certified to teach at the secondary level in South Carolina. Way to go, Randy!

The Philosophy Club sent its second annual team to compete in the Mid-Atlantic Regional Ethics Bowl held at UNC Chapel Hill on November 15, 2008. After several months of practice, team members Laura Storey, Christie Hightower, Lyle Todd, Ahmad Garrett, and Christopher Skee competed in three rounds of competition based on theoretical cases loosely based on current events. The team placed 12th overall and plans to return in fall 2009. Other Philosophy Club events included two roundtable discussions: one on “Global Warming and the Tipping Point” and another discussion on “The Mind, the Brain, and Artificial Intelligence.” The club rounded out the year with philosophical conversation and some good food and drink at Mi Rancho. The club also elected new officers. Joe Drye will be the new president, and Laura Storey will be the Vice-President/Treasurer.

The club has also started a new web-based group on Wiggio, which will enable online discussion and planning for the new school year.

For further information about the philosophy club, contact Dr. David Dillard-Wright, advisor, at davidd@usca.edu.

Pacer Law had an active year under the direction of president Alex Bush, a political science minor. At the meetings, several members presented programs where the members discussed topics of interest to future lawyers. These included how to prepare for law school, specialties within the discipline of law, and preparing for the LSAT exam.

At the end of the year, members bade farewell to the outgoing officers, two of whom were graduating seniors. Alex Bush and Jean Congreve, both English majors, will be attending law school in the fall. The club elected new officers for the 2009-10 academic year. The new officers, all political science majors, are: Traci Flowers, president, Laura Storey, vice president, Abigail Mojica, secretary, and Vanda Sipisova, treasurer.

For further information about the pre-law club, contact Dr. Carol Botsch, advisor, at carolb@usca.edu.

The fall semester of 2008 was an exciting time for members of the History Intellectuals Club. In November, on an absolutely beautiful Saturday, members attended the Blackville Native American Heritage Day at the Rivers, Rails and Crossroads Discovery Center. Native Americans in semi-traditional dress provided interpretations. HICs members witnessed the exhibition of genuine Native American rituals and traditions such as cleansing with smoke. Dr. Maggi Morehouse provided a picnic lunch.

At the Spring 2009 closing meeting of the HICs, club members elected Joey Bramlett as the 2009-2010 incoming president.

For further information about the history club, contact Dr. Maggie Morehouse, advisor, at Maggim@usca.edu.

The Political Science Club was not very active this year, but we’d like to get it up and running in 2009-10. For further information, contact Dr. Steve Millies, advisor, at stevenm@usca.edu.
GRADUATES: WHAT ARE YOU DOING THESE DAYS?
We love to keep up with our former students. Please take a moment to fill out this form and let us know where you are and what you are doing. Email Dr. Carol Botsch at carolb@usca.edu or mail to USCA, 471 University Parkway, Aiken, South Carolina 29801.

ALUMNI INFORMATION FOR DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY NEWSLETTER

Name_____________________________________________________Spouse Name____________________________________________

(include Maiden Name)

Year you graduated from USCA and your major___________________________________________________________________________

Current Address ___________________________________________________________________________________________________

Email Address ______________________________________________Phone__________________________________________________

Current Position or Program of Study____________________________Employer________________________________________________

What news would you like to share with USCA and former students? Include another sheet of paper if necessary.

___________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Do we have your permission to publish your address in an alumni directory? ____________________________________________________