

News and Views from the Political Science Department

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FROM DEPARTMENT CHAIR:

Guillermina Seri

It's the winter wonderland time of the year, and I hope you are enjoying the season and that your term is going well. Earlier this month, the department resumed our Pizza & Politics series with two events. In the first, a fascinating talk by our alum and elected Albany County representative Sam Fein, we learned about the possibilities of public office and how Sam went into politics just three years after graduation with great success. In the second Pizza & Politics event, the students who participated in the New Hampshire mini-term, led by Prof. Oxley, shared their experiences working as interns for 2024 presidential primary candidates. Please, join us for our next Pizza & Politics featuring Prof. Hays's discussion of SCOTUS' latest cases and for our PSC student-faculty lunch. You are all invited!

As we navigate the winter, annual reports continue coming in. I want to refer to two of them. The first one, on global risks, ranks misinformation and disinformation at the top, closely followed by societal polarization.¹

If concerning, this should not be a surprise. We humans are storytelling animals, who rely on communication to understand and organize our lives. Being bombarded with an unprecedented volume of information and diverging accounts of reality as we navigate the media, digital media, and social networks may feel confusing and exhausting. False information increases distrust and undermines the conditions of political life, as established forms of authority linked to scientific and democratic institutions come under suspicion.

Worse, governments may resort to censorship and propaganda, as officials feel tempted to impose their own "truths."

Getting close to home, the United States happens to be one of the most politically polarized societies right now. On a list topped by Turkey and Poland, followed by countries such as Syria, Nicaragua, Hungary, Libya, Brazil, Afghanistan, or Argentina, the US comes immediately after Ukraine.² While these risks and trends are global, we are, in significant ways, at the center of the storm. How is this possible? We count with the best standards of knowledge. Half of the 20 highest-ranked universities in the world are in the US. With a constellation of nearly 4,000 institutions of higher learning, the product of centuries-old, proud intellectual, scientific, and creative traditions, US universities stand as a beacon that keeps attracting people from all over the world. Central to this success is academic freedom. A universal right, key to quality research, teaching, education, exchange, and dissemination, academic freedom is a prerequisite to the production of rigorous knowledge. Only through free exchange and discussion can we ask rigorous questions and assess evidence to appropriately understand, reflect on, and address the problems at hand.

And yet, this tradition is in danger. Like democracy, academic freedom is receding, and the US stands as one of the countries—together with China, India, the UK, and Mexico—where losses in the last decade have been most significant. In the case of the US, displaced to the 76th position on the ranking,³ the

(Chair's remarks cont'd)

decline has been most noticeable since 2021. Specific to our country are subnational politics, as states advance over academic freedom, including by targeting tenure in public universities or taking away funding for research on subjects such as environmental science.

Understanding and acting upon global risks from climate and environmental disasters, biodiversity and ecosystem losses, infectious disease, human rights abuses, or shortages calls for our best concerted efforts. Polarizing narratives, distrust, censorship, and attacks on facts and valid forms of knowledge weaken, however, our ability to freely produce, circulate, and critically examine research, ideas, and evidence. Both as individuals and as a people, this leaves us rather unprepared to respond to ongoing crises and the challenges ahead.

The good news is that we political

scientists count with an unprecedented wealth of data, scholarly excellence, and resources to conduct research about the most varied dimensions of political life. Initiatives led by prestigious political scientists such as Varieties of Democracy,⁴ on which the academic freedom index is based, stand as an example. There is a lot that we can do. Use the data, keep asking questions, as you strengthen and refine your own voice by engaging with others through books, public venues, and in the classroom. Your voices, creativity, and contributions are most needed. We political scientists have so much to do!

12024 Global Risks Report: https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_The_Global_Risks_Report_2024.pdf

2 Varieties of Democracy: <https://www.v-dem.net/about/v-dem-project/>

3 Academic Freedom Index: https://academic-freedom-index.net/research/Academic_Freedom_Index_Update.pdf

4 Varieties of Democracy: <https://www.v-dem.net/about/v-dem-project/>

PROFESSOR SOUND OFF

By: Professor Salil Benegal

The complicated politics of climate change

We just had the hottest year ever. Last week, the European Union's climate agency confirmed that 2023 had the highest average temperatures of any year since 1850. 2023 also saw a number of extreme weather events: 31 consecutive days in Arizona where temperatures topped 110°F, wildfires in Canada that led to smog and

red skies in New York, destructive floods in Vermont, and numerous similar events in many other parts of the world. These are only a few reasons why climate change is one of the largest challenges facing us today, and why reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change are urgent priorities.

Climate change is an inherently political problem. The most recent report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) acknowledged that many barriers to addressing climate change are not just

PROFESSOR SOUND OFF (cont'd)

scientific or engineering challenges, but are political obstacles that limit climate action. These barriers are a result of the political conflicts between interest groups that hold different preferences over assets and policymaking. One set of interests represents fossil fuels and polluters – oil, gas, and mining companies; governments in nations and states with large fossil fuel reserves that view these as valuable assets; and workers employed in these industries or in heavy industry that relies on fossil fuels. Another set of interests represent preferences to move away from fossil fuels and mitigate climate change – these include producers of clean energy and infrastructure, workers in these industries, and communities most affected by climate change. Climate politics in many countries reflect the political conflicts between these groups and their preferences for fossil fuel usage/pollution or its regulation, and the winners and losers that these policies can create.

These political conflicts shape domestic and international policies. For example, in the 2020 Presidential election in the United States, Donald Trump and Joe Biden represented very different sets of interests for fossil fuel extraction with little environmental regulation, or investment in renewable energy and far stricter pollution regulations. In Brazil's 2022 Presidential election, Lula da Silva and Jair Bolsonaro represented diametrically opposite views towards protecting the Amazon rainforests or deforestation. The effectiveness of international efforts to address climate change can also hinge on such domestic conflicts over environmental assets and protection, as we saw when the United States withdrew from the Paris Agreement during the Trump Presidency, and immediately rejoined it during the Biden Presidency.

Our progress (or lack of it) in addressing climate change is therefore inherently political. Politics do not only create obstacles in addressing climate change, but also yield many new solutions and pathways to both reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. In the United States, many provisions of President Biden's Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) became

effective at the start of 2023. This bill offered a number of funding and investment opportunities to speed up clean energy development, climate resilience, and other climate solutions domestically. One year since the IRA took effect, we've seen surges in domestic renewable energy capacity and production, increases in heat pump installations, and substantial infrastructural development to support both climate resilience, electric vehicles, and cleaner energy grids. In Brazil, 2023 saw substantial decreases in Amazon deforestation under Lula da Silva's presidency.

Renewable energy production also surged globally with the support of policy initiatives supporting clean energy development, driven by growth in China which now leads the world in renewable energy capacity. The International Energy Agency reported that global renewable energy capacity increased by almost 50% in 2023. As subsidies, government investments, and other pro-clean energy policies take effect globally, solar and wind costs have fallen to such an extent that building renewable energy installations are cheaper in many places than the costs of maintaining or replacing fossil fuel plants.

As a result of these policy outcomes, 2023 has given us many reasons to be optimistic about addressing climate change as we see new pathways to speed up clean energy transitions and reduce climate impacts. But that isn't to say that we've removed the obstacles that make dealing with climate change such a challenge. International conflicts and contentious domestic politics in many countries can make coordinating global climate action much harder. The 2024 Presidential election will have serious consequences for domestic and international climate policy over the next several years. Fossil fuel producers remain politically influential in many countries and are able to lobby and weaken policies. But today we see many more pathways for climate solutions being developed and have more reasons than ever to be optimistic about solutions to address climate change, even after experiencing the hottest year ever recorded.

SPRING 2024 Political Science Courses

Introductory

- PSC 111: Introduction to US Politics
(Ferkaluk) MWF 9:15AM-10:20AM
- PSC 112: Introduction to Global Politics
(Hislope) MWF 8:00AM –9:05AM
- PSC 113: Introduction to Political Thought
(Seri) MWF 10:30AM-11:35AM

Political Theory

- PSC 239: American Political Theory
(Brown) MW 3:05PM-4:45PM

Research Methods

- PSC 223: Critical Comparisons in Politics
(Hislope) MWF 9:15AM-10:20AM

Comparative Politics

- PSC 246R: Asian Development
(Dallas) TTH 7:00PM-8:45PM
- PSC 349: Seminar: Artificial Intelligence:
Scientists, Business, Governance and
Visions of the Future
(Dallas) TTH 1:55-3:40PM

International Politics

- PSC 251: American Foreign Policy
(Brown) MW 7:00PM-8:45PM

U.S. Politics

- PSC 262: Sovereignty and Statesmanship in
Early American Political
Development
(Ferkaluk) TTH 9:00AM-10:45AM
- PSC 302: US Energy Policy
(Benegal) TTH 9:00AM-10:45AM
- PSC 374: Political Culture and Rock Music in
the 1970's
(Hislope) MWF 11:45AM-12:50PM

Internships

- PSC 277: Capital Region Political Internships
(Hays) F 3:00PM– 4:00PM



UPPER-LEVEL COURSE DESCRIPTIONS FOR SPRING TERM

PSC 223 CRITICAL COMPARISONS IN POLITICS

What does a convincing explanation in political science look like? This course will focus on how to make good comparative explanations in political science. We will explore how to do this by studying and applying key concepts, such as culture, social movements, elites, institutions, hegemony, and the state. This course will help prepare students for writing the senior thesis.

PSC 239 AMERICAN POLITICAL THEORY

Political thought in America from the colonial period until World War I with an emphasis on evolving political, social, cultural, and intellectual perspectives on enlightenment values, nationalism, slavery, the rise of the industrial economy, the political machine, and America's changing role in the world.

PSC 246R ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

How did some Asian countries become the first non-Western countries to achieve high-income status, near elimination of poverty, a highly educated and healthy population, leading edge technology and in some cases robust democracies and even admirably equal distributions of wealth? And how did they come to compete with the West, often on terms set by Western countries, despite the West's much earlier industrialization, and the vast geographic and cultural distances? Are answers to be found in politics and institutions? Culture? Resources and demography? Historical effects of imperialism? Regionalism? After a brief comparison
(cont'd next page)

UPPER-LEVEL COURSE DESCRIPTIONS FOR SPRING TERM (cont'd)

PSC 246R ASIAN DEVELOPMENT (cont'd)

of pre-modern China and Europe, the course focuses on the 'miracle' of Japanese industrialization from the late 19th to early 20th century, as well as Japan's combination of industrialization and militarization on the road to World War Two. This is followed by post-World War Two Japan and the four Asian Tigers (South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore), before focusing on the return of China since the 1980s, and Southeast Asia within the Asian region.

PSC 251 AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

This course will provide an overview of the history of US Foreign Policy from the Cold War to the post-Cold War era. The course focuses on major policy options, issues in the Middle East, reset to Asia, and the choices between multilateralism and hegemonic dominance. The course emphasizes policy-making, especially the role of the President and Executive, in struggles with Congress, and the role of various NGO's, think tanks, and other lobbyists in the formation of foreign policy outcomes.

PSC 262 SOVEREIGNTY AND STATEMANSHIP IN EARLY AMERICAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

This class investigates the course of American political development from the Founding to the failed presidential campaign of William Jennings Bryan in 1896. Specifically, the course focuses on the themes of "sovereignty" and "statesmanship" and attempts to trace their institutional and public trajectory, with the added goal of deciding when and/or how these themes waxed and waned over the course of a century. Some questions we will explore include, "How has sovereignty changed hands, assuming it has done so?" and "What role, if any, does statesmanship play in American politics?" A presupposition of this class is that we can neither understand nor explain our present political

institutions and their roles apart from their philosophical and historical underpinnings. Critical to these underpinnings includes the locus of sovereignty and the need for statesmanship.

PSC 277 CAPITAL REGION POLITICAL INTERNSHIPS

This class enables students to become politically active and/or gain political experience by working for elected officials, government agencies, election campaigns, interest groups, non-profit organizations, lobby firms, etc. Students draw on their internship experience and related academic work to reach a better understanding of the complexities and dynamics of politics at the state or local level. Students are permitted to enroll in this course twice, although the course will count toward the Political Science major only once.

PSC 302 US ENERGY POLICY

Transitions to zero-carbon sources of energy are a critical part of addressing climate change globally. Within various parts of the United States, this transition has been slow and involved a number of political conflicts. Fossil fuel corporations, energy interest groups, and several other actors have fought over the direction of energy policy, with these battles largely occurring at the state and local levels. This class explores these relationships and conflicts to understand the battles over a clean energy transition in the United States and the implications for addressing climate change.



UPPER-LEVEL COURSE DESCRIPTIONS FOR SPRING TERM (cont'd)

PSC 349: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: SCIENTISTS, BUSINESS, GOVERNANCE AND VISIONS OF THE FUTURE

The hype surrounding artificial intelligence would lead us to believe that we are entering a brave but unknown new world. Everyone has an opinion, often polarized, ranging from utopian to dystopian visions. Aside from the media hype, however, both governments and civil society are taking the risks of AI seriously and have been very quick to action. Compared to ex post regulation typical of prior technological revolutions, governments have quickly been galvanized and jumped to regulation even if policies vary widely, for instance, in the US (Executive Order 14110), Europe (AI Act), China (Generative AI Services Measures), and in other countries and international organizations (OECD, etc). Similarly, civil society has organized just as rapidly (e.g. AI Safety Summit). Thus, we are faced with an unknowable future, polarized opinions, and rapid change, accompanied with concrete government and civil society actions.

This course will compare perceptions and actions in real time across a triangle of three main actors – engineer-scientists, business interests and governance interests, and across three geographic regions (US, Europe and China). We will examine if interests align with preferences and we will examine how the triangle of actors mutually constitute each other and shape what AI is and becomes. For instance, students will learn the beliefs of scientists that influence the underlying technologies (and the prior or prerequisite technologies for AI) to understand how technologies shape industrial organization, and how policymakers perceive derivative social threats. We also will examine digital businesses organization and how it shapes innovation, but also how it creates social externalities, some of which gain the attention of regulators. Finally, policymakers must use available information processing about AI (the reality mix) to make decisions that impact both technological evolution and business organization. This triangle of factors varies widely by world region (US, Europe, China), and yet simultaneously the technology and business organization already have global scale and reach with substantial national security implications.

PSC 374 POLITICAL CULTURE & ROCK MUSIC IN THE 1970s

The 1970s was a remarkable decade of transition and turbulence. Stagflation, the oil crisis, the fall of Saigon, détente, Watergate, Three Mile Island, the women's movement, left-wing terrorism, urban decay, the rising gay movement, and the looming dread of ecological disaster were just a few of the trendlines. The writer Tom Wolfe dubbed the 70's the "Me decade," by which he meant the transition away from 1960s communitarianism and New Deal-style politics and towards an individualist ethos of hedonism, self-realization, and personal freedom. Rock music, which was the dominant musical style, reflected and promoted this culture shift, emphasizing a libertine attitude and downplaying the social consciousness, egalitarianism, and anti-capitalist motifs that prevailed among the youth in the 60s. This course surveys the cultural, economic, and political landscape of the decade through the prism of rock music, which reached a zenith of aesthetic creativity, genre-expansion, and commercial success.

MIN 210 WORLD CONSTITUTIONS *

This seminar explores comparative constitutionalism and design in an interdisciplinary way, looking at how constitutions from a select number of countries come to be, evolve, and are implemented; how they echo similar concerns and desires; how they reflect and impact cultural and political formations over time; and democratic constitutionalism has come into "crisis" in the 21st Century. By encouraging attentive and critical engagement—in a selective, evidenced, and reasoned way—of the connection between constitutional frameworks and their application (e.g., rule of law), the nature of modification (s), and the communities written constitutions attempt both to verbalize and empower (or not!), the course will probe the connection between constitutionalism and topics like immigration, globalization and inequality, political separation, and environmentalism.

***While this is not technically a PSC course, Professor Hays will be one of the instructors and not only does it sound like a class that political science students might be interested in, but if you decide to take the course, you will receive political science course credit!!**

UPCOMING EVENTS / IMPORTANT DATES

Mark your calendar!

**Thurs. Feb 1st - PSC 277 Internship Information Session
Lippman 101 at 12:55PM**

**Thurs. Feb 15th – PSC Student Faculty Lunch
Hale House, Everest Lounge 12:45-1:50PM**

**Tues. Feb 20th - Pizza and Politics, Politics of the Supreme
Court in 2024 with Prof. Hays
Lippman 014 12:45-1:50PM**



**INTERESTED IN GAINING
WORK EXPERIENCE FOR CREDIT?**

ENROLL IN PSC 277!

PSC 277, *The Capital District Internship Program*, gives students the opportunity to complete an internship during the academic year. if interested, come to the following

INFORMATION SESSION:

Thursday, February 1st - Lippman 101 12:55 pm

Alternatively, you can email Prof. Hays (haysb@union.edu) if you would like to know more. Please do so soon because enrollment in 277 requires you first to have an internship secured.

**HAVE YOU EVER
CONSIDERED A MAJOR OR A
MINOR IN POLITICAL
SCIENCE?**

**MEET THE
POLITICAL SCIENCE
DEPT.
(FACULTY & STUDENTS)**

**THURS. FEB. 15TH 2024
EVEREST LOUNGE (IN HALE HOUSE)
12:45 PM-1:45 PM (COMMON HOUR)**

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE FACULTY AND STUDENTS ARE INVITING YOU TO COME TO LUNCH TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE MAJOR, UPCOMING CLASSES, THE FIELD OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND THE WORLD OF POLITICS



SPONSORED BY THE POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPT.



**PIZZA AND POLITICS
POLITICS OF THE SUPREME COURT IN 2024**

**JOIN US
AS
PROFESSOR HAYS
ADDRESSES THE
POLITICS OF THE
SUPREME COURT IN 2024**

**TUESDAY, FEB 20TH
12:55PM - 1:45PM (COMMON HOUR)
LIPPMAN 014**



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ALUMNI SPOTLIGHT



Jeremy Rausch '21

What is your current professional title?

Senior Project Manager in Political and Security Affairs at the National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR).

What does your work involve?

My work at NBR covers a range of responsibilities, including grant and proposal writing, managing project budgets, writing, research, stakeholder engagement and communication, organizing and hosting events, and much more. In my current capacity, I manage projects that focus on China's foreign and security policy, including an annual conference on the Chinese military with U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, an executive education course on China's military, and a research initiative that examines how China's military operates in crisis scenarios and what that means for a potential conflict between China and its neighbors.

One of my favorite parts of my job is the opportunity to engage and work with a range of U.S. and international stakeholders. This allows me to not only meet a diverse group of people with different interests and perspectives, but also develop a deeper understanding of how people in different organizations and of distinct backgrounds think about important issues in the world of foreign policy and international relations.

How did your time at Union prepare you for your current position and/or more broadly, your career?

My time at Union prepared me for my current position by affording me the opportunity to engage with a breadth of topics related to my research and professional interests, spanning East Asian international relations and political economy to political thought and its impact on domestic and foreign policy. While at Union, I also had the opportunity to pursue independent research with Prof. Mark Dallas on China's military-civil fusion

strategy which taught me valuable skills in how to work independently and conduct research in an efficient and effective manner. After graduating from Union, I have greatly valued the opportunity to stay connected with my classmates and professors by finding ways to have them contribute to my organization's ongoing work or simply reminiscing over good memories from Union and catching up on lost time.

What is your fondest recollection of majoring in Political Science?

One of my fondest memories was enrolling in Prof. Mark Dallas' class on East Asian international relations and political economy. This was my first opportunity to combine my interests in political science and East Asian international relations, and was formative to developing my professional goals to pursue a career in foreign policy. Another fond memory of mine was the opportunity to travel to several cities in the People's Republic of China during the summer of my sophomore year to conduct research with Prof. Megan Ferry and two other classmates on "the China Dream of National Rejuvenation." As part of this trip, we interviewed government officials, academics, and ordinary citizens on what the "China Dream" meant to them, travel to different cities in China, and further developed our intercultural understanding and language skills. We then presented our research at the New York Conference on Asian Studies and had the opportunity to receive feedback and engage in Q&A with distinguished experts in the field on the very topics we researched while in-country.

What advice would you have for current majors for life after Union?

Patience! You need not know what you want to do for the rest of your life as soon as you graduate. The first job you have may not be the job you wanted right out of college, or you may quickly realize that it is not for you... and that is no problem. Although I have spent the entirety of my professional career at NBR (albeit only 4 years), I have had the opportunity to identify the tasks and responsibilities which I enjoy the most, as well as those which I do not particularly enjoy. This helps give me clarity about the future I want for myself and from there I can seek out the opportunities which most align with those interests. It is also a clarity which I would not have had if I was disinterested or refused to take on jobs that were assigned to me. The chance to work on a wide range of tasks in various settings helps clarify what you want to do as a professional. Developing experience and expertise across the professional spectrum is key to making that crucial decision of where do I want to end up and how do I get there?

Reflections From Our Students Related to Their Recent Political Science Program Experiences

Andrew Jones - New Hampshire Primary Mini-term

During Union College's winter break, 11 students and I got the opportunity to experience the New Hampshire primary firsthand. Over three weeks, participants in the mini-term got the opportunity to work on a presidential campaign of their choosing. Each student worked for Dean Phillip's, Nikki Haley's, or Joe Biden's campaign, where we completed volunteer work assigned to us. Outside of our campaign work, we attended Town Halls for Chris Christie, Nikki Haley, Vivek Ramaswamy, and Dean Phillips, where we saw candidates discuss the platform they were running on while responding to questions posed by the citizens of New Hampshire. Students also met with multiple guest speakers, such as Dr. Andrew Smith of UNH's survey center, Professor Christopher Galdieri, Professor Dante Scala, and statehouse representatives Eric Turner and Jim Maggiore, all to learn more about the political processes of the state and its history of hosting the first presidential primary. We also met with reports from the *New Hampshire Union Leader*, where we gained insight into how the media has shifted throughout the years of the presidential primary and what makes a good story for reports.

In terms of personal experience, three students and I got to volunteer with the Dean Phillips campaign. We were tasked with phone banking and canvassing possible voters while traveling with the campaign to multiple event sites across New Hampshire, from Portsmouth to North Conway. At these events, we helped set up event spaces, promoted the candidates' event to those passing by, handed out merchandise, and helped sign up attendees for volunteer opportunities. Through our constant engagement with voters, we got to experience the retail politics that New Hampshire is known for. I was able to have conversations with voters about what positions they valued most, what they cared less about, and how that applied to Dean Phillips. Getting this one-on-one interaction with voters was special as I gained greater insight into how citizens viewed the world of politics.

Owen Harrison – SCUSA conference at West Point

The SCUSA conference I attended at West Point was an amazing experience that allowed me to envision a future career path in the government sector. Working with other student delegates from different universities and countries, we drafted a policy memorandum on a specific topic with guidance from experts in that given area. I had a great experience during my time at the SCUSA conference and was fortunate enough to meet and work together with others who shared similar interests and career aspirations. I am so glad I was able to participate in SCUSA and hope that Union College continues to send delegates to future conferences as it was a valuable learning experience and a great time.



Unioncollegepolisci



Scan here to go

To go to
The PSC
Department
Instagram

*Think about
Connecting
With a Union
College
Alum
That is working
In a career
similar to
your interests.*

Political Science on Social Media

Our PSC Instagram Account recently hit 400 followers!

Many thanks to our students who help us get the word out about our events, etc.! We appreciate when you can help us spread the word when we are having events such a Pizza & Politics, meet the Political Science Department lunches, etc. by interacting with our posts with a like, a comment, or share it on your story!! If you are on social media anyway, **we love when you participate by sharing our events!**

Speaking of participation, **Would you like takeover the PSC Instagram Account for a day? If so please send an email to mcgill@union.edu to see if we can get you on the schedule.**

Thank you to the following Instagram stars for their participation: Lainie Fryer, Gisselle Hernandez, Beck Buchanan, & most recently, Jeremy Schmelkin! Each of these students did great job of showcasing what it is like to be a PSC major at Union and some of them did it from overseas!

Did you know that our Union College Political Science Department Connection Student Faculty, Alumni, & Faculty LinkedIn page has over 290 members?? Students and alumni continue to join on a regular basis so the potential connections continue to grow.

If you haven't joined yet and need help building your LinkedIn page, please visit the Becker Career Center on campus, as they can help get you started. It's never too early to start building a LinkedIn profile.

Scan here to Join
the PSC LinkedIn
Group!



Here are a few pictures from the New Hampshire Presidential Primary mini-term experience that took place over winter break. Professor Zoe Oxley was the leader of the group. The students spent three weeks canvassing the state, attending candidate rallies, volunteering with campaign organizations and meeting with political and civic leaders who play a role in what, until this year, was the first-in-the-nation primary. This group had lots of social media coverage and some of them even ended up on the candidates individual social media pages!! They also just did a fantastic job presenting about their experience and the outcome of the NH Primary at Pizza & Politics.



Are YOU registered to Vote? Will you need an absentee ballot?



Uncle Sam has a message for you, he wants you to vote in the presidential election! If you are not registered to vote, or will need an absentee ballot, it is a great time to start thinking about that! Take action now by learning about what you need to do so that you will be able to vote.

It is so important that the voices of young people are heard. Make sure that your voice counts by taking action. Scan the QR code below and this will bring you directly to Vote.org. This website will tell you everything you need to know to vote, no matter what state you live in! Share it with your friends as well! Start the conversation with friends so that they know what to do too!

**Scan the QR code to the
right to bring you to
Vote.org.**

**This website will tell you
everything you need to
know to vote no matter
what state you
live in!**

