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Political Science Department Newsletter

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What's New?

Colonization Throughout History

By
Alyssa Michie

Dr. Fouad Moughrabi, head of the political science department, is a very soft spoken, polite man, but that does not mean that he has very little to say. Dr. Moughrabi, who is, himself, a Palestinian, has already written many books dealing with the Palestine/Israel issue and is in the process of writing another one with a different twist. "I used to write to inform the Western audience," he says, his gentle Middle Eastern accent coming out, "but now I think it is more important to inform your own audience."

Though he is talking about a costly war that has been going on in his home country for decades, he exudes a sense of graceful calm, leaning back in his chair with his fingertips together. Without looking at his track record it is apparent that he is no novice to this issue.

Like the other books he's written this one is also inspired by some specific need he sees in the Palestinian's struggle against what he calls "settler colonialism" due to the creation of Israel in 1948.

Settler Colonialism is the process in which one ethnic

group migrates into an area and pushes out the natives.

"It's what the Palestinians do that determines their fate and I want to make sure they do the right thing," Dr. Moughrabi explained.

His book, which is still in



the process of being written, will be a comparative study of other incidents of settler colonialism throughout history. Dr. Moughrabi is taking examples from stories like the Aborigines in Australia, Apartheid in South Africa, and the Native Americans here. He hopes to trace the events of history through the eyes of other defeated cultures and use the knowledge to understand where the Palestine/ Israel issue is headed, and what the Palestinians, as the side most likely to lose, should do to survive and regain their rights.

"The issue is, if settler colonialism continues, how can there be a possibility of coexistence when they (the Is-

raelis) are focused on expelling the natives (the Palestinians). This leaves the Palestinians with few options. The two most obvious ones are to fight, or to get foreign political support. If they fight, the Israelis, who are stronger, will wipe them out, and hoping for foreign support is useless because the USA, the most important one, has two parties who compete with each other for who supports Israel more" explains Dr. Moughrabi. So what should the Palestinians do to survive? Dr. Moughrabi hopes to answer that question through his next book.

In his research, Dr. Moughrabi confesses himself to be especially fascinated with the stories of Native Americans. "They were people of tremendous courage, but also tremendous wisdom and grace," said Dr. Moughrabi enthusiastically. He continued saying "They fought an uneven fight and they knew they had no chance but they had an incredible ability to survive; I see myself and my own people in their story." One historical character has especially caught his attention: Chief Plenty Coup of the Crow Nation. "I think if he had been white he would have been a bigger historic figure much more than (continued on page 16).

Yes, Even Departments Have Exams

By
Jessica Barroll

It's true, even departments at universities have exams! And the Political Science Department just finished its test this past spring. Okay, so it was a departmental review instead of a midterm or final and this exam only occurs every five years but the review is extremely important both to the university as well as the department. This review is what keeps the department accredited and everybody happy. Dr. Lynne E. Ford, the Associate Professor and Department Chair of the Political Science Department at the College of Charleston, was this year's external reviewer.

The Department submits a "self-study" report along with supporting information. Then, an external reviewer such as Dr. Ford visits the university speaking to the faculty, students, alumni, and community members in charge of local corporations to assess the department in light of its self-study. This is accomplished to let the department know what it is doing right and where improvement could be made. There is a check list that the external reviewer must use as a guideline throughout this process containing five criteria: 1) program outcomes 2) curriculum 3) teaching and learning environment 4) faculty and 5) support.

The first, program outcomes looks at whether or not the "outcomes" are clearly identified, whether or not the program uses appropriate indicators to evaluate the results of the program, and whether or not the program utilizes evaluations from students, alumni and employer surveys as well as the university's research to strengthen the program's actual effectiveness.

The curriculum criteria focuses on the content and organization of the department's curriculum, whether the curriculum is appropri-

ate to the level and the purpose of the program, encourages the development of critical thinking skills, student exposure to professional and career opportunities deemed appropriate to the field, regularity of course offerings to enable students timely progress, etc.

Teaching and Learning Environment looks at whether the teaching practices are consistent with standards of discipline, effectiveness of advisement, whether or not "the program seeks to include the perspectives and experiences of underrepresented groups through curricular and extracurricular activities", etc.

Faculty refers to whether or not the faculty is "adequate in number to meet the needs of the program with appropriate teaching loads", the adjunct faculty meet the standards set by SACS with credentials and qualifications, whether the faculty are engaged in "scholarly, creative, professional association, and service activities that enhance instructional expertise in their areas of spe-



cialty", etc.

Support focuses on whether or not the operating budget coincides with the needs of department, the regular evaluation of facilities and equipment, encouraging improvements when necessary keeping in mind the universities overall budget, and whether or not "the program has a history of enrollment and graduation rates sufficient to sustain high quality and cost-effectiveness."

Although several suggestions were made throughout the report on improvements the department could make, there was one point which was repeatedly made – more core professors need to be added to the department. There are not enough core professors to teach the classes to give a fuller perspective on the five different concentrations, specifically International and Comparative Studies and Legal Studies. This also poses the problem of students not tak-

ing the courses required by the field when they need it. Also, there is a lack of core professors who are female and those who are minorities demonstrating the department's need to branch out, which is an opinion shared by Dr. Moughrabi. Dr. Ford also perceived that faculty enthusiasm was low and more opportunities for internships in the International concentration would not be remiss.

Dr. Ford was encouraged to see that POLS 200 (Research Methods) was a required course for all of the concentrations, seeing it as an invaluable course to any student in the major. She also was impressed by the professors' demonstration of knowledge in their fields and their capacity to pass that knowledge on to the students. Also, Dr. Ford noted the level of involvement that the professors have in the local community and their activity in publication as well as speaking engagements. Dr. Ford found the students she spoke with to be enthusiastic and interested in learning "how to think" not "what to think".

In general, the Department passed its "test" and not just by the skin of its teeth. Obviously, there are always improvements to be made but it is encouraging to know that there are just as many areas where things are going right. So, the next time you take a test just think you're not alone; the department with its professors have their own tests to take.

Dr. Mauldin

By
Jennifer Cox

Dr. Marcus Mauldin is the latest addition to the political science professorial line up. He is teaching introductory public administration, non-profit management, and fiscal management classes this fall, but will be teaching public policy and economic development masters courses this spring.

Dr. Mauldin has real world experience that he brings to his professorship. He holds a Ph. D from Florida State University in Public Administration, a Masters of Public Administration, and a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Alabama. He worked for the Florida Legislature's Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) for seven years.

As Mauldin explains, OPPAGA is in essence the "consulting arm" of the Florida Legislature. It conducts

analysis of state programs so that they can operate in more effective and efficient ways. Dr. Mauldin encourages students to try internships with organizations like OPPAGA.

"I encourage graduate students who are interested in policy and program evaluation to take a look at OPPAGA as a potential employer," said Mauldin.

From OPPAGA, Mauldin worked for the Florida Department of Education and was the director of the Office of Research and Evaluation within the Division of Accountability, Research, and Measurement.

"I learned a lot about education in my short tenure there," he said.

Mauldin knew almost at once that he wanted to be a professor at UTC. "I knew that UTC was the place for me when I came in for my interview. Everyone that I met made me feel welcome" said Dr. Mauldin.

Regarding his new position with the UTC, Mauldin

is happy with his decision and looks forward to teaching more classes.

"I am encouraged by some of the students that I've met. They are motivated...and that's a good thing."

Aside from being a professor, Mauldin is currently working, on research comparing the effects of school district management structures on school and student performance.

"I am working with Leila Sadeghi of Rutgers." He also has a "work in progress" related to the effectiveness of enterprise zones. Mauldin has the ultimate goal of a book in mind. "I have a couple of ideas in mind."

Aside from his academic accomplishments, Mauldin is very proud of being the father to two sons saying, "Being a father is one of the greatest joys and biggest challenges."

Mauldin has not had a chance to become affiliated with any clubs on campus, but is an avid golfer. "You could say I am a golf addict."

"I am encouraged by some of the students that I've met. They are motivated... and that's a good thing."

So, What Did You Do This Summer?

By
LC Fagin

What do you know about your professors or lecturers in the Political Science Department, other than he or she holds academic degrees, is married/ single, or teach political science courses? I learned that during the summer 2008 session, Professor Fouad Moughrabi, Head of the Political Science Department traveled to the Middle East. I took the liberty of asking him about his visit.

Would you like to know his answer? OK, I will share it with you.

Professor Moughrabi stated that several years ago he had a desire to give something back to his homeland. His vision was of starting a program for educational research and development. In 1999, he took a leave of absence from UTC to establish the Qattan Centre for Educational Research and Development. The primary focus of the center is to provide educationally-related training to Middle East teachers. The center functions as a conduit for

educational research, teacher development, distribution of resources, as well as enhancing relations with local and international bodies. Professor Moughrabi serves in a non paid role as General Director for Educational Research and Development. His trip this summer was to check programs and other activities.

That is why he visited the Middle East this summer. Now you know!



The Next Chapter

By
Alyssa Michie

To Do List:

- keeping up a 100 year old house with a 3/4th acre yard
- travel around South and North America
- work on boat
- learn how to do stained glass

These items are on the top of Dr. Ernst's very laid back to do list. After nearly 45 years of teaching Dr. Marvin Ernst is preparing to pursue his whims in retirement. He is currently in "phased retirement", a process for the faculty that allows them to cut back on their teaching and other responsibilities over a period of 4 years. This will be his last year of teaching.

Ernst's close friend and colleague, Professor Roger Thompson summed up what he has meant to him in these words, "Dr. Marvin Ernst is both a mentor and role model

for my academic involvement in community problems. I manage to start fires! Dr. Ernst helps me extinguish them as diplomatically as possible!"

Over his 45 years of teaching Dr. Ernst has taught every grade through doctrinal work, and held every position below Provost. He has taught in Iowa, Oklahoma, Texas, Indiana, and Colorado. UTC has had him for the past 20 years, and is certainly losing a talented and experienced professor. He currently teaches two sections of the course, Inter-Personal Skill Laboratory."

"I only work Tuesdays and Thursdays," Ernst said happily.

Of all the things he plans to do Dr. Ernst says that he most looks forward to "being able to travel and visit my five grandkids and three daughters."

Ernst then started talking avidly about a train ride he and his wife made once

through Copper Canyon in Mexico. "It's bigger than the Grand Canyon, and a train runs through it; takes it eight days to travel through it," he boasted.

This is clearly a man who will take advantage of his travel opportunities.

Ernst did, however, admit that of all the things at UTC he will most miss "interacting with the students." "Graduate students," he said, "are the most exciting. They are fairly bright, focused on a particular topic, and stimulate each other as well as the professor. They challenge the professor and," he added, "hopefully the professor challenges them."

To his fellow professors that he leaves behind, perhaps yearning for the very golden years Dr. Ernst will enjoy, his only advice was, "Just to keep on trucking."

Student Highlights

The Republican

Perspective

By
Kristen Spires

The College Republicans are having a very busy fall semester. Beginning October 7, and continuing through the election they will be having a table in the UC every Tuesday and Wednesday with information about the McCain campaign.

Members will also be vol-

unteering at the McCain headquarters throughout the month. Some members are also getting involved with a non-partisan group called "We Vote". This organization involves going around to different campuses educating high school seniors on different issues.

On October 27th the College Republicans will also be participating in the Political Science Club Debate between College Republicans and College Democrats. The debate

will be held at 7:00 p.m. in the Benwood Auditorium of the EMCS Building 2nd Floor. There will be opportunities at the end for students to ask the panel any questions related to the election.

If anyone is interested in getting involved in any of these activities contact Ashley-N-Nelson@utc.edu.

The Democrat Perspective By LC Fagin

There is an election in November and it appears that the electorate is caught in suspended animation. What has happened to the exciting days of old when outdoor signs appeared everywhere and telephone solicitations were a nightly invasion of the home? Could it be that hardly anyone is interested in election campaigns or politics in general? To answer these questions, I visited with the local headquarters for the Democratic Party. I interviewed John Bailes, Chair of the Hamilton County Democratic.

LC:

What are some of the preparations you are engaging in prior to the November 4th Election?

Bailes:

We are approaching the first Tuesday in November with anticipation and excitement. We are busy responding to telephone inquiries regarding voter registration drives, and where they are located in and around Hamilton County.

Also, we are now soliciting volunteers to staff the registration sites, make telephone calls to register potential Democrats encouraging them to go to the polls on November 4th. Of course, we encourage them to vote for the candidate of their choice but give strong consideration to Democrats. We are also actively seeking donations, large and small. Locally, we are not recipients of financial support from the state or national party. So, we graciously accept financial contributions from local donors. There are a myriad of

little things we have to do; i.e., making sure the campaign office is opened and staffed, distributing campaign literature and posters, providing information about the candidates as well as educating the public of voting eligibility.

LC:

I have noticed the campaign office is a bee hive of people coming and going. Can you tell me what is happening?

Bailes:

Many are delivering financial donations while others are dropping in just to say hello and offering moral support. Everybody wants to, some how, help candidates of their choice win on November 4th.

LC:

As a non-traditional student pursuing a degree in political science, my excitement stems from the "history-in-the-making" surrounding this election but I sense a different kind of excitement in you. Why?

Bailes:

I grew up here in Chattanooga but I moved to California in 1981. I came back to Chattanooga in 2000 just in time to witness a favorite son win the popular vote in 2000 presidential elections. I was somewhat disappointed in the outcome of that election.

My excitement comes from my desire help the Democratic Party return to the forefront in Chattanooga and Tennessee. We have strong support for our local and state Democrats.

The organization of the volunteers for each candidate depends, perhaps, too heavily on each individual candidate in each race. The party supports this process; however, it could do more through creation

of party slates.

LC:

I am telling my age now, but years ago, candidates for elected offices ran on a party ticket; offering the electorate a platform slate, is that possible today?

Bailes:

Not really but, with Barack Obama acting as a catalyst it may become that way again. Obama has brought many in the Democratic Party together. The fact of the situation is that the process has transitioned away from offering slates of candidates to ward individualized platforms rather than party slates.

LC:

How long have you been involved in politics?

Bailes:

I have been involved in politics at the national campaigns since 1981, statewide since 1990, and local elections since 2003. However, I started with the local party as a volunteer since 2000 but did not become part of the local party organization until 2005.

LC:

When did you become local party chair, and what are some of your duties?

Bailes:

I was elected as chair in 2007. As chair, I serve as local party leader, public speaker for the local party, recruit support candidates for local office, and organize community efforts to get out the vote. Of course, there are other duties I take care of as they materialize.

LC:

Have you ever run or been elected to political office?

Bailes:
I ran for a seat on the Hamilton County Commission in 2006 but lost by 200 plus votes. I ran against an eighteen year incumbent.

LC:
How many local candidates are vying for election on November 4th?

Bailes:
Two candidates are running for a seat on the Chattanooga City Council and four are running for a seat on the Hamilton County Board of Education.

LC:
In your position as chair, what is your assessment of

what is the most important priority for getting local candidates elected?

Bailes:
Getting out the vote is priority. Are the votes there? Yes, but so many candidates lose because they do not get their voters out to vote [for them] but this depends on volunteers and candidate visibility, which depends on party support and money, which depends on a good candidate with a strong message.

LC:
Turning to the national elections, what is your assessment of Democrats chances in November?

Bailes:

On the national level, chances of very good. I would say Obama should win. On the local level, it is another matter – the jury is still out.

LC:
What are some activities the local affiliate is doing to help the national ticket get elected?

Bailes:
We are coordinating our efforts to: build a strong volunteer force, conduct voter registration drives, conduct phone banking and canvassing, increase visibility through placement of signs, and provide voters transportation to and from the polls.

**Advisement
By
Katie Wells**

Just when you think it's time to relax after midterms you realize, registration is on the horizon yet again. It's time to wander to your advisor's office, make appointments, and get vague and terrifying advice about just how far behind you are in terms of graduation hours. When you finally come to the conclusion that you will, in fact be spending the rest of your life making up for classes you should have taken two years ago, you might think to yourself 'Hmmm... I wish I knew this stuff my Freshman year.'

Well, here is some advice from veterans of the game. While signing up for classes, senior Sarah Burzynski, says the most important thing is to "choose classes you are interested in."

Freshman year, she was a Pre-med major but ended up hating all of her classes. Then, she switched to Political Science and never looked back. She's now taking



classes she enjoys. For Sarah, finding a balance of professors and interesting classes is what works best for her.

However, for some students choosing classes that interest them isn't exactly number one in terms of determining their classes.

"I'm all about time man-

agement" declares Merrill Goodwin, a junior majoring in International Relations and Comparative Studies. Because she lives off campus, Merrill finds herself determining her class schedule based on what will keep her on campus for the shortest amount of time. She also agrees with Ms. Burzynski that choosing classes you are interested in is important though not her main concern.

So, for both Freshmen and upper level students it is important to know what you want and stay on track. Both students agree that registering for classes is stressful and that having a plan helps the process. That way, Senior year you won't be looking back wishing, wishing, wishing...



The Thing Called DHON

By
Jessica Barroll

DHON. You may have heard the term floating around the department at various points in time but have always wondered exactly what it meant. It could be you heard the term used by students who look so frazzled that their hands may be permanently attached to large clumps of their hair muttering under their breath something about deadlines. Wherever you may have heard the word DHON the meaning may be forever lost without the translation of Departmental Honors. You know, the one of many criteria that allows your slightly below 4.0 GPA to magically turn you into the cream of the crop for students. So, exactly why should students be interested in the experience that is called DHON.

“If a student wants to go to graduate school I think it makes sense for them to do Departmental Honors. It benefits students who want to go on to graduate school, especially if they want to go

on to a good graduate school – they tend to do one. It’s a lot of work, obviously, but you graduate with the highest honors,” said Dr. Moughrabi, Department Head of the Political Science Department.

This year there are four students in the Political Science Department that are participating in this program. Ashley Hacker, a senior in the UTC Political Science Department, is doing her research on “the supposed conflict between the Western and Arab-Islamic thought specifically addressing the reactions to western modernity in the Middle East”.

There are several criteria for participating in DHON. First, you have to hold a minimum of a 3.5 GPA in your major and a minimum of a 3.2 cumulative at UTC. Second, you actually start the program three semesters prior to graduation; in fact, Dr. Moughrabi is looking at applications now. Finally, you need to have a professor agree to head the committee looking at your research.

Ashley Hacker expounds on her experience with DHON saying, “For Political Science majors, a DHON

involves researching a topic and writing an approximately 40-50 page paper about that topic. A professor in the Political Science Department must agree to ‘direct’, or oversee, the completion of the paper. Also, three additional UTC faculty members will form a committee to suggest revisions and additions to the paper throughout the process. This committee will ultimately decide if the paper is worthy of Departmental Honors status for graduation and your degree.”

It is a year long process, but is considered to be a worthwhile experience. There is one bit of advice that Hacker leaves with students, “Start thinking about your topic early and begin researching and reading as soon as possible to decide upon a topic. Also, talk about your ideas with the professor in the department with whom you would like to work.”

For more information on how you can get involved with DHON contact Dr. Moughrabi at 423-425-4231 or stop by his office in Fletcher 417.

BELMONT UNIVERSITY DEBATE 08

On the Issues:
Debate Watch 2008
By
Richard Goad

Tuesday, October 7, 2008, the U.C. Auditorium was the venue for UTC students to watch and participate in discussion of the 2nd Presidential debate between Democratic Senator Barack Obama and Republican hopeful, Senator John McCain. In light of the recent economic troubles, and the ongoing disagreement

over Iraq, this debate, hosted at Belmont University in Nashville, TN, held much importance in the eyes of voters looking for both candidates to illustrate their solutions to the ever-increasing problems Americans face here and abroad.

Dr. Robert Swansbrough spoke for many when he stated, “I’m looking for the economy to dominate the debate, also, I want to know where the new administration plans to take us, as far as foreign policy is concerned in

the Middle East.”

As Dr. Swansbrough predicted, economic issues were the first to be discussed by the candidates and they both seemed eager to elaborate on their future efforts to quell this economic crisis. The \$700 billion bailout plan was first mentioned, the question being, how it benefits the general population; Senator Obama, with his initial comments, was quick to emphasize his support for the middle class, stating, “a tax cut for 95% of working Ameri-

cans,” was in store when elected. Another facet of Obama’s economic plans was a focus on stabilizing the credit market, in addition to working with families throughout the implementation of the bailout. Senator McCain had a slightly different approach, calling for energy independence, low taxes, and a slowdown of government spending. Later, McCain went as far as to say that, “...with the exception of defense... we’ll impose a spending freeze,” claiming that recent spending has run rampant and is to blame for the current crisis.

The next subject on the ballot turned inward, centering on domestic issues like health care, energy, and entitlement reform, all of which the candidates were asked to prioritize. Senator McCain began by claiming that all three could be resolved at once, but giving no solid reason as to why. Instead, McCain went into further detail about his energy plans, pushing for offshore drilling. Senator Obama presented a solid priority schedule leading off with energy, declaring that, if elected, America would “...in 10 years time be free of Middle Eastern oil.”

Next was health care, followed up by education, where the only real dispute between Obama and McCain was in word-play, as McCain described it as a “problem”, and Obama described it as an opportunity.”

The World of Public Administration and Non Profit Management

**By
Jessica Barroll**

Deep in the darkest recesses of the Political Science Department is a concentration called Public Administration and Non Profit Management (PANM). But exactly what does this concentration consist? It is easy to follow the yellow brick road and realize that the legal studies

Lastly, but certainly not least in the minds of Americans, the issue of Iraq and the turbulent Middle East was brought forth. Current foreign policy

Dr. Robert Swansbrough spoke for many when he stated, “I’m looking for the economy to dominate the debate, also, I want to know where the new administration plans to take us, as far as foreign policy is concerned in the Middle East.”

was challenged by both candidates, but drastic differences were obvious between Obama and McCain’s stance towards Iraq and Afghanistan. Senator McCain called to the patriotism of Americans, claiming our country as, “... the greatest force for good in the history of the world.” With this, he proposed a stance of strength towards Iraq and the Middle East, stating there would be no withdrawal until we had “victory with honor.” Senator Obama countered with a more diplomatic approach calling for negotiations with Iran; and on Iraq, stated that, “...we will work in concert with our allies,” to achieve objectives. Other issues

concentration prepares students for a life devoted to law and that the international studies concentration deals with foreign relations but what is Public Administration and Non Profit Management and why are students attracted to this arena?

The Non Profit Management has been a program at UTC for over 30 years and in 2005 incorporated the Public Administration aspect. So, they are still entwining both aspects together and with the recent hiring of Dr.

were discussed, such as Israel and Russia, but throughout there was a common theme with each candidate; McCain’s policies following along the lines of “walking softly and carrying a big stick” while Obama’s leaned more towards diplomacy and joint-effort action.

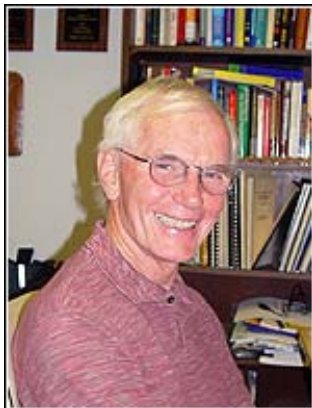
After the debate was over, UTC students stayed behind to discuss their opinions with each other, as well as with other students across the state. When asked if the debate swayed her vote, Junior Gemme Johnson said, “My parents are Republican, but now I’m leaning towards Obama because he spoke about Education.”

The issues really seemed to have an impact on the students. Talking about the most pivotal issues, one senior said, “I thought handling problems abroad was the most important topic.”

The overall consensus was that Debate Watch 2008 was very successful in informing UTC students about the issues and keeping them active in Presidential Election, especially in an election where college-age and young voters will have a significant impact on the outcome.

Mauldin, who has a strong background in Public Administration the process is progressing at a faster rate; although, at this point the curriculum is still largely Non Profit.

Dr. Ralph Anderson, a Professor for 26 years in PANM, showed his enthusiasm for teaching as he described the program and its role for undergraduates in the program, “We provide training for students who are interested in management within agencies” such as United Way.



“We offer absolutely no clinical training whatsoever; this is not social work. This is Public Administration and Non Profit Management that we focus on so, we have courses in our curriculum designed to prepare students who go into those agencies to actually run the agency; work with the personnel who actually provide the direct services. We don’t provide the training for people who want to provide direct services to a client that’s not our role.”

The courses are designed for students to not only gain theoretical knowledge about Public Administration and Non Profit Management, but to apply what they have learned to real life. “Our curriculum includes courses in program planning, program evaluation, fiscal management, fundraising management, and a very intensive 300 hour clock internship. So, that when students have completed this degree they can go into the agency as a lower level manager, frequently that would be in the development office helping with fundraising, volunteer coordinator is a job people are prepared to do, working in program planning and evaluation. They go into these agencies and they are in a position to make an actual contribution,” Dr. Anderson explicated.

David Shamblin, a senior in the program, believes the courses really benefit students in their planned careers. “Dr. Anderson and Dr. Ernst, they have the real experience and so, when they’re teaching something they’ll apply it to something that has happened to them or that they did or are doing. They know what they’re talking about because they have gone through so much. So, basically any questions that you can ever come up with they know the answer to it because they’ve done it. Because they’ve been doing it for 30 or 40 years – not just teaching it but actually doing it. So, I feel confident that I could go

work for a Non Profit right now,” said Shamblin.

In fact, Shamblin just recently started working at a non profit called Junior Achievement even though he doesn’t graduate until Spring. Junior Achievement is a non profit organization designed to bring volunteers in from the local business community to teach kindergarten through 12th grade students the economics of life. This instruction for highschool students ranges from how to balance a checkbook to teaching interviewing skills, in essence how to be responsible and how to act in a business setting.

Although still learning his job Shamblin describes his role in his new position saying, “It is my job to contact the schools and the volunteers and just make sure that everything is coordinated, to make sure that they do all of the paper work that needs to be done, and then I go in and actually get everything set up at the schools.”

Both Dr. Anderson and Shamblin agree that it is the humanitarian aspect that motivates the students in Public Administration and Non Profit Management. “Students in our program are attracted to the idea of management but they’re not attracted to the idea of business management and normally that seems to be because they have an interest in working for an organization that has a broader kind of mission than simply making money. A mission that incorporates providing services to people and improving the quality of the community, that’s what non profit is all about,” said Dr. Anderson.

Shamblin is one such student. Previously a business major Shamblin decided to go into Public Administration and

Non Profit Management because he wants to do something more than just make money. “I want to work somewhere not for the salary but for the benefits that it is going to have for others. The idea of having a mission driven job would be great! So, really I need to find a Non Profit where their mission is something that I am really passionate about and I’ll just go do it. I really haven’t narrowed that part down yet. But that’s the biggest difference between the business school and the PANM – the drive of profit source mission,” said Shamblin.

If a student is serious about going into Public Administration and Non Profit Management as their concentration they need to talk to Dr. Anderson. Dr. Anderson also advises “The second thing they might do is talk to some of the majors currently working through the program so, they get a clear idea of what it is. Third thing they should do, if they are interested in a career or thinking about a career in a non profit agency in a management capacity, is don’t go talk to a social worker or a therapist. If they’re interested in the management piece of non profits, go have a conversation with somebody who runs a non profit or works in a management role. They’re not hard to find and generally are very communicative.”

If you are interested in Public Administration and Non Profit Management being your major then contact Dr. Anderson at 423-425-4487 or e-mail him at Ralph-Anderson@utc.edu.

Clubs and Organizations



A Word from the College Republicans

By
Michael McKinley

In the last few weeks Americans around the country have become acutely aware of a brewing economic crisis. They are beginning to realize the possible implications such a crisis would have on their traditional way of life, and are also starting to question the judgment of those in power. In this time of uncertainty, it is the responsibility of the people's representatives to make wise decisions to guard America's future. This makes it imperative for American citizens to fully understand the economic policies of these representatives.

Senators John McCain and Barack Obama have very different policies concerning how they will alter taxes as President. It is important for voters to understand the differences of these policies and how they will affect the United States. An excerpt from the article "A Preliminary Analysis of the 2008 Presidential Candidates Tax Plans," (Burman) and "2008 Presidential Candidates' Tax Proposals," (Koch) from the Tax Policy Center (TPC), gives an analysis of these differences and provides a breakdown for each of the candidates tax plans.

Both candidates have announced their plans for tax cuts. Tax cuts are generally employed to provide an incentive for individuals and corporations to invest, which stimulates the economy and results in greater economic growth than would have resulted if taxes remained the same. According to TPC, McCain plans to "deny interest reduction, reduce maximum corporate income tax rate from 35 to 25 percent, increase the dependent exemption by two-thirds, and convert Research and Development credit to 10 percent of wages in-

curred for Research and Development permanently" (Koch).

Obama's plan, according to TPC, is to 'eliminate income tax for seniors making less than \$50,000 per year, make Research and Development and renewable energy productions credit permanent, make Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable and equal to 50 percent of child care expenses less than \$6,000, make saver's credit refundable and change to a 50 percent match of the first \$1,000 of contributions, rename the Hope Credit the "American Opportunity Tax Credit" and expand it to refundable credit of 100% of the first \$4,000 of college expenses, and mandate automatic 401 (k)s and automatic IRAs" (Koch). Essen



tially, what Obama offers is a steep decrease in taxes for low-and-middle-class income earners, while those with higher incomes, (250,000+) would see an increase in taxes (Burman).

Besides changes in tax cuts, both candidates have established various other platforms of tax reform. These reforms all reflect a recurring pattern of policy. McCain is consistent in his plans for establishing more tax breaks for corporations and individuals, while Obama stands his ground on a decline of taxes for the low-and-middle-class and increased higher income earners.

The first example of this pattern is seen in the candidates' plans for capital gains tax. Ac-

ording to TPC, McCain plans to "Maintain the 15% rate on capital gains and dividends," (Presidential...) while Obama plans to "increase maximum capital gains rate to 20% for those earning more than \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples)" (Burman). Both these plans consistently express the economic/tax policies of the candidates.

Both McCain and Obama have announced changes to the alternate minimum tax (AMT). AMT was established to prevent the buildup of tax deductions from virtually stopping tax payers from paying majority of their taxes. It currently resides at 26 or 28 percent depending on income. Previously the income limit was not indexed. TPC states McCain plans to temporarily "extend and index 2007 AMT patch and further increase exemption by an additional 5 percent per year after 2013." Obama plans to 'Extend and index 2007 AMT patch" (Burman). McCain is consistent in lowering corporate taxes by increasing exemption by five percent per year after 2013; this allows corporations more freedom for investing. Obama is consistent in keeping the AMT at a lower level so corporations are more taxable.

Another major issue the candidates have focused on is Health Care. The TPC reports McCain's plan to "replace exclusion from income for employer sponsored health insurance with a refundable credit of \$2,500 for individuals and \$5,000 for families who purchase qualifying health insurance." They also report Obama's plan to institute "income-related federal tax subsidies for health insurance purchased through new health insurance exchange, require employers to provide insurance or
(continued on page 16).



A Word from the College Democrats

By
Courtney Robin Houpt

The average college student graduates with more than \$19,000 in debt. Between student loans and credit cards geared toward students, this is hardly difficult to believe. Especially when one considers the state of the American economy. This situation does not seem to have an easy path to a happy ending. However, Democratic candidate Barack Obama has outlined numerous plans to make it possible to ease the burden on today's students and provide an easier path for future students. According to Barack Obama's website, his College Affordability Plan will allow students greater access to financial resources, guarantee a more simplified application for aid process, create more opportunities for low-income students, and strengthen community college programs.

In a November 2007 speech, Barack Obama called education "the best investment we can make in our future." His creation of an American Opportunity Tax Credit would ensure that the first \$4,000 of a college education would be completely free for most Americans. This tax credit would be completely refundable, which would be especially beneficial to low-income families. Eligibility for the credit would be determined by the previous year's tax information, which would make sure that students would receive the benefit of the credit at the time they enroll rather

than later in the year when tax returns are filed.

In return for receiving the tax credit, students would be required to perform 100 hours of community service during the school year or the summer.

As anyone who has filled out a FAFSA form knows, the financial aid process is lengthy and oftentimes confusing.



This time-consuming process has been a hurdle to many eligible high school students, but Obama would make sure that these eligible students aren't passed over. Obama and Biden would make sure that the aid application process would be more streamlined, with a simpler formula that is just as accurate as those used by the FAFSA. By checking a box on their tax form, those who file taxes could authorize school students, but Obama would make sure that these eligible students aren't passed over. Obama and Biden would make sure that the aid application process would be more streamlined, with a simpler formula that is just as accurate as those used by the FAFSA. By checking a box on their tax form, those

who file taxes could authorize their information to be used in order to determine if they are qualified for financial aid.

Obama will also offer incentives to those interested in pursuing a career in the education field. Scholarships will be created to help those students cover 4 years of undergraduate education or two years of graduate study. Mentoring programs will expand and pair new teachers with experienced teachers so that the new recruits get a better sense of the field. Also, Obama wants to establish a plan to compensate teachers for their planning time. Teachers who work in underserved places will be offered distinct rewards, and those who consistently do outstanding work in those classrooms will be further rewarded.

In addition to these much-needed easements, Barack Obama will also support college credit initiatives for high school students, impose measures to improve schools that have fallen below national standards, and introduce new after school programs that emphasize college readiness. As a college student during these difficult times, it is clear to me that Obama's plan is one that will ease the financial burden and ambiguity of the college process for students today and tomorrow.

EARLY VOTING INFORMATION

Early voting for the 2008 presidential election begins Wednesday, 10/15 and ends on Thursday, 10/30

You'll need your voter registration card or a current TN driver's

license or a photo ID which includes voter's name and signature.

The main location is:
Hamilton County Election Commission on Amnicola Hwy.

Mo-Fri 8am—8pm
Sat 9am—8 pm

For more information, call 423 493-5100 or visit <http://elect.hamiltontn.gov>

The Political Science Club is planning transportation for early voting. For more information, please contact Allyson-Smith@utc.edu



The Political Science Club

By
Jessica Barroll

For anyone who is a fan of politics, and let's face it if you're in the major you're a fan then, you need to check out the Political Science Club. This Fall the POLS Club has had an exciting

semester filled with events.

They started the semester with a social for the POLS Department. The club also held a four part series dealing with the presidential election. And also was a participant in the recent Debate Watch '08 sponsored by Belmont University. For more information on the club and how to join contact Allyson Smith via e-mail at Allyson-Smith@utc.edu

Smith@utc.edu or call the department at 423-425-4281.



Pre-Law Club

By
Kristen Spires

The UTC Pre-Law club has had a very busy Fall semester. UT Law 2008 Valedictorian Justin Furrow spoke at the first meeting of the semester. He told students about his study methods during law school, and the process of getting a job after graduation. The second speaker of the semester was Assistant District Attorney Brian Finlay. Mr. Finlay spoke on a variety of subjects

including his switch from criminal defense work to prosecution. The club also took members to visit Emory Law during October. Club members were able to speak with admissions representatives as well as current Emory Law students. They also had the opportunity to observe two classes. The next Pre-Law club meeting will be held October 30, 2008, at 3:30 PM. Mr. Lloyd Levitt, a Chattanooga criminal defense attorney will be the guest speaker.

For additional information contact Charlotte-Kimsey@utc.edu or Lucas-McNeely@utc.edu.



Mock Trial

By
Charlotte Kimsey

The UTC Mock Trial team is off to a kicking start! We are proud to announce that we have fielded three teams to compete in tournaments this year, for a total of over twenty participants. Each of the teams is being led by an experienced participant, and once again we are fortunate to have Professor Giglio coaching the teams.

This year we are preparing a civil defamation case between an imaginary gubernatorial candidate and the

"BNN" news station. To show that the candidate suing should receive damages, the plaintiff's case must establish that actual malice existed on the part of the news station. These legal concepts are complex and interesting, and all three teams are gearing up to make their case.

Anyone interested in participating in the Mock Trial program in the future should contact me at Charlotte-Kimsey@utc.edu. While auditions have already been held for this year, we occasionally need to fill positions late in the game. For this reason, we keep a running list of interested candidates.

Also, the teams will begin scrimmaging in later October. Anyone interested in observing a scrimmage should also e-mail me.

Book/Movie Picks:

POLLS

Professor Fowler:

A Man for All Seasons
 Witness for the Prosecution
 Anatomy of a Murder
 The Paper Chase
 Bleak House (PBS, 2006)
 Nicholas and Alexandra
 Judgment at Nuremberg
 Young Mr. Lincoln
 Executive Suite
 Gideon's Trumpet
 12 Angry Men (1957)
 Amistad
 Reversal of Fortune
 To Kill a Mockingbird
 The Lion in Winter
 The Verdict
 Breaker Morant
 The Murder of Mary Phagan
 Marked Woman (1937)
 The Rainmaker
 Cromwell
 Richard III (1995)
 Anne of the Thousand Days
 Rumpole of the Bailey (PBS TV Series)
 Separate But Equal
 Perry Mason (Original 1950s and 60s CBS TV Series)
 Miracle on 34th Street (1947)
 Inherit the Wind

Britta Kindervater:

Eat, Pray, Love
 By
 Elizabeth Gilbert

Dr. Moughrabi:

100 Years of Solitude
 By
 Garcia Marquez

Love in the Time of Cholera
 By
 Garcia Marquez

Autumn of the Patriarch
 By
 Garcia Marquez
Conscripts of Modernity: The Tragedy of Colonial Enlightenment
 By
 David Scott

Parading Through History: The Making of the Crow Nation in America, 1805-1935
 By
 Frederick Hoxie

Traces of the Butterfly
 By
 Mahmoud Darwish

Dr. Wilson:

The China Fantasy
 By
 James Mann

The Dark Side
 By
 Jane Mayer

The Post- American World
 By
 Fareed Zakaria

**Maxed Out (2006) James Scurlock**

Available on DVD

By
Britta Kindervater

A **Must See** movie especially considering today's economic crisis! Many people are asking themselves: "How did we get to this point? ". This movie, originally released on DVD in March of 2007, does a great job of informing you.

Swing Vote (2008)**Kevin Costner, Kelsey Grammer, Dennis Hopper**By
Britta Kindervater

This new movie deals with the story of a presidential election set somewhere in the near future where Bud Johnson (Kevin Costner), a divorced dad who is coasting through life without a single political thought in his head. His energetic 12-year-old daughter Molly (Madeline Carroll) is disappointed in his lack of interest in the political process. She delivers an outstanding paper concerning civic responsibility at school and she is featured on local television on Election Day. Molly has set a time to meet her dad that afternoon at the polling station so he can vote.

Politics of Sorts

The movie covers America's debt problem using a number of engaging stories that relate to many different people. Especially interesting is the section concerning students and credit cards. Overall this movie touches on the impact of debt within every aspect of your life. It also reveals what, if any, effect politics and governmental regulations have on the financial industry. For example,

what does the Office of the Comptroller regulate? You might be surprised at the answer.

And by the way the good news – the national debt clock in Times Square, New York will have 2 new digits added to it. It only went as far as 9,999,999,999.

The next day reveals that the election is a tie. The country is at a standstill and the county election commission notifies that Bud can recast his vote as his ballot recorded an error. Bud is promptly wooed by candidates from both sides, the incumbent Republican Andrew Carington Boone (Kelsey Grammer) and the opposing Democrat Donald Greenleaf (Dennis Hopper).

Bud's actual opinions (or lack thereof) are misinterpreted by the media which has descended on this small New Mexican town, causing the candidates to flip-flop on several positions (The Democrats take a pro-life anti-immigration stand, while the Republicans take a pro-environmental and pro-gay marriage stand). Increasingly

unable to make up his mind, in the end, Bud chooses to hold a final debate the day before he is set to recast his ballot. The debate takes place with Bud being the lone moderator and he decides to ask the candidates questions from people who have sent sacks of mail to his trailer home. The ending of the movie is a surprise – I'll let you guess Bud's vote.

Interesting Fact: Shot in Albuquerque and Belen, New Mexico, Kevin Kostner bank-rolled the movie himself so that it could be released before the 2008 presidential election.

Getting to Know You



Jay Woods By Kristen Spires

Mr. Jay Woods has been an adjunct professor for the Political Science Department since January of 2004. In the past, Mr. Woods has taught senior level course on Criminal Procedure, and in Spring 2009 he will teach a course entitled, "The Supreme Court and the Death Penalty."

Mr. Woods attended Samford University where he received a B.A. in English; he then attended Cumberland School of Law (at Samford) where he received his J.D. in 2001. During Mr. Woods, third year of law school he worked in the Jefferson County District Attorney's

Office in Bessemer, Alabama, where he was permitted to prosecute criminal cases as a third-year law student.

After graduation he was a law clerk for the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals in Montgomery, Alabama. In May 2002 Mr. Woods began working in the Hamilton County District Attorney's Office, where he is currently the head of the DUI Division. He also teaches at the Chattanooga Police Department's Police Academy, as well as being the on call D.A. 24/7 for local police officers. Mr. Woods is also a board member on the Advisory Council on Traffic Safety, an advisory board member for the Transformation Project, a steering committee member for Weed & Seed and the Coalition

Against Drugs Across Hamilton County, and a member of the Tennessee Methamphetamine Task Force and the Southeast Tennessee Occupant Protection Network. He also frequently gives his time to come and speak on campus at a variety of events including pre-law club meetings, as well as forums sponsored by the Political Science Department.

Selwyn Samaroo By Stacy Richardson

Attention all students: I have officially identified a must-take class that is being taught this fall. Professor Samaroo, is currently teaching World Politics 102. He brings plenty of real world experience to the class, which means that his students are getting a quality learning experience.

After conducting the interview with this particular professor, I realized that he places a profound emphasis on helping students realize that they are part of a the greater global community. Samaroo says that he expects students who take his class, "To be prepared to be challenged. I expect them to be observers of the national community and to pay greater

attention to the global community."

Samaroo knows first hand the importance of being a global citizen. Before receiving his undergrad degree from Lee University in Theology and Political Science, he lived in Trinidad and Tobago. He has a masters degree from UTC in Public Administration, and has put his degree to the real world test.

Before coming to work at UTC, Samaroo worked in Trinidad and Tobago to help pave the way for the emergence of a new political party. He was "very instrumental in helping to lead the way for the political leader of the new party to make this giant step."

Professor Samaroo is now very involved at the community level in Chattanooga. He

is involved in neighborhood associations and will be working on developing a new community service organization in the coming months.

Students who are interested in taking Samaroo's class should know that he is only expecting your best effort and your open mind. Not only are students expecting to keep their minds open to the "challenges of learning" but then are also responsible for assigned readings.

Why would you leave a career as a political pioneer in Trinidad and Tobago to be an adjunct at UTC? Opportunity. Samaroo is excited at the chance to work with so many promising young people. He hopes that he, "can be an inspiration to them as they decide on their particular career goals."

Editorial



A Question of Experience

By
Michael Gilliland

Since the advent of Sarah Palin onto the national scene there has been a disturbing trend of self-deception among progressives concerning the issue of qualification. Given the stumbling interviews, the folksy language, the obvious unfamiliarity with foreign affairs, and the hyper aggressive stance that Governor Palin has demonstrated towards countries from Russia to Pakistan and Iran, one can see a growing national sympathy for an alternative. In such a climate Senator Joe Biden has been presented as an experienced, erudite, and knowledgeable candidate whose history in the Senate prepares him to deal with the myriad difficulties facing the nation. Indeed, it may be assumed that Obama's reasoning in tapping Biden rests largely in deflecting criticism about his own lack of experience. Americans need to seriously consider what type of qualifications and history Senator Biden brings to the table.

As a chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee since 1973, Senator Biden can genuinely be described as the iconoclastic image of American foreign policy as Congress has determined it. He is an idealist, but not just in the sense of believing in universal values like human rights or freedom. Rather, he idealizes American exceptionalism as the embodiment of those values. In such a spirit he has based his experience in categorically supporting American

“humanitarian” interventions from Haiti to Yugoslavia, and especially in Iraq, while ignoring the actual consequences of those actions. Biden was a firm supporter of the Iraq embargo which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi children, as was demonstrated by a U.N. study group. The Senator was actually one of the Democrat signatories for the letter addressed to President Clinton asking for a policy of regime change in Iraq

“Americans need to seriously consider what type of qualifications and history Senator Biden brings to the table.”

weapons inspector in Iraq, Scott Ritter. Asked why Mr. Ritter was not allowed to give testimony, Senator Biden arrogantly responded that such decisions were above his clearance level.

Biden's past shows that he regards American will as its own international law. His selection as VP candidate should come as a slap in the face to all those in the anti-war movement who had hoped to find in Obama an alternative to reckless American hubris towards the rest of the world. The backbone of American foreign policy will remain the same, and so remains our responsibility to challenge the institutions that sacrifice innumerable foreign lives for supposed “national interests.”

in 1998; the same letter that was supported by The Project for a New American Century, Dick Cheney, Paul Wolfowitz, and Richard Perle. Knowing such a policy called for permanent military bases, huge war investment, and a long-term occupation among a population that would not welcome it, he nevertheless sided with the war hawks.

In 2002 Senator Biden became the chair for the congressional investigation committee formed to research the claims made by the administration concerning weapons in Iraq. Biden refused to hear anyone critical of the false evidence or the general rush to war. There were many, such as the former chief U.N.

POLLS

Want to participate in the Newsletter? Contact Britta Kindervater for more information:

Britta-Kindervater@utc.edu
Or Call 425-4281

Please visit us online at:
www.utc.edu/Academics/PoliticalScience/resources.php

THE UNIVERSITY of TENNESSEE CHATTANOOGA

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Equal space in this issue was provided to both College Democrats and College Republicans.



Colonization (continued from page one)

George Washington,” he said thoughtfully.

Dr. Moughrabi is gathering his research from the very sources that most researchers ignore.. Radical Hope; Ethics in the Face of Devastation by Jonathan Lear is one book he is reading. It is about the history of the Crow Indians from their perspective. He is also reading some “stuff in Arabic that very few people refer to;” like the memoir of one of the Palestinian activist leaders in the city of Haifa, and other memoirs of various people, some of which was never officially

published. “You have to read this stuff if you are going to write a history from the bottom up,” he said, explaining the vague resources. “History is written by those who win but I’m more interested in those who are defeated.” And in such a world of remembered winners Dr. Moughrabi is making a brave chase after the ghosts of forgotten pasts, and listening to their stories in the hope that he and his own won’t become one of them.

McCain (continued from page ten)

pay a percentage of payroll support the national plan, and small business healthcare tax credit of 50 percent of employer paid premiums” (Burman). Obama is also consistent in his approach to healthcare using the high income tax dollars to establish subsidies for health insurance and to supplement it with employer insurance plans.

Finally, the TPC confirms a few other miscellaneous policies that the candidates plan to reform. They state that McCain would like to ban internet and cell phone taxes. Obama plans to establish “Social Security/Payroll taxes: impose additional tax of 2-4 percent (combined employer and employee) on workers with income above

\$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples)” (Burman). McCain continues to promote corporate growth by banning taxes in the communications industry, and Obama is consistent in increasing taxes for high income families to compensate for reduced taxes in low income families.

America’s two presidential candidates hold very different viewpoints on how to govern the U.S. economy. McCain believes in personal economic responsibility and not penalizing the successful by raising their taxes to support the lower income families. Whereas Obama plans on increasing programs for the lower income families by raising taxes for the wealthy and successful.