

d. PHYS 322, PHYS 327/427, EEAP 321, EEAP 420, EMSE 314, or EMSE

## DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Department of Political Science  
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The study of political science is primarily concerned with governmental structures and processes in world societies, including who governs, why, and how. Faculty specialties in the department include American politics and governmental institutions; elections and political parties in the United States and abroad; violence and civil disorder; public policy analysis including economic and welfare state issues; international relations conceived broadly; international political economy; religious and ethnic conflict; state-building; the politics of gender; political strategies; research methods; and comparative politics with various regional concentrations. In its programs leading to the B.A., M.A., and Ph.D., the department makes a strong effort to relate the study of politics to students' needs and concerns and tries to reflect in its courses both the excitement and seriousness of real-world politics. The study of political science can build a foundation for many types of future employment. Many political science majors are preparing for graduate study or law school. Others intend to pursue careers in journalism or teaching, in public administration, or jobs in private industry and business. Both the public and private sectors hold career possibilities for the political science major.

## FACULTY

**Joseph White, Ph.D.**  
(University of California, Berkeley)  
*Luxenberg Family Professor of Public Policy and Chair; Director, Center for Policy Studies*  
American government; Congress; public policy; health and welfare policy

**Karen Beckwith, Ph.D.** (Syracuse University)  
*Flora Stone Mather Professor of Political Science*  
Politics of Gender; American Government; Western Europe; Research Methods; Social Movements

**Justin Buchler Ph.D.**  
(University of California, Berkeley)  
*Assistant Professor of Political Science*  
Congress; Redistricting; Political Strategy; Parties and Elections

**Alexander P. Lamis, Ph.D.** (Vanderbilt University), **J.D.** (University of Maryland)  
*Associate Professor*  
American government; electoral politics; constitutional law

**Kathryn C. Lavelle, Ph.D.** (Northwestern University) *Associate Professor*  
International relations; Africa; political economy; U.S. foreign policy; international organizations

**Vincent E. McHale, Ph.D.**  
(Pennsylvania State University)  
*Marcus A. Hanna Professor of Political Science and Director, International Studies Program*  
Comparative politics; Europe; political sociology; methodology

**Kelly M. McMann, Ph.D.**  
(University of Michigan)  
*Assistant Professor*  
Comparative politics; Central Asia; Russia and former East Bloc; democratization

**Peter W. Moore Ph.D.** (McGill University)  
*Assistant Professor*  
Economic development and state-society relations, especially in Middle East; regional security; sub-state conflicts

## Associate Faculty

**Robert H. Binstock, Ph.D.**  
(Harvard University)  
*Henry R. Luce Professor of Aging, Health and Society, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Medicine; and Professor of Political Science*  
American government; public policy; health care and aging

**Jonathan L. Entin, J.D.**  
(Northwestern University)  
*Professor of Law, School of Law; and Professor of Political Science*  
American constitutional law; social science and the law

**Andrew M. Lucker, Ph.D.**  
(Case Western Reserve University)  
*Adjunct Assistant Professor of Political Science*  
American government; state politics and government; history of political science.

**Laura Y. Tartakoff, J.D.** (Case Western Reserve University); **M.A.** (Fletcher School, Tufts University)  
*Adjunct Associate Professor of Political Science*  
Constitutional law; civil liberties; comparative constitutionalism

## UNDERGRADUATE (POSC)

**POSC 109. The American Political System (3)**  
Introduction to the study of American politics, addressing the questions "Who rules?" and "Who benefits?" in the American political system. Explores the nature of constitutional limits, the role of public participation, the impact of pressure groups, and the influence of various governmental institutions on American political life.

**POSC 196. Energy and Society (3)**  
Global and national perspectives on the problems of energy supply and demand, global warming, oil cartels, solar, nuclear and wind energy, energy history, politics and economics of fossil fuels, and alternative energy sources. Cross-listed as PHYS 196.

**POSC 260. Introduction to Comparative Politics (3)**  
Comparative politics is the study of processes and institutions within countries. Prompted by real-world puzzles, comparativists investigate broad, theoretical questions: What constitutes a revolution, and why do revolutions occur? How does one country become more democratic than another? Why do relations between some ethnic groups turn violent? This course introduces students to some of the central puzzles and theories of comparative politics in order to help them better understand world events.

**POSC 272. Introduction to International Relations (3)**  
Survey of the principles of international relations, politics, law and organization; the rise, development and change of the nation-state system; development of international cooperation; methods of studying international relations.

**POSC 301. Decision-Making in American Cities (3)**  
Localities are the primary interface with government and provide the basic psychological place identification for most Americans. The course will explore this assertion in the context of urban America today. How are decisions made in cities? Who shapes these decisions and why? What role is played by shifting demographics, race, and poverty? What can the individual do to influence local decision-making?

**POSC 306. Interest Groups in the Policy Process (3)**  
Introduction to the institutions and processes that make up the political environment of nonprofit and other organizations in the United States, beginning with an examination of the role of civil society in a democracy and continuing with the framing of issues, role of political entrepreneurs and organized interests, elections, the legislative process and strategies for influencing it, and the roles of executive institutions and the courts.

**POSC 308. The American Presidency (3)**  
The sources of, strategies of, and restraints on presidential leadership in the United States. Emphasis on problems of policy formation, presidential rela-

tions with Congress and executive agencies, and the electoral process.

**POSC 310. The Legislative Process (3)**

Legislative, representative, and other functions of Congress and state legislatures; legislative relations with the executive and with private interests; powers and limitations of the legislature as a policy-making institution.

**POSC 320B. The U.S. Midterm Elections (3)**

Analysis of the midterm elections in the United States. Covers congressional and state elections in all regions, focusing on the issues, personalities, campaign strategies, and voter trends in this key electoral battle held between presidential elections. Offered every four years in conjunction with the election cycle.

**POSC 320C. The Presidential Election (3)**

Analysis of the upcoming presidential election in the United States. Focuses on the issues and personalities, polls and public opinion, campaign strategies, and electoral behavior. Offered every four years in conjunction with the United States presidential election cycle.

**POSC 320D. Politics of the American South (3)**

Analysis of forces that have transformed the political landscape of the American south since World War II, changing the region from an economically backward bastion of white supremacy to a prospering, biracial society fast on the way to rejoining the national mainstream.

**POSC 323. Judicial Politics (3)**

Rejecting the view that judges mechanically apply the law, the study of judicial politics seeks to understand the behavior of judges as political actors with policy goals. Topics include judicial selection and socialization, judicial policy change, judicial strategy (especially the strategic interaction of judges on multi-judge panels), the interaction of courts in hierarchical judicial systems, the policy impact of judicial decisions, and the courts' interactions with coordinate branches of government (the executive, Congress, state governments, state courts). Primary focus will be on the federal judiciary, with some discussion of state judicial systems.

**POSC 325. American Constitutional Law (3)**

An introductory survey of U.S. constitutional law. Special attention given to the historical, philosophical, and political dimensions of landmark Supreme Court cases. Judicial review, federalism, separation of powers, due process, and equal protection. Supreme Court's involvement in major political controversies: the New Deal, abortion, physician-assisted suicide, school desegregation, and affirmative action.

**POSC 326. Comparative Constitutions (3)**

Overview of ancient Greek and Roman constitution-making, medieval principles, emergence of modern constitutionalism, and the constitutionalist vision of the American and French Revolutions. Examination of contemporary constitutional issues and developments in countries such as Canada,

France, Germany, Great Britain, Ethiopia, India, and the United States.

**POSC 327. Civil Liberties in America I (3)**

Supreme Court's interpretation of the First Amendment: liberty of religion through the establishment and free exercise clauses, freedoms of speech and the press, of assembly and association. The "pure tolerance" view examined against subversive speech, "fighting words," libel and obscenity. Survey of content-neutral regulation, symbolic expression, and current efforts to limit expression (campus speech codes and the feminist anti-pornography movement).

**POSC 328. Topics in Civil Liberties (3)**

Rights of the accused as outlined in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments. Topics covered are (1) arrests, searches, and seizures, (2) the privilege against compelled self-incrimination, (3) the rights to counsel, confrontation, and jury trial, and (4) the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishments. Case-specific approach but presents interplay of history, philosophy, and politics as background of each topic.

**POSC 334. Violence and the Political System (3)**

Empirical analysis of various theories advanced in the cross-cultural explanation of factors which cause and mediate the occurrence of violence--revolutions, terrorism, and civil disorder--within the political system.

**POSC 341. Elections, Voters, and Political Parties (3)**

Examination of American political parties, their activities, organization, characteristics, and functions. Candidate strategies and electoral history viewed within the context of voter orientations and predispositions, stressing linkages between citizen and party and between party and government.

**POSC 343. Public Opinion and American Democracy (3)**

Examination of theories, concepts and empirical research related to attitudes and the political behavior of mass publics.

**POSC 346. Women and Politics (3)**

Examination of the role of women in politics. Topics include: political socialization; sources and implications of gender difference in political participation (voting, candidacy, leadership); and the politics of "women's issues."

**POSC 348. Political and Social Thought in the Machine Age (3)**

Explores the responses of economist writers, philosophers, cultural critics, and public policy makers to changes in Western society wrought by industrialization, by focusing on their concerns with technological change. Cross-listed as HSTY 348.

**POSC 349. Political Science Research Methods (3)**

Research methods in political science and other

social sciences. Research design, including development of hypotheses and operational measures, and evaluation of quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Useful for students going into graduate school, policy analysis, or consulting.

**POSC 351. Modern Political Thought (3)**

Examination of a limited topic in the study of modern political thought. Topics vary.

**POSC 352. American Political Thought (3)**

Examination of the unique contribution to the science of government made by American political thinkers.

**POSC 354. Political and Social Philosophy (3)**

Justification of social institutions, primarily political ones. Such distinctions as that between de facto and legitimate authority; analysis of criteria for evaluation, such as social justice and equality; inquiry into theories of justification of the state; theory of democratic government and its alternatives. Readings from classical and contemporary sources. Prereq: PHIL 101. Cross-listed as PHIL 334.

**POSC 355. Modern Political Ideologies (3)**

Substance and nature of ideological thinking in the contemporary world via a survey of political "isms"--for example, liberalism, libertarianism, conservatism, fascism, socialism, and even more recent trends such as feminism, environmentalism, etc.

**POSC 357. Democratic Politics: Theory and Practice (3)**

Study of the theory and application of democracy. The concept of democracy will be examined from the Athenian model to contemporary debates over participatory and deliberative models. Then the concept will be applied to understanding issues of democratic practice and the study of politics in American, comparative, and international arenas. Finally, the course will address the potential effects, both good and ill, of technological innovation on democratic practices, such as "distance" participation, the Internet, and other communication technology.

**POSC 358. Political Strategy (3)**

The objective of this course is to provide a general overview of strategic behavior in politics. In one sense, this is a "how-to" course that covers a broad range of political activities, but the primary objective is to link practical issues with theories of politics in order to help you understand why events happen the way they do. The focus of the course will be on strategy in American politics, but the general concepts and methods will be applicable to a wide range of situations. Also note that the approach of this course is completely divorced from all normative concerns: for the purposes of this course, "good" and "evil" do not exist--only success or failure. Readings will range from classics like Machiavelli's *The Prince* to modern studies of Congress, the Presidency and interest groups.

**POSC 361. State-Building and State Collapse (3)**

Are nation-states the most effective means of organizing society? This course explores this question by examining the historical rationales behind the development of the nation-state, contemporary challenges to the nation-state, and potential alternatives to the nation-state. Possible challenges to the nation-state include multinational corporations, international humanitarian intervention, and regional integration. Alternative providers of state services include charities, companies, and mercenaries.

**POSC 362. Politics of Central Asia (3)**

Once an unfamiliar region to many people of the world, Central Asia took center stage in the fall of 2001 as a result of the U.S. campaign against terrorism. This course will introduce students to the politics of Central Asia, focusing on the region today composed of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan. We will review the nationalism, foreign relations, religion, ethnicity, and economics of the region. Cross-listed as ETHS 362.

**POSC 363. Comparative Analysis of Elections and Electoral Systems (3)**

Elections involve more than a simple act of voting to express individual preferences. The rules under which worldwide elections are held determine who controls the executive and how votes are converted into legislative seats. The mechanics of various electoral arrangements will be examined in detail and the consequences for the political system discussed in terms of strategies and desired outcomes on the part of contestants. Students will research individual countries and analyze recent elections from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives, including introduction to geospatial data for mapping variations in electoral behavior.

**POSC 364. Dictatorship and Democracy in Modern Latin America (3)**

Examination of political leadership in 20th-century Latin America, exploring the nature, causes, and consequences of dictatorship and democracy in the region, moving from the collapse of oligarchic rule and the emergence of populism in the 1930s and 1940s, to the end of democracy and establishment of military regimes in the 1960s and 1970s, and ultimately to the contemporary processes of democratization and economic liberalization. Cross-listed as ETHS 364.

**POSC 365. Science, Technology, and Government (3)**

Traces the development and influence of federal technology and science policies from colonial times to the present, with emphasis on the 20th century. Cross-listed as HSTY 366.

**POSC 366. Government and Politics of Africa (3)**

Comparative analysis of the political forces and organizations currently functioning in Africa, as well as a survey of the formal government institutions. Special emphasis on single-party rule, military rule,

and the political ramifications of African socialism, tribalism and the problems of national integration. Cross-listed as ETHS 366.

**POSC 367. Western European Political Systems (3)**

Comparative analysis of sociopolitical systems of selected Western European industrial democracies, using North American systems as a point of comparison.

**POSC 368. The People's Republic of China (3)**  
(See HSTY 383.) Cross-listed as HSTY 383.**POSC 370A. Political Economy (3)**

Focus on debates concerning the proper relationship between political and economic systems, including conservative, liberal, and radical perspectives. The politics of international economics and the economics of international politics receive separate attention. The course concludes with study of "modern" political economy and the application of economic theory to the study of political systems.

**POSC 370C. The United States and Asia (3)**

Survey and analysis of U.S.-Asia relations in the post-World War II period. Focus specifically is on the interaction of politics and economics in the United States' relations with Japan, China, and Southeast Asian countries. Topics will include the role of Asia in U.S. Cold War policies, the dynamics of U.S.-Japan alliance politics, post-Cold War issues involving U.S. foreign policy toward Asia, a history and analysis of economic conflict cooperation, and an examination of the move toward Asia-Pacific "regionalism."

**POSC 370G. U.S. Intelligence and National Security (3)**

Examination of the impact of the intelligence process on foreign policy making and superpower relations. Covers the life cycle of United States strategic intelligence from the collection of data to formulation of analytic judgments and the policy-level uses of intelligence. Emphasis on contemporary intelligence issues and processes, but includes the formative period of modern American intelligence in the World War II era.

**POSC 370J. International Law and Organizations (3)**

Study of international organizations and international law as two means for regulating and coordinating nation-state behavior. History of the two techniques will be traced, covering 19th century efforts at cooperation, the League of Nations and the United Nations, regional and specialized global organization. The functions of international law in global politics will be stressed, with primary focus on the evolving role of law in dealing with global problems, e.g., war, the environment, economic cooperation, and human rights.

**POSC 370K. Nationalism, Ethnicity, and Religion in World Politics (3)**

Examination of the post-Cold War surge in conflicts among nationalism, ethnic groups, and religions

with particular attention to the former Yugoslavia, Ireland, India, Africa, and the Middle East. Cross-listed as ETHS 370K.

**POSC 371. Natural Resources and World Politics (3)**

Examination of the political causes and ramifications of the uneven distribution of the valuable natural resources for modern industrial societies. Strategic and military issues and the exploitation of the sea bed. Examination in some detail of selected commodity issues, including petroleum, copper and uranium.

**POSC 372. The United Nations in the Post-Cold War World (3)**

The United Nations has become the focus of a debate over its effectiveness as a global organization dedicated to promoting world peace. Some critics believe it is time for the U.N. to move forward in this regard, while others see the U.N. as an anachronistic, bloated bureaucracy sorely in need of reform. This course will consider the United Nations from the perspective of powerful states such as the United States, as well as from the perspective of weaker ones, and also will consider areas such as peacekeeping, human rights, economic development, political reform, and the U.N.'s involvement with non-state actors such as terrorists.

**POSC 373. Politics of the European Union (3)**

Study of the origins, operations, and prospects for the European Union. This can include the historical context for the effort to restrict national rivalries (which fueled two world wars) and create common interests; the diplomatic challenges in finding common ground; the tasks and processes of governance within the EU, including its governing institutions, enforcement of terms for European Monetary Union and the operations of its bureaucracies; the social pressures that create policy challenges (such as agriculture policy and immigration); broad tensions within the enterprise (e.g., "broadening" vs. "deepening"), and the EU's potential place in international politics, especially the efforts to create a common foreign and security policy and the possible implications of the Euro for international political economy.

**POSC 374. Politics of Development in the Global South (3)**

Exploration of the post-World War II emergence of the Global South nations of Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and Eastern Europe arena. Cross-listed as ETHS 374.

**POSC 375. Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control (3)**

National and international problems concerning nuclear weapons, and the past and present attempts both to control their spread and to prevent their use. Topics covered include the science and technology of fission and fusion warheads and delivery vehicles; history, domestic policies, and international relations concerning nuclear weapons; and arms control treaties and their verification. Cross-listed as HSTY 377.

**POSC 376. United States Foreign Policy (3)**

Focus on U.S. foreign policy making with a dynamic network of executive and congressional actors and organizations; analysis of traditional and contemporary U.S. foreign policies from nuclear defense to current economic resource issues; future role of the United States in world affairs.

**POSC 377. Politics of Russia (3)**

Russia faces three problems: the creation of a sovereign state, the development of a new political system, and the restructuring of its economy. In this course we will challenge the assumption that the outcome of these three transitions will be a strong, democratic, capitalist country. We will ask whether civil war, organized crime, an immature party system, poor social services, and nomenklatura privatization bode poorly for these three transformations.

**POSC 379. Middle East: Politics, Economics, and American Policy (3)**

Examination of continuing conflicts, major trends, and internal political and economic developments affecting U.S. policy in the Middle East region. Discussions include human rights, petroleum economics, and Islamic politics.

**POSC 381. City as Classroom (3)**

(See HSTY 381.) Cross-listed as HSTY 381.

**POSC 383. Health Policy and Politics in the United States (3)**

Overview of the principal institutions, processes, social forces, and ideas shaping the U.S. health system. Historical, political, economic, and sociological perspectives on the health system are explored as well as the intellectual context of recent policy changes, challenges, and developments. Students will acquire a sense of how health services are financed and delivered in the U.S. They will also learn how to assess its performance compared to that of other similar countries.

**POSC 384. Ethics and Public Policy (3)**

Evaluation of ethical arguments in contemporary public policymaking discourse. That is, approaches to evaluating not only the efficiency of policy (Will this policy achieve its end for the least cost?) but also the ethics of policy (Are a policy's intended ends ethically justified or "good," and are our means to achieve those ends moral or "just?"). Overview of political ideologies that supply U.S. political actors with their ethical or moral arguments when proposing and implementing public policy, followed by an application of these differing perspectives to selected policy areas such as welfare, euthanasia, school choice, drug laws, censorship, or others.

**POSC 385. U.S. Bureaucratic Politics (3)**

Bureaucracy is one of civilization's most important inventions. It is a way of coordinating very large numbers of people so as to do work, make decisions, and exercise power. Without it, much of modern life would be impossible. Yet "bureaucracy" is normally seen, in public discussion, as a problem, instead of as a solution. This course will consider both the reasons for and pathologies of bureau-

cratic organization. Its special focus is bureaucracy in American government. The course therefore will provide some introduction to the study of American public administration, but with special emphasis on how the work and performance of public bureaucracies in the United States is shaped by the specific tasks they are given and the distribution of power in the American political arena.

**POSC 386. American Public Policy Process (3)**

Focus on the concepts and strategies concerned with moving the public policy process to action. Agenda-setting, issue definition, and feedback techniques will be a particular focus. Assessing political change, support, and obstacles also will be covered, as well as how policy systems operate with regard to different types of issues, such as regulatory, distributive, and redistributive policies, and in different configurations ranging from subgovernments to issue networks and advocacy coalitions.

**POSC 387. Comparative Public Policy in Advanced Industrial Societies (3)**

The study of comparative public policy focuses on three obvious questions: First, how do policies differ among countries? Second, why do policies differ? For example, what explains the differences in policies about health or the environment or energy or pensions? Third, what difference does it make? Is one set of policies better or worse than others? How can we tell? This course will consider each of these questions, focusing especially on the differences between the United States and other advanced industrial countries, and how these questions affect political and social life in those countries.

**POSC 389. Special Topics in American Politics and Policy (3)**

Specific topic will vary but will consist of an in-depth investigation of a particular policy area or political phenomenon. Topics will involve policy controversies of some current interest.

**POSC 395. Special Projects (1-6)**

Study of a topic of particular interest, or an approved internship. The student must submit to the departmental office a project prospectus form, approved and signed by the faculty supervisor, no later than the end of the second week of classes. The prospectus must outline the goals of the project and the research methodology to be used and is part of the basis for grading. The prospectus form is available from the departmental office. Open to juniors and seniors majoring in political science. Open to majors in other departments with consent of faculty. Prereq: Departmental prospectus form.

**POSC 396. Senior Project SAGES Capstone (3)**

Capstone experience for political science majors or senior POSC minors as part of the SAGES program, providing opportunity to do an in-depth paper on a topic of particular interest to them. Students must obtain approval from a faculty project advisor and list that advisor on the registration form. The advisor must sign and student submit to department a prospectus including goals, schedule, and research

methodology. This paper should demonstrate, and ideally even extend, the skills and expertise developed over the course of study in the department. Upon completion of the capstone, students will be expected to present their work in a public forum. Approved SAGES capstone. Prereq: Junior or Senior political science major or senior political science minor and departmental prospectus form.

**POSC 401. Decision-Making in American Cities (3)**

(See POSC 301.)

**POSC 406. Interest Groups in the Policy Process (3)**

(See POSC 306.)

**POSC 408. The American Presidency (3)**

(See POSC 308.)

**POSC 410. The Legislative Process (3)**

(See POSC 310.)

**POSC 420B. The U.S. Midterm Elections (3)**

(See POSC 320B.)

**POSC 420C. The Presidential Election (3)**

(See POSC 320C.)

**POSC 420D. Politics of the American South (3)**

(See POSC 320D.)

**POSC 423. Judicial Politics (3)**

(See POSC 323.)

**POSC 425. American Constitutional Law (3)**

(See POSC 325.)

**POSC 703. Dissertation Fellowship (1-8)****Major**

The major in political science leads to the Bachelor of Arts degree. While the specific courses to be taken are determined by the student's interest, with approval of a faculty advisor, those majoring in political science must complete 30 hours of course work in the department, distributed as follows:

- Three hours of POSC 109
  - Six hours of POSC courses at the 200 level
  - Eighteen hours of POSC courses at the 300 level
  - Three hours of a senior project, POSC 396
- No more than six hours of independent study (i.e., POSC 395 and/or POSC 396) may count toward the major. Independent study completed through the Washington Center program is excluded from this limitation.

**Minor**

A minor in political science consists of 15 hours (5 courses) in the department, of which

9 hours must be at the 300 level. An elected minor sequence must be approved by a political science faculty advisor.

A minor in public policy is available to undergraduates in the College of Arts and Sciences and to undergraduates in the economics and management programs in the Weatherhead School of Management. The public policy minor consists of 15 credit hours, ordinarily including:

- ECON 205 or ECON 102
- POSC 386, POSC 383, or POSC 306
- One course from the following list of approved courses: HSTY 256, HSTY 358, POSC 308, POSC 310, POSC 323, POSC 385

Two courses in a specific policy field (e.g., health care, the environment, business and the economy, science and technology policy, nonprofit and charitable organizations, social policy, etc.), as approved by the public policy minor advisor.

#### SEQUENCES (ENGINEERING CORE CURRICULUM)

All sequences must include POSC 109 (3 hours), POSC 272 (3 hours), and one additional course (3 hours) selected in consultation with the department's sequence advisor. Contact the department chair, for advice about all Case sequences.

#### Departmental Honors

Majors who maintain a grade point average of at least 3.3 overall and 3.8 in political science courses, and a grade of A in POSC 396, "Senior Project SAGES Capstone," will receive their degrees "with Honors in Political Science."

#### Integrated Graduate Studies

Application to the Integrated Graduate Studies program in political science must occur no later than the beginning of the second semester of the junior year, but preferably earlier. Upon completion of 90 undergraduate hours, the student must have satisfied all general requirements for the B.A., including at least 21 hours in the political science major, the General Education Requirements, and one minor program; and must have a 3.5 grade point average in political science courses and 3.3 overall. If admitted to the IGS program, the student will take 30 hours of graduate-level political science courses during the senior year, adhering to the departmental regulations governing the master's degree program. If completed success-

fully, these hours will count simultaneously toward both degrees in political science. The B.A. will be awarded upon completion of all requirements for that degree, including total hours; the M.A. will be awarded upon successful completion of the 30 hours of graduate-level courses and the M.A. examination.

### GRADUATE PROGRAMS

#### Master of Arts

Requirements for admission to the Master of Arts program in political science are three letters of recommendation from former instructors; a minimum score of 500 on the verbal and quantitative segments of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) and 4.5 on the analytical section. For students from other countries, a minimum score of 550 on the paper version of the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL), or at least 215 on the computer version of the TOEFL, in addition to the minimum GRE scores indicated above; and transcripts of all undergraduate study, indicating completion of a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree program. The department strongly prefers that applicants have a minimum G.P.A. of 3.2 overall and a minimum G.P.A. of 3.4 on political science courses. The Master of Arts in political science is a broadly based program in which the student is expected to acquire and exhibit general knowledge and skills. Therefore, within the 30 hours of graduate-level course work (400 level and above) required for the political science Master of Arts, 12 hours must be distributed as follows:

- Three hours in the area of American government and politics;
- Three hours in the area of comparative politics;
- Three hours in the area of international relations; and
- Three hours of POSC 449, research methods.

(Students who matriculated prior to January, 2004, or who receive permission due to special circumstances from the Graduate Coordinator, may take an alternative research methods course outside the department). Among the remaining 18 hours of "electives," the student may take courses oriented toward a general Master of Arts (i.e., covering the four broad areas listed above) or may elect to specialize in one of these or some other area approved by the Graduate Coordinator. A maximum of nine hours may be taken outside the Department of Political Science, with prior approval from the Graduate Coordinator, for specialized work related to the Master of Arts degree

for which no political science course is appropriate. A maximum of nine hours of independent study (POSC 601) may count toward the degree.

A minimum grade point average of 3.0 must be maintained throughout the Master of Arts program. Failure to maintain a G.P.A. of 3.0 in the M.A. program will result in the student being placed on academic probation for one semester. If the G.P.A. is not returned to the 3.0 minimum by the end of the probationary semester, the student will be separated from further study in the department. Upon completion of no less than 30 hours and no more than 42 hours of Master of Arts course work, the student must request scheduling of the political science Master of Arts examination. The examination will cover the fields of American government and politics, comparative politics, and international relations. Complete information on the Master of Arts program in political science is available from the department office and the departmental Web site.

#### Doctor of Philosophy

Requirements for admission to the Doctor of Philosophy program in political science are the same as for admission to the Master of Arts program with the following additions. The department strongly prefers applicants without an M.A. in Political Science to have a minimum G.P.A. of 3.2 overall and a minimum G.P.A. of 3.4 in undergraduate Political Science courses, and that applicants with an M.A. degree in Political Science have a minimum G.P.A. of 3.4 overall in their M.A. work. Because the department faculty is small, applicants should determine, prior to applying, whether one or more members of the department faculty are active in the applicant's field of interest. Ph.D. applications must specify the applicant's field(s) of interest, as the Graduate Studies Committee will not recommend the admission of an applicant where the department faculty cannot support the applicant's proposed course of study. Students who are accepted into the department's M.A. program and then decide they would like to earn the Ph.D. are expected to apply to the Ph.D. program and meet these admission requirements. All Ph.D. students must complete 45 hours of graduate-level courses, plus at least 18 hours of POSC 701, "Dissertation," credit. The required 45 hours of doctoral courses taken before dissertation credits must be distributed as follows:

- 12 hours in primary subfield (American, comparative, or international relations)

- 9 hours in secondary subfield (one of the remaining two fields)
- 6 hours in the remaining subfield
- 6 hours in Research Methods (including POSC 449 Research Methods)
- 12 hours of electives

A maximum of 9 hours of independent study (POSC 601) may be undertaken. University regulations require Ph.D. students to spend at least one academic year in full-time residence (two consecutive regular semesters with a minimum of 9 hours' registration each semester).

Doctoral students whose M.A. in Political Science has been certified and doctoral students with an M.A. in Political Science from Case need complete only 18 of the 45 hours of doctoral coursework. The Graduate Coordinator will set distribution requirements on an individual basis, reflecting the coursework completed for the M.A. Doctoral students without a completed M.A. must pass the M.A. examination. They must take the examination upon completion of no less than 30 hours and no more than 36 hours of coursework. A student who does not pass this examination may not continue in the Ph.D. program. See the description of the M.A. examination above for further information.

Upon completion of 45 hours of course work, the student must pass the Ph.D. comprehensive examinations in his or her primary and secondary subfields. Complete information for all aspects of the Doctor of Philosophy program in political science (e.g., comprehensive examinations; dissertation requirements; etc.) is available from the department office and on the departmental Web site.

#### Dual J.D./M.A.

Students accepted to the School of Law may pursue a Masters of Arts in Political Science in conjunction with their J.D. degree. Admissions requirements are those of the School of Law. Further information on the dual degree curriculum is available from the Political Science department office.

### DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

103 Mather Memorial Building  
Robert L. Greene, Chair  
Phone 216-368-2686; Fax 216-368-4891

The Department of Psychology offers programs leading both to undergraduate (Bachelor of Arts) and graduate (Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy) degrees. Programs in psychology can be selected in preparation for

graduate work in the field, or as background for a variety of human service-oriented professions, or to obtain general knowledge and understanding of behavior that is applicable in many different careers.

### FACULTY

**Robert L. Greene, Ph.D. (Yale University)**

*Professor and Chair*

Human memory and cognition

**Heath A. Demaree, Ph.D. (Virginia Tech)**

*Associate Professor*

Cerebral and psychophysiological bases of emotion

**Douglas K. Detterman, Ph.D.**

**(University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa)**

*Louis D. Beaumont University Professor*

Human intelligence and mental retardation

**Anastasia Dimitropoulos, Ph.D.**

**(Vanderbilt University)**

*Assistant Professor*

Genetic mental retardation syndromes; compulsive behavior in MR/DD; functional neuroimaging

**Julie J. Exline, Ph.D.**

**(State University of New York, Stony Brook)**

*Associate Professor*

Social relationships; transgression; moral and religious issues

**Joseph F. Fagan III, Ph.D.**

**(University of Connecticut)**

*Lucy Adams Leffingwell Professor of Psychology*

Development of and individual differences in cognition, perception, and intelligence

**Grover C. Gilmore, Ph.D.**

**(Johns Hopkins University)**

*Professor and Dean, Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences*

Perceptual development and aging; visual information processing; memory; psychophysics

**Bonnie M. Lawrence, Ph.D.**

*Visiting Assistant Professor*

Sensorimotor transformations; response selection; working memory; MRI research

**T. J. McCallum, Ph.D.**

**(University of Southern California)**

*Assistant Professor*

Older adults; caregiving; ethnicity; stress and coping

**James C. Overholser, Ph.D.**

**(Ohio State University)**

*Professor*

Adult psychopathology; depression; suicide; personality disorders

**Sandra W. Russ, Ph.D.**

**(University of Pittsburgh)**

*Professor*

Creativity; affective development in children; personality assessment; coping mechanisms in children

**Elizabeth J. Short, Ph.D.**

**(University of Notre Dame)**

*Professor*

Cognitive psychology; applied developmental; learning disabilities

**Lee A. Thompson, Ph.D.**

**(University of Colorado, Boulder)**

*Associate Professor*

Human behavior genetics; child development  
Social psychology; personality theory; health psychology

### Associate Faculty

**Richard E. Boyatzis, Ph.D.**

*Professor*

Weatherhead School of Management/Department of Organizational Behavior

**Jane R. Buder-Shapiro, Ph.D.**

*Adjunct Assistant Professor*

Private Practice

**Jennifer L. Butler, Ph.D.**

*Adjunct Assistant Professor*

Wittenberg University

**Carin L. Cunningham, Ph.D.**

*Assistant Professor*

School of Medicine/Pediatrics

**Dennis Drotar, Ph.D.**

*Professor*

School of Medicine/Department of Psychiatry

**Norah Feeny, Ph.D.**

*Assistant Professor*

School of Medicine/Department of Psychiatry

**Howard Hall, Psy.D., Ph.D.**

*Assistant Professor*

School of Medicine/Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital

**Leslie L. Heinbert, Ph.D.**

*Associate Professor*

School of Medicine/Epidemiology & Biostatistics

**Britt A. Mielsen, Ph.D.**

*Assistant Professor*

School of Medicine/Psychiatry

**Catherine C. Peterson, Ph.D.**

*Assistant Professor*

School of Medicine/Pediatrics