

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST. LOUIS

HANDBOOK FOR

UNDERGRADUATES

IN POLITICAL SCIENCE



POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT ON THE WEB:
[HTTP://WWW.UMSL.EDU/~POLISCI](http://www.umsl.edu/~polisci)

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This Handbook is specifically designed to HELP you, as a comprehensive guide to the “political science undergraduate experience” at UM-St. Louis. You are encouraged to read it carefully. Also be sure to check the departmental bulletin board (outside the departmental office) regularly for important announcements. In addition, check out the department’s Internet homepage (at <http://www.umsl.edu/~polisci>) for more information. Any questions you have can be directed to the Political Science Department office, 347 Social Sciences and Business Building (516-5521).

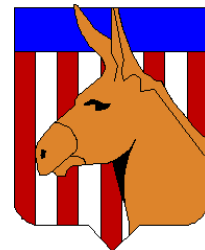
Chapter 1

WHY STUDY POLITICAL SCIENCE?

The study of political science has value in several different ways. The Greek word for "idiot" was used in ancient times to refer to one who took no interest in the affairs of state. Today, no less than twenty centuries ago, it is incumbent upon all useful citizens to learn something about the political system in which they will spend their lives. Increasingly, it is critical to become informed about the larger global polity as well, and how states and societies relate to each other in a world characterized by growing interdependence. One purpose of political science education, then, is to improve students' knowledge and understanding of government and public affairs so they will be better equipped to perform their citizenship role in an enlightened and effective fashion.

Political science has been defined as the study of who gets what, when, and how. As a discipline, it is concerned not only with the study of government but also with the nature of power, authority, law, order, and community-building; political economy (private and collective goods); normative issues of social justice; political behavior; the dynamics of public policy decision making; and other phenomena operating at local, national, and international levels. Among the great questions political science attempts to grapple with are: What are the underlying causes of war within and between nations? What are the prerequisites for creating and sustaining a stable democracy? How does one reconcile individual freedom with equality? What factors shape domestic and foreign policy in the U.S. and elsewhere? In seeking answers to these sorts of questions, political science employs a variety of approaches -- historical, comparative, legal, institutional, philosophical, empirical, and quantitative.

Beyond making students more sophisticated observers of politics, of more immediate, practical concern to students are the basic skills and specialized training relevant to career preparation that political science can provide. The political science curriculum at UM-St. Louis provides students with opportunities to develop specific skills of value to a wide variety of prospective employers, including data analysis, communications, decision making, and research competencies. UM-St. Louis political science graduates have gone on to careers in local, state, and federal government; business; secondary education; and to law school or graduate study with later careers in law, college teaching, public administration, politics, business management, and international affairs.



Chapter 2

THE FACULTY

Political science faculty are nationally-known scholars in their respective fields and are dedicated to high-quality teaching. Department faculty have received distinctions such as Fulbright, U.S. Institute of Peace, and National Science Foundation grants and have held important professional positions ranging from head of the urban studies section of the American Political Science Association to membership on the governing councils of the Midwest Political Science Association and the International Studies Association. The faculty has published its research in more than 77 books and 356 articles in scholarly journals, and has authored several texts used at colleges and universities throughout the United States.

The undergraduate education mission is taken very seriously by the department, with a number of faculty having won the highest teaching awards the university has to offer. There is a strong tradition of promoting student-faculty interaction and involving students in the life of the department. Below is a listing of current faculty and their fields of specialization.

Brady Baybeck, Director of Public Policy Administration. Ph.D., Washington University (St. Louis). Political Geography, Public Policy and Geographic Information Systems.

Brian Fogarty, Ph.D., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. American Politics, and Methodology.

Andrew D. Glassberg, Ph.D., Yale University. Urban Politics, and Public Administration.

Joel N. Glassman, Director of the Center for International Studies, Ph.D., University of Michigan. Chinese politics, Japanese politics, U.S. relations with East Asia.

Barbara L. Graham, Director of Graduate Studies. Ph.D., Washington University (St. Louis). Public law, Judicial Politics and Behavior, Constitutional Law and Civil Liberties.

Jean-Germain Gros, Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley. Comparative Politics, African/Caribbean politics, Public Administration and Public Policy.

Ruth Iyob, Ph.D., University of California, Santa Barbara. Comparative politics, African politics, International Relations and Political Theory.

Farida Jalazai, Ph.D., University of Buffalo. Gender Politics, Political Behavior, and Media.

E. Terrence Jones, Ph.D., Georgetown University. Metropolitan Politics/Policy and Public Opinion/Voting Behavior.

David Kimball, Ph.D., Ohio State University. Elections and Voting Behavior, Political Parties and Interest Groups and Research Methods.

Nancy T. Kinney, Ph.D., University of Colorado at Denver. Poverty and Welfare, Faith-based Organizations, and Immigration Policy.

Richard T. Middleton IV, Ph.D., University of Missouri-Columbia. Racial and Ethnic Politics and Policy, African-American & Afro-Latino Politics, Law (Immigration, Civil Procedure, Legal Research).

Joyce M. Mushaben, Ph.D., Indiana University. Comparative Public Policy, European Politics, Ethnic Employment, Women's Leadership, and Citizenship, Immigration and Globalization.

David B. Robertson, Ph.D., Indiana University. American Politics and Public Policy.

J. Martin Rochester, Ph.D., Syracuse University. International Relations, International Law and International Organizations.

G. Eduardo Silva, Department Chair. Ph.D., University of California, San Diego. Department Chair. Comparative Politics and Latin American Political Economy.

Kenneth P. Thomas, Ph.D., University of Chicago. International political economy and International Relations.

Chapter 3

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE MAJOR: DEGREE PROGRAMS

The Political Science department offers undergraduate work leading to the Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree in Political Science, Bachelor of Science degree in Public Policy and Administration (B.S.P.A.), and, in cooperation with the School of Education, Bachelor of Science in Education. (See the School of Education section in the *University of Missouri-St. Louis Undergraduate & Graduate Catalog* for details on the B.S. in education.)

The B.A. degree is the basic liberal arts program, designed to give the student a broad background in political science as well as providing opportunities to concentrate in specific areas of study if the student wishes, including public law, American politics, public policy and administration, political theory and methodology, comparative politics, and international relations. The knowledge and skills gained in this program are potentially useful in a wide range of careers.

The B.S.P.A. degree is aimed at students interested in public service careers. The B.S.P.A. curriculum is more highly structured than the B.A. program, stressing policy analysis and implementation along with the development of quantitative skills, including coursework in statistics, economics, and computer science.

Internships (described in Chapter 7 of the Handbook) are available in both the B.A. and B.S.P.A. programs.

The Political Science Department has an Undergraduate Advisor available 20 hours per week on average to meet with new and continuing students in the B.A. and B.S.P.A. programs. She may be reached for appointments at 314-516-6746 and office hours are available in the main office and on the Political Science web page at <http://www.umsl.edu/~polisci>. In addition, students interested in particular areas of study and in career planning are encouraged to consult faculty members in their interest area.

Requirements for the B.A. in Political Science

- Total number of credits required for graduation: 120 hours (minimum GPA 2.0 and at least 2.0 in major). Majors must satisfy the university and college general education requirements. Political Science courses may be used to satisfy the social sciences requirement. The foreign language requirement for the B.A. degree may be satisfied in any language.
- Majors must take at least 36 but no more than 45 hours of political science coursework. At least 18 hours of political science coursework must be at the 2000 or 3000 level, not including PS 2000. Students may count up to 3 hours of political science taken on a Satisfactory-Unsatisfactory basis toward the major; this can include any course except PS 1100, PS 1500, PS 2000, and PS 3950.
- The following courses are required and comprise the core curriculum: PS 1100, Introduction to American Politics

PS 1500, Introduction to Comparative Politics

PS 2000, Political Analysis

PS 3950, Senior Seminar in Political Science

Majors are urged to take Pol Sc 1100, 1500, and 2000 as early as possible since these courses are designed to provide a substantive foundation as well as conceptual and analytical tools for subsequent course work. Because the seminar topics in Pol Sc 3950 change from semester to semester, the course can be repeated as an elective. All majors must take at least one Seminar in Political Science.

- Majors must also take at least one course in four of the following seven political science areas, in order to insure some breadth of study:

See http://www.umsl.edu/bulletin/2005_2006/AS/PoliticalScience.htm for list of courses

Public Law

American Politics

Public Policy and Administration

Comparative Politics

Political Theory

International Relations

Methodology

At least **18 hours** of political science course work must be at the 2000, 3000 or 4000 level, not including Pol Sc 2000. B.A. degree students may take a maximum of 3 hours of political science on a satisfactory/ unsatisfactory basis; this can include any course except the required courses in the core curriculum.

- Students who are uncertain of their future career plans are urged to include in their 36-45 hours of political science a broad set of courses in American politics, public policy and administration, public law, comparative politics, international politics, political theory, and methodology. In addition to this general course of study in political science, the department offers several specialized programs of study to its B.A. majors geared to various student academic and career interests. These tracks include Graduate School Preparation, Legal Studies, American Politics, Public Policy and Administration, and International and Comparative Studies. For a detailed description of these tracks, consult the Political Science listing in the *University of Missouri – St. Louis Undergraduate and Graduate Catalog*.
- Majors should round out their program by including relevant electives in other departments such as economics, history or criminal justice. Students are encouraged to take at least one course in statistics or accounting.

Requirements for the B.S. in Public Policy and Administration

The BSPA degree has three emphasis areas. The first is a public administration track, which emphasizes management in both the public and nonprofit sectors; it may produce a terminal degree or be a precursor to graduate training. The second is a public policy track in which a student may focus on a particular policy area and also acquire specialized analytic training and research skills, in preparation for relevant entry-level jobs in the public or the voluntary sector as well as in certain parts of the private sector. The third emphasis area focuses explicitly on the administrative and leadership concerns of organizations in the nonprofit sector, which constitutes a growing field of research and employment opportunities.

- Total number of credits required for graduation: 120 hours (minimum GPA 2.0 overall and at least 2.0 in major).
- B.S. degree students must satisfy the University and College of Arts and Sciences general education requirements, as with B.A. students, except the B.S. degree does not require a foreign language.
- Majors must take at least 33 but no more than 45 hours of political science coursework. Students may count up to 3 hours of political science coursework taken on a Satisfactory-Unsatisfactory basis toward the degree; this can include any political science course except the required core courses.
- The following political science core courses are required of all B.S.P.A. majors:
PS 1100, Introduction to American Politics
PS 1500, Introduction to Comparative Politics
PS 2000, Political Analysis
PS 2400, Public Administration
PS 2420, Introduction to Public Policy
PS 3940, Public Affairs Internship
PS 3950, Senior Seminar in Political Science
- Required courses in other departments:
Economics 1001, Principles of Microeconomics
Economics 1002, Principles of Macroeconomics
- Plus one of the following **statistics** courses:
CCJ 2220, Statistical Analysis in Criminology and Criminal Justice
Sociology 3220, Sociological Statistics
Economics 3100, Economic Statistics
- Plus establishment of computer literacy through one of the following:
Business Administration 1800, Computers and Information Systems
Extension Courses (Data Base, Lotus, Spreadsheet)
Independent study supervised by a faculty member

Public Administration Emphasis Area

In addition to the core curriculum requirements for all B.S.P.A. majors, students in the Public Administration Emphasis Area are required to complete the following courses:

PS 3420, Public Personnel Management
PS 3440, Public Budgeting
BA 2400, Fundamentals of Financial Accounting

Students in the Public Administration Emphasis Area also must take two of the political science courses listed under Policy and Institutions Courses below, as well as take at least two additional elective courses chosen from among that list or any other political science offerings.

Public Policy Emphasis Area

In addition to the core curriculum requirements for all B.S.P.A. majors, students in the Public Policy Emphasis Area must take four political science courses, preferably selected from the Policy and Institutions Courses listed below but which may include other political science course offerings as well.

Students will adopt a policy concentration of at least 15 credit hours. Possible areas of specialization include, but are not limited to, environmental policy, government and business, society and the legal system, urban policy, labor studies, health care, human services, and nonprofit service provision. In fulfilling the concentration requirement, students, in consultation with the B.S.P.A. coordinator, will select courses from related disciplines in addition to taking two more political science courses related to the policy area beyond the four political science courses already required.

Policy and Institutions Courses:

- PS 1450, Introduction to Labor Studies
- PS 2280, Judicial Politics and Policy
- PS 2300, State Politics
- PS 2350, Introduction to Urban Politics
- PS 3300, The American Presidency
- PS 3331, Congressional Politics
- PS 3430, Union Leadership and Administration
- PS 3439, Studies in Policy Formation
- PS 3450, Urban Administration
- PS 3460, The Politics of Poverty and Welfare
- PS 3480, Environmental Politics
- PS 4470, Urban Planning and Politics
- PS 4510, Comparative Public Policy and Administration
- PS 4940, Leadership and Management in Nonprofit Organizations

Students will adopt a policy concentration of at least 15 credit hours. Possible areas of specialization include, but are not limited to, environmental policy, government and business, society and the legal system, urban policy, labor studies, health care, human services, and nonprofit service provision. In fulfilling the concentration requirement, students, in consultation with the BSPA coordinator, will select courses from related disciplines in addition to taking two more political science courses related to the policy area beyond the four political science courses already required.

Note: Students considering the B.S. in public policy and administration should see a political science adviser as early as possible to plan their program.

NONPROFIT EMPHASIS AREA

In addition to the core curriculum requirements for all BSPA majors, students in the nonprofit emphasis area are required to complete the following courses (9 credit hours):

- PS 4911, Management Issues in Nonprofit Organizations: Staff Management Issues (1 credit hour)
- PS 4912, Management Issues in Nonprofit Organizations: Legal Issues in Governing and Managing Nonprofit Organizations (1 credit hour)
- PS 4913, Management Issues in Nonprofit Organizations: Financial Issues (1 credit hour)
- PS 4940, The Management and Leadership of Nonprofit Organizations
- PS 4960, American Philanthropy and Nonprofit Resources Development

Students in the nonprofit emphasis area also must take four political science courses from the list below.

PS 1990	The City
PS 2320	African Americans and the Political System
PS2350	Introduction to Urban Politics
PS 3350	Political Parties and Elections
PS 3420	Public Personnel Management*
PS 3430	Union Leadership and Administration
PS 3440	Public Budgeting*
PS 3450	Urban Administration
PS 3460	The Politics of Poverty and Welfare
PS 3480	Environmental Politics
PS 4510	Comparative Public Policy and Administration

With the permission of an advisor, students may also choose from relevant special topic courses frequently offered as Studies in Political Science (2900).

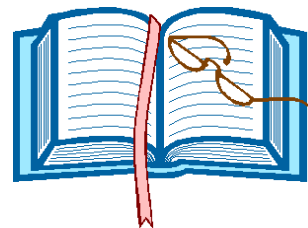
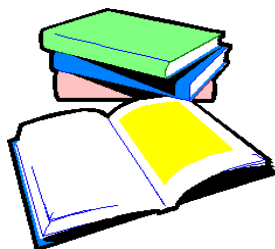
Students who complete the required 9 credit hours for the Nonprofit Emphasis, as well an additional three selected courses (two are marked with an asterisk*, above), are eligible to earn the Certificate in Nonprofit Management and Leadership. See the details for earning the certificate elsewhere in this bulletin.

* * * * *

Ten Helpful Hints in Planning and Carrying Out Your Degree Program (Applicable to Both the B.A. and B.S.P.A. Programs)

1. If you are a transfer student, check at the outset with an Arts and Sciences transfer credit evaluator **AND** your political science advisor to make sure what hours have been accepted by the University as transfer credits toward your degree.
2. Planning is an important part of a successful Political Science major. Undergraduates typically take awhile to decide on the career they wish to pursue, so you should not feel unduly stressed if you have failed to determine your future vocation by the end of your freshman or sophomore year! In today's fast-changing economy, many people will probably change job descriptions several times in their lifetime. Indeed, the beauty of the political science degree (and liberal arts degrees generally) is that many different doors are kept open. Having said this, it is still a good idea to formulate a set of goals and objectives from the start. In consultation with your advisor, design a program of study early on that fits your individual interests and needs, mapping out a set of electives you wish to take along with required courses; this is particularly useful in the B.A. program, where there are more choices to be made than in the B.S.P.A. program. If you are uncertain as to the areas of political science you most want to study, as is the case with most students, experiment with a variety of courses. You will probably have to make adjustments in your plans along the way in any event, due to course scheduling conflicts and other circumstances or to rethinking on your part, but it is helpful to at least start with some sense of direction. You may also wish to consider taking coursework toward an interdisciplinary minor or certificate (e.g., the International Studies Certificate or Legal Studies Minor) which can be earned in conjunction with your political science degree, or coursework aimed at developing and documenting specific skills (e.g. the Writing Certificate) for prospective employers; see Chapter 5 of the Handbook.
3. Take lower-level required courses such as PS 1100 and PS 1500 as soon as possible, since these are the introductory courses that will give you a grounding in the fundamentals of political science and are prerequisites for many upper division courses. PS 2000 also should be taken early on, preferably no later than the first semester of junior year. PS 1100 and PS 1500 are intended to provide basic substantive background in the study of politics, while PS 2000 is intended to provide training in skills that will not only serve you well in political science but will have general utility in various careers you might pursue. In particular, PS 2000, in addition to introducing students to the range of questions and issues that define the political science discipline, helps students understand the logic of inquiry and develop the analytical (quantitative and qualitative), research, communication, and other skills essential to becoming a knowledgeable observer of politics and engaging in intelligent discourse. Regarding writing skills, students are urged to take English 3100 (or 3110 or 3120) as soon as possible.
4. The University course-numbering system (1000-4000) is meant to indicate degree of difficulty. Although 4000-level political science courses are geared particularly for juniors and seniors, don't be afraid to challenge yourself if there is a course offered that interests you greatly and that you believe you can handle, especially if it is a "special topics" course or some other course offered only infrequently. Feel free to consult the course instructor in advance to see what the expectations are and whether you might be getting in over your head. It may be possible to waive the prerequisite in certain cases.
5. Some political science courses are offered more frequently than others. For example, PS 1100 and PS 1500 are offered every semester, while a course such as PS 4460 (Urban Planning and Politics) tends to be offered once every three or four semesters. Students can check with their advisor to find out how often a given course is likely to be taught and, if you cannot work it into your schedule one semester, when the course is likely to be offered again. This means if there is a required course or a course you especially wish to take which is offered relatively infrequently, you are strongly advised to sign up for the course the first opportunity you have; you may not get another chance.

6. Before registering, in addition to consulting with your advisor, examine the political science course description booklet which the department publishes each semester. These descriptions are usually more detailed than the listings in the *UM-St. Louis Bulletin* and often include course requirements such as the number of papers and exams. Also listed in the booklet will be any "special topics" courses offered that semester (e.g. PS 3890, Studies in International Relations, may be a seminar focusing on nuclear weapons one semester, and a seminar focusing on human rights the next). Watch for these courses. The booklet is available in the Political Science Department office.
7. PS 3900, Special Readings, is an independent-study flexible course option for students who wish to do in-depth reading and research in some substantive area beyond the regular coursework they have already taken in that area. It is especially attractive for students who need to pick up some extra hours of credit toward graduation but cannot fit the hours into a normal course schedule. To sign up for PS 3900, the student must obtain the consent of a particular political science faculty member who is willing to supervise the readings; ordinarily, this will be someone the student has had as an instructor. A special consent form can be picked up in the departmental office.
8. PS 3950, Senior Seminar, is intended as a "capstone" course in political science. The main educational objective is to provide a special experience for our majors at the end of their undergraduate program that engages them in a critical examination of a broad theme in political science, emphasizes student-faculty informal interaction in a small seminar format, and results in the production of a major research paper. As you work your way through the political science curriculum, you should be attempting to make connections between the many different approaches and substantive foci to which you will be exposed. Be forewarned there is no single viewpoint that dominates the field. Learn to appreciate the nuances and the complexity of the world of politics. Indeed, a tolerance for and an ability to cope with ambiguity is a wonderful attribute that will serve you well in life no matter what your career path. You should approach the senior seminar, then, not as a class that dispenses final truths but as a chance to assess where political science stands and where you stand in seeking to make sense out of what happens inside and outside of government. Ordinarily, at least two senior seminars – each focusing on a different topic and taught by different professors – will be offered in any one academic year. You are free to choose whichever seminar section most interests you. Prior to fall registration your senior year, check with your advisor or the department office to see what senior seminars are being offered that year.
9. Within one year of your anticipated graduation date, you should initiate a "degree audit" by contacting the College of Arts and Sciences. They will review your record and indicate what remaining requirements must be met for graduation. Your political science advisor and the department chair will sign off on the document. The purpose of the audit is to alert you to any potential problems you may have overlooked and to facilitate graduating on time.
10. Always feel free to talk to the Undergraduate Advisor or a faculty member about whatever academic concerns you have, whether it be your course of study at UM-St. Louis, graduate school/law school recommendations, or career options. The department office staff is also an important resource, with an outstanding reputation on campus for assisting students. However, if you are slightly puzzled or totally bewildered by university rules and regulations, you should find the political science department a congenial place to get answers.



Chapter 4

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE MINOR

Minors in Political Science are available to students with a special interest in law, government, and politics but who are majoring in another discipline. A minor in political science is an excellent complement to almost any degree at UM-St. Louis, including history, economics, business, criminology and criminal justice, psychology and communication. A general minor in political science can be arranged, as well as specialized minors in eight different areas. Interested students should see the Undergraduate Advisor to plan a program of study as a minor field.

Students must achieve a cumulative GPA of at least 2.0 in the political science courses chosen to qualify for the minor. Students may count no more than 3 hours in political science taken on a Satisfactory-Unsatisfactory basis toward the minor. Where a minor includes an internship (PS 3940), students may count no more than 3 hours of the internship toward the minor.

Minor in Political Science, General

- Fifteen hours, chosen from among all political science courses

Minor in American Politics

- Fifteen hours, chosen from the following political science courses:
 - 1100, Introduction to American Politics
 - 2280, Judicial Politics and Policy
 - 2300, State Politics
 - 2320, African Americans and the Political System
 - 2350, Introduction to Urban Politics
 - 2380, The Politics of Gender in the United States
 - 2420 Introduction to Public Policy
 - 2650, American Political Thought
 - 2820, United States Foreign Policy
 - 3260, The Supreme Court
 - 3300, The American Presidency
 - 3331, Congressional Politics
 - 3330, Introduction to Political Behavior
 - 3340, Politics and the Media
 - 3350, Political Parties and Elections
 - 3370, Mock Constitutional Convention
 - 3390, Studies in American Politics
 - 3410, The Politics of Business Regulation
 - 3900, Special Readings (when appropriate)
 - 3940, Public Affairs Internship (when appropriate)

Minor in Comparative Politics

- Political Science 1500, Introduction to Comparative Politics, plus 12 hours from the following political science courses:
 - 2500, Comparing Different Worlds

2510, Comparative Politics of Europe
2530, Political Systems of South America
2540, Political Systems of Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean
2550, East Asian Politics
2560, Russia and the New Republics
2580, African Politics
3570, Women, Power, and Public Policy
3590, Studies in Comparative Politics
3900, Special Readings (when appropriate)
4510, Comparative Public Policy and Administration

Minor in International Relations

- Fifteen hours, chosen from the following political science courses:
1800, World Politics
1820, Global Issues
2520, Middle Eastern Politics
2820, United States Foreign Policy
3830, International Political Economy
3840, European International Relations
3850, International Organizations and Global Problem-Solving
3860, Studies in War and Peace
3890, Studies in International Relations
3900, Special Readings (when appropriate)
3940, Public Affairs Internship (when appropriate)
4850, International Law

Minor in Political Theory

- Fifteen hours, chosen from the following political science courses:
1600, Contemporary Political Ideologies
2610, Ancient and Medieval Political Thought
2620, Modern Political Thought
2650, American Political Thought
3680, Feminist Political Theory
3690, The Marxist Heritage
3695, Studies in Political Theory
3900, Special Readings (when appropriate)

Minor in Public Administration

- Political Science 2400, Public Administration, plus 12 hours from the following courses:
2420, Introduction to Public Policy
3420, Public Personnel Management
3439, Studies in Policy Formation
3440, Public Budgeting
3450, Urban Administration
3490, Studies in Public Administration
3900, Special Readings (when appropriate)
3940, Public Affairs Internship (when appropriate)
4460, Urban Planning and Politics
4510, Comparative Public Policy and Administration

Minor in Public Law

- Fifteen hours, chosen from the following political science courses:
1200, Foundations of Law: Introduction to Legal Studies
2260, Law Politics and Society
2280, Judicial Politics & Policy
2290, Gender and the Law
3200, Constitutional Law
3210, Civil Liberties
3260, The Supreme Court
3290, Studies in Public Law
3900, Special Readings (when appropriate)
4850, International Law

Minor in Public Policy

- Political Science 2420, Introduction to Public Policy, plus 12 hours chosen from the following political science courses:
2300, State Politics
2350, Introduction to Urban Politics
2400, Public Administration
3300, The American Presidency
3400 Bureaucratic Politics
3410, The Politics of Business Regulation
3440, Public Budgeting
3450, Urban Administration
3460, The Politics of Poverty and Welfare
3480, Environmental Politics
3570, Gender Race and Public Policy
3900, Special Readings (when appropriate)
3940, Public Affairs Internship (when appropriate)
4460, Urban Planning and Politics
4510, Comparative Public Policy and Administration

Minor in Urban Politics

- Political Science 2350, Introduction to Urban Politics, plus 12 hours chosen from the following political science courses:
2320, African Americans and the Political System
3450, Urban Administration
3460, The Politics of Poverty and Welfare
3900, Special Readings (when appropriate)
3940, Public Affairs Internship (when appropriate)
4460, Urban Planning and Politics

Minor in Women and Politics

Pol Sc 1550, Women and Politics in the Developing World and 12 hours from among the following political science courses:

- Pol Sc 2290, Gender and the Law
- Pol Sc 2380, The Politics of Gender in the United States
- Pol Sc 3439, Studies in Policy Formation (consent of instructor required)
- Pol Sc 3460, The Politics of Poverty and Welfare
- Pol Sc 3570, Gender, Race, and Public Policy (Comparative)
- Pol Sc 3590, Politics, Leadership and the Global Gender Gap
- Pol Sc 3680, Feminist Political Theory

Pol Sc 3900, Special Readings (consent of instructor required)

Pol Sc 4940, Leadership and Management in Nonprofit Organizations (consent of instructor)

Bachelor of Arts with Teacher Certification

For information, refer to the College of Education section in this *Bulletin*.

Bachelor of Science in Education: Emphasis in Social Studies

The Political Science requirements are the same as for the B.A. degree except students fulfill the College of Education general education requirements rather than those of the College of Arts and Sciences. For information, refer to the College of Education section in this *Bulletin*.

2+3 B.A. and M.A. in Political Science

The 2+3 Combined BA/MA program in Political Science provides an opportunity for students of recognized academic ability and educational maturity to complete the requirements for both degrees in 5 years of fulltime study.

The combined program requires a minimum of 140 credit hours of which at least 33 must be at the graduate level in political science. In qualifying for the BA, students must meet all University and College requirements. Students in the combined 2+3 who successfully complete the requirements for the MA degree will be awarded a BA degree simultaneously upon completion of at least 107 hours of undergraduate credit. Student should apply to the Department for admission to the 2+3 combined degree program in Political Science during the semester they will complete 60 undergraduate credit hours. A cumulative grade point average of 3.0 or higher and three letters of recommendation from faculty are required. Students will be admitted to the 2+3 program under provisional status until they have completed 30 hours in that program with a grade point of 3.0 or higher. After completion of the provisional period, with the recommendation of the Graduate Director, students can be granted full admission into the 2+3 program.

Students must maintain a grade point average of 3.0 or higher throughout the combined program. Students who officially withdraw from the 2+3 combined degree program, who have successfully completed all the regular requirements for the BA degree (120 hours) will be awarded their BA degree.

Undergraduate Requirements for Student in the 2+3 Program

A. The following must be completed prior to enrolling in the 2+3 program

1. Students must take

Pol Sc 1100, Introduction to American Politics

Pol Sc 1500, Introduction to Comparative Politics

2. PLUS two of the following:

Pol Sc 1600, Contemporary Political Theory

Pol Sc 1800, World Politics

Pol Sc 2300, State Politics

Pol Sc 2350, Introduction to Urban Politics

Pol Sc 2400, Introduction to Public Administration

Pol Sc 2650, American Political Thought

B. Undergraduate Requirements Within the 2+3 Program

1. Two of the following:

Pol Sc 2280, Judicial Politics and Policy

Pol Sc 2620, Modern Political Thought

Pol Sc 3200, Constitutional Law

Pol Sc 3210, Civil Liberties

Pol Sc 3300, The American Presidency

Pol Sc 3331, Congressional Politics

Pol Sc 3350, Political Parties and Elections

Pol Sc 3470, Gender, Race and Public Policy

Pol Sc 3480, Environmental Politics

2. PLUS two of the following:

Pol Sc 2510, Comparative Politics of Europe

Pol Sc 2520, Middle Eastern Politics

Pol Sc 2530, Political Systems of South America
Pol Sc 2540, Political Systems of Mexico, Central American & the Caribbean
Pol Sc 2580, African Politics
Pol Sc 3690, The Marxist Heritage (Phil 3369; IntDsc 3690)
Pol Sc 3830, International Political Economy
Pol Sc 3850, International Organizations and Global Problem Solving
Pol Sc 4850, International Law

3. **Plus** one additional course from B-1 or B-2

C. Graduate Requirements

1. **PS 6401**, Introduction to Policy Research (3 credits)

2. **PLUS** 3 of the following (9 credits):

Pol Sc 6420, Proseminar in Public Law

Pol Sc 6430, Proseminar in American Politics

Pol Sc 6440, Proseminar in Public Policy Administration

Pol Sc 6450, Proseminar in Comparative Politics

Pol Sc 6470, Proseminar in Urban Politics

Pol Sc 6480, Proseminar in International Relations

3. **PLUS** 5 additional graduate Political Science classes (**15 credits**).

Students should select an emphasis in American Politics, Public Policy, Comparative Politics, Political Theory, or International Relations.

4. **PLUS** Exit Project or Internship or Thesis (6 credits)

Summary of Credits in Political Science:

BA: 27 hours (12 completed in lower division courses before admission to the 2+3 program)

MA: 33 hours at the graduate level

TOTAL: 60 hours in Political Science classes

Chapter 5

COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND UNITS

Political science majors may wish to explore the possibility of earning an interdisciplinary minor or certificate in conjunction with their political science coursework, since some of the hours accumulated toward the major can also count toward the minor or certificate. In addition to adding another credential to your record upon graduation that can enhance your employment prospects, these interdisciplinary programs can provide additional intellectual enrichment by bringing together the resources of several departments in focusing on subject areas of possible interest to you. See http://www.umsl.edu/bulletin/as/minors_in_interdisc.html.

Interdisciplinary Minors

Among the interdisciplinary minors offered by the College of Arts and Sciences that include a political science component are the following:

- Minor in American Studies
- Minor in Black Studies
- Minor in Legal Studies
- Minor in Urban Studies

Interdisciplinary Certificate Programs

The same logic that characterizes interdisciplinary minors applies to a number of interdisciplinary certificate programs, which essentially allow students to earn the equivalent of a minor through a combination of courses offered by different academic departments. Among the certificate programs which include a political science component and hence might be of particular interest to political science majors are the following:

- African Studies Certificate
- East Asian Studies Certificate
- European Studies Certificate
- International Business Certificate
- International Studies Certificate
- Labor Studies Certificate
- Latin American Studies Certificate
- Non-profit Organization Management and Leadership
- Studies in Religions Certificate
- Trauma Studies Certificate
- Women's Studies Certificate

The University College offers a wide variety of certificates, which provide our students the opportunity to develop expertise in subjects other than their major field. These programs usually combine course offerings from several departments so the subject is examined from a multidisciplinary approach. While most persons who earn certificates do so in the process of completing their undergraduate degree, a certificate may be completed by non-degree seeking students.

Study Abroad

Study abroad is one of the most exciting opportunities available to UM-St. Louis students and is described by many as the experience of a lifetime. No matter what your major, study abroad will enhance your studies and expand your viewpoint. This global outlook prepares UM-St. Louis students for leadership roles in society and gives them a competitive advantage in today's workplace.

Study abroad is also affordable - depending on your destination, a semester abroad is comparable to a semester in St. Louis! For most programs, students continue to pay UM-St. Louis tuition. Your financial aid and scholarships can apply towards study abroad, and the Center for International Studies awards additional study abroad scholarships for semester, year, and summer programs. There are also outside funding sources available for study abroad.

The decision to study abroad takes careful consideration and planning. Details on all programs and many scholarships are available on this website and in the the Study Abroad Office, 261 MSC. After reviewing the website, students should call to make an appointment with a Study Abroad Advisor as early as possible to find the program best suited to their personal, academic, and career goals.

Stop by the Study Abroad Office in 261 MSC for more information or call (314) 516-6497.

Chapter 6

POLITICAL SCIENCE HONORS

Political science students with strong academic records are encouraged generally to take advantage of honors opportunities such as Departmental Honors, Pi Sigma Alpha, and the Pierre Laclède Honors College. Not only are these accomplishments officially recognized at commencement ceremonies, along with any Latin Honors you may have earned based on cumulative GPA (*summa cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, and *cum laude*), but they of course further strengthen graduate/law school and job applications.

Departmental Honors

The department awards honors to students having a GPA of at least 3.2 in the political science major, an overall GPA of at least 3.2 (except in extraordinary circumstances), and successful completion of an honors thesis, project, or report. The latter paper may be either an extension of a paper prepared for a regular political science course, an independent research paper prepared for PS 3900 (Special Readings) and representing coursework beyond the 36 hours required of majors, or a separate paper prepared by the student specifically for departmental honors. Students seeking department honors should select a faculty member to supervise the project. Honors will be awarded based on two readings, one by the faculty supervisor and the other by a faculty member appointed by the department chair. Students must submit their honors paper at least two weeks before the end of classes in the semester in which they expect to earn departmental honors. Any questions can be directed to the Department office.

Pi Sigma Alpha

Pi Sigma Alpha is the national political science honor society. Headquartered at Georgetown University, there are now some 400 chapters distributed among the leading collegiate institutions in the country. Total membership in the society is approximately 112,000. The UM-St. Louis chapter was founded in the 1970s. Student membership in the society is conferred on the basis of scholastic achievement.

Candidates are selected from graduate and upper class students. Students who are not political science majors may be elected to membership provided they meet the scholastic requirements and have demonstrated a manifest interest in political science. Every student must have completed at least 15 hours of political science coursework with a minimum GPA of 3.2, and at least 60 hours overall with a minimum GPA of 3.0.

Application forms are available in 347 SSB. The department Undergraduate Affairs Committee approves all applications and notifies students of their acceptance. A \$30.00 initiation fee is required by the national organization. Reception into the society is recognized with a membership certificate and with an induction ceremony held at the department's alumni reunion every other year.

Chapter 7

INTERNSHIPS

The Public Affairs Internship Program

In the Public Affairs Internship Program, students can earn up to 6 hours credit acquiring job-related experience by working for various governmental agencies as well as community organizations. In addition to obtaining job skills and possible employment contacts, internships help develop an understanding of politics, policymaking, and policy implementation beyond the classroom. The internships can be scheduled to accommodate regular work and course loads. They generally are unpaid. However, if students qualify, financial aid may be arranged while working on an internship. The UM-St. Louis Financial Aid or Career Planning and Placement offices in the Millennium Student Center should be contacted for more information.

Students can register for an internship by enrolling in PS 3940, Public Affairs Internship, ordinarily for either 3 or 6 hours. A 3 hour internship normally carries an expectation of 10 hours a week spent working at an agency, while a 6 hour internship has a 20 hour weekly obligation. Most students are probably better advised to do a 3 hour internship. Interested students must first speak to the Internship Program advisor through the Political Science Department office, who will attempt to arrange an appropriate internship based on student preferences; the student will be assigned both a faculty supervisor and an internship supervisor from the agency where he or she is working.

Among the internship assignments political science students have had are the following:

- Local offices of area members of Congress and state legislators
- City and county government agencies
- East-West Gateway Coordinating Council
- Regional Commerce and Growth Association Trade Center
- Local offices of federal agencies such as HUD and the U.S. Civil Service Commission
- Local offices of state agencies such as the Missouri Division of Probation and Parole
- County council member offices
- Court administrative offices
- Public interest groups and not-for-profit organizations such as Focus St. Louis and MOPIRG

It may be possible also to arrange a state legislative internship whereby interested students spend part of the week in Jefferson City, the state capital, working in the office of a state legislator. It may even be possible to arrange an internship in Washington, D.C.

Other Internship Options

Through the University's Office of Career Placement Services, students in any major may participate in the Cooperative Education Program. Students who have completed 30 hours of academic study and are in good standing are eligible. Scheduling options include alternating semesters of full-time classroom study with periods of full-time work, or parallel programs where one attends classes and works part-time during the same semester. Summer internships are also available. Internship possibilities include multinational corporations, entrepreneurial small businesses, government agencies, and other options. The Career Placement office is located in 278 MSC.

Chapter 8

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE ACADEMY

The Political Science Academy (PSA) is an organization that aims to bring students and faculty together to discuss "the great issues of the day" in an informal setting. It is open to all members of the UM-St. Louis community, but is especially aimed at political science students.

PSA sponsors monthly meetings, usually at a political science faculty member's house, in which students and faculty, led by a guest speaker, discuss a timely topic over refreshments in a casual setting. Aside from fostering lively debate on current issues of local, national, and international importance, the meetings provide a good opportunity for social interchange. PSA meetings are a great chance to meet faculty and fellow students on a personal basis outside the classroom.

The PSA sponsors an annual "Career Night" which brings political science alumni back to talk with current students about career concerns.

PSA is an authorized student organization with an annual budget provided by the university's student activities fund. Officers are elected every year. The Academy helps support the Midwest Model United Nations and other political science-related activities. Students are encouraged to become involved in PSA and other extracurricular activities since they can greatly enrich one's undergraduate experience at UM-St. Louis. Look for PSA announcements posted in the departmental office, 347 SSB and on bulletin boards.



Chapter 9

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

The Department of Political Science offers a number of scholarships available to political science majors. The amount of each scholarship and the eligibility requirements are listed below. The competition is conducted in the fall (with an application deadline of October 15). Watch for departmental announcements. For application forms and additional details, contact the Political Science department office in 347 SSB.

Jan Frantzen Alumni Scholarship

This scholarship is awarded to an outstanding Political Science major at the junior level or above (must have completed a minimum of 12 hours of political science coursework). The amount of award depends on the judgment of the Department's Undergraduate Committee and the availability of funds (generally \$250-\$300). The award is made in the winter for the fall semester.

Ruth Boulicault Memorial Scholarship

This scholarship is awarded by the Creve Coeur Township Democratic Club to an outstanding Political Science major at the junior level or above, residing in St. Louis County (must have completed a minimum of 12 hours of political science coursework). The amount of the award is determined by the members of the club each year. The amount varies from \$250-\$400. The award is made in the winter for the fall semester.

Evelyn and Stuart Symington Scholarship

This scholarship is awarded to an outstanding Political Science major at the junior level or above (must have completed a minimum of 12 hours of political science coursework). The award varies in amount from \$300-\$1000. The award is made in the winter for the fall semester.

Political Science Academy Scholarship

This scholarship was established by the Political Science Academy and is awarded based on the availability of funds raised by the Academy. Eligibility is the same as the Alumni Scholarship. The amount is generally \$250. The award is made in the winter for the fall semester.

Politics in America Scholarship

This scholarship is supported by a gift from Professor Lance T. LeLoup, a former member of the Department of Political Science. The award is for an outstanding Political Science major; particularly one who has excelled in the study of American politics. The amount of the award will be determined by the availability of funds (generally \$250-\$300). The award is made in the winter for the fall semester.

Political Science Endowment Scholarship

This scholarship is awarded to an outstanding Political Science major at the junior level or above (must have completed a minimum of 12 hours of political science coursework). One or more awards will be made. The amount of the award depends on the judgment of the department's Undergraduate Committee and the availability of funds (generally about \$500). The award is made in the winter for the fall semester.

Bruce T. Sommer Scholarship in Political Science

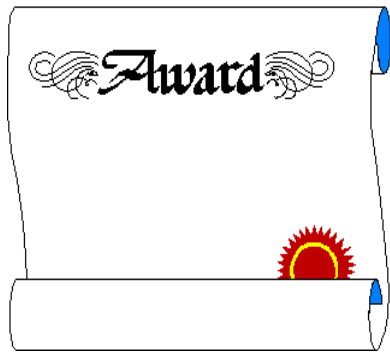
This scholarship is named for civic leader and UMSL political science alumnus, Bruce Sommer. The \$2,500 scholarship award will be given to a full-time undergraduate student (minimum of 12 hours) majoring in Political Science. Through extra curricular activities, recipients must demonstrate a strong commitment to public service, community collaboration and leadership. They must demonstrate financial need as determined by having a valid FAFSA on record in the Financial Aid Office. This scholarship is renewable.

Awards Offered by the Center for International Studies

Those political science students with a special interest in international and cross-cultural studies should be aware of two annual award competitions conducted through the Center for International Studies at UM-St. Louis. These include the U.N. Day: A World Holiday Contests (essay, artwork, or website design), United Nations Day Essay Contest and the International Photo Contest. The Center also sends a deserving student to the annual Foreign Affairs Conference at the U.S. Naval Academy, and awards scholarships to students involved in Center-sponsored study abroad programs. Political science majors are encouraged to apply for these awards. Application procedures and information can be obtained in the Center for International Studies office, 366 SSB or in the Study Abroad Office, 261 MSC.

National Award Competitions

The Political Science department also nominates students for prestigious awards such as the Rhodes, Truman, Fulbright, and Marshall scholarships. In the case of the Fulbright awards, outstanding students who have a serious desire to spend a year studying overseas following graduation should contact the departmental Fulbright representative at the end of their junior year.



Chapter 10

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE: CAREER OPTIONS

One of the questions asked of faculty by students and, sometimes, by parents is "What can you do with a Political Science degree?" As the discussion of "Why Study Political Science?" at the beginning of this Handbook suggests, the knowledge and skills acquired by a graduate with a Political Science major are of potential value to many prospective employers and can be the starting point for further training in a variety of fields.

Resources to Consult

The following is a list of resources to help students plan for their future after graduation from UM-St. Louis with a degree in political science.

1. The Faculty

Many political science faculty members have contacts in the public or private sector who inform them about opportunities for jobs and the skills employers are looking for. If preparation for a career involves a second degree, the UM-St. Louis faculty are a great source of information since they themselves were trained at a variety of excellent institutions (as the listing in Chapter 2 of the Handbook indicates) and have colleagues in many others. Students are often shy about approaching faculty for advice, but the Political Science faculty are willing to give any help they can to students pondering what they might do in their life "after UMSL."

Faculty are usually very willing to write recommendations. Obviously, students should ask for recommendations from faculty who they have reason to believe know them best and for whom they have done particularly good academic work. Faculty can write much stronger recommendations the more detailed information they have about the student, so students seeking letters of reference should supply the reference with a brief resumé outlining key aspects of their academic record, extracurricular activities, community service, etc.

2. Resource Offices on Campus

The Office of Career Placement Services, 278 MSC, provides a wide range of services for all majors, including a career information library, workshops on resumé-writing and interviewing techniques, job listings and job search programs, on-campus recruiting visits by employers, and information on taking civil service, law school (LSAT) and graduate school (GRE) examinations. The Office of Career Placement Services encourages students to contact them early on in one's program to seek advice on career planning.

Possible Career Paths

A few career options are described below, based on materials provided by the American Political Science Association.

1. **Law**

Too often, people understand the legal profession only in narrow terms. Although a majority of lawyers engage in private practice, a great many lawyers are salaried employees for corporations, labor unions, trade associations, and government. Also, of course, almost all our judges, politicians and teachers of law are steeped in legal training.

No particular course of study is a prerequisite for admission to law school. Today's law students have undergraduate degrees in political science, English, history, linguistics, and a host of other disciplines. Some broad general recommendations about college preparation for law school, however, may be useful. The main guide to undergraduate study should be the student's own interests and talents. Successful study and practice of law can be based on many different college backgrounds, so students should feel free to study what interests them. Political science is one of the fields of concentration most frequently chosen by those who plan to go to law school.

As undergraduate courses are chosen, certain goals should be kept in mind. First, a lawyer must be able to communicate effectively in oral and written expression. Training for communications skills obviously must include mastery of the English language. A lawyer must be able to write well. Any discipline which requires a student to commit ideas or research to writing, submit the writing to rigorous criticism, and then laboriously rewrite to meet the criticism, will help prepare one for law school.

Second, the prospective law student needs a critical understanding of human institutions and values. Here, political science, economics, philosophy, and history come to mind. Undergraduate "law" courses are certainly not necessary for law-school admission, but such courses may well be helpful in providing an understanding of the place of law in society, and can give students a better basis for estimating their potential interest in law school.

Third, the prospective law student must develop creative critical thinking. A lawyer needs to reason closely from given premises and propositions to tenable conclusions. The ability to do this type of close reasoning may be developed in studying mathematics, physical science, logic, and advanced political and economic theory.

Graduate study or other experience after receiving a college degree is not required for admission to law school, but coupled with an excellent undergraduate record, it may obtain preference in admissions. Such students are often assumed to be more purposeful law students and likely to be more perceptive lawyers after graduation.

Students who want to enter law school should:

- i) Take the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT). It is recommended that this test be taken in the spring or summer of the junior year. Application procedures and forms can be found in the Pre-Law Office of the College of Arts and Sciences; contact the Pre-Law advisor through 303 Lucas Hall.

- ii) Use the Pre-Law Handbook for information on law schools. This handbook is available in the Pre-Law Office.
- iii) Arrange for letters of recommendation from faculty who know and value your work.

2. **The Federal Government**

The federal government structure is so large and varied that it is impossible to catalog briefly the types of job opportunities available. A federal government job can be almost anything: a foreign service officer in the diplomatic corps; a junior administrative, budget, or personnel assistant at a U.S. overseas installation or in a governmental agency inside the U.S.; a physicist at the National Bureau of Standards; or a program analyst in the Environmental Protection agency. Federal jobs also may include a position as a junior aide on the staff of a Congressional committee or in the office of a member of Congress.

The location and nature of the job may depend on a number of random factors: the state of the federal employment market at the time of application; the particular vacancies for which the applicant's name is referred by the U.S. Civil Service Commission or a departmental personnel office; and the extent of the contacts of the applicant within the federal government.

Some federal agencies run systematic trainee programs for classes of new junior employees. These programs rotate the trainees throughout the agency for six months or a year so as to offer a full perspective of the agency's operations and provide the trainee with an opportunity to make an informed job preference at the end of the training period. Most junior employees will go into a job where they will serve an apprenticeship term. They may advance in those original jobs as opportunities develop or they may look for other offices in the government if they do not like their first placement.

College students who choose an undergraduate major with the thought of eventual employment with the U.S. government should realize that the federal government employs in every conceivable occupation and with every possible variety of educational background. For graduates in the social sciences or the humanities, selection is likely to pivot on such indicators as motivation and potential for future development as government employees. The government will expect its new junior professional to learn the specific knowledge required to fulfill the particular job assignment. The government-bound political science student should know, however, that skills in mathematics and statistics will provide a considerable boost in seeking employment and any college work leading to mastery of the English language in written and oral communication will be an advantage.

Foreign language skills and a background in international/intercultural studies are obviously helpful to anyone considering an international career.

Anyone who is interested in working for the federal government would benefit from courses in the executive process, in the nature of bureaucratic operation and budgetary analysis, in the policy-making process and in government organization. Similarly, courses in law and the courts, in congressional behavior, and in interest- or

pressure-group activity will have real value over the long course of a professional career.

Students who are interested in a career in government service should:

- i) Visit the Career Placement Services Office for detailed information on job application procedures.
- ii) Read about government agencies and find out about their work. Official titles may be misleading.
- iii) Write to some specific agencies for information about the work they do and about job application procedures.

3. **State and Local Government**

State and local governments are being asked to deal with a wider range of societal problems: equal opportunity, consumer protection, highway safety, health care, water pollution, soil conservation, strip mining, the rehabilitation of addicts, industrial development, and manpower training. There has been a great expansion of both the executive and legislative branches of state government, and this expansion has opened new job opportunities for political science students. Moreover, the trend to more civil service positions and fewer patronage appointments at the state level has increased the attractiveness of state government to university graduates.

Similar opportunities also exist in local government. Counties, cities, boroughs, and townships are not only doing more, but they are being called on to work harder at their traditional functions. Housing, zoning, public safety, traffic control, and public welfare are representative of urban problems facing local governmental administrators. Today, even borough and township managers expect access to a professional staff. Today's college graduate would do well to consider these increasing job opportunities.

Anyone interested in a career in state and local government will benefit from courses in state and local government, in urban politics, American intergovernmental relations and public administration. Beyond this, some courses will enhance a student's background for specific jobs. A student with some background in accounting may have an advantage in becoming a budget analyst, and the student interested in environmental policy may have better offers if numerous courses in chemistry and physics have been taken.

In today's society the ability to handle quantifiable data is increasingly important--no matter what the job. Most departments of political science now offer courses in statistics and computer programming. Avoiding such courses could cause a competitive disadvantage in employment over the long run.

Undergraduates seeking careers in state and local government should also consider seriously a Master of Arts in Political Science degree, Master of Public Policy Administration degree, or a graduate degree in business administration, or urban or regional planning. Many master's degree programs train students in specific fields of public concern such as housing, economic development, and environmental

protection and are extremely valuable in the quest for good jobs in governmental service.

Students who are interested in employment in state and local government should follow the same steps as those interested in the federal government. Internships may be particularly helpful in familiarizing you with certain state and local (city or county) agencies.

4. **Business**

Many political science graduates have traditionally found employment in business or industry, choosing careers in marketing, personnel, advertising, public relations, banking and finance. Others have obtained management training positions with public and private corporations. New opportunities will undoubtedly open up for people skilled in policy analysis and consumer affairs.

Many business enterprises are interested in hiring bright students with rather general educations and consequently take on the task of providing specific on-the-job training themselves. Political science graduates, seeking a career in business, must realize they will be competing with a very large number of college graduates with diversified educations. To compete in such a job market, graduates interested in business careers should be certain they can write well. It is also important to have some familiarity with mathematical concepts, to be able to analyze elementary statistical data, and to be able to read a balance sheet.

Undergraduate study leading to a career in business could follow any of the following paths:

- an undergraduate degree in political science with the goal of gaining acceptance into a graduate school of business; MBA graduates in Management, for example, are in demand even in the present restricted job market. An undergraduate degree in political science, especially with a minor in economics and courses in accounting, statistics and/or computer science, is quite acceptable to professional business schools.
- an undergraduate degree in political science focusing on the interrelationship between government and business. Courses in governmental organizations, public administration, public finance, decision making, organizational behavior and the process by which political decisions are made about economic policy are but some of the study areas that would enhance a graduate's opportunities in a business career.
- specializing in a particular aspect of business or even in a specific field such as environmental protection or consumer affairs. Anyone interested in going this route ought to seriously consider obtaining a Master in Public Policy Administration with emphasis on their special field of interest. Students interested in international business can benefit from coursework in international politics and foreign area studies.

5. **Interest Groups and Non-Profit Organizations**

Since about 1960, and building on an American tradition of political activism by voluntary associations, there has been a real explosion in the number and variety of groups taking an active role at every level of government. Citizens' groups – broad-based and wide-ranging organizations like Common Cause, and more narrowly focused groups concerned about such issues as aiding the handicapped or ending capital punishment – have grown impressively in number and impact. And, as the impact of government is felt far and wide in the society, many organizations that once hardly noticed political affairs now pay close attention.

This vast expansion of attention to the policy making processes has resulted in the creation of many thousands of jobs calling for people who understand how governments function in the United States, and whose skills include the ability to analyze and assess public policy as well as to plan ways to affect favorably the outcomes of political processes. In a broad sense of the term, many of these people would be called lobbyists, and many do indeed advocate particular policy choices on behalf of their employer or client, trying to persuade public officials to see the policy situation their way and do the right thing.

To get an idea of what working for non-profit organizations means, the book titled *Good Works: A Guide to Careers in Social Change* is an excellent source. It gives suggestions on how to enter the area and gives page after page of contact information. If you already know who you want to work for and are wondering how to find them, Concord Reference Books publishes a book titled the *National Directory of Addresses and Telephone Numbers* which should have the contact information you need. If you know what area interests you and are ready to begin looking, contact ACCESS: Networking in the Public Interest. ACCESS offers assistance in job hunting. If you are interested in international work, a good resource book is *Alternative to the Peace Corps: Gaining Third World Experience*. Students interested in careers with non-profit groups should contact Nancy Kinney on the UM-St. Louis campus at (314) 516-5420, and should consider taking coursework offered on leadership and management in non-profit organizations.

6. **Graduate Study in Political Science**

Graduate degrees in political science (the MA and Ph.D.) often lead to careers in teaching and research at the college and university level, although public service and other careers can benefit from such advanced study as well, as noted above.

Those interested in the graduate study of political science should take the following steps:

- i) Discuss interests and goals with departmental faculty members. Get their advice on graduate schools with which they are familiar. Faculty are your best resource here. Students interested in getting information on the MA and Ph.D. programs in Political Science at UM-St. Louis should see the Director of Graduate Studies in Political Science in 347 SSB. Students interested in the Masters in Public Policy Administration program should see the PPA Director in 406 Tower.

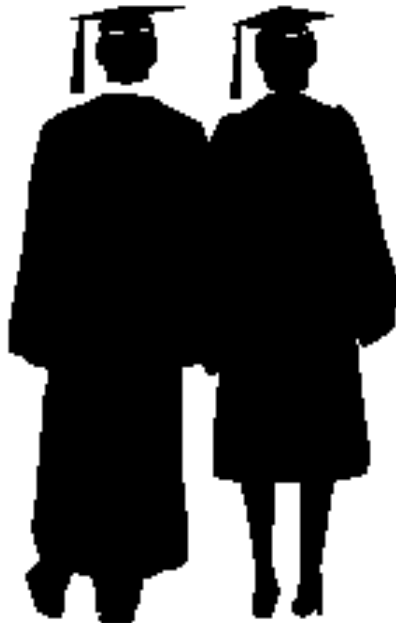
- iii) Take the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) and--depending on the program you are applying for admission to--the Advanced Test in Political Science early in the senior year. The Graduate School Office at UM-St. Louis, 421 Woods Hall, should have dates and other application information.

- iv) Arrange for letters of reference with faculty who know and value your academic work.

CAREERS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

<p>Investment Officer Program Evaluator Director, Division of Policy Studies Public Affairs Research Analyst Deputy Secretary for Administration, State Department of Welfare Plans and Review Officer, USIA Assistant Deputy Secretary to Governor Private Foundation Program Director International Research Specialist Senior Editor Principal Secretary to Prime Minister State Department, Director, Policy and Coordination Associate Research Director, Advertising Firm City Housing Manager Advisor to Chairman of State Energy Commission Attorney Corporate Senior Advisor for Governmental Relations Librarian Federal Commission Senior Policy Analyst State Department Officer Director of Political Information Products Campaign Finance Analyst City Project Coordinator Executive Director, Special Interest Association Consultant County Clerk Administration and Policy Development Veterans Administration Adjudication Unit Chief Administrative Assistant in State Sales Tax Bureau Assistant Budget Examiner Minister for Development Management Analyst University President FAA Personnel Officer City Office of Planning and Community Development Staff Assistant Credit Research Manager Traffic Courts Coordinator Deputy Secretary to Governor Corporation's State Legislative Issues Manager Director, Cost Containment, Insurance Company Member of State Assembly Foundation President Library of Congress, Specialist State Personnel Officer Supervisor, State Department of Education County Councilmember Deputy Manager, Political Risk Insurance Division Governor's Office, Director of State Operations</p>	<p>Information Manager, Corporate Planning Department Chief, State General Government Services Office Commissioner, State Department of Human Services Corporate Public Affairs Advisor U.S. Consulate, Principal Officer Television Network, Director of Surveys Chief, County Bureau of Labor and Training Senior Criminologist HUD, Senior Legislative Specialist CIA, Advance Concepts Staff, Office of Research and Development Vice-President/Account Executive Corporate Manager of Environmental and Regulatory Affairs Senior Employee Relations Analyst Labor Relations Specialist Financial Consultant State Senator Corporate International Analyst Vice-President, Account Group Head Survey Analyst U.S. Army, Strategic Planning Specialist City Housing Administrator Publisher Mayor's Office, Legislative Coordinator U.S. Supreme Court, Judicial Fellow Senior Advisor, Department of Treasury Investigator, OPM Vice-President, Market Research Director, Public Affairs Corporate Economist Research Supervisor Manager of Political Programs Chief of Staff, Committee, U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Office, Legislative Director Director, County Economic Development Office U.S. House of Representatives, Administrative Assistant Principal Program Evaluator Political Commentator Director of Regulatory Compliance Journalist President, Research Consulting Firm Director, Intelligence Operations Press Officer, U.S. Embassy USIA, Special Advisor to the Administrator</p>
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U.S. Congress, Staff Assistant
County Treasurer
Member of Congress
Vice-President, Governmental Affairs,
Engineering Firm
State Chief Purchasing Officer
Director of State Archives and History
Bank Vice-President, International Division
Senior Public Opinion Analyst
Bank Issues Analyst
Systems Analyst
City's Coordinator of Federal and State Aid
Assistant District Attorney
Newspaper Special Events Coordinator
Transportation Specialist
Mathematical Statistician
Assistant Chief of Police
Juvenile Justice Specialist,
State Department of Justice
Corporate Information Manager
Issues Analyst, Corporate Social Policy Division
Marketing Research Supervisor
Publishing Company Account Executive



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