The New Schaeffer Hall

The history of Schaeffer Hall is commensurate with the history of the Department of Political Science. In his account of the development of the department, Professor Emeritus Russell Ross notes that in 1900 Professor Isaac Loos was appointed as the first "Director of the School of Political and Social Science" at Iowa. He "was officed in room 206 of the 'new' Liberal Arts Building, now Schaeffer Hall" when it opened in the fall of 1902. Ninety-five years later, in the fall of 1997, the Department of Political Science, after two years of temporary quarters in Seashore Hall, moved into a marvelously remodeled Schaeffer Hall—up-to-date technologically but architecturally faithful to the original construction.

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Greetings from Iowa! This summer we are learning more about how Iowa has become the first focus for presidential elections in America. Presidential ads started airing more than a year ago, raising pulses and money even earlier than before, and now the ground campaigns are revving in earnest. For people who care about all kinds of politics, Iowa is a great place to be connected.

As I write, eight Republican candidates are in the neighborhood. Bill Bradley is almost a permanent resident of Iowa City, and Al Gore is here to announce his candidacy. Hundreds of students and faculty gathered a few weeks back for a speech by Elizabeth Dole that had been arranged by Iowa's chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha, the national student honor society in Political Science. When she could not get off the ground at O'Hare, Dole consented the audience through a multimedia projection of her remarks to that very MacBride Auditorium—newly remodeled—where thousands of undergraduates have begun their Iowa studies of politics. Whether of the Dole campaign in particular or electronic politics in general, it seemed onem.

The newsletter is a tried-and-true medium of communication, and we mean to use this every year to keep connected with you. We'll be telling you about political learning at Iowa—by students and faculty, present and former. And we'll be asking about your activities and interests. We hope to improve our work together, at Iowa and beyond, through nurturing a community that reaches far past the bounds of Schaeffer Hall and Iowa City.

In Political Science at Iowa, the goal and love is learning about politics. People do the learning, but we also embody and enact it. As we learn, the idea is to stay in touch with one another, sharing experiences and expanding friendships. Over time our community of learning can grow greater, more intense, more effective.

In Schaeffer Hall itself, Iowa faculty and students are mounting a number of initiatives for the new century. With this newsletter, we begin to explain them and, at times, indicate how you might help. None of these initiatives is more important than better communication with everybody interested in political learning at Iowa. So please let us know what you are doing and what you might like to learn about Political Science at Iowa.

Politics turns on changes, including changes in people. Some mainstays of the faculty have departed, as we lament elsewhere in these pages. Yet we are delighted to keep attracting exceptional teachers to Iowa.

For the fall, we gained our top candidates on all three lines open for tenure-track recruitment. Associate Professor Doug Dion (from Michigan and Purdue) increases the Department's strengths in American politics and formal theory. Assistant Professor Dave Redlawsk (Rutgers) adds new resources in American politics and political psychology—while bringing to the faculty its first practicing politician in nearly three decades. Assistant Professor Rud Hall (Penn and Brown) brings new interests in international organizations and regime theory.

We're growing, too, in other ways. Accomplished political theorist Al Damico (Florida) is coming to the Department as a full-time Visiting Professor when Sandra Bowen Damico becomes Dean of Education this summer. Dave Cloak (Florida State) will visit for the next two years as an Assistant Professor of international relations working on interactions between foreign and domestic affairs. And Tom Rice, whose Ph.D. in Political Science comes from Iowa and who is heading the program in political science at the University of Northern Iowa, comes as an adjunct professor to grace Schaeffer Hall with his work on sources of civic culture.

As the century ends, we lawmen are looking forward to new enterprises of political learning, new developments in political campaigning, and especially new words from you. You can e-mail me at john-nelson@uiowa.edu and phone me at 319/335-3349, or you can check the Department's Website for more news and contacts. Let us learn about your personal activities and political interests!

John Nelson, chair

Schaeffer Hall
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The 389 million renovation preserved the building's original facade, its marble floors, the iron staircase railings, and the basic division of its spaces. The turn-of-the-century building retains its grace and charm, though the halls are better lit and seem more spacious and inviting.

The building now houses the Departments of Classics, History, Statistics and Actuarial Science, and Political Science. The basement and first floors are devoted almost entirely to classrooms while the second and third floors hold faculty and administrative offices, and the department's Suttinnae Base Library.

All political science faculty and teaching assistants are on the third floor, with department headquarters at the center of the hall. Where Benjamin Suttinnae once gave his famous "campus course" and where the "Laboratory for Political Science" was later situated, there are now five faculty offices, the office of the Comparative Legislative Research Center, and two statistics offices.

The typical faculty office has bascicap three-quarters of the way up its high walls, decorative woodwork, large windows, modern lighting, and functional furniture.

Although the new wiring, ventilation, and computer connections are not visible, evidence of up-to-date electronics is apparent in many of the new classrooms and in two computer labs, one of them named for Vernon Van Dyke, the Political Science department's first elected chair. It is a building for all seasons, comfortable in every climate, efficient as a working environment and an excellent setting for all of the typically sized political science courses, except American Politics (301) which now meets in a completely renovated MacBride Auditorium across the Pentacrest.
The University of Iowa is going on line, and Online at Iowa is paving the way. Courses online, student services online, Web-based e-mail, and Web space for everyone: these are well on the way for students and faculty at Iowa. The result should be lots of learning for students and faculty.

Online at Iowa is one piece of the new effort. It is a course for entering students that introduces the university as an online community. Students learn tools of electronic communication, and how to use these tools at the University of Iowa. Already this approach is earning national recognition: Online at Iowa won its creator, Bob Boynton, the 1997 Grand Prize in the Microsoft Higher Education Challenge.

How does this involve Political Science? John Nelson in Political Science conceived the course and secured support for it. The College of Liberal Arts agreed to try the idea when it sought someone actually to create the course, Boynton was the only faculty member who raised his hand. He especially likes the notion of a political science teacher tutoring a couple thousand students at once. As he says, "The opportunity to teach the world's largest tutorial does not come along very often."

The course begins with a "virtual" tour of the Iowa campus. Imagine a tiny bus shuttling across the screen of your computer — then stopping to show you a picture of the Old Capitol, the Library, or another building. These are the first legs of the virtual tour. Along the way, students learn new tricks for using a Web browser. Later legs introduce the University's Website. How do you find an electronic address? How do you find the hours and telephone numbers for Student Health? How do you contact Student Government? It all is on the Web — if you know how to look.

E-mail is a favorite use of electronic communication, and the University of Iowa is now upgrading to Web-based e-mail. We are going to have features like attachments, html formatting, and pictures in your mail. Online at Iowa is where students will learn how to use the new programs. The students will also be introduced to searching for information, not only on the Web but also with the University of Iowa's Library's online catalogue. Now students can find the information they need sitting at their computers, create electronic portfolios of their college work, and put together their own website.

The course is delivered on a compact disk, with the instruction provided in tutorial form. It is as though there were a person sitting beside you, showing you how to work the browser, write e-mail messages, and do all the other learning in the course. Students put CDs into their computers, don their headphones, and receive step-by-step instruction. This worked with 120 students a semester in the first year. In the next, 1,800 students enrolled in one semester alone.

Students learn tools of electronic communication, and they learn how to use these tools at the University of Iowa.

Iowa Students Win Honors

Graduate and undergraduate students joined forces in 1998-99 to revive the Iowa chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha, the national political-science honorary society. Activities ranged from speakers and field trips to film discussions. They culminated in presenting annual honors for undergraduates at the organization's inaugural banquet. Students, parents, and faculty gathered at the venerable Hill Restaurant for an evening accented with slabs and speeches.

Recognized were Pi Sigma Alpha re-founders Doug Modde and Scott Lesley, Vice President Martin Arguello, and President Tanns Frederick. Honors also went to Donald Johnson Fellows Made Pfeu (1998-99) and Lona Zaki (1999-00), Donald Johnson Scholars Martin Arguello (1998-99) and Kathryn Hotmaier (1998-00), and William Jennings Bryan Scholars Laura Linsdrem (1998-99) and Matthew McDermott (1999-00).

Several Iowa students made marks on the national scene. Graduate student Kris Kanthak won dissertation support from the National Science Foundation. Katherine Lorsen (1998 B.A. in Political Science) was a finalist in the first Henry Beehive competition for education in Asian cultures and diplomacy — after earning a Fullbright Scholarship for work among youths in Bosnia and Macedonia. Undergraduate Lona Zaki earned a Truman Scholarship, the nation's top award for students committed to careers in public service. And graduating senior Made Pfeu served as a White House intern.

Political Science students also excelled within the university. Made Pfeu won the Sarney Prize, Iowa's top award for undergraduates who pursue graduate studies. Chad Doellinger received the Rancher-Finkbeiner Medallion for outstanding leadership, learning, and loyalty. Tanns Frederick gave the Student Speech at the May Commencement in Liberal Arts. Four undergraduates earned Helen Fairall Awards for Iowa Scholars: Andrew Chan, Tanna Frederick, Douglas Kreischer, and Shane Wiley. Four graduate students secured Laurence Fairall Awards: Kris Beck, Douglas Modde, Andrea Morato-Lara, and Michael Simon. Didi Wendl won Iowa's award as an Outstanding Teaching Assistant. Then Lona Zaki extended a strong tradition in political Science through her election to the presidency of Iowa's student government for 1999-2000.

Departmental Leadership in Post-Soviet Studies

Beginning in the late 1980s, UI faculty from numerous departments worked to increase the university's expertise in the study of the Soviet Union and its allies. The goal was to provide Iowa students with new opportunities to learn about (and study in) this exciting part of the world. The Political Science Department played a central role in these initiatives. From 1979 to 1997, Political Science professors Art Miller, Bill Reisinger, and Vicki Hesli received funding of almost $100,000 from the U. S. National Science Foundation to conduct public opinion surveys in Russia, Ukraine, and Lithuania.

In 1997 the U.S. Department of Education awarded the University of Iowa a three-year grant of $1 million to establish a National Resource Center for Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies (CREES), one of only eleven in the United States. As Faculty expertise in Political Science and other departments grew, the university approved an undergraduate major in Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies. Bill and Vicki helped to establish and administer this major. In 1997 the U.S. Department of Education awarded the University of Iowa a three-year grant of $1 million to establish a National Resource Center for Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies (CREES), one of only eleven in the United States. Since then, CREES has broadened the range of courses available to UI students (including two entirely new courses in Political Science), brought new information into existing courses (often through electronic media), encouraged collaboration between faculty from different departments, and updated local teachers and business people on developments in the region. Bill Reisinger spent the Spring and Summer of 1999 at Acting Director of CREES.

CREES also provides Iowa graduate students with Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowships which enable them to acquire foreign-language competence and conduct research in the region. Two advanced doctoral students in the Department of Political Science have received FLAS awards, which allowed them to undertake doctoral research in the Czech Republic and in Russia.
Iowa Pre-Eminent in Research

Political Science at Iowa ranks fourth nationally and first in the Big Ten for faculty research in top journals. A December study in PS, the discipline's journal on professional accomplishment, ranks programs by quality and quantity of articles per professor. It factors out holo effects of faculty size and university reputation to assess departments in their own right.

The comprehensive study explains that overall size of faculties and general reputations of universities distort earlier studies of department quality. Failing to adjust for size, the authors argue, punishes small programs. Iowa has only 23 faculty members in political science, smallest in the Big Ten Michigan, largest in the Big Ten, has 92. "If rankings are unwieldy," the PS authors write, "then let them reflect actual rather than perceived research, departmental achievements as distinct from university prestige, and faculty productivity rather than departmental size."

In a way, Iowa's enlisting is not news. For more than three decades, Iowa has ranked consistently in the top ten – often the first five – for productivity by individual faculty members. According to PS, the top departments now are Cal Tech, SUNY at Stony Brook, Rochester, Iowa, Houston, Carnegie Mellon, Michigan State, Texas A&M, Stanford, and Georgia. Big Ten departments among the top 50 are Iowa (4), Michigan State (17), Ohio State (11), Minnesota (18), Indiana (19), Michigan (33); and Wisconsin (44).

Legislative Studies at Iowa

A group of 35 leading U.S. and foreign scholars specializing in legislative research convened for an international conference at the University of Iowa last year. Organized by professors Gerhard Loewenberg and Powell Squire, the aim of the conference was to examine the implications of the large body of research on the U.S. Congress for research on legislatures in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Research and teaching on legislatures has long been one of the Iowa department's specialties. Its faculty includes such experts on Congress and state legislatures as Per Squire, Bob Boynton, and, earlier, Samuel C. (Pat) Patterson. Pat came to the Iowa conference from Ohio State where he is now an emeritus professor.

One of the department's distinctions is its attention to the less studied legislatures outside the United States. Faculty who have done research and teaching on non-American legislatures include Joel Baker (African legislatures), C. L. Kim (Japan and Korea), Vicki Hesi (Post-Soviet legislatures), and Gerhard Loewenberg (European legislatures).

Discussion at the conference turned repeatedly to the unusually individualistic nature of the U.S. Congress and the extent to which this has guided research on legislatures in general. As a result, our understanding of legislative institutions rests on assumptions about how individual legislators behave – assumptions that should be examined in the context of non-American legislatures. Conference participants from Brazil, the Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Norway, Poland, and South Africa, made valuable contributions based on their work on legislatures in their countries.

The conference helped to broaden generalizations about legislatures and identified important properties of legislative institutions that are missed by the excessive emphasis on studies of Congress.

Now that the number of newly democratic legislatures that have been established in the last decade, the conference was particularly timely. The Iowa department's reputation in legislative studies enabled the conference organizers to obtain support for the conference in the form of a $40,000 grant from the National Science Foundation and a grant for foreign participants from the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, supplementing funds from the Department's Benjamin Shaumburg Endowment.

New Alumn website

The department recently created a website for New Alumni:
http://www.uiowa.edu/~polsci/alumni/

Learning in Many Media

Ways to share learning change as topics and technologies do. Political science began literally as book learning. Computers and surveys accelerated a twentieth-century shift toward publishing articles in learned journals. As we enter the twenty-first century, electronics are extending the reach of journals, but they are also renewing the use of books and creating new media for learning.

Iowa shows this. Here long-time leadership in articles continues alongside increased book publication and pioneering scholarship in multimedia. In the last year alone, the twenty continuing faculty members in Political Science have eleven books and collections published or accepted. Yet they also gained publication or acceptance for thirty-nine journal articles, twenty-six chapters, and seven reviews. Likewise Iowaans are leading political scientists into publishing through CDs, videotapes, and Internet journals on the World Wide Web.

In recent years, Iowa books address politics around the globe. Joel Backen collects essays about moving Beyond Capitalism and Socialism in Kenya and Tanzania (Lynne Rienner) and William Reiniger joins colleagues for chapters on Constitutional Dialogues in Comparative Perspective (St. Martin's). Doug Mackenzie and Peter Snow consider The Chaotic Bond (Harvard) in Latin America, while Jim Lindsay explores Congress and the Politics of U.S. Foreign Policy (John Hopkins) Concentrating on America, Designing Judicial Review (Michigan) by Chuck Shipon analyzes how interest groups, Congress, and courts make communications policy; and Powell Squire, Jim Lindsay, and Gary Cognetto join Eric Smith in tracing dynamics of Democracy (Brown and Benchmark). Political persuasion and invention are targets for Traps of Politics (Wisconsin) by John Nelson, as are dynamics of campaign advertising for Video Rhetorics (Illinois) by Nelson and G. R. Boynton.

At the same time, though, Boynton and Nelson published a "multimedia book" on Hot Spots (Iowa) to probe political ads in ways not possible in print. A year earlier, Boynton had published the discipline's first free-standing CD-ROM on The Art of Campaign Advertising (Chatham). In December, Boynton edited the first CD-ROM issue on "Multimedia Politics" for Political Communication, ordinarily a print journal. Nelson has published a "multimedia article" on political narratives for electronic times in a refereed journal on the World Wide Web. Go to http://psjournals.com/psj/arc/er/12.html to see it in the second issue of the American Communication Journal.
Elections

Those who like to talk politics spend a huge amount of time trying to predict future elections. Who are the presidential front runners for next year's election? Which of them is likely to win?

What can political science contribute to forecasting elections? As it happens, this is the title of a very influential book published seven years ago by a member of the department, Mike Lewis-Beck, and one of his most notable Ph.D. students, Tom Rice, now chair of Political Science at the University of Northern Iowa.

Most of the work done in political science to explain and predict the behavior of voters relies on survey research, the academic counterpart of "polling." It uses questionnaires and scientific sampling to ask voters what they will do and why. Mike had a better idea. He began by asking himself why voters vote the way they do. Looking at previous work, he found a series of economic and non-economic motives repeatedly confirmed by scholars. Next he identified ways of measuring these influences, not by asking questions of individual voters but by using data for the nation as a whole from which he could infer how the electorate felt about these economic and non-economic issues. He developed a model of election outcomes based on the level of unemployment, inflation, income growth, candidate popularity, and aggregate party preferences. This relatively simple model has performed remarkably well to predict presidential, congressional, and state elections in the United States.

Encouraged by the accuracy of election forecasts based on his models, Mike applied them to French parliamentary and presidential elections. He and his collaborator, Christine Fauvette-Aymar, boldly and publicly predicted that the French parliamentary election of 1997, called by the conservative President, Jacques Chirac, would boomerang and bring the Socialist opposition to power. The leading French polls predicted a conservative victory. Mike was proven right, and Iowa political science gained prominent attention in the French press.

Marjorie Mowlam, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland in the British cabinet, visited the Department of Political Science last autumn for the first time since she received her Ph.D. here in 1977.

To a packed auditorium in the Iowa Memorial Union, she recounted her role in 13 months of negotiations that led to the Good Friday Accords. These accords, still not fully implemented, form the basis for peace in Northern Ireland.

"Mo," as she was known as a student here, said that "we got to where we did because of the people. People matter. It was the people who wanted peace." But she added that to build peace among people who profoundly distrust each other, "you have to overcome fear, you have to build trust and respect, which is very very difficult to do." Mowlam described how she mustered the courage to go into the Maze Prison to brief Ulster Defense Association and Irish Republican Army prisoners on the peace talks to gain their confidence in the process.

In her talk, Mo drew five lessons she has learned as a negotiator: First, you have to persuade lots of different people—labor unions, business organizations, women's groups, and community groups. Second, you have to build confidence among the contending parties that you are not out to do them in. Third, you have to give people time for attitudes to change but deadlines also, so that people won’t keep avoiding decisions. Fourth, you must address the genuine historical grievances people have, without going back to ancient events. And fifth, you have to take risks, such as going into a prison and facing the political prisoners directly.

Mo recalled her years in Iowa City fondly, remembering that "you have to wear thick wooly things" to stay warm in Iowa winters, and that you can grow a vegetable garden even on a tiny plot in back of a student apartment during Iowa summers. The Iowa Alumni Quarterly had a cover story on Mo’s visit in its Spring 1999 issue. You can read it on the Alumni Quarterly’s website at www.biz.uiowa.edu/iowalum/mowlam.html. You can also read Mo’s answer to a question from a Northern Irish woman student, about what it had been like to talk to Northern Irish men, in a sidebar to that article which you can reach at www.biz.uiowa.edu/iowalum/mowlam/mowlam.html.
Karen sees greater faculty emphasis on teaching, a more heterogeneous faculty, and new fields of study, for example, mathematically oriented modeling of political processes.

Karen Stewart's 25 Years in Political Science

Karen Stewart has known the Department of Political Science for 25 years from a distinctive perspective as its Administrative Assistant. In a quarter of a century in which there have been eleven department chairs, each serving more or less three-year terms, Karen has provided the organizational continuity and the institutional memory.

She has seen the department change from an all-male faculty conducting its business informally to a slightly larger, more formally organized faculty that includes five women. She has seen the demise of dicto machines and manual typewriters, and the advent of computers, faxes, and electronic communication. Over her time there has been no change in size of staff, but dramatic changes in staff functions.

Karen observes that the department office is far more oriented toward students than in the past—"user friendly" is her term. Course registration, which once took place in the Field House, is now done by students themselves on computers linked to the registrar. But first students make an appointment with an advisor and obtain registration materials in the department office.

The department office provides a "Guide to Undergraduate Study," a "Guide to Doctoral Study," a guide for pre-law students, a description of the Bachelor of Science Degree in Political Science, and a pamphlet on "Careers and the Study of Political Science." The department staff keeps students informed via e-mail of registration deadlines, new courses, and other requirements.

What are the principal departmental changes she observes? Karen sees greater faculty emphasis on teaching, a more heterogeneous faculty, and new fields of study, for example, mathematically oriented modeling of political processes. Each year a questionnaire is mailed to all graduating seniors to get feedback on their experience as majors. Karen notes that students express high satisfaction with their teachers and their courses, but some dissatisfaction with advising, especially on career options. The department is currently addressing these concerns.

Three members of Karen's family are Iowa graduates. Karen graduated as a Sociology and Social Work major, her husband, Steve, has an M.B.A. from the College of Business Administration, and daughter Jenny graduated this summer with a major in Health Promotion from the Department of Sport, Health, Leisure and Physical Studies. Through her son Andy, an award winning athlete, was lured from Iowa with a football scholarship to St. Ambrose College, his University of Iowa family.
Hugh E. Kelso 1916-1996

Professor Hugh E. Kelso died of complications related to Alzheimer's disease on September 21, 1996. A native Iowan, he received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Iowa in 1941. Immediately thereafter, he served four years in the U.S. Army during World War II.

Hugh taught briefly at Denison University in Ohio and at the University of Miami in Florida before being appointed to the faculty of the Department of Political Science at Iowa in 1946. He was a member of our faculty for 38 years until his retirement in 1984, devoting half of his time for 23 of those years to advising undergraduates as an Associate Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. From 1968 to 1983 he was Director of the College's Advisory Office.

His field was comparative politics, and Hugh regularly taught courses on European as well as Canadian government. He was not only a member of some of the College's most important committees, but a valuable colleague to the members of this department for nearly two generations.

Vernon Van Dyke 1912-1998

Vernon Van Dyke was a scholar's scholar — by consensus and in all the best senses. When he died last summer, Iowa and Political Science lost a major figure from the post-war period. In honor, students, colleagues, friends, and family members gathered last September in the Old Capitol. There they celebrated Vernon's legacies for his department and discipline.

And Iowa is still very much Vernon's department: his creation as much as any other individual's. After its first two-thirds of a century, Vernon became only the third chair in the department's history. He proceeded to lead organizational and intellectual revolutions that democratized its life and magnified its quality. Throughout his career, Vernon led through personal examples of scholarly contribution and collegial responsibility that have become Iowa models for Political Science.

Every weekday, Vernon lunched with colleagues. There he shared insights into departmental matters. Yet mostly he argued ideas about politics. Vernon published books and essays by the dozens, never even hesitating with his nominal retirement in 1982. Relentlessly he read the work of all comers, colleagues and students, refining it in the stringent but constructive ways that made for many a wonderful tale at the memorial service. If Vernon didn't make a better thinker and writer of everyone who passed through Political Science at Iowa, it wasn't because he didn't try — and with wonderful success.

The Van Dyke Intellectual legacy continues to inform scholars worldwide. With a 1960 book that is still cited, Vernon helped invent the field for philosophy of political inquiry. His 1964 book made the politics of America's space program a lasting topic in policy studies. Work on human rights now attends to group rights largely because of Vernon's decades of inquiry into multinational politics, including his 1985 book on Human Rights, Ethnicity, and Discrimination (Westview)

Vernon's later turn to analyzing political values produced a 1995 book on Ideology and Political Choice (Chatham) taught today at Iowa and elsewhere.

Just before the September gathering, organized by Doug Madsen, the University of Iowa named the new Schaeffer Hall facility for computing and instructional technology in Vernon's honor. This is the site of some of the Department's most adventurous teaching for undergraduate and graduate students. It also houses sections for Online at Iowa, the Department's award-winning effort to introduce entering students in Liberal Arts to the University's electronic and other resources for learning. The Vernon Van Dyke Computing Facility operates weekdays and many weekends as well, just as Vernon did at Iowa for nearly forty years. Every day, then, students and faculty literally see Vernon's image smiling on them as they reach for Iowa frontiers of scholarship and instruction in political science that Professor Van Dyke helped to produce.

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