

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

FROM THE DEPARTMENT CHAIR:

By Professor Çıdam

Dear Political Science Majors and Minors,

I want to extend a warm welcome to you all for the Academic Year 2026-2027. Those of you who were with us last year: I hope you had a wonderful and regenerative summer. To the First Years: Welcome to Union College! I hope that your term has taken a good start. I would like to use this brief note to give you a few updates about what we, as the Political Science Department, have been doing since the beginning of the Fall term and what you can expect in the next few weeks and in the Winter term. But before going into all that, however, let's start with some important departmental news.

As some of you already know, this year is my first year as the chair of the department. I would like to thank Prof. Guillermina Seri, our former chair, for her leadership during the last three years; she worked tirelessly to ensure the success of our department, did an admirable job navigating this ship during turbulent times, and, in this middle of all this, she managed to write and publish an excellent book, *Neoliberalism and Unlawful Governance: The Crisis of Democratic Rights* (University of Michigan Press, 2026). I feel privileged to take the helm from her, though, of course, I am also aware that this is a hard act to follow! Please thank Prof. Seri for all the amazing work she did for our department as the chair when you see her. She is away this term, taking her much deserved and delayed sabbatical, but she will be with us next term, teaching PSC 243 Latin American Politics (please see the course description below).

I also have a rather bitter(sweet) announcement regarding a retirement. Professor Lori Marso will be retiring at the end of this academic year. Professor Marso has been an amazing colleague for all of us all these years; she is a recipient of Stillman Prize for Excellence in Teaching and Stillman Prize for Faculty Excellence in Research (an extremely rare occurrence!), she advised many, too many to name, prize winning senior theses (just have a look at what Noah Robert Eber-Schmid says in his comments in the Alumni Spotlight section of this Newsletter), and she is the author of numerous books that deeply impacted the field of political theory and beyond—the most recent one *Feminism and the Cinema of Experience* (Duke University Press, 2025) brings her unique sensibility in political theory to contribute to both feminist theory and film studies literatures. On a personal note: When I came to Union as a junior political theorist thirteen years ago, I could not have hoped to find a more generous senior colleague as a fellow political theorist; intellectually rigorous, critical, yet always supportive, Lori became the mentor that I've never had. For all these reasons, this retirement announcement is doubly hard for me, but it is still a bittersweet one since we know that the retirement will give Professor Marso more time to pursue her fascinating research and we will continue to read and engage with her thought-provoking, rich, and insightful work.

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Moreover, she will be teaching one final class in Winter 2027, PSC 235 African-American Political Thought (please see the course description below). Over the years, I have heard so many students saying that this course was particularly influential in their intellectual development. If you have not yet taken a class from Prof. Marso, PSC 235 will be a great course to fill that gap!

Now, on to more pleasant and uplifting news: Thanks to Professors Salil Benegal's and Robert Hislope's work, we have an exciting and engaging list of Pizza and Politics events for this academic year. On September 24th, we had Dr. Kevin Morris from Brennan Center for Justice, who gave an informative, if rather disconcerting, talk on his upcoming co-authored book *An American Problem: How the Country Built—and the Supreme Court Broke—the Voting Rights Act*. On October 7 and October 14, we will host two of Schenectady's Mayoral Candidates; these will be great events to learn more about Schenectady, and to discuss what it takes to engage in local politics and the rewards and difficulties involved in running for local office. On October 8 at 4:30 pm at Becker Career Center 201, the department is hosting a Public Policy and International Affairs Graduate School Info Session with representatives from four top graduate schools, including Columbia School of International and Public Affairs, Georgetown School of Foreign Service, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, and Fletcher School at Tufts University. Many Political Science alumni attended these schools and received master's degrees which helped them shape their careers. This is a great opportunity to learn more about these programs and do a little bit of networking too.

We also continue to have information sessions on our upcoming internship classes/programs. On October 1st, Professor O'Connor held an information session on the Spring Term in Washington D.C. This program allows you to live and work in DC for the Spring Term, spending 30 hours a week in a DC internship, and taking 2 courses, alongside weekend trips, activities, and dinners with Union Alumni. If you missed the information session, you can still reach out to Prof. O'Connor for more information. Remember: Applications for the Spring Term in Washington DC are now open! The deadline for application is on October 24th.

On October 9 during the common lunch hour in Lippmann 201, Professor Hays will hold an information session on PSC 277 The Capital Region Internship class. Please do attend this session if you like to learn how you can turn classroom theory into direct workplace experience in the Winter term.

We have other exciting and informative events planned for this term—Professor Zoe Oxley, our faculty advisor of Union College Chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha (The National Political Science Honor Society), has told me that Pi Sigma Alpha members are also considering putting together/sponsoring events surrounding the midterm elections. Please keep an eye on emails coming from our brilliant Administrative Assistant Bella Rodriguez for the upcoming events!

Also mark your calendars for the Political Science Department's Annual Lester Lecture, which will be held on March 1, 2027. Our speaker for this event will be Professor Susan Stokes the Tiffany and Margaret Blake Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago and Director of the Chicago Center on Democracy. We are very excited to have Professor Stokes delivering the Lester Annual Lecture in 2027.

Needless to say, we are also offering a great list of courses for Winter 2027! Please see the course descriptions below. I know that you are already excited about these courses but please don't forget to encourage your non-political science friends to take our courses too. We are offering PSC 111, PSC 112, and PSC 113 in Winter. These are all great introductions to the study of political science, and given the world we live in, with the upcoming midterm elections, yet another U.S. war in the Middle East with no end in sight, a Supreme Court that seems the be unwilling to serve as a check on the executive branch (please see Professor Hays' wonderful short piece in this newsletter for possible reform ideas), the right-wing shift in Latin America and in Europe, climate change induced disasters, and the failure of our institutions worldwide to address gender violence, isn't it the perfect time to become a political science major after all!

Wishing you all a great Fall term and hope to see you in at least some of these Political Science events!

Professor Çiğdem Çıdam
Chair

PROFESSOR SOUND OFF

By: Professor Hays

In case you haven't heard, it's election season. Here's a brief sketch of where we stand. Mid-term elections tend to advantage the party that doesn't occupy the White House. President Trump is historically unpopular. And, Republican policies, like tariffs, immigration enforcement, healthcare, climate policy – are highly unpopular. Oh, and then there is the whole disastrous war thing. Democrats, who struggle with their own popularity, are poised to make significant gains in November. How significant? We'll find out soon but Senate victories in places like Texas, Ohio, and Iowa appear to be more than a pipedream. Americans seemingly want change and the ballot has historically served as a major driver of political change.

However, in the midst of this election season, it is worth thinking about what sorts of changes are on the ballot and what isn't on the ballot. One might immediately think about the presidency itself. Clearly, this election is a referendum on President Trump. No one has been more clear about this than Trump himself who urged voters to act like he is on the ballot. But the American constitutional system of elections was designed to stagger power. The government as a whole is never up for (re-)election and this makes capturing power difficult. A political party must win successive elections to have a realistic chance of gaining and maintaining control of the national government. And, of course, there is one national branch of government that is never up for election. The federal judiciary may be influenced by elections but it is buffered from them. And, yet, the judiciary – particularly the United States Supreme Court – is also quite unpopular and in as much need of the kind of exogenous change that elections can bring as any American political institution. So, in the season of (likely) electoral change, it is worth thinking about reform to the least democratic branch of the US government.

What's the argument for reform? In brief, the Supreme Court is functionally deficient, unmoored from the popular will, too political (meaning too willing to undercut the rule of law), lacking in competence, and unethical (if not corrupt). Importantly, each of these concerns is not (necessarily) partisan in nature but rather structural. Proposed reforms could appeal to both Democrats (who, after the Rehnquist and Roberts courts are desperate for a more balanced and de-politicized Court) and risk-averse Republicans (who will fare much better under a reformed Court than some future liberal-dominated Court.) In thinking about reform, let's address the elephant in the room; amending the Constitution is basically impossible so we can forget about changes to life tenure of federal judges. Fortunately for reformers, the federal judiciary is mostly a function of Congress than the Constitution and what Congress has created, it can amend. The reform proposals discussed in the rest of this piece are possible via ordinary legislation. And, to be clear, these reform proposals are not new or original, they have been part of the discourse around the federal judiciary for quite some time. I'll briefly discuss four proposals.

First, the Supreme Court is too small and a relic of the 19th century (Greene 2025). At a minimum, the Court should have 13 justices (one justice for each of the courts of appeal). Many constitutional democracies have courts of last resort that have more than 20 judges. The United States Supreme Court is an outlier in its small size and not in a good way. More justices would enable the Court to do more work and do some of that work more thoughtfully since the justices would have more time with which to do it. This could lead to more effective management and disposition of its emergency docket, which has exposed the Court and its tenuous relationship to law-based decision-making.

PROFESSOR SOUND OFF

By: Professor Hays

Second, a larger judiciary would help address a different problem: the empaneling of the Court is static (all 9 justices hear all of the cases), which puts it at odds with the operation of (almost all) other federal courts. When one files a case before a federal court, which specific judges will decide the case is unknown. In effect, assignment is randomized within the district or circuit court of appeals. A larger number of justices on the Court could rotate when deciding its cases, which would almost certainly alter judicial behavior significantly in ways that would affirm strong attachment to precedent and prudential decision-making (Dozeman and Moshirnia 2022). When ideological outcomes are not certain, justices will engage in better legal reasoning, adherence to stare decisis (treating like cases alike), and a return to more moderate decision-making.

Third, arguably, the Court has too much jurisdiction, which means it rules on issues it knows insufficient about and does a poor job developing these specialized areas of the law. Scholars from across the ideological spectrum raise deep concerns about administrative law, bankruptcy law, intellectual property law, etc. Congress could limit the Court's jurisdiction in select fields, empowering a court of appeals with relevant subject matter expertise to serve as the final authority (Doerfler and Moyn 2021). By reducing the scope of expertise, the Supreme Court would be able to focus more on less; hopefully, performing better in those areas.

Fourth, Congress must impose enforceable codes of ethics on the US Supreme Court. The Court has demonstrated it is unable to establish and enforce a rigorous ethics code for themselves. (The Court created a code of conduct in 2023 but justices determine for themselves if they are in compliance with its terms. And it does little to curtail dubious financial activities.) The result is financial benefits flowing to justices that come from interested individuals and groups. Justice Thomas is clearly the most egregious offender but other justices engage in questionable practices that raise ethical concerns. Nothing undermines the essence of the rule of law quicker than the perception that Supreme Court justices can be bought.

Americans are unhappy with their government. Elections can help bring change. While judicial reform is unlikely to flow from this election alone, it is worth beginning to think about judicial performance and what might be done to improve its operation within the broader constitutional system. If the people want change, then they must demand that change comes to the Supreme Court, too. Afterall, as one of the great American jurists, John Marshall, once wrote, "The people made the Constitution, and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their own will, and lives only by their will."

Doerfler, Ryan and Samuel Moyn. "Democratizing the Supreme Court." California Law Review (2021).
Dozeman, Aaron and Andrew Moshirnia. "Shuffling the Deck for a Fairer Game." New York University Law Review Forum (2022).
Greene, Jamal. "The Nonpartisan Case for Supreme Court Expansion." Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy (forthcoming).



INTERVIEW WITH OUR ALUMNA

What is your current professional title?

Assistant Professor of Political Science, Indiana University

What does the work involve?

My work involves teaching, researching, and publishing. I'm a political theorist who works on the history of American political thought with an emphasis on the Founding era, and contemporary democratic political philosophy with a focus on political extremism. Aside from researching and writing books and articles, I teach classes in political theory to undergraduate and graduate students. My job has let me make a career out of teaching and writing, which I'm always grateful for. It has also let me travel and have great intellectual experiences. I recently came back from a term doing research in Washington DC and I don't think I would have had that opportunity if I had chosen a different career.

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

My time at Union was instrumental in preparing me for my career. It was through taking political science classes (especially theory) and philosophy classes that I fell in love with politics as something to study and research in addition to something you do or follow. Union gave me the opportunity to take a variety of classes that gradually piqued my interest not just in political science and philosophy but more specifically in the history of political thought and critical theory, while rounding out my interests in other fields like history.

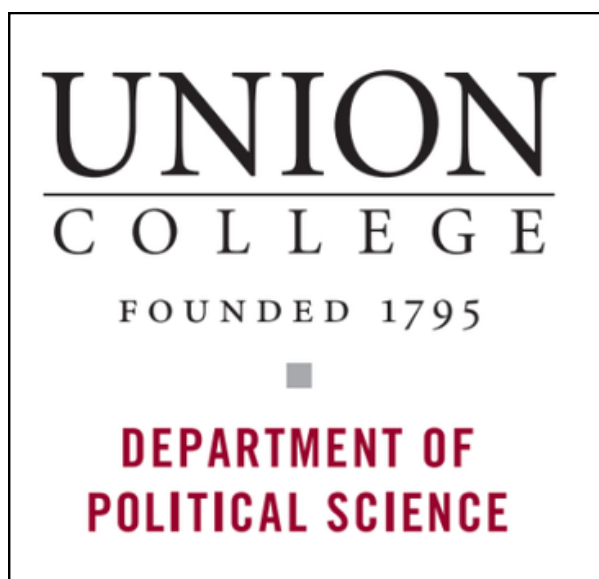
As an undergraduate, I wrote an honors thesis which was the first time I ever endeavored to do real research and real theory. Some amazing faculty helped me along the way and encouraged me to use what I had learned in class to make my own contribution to scholarship. The experience of having to research, write, and then defend a lengthy research paper I wrote from the ground up was great preparation for graduate school and my career. Union let me start that kind of intense research and writing early-on, and I can say without a doubt that I was ahead of some of my peers in being able to work on my own research in grad school. I also found my classes both interesting and challenging, and they taught me to stick with difficult ideas, texts, and problems. Because of my time at Union, I find that I still look at difficult tasks as daunting but also as beneficial because they're difficult. It reminds me of a quote from Thomas Paine, that "the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives every thing its value." No one at Union ever told me I couldn't do something difficult, they encouraged me to try and keep going.

What is your fondest recollection of majoring in Political Science?

My fondest recollection of majoring in Political Science was a moment that happened in my first year during one of my first political science classes. I was taking an introductory class on political theory with Professor Marso (who I'm lucky to now call a colleague). We were discussing *Leviathan* by Thomas Hobbes (a book I've since grown to love). During the class discussion, I made a comment about hating the book and not finishing the assigned reading. I was trying to argue that because *Leviathan* was authoritarian, I didn't need to fully read it or engage with it and that no one did because it was against democracy. Rather than chastising me for not finishing the reading, Professor Marso calmly explained that it was good to have a critical, or even combative, interpretation of the book, but if I didn't give it my full attention and really engage with it, I would just have another opinion not a real argument. That always stayed with me and it's something I've said to my own students. It also had a lasting effect on how I do my own research, which usually involves reading everything I can find about something, especially material and ideas I don't agree with.

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

Everyone is their own person and has their own path after graduation, so I'm hesitant to give advice. But if I were pressed, I'd give current majors two pieces of advice. First, I'd tell them that they need to be open to different possibilities and paths after graduating. We all make major decisions in college and throughout our twenties that can dictate the direction that our lives take but many of the best decisions aren't always planned. I didn't start thinking I wanted to be a scholar instead of a lawyer until my last year at Union, and I didn't completely know that I wanted to study political theory until I was already in grad school and realized what my professional interests were. Along the way I opened myself up to saying "yes" to unplanned experiences and directions such as traveling around Central Europe and Scandinavia alone as a Thomas J. Watson fellow, taking a job with a publishing company in New York before getting a PhD, and moving to the West Coast to teach early in my career before settling in the Midwest (a very different place for someone from New Jersey and New York). The second piece of advice – and this might sound trite or cliché – is to figure out what interests you and to find a way either to make it your job or find a job that can support your interest. Every job and every career involves a lot of stuff you won't want to do or won't find interesting, so it makes a difference if there's something you're passionate about or incredibly interested in. If you're captivated by what you're working on, no matter what it is, it will make the mundane side of your job so much easier and worthwhile. It might not make everything fun, but the work/life divide is so much easier to walk along if you like what you're doing, even when it's difficult or boring. I've found that in my research and in the classroom and it's made a profound difference in the way I work.



WINTER 2027 POLITICAL SCIENCE COURSE OFFERINGS

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Introductory Courses:

PSC 111 Introduction to US Politics
(O'Connor MWF 9:15-10:20AM)

PSC 112 Introduction to Global Politics
(Oker MWF 11:45AM-12:50PM)

PSC113 Introduction to Political Thought
(Cidam MWF 10:30-11:45AM)

U.S. Politics:

PSC273R The Supreme Court and Judicial Politics
(Hays TTH 9-10:45AM)

PSC265 The Politics of Income Inequality
(O'Connor MWF 10:30-11:35AM)

Research Methods

PSC 223 Critical Comparisons in Politics
(Hislope TTH 9-10:45AM)

Political Theory:

PSC 235 African American Political Thought
(Marso, T 1:55-4:45PM)

PSC 239 American Political Thought Through the Progressive Era
(Brown MW 3:05-4:45PM)

Comparative Politics:

PSC 243 Latin American Politics
(Seri MW 3:05-4:45PM)

PSC 240 Comparative Ethnic and Racial Politics
(Oker MWF 1:50-2:55PM)

PSC 349 Seminar: Comparative Politics
(Hislope TTH 10:55AM-12:40PM)

International Politics:

PSC 357 Global Environmental Politics
(Benegal TTH 1:55-3:40PM)

UPPER LEVEL COURSE DESCRIPTIONS FOR WINTER TERM

PSC-223 Critical Comparisons in Politics

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

PSC-235 African American Political Thought

This course will introduce students to the critical and constructive dimensions of African American political thought. We will assess the claims that Black Americans have made on the polity, how they define themselves, and how they have sought to redefine the basic terms of American public life.

PSC-239 American Political Thought Through the Progressive Era

Political thought in America from the colonial period through the progressive era and New Deal, with an emphasis on evolving political, social, cultural, and intellectual perspectives on: enlightenment values, liberalism/conservatism, nationalism, slavery, the rise of the industrial economy, the political machine, and America's changing role in the world. One aim of the course will be to provide historical context for contemporary political debates in our polarized era.

PSC-240 Comparative Ethnic and Racial Politics

An introduction to the trends and patterns of ethnic conflicts in the contemporary world. Issues pertaining to the rise of nations; theories of ethnic mobilization; the attempt to build general, cross-national explanations; and current efforts to solve ethnic conflict.

PSC-243 Latin American Politics

This course offers a working knowledge of Latin America's current politics, trends, and challenges. Decades after democratization, regular elections are in place and support for democracy remains solid in the region. Political polarization is high, however, while far-right governments have replaced progressive ones in just a few years. Exploring the political as an interpretive endeavor, the course's readings, assignments, and class discussions will help identify key political institutions, traditions, shifts, and cleavages, as well as forms of agency and leadership, both in specific countries and at the regional level.

PSC-265 Politics of Income Inequality

Regardless of how it is measured, income inequality in the United States has grown over the last decades. In fact, the current level of U.S. income inequality is at its highest level since the Gilded Age. Causes of economic inequality include globalization, advancements in technology, the decline of unions, and the marginalization of some communities. This course explores the political causes and effects of income inequality in the U.S. and its impact on democracy.

UPPER LEVEL COURSE DESCRIPTIONS FOR FALL TERM

PSC-273R The Supreme Court and Judicial Politics

An investigation of the judicial branch of government in the U.S. that focuses on the role of judges, the functioning of courts, and leading contemporary controversies in the judicial system. Among the primary concerns of this course are: the structure of the American Judiciary, judicial selection processes, how cases originate and move through the judicial system, how judges think about and reach decisions in the cases, and the role law plays in society. In exploring these topics many actual Supreme Court cases are dissected, focusing on such issues as: gay rights, pornography, rights of disabled citizens, the rights of those accused of crimes, and free speech over the Internet, to name only a few areas.

PSC-349 Seminar: Comparative Conservative Politics

What are the principles of modern conservatism? How did this ideology evolve? What are its successes and failures in practice? This seminar examines the philosophical foundations (Burke, Hume, Oakeshott, Strauss) of conservative thought, the varied political practices of conservative and Christian Democratic parties in the USA and Europe, and the evolution of conservatism over time. We explore crucial shifts, such as the triumph of free market ideology in the 1980s, and today's emergence of the Radical Right, and ask whether these insurgent movements were/are natural outgrowths or extreme deviations in traditional conservative thought. Finally, we seek insight into the culture of conservatism by listening to the sounds of modern country music.

PSC-357 Global Environmental Politics

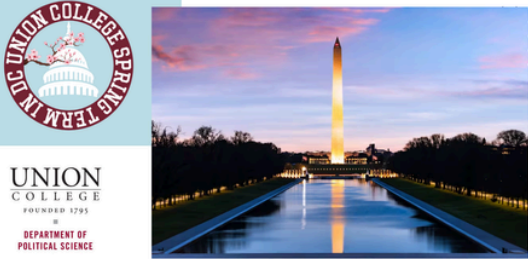
This is a course on global environmental governance. Environmental regulation has expanded from a domestic phenomenon to one that has both global participants and global impacts. Much effort has been invested in formulating international environmental policies. However, these efforts have been rife with complications and disagreements, as many environmental indicators show worsening ecological conditions at unprecedented levels. The scientific uncertainty that shrouds many environmental questions is compounded by the fact that environmental issues often lie at the conjunction of contentious political concerns such as economic development, international trade, ecological justice, and global influence. This course provides an overview of the key concepts, actors, concerns, and issues related to global environmental policy and negotiations. The goal is to understand the larger picture of intertwining relationships between natural, political, economic, and social systems that shape environmental policy.

EVENTS/IMPORTANT DATES

ALL MAJORS ENCOURAGED TO APPLY!

SPRING 2027 TERM IN WASHINGTON DC

POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPT



SCAN THE QR CODE FOR APPLICATION & INFO
DEADLINE OCTOBER 26TH



INFO MEETING: THURSDAY 10/1 AT
COMMON HOUR, LIPPMAN 201

EMAIL OCONNOE2@UNION.EDU
WITH QUESTIONS

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Public Policy and International Affairs Graduate School Info Session

Thursday, Oct. 8th 4:30-5:30 pm Becker 201

Hear from four of the top Graduate Schools of International Affairs!



LEARN MORE ABOUT:

- The Graduate School Application Process:
 - How to stand out
 - What Grad schools are looking for
- Admissions Requirements & Timeline
- Financial Aid and Scholarships
- Career Opportunities in Public Policy & International Affairs

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PIZZA AND POLITICS PRESENTS: KEVIN MORRIS



An American Problem: How the Country Built — and the Supreme Court Broke — the Voting Rights Act

Morris discusses his new book that offers a sweeping history of the Voting Rights Act and the attacks it has suffered. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was the crowning achievement of the Civil Rights Movement, which had battled for years against laws that made it all but impossible for Black Americans to cast a ballot. A resounding success, the act brought Americans of all races and ethnicities into the democratic process. And then, in 2013, the Supreme Court brought this progress to a screeching halt with their decision in Shelby County v. Holder. Now, what President Lyndon B. Johnson called "an American problem," formerly kept in check by a strong federal law, once again threatens voting rights.

September 24 @ 5 PM
OLIN 115
Pizza & Refreshments available in Olin Rotunda

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PIZZA & POLITICS

WRITER & COMMUNITY ORGANIZER



SPEAKER
Orlando Hundley

10.7.2026

Karp Hall 105
Common Hour - 12:50pm

Pizza & Refreshments Provided

HEAR FROM SCHENECTADY MAYORAL CANDIDATE

UNION COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1795
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PIZZA & POLITICS

SCHENECTADY CITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT



SPEAKER
Carl Williams

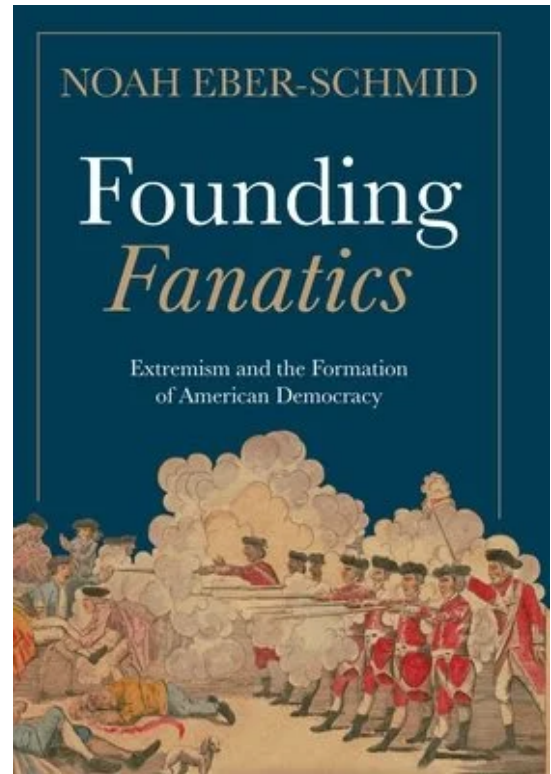
10.14.2026

Lippman Hall 017
Common Hour - 12:50pm

Pizza & Refreshments Provided

HEAR FROM SCHENECTADY MAYORAL CANDIDATE

Congrats to Noah Eber-Schmid, PhD '06 for winning the American Political Science Association, “Best Book” award, for his novel, *Founding Fanatics: Extremism and the Formation of American Democracy!*



Congrats to Eleanor Peterson '26, for receiving the Best Undergraduate Honors Thesis (Qualitative) Award from Pi Sigma Alpha, National Political Science Honor Society!



POLITICAL SCIENCE ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Our PSC Instagram Account hit 535 followers!

Many thanks to our students who help us get the word out about our events! We appreciate every liked post, comment, and shared story as it helps spread the word about events and opportunities such as Pizza & Politics, meet the Political Science Department lunches, and our Spring Term in D.C.!

Our Union College Political Science Department Connection Student Faculty, Alumni, & Faculty LinkedIn page has over 300 members. Students and alumni continue to join on a regular basis so the potential connections continue to grow.

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

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