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The Department of Political Science pursues three basic objectives: to explore the nature of politics—its purposes, limitations, and significance in human life; to promote understanding of the various forms of political regimes and movements; and to develop a capacity for intelligent evaluation of public policies and a sensitive awareness of opposing points of view in the political

conflicts of our time.

Throughout the program, emphasis is on the role of moral considerations in politics and the fundamental ideas concerning human nature, justice, and the purposes of government. Reflecting the importance of conflicting opinions in politics, course readings present students with sharply differing points of view. Students are encouraged to participate in discussion and debate of controversial questions.

The Department of Political Science offers several introductory courses for diversification. Look for the ♦ symbol, which designates those courses particularly appropriate for first-year or upperclass students new to the political-science department curriculum. We especially recommend PSCI 101Y-102Y (Quest for Justice). It is the only political-science course designed expressly for first-year students. Although PSCI 101Y-102Y is not required for a major in political science, we strongly recommend it as an introduction to the department's program. This course is broad in scope and is designed to provide an effective introduction to college work in the humanities and social sciences generally. If you wish to take a political-science course for diversification as a sophomore or above, you may enroll in PSCI 101Y-102Y, but we also call to your attention the introductory courses

offered in each of our subfields: PSCI 200 (American Politics), PSCI 220, 221 (Political Philosophy), PSCI 240 (Comparative Politics), and PSCI 260 (International Relations).

Quest for Justice

PSCI 101Y-102Y

This year-long course is taught as a first-year seminar, with class size kept, as much as possible, to a maximum of eighteen students. There are usually seven or eight sections of the course, all with common readings. Sessions are conducted through discussion, thereby helping students overcome any reservations they may have about their capacity to make the transition from high school to college work.

The course, which emphasizes the development of reading, writing, and speaking skills, is an introduction to the serious discussion of the most important questions concerning political relations and human well-being. These are controversial issues that in the contemporary world take the form of debates about multiculturalism, diversity, separatism, gender equality, and the like; but, as students will discover here, these are issues rooted in perennial questions about justice. In the informal atmosphere of the seminar, students get to know one another well and debate often continues outside of class.

The course is divided into nine major units. The first concerns the relationship between human beings as such and as citizens, using the Greek polis as an apposite example. Sophocles's tragedy *Antigone* introduces classical readings that investigate the conflict between the claims of the individual and those of the community.

The second unit develops the classical understanding of justice through study of Plato's *Apology* and *Crito* and selections from Aristotle's *Politics*. The third unit examines the solution to the problem of justice found in the American Constitution, starting with the Declaration of Independence, and

including readings from the English philosopher John Locke, the Federalist Papers, the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and the writings of Frederick Douglass and Martin Luther King.

The fourth unit turns to nineteenth-century liberal theory, which begins to raise serious but generally friendly critiques of liberal democracy. The readings are from J.S. Mill and Alexis de Tocqueville as well as Ibsen's play *An Enemy of the People*.

The fifth unit explores the fundamental practical issue of the production and distribution of wealth as it relates to liberal democracy, with selections from Adam Smith and Milton Friedman on capitalist economics.

The second semester begins with the sixth unit of the course, which presents the radical critique of liberal democracy from the left, in the writings of Karl Marx, and the more moderate critique from the social democrat George Orwell. The seventh unit presents the radical challenge to liberal democracy from irrationalist thought in Nietzsche and a more moderate traditionalist one from Alexander Solzhenitsyn. The eighth unit introduces the perspective of revealed religion, which radically criticizes any human attempts to achieve or even understand justice by unaided reason. Students read from Genesis and Exodus as well as The Gospel According to St. Matthew.

The ninth unit of the course allows students to use what they have learned to examine contemporary cultural, political, and theoretical issues. We consider the question of whether modern liberal principles should be extended into the private sphere, and we take up issues concerning the extension of liberal democracy throughout the world. Readings include works by Simone de Beauvoir, Susan Okin, Francis Fukuyama, Samuel Huntington, and Benjamin Barber. We also consider the question of cultural relativism, reading essays by Allan Bloom and Richard Rorty.

We close the course with general reflections on the question of justice. Typically included here, a reading of Shakespeare's *The Tempest* or Melville's *Billy Budd* allows for

reflection on the question of human nature and political rule. Throughout the course, readings are juxtaposed so as to present diverse and sometimes sharply conflicting points of view.

So that students may prepare adequately for each class, assignments from the common syllabus tend to be short. The course, an ongoing seminar that explores great issues, is designed to develop analytical skills, especially careful reading and effective discussion. Six to eight brief analytical papers are assigned and carefully graded (for grammar and style as well as intellectual content). Instructors discuss the papers individually with students. Thus, this is also a "writing course" as well as one devoted to thinking and discussion.

The papers typically account for 60 percent of the course grade, with the remainder dependent on class participation and the final examination. On the first day of class of each term, every student receives a syllabus listing the assignments by date, due dates of the short papers, examination dates, and all other information that will enable the student to know what is expected in the course and when.

Introductory Subfield Courses

The following courses are particularly recommended to sophomores, juniors, and seniors new to the political science curriculum.

I. American Politics

PSCI 200 Liberal Democracy in America

This is our introductory course to the field of American politics. The course is taught in multiple sections of about twenty-five students. Classes are taught with lectures and discussions. The course begins with a study of the American founding and the political thought of the Founders, including readings from the Federalist Papers. We then study each of the major institutions of our political system: the presidency, bureaucracy, Congress, Supreme Court, political parties and elections, and other topics. This sec-

tion of the course regularly employs current events to illuminate and challenge the analyses of institutions. The course concludes with a broad overview of the character of liberal democracy, through a reading of Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*.

II. Political Philosophy

PSCI 220 History of Political Philosophy: The Classical Quest for Justice

PSCI 221 History of Political Philosophy: The Modern Quest for Justice

These courses form our introductory sequence for the field of political philosophy. The sequence is taught every year with two sections offered each semester; each section averages twenty-five to thirty students. The classes are taught with lectures and discussions. The first semester concentrates on Plato and Aristotle. We read Platonic dialogues such as the *Apology*, *Crito*, and the *Republic*, and Aristotle's *Politics* and *Ethics*.

The second semester examines and evaluates the revolutionary challenge to classical and medieval political philosophy posed by such writers as Machiavelli in *The Prince* and *Discourses*, Hobbes in *The Leviathan*, Locke in the *Second Treatise*, and Rousseau in the *Social Contract* and *Discourses*. In order to compare and evaluate critically the philosophic views that have shaped our own political and psychological opinions, these classes emphasize careful reading of the texts.

III. Comparative Politics

PSCI 240 Modern Democracies

This course explores the practice of democracy in contemporary Western liberal democracies, such as Britain, France, or Germany. It also examines the breakdown of democracy, as exemplified by Weimar Germany in the 1930s, and explores the challenges of implanting democracy in non-Western settings such as Japan and in post-Communist contexts such as Russia. The problems posed to democratic politics by multi-ethnic societies such as India may also be explored. This course is taught in a lecture-and-dis-

cussion format, with sections averaging twenty-five to thirty students.

IV. International Relations

PSCI 260 International Relations
This course provides a brief introduction to the study of international relations. It focuses on three central themes: (1) contending theories of international relations; (2) the rise of the modern international system; and (3) recent developments in the international arena. Other topics will include the causes of war and the chances of peace, the shift from politics based primarily on military power to more complex relations rooted in economic interdependence and dependency, the recent resurgence of nationalism and ethnic conflict, and the increasing salience of environmental issues in the international arena. Issues such as nuclear proliferation, human rights, peaceful conflict resolution, and the role of ethics in international politics may also be covered.

Requirements for the Major

Students majoring in political science must complete 5 units in the subject, including PSCI 220 and 221; 240; 260; and 1 unit of work in American politics. The American politics unit consists of PSCI 200 and any semester course numbered from 300 through 315. Every major must also take 1/2 unit of work in either comparative politics or international relations beyond the introductory courses in those subfields, and at least one political-science seminar, each of which is limited to fifteen students. The introductory course in political science, PSCI 101Y-102Y (Quest for Justice), is designed for first-year students and is recommended for all students considering a major in political science.

There are a number of upperclass electives open to students without any prerequisites, but we encourage students seeking an exposure to political science to begin with the core courses of our curriculum: PSCI 101Y-102Y; 200; 220 and 221; 240; and 260.

Senior Exercise

The Senior Exercise in political science is a four-hour comprehensive blue-book examination scheduled for the Saturday one week before spring break. The exam will be divided into two parts, on which students answer two two-hour questions that cut across subfields and require integration and application of knowledge learned in various courses. On one part, the questions will focus more on political theory and, to a lesser extent, American politics. On the other, the questions will focus more on comparative, American, and international politics.

Year Courses

Quest for Justice

◆ PSCI 101Y-102Y (1 unit)
Staff

This course explores the relationship between the individual and society as exemplified in the writings of political philosophers, statesmen, novelists, and contemporary political writers. Questions about law, political obligation, freedom, equality, and justice and human nature are examined and illustrated. The course looks at different kinds of societies such as the ancient city, modern democracy, and totalitarianism, and confronts contemporary issues such as race, culture, and gender. The readings present diverse viewpoints and the sessions are conducted by discussion. The course is designed primarily for first-year students. Enrollment limited.

Senior Honors

PSCI 497Y-498Y (1 unit)
Staff

The Honors Program in political science is designed to recognize and encourage exceptional scholarship in the discipline and to allow able students to do more independent work in the subject than is otherwise permitted. Honors candidates are admitted into the program based on an oral examination conducted by faculty members, normally at the end of the junior year. Political-science majors who are considering honors

are encouraged (but not required) to enroll in PSCI 397 (Junior Honors) during their junior year. The senior honors candidate works with two members of the department to prepare a major essay on a topic of his or her choice, which is then defended before an outside examiner in May. Prerequisite: permission of department chair.

First-Semester Courses

Liberal Democracy in America

◆ PSCI 200 (1/2 unit)
Erler

The course explores the guiding principles, major institutions, and national politics of the American political order. The Founders' view of liberal democracy and of the three branches of our government (presented in the Federalist Papers) will provide the basis for consideration of the modern Supreme Court, presidency, bureaucracy, Congress, news media, and political parties and elections. The course concludes with Tocqueville's broad overview of American democracy and its efforts to reconcile liberty and equality. The material in the course will be illustrated by references to current political issues, events, and personalities. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

History of Political Philosophy: The Classical Quest for Justice

◆ PSCI 220 (1/2 unit)
Leibowitz

This course introduces students to classical political philosophy through analysis of Plato's Republic and Aristotle's Ethics and Politics. The course addresses enduring questions about the community, the individual, happiness, and justice. Other themes to be discussed include the ideal political order, the character of virtue or human excellence, the relationship between politics and other aspects of human life (such as economics, the family, and friendship), the political responsibility for education, and philosophy as a way of life. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Modern Democracies

◆ PSCI 240 (1/2 unit)
Camerra-Rowe

Representative democracy came to be the most common form of government in Europe and the Americas in the twentieth century, and in the last half of the century it became increasingly popular among the peoples of the rest of the world. Representative democracy takes many forms and confronts many constraints in its implementation. This course will explore the institutional variety of representative democracy, the causes of political stability and instability in democratic regimes, and the possibility of successful creation of democratic regimes in countries in which the political culture has not traditionally supported democracy. Case studies may include Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Russia, South Africa, Chile, and Mexico. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

International Relations

◆ PSCI 260 (1/2 unit)
McKeown

This course provides a brief introduction to the study of international relations. It focuses on three central themes: (1) contending theories of international relations; (2) the rise of the modern international system; and (3) recent developments in the international arena. Other topics will include the causes of war and the chances of peace, the shift from politics based primarily on military power to more complex relations rooted in politics among democracies, economic interdependence and dependency, and the recent resurgence of nationalism and ethnic conflict. Issues such as nuclear proliferation, human rights, peaceful conflict resolution, and the role of ethics in international politics may also be covered. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

American Public Policy: School Reform

PSCI 311 (1/2 unit)
Emmert

What are the purposes of primary and secondary education in a liberal democracy? Can those purposes be

fulfilled in institutional schools? How well are American schools doing? What is right and what is wrong with them? How can they be improved? In this course, students are expected to come to their own thoughtful answers to these questions. To this end, the course will immerse participants in a debate among various critics and defenders of American schools who come from different policy and disciplinary perspectives (economics, history, political science, psychology, sociology). Students will work both individually and in groups. Later in the course they will be asked to apply what they have learned to an actual classroom or school. This course should be particularly relevant to students considering a career in education. (This course can be used to complete the requirement in American politics for political science majors.) Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Political Theory and Political Practice

PSCI 321 (1/2 unit)
Baumann

This course will treat the interrelation of political thought and practice. It will use a series of illustrative cases to explore some of the ways in which theory guides practice and in which practice has its autonomy, which theory must respect. The course will have three parts. First, various historical foundations will be treated, because foundations most obviously reveal the link and tension between theory and practice. International relations will be the subject of the second part, focusing on the current complex of issues surrounding globalization, the sovereign state, international law, and terrorism. The third will treat the theory of practice and will likely involve readings from Aristotle, Burke, and Marx. Prerequisite: sophomore standing.

Global Environmental Politics

PSCI 363 (1/2 unit)
Van Holde

This course will examine a variety of issues in environmental politics, placing special emphasis on global

politics and policy. It will begin by considering the environmental impact of population growth, industrial development, and technological change. Topics such as global warming, resource depletion, the management and disposal of toxic waste, and threats to biodiversity will be examined, and their political implications analyzed in detail. A variety of possible responses to environmental threats will also be assessed, including environmental justice, sustainable development, international efforts to negotiate treaties, and conferences and forums such as the 1992 and 2002 Johannesburg Earth Summits. Case studies and films will be used as appropriate to supplement lectures and discussions. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Terrorism: Origins, Dangers, and Prospects

PSCI 365 (1/2 unit)
Rowe

This seminar explores the nature and consequences of international terrorism. The first part of the course will examine the history of terror as a self-conscious policy, beginning with the terrorists of the French Revolution and its imitators among revolutionary states and organizations. The question of whether terrorism is definable or merely a pejorative term will be central to this part of the course. The middle part of the course will deal with the practice of terrorism and counter-terrorism. It will focus on two current examples, namely Al Qaeda's worldwide campaign and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In the final part of the course, we will look to the implications of terrorism for international relations, national security, and modernization. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

World War II

PSCI 371 (1/2 unit)
McKeown

This course presents a military and political history of the Second World War, focusing on the origins and conduct of the war. The format of this course is primarily lecture, but there will be discussion sessions on all

of the assigned readings. There will also be some discussion of political and moral issues raised by the lectures in several of the classes. The course will explain why the allies won the war and why the axis powers lost. It will discuss the performance of allied and enemy military forces. It will examine the possibility that the allies could have prevented the war by pursuing different policies. It will explain why the Grand Alliance of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union which defeated Nazi Germany collapsed after the war and will briefly examine the origins of the Cold War conflict. It will look at the experience of battle for the men who were in the thick of the fighting. It will examine the end of the war in the Pacific theater and the use of atomic weapons by the United States to hasten that end. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Junior Honors Seminar

PSCI 397 (1/2 unit)
Rowe

This seminar is intended to prepare students to undertake and successfully complete a senior honors project. To do so, we will read and discuss past examples of successful senior theses. Then we will consider different approaches to senior honors research, including close textual analysis and comparative, institutional, or policy analysis. We will emphasize the formulation of tractable research questions and how to define research objectives in ways likely to lead to successful research projects. Students will design a research project on a topic of their interest and complete a major paper on that theme. Students will read and critique each other's work. Prerequisite: Sophomore standing and permission of instructor. Enrollment limited.

Thucydides: War and Philosophy

PSCI 422 (1/2 unit)
Baumann

This seminar will be devoted to a careful reading of Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War*. The themes

of the course will be Thucydides' account of international relations, the connections between foreign and domestic politics, and his account of human nature and of political morality. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

U.S. Foreign Policy after the Cold War

PSCI 462 (1/2 unit)
McKeown

This seminar will focus on the development of U.S. foreign policy since the end of the Cold War. Several broad issues will be examined. Among these are the following: how the end of the Cold War could change relations between the United States and its Cold War allies; the possibility of the renewal of serious conflict between the United States and Russia or between the United States and China; the debate between those who believe that with the end of the Cold War the United States should reduce its foreign military activities and alliance commitments and those who believe that U.S. security and global stability require that the United States maintain both a capable military and extensive defense commitments abroad; the dangers posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and what might be done to limit these dangers; and, lastly, how the September 11 attacks have changed U.S. foreign policy. The course also will study three current foreign policy problems facing the United States: the war on terrorism; the conflict with Iraq; and nuclear proliferation in North Korea. The underlying theme of this course will be the extent to which the international system and U.S. foreign policy have been "transformed" by the end of the Cold War compared to the degree they have remained essentially the same. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment Limited.

Rousseau

PSCI 483 (1/2 unit)
Jensen

In this seminar, we will examine *Emile*, which Rousseau considered to be his most important and most

comprehensive work—in brief, as the reply, point to point, to Plato's *Republic*. Whereas Plato became famous for presenting an imaginary city, Rousseau presents an imaginary soul or person; his philosophical novel covers the education of Emile from birth until just after marriage. Our discussion will conform to the scope of the themes of the book: nature, economics, morality, religion, sexuality, aesthetics, and politics. Prerequisite: junior standing. Enrollment limited.

Individual Study

PSCI 493 (1/2 unit)
Staff

This course is for students who wish to do advanced work beyond regular courses or to study subjects not included in course offerings. Prerequisites: permission of instructor and department chair.

Second-Semester Courses

Liberal Democracy in America

PSCI 200 (1/2 unit)
Camera-Rowe

See first-semester course description.

The Expansion of International Society

INST 201 (1/2 unit)
Van Holde

This course will explore the development of the modern international society of nation-states, from its beginnings in Western Europe in the sixteenth century, through the two major waves of European colonization of other areas of the world, to the decolonization following the Second World War. The roles of economic change, the spread of individualist ideas and attitudes, and power politics in promoting the expansion of the state system, capitalism, and aspects of Western culture from Europe to the rest of the world will be explored. The political and cultural resistance of colonized peoples to European expansion and the incorporation of colonial economies into the world economy will be

examined. Chronologically, topics to be considered include the rise of the West; the conquest of the New World; nineteenth-century imperialism—explanations for the new wave of imperialism and consequences of it; revolution and nationalism as two responses to imperialism; and the contemporary forces reshaping world affairs, principally globalization and responses to it. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. This course may be used to satisfy the elective required in comparative politics and international relations.

History of Political Philosophy: The Modern Quest for Justice

◆ PSCI 221 (1/2 unit)

Jensen

This course examines and evaluates the world revolutionary challenge to classical political philosophy posed by such writers as Machiavelli in his *Prince* and *Discourses*, Hobbes in the *Leviathan*, and political writings of Locke, Rousseau, and Nietzsche. We will consider the differing views of these authors about how best to construct healthy and successful political societies; the role of ethics in domestic and foreign policy; the proper relations between politics and religion, and between the individual and the community; the nature of our rights and the origin of our duties; and the meaning of human freedom and the nature of human equality. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

International Relations

◆ PSCI 260 (1/2 unit)

Rowe

See first-semester course description. Prerequisite: sophomore standing or permission of instructor. Enrollment limited.

American Presidency

PSCI 301 (1/2 unit)

Erler

This course explores different views of the presidency and of the nature of presidential leadership. The Founders' view will be compared with developments since Franklin Roosevelt, including the imperial and post-impe-

rial presidencies. A central concern will be understanding the constitutional powers of and restraints on the modern president. We will study presidential selection, the president's relations with other parts of the government, and the president's role in domestic and foreign policy making. The course concludes with a study of presidential leadership and of the proper ends and means by which to exercise political power, with particular attention to the presidencies of George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush. This course can be used to complete the requirement in American politics for political science majors. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Public Policy

PSCI 310 (1/2 unit)

Erler

This course studies a broad range of public policies and analyzes the process of making policy through case studies, which range from foreign policy to economics. We will study various views of the policy-making process in our national government and consider the different stages of policy-making, including how problems are defined, how new proposals emerge, and how certain solutions make it onto the national agenda and are debated before adoption, altered during implementation, and subsequently evaluated. We will also consider the role of politicians, experts, and bureaucrats in policy-making, study why specific policies were adopted, and debate whether these were the best possible policies. Finally, students will be asked to arrive at their own policy positions on an important issue by taking into account the full range of issues—constitutional, moral, political, economic, circumstantial, and so on—to be considered in deciding on a sound policy. This course is one of the required foundation courses for the Public Policy Concentration and is also open to other upperclass students. This course can be used to complete the requirement in American politics for political science majors. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

site: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

American Constitutional Law

PSCI 312 (1/2 unit)

Emmert

The course explores basic issues in constitutional law relevant to the principles and problems of our liberal democracy. We begin with cases of the Marshall Court, which lay the foundations of our constitutional order, and define the role of the judiciary. But most of the course is devoted to controversial themes in our twentieth-century jurisprudence. Emphasis will be placed on recent Supreme Court decisions in the areas of equal protection of the laws, the right to privacy, freedom of speech and press, religious freedom, and the rights of persons accused of crime. This course can be used to complete the requirement in American politics for political-science majors. Prerequisite: sophomore standing.

U.S. Foreign Policy 1776-1920

PSCI 370 (1/2 unit)

McKeown

The course will examine the history of U.S. foreign policy from the Revolutionary War until the end of World War I. It will study how U.S. foreign policy changed as the United States grew from a small, weak, and new nation into a global power. It will focus on the diplomacy and the wars used by the United States to attain and maintain its independence, to expand its territory, to preserve its union, and, finally, during the First World War, to establish its position as a great power and to preserve the global balance of power. This course will attempt to judge the wisdom and morality of U.S. foreign policy during this span of almost one hundred and fifty years. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Special Topic: National Security and U.S. Constitution

PSCI 392 (1/2 unit)

Emmert

This course will focus on questions arising in four major areas of national security: (1) internment and

preventative detention; (2) interrogation and torture; (3) methods of investigation and surveillance; and (4) freedom of speech and organization. We will explore constitutional and political controversies surrounding these issues by studying the current threat of domestic terrorism, security and civil liberty problems arising from the Iraq and Afghanistan wars, past efforts to investigate and prosecute the Communist Party in the U.S., domestic security threats during World Wars I and II, and President Lincoln's conduct of the Civil War. Various positions on these issues will be explored through the reading of governmental and commission reports, constitutional law cases, recent articles, and books. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Socrates Seminar

PSCI 421 (1/2 unit)
Leibowitz

This seminar will take a close look at the man whose famous turn from the study of nature to the study of human affairs gave birth to political philosophy in its classical form. We will focus almost entirely on Plato's presentation of Socrates, but we will begin by reading Aristophanes' more critical—and more comic—portrait of Socrates in the *Clouds*. Among the Platonic dialogues we will read are likely to be the *Apology* of Socrates, the *Protagoras*, the *Symposium*, and the *Alcibiades I*. The main themes will be Socratic education, the question of justice, Socrates' quarrel with the sophists, the significance of eros in Socrates' view of the human soul, and the relationship between philosophy and politics. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Topics in European Politics

PSCI 445 (1/2 unit)
Camerra-Rowe

European governments face a number of challenges in the twenty-first century—welfare state reform, immigration, regionalism, creating a common foreign and security policy, and forging a new European identity. In this seminar, we analyze some

of the major economic and political issues facing European nations since the collapse of communism in 1989 and we seek to explain the varying responses of governments to these challenges. This upper-level, discussion-based seminar is designed for students who already have some knowledge of European political systems. Prerequisite: PSCI 240 or permission of instructor. Enrollment limited.

U.S. Defense Strategy

PSCI 461 (1/2 unit)
McKeown

This seminar analyzes and debates some of the main issues and choices facing the makers of U.S. defense strategy and foreign policy in the post-Cold War world. The major topics covered in the course are U.S. military interventions: Iraq in 1991; Somalia in 1992-93; Afghanistan starting in 2001; and Iraq, again, starting in 2003. The course also analyzes and evaluates various threats to U.S. security in the unipolar world which has existed since the collapse of the Soviet superpower, especially the proliferation of nuclear weapons and terrorism. The main theme of the course is what role can and should the United States play in fostering international security. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Individual Study

PSCI 494 (1/2 unit)
Staff

This course is for students who wish to do advanced work beyond regular courses or to study subjects not included in course offerings. Prerequisites: permission of instructor and department chair.

Capstone Seminar in Public Policy

PSCI 440 (1/2 unit)
Richard Trethewey, professor of economics; Rowe

This seminar brings together a political scientist and an economist to consider how these disciplines approach the study of public policy. The course will concentrate on applying both of the disciplines to the study of public policies in the broad realm of

urban problems and poverty. We will explore the substantive issues and the process of governmental policy-making in these two realms. How is policy made? What should the policy be? The work of scholars in each discipline will be studied to better understand the differences in approaches and to consider the potential for combining them. What does political science contribute to the study of economic policy-making? What can the tools and perspective of economics contribute to the study of a topic like urban politics? The course is required for students completing the Public Policy Concentration, and it is open to other seniors. Prerequisites: ECON 101, ECON 102, and one course in American politics, or permission of instructors. Enrollment limited. Note: this course is cross-listed as ECON 440.

The following courses may be offered in 2006-07:

- PSCI 261 America and the World in the New Century
- PSCI 300 Congress and Public Policy-Making
- PSCI 301 The American Presidency
- PSCI 302 Supreme Court and American Politics
- PSCI 313 Making American Foreign Policy
- PSCI 320 Historicism
- PSCI 321 Postmodern Political Thought
- PSCI 331 American Political Thought
- PSCI 332 African-American Political Thought
- PSCI 342 Politics of Development
- PSCI 343 Revolution and Development in Mexico and Central America
- PSCI 361 Globalization
- PSCI 425 Machiavelli and Shakespeare
- PSCI 426 Humanism and Its Critics
- PSCI 427 Nietzsche and Political Philosophy
- PSCI 447 Topics in Latin American Politics