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 101-102 (Quest for Justice). It is the only political-science course designed expressly for first-year students. Although PSCI 101-102 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 101-102, 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, 241, 242 (Comparative Politics), and PSCI 260 (International Relations).

Quest for Justice
PSCI 101-102
This year-long course is taught as a first-year seminar, with class size kept to a maximum of eighteen students. There are usually eight or nine 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 a group of classical readings that investigate the conflict between the claims of the individual and those of the community.

The second 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 third 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 fourth unit, divided into two subunits, explores two fundamental practical issues as they relate to liberal democracy—the production and distribution of wealth, and war and foreign policy. Here we read selections from Adam Smith and Milton Friedman on economics, and Tocqueville once more, along with the ancient Greek historian Thucydides on war and justice.

The second semester begins with the fifth unit of the course, which presents the radical critique of liberal democracy from the left, in the writings of Karl Marx, as well as some more moderate criticisms, in the writings of contemporary social democrats and of George Orwell. The sixth unit presents the radical challenge to liberal democracy from irrationalist thought (corresponding roughly to a challenge from the right), in the thought of Nietzsche and his heirs. The sixth unit introduces the perspective of revealed religion, which radically criticizes any and all human attempts to achieve or even understand justice by unaided reason. Students will read excerpts from Genesis and Exodus as well as The Gospel According to St. Matthew.

The seventh unit returns to the ancient Greeks and to their philosophers, Plato and Aristotle. By returning to the beginnings of Western political thought in Plato’s Apology of Socrates and Crito and readings in Aristotle’s Ethics and Politics, we sharply juxtapose the claims of reason and unreason in human things. In doing so, we in fact are turning to deep contemporary questions of value and cultural relativism and the possibility of rational agreement about justice.

Thus, the eighth unit of the course allows students to use what they have learned to examine contemporary cultural and theoretical issues. The unit features feminist writings by Catherine MacKinnon and Susan Okin and the novel Things Fall Apart by Chinua Achebe.

The ninth and final unit allows for general reflections on the question of justice. Typically included here, a reading of Shakespeare’s Tempest 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 Courses in Political Science Subfields

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 section 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

Three alternative courses are offered as introductions to the field of comparative government. These courses are normally taught in a lecture-and-discussion format, with sections averaging twenty-five to thirty students.

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.

PSCI 241 State and Economy
This course is an introduction to comparative political economy. It explores the variety of forms of state intervention in the economy, ranging from the relatively laissez-faire regulatory state in the U.S., through the welfare states and social democracies of Western Europe, to central planning as practiced in the former Soviet Union. The developmentalist states of Japan and the newly industrializing countries will also be explored.

PSCI 242 States, Nations, Nationalism
This course is an introduction to comparative political development, which focuses on two key issues in the development of the contemporary world: the rise of the modern state and the emergence of modern nationalism. By analyzing the process of state formation and nation-building in Europe, Japan, Russia, and selected countries in the developing world, we will come to understand the means by which state power is constructed, maintained, and legitimated in political systems as varied as absolutist monarchies and modern nation-states. And by examining nationalism in a variety of historical and geographical settings, we will begin to comprehend the intriguing power and persistence of national identities in an increasingly multinational world. Although the course will be explicitly analytic and comparative in character, analysis will be supplemented with case studies drawn from countries around the world.

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 to be addressed 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, 241, or 242; 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 101-102 (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 101-102; 200; 220 and 221; 240, 241, and 242; and 260.

Senior Exercise

Senior political science majors have two options for completing the required Senior Exercise: a twenty- to twenty-five-page analytical essay, or a four-hour written exam. The exam option, taken the Saturday before spring break, is the traditional option taken by most majors. Students answer two two-hour questions that cut across subfields and require integration and application of knowledge learned in various courses. Under the essay option, students write an essay on one of six or seven comprehensive questions. The essay is due December 1. Those who fail to earn a grade of B or better on their revised essay take the exam option at the end of February.

Year Courses

Quest for Justice
- PSCI 101-102 (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 497-498 (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)
Camera-Rowe

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)
Jensen

This course introduces the student to classical political philosophy through analysis of Platonic dialogues—the Apology, Crito, and Republic—and of 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 possible resolution of social conflict, the relationship between politics and economics, the political responsibility for education, the role of gender in politics, and philosophy as a way of life. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

State and Economy: An Introduction to Comparative Political Economy
PSCI 241 (1/2 unit)
Camera-Rowe

This course is an introduction to the interaction of politics and markets. Socioeconomic issues have forced their way to the top of the domestic political agendas of most nation-states in the twentieth century. States take on as one of their primary goals the effective management and development of their economies. As a result, state intervention into economic life has become extensive. However, state intervention in the economy has taken a variety of forms. In this course, we will explore a wide range of modes of state intervention in the domestic economy, from the industrial and welfare policies of the advanced industrialized democracies to the command economies of China and the former Soviet Union. We will examine consequences of this intervention for domestic politics and economic performance. We will draw on a number of cases, including sub-Saharan Africa, Germany, Japan, China, and the former Soviet Union. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.
The News Media and American Democracy  
**PSCI 304 (1/2 unit)**  
Elliott

This course studies the political impact of the news media, electronic and print, on American politics. A major theme is how the news media define what is news. We study how journalists cover political events and how their work shapes, and is shaped by, the actions of politicians and political institutions. The conflict between the media and the government is analyzed in terms of the constitutional rights of a free press and a political battle between an adversarial or biased press and a government of manipulating politicians. (This course can be used to complete the requirement in American politics for political science majors.) Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Liberalism, Conservatism, and Radicalism in U. S. Political History  
**PSCI 309 (1/2 unit)**  
Roy Wortman, professor of history; Elliott

This team-taught lecture and discussion course assesses liberalism, conservatism, and radicalism in the political history of the United States, primarily in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The course will begin with the historical and philosophical antecedents of liberalism and conservatism rooted in Western history in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. We shall trace the evolution of mainstream political thought and practice, as well as a wide variety of politically and socially important critiques and alternatives. Among the topics to be analyzed are proponents of free-market thought; socialist, populist, and progressive alternatives to business civilization; ways in which dominant forms of liberalism and conservatism shifted and changed over time; the rise of New Deal liberalism and its critics, such as Henry A. Wallace; the politics of the civil rights movement of the 1960s and reactions against it; critiques of liberalism in the postwar era; the antwar movement of the 1960s; postwar conservatism; and the rise of a new radical right. The course will conclude with an assessment of contemporary liberalism and conservatism. A research paper, selected in consultation with the instructors, will be part of the course requirement. This course is cross-listed as HIST 205. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

American Public Policy: School Reform  
**PSCI 311 (1/2 unit)**  
Emmett

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.

American Foreign Policy Since World War II  
**PSCI 372 (1/2 unit)**  
McKeown

This course will analyze and evaluate, on both prudential and moral grounds, the foreign policy of the United States Since World War II. Major topics of study include the following: the causes of the cold war; the various strategies developed to contain the Soviet Union and other communist regimes; the Korean War, the Cuban missile crisis, and the Vietnam War; détente with the Soviet Union and China; the reasons why the cold war ended; the Persian Gulf War; and a discussion of new challenges facing U.S. foreign policy in the post-cold war world. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Humanism and Its Critics  
**PSCI 426 (1/2 unit)**  
Baumann

“Humanism,” however defined, has had a strong impact on political thought and practice. This course will focus on Renaissance humanism, and in particular on Montaigne’s Essays, though we will also read some More, Erasmus, Luther (the representative Christian critic of humanism), and possibly Montaigne’s fellow politique and theorist of sovereignty, Jean Bodin. We will try to work out the relationship between the humanist project and the “first wave” of modern political thought as well as
to understand this version of that project on its own terms. Prerequisi-
tes: Junior standing. Enrollment limited.

American Politics and Literature
PSCI 428 (1/2 unit)
L. Ward

This seminar will examine several major themes in American political thought as they are presented in works of political theory and literature. We will focus on such themes as the character of democratic education, the relation of the individual and community, the limits and possibilities of democratic statesmanship, the importance of the concepts of equality and liberty in American history, the issue of race, and the role of literature in a democratic society. We will deal with political and literary works covering periods in American political development from the colonial era to the twentieth century. The authors and thinkers treated may include Tocqueville, Paine, Franklin, Lincoln, Emerson, Hawthorne, Melville, Henry Adams, Twain, Henry James, Faulkner, DuBois, Hemingway and Percy.

Senior Seminar in Public Policy
PSCOL 440 (1/2 unit)
Bruce Gensemer, professor of economics; Elliott

See course description in Public Policy section.

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. Prerequi-
tes: permission of instructor and department chair.

Second-Semester Courses
Liberal Democracy in America
PSCI 200 (1/2 unit)
A. Ward

See first semester course description. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

History of Political Philosophy:
The Modern Quest for Justice
PSCI 221 (1/2 unit)
Baumann

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.

Modern Democracies
PSCI 240 (1/2 unit)
Camerra-Roue

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 will include Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Russia, and Mexico. Prerequi-

International Relations
PSCI 260 (1/2 unit)
McKown

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

The American Presidency
PSCI 301 (1/2 unit)
Elliott

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-imperial presidencies. A central concern will be the question of presidential power: How strong is the current presidency? How strong ought it to be? 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 Ronald Reagan, George Bush, and Bill Clinton. (This course can be used to complete the requirement in American politics for political science majors). Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

The Supreme Court and American Politics
PSCI 302 (1/2 unit)
L. Ward

This course is about politics, law, and constitutional interpretation. Should the Supreme Court be understood as a court of law or as a political institution? What are its proper purposes in our democratic, constitutional order? Should it be vigorous, even aggressive, in striking down unconstitutional actions of the other branches and the states, or should it be restrained? Can the court promote social and political reform? Should it? How should it go about understanding the U.S. Constitution and interpreting it in specific circumstances? Is the court bound strictly to the law and the constitution or may it also rely on extra-constitutional moral and political principles?
These questions will be explored in the confirmation process for Supreme Court nominees; in diverse essays on the court; and in selected Supreme Court cases on judicial review, separation of powers, civil rights,privacy, and abortion. The course concludes by considering conflicting approaches to constitutional interpretation, including those of original intent; judicial realism; and regime, feminist, and libertarian/equal-dignity jurisprudence. (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)
Elliott

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.

European Politics
PSCI 345 (1/2 unit)
Camerra-Rowe

This course will examine the development of political institutions and movements in Europe from the end of World War I to the present, with a particular focus on the countries of western Europe. Topics to be addressed will include fascism, national socialism, and communism; the origins and outcomes of World War II; the rise of social democracies and the welfare state; the collapse of communism; and the integration of Europe. Current political issues such as the recent resurgence of nationalism and racism will also be examined. Although the focus of the course will be comparative and analytic, analysis will be grounded as appropriate in specific case studies. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Comparative Asian Politics:
India, China, and Japan
PSCI 346 (1/2 unit)
Mood

This course uses the cases of India, China, and Japan to explore some of the enduring questions of comparative politics as well as to introduce the historical, political, and economic development of three major actors in the Asian region. Two longstanding Asian democracies (India, Japan), two large, poor, linguistically diverse Asian countries (India, China), and two ethnically homogeneous Confucian East Asian states (China, Japan) are compared. In this way, many key questions of comparative politics are explored. Most centrally, the course inquires into the causes of the differences between these countries. The relative contributions of history, culture, religion, and ethnicity to the development of the current political structure are explored. These factors are also addressed with regard to the ways in which political institutions function and the success of the state in implementing its policies. In addition, the course more generally asks about the roles and functions of a state. How is the success of a state measured? And, finally, what is the relationship between politics and economic development? Prerequisite: sophomore standing.

Haves and Have Nots:
Development and Developing Countries in the Contemporary World
PSCI 362 (1/2 unit)
Mood

This course focuses on relations between the developed "North" and the less developed countries of the "South." After briefly examining the historical origins of southern underdevelopment, the focus shifts to the legacies of such underdevelopment in the "Third World" today. Specific issues to be addressed include the politics of trade and aid, the debt crisis, the impact of transnational corporations, the link between democracy and development, and southern calls for a more equitable relationship between North and South. Related topics such as northern and southern perspectives on the environment, transfers of resources and technology, and the politicization of Third World economies will also be examined. Although the main focus of the course will be substantive rather than theoretical, contending theories of development and underdevelopment will also be considered. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

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 international 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 “green” activism, sustainable development, international efforts to negotiate treaties and agreements, and multilateral conferences and forums, such as the 1992 Rio Conference. Case studies and films will be used as appropriate to supplement lectures and discussions. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Women and Politics
PSCI 380  (1/2 unit)
L. Ward

The fundamental question of political philosophy is the question of justice, including the prospects for harmonizing a just society and individual happiness. From the outset, this question has been posed with a view toward women as well as men. In this course, we will examine the treatment of women in political philosophy in works of literature that show philosophic principles in action, and in the writings of feminists. We will address such issues as the place of reason in the definition of woman, domestic or private life, sexuality, and views on women’s education and civic status. The readings will aim at contextualizing contemporary debates about feminism by reading authors whose views, however influential they have been in shaping these debates, make their arguments on different grounds. Readings will include selections from Plato, Machiavelli, Rousseau, Mill, and Nietzsche; novels by Jane Austen and Henry James; and feminist writers such as Simone de Beauvoir and Luce Irigaray. Prerequisite: sophomore standing.

Junior Honors Seminar
PSCI 397  (1/2 unit)
Emmert

This course is designed primarily for political science majors interested in entering the senior Honors Program. The seminar will explore controversial questions about the appropriate study or theory of politics and the practice of it by statesmen. What are the purposes, methods and limits of political science? What is statesmanship or successful leadership? How are political science and practical statesmanship related to ethical norms and insights? What kind of political education is appropriate for citizens? Readings will include selections from James Ceaser’s Liberal Democracy and Political Science and writings on Washington, Madison, Lincoln, Lenin, Atatürk, and “judicial statesmanship.” The seminar is largely for junior majors, but if any places remain open, sophomores will be admitted. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Defense Strategy Seminar
PSCI 461  (1/2 unit)
McKown

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 seminar focuses on the issue of U.S. military intervention. It also analyzes and evaluates threats and potential threats to U.S. security in the unipolar world which has existed since the collapse of the Soviet superpower. The war against Iraq to liberate Kuwait, the humanitarian intervention in Somalia, the limited intervention in Bosnia, and the air war against Serbia over Kosovo are cases which have been examined in recent years. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Science and Politics
PSCI 480  (1/2 unit)
Van Holde

This seminar examines the relationship of science and politics from early modernity to the present, and considers the probable course and character of that relationship in the foreseeable future. Topics to be considered include Galileo’s conflict with the Church, the theory of evolution, Social Darwinism, and the origins and implications of nuclear weapons research. We also will examine a number of contemporary controversies at the intersection of science and politics, including genetic testing and therapy, intelligence testing and the IQ debates, global warming, and the debates surrounding the science and politics of AIDS. Issues such as the value neutrality of science, the politics of risk assessment, and the proper role of scientists in shaping policy also will be examined. Prerequisite: permission of the instructor.

Rousseau Seminar
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 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.

The following courses may be offered in 2002–2003:

PSCI 300  Congress and Public Policymaking
PSCI 303  Elections and Political Parties
PSCI 312  Constitutional Law
PSCI 313  The Making of American Foreign Policy
PSCI 320  Historicism
PSCI 331  American Political Thought
PSCI 341  Soviet and Russian Politics
PSCI 342  Politics of Development
PSCI 344  Dictatorship and Democracy in South America
PSCI 360  The Relations of Nations
PSCI 361  International Political Economy
PSCI 370  U.S. Foreign Policy 1776-1920
PSCI 400  Politics and Journalism
PSCI 427  Nietzsche and Political Philosophy
PSCI 460  Ethics and Law in International Relations