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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 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 a group of 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, 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 sixth 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 seventh 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 eighth 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*.

Thus, the ninth unit of the course allows students to use what they have learned to examine contemporary cultural and theoretical issues. It presents students with readings in the politics of race, gender, and culture, including Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, Carol Gilligan, Susan

Okin, Aristophanes' *The Congresswomen*, Achebe, and Shakespeare's *The Tempest*.

The 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

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-discussion 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 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; 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

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.

Cross-Listed Courses

The following courses are cross-listed in the political-science offerings for 2003-04:

INST 201 The Expansion of International Society
PPOL 440 Capstone Seminar in Public Policy

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)
Elliott

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)

Baumann

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.

Modern Democracies

◆ PSCI 240 (1/2 unit)

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, and Mexico. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

International Relations

◆ PSCI 260 (1/2 unit)

Charlick-Paley

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 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 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.

Politics of Development

PSCI 342 (1/2 unit)

Klesner

Alternative strategies of economic development pose the most difficult political choices for those countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America not yet blessed by economic prosperity.

This course seeks to accomplish three related goals. First, it will explore the contending theories of development that have shaped the debate about development in the past half-century: modernization theory, dependency theory, theories that emphasize state-led development, and theories that seek to define sustainable development. Second, it will compare alternative strategies of development, especially as exemplified by successful (or thought-to-be successful) developing and developed countries. Third, it will consider a set of contemporary issues that complicate the efforts of countries to develop: globalization, environmental catastrophe, population growth, and human rights considerations. Throughout, the definition of development and the desirability of economic growth will be questioned. Major cases to be considered include Brazil, Mexico, China, Korea, Taiwan, and India. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Revolution and Development in Mexico and Central America

PSCI 343 (1/2 unit)

Klesner

This course explores the political histories of Mexico, the countries of Central America, and Cuba since their independence in the nineteenth century, examining in particular the revolutions in Mexico (1910-17), Guatemala (1944), Cuba (1958), and Nicaragua (1979). The causes of these revolutions, the process of revolution, and the consequences of these revolutions for politics and policy will be major topics. Where relevant, U.S. foreign policy toward the revolutionaries will be covered. Post-revolutionary politics, especially as it bears on economic development and socioeconomic reform, will be extensively explored. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

The Second World War: Origins, Diplomacy, Strategy, and Campaigns

PSCI 371 (1/2 unit)

McKeown

This course presents a military and diplomatic history of the Second

World War, focusing on the origins, conduct, and consequences 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 many of the classes. The course will explain why the allies won the war and why the fascists 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 examine the origins of the Cold War conflict. It will look at the experience of battle for and on 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.

Statesmanship through Political Biography: 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, but other majors and nonmajors are also welcome. 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 biographies of or works and speeches by Elizabeth I, Ataturk, Washington, Lincoln, and Churchill. The seminar is largely for junior majors, but if any places remain open, sophomores will be admitted.

Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Politics and Journalism: The Presidency and the Press

PSCI 400 (1/2 unit)
Elliott

This seminar studies political journalism and its impact on American politics. Each year we focus on a different aspect of the politics of the news media in modern America. In 2003, we will examine the relationship between the press and the presidency. We begin with the historical evolution of a presidency devoted to leadership of public opinion through the press. We also trace the evolution of the media from partisanship, to passive objectivity, to adversarialness, to scandal-mongering. The struggle between a more powerful press and a more manipulative presidency typifies our politics from Lyndon Johnson on to Bill Clinton and George W. Bush. Current news serves as a testing ground for the ideas advanced by scholars, journalists, and politicians. Prerequisites: junior standing and permission of instructor. Enrollment limited.

U.S. Foreign Policy after the Cold War

PSCI 462 (1/2 unit)
McKeown

This course 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 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 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

The Expansion of International Society

INST 201 (1/2 unit)
Klesner

See INST 201 course description in the International Studies section. INST 201 can be used to satisfy, in

part, the political science major's requirement in the subfields of international relations and comparative politics.

History of Political Philosophy: The Modern Quest for Justice

◆ PSCI 221 (1/2 unit)
Devin Stauffer

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)
Klesner

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

State and Economy

PSCI 241 (1/2 unit)
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. States take 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, including both advanced industrial societies and developing countries. We will examine consequences of this

intervention for domestic politics and economic performance. We will draw on a number of cases from different world regions. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

International Relations

◆ PSCI 260 (1/2 unit)
McKeown

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

The American Presidency

PSCI 301 (1/2 unit)
Emmert

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 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.

U.S. Political History: Politics and Ideas in the Great Depression Era

PSCI 309 (1/2 unit)
Roy Wortman, distinguished professor of history; Elliott

Hoover, F.D.R., farmers, city people, agrarian conservatives, labor, the unemployed, demagogues, politicians, the silver screen, free market vs. national planning, and much more. Among other themes, this course will analyze the development of modern liberalism, the modern party system, and the modern presidency. Additionally, it will assess social, cultural, and intellectual currents of the Great

Depression era. Course materials include biographies, novels, films, and historical studies. Prerequisite: sophomore standing and two semesters of American political science or American history, or permission of an instructor. Can be taken for either history (HIST 205) or political science credit.

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.

Making American Foreign Policy

PSCI 313 (1/2 unit)
Charlick-Paley

The course analyzes how the American political system produces foreign policy decisions. In seeking to discover the domestic influences on American foreign policy, we shall examine how the original framers of the constitution intended for the

policy process to proceed. We will then use case studies of American foreign policy decision-making to explore how policy actually gets formed, examining the role of various political institutions including the president, Congress, the news media, public opinion, the bureaucracies of state and defense, and the National Security Council. Our case studies will include turning points in Cold-War American foreign policy such as the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War as well as more current issues and events, including Bosnia, Afghanistan, and Iraq. How does a democracy make foreign policy? How does a democracy make decisions in an environment of partisan conflict and lack of consensus on the proper course of policy? This course can be used to complete the requirement in American politics for political science majors. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

African-American Political Thought

PSCI 332 (1/2 unit)
Jensen

In this course we will explore contributions to the understanding of liberal democracy, its strengths and weaknesses, made by eminent African-American writers and political leaders, beginning with Frederick Douglass and ending with Ralph Ellison. We will be guided by the range of issues and questions they raise in their writings and speeches and the lines of controversy developing among them over such issues as the legacy of slavery, the relations among races, and the prospects in America for community, cultural diversity, and individuality. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Terrorism: Origins, Dangers, and Prospects

PSCI 365 (1/2 unit)
Rowe

This seminar explores the causes and consequences of international terrorism. The first part of the course will examine the most important root causes of modern international terrorism, including the rise of identity politics and ethnic/religious funda-

mentalism, the changing nature of power in the post-cold war world, and the resentments, political tensions, and vulnerabilities created by the spread of global capitalism. The middle segment of the course will explore terrorism as a political instrument. We will probe the goals of terrorism, especially al-Qaeda, the potential for "catastrophic terrorism" using weapons of mass destruction, as well as the feasibility of nonviolent, international, legal, or war-making responses to combat terrorism. In the final segment of the course, we will examine the prospects for international peace and the various issues that will emerge from the "war" on terrorism. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Machiavelli and Shakespeare

PSCI 425 (1/2 unit)
Jensen

In this course we will explore various points of contact in the respective political understandings of Machiavelli and Shakespeare. Our readings will include selections from *The Prince*, *The Discourses*, and Machiavelli's plays, and selections among Shakespeare's history plays, tragedies, comedies. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

U.S. Defense Strategy in the Twenty-First Century

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, Kosovo in 1999, Afghanistan today, and, perhaps, Iraq 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

PPOL 440 (1/2 unit)
Richard Trethewey, professor of economics; Baumann

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.

The following courses may be offered in 2004-05:

PSCI 302 Supreme Court and American Politics
PSCI 305 Urban Politics
PSCI 311 School Reform
PSCI 320 Historicism
PSCI 321 Postmodern Political Thought

- PSCI 331 American Political Thought
- PSCI 333 The Idea of Community
- PSCI 340 Revolution
- PSCI 341 Soviet and Russian Politics
- PSCI 361 International Political Economy
- PSCI 370 U.S. Foreign Policy 1776-1920
- PSCI 380 Women and Politics
- PSCI 426 Humanism and Its Critics
- PSCI 427 Nietzsche and Political Philosophy
- PSCI 447 Topics in Latin American Politics
- PSCI 460 Ethics and Law in International Relations