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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.

New Students

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).

The Curriculum

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 a Shakespeare play 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 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 **Senior Exercise**

PSCI 260 International Relations
This course provides an 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 .5 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. Though not required, this course does count toward the major.

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.

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 is divided into two parts, in each of which students answer two two-hour questions that cut across subfields and require integration and application of knowledge learned in various courses. In one part, the questions will focus more on political theory and, to a lesser extent, American politics. In the other, the questions will focus more on comparative, American, and international politics.

Honors

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.

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 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 (.5 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 themes of 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 (.5 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 (.5 unit)
Klesner

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 (.5 unit)
Rowe

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.

Congress and Public Policy Making

PSCI 300 (.5 unit)
Camerra-Rowe

Does the U.S. Congress possess the capacity for independent and

effective law-making, budgeting, and oversight of the executive? To what extent has Congress ceded policy-making responsibility to the president? How does Congressional performance vary across policy areas and what accounts for these variations? How have recent reforms affected Congressional performance? In this course, we will explore these questions by examining the historical development and contemporary performance of the U.S. Congress. We will analyze the factors that influence the policy-making process, including the electoral setting in which legislators operate, the relationship of Congress to interest groups, and the party and committee systems within the institution. We will also analyze the performance of Congress in several policy areas. Students will follow this year's Congressional mid-term elections. This course may be used to complete the upper-level American politics requirement for political science majors. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

American Constitutional Law

PSCI 312 (.5 unit)
Erler

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 separation of powers. This course can be used to complete the requirement in American politics for political-science majors. Prerequisite: sophomore standing.

European Politics: The European Union

PSCI 345 (.5 unit)
Camerra-Rowe

The European Union is viewed by many as a model of international

economic and political integration. The twenty-five member states have pooled their sovereignty in a way that is unique in the history of political systems. They have not only removed barriers to trade between the countries, but they have implemented a common currency and gradually developed a common foreign and security policy. This course is designed to provide students with knowledge of the history, structure, and policy-making process of the European Union. It also is designed to provide students with an understanding of the motivations that led independent nation states to pool their sovereignty, the theoretical debates and issues surrounding integration, and the current issues and challenges facing the European Union. This course can be used to complete the upper-level comparative politics/international relations requirement for political science majors. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

U.S. Foreign Policy since World War II

PSCI 372 (.5 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. Both the Cold War and the post-Cold War eras will be covered. Major topics from the Cold War era are: the causes and course of the Cold War; the various strategies developed by the United States to contain the Soviet Union; the Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Vietnam War; the rise and fall of detente with the Soviet Union; and why and how the Cold War ended. From the post-Cold War era, the course will cover: the first and second wars with Iraq, military intervention in Somalia, and conflicts with Serbia over Bosnia and Kosovo. The attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, also will be discussed, along with the U.S. response—the war on terrorists who attack U.S. citizens. There will also be a discussion of the new challenges facing U.S. foreign policy in the post-Cold War world, and a comparison of the security

situations facing the United States in both the Cold War and post-Cold War worlds. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Special Topic: Historicism

PSCI 391 (.5 unit)
Spiekerman

Toward the nineteenth century, a number of thinkers began to embrace a novel idea: man does not have a fixed and enduring nature, but is the product of his times. History and Culture replaced nature as the proper objects of philosophic inquiry, and eventually the possibility of philosophy itself was cast in doubt. In this course, we will examine the roots of historicism in Rousseau, Burke, and Kant, and its mature expression in Hegel, Marx, and Nietzsche. We might also examine notable contemporary historicists, like MacIntyre, and thinkers who question the basic historicist premise, like Strauss. Prerequisite: sophomore standing.

Junior Honors Seminar

PSCI 397 (.5 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.

Machiavelli and Shakespeare

PSCI 425 (.5 unit)
Jensen

In this seminar 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, and comedies. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

The Political Philosophy of Montaigne

PSCI 427 (.5 unit)
Baumann

Montaigne's *Essays*, one of the acknowledged classics of modern thought, contain a breathtaking, wide-ranging, and dialectically complex account of the human soul in its confrontation with others, with the world, and with itself. Apparently artless and off-the-cuff, the essays require the most careful reading. The course will consist of close reading of many of these essays in order to understand the position Montaigne ultimately takes on human nature and on the political implications of that position. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Capstone Seminar in Public Policy

PSCI 440 (.5 unit)
Jay Corrigan, assistant professor of economics; Elliott

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 a selection of public policies, ranging from poverty to budget deficits or globalization. We will explore the substantive issues and the process of governmental policy-making in specific policy domains. 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 welfare reform or global warming? This seminar 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.

U.S. Foreign Policy after the Cold War

PSCI 462 (.5 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.

Individual Study

PSCI 493 (.5 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 (.5 unit)
Singer, staff

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. We will examine 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. 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 rivalry between emerging European empires and Islamic empires at the beginning of Western expansion; the conquest of the New World; nineteenth-century imperialism—explanations for the new wave of imperialism and consequences of it; and the rapid growth of independent states due to decolonization in the postwar period. Finally, the political, economic, and cultural/religious consequences of imperialism and decolonization will be explored.

History of Political Philosophy: The Modern Quest for Justice

◆ PSCI 221 (.5 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 (.5 unit)
Camera-Rowe

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

International Relations

◆ PSCI 260 (.5 unit)
McKeown

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

America and the World in the Twenty-First Century

PSCI 261 (.5 unit)
Rowe

This course explores the U.S. role in world politics at the beginning of the twenty-first century. Not only does the United States face a number of new challenges—from building democracy in the Middle East, to defending against catastrophic terrorism, to managing globalization—but many of the institutions and alliances that previously served U.S. interests and structured world order have come under increasing stress from U.S. actions. We will explore topics such as whether the United States should pursue a more multilateral or unilateral foreign policy, the origins and implications of the Bush doctrine, American relations with key allies, and how to manage the most important challenges of the twenty-first century. Prerequisite: sophomore standing or permission of the instructor. Enrollment limited.

News Media

PSCI 304 (.5 unit)
Elliott

How is American democracy shaped by the constantly evolving relationships among politicians, journalists, and citizens? What is news? How do journalists define their job? Is the news more a medium which allows politicians to manipulate the public, or is it the media that shapes public opinion? Or is it possible that the audience influences the news as much as it is influenced by it? 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. Current news serves as a testing ground for the ideas advanced by scholars, journalists, and politicians. 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 (.5 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.

African-American Political Thought

PSCI 332 (.5 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 by 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.

Politics of Development

PSCI 342 (.5 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.

Democracy and Development in Latin America

PSCI 347 (.5 unit)
Klesner

In the past two decades, Latin America has experienced a twin transition: from non-democratic to democratic rule and from an inward-oriented, state-led economic development strategy to an outward-focused, market-oriented model sometimes called neoliberalism. These political and economic changes have caused social upheaval for many Latin Americans and have given many others new opportunities to improve their lives. This course will study the political, economic, and social changes that have taken place in five large Latin American countries—Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Peru, and Brazil—since the early to mid 1980s. Hence, this course focuses on contemporary Latin American politics. In each case, we will review the salient features of the nation's political history, explore the imposition of market-oriented economic policies, examine the transition to democratic rule, and consider the reactions to these changes from social groups. Prominent leaders of the transition to democracy and proponents of neoliberal economic policies will be profiled, as will the contending political forces in the country and their perspectives on neoliberalism. Public opinion about economic policy and democracy will be considered. Prerequisites: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Women and Politics

PSCI 380 (.5 unit)
Erler

This course will examine the participation of women in American political life. We will trace the development

of feminism out of broader political and intellectual movements and consider the situation of women in American society today. We will also look at women in their roles as voters, candidates, party activists, and public officials. The ways in which gender relations are defined by public policy and law will be a focus, with particular attention given to constitutional equality, workplace and family issues, and reproductive rights. This course can be used to complete the requirement in American politics for political science majors. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Montesquieu and Tocqueville on Liberty and Despotism

PSCI 392 (.5 unit)
Jensen

In this seminar we will explore the works of two of the most significant modern analysts of politics, one writing before and one writing after the French Revolution. Both of these thinkers attend carefully to distinctions between ancient and modern liberty and between ancient and modern despotism. Both of them present their ideas in the form of a broad based comparative political science, in which such topics as self government, commerce, the relations between the sexes, slavery, religion, political culture, and the diversity of nations figure prominently. Studying them together should help us to understand better the quarrel between ancients and moderns and the strengths and weaknesses of our own political and cultural life. Our readings will be drawn from Montesquieu's *Spirit of the Laws* and Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* and *The Old Regime and the Revolution*. Prerequisite: junior standing. Enrollment limited.

The Presidency and the Press

PSCI 400 (.5 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 2007, we will examine the relationship between the press and the presi-

dency. We begin with the evolution from the Founders' constitutional office into the modern presidency, which stresses leadership of public opinion through the press. We also trace a parallel evolution of journalism through partisanship to passive objectivity and on to a modern emphasis on scandals and adversarial stances. The seminar concentrates on the modern era of "the permanent campaign," in which a personal and rhetorical president sees manipulation of the press as fundamental to the job. Presidential conduct of foreign policy in this media age will receive significant attention. 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.

Seminar in European Politics

PSCI 445 (.5 unit)
Camerra-Rowe

European governments face a number of challenges in the twenty-first century—welfare and job market reform, immigration, right-wing party activity, and the forging of 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 their varying responses 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 (.5 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.

Terrorism: Origins, Dangers, and Prospects

PSCI 465 (.5 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.

Individual Study

PSCI 494 (.5 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.

Plato's *Gorgias*

PSCI 492 (.5 unit)
D. Leibowitz

This seminar will be devoted to a close reading of Plato's *Gorgias*, the sister dialogue of the *Republic*. The guiding questions will be: What is justice? Why do we care about it? How is it related to politics and philosophy? Today, students often wonder: Why bother with Plato? Isn't

his thought clearly outmoded? In studying the *Gorgias*—Plato's most sustained reflection on the character of our concern for justice—we will give him a chance to reply and make the case for the continued importance of his thought for politics and a good life. Prerequisite: sophomore standing. Enrollment limited.

Individual Study

PSCI 494 (.5 unit)
Staff

See first-semester course description. Prerequisites: permission of instructor and department chair.

The following courses may be offered in 2007-08:

- PSCI 301 The American Presidency
- PSCI 302 Supreme Court and American Politics
- PSCI 311 American Public Policy: School Reform
- PSCI 313 Making American Foreign Policy
- PSCI 321 Postmodern Political Thought
- PSCI 331 American Political Thought
- PSCI 343 Revolution and Development in Mexico and Central America
- PSCI 361 Globalization
- PSCI 371 World War II
- PSCI 422 Thucydides: War and Philosophy
- PSCI 426 Humanism and Its Critics
- PSCI 427 Nietzsche and Political Philosophy
- PSCI 447 Topics in Latin American Politics
- PSCI 483 Rousseau