

# GOVERNMENT

The program in government offers an approach to a liberal arts education that emphasizes the literature and methods of ancient, modern, and contemporary students of politics and government. The object is to place students in the midst of controversy over the great issues of politics and the differing understandings of those issues, and to equip them to deal rationally and prudently with these issues.

The major is selected by students preparing for careers in law; local, state and national government; foreign service; business; government relations; and other areas of the private and public sectors in which a broad knowledge of the problems of modern society is appropriate. Advice on specific careers is available through the department chair.

## Major Requirements

The major in government requires nine courses distributed as follows:

**1. Government 20. Introduction to American Politics**

**2. Four Core Courses:** all majors must take a core course, normally at the intermediate level (numbers 40 through 99), in *four different subfields, selected from the following six:*

- **American Government and Public Policy**
- **Business and Public Management**
- **Comparative Politics**
- **International Relations**
- **Political Philosophy and Theory**
- **Public Law**

Each student must include a course in **Political Philosophy and Theory**, as well as a course in either **Comparative Politics** or **International Relations** (and may include both).

**3. Elective Courses:** at least **four elective courses in government**. Normally at least two electives should be advanced courses (numbers 100 and above).

- Notes:*
- *Government 20. Introduction to American Politics* is a prerequisite for all other CMC government courses.
  - Normally not more than two courses taken at other colleges may be counted toward the major.
  - Courses offered by members of other departments and cross-listed as government courses may be counted as elective courses but not as core requirements.

## Special Options for Majors

### ***Suggestions for Concentrations***

Students should consult with one or more department members to choose their electives coherently and with a view to their goals after graduation. The following concentrations illustrate several coherent options for students majoring in government.

- *Government/Business and Public Management:* core courses plus two courses in business and public management; two more electives. This program is useful for future administrators in business and government.
- *American Government:* core courses plus two courses in American government; two more electives. This option is useful for students of politics and public policy.
- *Government/Foreign Affairs:* core courses plus two courses in comparative politics or international relations; two more electives (often taken in area studies). This combina-

tion serves the needs of students interested in business or administration in the international field and also those focusing on conflicts and problems of international scope.

- *Government/Public Law*: core courses plus two courses in constitutional law or legal studies; two more electives. This concentration is attractive to students preparing for legal or paralegal careers.
- *Government/Political Philosophy*: core courses plus two courses in political philosophy; two more electives. This option is useful for students especially interested in the great issues and traditions of politics.
- *Government/Public Affairs*: core courses plus two courses in American government and public policy; two more electives during a semester on the internship program. This focus is designed for students interested in government work and practical field experience.

### **Dual Majors**

A dual major including government requires a minimum of seven government courses distributed as follows:

- 1. Government 20. Introduction to American Politics**
- 2. One core course in political philosophy and theory** (see above)
- 3. One core course in comparative politics or international relations** (see above)
- 4. Elective Courses:** at least **four other government elective courses**

Please note the restrictions on honors in the major for students with a dual major under “Honors in Government” below. For further information on dual majors and the requirements for the other field study of the dual major, please check the appropriate sections of this catalog.

### **Honors in Government**

Each year the department conducts an honors program for seniors distinguished by the high quality of their work in government. To be eligible for honors in government, a student must:

- Complete a two-semester thesis in government with a grade of “B+” (10.00) or better;
- Satisfactorily participate in the mandatory two-semester, non-credit Honors Seminar conducted by the department of Government; and
- Attain a grade point average of 10.50 or better in the major at time of graduation.

Students with a *dual major* in government who wish to be considered for *honors* in government will only receive honors if they:

- have completed all requirements for a *full major* in government and are granted honors, or
- qualify and receive honors in *both fields* of their dual major. See “Honors in the Major” for details.

For additional information on the honors program, see Professor Appel or Professor Blitz.

### **General Education Requirement in Government**

The general education requirement in government is met by *Government 20. Introduction to American Politics*.

### **Internships and Independent Studies**

The Government department offers students several unique internship opportunities in California and in Washington, D.C. For details on credits and requirements, see “Internships” below. No more than a total of two internship program courses (Government

125, 126, 127, or 35) and independent study courses may be counted toward major requirements.

## Study Abroad

All CMC students have the opportunity to apply for study abroad during the junior year. Students planning to study government abroad should consult with the chair of the Government department to determine which off-campus courses will be accepted by the department. Please consult the chair of the Government department for further information.

## The Faculty

Professors: Ascher, Bessette, Blitz (Chair), Camp (on leave, first semester), Elliott (on leave, first semester), Haley (on leave, second semester), Heslop (on leave, first semester), Kesler (on leave, first semester), Lee, Lofgren (on leave, second semester), Martin (on leave, second semester), Moss, Nichols, Pitney, and Rossum; Associate Professors: Lynch, and Merkle; Visiting Associate Professor: McHenry; Assistant Professors: Appel, Balitzer, Kapur, Miller, and Spalding; Visiting Assistant Professor: Haskell

## Courses

### *Introductory*

#### **20. Introduction to American Politics.**

Introduces the student to the scholarly study of government and politics with special reference to the political principles and constitutional structure of the American system, interpreted in the light of political philosophy, the dynamics of public opinion, interest groups, political parties, and public policy. First and second semester. Staff

### *American Government and Public Policy*

#### **101. The United States Congress.**

Examines congress in terms of participant roles, committee systems, party influence and leadership, legislative functions and representative democracy, legislative-executive relations, and current efforts at reform. Second semester. Pitney

#### **102. The American Presidency.**

Investigates the domestic and international sources of power which have led to the dominant position of the presidency, and the current reassessment of that position. First semester. Pitney

#### **103. The Presidency and the Constitution.**

This course examines the relationship of the presidency to the American constitutional order. Specific topics include: the framers' plan for a strong president (and the Anti-Federalists' critique); presidential selection and its impact on the character of the office; and specific constitutional controversies such as the constitutional basis of the modern presidency, with particular attention to popular leadership and presidential rhetoric. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

#### **103e. Crises in Presidential Leadership.**

Political, biographical, autobiographical, historical, psychological, and cultural examinations of the crises faced by United States presidents, contrasting successful with unsuccessful presidential leadership strategies that profoundly affected United States history at critical moments. Seven U.S. presidents will be chosen by the instructor and students from the following list that also includes vice-presidents and presidential candidates: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Martin van Buren, Samuel Tilden, Theodore Roosevelt, Eugene B. Debs, Woodrow Wilson, Norman Thomas, Strom Thurmond, Richard Nixon, Jimmy Carter, and Ross Perot. First semester. Martin

#### **104. The Electoral Process.**

An introduction to election politics in the United States, focusing on the organization, strategies, techniques, and financing of political campaigns. The course, which employs simulations, also involves consideration of party organization, election law, and problems of reform. Second semester. Pitney

**105. Organization of Health Care and Public Policy.**

This course will examine the evolution of health care occupations and organizations in the United States with comparative references to other industrialized nations. There will be a focus on the increasing bureaucratization of health care, the increased involvement of government, private reorganization around HMO's and managed care, and the continued push for various forms of "universal health care." Politics and policies regarding sources and allocations of costs and benefits, access and treatment of increasingly diverse populations, advent of health care teams, "wellness" movements and alternative health and medical treatments, and increasingly complex technology, and - related to this - ethical issues regarding birth, life, and death will be addressed. First semester. Lynch

**106. Politics of Interest Groups.**

The course examines the role of interest groups in American politics, particularly how they influence the formulation and implementation of public policy. Specifically, the course focuses on strategies and tactics and other integrated requisites to building a viable interest group. In addition, numerous case studies are examined. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**107. Local Government in America, with Practicum.**

Focuses on the functions, process, politics and management of sub-national government, with emphasis on dominant public policy issues affecting city government and communities. Topics include theories of local government, regional governance, fiscal issues, social welfare issues, public infrastructure funding and economic development. The practicum will analyze the existing tax allocation inequities affecting cities in California, and make recommendations for legislative, legal, and/or administrative action to correct such inequities. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**108. The Politics of Recent America, 1945 to the Present.**

After exploring pre-1945 roots of liberal interventionist government in America, the course examines its subsequent impact in areas such as politics, military and foreign policy, race relations, individual freedom, and governmental responsibility. Also listed as History 121. First semester. Lofgren

**109. Juvenile Delinquency and Public Policy.**

This course examines the social and political changes that gave rise to the concept of "childhood," the subsequent rise of the juvenile justice system, and further modifications of that system's strategies for prevention and treatment. Course topics include the causes of juvenile delinquency, changes in the nature and distribution of juvenile crime and deviance, and the history and changing forms of gang activity in the U.S. Guest speakers and documentaries supplement lectures, discussion, and readings. First semester. Lynch

**110. The Life Cycle, Generational Politics and Public Policy.**

This course will examine how life cycle progression and generational tensions structure politics and public policies. The course will examine general life cycle theory and apply it to important past and present generational debates over the distribution of wealth, power, and benefits regarding social security, Medicare, funding for public schools and universities, retirement pensions, and occupational competition. The role of class, ethnicity, gender, marital status, and other factors which shape or cross-cut generational politics and policies will be considered. The course will also examine how rapid technological changes may sharpen differences in generational world-views or, on the other hand, contribute to solutions in strengthening the generational social contract. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**111. Politics and Population.**

Explores the social and political implications of the population explosion. Touches on problems of social forecasting and problems of individual and institutional response to short-run and long-run needs. Considers the question of optimum population from social, economic, biological, and political points of view. Assesses current efforts and prospects for establishing and implementing population policies. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**112. Public Philosophies and Public Policy.**

This course traces the development of American conservative thought and analyzes its impact on several domestic policy areas: economic management, social welfare, civil rights and crime. Compares different strains of conservatism and considers liberal critiques. Includes works by a number of conservative writers, such as Milton Friedman, Charles Murray and Thomas Sowell. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**113. Inequality, Politics, and Public Policy: Class, Race, and Gender.**

This course examines the basic dimensions of inequality and the history of changes in the distribution of wealth, power, and patterns of ethnic and gender relations, primarily in the United States but with particular reference to how emerging global markets may be changing inequality patterns in the U.S.

Rates of social mobility (who moves up, down, sideways?) are examined. The course deals with current and emerging political and policy issues arising from such developments as: Proposition 187, the changing occupational structure and shifting career opportunities, changing policies on discrimination, affirmative action and work force diversity, generational divides, changes in crime and criminal justice, political and perceptual "gender gaps," welfare issues and the "tax wars" (who pays, who receives?). Introductory level economics, psychology and/or sociology course recommended. Second semester.

Lynch

**114. Immigration: Processes, Politics, and Policies.**

This course will examine immigration as a social as well as an economic process, with particular emphasis on its political and policy dimensions. Special attention will be paid to the interaction between immigrants and contemporary American social and political institutions, and to how the contemporary situation differs from earlier periods in our history. The various dimensions (social, cultural, economic, and political) of the assimilation process will be examined. The course will culminate in an examination of various policy responses to the present controversy over immigration. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**115. Politics of Journalism.**

Analyzes the relationship between the political decision makers and the news media. Topics include: the structure and organization of print and electronic media; forms of political journalism, such as investigative reporting and commentary; ways by which political figures try to influence the news; the impact of news stories on public opinion. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**116. Public Policy Process.**

This course analyzes the six phases of the public policy process: the origin of policy ideas; estimation of costs and benefits; choice of alternatives by political leaders; implementation by bureaucracies; appraisal of outcomes; and termination of policies. The course pays special attention to policies that affect business and the economy. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**118. Practicum in Government and the Environment.**

This course examines how environmental policy is created through the political process and how government implements it. The course is designed to help students learn by involving them in the process of developing environmental policy, including developing solutions to specific problems. Although the course includes a reading list and class discussion, it emphasizes field work, field trips, and guest speakers representing government and the environment. The course focuses on two or three key environmental issues against which students will learn about the legislative process, direct legislation, regulation and regulatory bodies, intergovernmental relations, public opinion formation and interest group lobbying. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**119. Introduction to Environmental Law and Regulation.**

This weekly seminar will focus on the intellectual and philosophical bases for modern environmental policy, law, and regulation, including a historical review of the major elements of the American conservation movement, and an analysis of the regulatory responses to these elements leading to the development of modern environmental statutory and regulatory law. Second semester. McHenry

**120. Environmental Law.**

This course is intended to introduce students to environmental law through an examination and discussion of a number of currently debated issues. The emphasis of the course will be on the role of law in protecting environmental quality and mediating environmental disputes. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**123. American Political Parties.**

This course examines American political parties as electoral organizations, as voting blocs in the general public, and as groups of government officials. It explores linkages of these three dimensions in national, state, and local politics. Topics include: political realignments, minor parties, national conventions, and quasi-parties such as United We Stand. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**124. Cases in American Political Leadership.**

This course will consist of an intensive case study of a single American political leader. The case study, which will change from year to year, will test generalizations about American political ideas, interests, and institutions. The cases may include presidents, lawmakers, and leaders of social movements.

Second semester. Pitney

**144. Political and Social Movements.**

This course will focus on the major political and social/cultural movements in 20th-century America, with preliminary attention to elements and precursors of movements such as crowds, fads, and crazes. The social sources and conflicts that give rise to political/social movements will be analyzed, as will

movement leadership, tactics, resource mobilization, recruitment issues, and the role of media. Cross-cultural examples will also be covered. Guest lecturers and videos will supplement class and reading materials. WebCT postings and discussions will enhance course materials. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**178. Politics of Redistricting.**

Considers the theory and practice of representation in American government. Covers the law, history, politics, and technology of redistricting; and examines issues such as "affirmative action gerrymandering" and "at-large-versus-single-member districts." Alternative line-drawing techniques and strategies are examined along with their effects on district elections and legislative politics. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**180e. Law and Literature.**

The public perception and understanding of law, legal issues, legal actions, legal ethics, and legal language is derived largely from the representation of law in literature, including popular literature, cartoons, television, and movies. Most law schools, therefore, now offer courses on law and literature. This course examines novels, poems, plays, documentary literature, movies, and television in order to understand how law has been perceived. Authors or readings to be examined will include Greek and Roman myth; Judeo-Christian, Islamic, and Hindu scripture; Thomas More; Franz Kafka; Richard Wright; Nikolai Gogol; Emile Zola; Arthur Koestler; Arthur Miller; Robert Penn Warren; Albert Camus; John Grisham; and Clint Eastwood. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**183e. Freedom, Democracy, and Public Policy.**

To what extent should modern liberal democracies promote political, economic, and personal freedom? What conflicts arise among these freedoms and what constraints, if any, should government place on freedom? This course will explore these issues through classic readings and case studies on such controversies as hate speech, flag burning, importation of goods produced through child labor, legalizing drugs, pornography and censorship, and gun control. After examining the relationship of freedom to law and constitutionalism, the course will conclude by asking whether and how freedom promotes human happiness. Also listed as Economics 183e. Prerequisites: Government 20 and Economics 50. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**186. Conflict and Violence in American Society: Forms, Dynamics, Control.**

This course has as its objectives to increase knowledge about and understanding of historical and contemporary patterns of violence in America, and to access the causes, consequences, and possibilities for reduction/control of violence and intergroup conflict. Among the forms of violence covered are: domestic violence, homicide, rape, robbery, juvenile gangs, violence by social control agencies (police and prison violence), racial-ethnic conflict, labor-management conflict and corporate crime/violence. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**190. Women and the Political Process.**

This course provides an overview and framework for understanding the many ways that women interact with the political system. During the last quarter of a century, women's political identities, interests, and activities have undergone a transformation. This course examines the causes and limits of that change. It explores the reasons for using gender as an analytic category; examines women's participation in the political process; and studies the ways that governmental policies affect the lives of women. It focuses primarily on equal right policies, the welfare system, reproductive rights, and the criminal justice system. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**191. Contemporary United States Social Policy.**

A comparative analysis of several social policy areas. Many policies will be considered, but particular focus will be placed on school choice, welfare policy, and drug policy. These will be used to trace important and recurrent issues and themes in contemporary political as well as policy debates: the importance of cultural values versus economic incentives in shaping individual behavior; the social and political context of market institutions; the limits of individual liberty versus social and governmental authority; civil society and the role of mediating institutions; self-help versus professional help. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**193. Racial and Ethnic Politics in the United States.**

An assessment of racial and ethnic politics in contemporary America. The course will begin with an analysis of race and ethnicity as biological, social, cultural, and political categories. The group basis of ethnic and racial competition and conflict will then be examined: are racial or ethnic groups products of nature or of convention? How are racial or ethnic groups different from or similar to other group actors in American politics - for example, minority groups, identity groups, interest groups? Addressing such questions will necessarily involve an examination of the history of ethnic and race relations in the

United States, with particular attention to changes in our political institutions. An important aspect of these institutional changes to be examined includes programs such as the Voting Rights Act and affirmative action. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

### *Business and Public Management*

#### **50. Introduction to Public Administration.**

An introduction to the structure, operations, and responsibilities of administration in the public sector. The organization of federal administration, methods of public personnel management, budget analysis, decision-making, and program evaluation. Additional topics in administrative law, administrative ethics, public policy and regulation, and the relation of administration to politics. First and second semester. Merkle

#### **121. Organization and Management.**

Basic concepts of organization theory and organizational behavior. Systems of organizational design and task management and their relation to issues of productivity improvement, motivation and morale, and organizational adaptation and change. Management methods in government and business; ethical problems of management. First semester. Merkle

#### **122. Leadership in Management.**

Power and authority in organizations; the role of leadership, effective leadership styles, leadership and organizational values. Group dynamics, decision-making, motivation, and conflict management techniques. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

#### **128. Ethics and American Democracy.**

Explores whether, to what extent, and how democracy ought to promote the ethical character of its citizens. Readings and class discussions are structured around a variety of specific issues such as: censorship and the arts, legalization of drug use, the role of religion in promoting morality, and the benefits and limits of moral leadership by public officials. Analysis of these contemporary issues is supplemented by examination of the philosophic debate over the relationship of ethics to democracy, particularly in the American political tradition. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

#### **129. Ethics and American Political Leadership.**

Identifies and examines the ethical issues that have surfaced in public scandals of recent decades - such as Watergate, Abscam, Iran/Contra, the "Keating Five," Whitewater, and the Lewinsky affair - and explores the nature and adequacy of the remedies, legislative and otherwise, that have been embraced or proposed for combating unethical behavior by public officials. Special attention is paid to the controversial device of Independent Counsels, first established by the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, to police wrongdoing in the executive branch. A key issue throughout the course is whether personal morality is necessary for effective political leadership. Second semester. Bessette

#### **131. Heroes, Villains, and Clowns.**

This course examines the meaning of heroism, villainy, and clownishness as they occur in western politics, literature, plays, and film. Drawing on materials in all media, including biography, history, fiction, poetry, plays, and cinema, the course studies specific individuals and works of art, ancient and modern. Among the individuals and works studied are: Churchill, Nero, Nixon, Faust, the movies *Shane*, and *From Here to Eternity*, the novel *Anna Karenina*, and the play *Medea*. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

#### **136. Propaganda and Politics.**

This course will examine the origins and evolution, techniques and uses of modern propaganda. We will look at the propaganda battles of the World Wars and the Cold War, and the relationship between commercial and political propaganda. We will examine the various categories of propaganda: white propaganda, black propaganda, integrational propaganda, agitprop and "spin," as well as the role of the various media in the development of propaganda technology. We will look at the evolution of the various media, and hypnosis and subliminal suggestion, including mass hypnosis and various forms of induction. There will be illustrations from everyday commercial and political propaganda. The misuse of scientific evidence and statistics will be discussed. Group reinforcement by false fronts, phone grass roots organizations, purchases polls, and similar techniques will be included. Second semester. Merkle

### *Comparative Politics*

#### **60. Introduction to Comparative Government.**

This course introduces students to the basic concepts of comparative government that are used to ana-

lyze political institutions and processes. We will explore fundamental political phenomena such as power, authority, legitimacy, political culture, and the nation-state in order to understand better major world events and larger political trends. Special attention is given to democratization and socioeconomic change in either the developing world (Camp), or Europe and the industrialized world (Appel). First semester. Staff. Second semester. Appel, Camp

**132e. Politics and Economics of Natural Resource Policy in Developing Countries.**

This seminar course addresses the question of how countries dependent on natural resources ought to husband these resources and invest the proceeds productively. It employs the policy sciences framework to explore the political and economic-policy challenges of minimizing the abuse of resource endowments due to mis-pricing, corruption, intra-governmental conflicts, and perverse governance arrangements. It examines why governments seem to abuse natural resources willfully, what forms of privatization hold promise for better resource use, what fiscal and governance arrangements are optimal for the relationship between government and state natural-resource agencies, and whether resource abundance is actually a "curse" rather than an advantage for a country's economic and political development. The cases will be drawn predominantly from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Also listed as Economics 142. Prerequisites: Economics 101 and Government 20. Second semester. Ascher

**133. Latin American Politics.**

A broad survey of the most important political and social issues and the primary political actors influencing politics in the region. First semester. Camp

**133e. Politics and Military in Latin America.**

This course will explore the changing dynamics of Latin American countries in the process of change from authoritarian to democratic political systems, and how that is influencing the role of the military in their societies and civil-military relations. Second semester. Camp

**134. Mexican Government and Politics.**

An introduction to major themes, historical patterns, political institutions, and developmental issues facing Mexico. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**134e. Democratization and Politics in Mexico.**

This course explores the institutions and processes which are impacting the democratic political transition in Mexico, and assesses the importance of changes which reinforce or deter this transition. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**135. Ideologies of Revolution and Violence.**

An exploration of seminal writings in anarchism, Marxism-Leninism, and fascism, comparing the various theories of the state and the uses of violence as a political tool for change. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**135e. Ideology and Comparative Politics.**

Investigates the role of ideology in comparative politics, and in particular, in economic and social policy making. Explores where people get their ideas about the nature of politics, the economy, and the nation-state. Examines why certain ideologies – such as liberalism, communism, developmentalism, nationalism – are empowered in some contexts and not others. In doing so, this course examines the structures of the marketplace of ideas, that is, who controls information and the media, and which institutions facilitate the implementation and consolidation of new political and economic paradigms. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**138. Religion and Politics in Latin America.**

An exploration of the impact of religion, the Catholic Church, and new religious movements on politics in the region, including possible consequences for democratic transition. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**140. Korean Politics and Economy.**

Compares the political systems and economic policies of South Korea and North Korea. Special attention will be given to an in-depth study of competing ideologies, political leadership, political participation, policy-making processes, military organizations, and economic performance. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**141. Comparative Political Economy of Asia and Europe: Models of Development and Capitalist Integration.**

The goal of this course is to teach students to think broadly and critically about the challenges of economic development on a cross regional basis. Students will engage in a systematic comparison of models of capitalist development in Asia and Post-communist Europe. The course will begin with an analysis of East Asia's path to economic growth, and gauge the role of the state in capitalist development.

Japan and South Korea are examined in detail in order to understand both the engines of growth and

sources of decline in the region. Next we turn to China, a case of persistent economic growth and development in Asia. Here we study the introduction of capitalist elements (such as market allocation of resources and private property rights) into a Communist planned economy. We also pay close attention to China's successful integration into the world economy and reliance on export driven industrialization. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**141e. Comparative Elites.**

This course analyzes the literature which explores many facets of the examination of elites, political and non-political, and makes use of studies from many societies, both First and Third world. The importance of elites, and elite approaches in relation to political processes and decision-making will be analyzed. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**142. Governments and Politics of East Asia.**

Study of the governmental structures and political processes of China, Japan, and Korea with emphasis on political culture, constitutional frameworks, political leadership, party systems, electoral behavior, student movements, public policies, and economic modernization. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**142e. China Under Reform, 1978 to the Present.**

China's efforts to define its position in the world in the post-Cold War era, reform Communism, and find an appropriate path to modernization. Special attention given to China's emergence as a rising economic/political power and its implications for the international order and to the process of economic and political structural reform. The Chinese experience is evaluated in light of alternative approaches to the transition from communism, China's historic traditions, and globalization. Other topics include human rights, population control and environmental issues, the search for national identity and issues of gender. Also listed as History 164e. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**143c. International Political Economy of Money and Finance.**

This course seeks to provide students with an overview of several key international monetary and financial policy issues. We will begin with an historical overview of the international monetary system, from the gold standard to the contemporary monetary system. We will then examine how financial globalization affects the national policy autonomy of advanced industrialized countries. Subsequently, we turn to the international monetary experience of developing countries in the global economy, focusing on Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, post-Communist states and Asia, paying particular attention to the causes and consequences of the major financial crises. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**144c. Democratization in Eastern Europe and Russia.**

With the collapse of the Russian economy and the recent money-laundering scandal, Russia is in crisis. Has the adoption of a capitalist economy in Russia and in Eastern Europe improved the standard of living and the quality of life of most of the citizens? What improvements can we expect for the future? Will the countries of Eastern Europe become stable democracies? Most importantly, how do we judge the success of the political and economic transformations almost one decade after the end of the Cold War? This course will provide students with the tools to develop answers to these and other fundamental questions of post-communist transformation. By examining the political and economic transitions in several East European countries, including among others Russia, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania, students will gain a better understanding of the radical changes that have taken place in post-Communist Europe after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The course will be divided into four sections: historical background, democratization and political transition, the political economy of market reform, and issues of national identity. The last section will examine the process of European integration as well as the rise of nationalism in the Balkans. Second semester. Staff

**145. International Security in South Asia.**

This course introduces students to the security environment in South Asia. Specific topics covered include: Indian and Pakistani history since independence; fundamental characteristics of the Indian and Pakistani militaries; India's war with China; the sources of the Kashmir dispute; the Indo-Pakistani wars and ongoing security competition; and the impact of nuclear proliferation on the subcontinent. First and second semester. Kapur

**148i. Governments, Business, and Civil Society in an Age of Globalization: A Comparison between the United States and Europe.**

The course will focus on institutional and cultural factors and the theories they inform, drawing on current events and policies. It will discuss the practical aspects of theoretical debates, contrasting for example those who believe the expanding scope of markets and the private sector is depriving nation states of their identity, resources, influence, and legitimacy, with those who see evidence of governments as multilateral organizations still shaping key aspects of the business and social environment.

Cases will be chosen in areas such as tax policy, trade and investment policies, environmental and information technology policies. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**159i. Modern Korea: The Development of a Divided Nation.**

A comparative study of political, economic, and social development of South Korea and North Korea with particular emphasis on the collapse of traditional Korea, Japanese colonial rule, the independence movements, the national division, the Korean War, the dynamics of inter-Korean rivalry, and the recent efforts for national reconciliation. First semester. Lee

*International Relations*

**70. Introduction to International Politics.**

Introducing the problems of relations among the nations of the world, this course examines the basic factors which influence international relations, analyzes the principal ideologies, and studies the channels of settlement of international problems. First semester. Haley, Lee. Second semester. Kapur

**145e. Security Studies.**

This course will introduce students to the study of how states provide for their security through the use of military force. The course will first explore the origin and nature of threats to states' security. It will then examine the key military implements and strategies that states employ in attempting to deal with these threats. Finally the course will study several historical cases of military conflict in light of its earlier theoretical and strategic findings. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**146. Chinese Foreign Policy.**

Examines China's contemporary foreign policy with emphasis on its structure and processes and China's changing relations with the United States, the former Soviet Union, Japan, and other Asian and Pacific countries. It focuses on such issues as international perceptions, negotiating tactics, open-door economic policy, and strategic orientations. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**147. Japanese Foreign Policy.**

Examines Japan's contemporary international relations with special emphasis on the United States, the former Soviet Union, and China. It analyzes the way in which Japan conducts diplomatic activities, resolves international disputes, manages defense issues, and pursues a growing economic and political role in the world. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**148. Leadership in Politics and Diplomacy.**

Through the study of biography, autobiography, political history, and classical and contemporary theories of leadership, the course examines the actions of leaders in the U.S., Western Europe, and Asia who were active in important ways in domestic and international affairs. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**149. Foreign Relations of the United States.**

Studied are premises and implementation of American foreign policy, particularly in relation to the former Soviet Union, China, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia. Topics include inter-allied relations, covert and overt intervention, nuclear weapons, and the increasing demand for energy, raw materials, and food. First semester. Kapur

**150e. Talk, Talk.....Fight, Fight. Diplomacy and Military Power in U.S. Foreign Policy.**

The course examines instances in which the United States has sought to combine diplomacy and military power to accomplish the ends of policy. They include World Wars I and II, the Korean, Vietnam, and Gulf Wars, as well as interventions in Lebanon, Somalia, Bosnia, Haiti, and Kosovo. The course is based on readings in the classics of strategy and diplomacy, such as Clausewitz and Thucydides, and of the works of more recent strategists and historians, including George Kennan, Bernard Brodie, Colin Gray, Albert Wohlstetter, and John Lewis Gaddis. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**151. The United States, Israel, and the Arabs.**

Emphasizes U.S. responses to the Arab-Israeli dispute, Cold War competition with the Soviet Union, the politics of oil, and the major wars in the region since 1945. It includes the role of Britain and France in the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, and the independence of the states of the contemporary Middle East. First semester. Haley

**152. The Pacific Rim and the United States.**

Introductory survey of the dynamic development of the Pacific Rim region in economic, diplomatic, strategic, and cultural fields, and of the important opportunities and challenges faced by the United States in the Pacific Rim. Special attention is paid to the emerging issues of economic integration, collective security, political realignment, and cultural diplomacy. Second semester. Lee

**153. Europe in United States Foreign Policy.**

From Washington's Farewell Address to the decisions to support European unification and expand NATO, Europe has figured prominently in American attempts to attain security and prosperity. This course examines the images, attitudes, policies, and institutions formed by leaders and citizens regarding (polling information), memoirs, biographies, and other primary and secondary materials. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**155. The Future of World Politics.**

This course examines the views of scholars and political leaders concerning the future of the post-Cold War world. Topics include war (including alliances, intervention, weapons of mass destruction, and arms control), nationalism, religion, international organization, the politics of international economics, and the environment. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**156. The Korean War.**

A study of the origin, development, and consequences of the Korean War with special emphasis on the U.S. decision-making processes, the role of the United Nations, the Chinese participation in the war, the Truman-MacArthur controversies, the cease-fire negotiations, and the effects on inter-Korean relations. Archival materials and documentary films are used. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**156e. Asian Security.**

This course examines the international security environment in Asia, applying the understandings gleaned from international relations theory, strategic studies, and regional histories to the analysis of present-day problems. Topics covered include: China's role as a possible regional hegemony; the military balance on the Korean peninsula; Japan's status as past aggressor, current United States ally, and potential great power; and the India-Pakistan conflict and arms race. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**159. Topics in United States Relations with Asia.**

This course examines a number of important topics in contemporary United States relations with East and Southeast Asia. Topics will range from diplomatic negotiations and economic disputes to military relations and cultural exchanges. Specific topics will change each semester. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

*Political Philosophy and Theory***80. Introduction to Political Philosophy.**

An introduction to several fundamentally different philosophical understandings of political life, both ancient and modern. Authors studied include Plato, Aristotle, Aquinas, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau. First semester. Blitz. Second semester. Nichols

**160. Statesmanship and Leadership.**

A study of the phenomenon of statesmanship, its relation to political life, and its status vis-a-vis the philosophical life; and of the profound change from statesmanship to the modern concept of leadership. The course has two parts: readings in political philosophy, and readings in political history and biography that examine the lives of actual statesmen and leaders. Second semester. Blitz

**161. The Natural Law.**

An inquiry into the idea of natural law as expounded and criticized by ancient, medieval and modern political philosophers. Readings from Aristotle, Cicero, Aquinas, Hobbes, Kant, and others. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**162. Contemporary Political Philosophy.**

The goal of this course is to increase our understanding of the central purposes of human action - freedom, justice, happiness, and the common good - by examining the political thought of several major twentieth-century thinkers. We begin by discussing the current moral and political scene, and proceed to analyze works by Friedrich Nietzsche, Martin Heidegger, John Dewey, John Rawls, Leo Strauss, and Hannah Arendt. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**163. John Dewey and the Pragmatic Critique of American Political Theory.**

This course will begin with a reading of several of John Dewey's works on political theory and political practice. Dewey's writings are particularly rich in the theoretical and practical instrumental critique of American political theory and politics. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**164. Political Rhetoric.**

This course is devoted principally to examining the classical understanding of political rhetoric and the problems and possibilities connected with it. Readings are Plato's *Gorgias* and Aristotle's *Rhetoric*. In the final part of the course, some famous speeches from the American political tradition are examined. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**164e. The Political Novel.**

This course has three interconnected concerns: (a) a reading of several political novels, from different national literary traditions, in order to make a comparative investigation of how various nations represent politics differently; (b) an interdisciplinary assessment of how different political systems are represented in literature - with the advantages and shortcomings of the literary representation of politics; (c) a historical investigation of how, over time, the representation of politics and political systems have changed. Examples of novelists to be studied are Disraeli, Orwell, Silone, Stendahl, Dos Passos, and Nathaniel West. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**165. Political Philosophy and History.**

An examination of the turn from nature to history as the ground of politics, philosophy, and being; and of the significance of this turn for the conduct and understanding of modern politics. Readings in Kant, Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, Weber, and Heidegger. First semester. Nichols

**165e. Philosophical Roots of European Fascism.**

An examination of the philosophical roots of European fascism, with emphasis on German and Italian thought. The fascist movement is considered as part of the Romantic rebellion against Enlightenment ideologies. The writings of Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, Croce, Gentile, and Hitler are studied. Also listed as Philosophy 119. First semester. Moss

**166. Foundations of Political Economy.**

An examination of the classical and contemporary philosophical foundations of political economy - that is, the prescriptive and descriptive study of the interaction between economics and politics.

Prerequisites: Government 20 and Economics 50. Also listed as Economics 104. Second semester. Nichols and Wright

**167. The American Founding.**

An inquiry into the character of the American regime as intended by the Founders. The method of the course will be the close reading of the writings and speeches of the Founders, supplemented occasionally by secondary accounts and interpretations. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**168. Theories of American Democracy.**

Analyzes theories of the nature of the American Republic. Materials covered include the Federal Convention, The Federalist, Tocqueville, and a number of modern works. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**169. American Political Thought I.**

This course will examine the emergence in America of revolutionary ideas about law and politics and their embodiment in wholly new forms of government. The course will then consider the implications and contradictions in these ideas and institutions, as revealed in the debates leading up to the Civil war. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**170. American Political Thought II.**

This course will examine the transformation of the American idea of natural rights and natural law under the influence of Social Darwinism, Progressivism, and Pragmatism, as well as the emergence of modern American liberalism and conservatism in their distinctive modes. The effort throughout will be to understand the significance of these developments for the philosophy, and conduct, of republican government in America. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**172. Political Philosophy and Foreign Policy.**

After a brief consideration of contemporary debates on moralism versus realism in foreign policy, the fundamentally different positions of Aristotle and Machiavelli on the relative status of foreign and of domestic policy are examined. The course concludes with Thucydides, the relation of domestic institutions to foreign policy, and the role of justice in foreign affairs. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**174. Topics in Political Philosophy.**

A topic of enquiry will be chosen each semester to reflect current challenges and concerns in the field of political philosophy. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**196. Seminar in Scope and Methods.**

An examination of the dimensions of political science as an academic discipline. Topics include the origins of the discipline; major subfields and their focuses; controversies over normative versus empirical approaches, and over philosophical, historical-institutional, and behavioral orientations; the relationship of political science to other social sciences; and research and analytical methods. Within the major, this course does not count toward core or field elective requirements in Political Philosophy and Theory. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

## *Public Law*

### **90. Introduction to Constitutional Law: National Powers.**

An introduction to the Supreme Court's treatment of the constitutional structure and powers of government in the United States, including such features as judicial review, states rights and federalism, separation of powers, and economic and environmental regulation. The course also considers the strengths and weaknesses of the legal method in examining public policy issues. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

### **91. Introduction to Constitutional Law: Civil Liberties.**

An introduction to the Supreme Court's treatment of constitutional rights and privileges, including freedoms of speech, press, religion and association, criminal procedure, voting rights, equal protection of the laws, and due process guarantees. Like Government 90, this course considers the strengths and weaknesses of the legal method in examining public policy issues. Although a natural sequel to Government 90, it may be taken alone. First semester. Rossum

### **95. Legal Studies: An Interdisciplinary Introduction to Law.**

This course is intended to illuminate law by studying it with ideas and methods from several of the other disciplines in the social sciences and humanities. It is also intended to help the students unify their grasp of these disciplines by using them in the study of law considered as a central social phenomenon. Faculty members from several disciplines participate in the course. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

### **176. American Constitutional History.**

The development of American constitutional and legal institutions and ideas from the colonial period to the present. Focuses include the constitutional conflict with Britain; the framing and ratification of the Constitution; federalism in the early republic; slavery and sectional conflict; the Fourteenth Amendment and civil rights; total war and civil liberties; private law and public policy; and the political role of the modern Supreme Court. Also listed as History 126. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

### **177. Representation and the Supreme Court.**

Examines the Supreme Court's adjudication of political rights disputes, e.g., voting rights, equal representation, and access to policy-making agencies. Gives special attention to the influence of the Court's "clientele" of the elected branches, appointing authorities, law reviews, etc., to techniques of influencing the Court, and to aspects of the decision-making process. Evaluates the impact of voting rights reforms on American democracy. Some constitutional law desirable. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

### **179. Law and Social Change.**

Examines case and social-science texts in criminal justice, corrections, police practices, and equal educational opportunity to see how judges arrive at their concepts of social justice, and what impact their decisions have had on the lives of those they set out to affect. Some constitutional law desirable. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

### **181. Crime and Public Policy (Seminar).**

Assesses the nature and adequacy of government's response to the crime problem in the United States. Specific topics include the extent and nature of the problem; the response of police, prosecutors and courts; the nature and extent of punishment imposed for criminal behavior; the philosophic basis for punishment; the role that public opinion does and ought to play in guiding criminal justice policy; and the performance of representative institutions in meeting the crime problem. Second semester. Bessette

### **182. Murder in the United States: Crime, Prosecution, and Punishment.**

This course will examine in detail the crime of murder in the United States, the arrest and trial of suspected murderers, and the punishment of those convicted of this most serious of crimes. Topics will include: trends in murder throughout American history; the extent and nature of murder in the 1990's, including mass murder and serial murder; the demographics of murderers and their victims; issues in investigating and prosecuting suspected murderers; the insanity defense; the capital punishment debate; and murder and recidivism. Approximately four to six weeks of the course will be devoted to an examination of the complete court record and a partial reenactment of a recent California murder trial. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

### **185. The Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure.**

Intensive analyses of major judicial opinions on the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments, focusing on search and seizure, self-incrimination, right to counsel, and other procedural rights of accused persons. Seminar format. First semester. Miller

### **187. Women and the Law.**

The purpose of this course is twofold: first, to broadly explore whether gender matters within the legal

context, and second, to provide an introduction to the structure of constitutional and statutory legal doctrine that apply when claims of sex discrimination are made. The first part of the course will provide an overview of the American court system and the ways that gender have affected citizenship status. The second part will deal with the major constitutional themes that are invoked in sex discrimination cases and their evolution across time. We will also consider how alternative schools of legal thought address these issues. The final part of the course will examine more closely specific gender policy areas that have been brought before the judiciary. Particular attention will be paid to employment law, reproductive rights, family law, and criminal law. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**188. The Supreme Court and the Constitution in Modern America (Seminar).**

The development of the American Constitution from the late 19th century through the late 20th century, particularly as affected by the work of the United States Supreme Court. Oriented toward research in primary sources and writing, but also includes discussion of secondary literature and oral presentations. Previous coursework in American history or constitutional law is desirable. Prerequisite: Permission of instructor. Also listed as History 128. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**189. Seminar in Legal Studies.**

An interdisciplinary seminar focusing on selected contemporary problems in the law. Examples include: (a) privacy, morals, and law in modern society; (b) insanity, intentionality, and criminal punishment; (c) product liability, corporate responsibility, and legal creativity. (The topics will vary from year to year; see instructor for the current topics.) Each student writes and defends a seminar paper. Prerequisite: Consent of the instructor. Faculty from several disciplines participate. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

*Internships in Government*

Claremont McKenna College offers a semester internship program in Washington, D.C. Students accepted to the Washington Program take *Government 30. Internship in Government, Politics, and Public Policy, 125. Readings in American National Politics, 126. Policy Analysis, and 127. Research on the Political Process.* For further information on participation in the Washington Program, see “Internship Programs” and “Washington Program” in “Special Programs.” Government 125 qualifies as a *core course in American Government and Public Policy*; Government 126 and 127 may be used as government *electives*. *Government 30 may not be counted toward the major, but does count as a college elective.*

In addition to the full credit internship program in Washington, D.C., CMC students may petition for an internship in *Southern California*. The Southern California Internship Program in Government, Politics and Public Policy offers students off-campus experience in a local or regional government, political, or public policy setting while maintaining residence at CMC during the academic year. Participants in the Southern California internship program take *Government 30. Internship in Government, Politics, and Public Policy, and 35. Readings and Research in Government, Politics, and Public Policy,* in addition to other courses in Claremont. Students who have completed the Washington, D.C. Program are normally not eligible for this program. The California Internship option is not available every year.

Overall, not more than a total of two internship program courses (125, 126, 127 or 35) and independent study courses (199) may be counted toward the major.

**30. Internship in Government, Politics, and Public Policy.**

Taken as part of one of the two off-campus government internship programs. Students gain experience in a government, political, or public policy setting through placement arranged with the program director (Professor Spalding for the Washington Program and Professor Lynch for the Southern California Program); or students may seek and propose a position in consultation with the appropriate director. Co-requisite: Government 125 or 35. Prerequisites: Government 20, Economics 50 and permission of instructor; open to second semester sophomores; junior or senior status preferred; grade point average of 8.50 or better. First semester and second semester. Spalding

**35. Readings and Research in Government, Politics, and Public Policy.**

Taken as part of the California Internship Program. Students initiate and complete a major term paper on a topic relevant to their internship field in consultation with the director. Co-requisite: Government 30. Prerequisite: Permission of instructor. (Not offered in 2003-2004.)

**125. Readings in American National Politics.**

This course will focus on selected topics in American National Politics. Class sessions include presentations by key participants in American politics and by noted analysts of American contemporary issues. Taken as a part of the Washington internship program. First and second semester. Staff

**126. Policy Analysis.**

This course will deal with the causes and consequences of public policies, with special attention given to analysis of the roles of national political institutions, of interest groups and of the political environment in shaping public policies. Primary focus will be placed on policies of social import. Taken as part of the Washington internship program. First and second semester. Haskell

**127. Research on the Political Process.**

This course will focus on the development of skills and methods appropriate to conducting research on politics. The primary goal of the course is the development, in conjunction with the internship, of a research paper on a particular aspect of American National Politics. Taken as part of the Washington internship program. First and second semester. Staff

*Independent Study***199. Independent Study in Government.**

Students who have the necessary qualifications and who wish to investigate an area of study not covered in regularly scheduled courses may arrange for independent study under the direction of a faculty reader. (See "Academic Policies and Procedures" for details.) First and second semester. Staff

