

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**. At least two electives must 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 one course taken at another college may be counted toward the major, including courses taken during study abroad.
 - Courses offered by members of other departments and cross-listed as government courses may be counted as elective courses but not as core requirements.

Senior Thesis in Government

The senior thesis is a general education requirement and should serve as a capstone experience to a student's undergraduate education. Students must complete a senior thesis in at least one of their major areas under supervision of a faculty reader who teaches within that major, unless granted a special exception.

Students interested in receiving honors in government are required to complete a two-semester project. Candidates for honors register for a thesis research course in government in the first semester and for the senior thesis in the second semester. In addition, honors candidates must participate in the mandatory two-semester, non-credit Honors Seminar conducted by the department of Government. The senior thesis and the thesis research course may not be counted as courses in the major. For further information on honors, see "Honors in Government" below.

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 combination 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**. At least **two electives must be advanced courses**. (numbers 100 and above)

Students with a dual major including government are encouraged to write their *senior thesis* on a topic in government. For further information, see “Senior Thesis in Government” above.

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 of 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 Miller.

Note that students who are off-campus during the fall semester of their senior year (for example, studying abroad or in Washington) cannot earn honors in government because they are not able to participate in the Honors Seminar.

General Education Requirement Information

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

For the general education requirement in the *social sciences* and the *humanities*, CMC students majoring in government (or international relations) must take designated courses in all four fields of the social sciences (economics, government, history, and psychology), and in two of the four fields of the humanities (literature, philosophy, religious studies, and literature in a foreign language). Government majors with a dual or double major in the humanities must take courses in three humanities fields. For further information, see “Degree Requirements.”

Internships and Independent Studies

The Government department offers qualified students with different majors unique internship opportunities in Washington, D.C. For details on credits and requirements, see “Internships” under “Courses” below. No more than a total of two internship program courses (Government 125, 126, or 127) and independent study courses (199) 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 whether an off-campus course will be counted toward the government major. Please consult the chair of the Government department for further information.

The Faculty

Professors: Ascher (on leave, AY), Bessette (Chair), Blitz, Busch, Camp, Elliott, Haley, Kesler, C.J. Lee, Lofgren, Martin, Moss, Nichols, Pitney, and Rossum; Associate Professors: Appel (on leave, first semester), Lynch, and Merkle; Visiting Associate Professor: McHenry; Assistant Professors: Kapur (on leave, AY), Miller, and Spalding; Visiting Assistant Professors: Burgos, Case, Haskell, and Wolfson

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. (This course fulfills the general education requirement in government.) 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 2005-2006.)

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 V. Debs, Woodrow Wilson, Norman Thomas, Strom Thurmond, Richard Nixon, Jimmy Carter, and Ross Perot. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

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. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

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 and second 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. Second semester. Pitney

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. Second semester. Lynch

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 2005-2006.)

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. First and second semester. Lynch

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

117. California Politics.

This course focuses principally on California, the major challenges it faces, and the institutions of state government that seek to address those challenges through public policy. Second semester. Miller

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. (Not offered in 2005-2006)

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. Second semester. McHenry

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. Second semester. Busch

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. First semester. Busch

130. Presidential Primaries, Nominations, and Elections.

This course will familiarize students with the process of presidential selection in the United States, including both party nominations and the general election. Because this is a presidential election year, special attention will be paid to the ongoing election campaign and the ways in which it illustrates broader course materials. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

190a. 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 2005-2006.)

191. Public Policy Since the New Deal.

This course will examine the development of American public policy starting with the Great Depression and Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. While offering a broad overview of economic and social policy in this era, the course will focus particular attention on the New Deal of the 1930's, the Great Society of the 1960's, and the Reagan Revolution of the 1980's. The course material will also illuminate how policy is the product of the interaction of people, ideas, politics, and events. Second semester. Busch

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 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. Second semester. Merkle

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 2005-2006.)

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. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 analyze 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. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

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. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

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. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

134. Mexican Government and Politics.

An introduction to major themes, historical patterns, political institutions, and developmental issues facing Mexico. First semester. Camp

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. Second semester. Camp

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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. First semester. Camp

140. Korean Politics and Economics.

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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. Second semester. Appel

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. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

173. 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. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

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. C.J. Lee, Staff. Second semester. Haley, C.J. Lee

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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. Haley. Second semester. Staff

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. Second semester. Haley

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. C.J. Lee

153. The Transatlantic Relationship in Crisis.

The course intends to analyze the main forces that have influenced transatlantic relations, and more specifically, United States (US) and European Union (EU) relations, since the end of the World War: political, strategic, economic, and cultural. We will review the main dimensions of the US-EU relationship and the key issues at the heart of their agenda. We will try to identify the causes and consequences of the current drift and the conditions under which it could be reversed. We will see this debate in a historical perspective by examining the role the US has played in Europe since World War II, especially with regard to European unification. We will show that the traditional American vision of Europe is changing as the EU is trying to forge a more autonomous foreign policy and defense. Will the US see the EU as an equal partner or as a rival? Will an enlarged, more heterogeneous and more divided EU be willing and able to carry out these projects with the same determination and success that characterized the Common Market, the Single Market and the Euro? To what extent will the contending visions of European integration and transatlantic relations among member-states (and possibly US obstacles) prevent the EU from achieving these goals? (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

157s. Special Topics in International Relations.

This course examines special topics in international relations. The topics may vary from year to year. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

*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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

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. Second 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. First 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. Second semester. Rossum

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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. Second semester. Nichols

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. First semester. Kesler

192. Liberalism and Conservatism.

The course examines the character of the political opinions calling themselves liberalism and conservatism, from their emergence in the 18th century to their flourishing and possible decline in the 20th century and beyond. Though the course will focus on their American forms, it will contrast these with the appropriate British and Continental counterparts. Throughout, attention will be paid to the variety of doctrines within each school of thought, and to what unites as well as divides the politics of liberalism and conservatism as a whole. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

*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. First and second semester. Rossum

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. Elliott

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. First semester. Miller

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. Second semester. Lofgren

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 2005-2006.)

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. First semester. Elliott

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. (Not offered in 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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 2005-2006.)

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. Second semester. Bessette

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 toward graduation.*

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 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 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 2005-2006.)

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. Spalding

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. Wolfson

Independent Study and Seminar Courses

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