INTRODUCTORY COURSES

POS 101  INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN POLITICS  B. MIROFF
TTH  1:15 – 2:35
STUDENTS REGISTERING FOR THIS SECTION MUST FIRST REGISTER FOR ONE DISCUSSION SECTION
This course will undertake a broad and critical survey of American political thought, practice and experience. Emphasis will be placed less on the memorization of facts than on the understanding of fundamental concepts, themes and issues in American politics. Subjects to be explored include American political theory, political economy, parties and elections, national institutions, civil liberties and democratic citizenship. Course requirements will be a midterm and final, short quizzes, and several short papers. Attendance at discussion sections is required and will be a component of the grading scheme for the course. Gen Ed: US History, Social Science.

POS 101  INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN POLITICS  W. NISHIYAMA
(9673) MW  5:45 – 7:05
This course will undertake a broad and critical survey of American political thought, practice and experience. Emphasis will be placed less on the memorization of facts than on the understanding of fundamental concepts, themes and issues in American politics. Subjects to be explored include American political theory, political economy, parties and elections, national institutions, civil liberties and democratic citizenship. Course requirements will be a midterm and final, short quizzes, and several short papers. Attendance at discussion sections is required and will be a component of the grading scheme for the course. Gen Ed: US History, Social Science.

POS 102  INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE & INTERNATIONAL POLITICS  V. ASAL
TTH  8:45 – 10:05
STUDENTS REGISTERING FOR THIS SECTION MUST FIRST REGISTER FOR ONE DISCUSSION SECTION
The course is an introduction to the actors, issues and processes of international relations and comparative politics and the theories that attempt to explain them. We will examine several of the central questions that interest political scientists when they explore international relations and comparative politics. Why are there wars? How is peace achieved? What are the implications of anarchy for world politics? How do states and decision-makers choose between conflict and cooperation? How does politics interact with economics on the global scene? Do morality and norms effect international relations and if so how? Why do some countries protect human rights and others not? How does democracy develop? The goal of the course is to create a familiarity of the elements that make up international relations and comparative politics and a critical understanding of the theories that explain them. The course will stress analytical thinking. Each student will be encouraged to identify the theories that he or she feels best explains comparative politics and international relations and to justify those choices. As a University General Ed: Social Sciences.
POS 102  
**INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE & INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**  
S. SIN  

*(9869)*  
**ONLINE COURSE**  

*Note: This course will be conducted completely online via the university’s Blackboard system, to include assignment and exam submissions.*

The course is an introduction to the actors, structure, issues, processes, and major theories of international relations and comparative politics. Throughout the course, we will examine several broad questions that scholars of international relations and comparative politics endeavor to address—questions such as 1) Why do wars occur; 2) How do wars come to an end; 3) What determines outcome of wars; 4) What is the relationship between international economics and world politics; 5) Why are some states able to become wealthy but some states continue to remain poor; 6) How do democratic states develop; 7) What are the causes of political violence; and 8) What role does civil society play in international politics?

The course will stress analytical thinking and empirical examination of international relations and comparative politics theories. By the end of the course, students should: 1) have a thorough understanding of the fundamental arguments of major international relations and comparative politics theories; 2) be able to analyze global political phenomena using these major theories; and 3) be able to conduct rudimentary empirically based political science research. The course will evaluate the students’ mastery of the aforementioned learning objectives through a series of graded online instructor-moderated discussions; a series of graded quizzes; three short writing assignment, a midterm exam; and a final exam. *Gen. Ed: Social Sciences.*

POS 102  
**INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE & INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**  
S. SIN  

*(9868)*  
**BLEND COURSE – ONLINE AND SATURDAY MORNINGS 10:00 – 2:00 pm**  

*Note: This course will be conducted as a hybrid course with approximately half of the course being conducted online and the remaining half of the course being conducted over six intensive Saturday sessions (2 to 4 hours per session). Students must participate in both online and face-to-face portions in order to be successful in the course.*

The course is an introduction to the actors, structure, issues, processes, and major theories of international relations and comparative politics. Throughout the course, we will examine several broad questions that scholars of international relations and comparative politics endeavor to address—questions such as 1) Why do wars occur; 2) How do wars come to an end; 3) What determines outcome of wars; 4) What is the relationship between international economics and world politics; 5) Why are some states able to become wealthy but some states continue to remain poor; 6) How do democratic states develop; 7) What are the causes of political violence; and 8) What role does civil society play in international politics?

The course will stress analytical thinking and empirical examination of international relations and comparative politics theories. By the end of the course, students should: 1) have a thorough understanding of the fundamental arguments of major international relations and comparative politics theories; 2) be able to analyze global political phenomena using these major theories; and 3) be able to conduct rudimentary empirically based political science research. The course will evaluate the students’ mastery of the aforementioned learning objectives through a series of graded online instructor-moderated discussions; a series of graded quizzes; three short writing assignment, a midterm exam; and a final exam. *Gen. Ed: Social Sciences.*

POS 103  
**INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY**  
P. BREINER  

TTH 10:15 - 11:35  

STUDENTS REGISTERING FOR THIS SECTION MUST FIRST REGISTER FOR ONE DISCUSSION SECTION

This course, consisting of lectures and discussion sections, will introduce students to some of the major thinkers and some of the major questions of political theory. Though the course will read some of the classic political thinkers, like Plato, Rousseau, Locke, Marx, and Machiavelli, it will be organized around four major questions central to our understanding of politics: What do we mean by justice? What do we mean by democracy? What is property and what is its relation to politics? And how do we relate the demands of morality with those of politics? It will be an aim of the course to help students refine their capacity for political argument. However, beyond increasing their skill in political argument, the course seeks to teach students that seemingly abstract ideas have a lot of bearing on practical politics. *Gen. Ed: Humanities, International Perspectives.*
What is justice? What rights do we have and what justifies these rights? What is the best form of government and why? What is the relationship between the state and the citizen? This course attempts to answer these questions by considering the ideas of Plato, Aristotle, St. Augustine, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Mill, Marx, Nietzsche, and Rawls. We will first, examine how one theorist builds upon the thoughts of previous theorists, if this is indeed the case. And second, we will apply the ideas of these theorists to contemporary issues in politics and to our personal lives. Gen. Ed: Humanities, International Perspectives.

This course introduces students to the process of public policy making. This course analyzes public policy making as the outcome of a number of political actors and processes. As a student in this course, you will gain a greater appreciation for the complexity of policymaking, the vast number of actors involved in policy making, and the factors that make policies more or less successful. Through the course, we will ask questions such as: Where do ideas for policies come from in the first place? Why do some ideas get attention while other problems are ignored? What does it take to get a policy formulated, enacted, and successfully implemented? What are the roles of the executive, legislature, courts, interest groups, business, the news media, and other actors in the policy process? Why do some policies, even after extensive research and analysis, seem so irrational and haphazard? There are no prerequisites for this course. The course is a requirement for students in Rockefeller College’s Public Policy program, and is also considered a Social Science course under the General Education requirements.

TOPICS COURSES You may register for more than one of these; 204 topics are repeatable. You can take it more than once if the subject matter is different.

The 2012 elections (along with fascination about 2014 & 2016) form the backdrop for this look at important problems in our political process and the merits of a variety of reform proposals. The rules that structure politics and elections influence the decisions and behavior of all the participants and have significant implications for the quality of our democracy. Public participation and engagement, representation, each of these important features of our politics are shaped by the rules of the game. In this course you will work in cooperative teams to examine a series of reform problem areas and proposed changes to the nomination process, campaign finance rules, election, administration and redistricting opportunities and obstacles for political reform.
COURSES IN POLITICAL THEORY

POS 302  HISTORY OF POLITICAL THEORY II  T. SHANKS
(9524)  TTH  11:45 – 1:05
History of Modern Political Thought. Modern political thought begins with idea of a radical break with the past, i.e. with tradition and a natural social and political order. From this idea of beginning politics anew emerges a new understanding of revolution and foundation that echoes today in the language of constitutions, human rights, and resistance. What kind of political freedom is inaugurated by such revolutionary reasoning? Does equality between rich and poor, men and women, colonizer and colonized require that we strip away our social and political identities and cultural traditions in order to start fresh? What are the costs of turning a blind eye to political history, economic inequality, or identity differences such as race, culture, and gender? In response to these questions, we will consider the various meanings of political freedom and equality offered by theorists of the social contract tradition (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau), their critics (Hume, Wollstonecraft, Burke), and the heirs to these debates who seek to consider political rationality and freedom in new ways (Mill, Marx, Arendt).

POS 310  CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY  S. MCKEEVER
(9871)  TH  1:15 – 2:35
The 20th century saw the rise of totalitarian states of the right (e.g., Nazi Germany) and of the left (e.g., the USSR) that threatens to tear the world apart. Amidst this political reality, freedom became one of the dominant concepts of 20th century political theory. The focus of this class will be the examination of a few of the most influential strands of 20th and 21st century political theory to answer two important questions: “What is freedom?” and “How can we be free?” These questions will cause us to ask if our society is a totalitarian society and to question the prospects of freedom in our society. As we will see, the thinkers we read will be divided with regards to the concept of freedom, the prospects of freedom, and the path to achieve freedom. Along the way, we will discover freedom’s relationship to truth, time, and art.

POS 419Z  SEMINAR IN POLITICAL THEORY - THE POLITICS OF HAPPINESS  T. SHANKS
(9595)  TH  2:45 – 5:35
Contemporary American society is endlessly fascinated with the question of what makes a happy life. Self-help books line the shelves telling readers how to have it all, slim down, shape up, and opt out. At the same time, each election cycle brings another round of the politics of marriage equality, choice, and family values. Behind this fascination is an important question of political theory and feminist politics: is happiness a private or a public concern? In this course, we will explore the role of happiness in the history of political thought, feminist critiques of the ‘happy home,’ and contemporary theorist’s considerations of the value of political unhappiness and happiness. This is a writing intensive course and a participation-focused seminar for students with prior courses in political theory and/or feminist theory, requiring weekly contributions, both oral and written. Assignments will include a weekly journal, two exams, and a lengthy final paper. Because the course meets only once a week, a strict attendance policy will be enforced.

COURSES IN AMERICAN POLITICS

POS/PAD 321  STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  J. ZIMMERMAN
(3732)  (9069)  MWF  9:20 – 10:15
An analysis of factors pertaining to the viability of state and local governments as political systems through an examination of intergovernmental relations; the interdependent roles of governors, legislatures and courts in policy-making and implementation; the organization, functions and jurisdiction of local governments; the interaction of political parties and interest groups with formal institutions and processes, and problems in selected functional areas. Emphasis is placed upon socio-economic and political trends leading to change in state and local governments, consequent issues raised and proposals made in response to such issues. Three equally weighted examinations and periodic quizzes will be administered. Each student must write a research paper on his/her home local government.
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<th>Course Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>POS/PAD 325</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT &amp; POLITICS OF NEW YORK STATE</td>
<td>F. MAURO</td>
<td>TH 5:45 – 8:35</td>
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<td>POS/PAD 329Z</td>
<td>BUREAUCRATIC POLITICS</td>
<td>M. CHRISTAKIS</td>
<td>TH 4:15 – 7:05</td>
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<td>POS 331</td>
<td>AMERICAN LEGISLATURES</td>
<td>S. FRIEDMAN</td>
<td>MWF 12:35 – 1:30</td>
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<td>POS 334</td>
<td>AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES &amp; GROUPS</td>
<td>S. KOCZAK</td>
<td>MW 5:45 – 7:05</td>
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<td>POS 365</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT AND MASS MEDIA</td>
<td>C. FERRADINO</td>
<td>TTH 2:45 – 4:05</td>
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<td>RPOS 399</td>
<td>CONTROVERSIES IN AMERICAN VALUES</td>
<td>S. FRIEDMAN</td>
<td>MWF 9:20 – 10:15</td>
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Introduction to the major political and governmental institutions of New York State. Examines the historical, constitutional, and economic setting of government and politics in New York State; the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government with an emphasis on separation of powers and checks and balances among the branches; state-local relations and federal-state relations; and the nature of party competition and elections in New York’s unusual multi-party system.

Examinations of political behavior within and among administrative agencies, focusing on the sources of power in the bureaucracy, and the ways in which agencies use their political resources to shape public policy. **Only one of RPAD 329 & RPOS 329 may be taken for credit.** Political Science majors this course does not satisfy the upper level writing requirement.

This course provides an introduction to the workings of the American Congress. We focus on the historical background/internal workings of the institution, the role of Congress as the representative voice of the people in legislative districts, and the role of Congress as an actor in the broader U.S. political system. Throughout, we will raise critical questions about the meaning.

The Founders of the United States warned us against "the evils of faction." And yet, the first thing they did after they began to implement the American experiment was to form factions. As they go, so do we.

Unlike other countries with government-controlled mass media, the American media are charged with the dual task of acting as a “watchdog” for government while also existing as a profit-driven industry. How can media be expected to preserve Constitutional ideals and foster civic participation while also having to maintain a healthy bottom line? Is this set-up fair? Is it feasible? These questions serve as the framework for the course and ones to which we will return throughout our study. To that end, we will look at institutional and policy effects media have on government, as well as the government’s influence on this industry. Students also will be introduced to relevant topics such as the history of media and government, the regulatory process and policies, and media ownership. We will also explore other areas of the mass media that influence democratic participation and public perception such as political cartoons, magazines, television, movies, and the Internet, and examine the effects on citizens, politicians and the political process in general.

Call it the reverence for our American political tradition or call it political indoctrination. Whatever you think of it, we have all been taught about concepts—equality, liberty, justice, and the like. This course takes a look at some “values” that have played a key role as part of American culture, examining alternative conceptualizations, current day debates and above all, the ways these concepts are relevant for each of us as 21st century American citizens. We begin with a brief look at where in the first place our values and beliefs come from (political socialization), spend the majority of the course considering a variety of American values and conclude with the application of these values to some current controversial issues.
This course will study voting trends nationally and in state politics with a particular focus on NYS and certain swing states. The course will meld an exploration of well established political science postulates explaining voting behavior and trends, with a study of key data points underlying and explaining political demography including, but not limited to: population, registration, partisanship (as well as explaining the rise of independent voting) race, gender, ethnicity as well as regional patterns and polling. The focus will be on charting and predicting the potential for political realignment both nationally (and within different regions) and here in NYS. The NYS units will focus on statewide trendlines, as well as the Mayoral race in NYC and in key County Executive races and Upstate Mayoral races.

A discussion-centered examination of political leadership. We will be reading classic works on leadership (Plato, Machiavelli, Weber among others) and contemporary studies by political scientists. The major paper for the course will apply these theories to Abraham Lincoln's leadership on the issue of slavery. There will also be two short papers based on assigned readings.

This course focuses on power relations at the local level. We will examine a landmark study of community power as well as a series of case studies focusing on issues of race, class, ethnicity, and gender at the local level. The course will conclude with a reflection between community, individuality, and political empowerment.

Cooperative interstate relations are essential for the maintenance of the economic union and the political union established by the United States Constitution. The fundamental law establishes an interstate regulatory framework in the form of four important provisions—interstate commerce, full faith and credit, rendition of fugitives from justice, and privileges and immunities. Furthermore, the constitution authorizes states to enter into compacts or agreements to promote interstate cooperation In the provision of services and establishment of uniform regulations, and provides for the impartial settlement of intractable interstate controversies by establishing the U.S. Supreme as a court of the states with original jurisdiction over such controversies. Methods by which interstate disputes may be resolved are described and evaluated. Three equally weighted examinations and periodic quizzes will be administered. Each student must write a major research paper on an aspect of interstate relations, and a series of shorter papers.

What is law and why is it such a significant part of modern-day society and culture in the United States? How does the legal system operate through its various actors – judges, lawyers, and juries – to enable individuals to resolve disputes without resorting to violence? How does the law operate to structure and control the state? From where does legal power arise and what are its limits? How does the law both constrain and empower subordinated individuals and groups in American politics and society? These questions and others are the subject of this course, providing students with a general overview of the legal system of the U.S. The course is intended primarily for students who have little/no prior background in law. Some students will take the course as a gateway to further study about law, others will use it to broaden their understanding of the legal system as one of the most significant and powerful institutions in the modern state.
POS 399 | CLIMATE CHANGE LAW AND POLICY: DOMESTIC AND GLOBAL
(7532) | E. STEIN
MW 7:15 - 8:35 P.M.
Overview of U.S. and international law addressing the global crisis of catastrophic climate change. The course includes a general overview of the science, economics, policy and legal framework of the law of climate change. This includes the international law of treaties such as the Kyoto Protocol, the international human right to a clean environment, and the attempts to locate and enforce such rights in international and U.S. law. In domestic law, the course examines what governs the principal source of greenhouse gases: transportation and electricity generation. Included is a review of the centrality of the car in our culture and its limits, and the regulation of the electric and natural gas industries – the sources for lighting and heating. The course examines current federal, regional, and state models to mitigate global warming. In addition, students will negotiate treaties, write legal documents, and argue their case.

POS 475 | JUSTICE REFORM IN LATIN AMERICA
(9592) | M. INGRAM
MWF 10:25 – 11:20
This course examines the patterns, causes, and consequences of justice reforms in Latin America since the 1980s. First, students will explore the various types of sociopolitical conflicts that give rise to demands for legal resolution, including: (1) human rights violations during civil wars or authoritarian regimes that give rise to demands for transitional justice in post-conflict or post-authoritarian settings, (2) rampant criminality, including organized crime, that gives rise to public demands for more effective criminal justice systems, and (3) institutional dysfunction and/or corruption that give rise to demands for more effective justice institutions in general. In each area, students will examine (a) the differing nature and sources of offenses and others wrongs/harms, (b) the consequences of failing to address these harms effectively (including political, economic, and social costs of weak, abusive, or otherwise ineffective justice institutions), and (c) the manner in which governments and other actors have sought to build more effective responses to these harms, including truth commissions, reform projects targeting police, prosecutors, and courts, as well as communal and other societal responses to various forms of injustice. The main course requirement is a research paper that will develop through two stages of instructor and peer-based feedback. Knowledge of Spanish or Portuguese is not required.

COURSES IN GLOBAL POLITICS

POS 364 | BUILDING DEMOCRACY
() | M. BASKIN
TTH
By the first decade of this century, the number of full-fledged democracies has grown from about 40 to almost 90. This course will analyze the decay of authoritarian and emergence of democratic institutions, as well as the role played by international donors in these changes. It will begin with a brief examination of some “habits of democracies” and then explore democratization in Eastern Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Students will gain an understanding of how democratic theory has been put into practice, and what causes experiments in democracy to succeed or fail. They will employ class discussions, written exercises and role playing in simulations in order to understand the logic of different vantage points in the process of democratization and functioning of democratic government.

POS 386 | INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT & SECURITY
(9520) | B. EARLY
TTH 8:45 – 10:05
This class explores the strategies pursued by states to obtain security and power in international relations. It addresses how national interests are formed and how they develop into the grand strategies pursued by states. The class also explores the uses of force in international politics and what causes international conflicts, how they are fought, and how they terminate. Lastly, the class addresses international efforts to prevent conflict and make it more humane. As part of the class, students will gain insight into past international conflicts and gain first-hand experience in the challenges of military strategy through a semester-long war gaming competition.
Topics to be covered may include sectoral studies of a selection of the following: oil and finance; capitalist development including classic works on imperialism; Keynesianism; economic crises; mysteries of the stock market; leverage; international trade and protectionism; monopoly, oligopoly, and the regulation of same; Islamic finance.

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Overview of U.S. and international law addressing the global crisis of catastrophic climate change. The course includes a general overview of the science, economics, policy and legal framework of the law of climate change. This includes the international law of treaties such as the Kyoto Protocol, the international human right to a clean environment, and the attempts to locate and enforce such rights in international and U.S. law. In domestic law, the course examines what governs the principal source of greenhouse gases: transportation and electricity generation. Included is a review of the centrality of the car in our culture and its limits, and the regulation of the electric and natural gas industries – the sources for lighting and heating. The course examines current federal, regional, and state models to mitigate global warming. In addition, students will negotiate treaties, write legal documents, and argue their case.

This course will explore sources of contemporary armed conflicts and post-conflict reconstruction. It will go into international organizations, bad neighborhoods, ideology, identity politics, state failure, state building and the drive for resources. It will examine humanitarian and pre-emptive intervention; how wars end; and how officials undertake postwar economic, political and social reconstruction. It will address cases from Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Europe. Students will employ class discussions, written exercises and role playing to understand the logic of different vantage points (international-local, government-NGO, critical-constructive) of national-international conflict management and underlying dynamics of development.

Aspects of the development of the political economy of the world state system: the rise of capitalism, the gold standard, depressions and panics, central banking and leverage: crises past and present, such as 1998 and 2008.

This course introduces students to the process of public policy making. This course analyzes public policy making as the outcome of a number of political actors and processes. As a student in this course, you will gain a greater appreciation for the complexity of policymaking, the vast number of actors involved in policy making, and the factors that make policies more or less successful. Through the course, we will ask questions such as: Where do ideas for policies come from in the first place? Why do some ideas get attention while other problems are ignored? What does it take to get a policy formulated, enacted, and successfully implemented? What are the roles of the executive, legislature, courts, interest groups, business, the news media, and other actors in the policy process? Why do some policies, even after extensive research and analysis, seem so irrational and haphazard? There are no prerequisites for this course. The course is a requirement for students in Rockefeller College's Public Policy program, and is also considered a Social Science course under the General Education requirements.
POS/PUB 316  METHOD. TOOLS FOR PUBLIC POLICY  C. GANG
(6823)(9068)  TTH  2:45 – 4:05
Introduction to research design, statistics, and computer usage in public policy with an emphasis on the interpretation of results. Students examine experimental, quasi-experimental, and non-experimental research designs, summarize and present univariate distributions, perform bivariate and multivariate analyses including simple cross-tabulations and multiple regression analysis, and learn to use a computer to perform statistical and data management operations. Required for public affairs majors. Only one version of R POS 316 may be taken for credit. Prerequisite(s): R PAD 204.

POS/PAD 329Z  BUREAUCRATIC POLITICS  M. CHRISTAKIS
(5580)(7308)  TH  4:15 – 7:05
Examinations of political behavior within and among administrative agencies, focusing on the sources of power in the bureaucracy, and the ways in which agencies use their political resources to shape public policy. Only one of RPAD 329 & RPOS 329 may be taken for credit. Political Science majors this course does not satisfy the upper level writing requirement.

POS/PAD 340  INTRO TO POLICY ANALYSIS  J. LEE
(6042)(9071)  TTH  1:15 – 2:35
Policy analysis involves advising policy makers about political, technical, and implementation feasibility of their options. This course will introduce students to different roles played by analysts, techniques of analysis, and to the range of generic policy implements. Only one version of RPUB 340 may be taken for credit. This is an introductory survey of public policy analysis. Its goal is to strengthen analytic skills that will enhance your understanding of the policy process and increase your ability to identify problems, enumerate solutions, and evaluate alternative policies.

COURSES CROSS-LISTED WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE

POS 363/CRIJ 353  AMERICAN CRIMINAL COURTS
See schedule of classes for multiple offerings
Examines the organization and operations of state and local criminal court systems from the perspective of social science research and public policy analysis. Major issues include: the role of courts in American society; bail and pre-trial procedures; the roles and decisions of prosecutors, judges and the defense bar; selection and operation of grand juries and trial juries; sentencing of criminal defendants; and others. The operations of juvenile and adult courts are compared, and efforts directed toward court reform are assessed. Prerequisite(s): junior or senior class standing.

HONORS & ARRANGED COURSES

POS 300  HONORS TUTORIAL IN POLITICAL SCIENCE  ALL FACULTY
Students in the Political Science Honors Program take this one-credit tutorial in conjunction with any 300-level course they take that they wish to count toward the requirements of the honors program. Specific sections are grade A-E others S/U

POS 390/PUB 390  POLITICAL INTERNSHIP  J. MACLAUGHLIN
(8554) (9175)  M  4:15 – 7:05
Internship work in a governmental agency (legislative, executive, or judicial) or in a politically or legally oriented non-governmental organization. The department will provide assistance to students in obtaining internships in positions that are relevant to their interests. Includes both internship work and an academic component that involves class sessions, readings, and written assignments. Interested students should contact the coordinator of undergraduate studies in political science and submit an application indicating their interests. We will try to match student interests with agency needs. Internships are only open to qualified juniors and seniors who have an overall
grade point average of at least 2.50. This course may be taken only once for credit toward the political science major or minor.

**POS 400**  
**HONORS TUTORIAL IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**ALL FACULTY**  
Students in the Political Science Honors Program take this one-credit tutorial in conjunction with any 400-level course they take that they wish to count toward the requirements of the honors program. Specific sections are grade A-E others S/U

**POS 496Z**  
**GREAT IDEAS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**P. BREINER**  
(6479)  
TTH  1:15 – 2:35  
This honors seminar aims to introduce you to some of the central ideas of political science. The theme for the course will be the relation between ordinary civic actors and professional political actors. Among the questions we will ask are the following: Are only professional politicians capable of making competent and responsible decisions or do ordinary citizens have an equal if not greater capacity? How do these two kinds of actors interact? Under what circumstances do ordinary people take politics into their own hands and under what circumstances do they leave politics to professional politicians? Should we rely on such a division of labor? Readings will include Tarrow and Rudé on social movements and protest, Putnam, Olsen, and Hirschman on civic involvement, Downs and Bartels on voting, and Mosca, Weber, Schumpeter and Dahl on elites and professional politicians. There will be three papers assigned, based on the course reading. Each paper will be ten double-spaced pages. Active participation in the seminar conversation will be an important component of the course--and of your grade.

**POS 498**  
**INDEPENDENT STUDY (A-E)**  
**(PERM. OF INST.)**

**POS 498**  
**INDEPENDENT STUDY (S/U)**  
**(PERM. OF INST.)**

**POS 498Z**  
**INDEPENDENT STUDY**  
**(PERM. OF INST.)**

**POS 499Z**  
**HONORS THESIS**  
**C. CHEN**  
Restricted to students in the Political Science Honors Program. Reading, research, and the writing of an honors thesis under the direction of an individual faculty member is part of the Honors Student Program.