INTRODUCTORY COURSES

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<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>POS 101</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN POLITICS</td>
<td>FRIEDMAN/HILDRETH</td>
<td>TTH</td>
<td>10:15 – 11:35</td>
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<td>STUDENTS REGISTERING FOR THIS SECTION MUST FIRST REGISTER FOR ONE DISCUSSION SECTION</td>
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<td>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. <strong>Gen Ed: US History, Social Science.</strong></td>
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<td>POS 101</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN POLITICS</td>
<td>NISHIYAMA</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>05:45 – 07:05</td>
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<td>This course is designed with the question “Who Governs?” in mind. We will critically assess formal political institutions (Congress, The Supreme Court, the Presidency, and The Bureaucracy) and informal political institutions (Interest Groups, Parties, and the Media). To what extent do each of these institutions influence national policies and to what extent are the people in control of politics? In addition, we will explore, campaigns, political economy, mass movements, public opinion, political behavior, civil liberties, federalism, and civil rights. All of these areas will be explored with an emphasis on history, ideology, society, and current events. <strong>Gen Ed: US History, Social Science.</strong></td>
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<td>POS 102</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE &amp;</td>
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<td>INTERNATIONAL POLITICS</td>
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<td>This course is an introduction to the theories and practices of international relations and comparative politics. We will explore how various actors (for example, states, individuals, and non-governmental organizations) interact with one another in the international arena, as well essential issues and problems that comparativists wrangle with, including war and democratization. We will consider questions such as: What is a state? What is a nation? Why do wars occur? How does anarchy in the international system affect the behavior of states? What causes terrorism? By the end of the course you should develop a better understanding of many of the essential issues, theories, and problems that political scientists research, and you should acquire a rudimentary knowledge of the methods that are used. <strong>Gen Ed: Social Sciences.</strong></td>
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<td>POS 103</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY</td>
<td>SHANKS</td>
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<td>STUDENTS REGISTERING FOR THIS SECTION MUST FIRST REGISTER FOR ONE DISCUSSION SECTION</td>
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<td>This course introduces students to political theory as an essential component of the study of politics. Political theory involves paying close attention to the concepts, language, and values we use to understand and judge our political institutions and practices. Over the course of the semester we will focus on one important question: what is political freedom? We will consider this question from the perspective of three very different theorists: Plato, Locke, and Tocqueville. Each represents a distinctive way of understanding and analyzing politics. We will then consider how defenses of political freedom have the capacity to create and reinforce political exclusion and subordination. The writings of Beauvoir, Marx, and Douglass will guide us in investigating how the power relations structured by gender, class and race pose challenges to different conceptions of political freedom. <strong>Gen Ed: Humanities, International Perspectives.</strong></td>
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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.

POS 204 TEA PARTY ROXAS (10241) TH 4:15 – 7:05
This course is a multidimensional examination of the Tea Party Movement. It will examine the composition and beliefs of those in the movement while situating elements of those beliefs within a larger theoretical and historical context. Students will examine the Tea Party Movement in light of multiple traditions and styles of politics characteristic of American life. Additionally, students will engage the prominent literature written about the movement focusing on its influence in transforming Republican Party politics. The goal of the course is for students to gain a deeper understanding of the Tea Party Movement overall in the context of larger political trends.

COURSES IN POLITICAL THEORY

POS 301 HISTORY OF POLITICAL THEORY I MCKEEVER (9679) TTH 1:15 – 2:35
This course will give a broad sweep of the “first half” of the history of Western political theory. We will read a number of foundational works from the Greeks (including Plato and Aristotle) through early Christian writers (including Augustine) to Machiavelli. These works broach many of the enduring questions in political theory. We will be interested in asking questions like: “What is the good toward which a political community should strive?” “What is justice?” “How does power work in a political community?” “What should be the interplay between morality and politics?” and “Does political theory matter for practical politics?”

POS 306 CONTEMPORARY DEMOCRATIC THEORY BREINER (9679) MWF 12:35 – 1:30
This course will deal with recent theories of democracy. The fundamental theoretical question of the course will be to examine the conditions necessary for genuine “political equality.” Toward this end, we will read two of the classical political theorists of democracy: Rousseau and Madison. We will then examine a variety of different contemporary models of democracy ranging from competitive elitist models, pluralist models, participatory models, and deliberative models. Finally, we will examine a number of problem areas in democratic theory. They will include the relation between democracy and the capitalist market and whether the two are compatible; the relation of democracy to the welfare state; the role of political protest as a form of democratic participation; the relation of finance and the finance crises to democratic political equality; and finally the relation of income inequality to democratic voting. Though the course is about the theoretical problems of political equality and democracy, it will become rapidly clear that this course is as much about the practice as about the theory of contemporary democratic politics.

POS 307 AMERICAN POLITICAL THEORY DOW (10243) MWF 10:25 – 11:20
At no other time in recent memory have Americans been so divided in their views on the role of government and citizen as they are now. The ideological separation between left and right, Democrat and Republican seems to be unbridgeable. What are the theoretical roots of this division and how has this conflict evolved from the days of the Founding? Are we stuck playing a different verse to the same song or are our problems truly unique to our time? In this class we will examine theories of American liberalism and conservatism in an effort to understand the nature of the ideological conflicts we are mired in today.

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The goal of this course is to study some of the works of Machiavelli as a basis for thinking about later political and social thought as well as to bring his ideas to bear upon some of the contemporary problems we face. Where Machiavelli is concerned, we will be reading The Prince and the Discourses on Livy to try to understand some of the key features of his thought. We will then proceed to read later thinkers to see where Machiavelli’s ideas are potentially used, abused, or neglected. Throughout the course we will be using what we encounter in Machiavelli’s works to think about the contemporary problems of contention, equality/inequality, authority, and power. The course requires close readings of primary texts, class discussion, and writing assignments.

Our course topic is “Film and Democracy in America” and it will focus on films that explore the question of the inclusiveness of modern democratic societies, particularly America. How do the films produced in America help us to understand how those who are different from the majority are constructed as the “Other” and denied rights and excluded or, if granted formal-legal rights and in principle included, remain the “Other” and continue to suffer discrimination? And do films perhaps offer constructive images of inclusiveness to enlighten the public about the values to which a true democracy ought to be committed? Readings and films considered will take up the condition in America of minorities of color; Jews, Muslims, and Christians; the mentally ill; immigrants; and LGBT persons. Class participation and a final term paper are required.

The course focuses on the theoretical, constitutional, and political dimensions of American federalism, including the tensions between the planes of government, interstate relations, and the problem-solving capabilities of the federal system. Particular emphasis is placed upon the formal powers of each plane of government and the limitations upon these powers. The reasons for the political significance of the increasing use of preemption powers by the Congress will be examined. Three equally weighted examinations and periodic quizzes will be administered. Each student must write a research paper on a congressional preemption statute.

This course will cover the origins, evolution and functioning of New York City’s major political and governmental institutions, with an emphasis on the recurring efforts (1) to provide for greater local input into the city government’s policy making processes without undoing the results of the 1898 consolidation that created the current five-borough city; and (2) to increase inter- and intra-party competition in a city that is overwhelmingly Democratic in its political preferences. Among the specific developments to be examined are the growth and decline of the borough presidents’ power; the establishment and institutionalization of the community board system; the creation and later elimination of community school boards; the establishment and functioning of Mayoral control of the school system under Mayor Bloomberg; the periodic efforts by “reformers” within the Democratic Party to join with “good government” groups and the Republican Party in “fusion” campaigns against Tammany Hall and its counterparts in Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx; and the efforts over time to make structural changes in the electoral system (such as the use of proportional representation from 1937 through 1949) that would reduce the dominance of the Democratic Party.

This course will review Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican participation, perspectives, and issues on American politics. Each Latino sub-group will be analyzed and comparisons will be made between Latino sub- groups and between Latinos and other groups. The following questions will be examined: What is the context of Latino politics? What characterizes Latino political behavior? What is the place of Latinos in the U.S. political system? What are their political perspectives and values? What issues form the basis of their political mobilization?
This class examines political behavior within and among administrative agencies, with special emphasis on the distribution and use of power by institutional actors. The course will also look at how administrative agencies use their power to influence the policymaking process, as well as implementation.

**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 332**  
THE PRESIDENCY  
MWF 10:25 – 11:20  
MIROFF

This course will explore the many dimensions and meanings of the American presidency. It will look at theories of the presidency, constitutional and institutional facets of the office, and the role of the individual in the Oval Office. Case studies will treat recent presidents and the policy dilemmas they faced.

**POS 365**  
GOVERNMENT & MASS MEDIA  
TTH 8:45 – 10:05  
FERRADINO

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.

**POS 410Z**  
MINORITIES & POLITICAL LEGAL SYSTEM  
MWF 1:40 – 2:35  
CRUZ

This course will examine the African American and Latino experience in the politico-legal system. The course will begin with a review of the history of the civil rights movement. From there we will proceed to examine theories and processes of political incorporation focusing on African Americans. Then we will examine the political experience of Latinos, focusing on Mexicans and Puerto Ricans. The course will close with a review of the history of affirmative action.

**POS 439Z**  
PUBLIC OPINION AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY  
TTH 1:15 – 2:35  
HILDRETH

In this class we explore popular participation and public opinion in politics and governing. We will examine the different roles of public participation and popular opinion in democratic society and evaluate the tools commonly used to estimate and understand attitudes and behavior. On this foundation we will assess the current contour of attitudes and participation in American politics, examining the public’s role in political advocacy, the policy making process, and elections. We will also consider the ways in which traditional and social media affect popular power. Each student will choose a current political issue for the focus of a research paper and explore it in light of public attitudes, advocacy, and media coverage.

**COURSES IN PUBLIC LAW**

**POS 327**  
COMPARATIVE JUDICIAL POLITICS  
TTH 11:45 – 1:05  
INGRAM

This course is about judicial politics in different countries, i.e., different justice systems. Judicial politics is the study of how political dynamics shape courts (including justice reforms and actual court decisions) and how courts, in turn, shape politics (including the social impact of institutional rules and decisions). The course introduces the two main systems of law in the world and the primary theoretical approaches to understanding judicial politics, proceeding to analyze how institutions and actors in different systems of law interact with various patterns of democracy and democratization. Thus, the course explores two main causal relationships: (1) the effect of politics on the judiciary (politics-to-courts influences), e.g., political interference in the independence of judges; and (2) the impact of the judiciary on politics (courts-to-politics influences), e.g., constraints courts place on governments, or the societal impact of court decisions. The first half of the course emphasizes principal conceptual and theoretical questions facing scholars of judicial politics, while the second half of the course highlights substantive, empirical problems. Examples will draw from experiences inside and outside the U.S., with special emphasis on Latin American judicial politics. Principal course requirements consist of a research paper and an exam.
This course will help students understand the interrelationships that exist between a number of actors involved in the American courts and legal system by discussing the relationship between statutes and case law, identifying stakeholders and power players who may invest time and resources in shaping policy, and analyzing the power relationship between governmental branches. This examination will be undertaken from the perspective of political scientists as well as legal practitioners.

This course will examine how law, institutions, and society interact to define the contested boundaries for legal recognition of rights based on sexual orientation and gender identity. We will be looking to scholarship in the area of law and sexuality as well as relevant courts cases and laws at the local, state, and federal levels.

The class will expose students to theories of gender, racial and ethnic identity. Additionally students will read relevant case law and explore ways in which the law structures access to political power for traditionally underrepresented groups. Students will also learn about important policy topics related to race, ethnicity and gender such as immigration law, affirmative action, and sexual harassment.

This is a survey course for undergraduates who are interested in understanding more about how the Constitution works as a structure for government. It is offered for writing credit. We will focus on how the federal courts, and in particular the Supreme Court, interact within our system of government. This historically organized course will discuss constitutional structure and constitutional interpretation, and then move through an analysis of the major periods in American constitutional development from the founding through the present.

This course will explore due process and equal protection as related to civil and political rights through the lens of Supreme Court case law. Additionally, the course is designed to improve student research and writing. Throughout the semester students will work on research topics of their choosing and receive individualized feedback on their work in order to become stronger writers.

**COURSES IN GLOBAL POLITICS**

This course introduces students to the contemporary politics of Latin America. The first part of the course briefly examines the region’s colonial history and movements for independence. The remainder of the course proceeds chronologically through major phases of political and economic development in the 20th and 21st centuries, beginning with industrialization and the incorporation of popular sectors in the 1930s and 1940s, and ending with the rise to power of the left. Major topics covered include populism and corporatism, dependency theory and import-substitution industrialization, revolutions and insurgencies, the breakdown of democracy, military rule and other forms of authoritarianism, democratization, economic crises, market reforms (neoliberalism), social movements, inequality, migration, and justice reforms. Students will be asked to discern among competing explanations of major phenomena, including approaches that emphasize the causal role of culture, institutions, macro-analytic political economy (structuralism), and micro-analytic political economy (rationalism). Throughout the semester we will draw on examples
from the entire region, from the Southern Cone to the Rio Bravo. Knowledge of Spanish or Portuguese is not required.

**Gen. Ed: International Perspectives**

**POS 362**  
**NATIONALISM & NATION BUILDING**  
**CHEN**  
(8133)  
TTH 10:15 PM – 11:35 PM

The first part of the course is an overview of the major theories of nationalism and nation-building. The second part of the course focuses on the development of nationalism and nation-building in relations to different political traditions and phenomena such as democracy, fascism, communism, anti-colonialism, and globalization. Next, concrete manifestations of contemporary nationalism in Western Europe, Russia and Eastern Europe, Middle East, and the United States will be examined. The course will conclude with the assessment of the prospects for nationalism in today’s changing world. By taking this course, the students are expected to understand the different conceptualizations of “nation” and “nationalism”; to be able to trace the historical and social developments associated with the building and emergence of nations and nationalist movements; and to examine the complex role of nationalism and nation-building in the contemporary world.

**POS 366**  
**INTRO TO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**BASKIN**  
(10003)  
MWF 12:35 PM – 1:30 PM

Leaders and citizens of low and moderate income countries have long worked to increase economic, social and political development. After reviewing the origin and evolution of these concepts, the class will focus on how national leaders, international institutions as the World Bank, and nongovernmental organizations have pursued development. The class will address the steps that can be taken to address persistent problems of global poverty, public health, deficits in democracy, and widespread armed conflict. The course will take an inter-disciplinary approach that will blend insights from the disciplines of economics, political science, and anthropology in order to generate fresh thinking on important policy issues facing governments in developing and developed countries. Aside from readings, and class discussions, groups of students will work together to address important issues in policy memos that will be presented to the class.

**POS 370**  
**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**  
**EARLY**  
(8394)  
MWF 11:30 – 12:25

This course will explore the foundational assumptions employed within international relations, the major theoretical perspectives within the discipline, and several prominent issue areas within international relations. Students will read a number of the leading theoretical contributions within the discipline and discuss them in interactive lectures. Students will also explore the strengths, weaknesses, similarities, and differences of these works in their writing assignments. The class will also involve an intensive simulation of global politics in which students will be called upon to apply their theoretical knowledge to practical foreign policy situations.

**POS 375**  
**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION**  
**BASKIN**  
(9682)  
MWF 10:25 – 11:20

This course will explore International Relations (IR) approaches to international institutions and global governance. The course will review the major theories -- realist, liberal, constructivist, Marxist -- that seek to explain the role played by institutions in world politics. Students will also explore practical dimensions of international organizations by examining how international organizations engage in intervention, violent conflict, and promote globalization. The latter portion of the class will analyze the operations of international and regional institutions: the United Nations, NATO, the European Union, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

**POS 380**  
**BASICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW**  
**KIM**  
(10353)  
MWF 10:25 – 11:20

This class will introduce the basic concepts and function of international law. Focusing on the structural aspects of the international legal system, this course also extensively deals with the jurisprudence of international law. Subjects in this course include the history of the international legal system, legal sources of international law, statehood and recognition, jurisdiction and immunities, diplomatic relations, treaty laws, the use of force, human rights, the relationship of the international law to domestic legal systems, law and practices of the United Nations (UN) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). In addition to benefits from learning the subject-matters, students can nurture critical skills such as case-reading and legal argument by taking this course.
In this course we will examine the history of American foreign policy from the American Founding to the present day to trace some of the continuities and differences that may exist. We will especially be concerned with the interconnection between domestic politics/interests and foreign policy, as well as how ideology frames events and shapes foreign policy. We will also consider the effects of American foreign policy not only on later world events, but also on domestic politics and life. Other consistent themes will be the role played by the public, by elites, and by education and the media upon foreign policy. The goal is for each student to develop their own sense of how the “story” of American foreign policy reads. The class is reading and discussion-focused, and there will be writing assignments throughout the semester.

This course focuses on the politics of public finances. It explores the social conflicts surrounding taxation, public spending, and public debt; the role played by different political actors and institutions in fiscal policy choices; and the influence of non-governmental and supra-national organizations (like rating agencies or the International Monetary Fund) on national public finance. It seeks to answer questions like ‘Why do different countries spend and tax so differently?’ ‘Who do some countries get dangerously indebted?’ ‘How do others keep their budgets in balance?’ ‘What are the pitfalls and advantages of sharing decision making across the state and federal levels?’ The first half of the course relies on lectures and class discussions, while the second half involves work on team-projects analyzing the significant difficulties of different countries in the wake of the global economic and financial crisis.

The course examines the historical origin of the Republic of Ireland, focuses upon the principal officers and institutions of the national government (Dáil Éireann, Taoiseach, Uachtarán na hÉireann, Departments, and state- Sponsored Bodies), the local government system, political parties, interest groups, the politics of the decision- making process, and the European Union and the European Monetary System. The Republic of Ireland employs the parliamentary system, and it will be compared with the parliamentary system in the United Kingdom and the Bundesrepublik Deutschland, The Irish parliamentary system also will be compared with the United States presidential system.

This course provides an overview of the threats posed to national and international security by missiles and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons. Students will learn the differences between these varying types of weapons through exploring the risks and consequences of their use by state and non-state actors. The course will delve into the technical and policy challenges related to these weapons’ construction and use. It will further address how CBRN weapons shape countries’ national security strategies and regional security dynamics. Efforts at the international level to restrict the use and proliferation of these weapons will also be explored. Finally, the class will explore the security threats posed by CBRN terrorism. Students will be given several writing assignments throughout the semester, including a major research paper on a related topic of their choice.

**COURSES CROSS-LISTED WITH PUBLIC POLICY**

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.**
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.

This class examines political behavior within and among administrative agencies, with special emphasis on the distribution and use of power by institutional actors. The course will also look at how administrative agencies use their power to influence the policymaking process, as well as implementation. 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.

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/PAD 390 POLITICAL INTERNSHIP J. MACLAUGHLIN
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