### FALL 2011 COURSE SCHEDULE

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
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<tr>
<td>11:45am to 1:45pm</td>
<td>Buck-Morss (PT) <em>Critical Reason: The Basics</em> PSC 80602 [15800] 4 credits Room 5383</td>
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<td>2:00 to 4:00pm</td>
<td>Golob (CP) Political Economy of Development PSC 77903 [15796] 3 credits Room 5383</td>
<td>O'Brien (G) <em>Power, Resistance, Identity, &amp; Social Movements</em> PSC 82004 [15814] (cross-listed with WSCP 81000) Room 5382</td>
<td>Mehta (PT) Modern Political Thought PSC 70200 [15806] 3 credits Room 5383</td>
<td>O'Brien (AP) <em>American Politics</em> PSC 72000 [15813] 3 credits Room 5382</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Instructor</td>
<td>Course Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:15 to 6:15pm</td>
<td>Markovitz (CP)</td>
<td>Globalization and its Discontents PSC 87601 [15797]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wolin (PT)</td>
<td>The Outcome of Classical German Philosophy PSC 71903 [15815] (cross-listed with HIS 71600 &amp; CL 85000)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Altenstetter (PP)</td>
<td>European Union &amp; Public Policy PSC 83505 [15801] (cross-listed with IDS 81620)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gould (IR)</td>
<td>International Ethics PSC 86405 [15802] (cross-listed with PHIL 77600)</td>
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<td>Room 7314</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Woodward (CP)</td>
<td>Basic Theories and Concepts in Comparative Politics PSC 77901 [15803]</td>
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<td>Berman (PT)</td>
<td>The Irrational in Politics PSC 86402 [15808]</td>
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<td>Gornick (PP)</td>
<td>Social Policy PSC 73901 [15809] (cross-listed with SOC 85700 &amp; WSCP 81000)</td>
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<td>Piven (G)</td>
<td>Dissertation Proposal Workshop PSC 81900 [15810]</td>
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<td>Andreopoulos (IR)</td>
<td>Theories &amp; Concepts in International Relations PSC 76000 [15811]</td>
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<td>6:30 to 8:30pm</td>
<td>Beinart (G)</td>
<td>Writing Politics Workshop PSC 79002 [15798]</td>
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<td>DiGaetano (PP)</td>
<td>Urban Policy PSC 73907 [15799]</td>
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<td>Feldman (G)</td>
<td>Core Seminar in Political Science (Power &amp; Hegemony) PSC 71000 [16873]</td>
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<td>Halper (AP)</td>
<td>Constitutional Law PSC 82005 [15804]</td>
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<td>Wallach (PT)</td>
<td>Democratic Theory PSC 80402 [15805]</td>
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<td>Andreopoulos (IR)</td>
<td>Theories &amp; Concepts in International Relations PSC 76000 [15811]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Renshon (AP)</td>
<td>The Modern Presidency: FDR to Obama PSC 82006 [15812]</td>
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FALL 2011 COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

American Politics

Constitutional Law, Professor Halper, PSC 82005 [ ], 4 credits, Mondays 6:30 - 8:30pm

Constitutional Law begins by exploring several topics that will recur throughout the course: the tension between natural law and positive law; controversies about how to construe laws; the meaning and power of constitutions; and the proper role of courts in a democracy. If we cannot effectively hold them accountable, why do we want them to be powerful? If they lack the power of the purse and the sword, how can they be powerful? The course then turns to the chief substantive issues, separation of powers and federalism. Under the separation of powers, it deals with Dahl's analysis of the Supreme Court as a national decision maker, and examines cases involving Congress and the President, including INS v. Chadha, Ex parte Milligan, Hammer v. Dagenhart, Schecter Poultry v. U.S., Carter v. Carter Coal, Korematsu v. U.S., Youngstown Sheet & Tube v. Sawyer, U.S. v. Nixon, Clinton v. Jones, and Gore v. Bush. Among the issues raised are the uses to which the commerce clause can be put, the power of the national government during emergencies, addressing alleged presidential abuse, and deciding a problematical presidential election. Under federalism, the course will examine such cases as McCulloch v. Maryland, Plessy v. Ferguson, Lochner v. New York, Brown v. Board of Education, Moose Lodge v. Irvis, Milliken v. Bradley, Regents, University of California, Davis
v. Baake, and Lopez v. U.S. Among the issues raised are liberty of contract, the takings clause, segregation and its removal, affirmative action, and state action. The course, in short, inquires as to how courts, constrained and empowered by unique rules and traditions, confront many of the great issues of the day. Although most of the assignments will be judicial opinions, readings from judges, lawyers, historians, and social scientists will supplement them. The course stresses thoughtful class discussion.

American Politics, Professor O'Brien, PSC 72000 [3 credits, Thursdays 2:00 - 4:00pm, Room TBD]

This seminar reviews the American political system. First, it presents a number of competing conceptual frameworks, such as new institutionalism, rational choice, and feminism, to gain an understanding of the debates with the subfield of American politics. Second, the historical foundations of American politics and the roots of American culture will be reviewed. Third, the seminar examines the development of American political parties and interest groups as vehicles for political reform and social change. Also, how public opinion affects the political process will be discussed. Fourth, it studies the historical development of federal institutions -- Congress, the presidency, the judiciary, and the bureaucracy -- and how they govern. Finally, the seminar explores how different vehicles for political reform have contributed to the development of specific public policy areas, like labor policy, which, in turn, have helped construct the American state.

Comparative Politics

Globalization and its Discontents Professor Markovitz, PSC 87001 [15797]. 3 credits, Mondays 4:15 - 6:15pm, Room 5383

What is "Globalization"? Who benefits? Are there "victims"? Can it be stopped? This seminar will inquire into whether globalization is simply another name for historical trends of long duration, of interdependence, internationalization, imperialism, neo or post-imperialism, or something qualitatively new. Does globalization advance "real" democracy, or "lite" democracy, which like "lite beer" that looks and smells like beer but has no body and is a shadow of the real thing? Is it true that globalization means that the conditions of life of most people in the world will worsen, not improve in our lifetimes? What has happened to the promise of "civil society"?

Basic Theories and Concepts in Comparative Politics, Professor Woodward, PSC 77901 [15803], 3 credits, Tuesdays 4:15 - 6:15pm, Room TBD

This seminar is a graduate-level introduction to the literature in comparative politics. It can serve as a survey or review for advanced students as well. Because the key theories and concepts are
also key political science concepts and theories, it is not exclusively intended for those majoring or minoring in comparative politics; all are welcome. It is not a course in methods or methodologies of research. The focus will be on concept formation, theoretical approaches, theory formulation, and competing theories, not on theory testing or verification.

**International Relations**

**International Ethics, Professor Gould, PSC 86405 [15802], 4 credits, Tuesdays 4:15 - 6:15pm, Room TBD**

This seminar will address key issues that arise in international affairs concerning the ethics of war and peace; the recognition of cultural differences; the elimination of harms to women; and the requirements of global justice. We will consider whether the development of economic globalization, the persistence of nationalism, and the emergence of new forms of violence require reconceiving values, and whether new forms of global governance may be needed. We will first raise the question of the very possibility of morality among nation-states or peoples, and discuss the challenges to international ethics posed by both realist and relativist approaches. We will then examine traditional just war theory and consider its applicability to contemporary forms of political violence, e.g., those associated with ethnic conflicts or with terrorism (international and domestic). After analyzing the concepts of crimes against humanity and the responsibility to protect, we will go on to specifically consider violence against women. An emphasis on the expressions of this violence in forms like sex trafficking will allow us to explore the broader question of the relation between gender and culture. The importance of cultural identities and minority rights will be scrutinized, along with the troubled question of rights to immigrate. Finally, we will evaluate the impacts of economic and technological globalization in relation to three seemingly intractable issues: protecting the privacy of online information; ameliorating substantial global inequalities; and dealing with the vexing issue of climate change.

The seminar will employ alternative ethical approaches to elucidating these problems, including consequentialist theories, human rights approaches, communitarian perspectives, and feminist care ethics, and will compare their strengths and weaknesses in these contexts. In addition, we will attend to the tension between recognizing diversity in cultural practices (which may sometimes be oppressive) and the demands of cosmopolitan or universalist frameworks, e.g., of human rights (including women's rights). Readings will include such authors as Michael Walzer, David Luban, Virginia Held, Larry May, Susan Okin, Martha Nussbaum, Iris Marion Young, Peter Singer, and Thomas Pogge.

Seminar members will be encouraged to relate the course materials to their ongoing research projects through oral presentations and analytical term papers, and will be expected to be active participants in the seminar discussions.

For more information, please contact carolcgould@gmail.com.
The Politics of Humanitarian Action, Professor Weiss PSC 86401 [15807], 4 credits, Wednesdays 2-4pm, Room 8203

Purpose

Over the last two centuries, and more particularly over the last two decades, we have witnessed an impressive expansion of organized humanitarianism, or the institutionalization of the desire to reduce the suffering of others. There is now a network of states, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that constitute the international humanitarian enterprise. Their existence has helped to create and been nourished in turn by a complex array of normative and legal principles. This network and the normative fabric have resulted in something that resembles a system of global humanitarian governance—that is, humanitarian action is organized to help protect and assist distant strangers, and more recently to alleviate the causes of suffering as well. The intertwining of compassion and governance, however, signals that humanitarianism is more complicated than merely helping those in need. After all, isms invariably are less pure in practice than they are in theory.

Subject Matter

This seminar examines the history as well as the domestic and international politics that undergird the ideas, social movements, and organizations designed to regulate the conduct of war, to improve the welfare of those victimized by armed conflicts, and to prosecute war criminals. The big topics include just war theory, international humanitarian law, humanitarian action, and intervention.

Beginning with a look at the political, philosophical, and ethical underpinnings to humanitarian thought, the seminar concentrates on the emergence of the international humanitarian system, and more specifically still international humanitarian law and aid agencies. With these foundations in mind, the class then examines the behavior of agencies and the outcomes of their actions in specific crises as well as the value of legal mechanisms in constraining the use of force and in holding violators of law accountable. We begin with the nineteenth century and continue to the present but emphasize the post-Cold War period; in particular, case-by-case analyses of crises since 1989 help inform the overall study of current trends in the humanitarian sector and illustrate contemporary challenges; we also take up innovations such as the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the “Responsibility to Protect” (R2P). Finally, the seminar evaluates the current system of protection and delivery as well as its future in light of “new wars” and “new humanitarianisms.”

Section One examines the political, philosophical, and ethical underpinnings to humanitarian thought—that is, the foundations, logics, dilemmas, and consequences of humanitarianism. After examining the “essentials,” Section One continues with the history of responses during the first two formative periods (from 1864 to World War II, and during the Cold War).

Section Two focuses on the post-Cold War period with analyses of crises since 1989—Somalia, Rwanda, the Balkans, Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and others—that help inform the overall
study of trends in the humanitarian sector and illustrate contemporary challenges. International judicial pursuit and R2P figure prominently.

Section Three turns to some generalizations about the nature of so-called new wars and new humanitarianisms, dissecting the political economy of the contemporary international humanitarian system. Will the pace of expansion over the last two decades continue?

The seminar makes eclectic use of historical, administrative, political, and legal materials related to coming to the rescue of civilians caught in the cross-hairs of armed conflicts. Although in-depth knowledge of international organizations is not expected, I assume familiarity with the basic theories of international relations and with world history since 1945. The treatment of international organization in this seminar spans the tensions between “realism,” “liberal institutionalism,” and “constructivism.” There are obviously other theories, but these main ones wend their way through the semester’s conversations; but this seminar cannot replace the basic introductory course on theories and concepts of international relations. The first few sessions review the essentials, and we regularly revisit these theories in subsequent discussions of concrete examples of humanitarian action in the midst of war.

It is worth underlining that this seminar is not a platform for me to lecture but for you to interact and to gain basic skills (in oral presentations and writing). Students should be prepared to do a significant amount of reading and to discuss it seriously. Graduate courses only work when everyone, including those who have little background or whose mother tongue is not English, comes prepared for a critical and informed conversation. In addition, students who do not already have the habit should begin reading daily the New York Times.

Required and Other Texts

The “required” reading will be on reserve at The Graduate Center Library as will the “additional reading.” All participants should be familiar with the required reading for each week, which can be found using http://eres.gc.cuny.edu. Virtually all of the articles can be found in the library’s online journal databases (any unavailable articles can be downloaded from http://eres.gc.cuny.edu). Your password is pscweiss. Required reading is, well, compulsory for each session. The works under “additional” are a starting point for discussion leaders and future research. I have listed a few sources that I have found most useful for those interested in pursuing a topic in this seminar or another. Rather than listing extensive bibliographic references, the endnotes in the required readings provide additional hints.

Six paperback texts (reasonably priced when new and available used as well) are to be read almost in their entirety and undoubtedly should be purchased from Amazon.com and be part of your library. I have tried to assign as much of the required reading from them as possible. I have emphasized my own recent books in the hopes that you may get to know me and my thinking better without my having to put you to sleep in class; royalties will go into a beer account for the end of term.


**Political Theory**

**Critical Reason: The Basics, Professor Buck-Morss PSC 80602 [12920], 4 credits, Tuesdays 11:45-1:45, Room 5383**

This course deals with basic concepts and problems of western Critical Theory from Kant to Adorno. Philosophy will be considered from the perspective of the political. Concepts include: critical reason, dialectics, materialist metaphysics, false consciousness, progress, history, causality, and freedom. Students will tackle difficult primary texts, with the goal of enhancing their own critical capacities to analyze political, social and economic life. We will read texts by Kant, Hegel, Marx, Lukács, and Adorno. The issues they raise cast their shadow on the works of every Continental philosopher in the twentieth century (and today). Because they are fundamental for political philosophy, you have the right to experience them first-hand. Despite the difficulties of their discourse, they are worth your while.

**The Outcome of Classical German Philosophy, Professor Wolin, PSC 71903 [ ] (Crosslisted with HIS 71600), 3 credits, Mondays 4:15 - 6:15pm, Room TBD**

In 1886, Friedrich Engels wrote a perfectly mediocre book, *Ludwig Feuerbach and the Outcome of Classical German Philosophy*, which nevertheless raised a fascinating question: what happened to the legacy of German philosophy after the breakdown of the Hegelian system? For Engels, it was self-evident that German Idealism culminated with Marx and the doctrine of historical materialism. From a contemporary vantage point, however, things appear more complex. In this survey of nineteenth and twentieth-century European thought, we will reformulate Engels’ question with attention to some of the key texts of German Idealism (Kant and Hegel), as well as works by their pathbreaking successors: Kierkegaard, Marx, Nietzsche, Heidegger, Hannah Arendt, Theodor Adorno, and Jürgen Habermas.
Public Policy

Social Policy, Professor Gornick, PSC 73901 [ ] (Crosslisted with SOC 85700 & WSCP 81000), 3 credits, Wednesdays 4:15 - 6:15pm, Room TBD

This course will examine social welfare policy in the United States, in both historical and cross-national perspective.

The course will begin with an overview of the development of social welfare policy in the U.S. We will focus on three important historical periods: the Progressive Era, the New Deal, and the War on Poverty. We will end the first section with a review of developments in the tumultuous 1990s.

Second, we will assess “the big picture” of the American welfare state, through the lens of its underlying institutional framework.

Third, we will survey selected areas of social policy provision, such as anti-poverty policy; health policy; employment-related social policy; social policy for the elderly; and/or work-family reconciliation policies. In each of these policy areas, we will assess current provisions and evaluate contemporary debates, integrating political, sociological, and economic perspectives.

In the final section of the course, we will assess selected social policy lessons from Europe, where provisions are typically much more extensive than they are in the U.S. We will close by analyzing the question of "American exceptionalism" in social policy, and will assess a range of institutional, ideological, and demographic explanations.

General and Crossfield

Writing Politics Workshop, Professor Beinart, PSC 79002 [ ], 3 credits, Mondays 6:30 - 8:30pm

Doctoral students spend their days reading scholarly work about politics. This class aims to teach them how to write about it so non-scholars will care. To that end, students will read a lot of political writing, most of it fabulous, some of it awful, and try to figure out what distinguishes the two. They will also come up with many, many ideas for political columns, essays and blog posts of their own, see those ideas dissected by their classmates and the instructor, and then write the best ones up. After that, the process will begin again: dissection, followed by rewriting, followed by more dissection. In between, we will discuss the less edifying aspects of publishing in newspapers, magazines and on the web, such as why editors don’t always answer their email. Two prominent editors will join us to help explain.
Dissertation Proposal Workshop, Professor Piven, PSC 89100 [], 0 credits, Wednesdays 4:15 - 6:15pm

Power, Resistance, Identity, & Social Movements, Professor O'Brien, PSC 82004 [], 4 credits, Tuesdays 2:00 - 4:00pm, Room TBD

This course studies individual forms of socially constructed identity (e.g., gender, race, ethnicity, sexuality, disability, and humanness), intersectional forms of identity (e.g., race and gender) and collective forms of identity (e.g., labor, citizenship, social movements). It explores how these identities affect power and resistance as understood by contemporary philosophers such as Michel Foucault, Judith Butler, Gilles Deleuze, and cultural studies theorists Stuart Hall, Michael Hardt, Antonio Negri, among others. This course is cross-listed with WSCP because it applies radical feminist theory to American politics. It is also an upper division American politics course that helps students prepare for the American political thought and the National Institutions part of the American politics first comprehensive examination. It since it applies Contemporary Political Theory (CPT) to APT and American Political Development or (APD) or manifests Ideas in (Re)Action.