composers, visual artists, and philosophers of the era; (3) the extent to which such cinematic directors as Ophüls, Reed, and Schlöndorff were able to capture Viennese intellectual and creative vibrancy for the screen.


In German culture, color/hue has played an important role in marking ethnic difference. Color marks not only “racial difference” (“Black” v. “White”), but also geographical difference (“tropical colors”) or diversity (“Bunte Republik Deutschland”). Considers changing discourse on color and ethnic difference in literary texts and films, all of which serve to illuminate the broader cultural context at three historical junctures: 1800, 1900, and 2000. Considers texts and films in conjunction with non-fiction, including examples from the visual arts (paintings, photographs, “Hagenbecks Völkerschauen”), medical and “scientific,” encyclopedic entries, policy statements and advertisements (“Reklamemarken,” commercials), and popular music (hip-hop, lyrics), recognizing, in the process, how German culture (“national identity”) defines itself through and against color.

401c–404c. Advanced Independent Study and Honors in German. The Department.

Government and Legal Studies

Assistant Professors: Ericka A. Albaugh, Shelley M. Deane†, Michael M. Franz†, Laura A. Henry
Visiting Assistant Professors: Olya Gayazova, Jeffrey S. Selinger, Richard M. Skinner
Joint Appointments with Asian Studies: Associate Professor Henry C. W. Laurence, Assistant Professor Lance L. P. Guo
Joint Appointment with Environmental Studies: Distinguished Lecturer DeWitt John
Adjunct Lecturer: George S. Isaacson
Department Coordinator: Lynne P. Atkinson

Requirements for the Major in Government and Legal Studies

Courses within the department are divided into four fields:


Every major is expected to complete an area of concentration in one of these fields. The major consists of nine courses, no more than two taken at Level A, and no more than one first-year seminar, and distributed as follows:

1. A field of concentration, selected from the above list, in which at least four courses including one Level C course and no more than one Level A course are taken.
2. At least one course in each of the three fields outside the field of concentration. These courses may be at Levels A, B, or C, though only two Level A courses may count toward the major and no more than one of these may be a first-year seminar.
3. Government 207, 214, 219, 239, 262, 264, 395, Environmental Studies 240, while not fulfilling the requirement for any of the four fields of concentration, can be counted toward the total number of courses required for the major or minor.
4. Students seeking to graduate with honors in government and legal studies must petition the department. Interested students should contact the honors director for specific details. Students must prepare an honors paper, which is normally the product of two semesters of independent study work, and have that paper approved by the department. One semester of independent study work may be counted toward the nine-course departmental requirement and the four-course field concentration. Students who hope to graduate with honors in government and legal studies thus normally must complete at least ten courses in the department.
5. To fulfill the major/minor requirements, a grade of C- or better must be earned in a course. Courses taken on a nongraded basis (Credit/D/Fail) may not be used to fulfill major/minor requirements.

Requirements for the Minor in Government and Legal Studies
A minor in government and legal studies consists of five courses from at least three of the departmental fields. No more than two Level A courses and no more than one first-year seminar may count toward the minor.

LEVEL A COURSES

Introductory Seminars
All introductory seminars are designed to provide an introduction to a particular aspect of government and legal studies. Students are encouraged to analyze and discuss important political concepts and issues, while developing research and writing skills.

Enrollment is limited to sixteen students in each seminar. First-year students are given first priority; sophomores are given second priority. For a description of the following introductory seminars, see First-Year Seminars, pages 147–57.

[12b. Becoming Modern.]
   (Same as Asian Studies 19.)
   (Same as Asian Studies 20.)
Introductory Lectures

These courses are intended for first-year students and sophomores. Others may take them only with the permission of the instructor.


Provides a broad introduction to key concepts in comparative politics. Most generally, asks why states are governed differently, both historically and in contemporary politics. Begins by examining foundational texts, including works by Marx, Smith, and Weber. Surveys subfields within comparative politics (the state, regime types, nations and nationalism, party systems, development, and civil society) to familiarize students with major debates and questions.


Provides a comprehensive overview of the American political process. Specifically, traces the foundations of American government (the Constitution, federalism, civil rights, and civil liberties), its political institutions (Congress, Presidency, courts, and bureaucracy), and its electoral processes (elections, voting, and political parties). Also examines other influences, such as public opinion and the mass media, which fall outside the traditional institutional boundaries, but have an increasingly large effect on political outcomes.


Provides a broad introduction to the study of international relations. Designed to strike a balance between empirical and historical knowledge on the one hand, and theoretical understanding on the other. Designed as an introductory course to familiarize students with no prior background in the subject, and recommended for first- and second-year students intending to take upper-level international relations courses.

LEVEL B COURSES

Level B courses are designed to introduce students to or extend their knowledge of a particular aspect of government and legal studies. The courses range from the more introductory to the more advanced. Students should consult the individual course descriptions regarding any prerequisites.

201b. Law and Society.]


An examination of the presidency in the American political system, including the “road to the White House” (party nomination process and role of the electoral college), advisory systems, the institutional presidency, relations with Congress and the courts, and decision-making in the White House. Drawing upon the instructor’s own research and a growing body of literature in this area, the role of women as advisors within the White House and Executive branch, and influence of outside groups on the White House’s consideration of “women’s issues,” especially since 1960, are also topics of discussion.
Courses of Instruction

203b. American Political Parties. Spring 2009. JEFFREY S. SELINGER.
Throughout American political history, parties have been among the most adept institutions at organizing political conflict and, more generally, American political life. In this vein, the role of political parties in the evolution of American politics is discussed. Special attention is given to the present political context, which many characterize as an era of ideologically polarized parties. Explores and challenges this conventional wisdom.

204b. Congress and the Policy Process. Fall 2008. JANET M. MARTIN.
An examination of the United States Congress, with a focus on members, leaders, constituent relations, the congressional role in the policy-making process, congressional procedures and their impact on policy outcomes, and executive-congressional relations.

205b. Campaigns and Elections. Fall 2008. RICHARD M. SKINNER.
Introduces current theories and controversies concerning political campaigns and elections in the United States. Takes advantage of the fact that the class meets during the 2008 presidential and congressional elections. The primary goal is to use concepts from the political science literature on elections to develop insight into the battle over control of Congress and the White House. Readings are organized around two themes. First, students are expected to follow journalistic accounts of the fall campaigns closely. A second set of readings introduces political science literature on campaigns and elections. These readings touch upon a wide range of themes, including presidential primaries, campaign finance, voting behavior, polling, media strategy, incumbency and coattail effects, the Electoral College, and trends in partisan realignment.

How is public policy in the United States shaped by the political process? How does public policy and state-building define the contours of American politics? Examines the qualitative differences between redistributive, regulatory, and “patronage” policy, and evaluates the impact of public policy on American political development. Readings explore in some detail a number of key policy areas including healthcare, immigration reform, and homeland security.

207b. Building Healthy Communities. Fall 2009. DEWITT JOHN.
Examines efforts by communities and regions to build strong local economies, safeguard important environmental values, protect public health, and address issues of economic and social justice. In many communities, metropolitan areas and rural regions, state and local government officials work with other leaders to set ambitious goals for economic and environmental sustainability and to develop specific plans for sustainable development. These efforts cross political, institutional, and sectoral barriers, thus challenging and sometimes re-shaping state and local politics as well as American federalism. Examines how local leaders can work in complex settings to set goals and mobilize federal, private, and non-profit resources to achieve specific, cross-cutting objectives. (Same as Environmental Studies 207.)
Prerequisite: One course in environmental studies or government.

208b. Mass Media and American Politics. Spring 2009. RICHARD M. SKINNER.
Examines the role of the media as the “fourth branch” of government. Focuses first on the history of the media throughout American political development, and then examines the role of the media in contemporary politics. Is the media biased? How? What are the effects of media coverage on citizens? What is the interplay of politicians, citizens, and journalists? Spends considerable time on the place of new media outlets such as blogs.
Examines the political behavior of ordinary citizens. Begins with a broad focus on the importance of citizen participation in a democracy, and the debate over how much or how little participation is best. Examines the reasons for citizen (non)participation, and focuses on the effects of campaigns and social capital on different forms of participation.

Examines the development of American constitutionalism, the power of judicial review, federalism, and separation of powers.

Examines questions arising under the First and Fourteenth Amendments.
Prerequisite: Government 210.

Examines alternative ways to protect our environment. Analyzes environmental policies and the regulatory regime that has developed in the United States; new approaches such as free-market environmentalism, civic environmentalism, environmental justice, sustainable development; and environmental policies and politics in other countries, especially China.
(Same as Environmental Studies 202.)
Prerequisite: Environmental Studies 101 or permission of the instructor.

215b. Urban Politics.

An analysis of politics in the state of Maine since World War II. Subjects covered include the dynamics of Republican and Democratic rivalries and the efficacy of the Independent voter, the rise of the Green and Reform parties, the growing importance of ballot measure initiatives, and the interaction of ethnicity and politics in the Pine Tree State. An analysis of key precincts and Maine voting paradigms is included, as well as a look at the efficacy of such phenomena as the north/south geographic split, the environmental movement, and the impact of such interest groups as SAM and the Roman Catholic Church. Students are expected to follow contemporary political events on a regular basis.

A study of the impact of the American legal system on the functioning of schools in the United States through an examination of Supreme Court decisions and federal legislation. Analyzes the public policy considerations that underlie court decisions in the field of education and considers how those judicial interests may differ from the concerns of school boards, administrators, and teachers. Issues to be discussed include constitutional and statutory developments affecting schools in such areas as free speech, sex discrimination, religious objections to compulsory education, race relations, teachers’ rights, school financing, and education of the handicapped. (Same as Education 250.)

Examines the meaning of development from economic and political perspectives. Considers various theories and practices of development that have been applied to newly independent states in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. Investigates why trajectories of economic growth and political stability have been so uneven in different regions of the world. Incorporates views from both external and internal actors on issues such as foreign aid, multilateral institutions, good governance, and democratic participation.
Courses of Instruction

[221b. Division and Consensus: The Government and Politics of Ireland.]


Surveys societies and politics in sub-Saharan Africa, seeking to understand the sources of current conditions and the prospects for political stability and economic growth. Looks briefly at pre-colonial society and colonial influence on state-construction in Africa, and concentrates on three broad phases in Africa’s contemporary political development: (1) independence and consolidation of authoritarian rule; (2) economic decline and challenges to authoritarianism; (3) democratization and civil conflict. Presumes no prior knowledge of the region. (Same as Africana Studies 222.)

[223b. The Political Economy of Welfare States in Western Europe.]

[224b. West European Politics.]

[225b - IP. The Politics of the European Union.]

226b.d. Middle East Politics.

[227b.d - IP. Contemporary Chinese Politics. (Same as Asian Studies 227.)]

228b.d - IP. Chinese Foreign Policy. Fall 2008. OLYA GAYAZOVA.

An analytical survey of the sources, substance, and significance of contemporary Chinese Foreign Policy. Emphasis is on understanding Beijing’s distinctive diplomatic voice by unpacking the growing web of China’s diplomatic relations with states as diverse as the United States and India, Germany and Brazil, South Africa and Russia, Saudi Arabia and Israel. Students will outline and interpret Beijing’s recent initiatives in the areas of international investment, trade, energy, education, and civilian and military technology. (Same as Asian Studies 228.)


A survey of the political landscape and trends of change in tropical Southeast Asia and an investigation of the fundamental driving forces of changes in this region of rich diversity in culture, religion, ethnicity, mystic beliefs, and political traditions. Topics include nation building and the role of colonial history in it; regime legitimacy; political protests (often spearheaded by college students); armed insurgence and nationalism; the different responses to modernization; the causes and consequences of rapid economic growth; the clash between human rights, democracy, and indigenous traditions. (Same as Asian Studies 229.)


Explores the most dramatic political event of the twentieth century: the collapse of Soviet communism and its political aftermath. Begins by examining the Soviet system and the political and social upheaval of the late Soviet period. Proceeds to investigate the challenges of contemporary Russian politics, including ambivalence about political and economic liberalization, the demographic crisis, efforts to regain superpower status, and the changing nature of executive power. Comparisons are made with other countries in the post-Communist region.


Comprehensive overview of modern Japanese politics in historical, social, and cultural context. Analyzes the electoral dominance of the Liberal Democratic Party, the nature of democratic politics, and the rise and fall of the economy. Other topics include the status of women and ethnic minorities, education, war guilt, nationalism, and the role of the media. (Same as Asian Studies 282.)

An examination of the forces and processes by which governments and societies approach and wage or avoid wars. The theories and practices of warfare of various political systems will be analyzed and particular attention will be paid to the interface where politics, society, and the military come together under governmental auspices in various comparative contexts. Specific examples from Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America are examined.


Ethnicity is a crucial dividing line in most societies. Attempts to understand what ethnicity is, when it is mobilized peacefully and when it ignites violence, and what political tools exist to moderate these conflicts. Explores first the various definitions of ethnicity and theories of ethnic identity formation; then studies the different explanations for why ethnic divisions inspire conflict within societies and evaluates possible means of mitigating violence. Draws on case studies from around the world, particularly those in Africa and Asia.

238b. **The Politics of East Central Europe.** Fall 2008. **Laura A. Henry.**

Surveys political developments in East Central Europe from the interwar period to the present. How did these states become part of the Soviet bloc? Why did they experience democratization in the late 1980s? How can we explain divergent political and economic outcomes in the post-Communist period? How has participation in the European Union affected new member states and their relations with non-members to the East and South? Students are encouraged to investigate these questions by engaging in comparative research.

239b. **Comparative Constitutional Law.** Spring 2009. **George S. Isaacson.**

A comparative examination of constitutional principles and constitutional processes in democratic and non-democratic countries. Explores the roles that constitutions play in shaping civil society and defining the relationship between governments and the people they govern. Compares American constitutional law with that of other nations to scrutinize alternative models of governance, and to gain new perspectives regarding the legal foundations for the protection of individual rights. Special attention given to the constitutions of Canada, India, Germany, South Africa, Israel, and the People’s Republic of China, along with that of the United States. Structural issues include consideration of executive-legislative separation of powers, constitutional courts, federalism, and church-state relations. Discusses arguments in favor of and against a written Bill of Rights, as well as such specific issues as political dissent, hate speech, religious belief, reproductive choice, racial and gender discrimination, public welfare, privacy, and police investigative powers.

240b. **Classical Political Philosophy.** Fall 2008. **Jean M. Yarbrough.**

A survey of classical political philosophy focusing on Plato’s *Apology* and *Republic*, Aristotle’s *Politics* and *Nicomachean Ethics*, and St. Augustine’s *City of God*. Examines ancient Greek and early Christian reflections on human nature, justice, the best regime, the relationship of the individual to the political community, the relationship of philosophy to politics, democracy, education, and religion.

241b. **Modern Political Philosophy.** Spring 2009. **Paul N. Franco.**

A survey of modern political philosophy from Machiavelli to Hegel. Examines the overthrow of the classical horizon, the movement of human will and freedom to the center of political thought, the idea of the social contract, the origin and meaning of rights, the
relationship between freedom and equality, the role of democracy, and the replacement of nature by history as the source of human meaning. Authors include Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Hume, Rousseau, Kant, and Hegel.

[242b. Politics and Culture.]

[244b. Liberalism and Its Critics.]

[245b. Contemporary Political Philosophy.]


Examines the relationship between religion and politics—the so-called theological-political question—primarily in modern Europe and America. Focuses first on the tension between and eventual separation of church and state in the early modern period; then considers the implications and complications of this historic separation, looking at recent Supreme Court cases, as well as contemporary discussion of the relationship between religion and politics. Comparisons with the treatment of this issue in the Islamic world are made throughout the course. Authors include Machiavelli, Luther, Calvin, Spinoza, Locke, Jefferson, Madison, Tocqueville, as well as a variety of contemporary and Islamic writers. (Same as Religion 246.)

Prerequisite: One of the following: Government 12 (formerly Government 112), 17 (formerly Government 117), 24 (formerly Government 104), 26 (formerly Government 106), 28 (formerly Government 108), 240, 241, 242, 244, 245, 248, 249, 250, 341, 346, or 347, or permission of the instructor.

[248b. Statesmanship. Ancient and Modern.]


What and whom do we love? Do we seek “another self” or someone to complement our natures? Is there something other than human beings that we love? The Good, God, or some other principle? How do the answers to these questions affect our views of politics and justice? Readings include Plato’s Symposium; The Bible; Shakespeare; Rousseau’s Emile; Mary Wollstonecraft; Tocqueville; and contemporary thinkers.


Examines the political thought of American statesmen and writers from the founding to the twentieth century, with special emphasis on three pivotal moments: the Founding, the Crisis of the House Divided, and the growth of the modern welfare state. Readings include the Federalist Papers, the Anti-federalists, Jefferson and Hamilton, Calhoun, Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. Du Bois, Booker T. Washington, William Graham Sumner, the Progressives, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and contemporary thinkers on both the right and the left.


The modern state system, the role of law in its operation, the principles and practices that have developed, and the problems involved in their application.


What is “Security”? How do we define it? Who defines it? Who, or what, constitutes a threat? Why are “they” threatening? Where do threats begin? Where do they end? Who, or what, is being “secured”? How far can we go in order to “secure” ourselves? Explores these and related questions from within a variety of theoretical approaches to International Security, grouped loosely into “traditional” National Security and “alternative” Critical
Security approaches, the latter representing a peculiar mix of (Neo-Marxist) Frankfurt School, French Deconstructivism, and Copenhagen (De)Securitization Theory. Students will learn to identify the premises that underpin landmark scholarship in the field of International Security and also use the theoretical debates to frame personal arguments concerning global security agenda.

Examines the political, legal, and institutional dimension of international efforts to protect the environment. Problems discussed include transboundary and marine pollution, maintaining biodiversity, and global climate change. (Same as Environmental Studies 263.)

Examines how the federal government in the United States, as well as states, communities, businesses, and nonprofits, can address climate change and energy issues. Compares American policies and politics with efforts in other countries and examines the links between American policies and efforts in other nations. (Same as Environmental Studies 264.)
Prerequisite: One course in environmental studies or government, or permission of the instructor.

Examines the politics underlying international economic relationships. Asks why and how it is that countries are sometimes able and sometimes unable to realize the benefits of trade. Looks at the political consequences of international trade and global finance at both the national and international level. Examines conflicts and cooperation in international economic relations and the effects of globalization on social structures, on inequality, and on national sovereignty. No previous experience in economics needed.

268b. Bridging Divisions: Ethnonational Conflict Regulation.
[270b. United States Foreign Policy.]

The twenty-first century may well be the “Age of the Arctic,” but what exactly do we mean when we say that? Are we talking about an Arctic linked by international and transnational cooperation, or about an Arctic locked into nuclear star wars? Students will contemplate various answers to this question by analyzing concrete instances of cooperation and conflict in the Arctic since the end of the Cold War. Begins with a brief historical account of Arctic spaces and formal laws and informal understandings by which these spaces have been regulated since the sixteenth century. Aware of the realities that comprise the Arctic past, students explore the present, in particular a set of case studies in contemporary Arctic politics related to ecological, economic, and military dimensions.

[282b. Globalization and World Politics.]


LEVEL C COURSES
Level C courses provide seniors and juniors with appropriate background the opportunity to do advanced work within a specific subfield. Enrollment is limited to fifteen students in each seminar. Priority is given to senior majors, then junior majors, particularly those with a concentration in the subfield. Sophomores may enroll with permission of the instructor. These courses are not open to first-year students.

While focusing primarily on American material, students have the option of choosing speech controversies in other polities as the subject of their seminar papers.


Examines presidential-congressional relations through a number of perspectives, including use of historical, quantitative, and institutional analyses. Readings consider the relationship between the executive branch and Congress in both the domestic arena (including regulatory and budgetary policy) and in the area of foreign and defense policy.

[308b. Money and Politics.]


Examines how the United States developed from a modest, agrarian republic into a “modern,” mass democracy. How have the forces often associated with the process of modernization (e.g., the expansion of commerce and new media, the growth of industry, the rise of a welfare and regulatory state) changed the shape of America’s representative institutions and the nature of American political culture? Readings focus on the development of the electoral system, the emergence of a “modern” bureaucratic establishment, and the rise of the presidency as the focal point of party politics. Discussion will examine how these and other developments have shaped America’s liberal democratic values and transformed its political institutions.


Analyzes the role of social protest in generating political change on issues such as civil rights, environmentalism, women’s rights, indigenous rights, and globalization. Begins by considering different theoretical approaches to understanding the emergence and effectiveness of social movements and non-governmental organizations; then engages in comparative analysis of social protest in Europe, the United States, Latin America, and elsewhere, paying particular attention to the advantages and risks of the increasingly transnational nature of social activism.

[322b. Contentious Politics.]

[324b. Post-Communist Pathways.]

[330b. Ending Civil Wars.]


Analyzes the political, social, and cultural underpinnings of modern politics, and asks how democracy works in Japan compared with other countries. Explores how Japan has achieved stunning material prosperity while maintaining, among the best healthcare and education systems in the world, high levels of income equality, and low levels of crime. Students are also instructed in conducting independent research on topics of their own choosing. (Same as Asian Studies 332.)

Prerequisite: Government 232 (same as Asian studies 282).


Seeks to understand political change caused by China’s rapid economic ascendance and growing global influence by exploring the various underlying driving forces—marketization, globalization, etc., and how these are reshaping the socioeconomic foundation of the party-state, forcing changes in the governance structure and the ways power is contested and redistributed. The main theme varies each year to reflect important recent developments, e.g., elite politics, the transformation of the communist party, role of the military, political economy of development, the re-emerging class structure, etc. (Same as Asian Studies 333.)

Examines development from a variety of political, economic, moral, and cultural perspectives. Is democracy a luxury that poor countries cannot afford? Are authoritarian governments better at promoting economic growth than democracies? Does prosperity lead to democratization? Are democratic values and human rights universal, or culturally specific? Emphasis on Japan, China, India, and the Koreas. (Same as Asian Studies 337.)

341b. Advanced Seminar in Political Theory: Tocqueville.


An examination of the multifaceted and revolutionary thought of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, including his critique of the Enlightenment, his rejection of classical liberalism, his defense of democracy, his relationship to the French Revolution, his contribution to Romanticism, and his views on freedom, equality, education, religion, art, economics, the family, love, and the self.

Prerequisite: One of the following: Government 12 (formerly Government 112), 17 (formerly Government 117), 24 (formerly Government 104), 26 (formerly Government 106), 28 (formerly Government 108), 240, 241, 242, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 341, 346, or 347, or permission of the instructor.

347b. The Idea of Progress in American Political Thought.


An upper-level interdisciplinary seminar on the nature of both international and national conflict. A variety of contexts and influence vectors are examined and students are encouraged to look at the ways conflicts can be solved short of actual warfare, as well as by it.


Examines the complex relationship between law and policy in international relations by focusing on two important and rapidly developing areas of international concern: environmental protection and humanitarian rights. Fulfills the environmental studies senior seminar requirement. (Same as Environmental Studies 363.)

Prerequisite: Government 260, 261, or 263, or permission of the instructor.


Examines a complex current environmental issue in depth. Explores the underlying social, economic, scientific, and cultural dimensions of the issue; reviews how this and related issues have been addressed so far by state and local governments as well as by the federal government; analyzes current policy-making efforts; and suggests lessons from this policy area about the capacity of public institutions to deal effectively with complex issues. Equal attention given to the substance of public policy, the political process, and implementation of past and proposed policies. Focuses primarily on the United States but will consider experiences in other nations as points of comparison and also any relevant international dimensions of the issue. (Same as Environmental Studies 395.)

Prerequisite: Environmental Studies 202 or permission of the instructor.

401b–404b. Advanced Independent Study and Honors in Government. The Department.