

Politics

Co-Chair: Shampa Biswas

Co-Chair: Aaron Bobrow-Strain

Susanne Beechey (on sabbatical, Fall 2023)

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Helen Murphey

Andrea Sempértegui

Stan Thayne

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The departmental aim is to cultivate in students a critical ability to interpret political questions from a variety of perspectives.

A student who enters Whitman without any prior college-level preparation in politics will have to complete 36 credits to fulfill the requirements for the politics major.

Learning Goals: Upon graduation, a student will be able to:

- **Major-Specific Areas of Knowledge**
 - Demonstrate knowledge of the interconnections of political institutions, movements, concepts, and events from multiple intersecting vantage points.
- **Critical Thinking**
 - Identify contested assumptions, ideas, and intellectual debates in politics scholarship. Pose critical questions about power relations as key political questions in a globalizing world are investigated.
- **Research Experience**
 - Conduct a focused academic inquiry that demonstrates a critical awareness of competing arguments in response to a key question; formulate a systematic path of analysis; generate creative findings based on original research.

Distribution: Courses completed in politics apply to the social sciences and cultural pluralism (selected courses) distribution areas.

Total credit requirements for a Politics major: 36

The Politics major:

- 36 Credits
- Required Courses
 - At least 12 credits of 300- and 400-level courses, not including 490 and 497 or 498
 - Politics 490 and 497 or 498
- Other notes
 - No more than eight credits in off-campus programs, transfer credits, or credits from cross-listed courses taught by faculty in other departments. These may be used at the 100-200 level.
 - The program for the major is to be planned by the student and his or her advisor to ensure adequate breadth in the courses taken. Only courses taught or co-taught by Whitman Politics Department faculty members are eligible for satisfying the major requirements for coursework at the 300-400 level.
 - No courses may be taken P-D-F
- Senior Requirements
 - 490 and 497 or 498
 - C- or better on thesis
 - One hour oral thesis defense
 - Two faculty members

- Honors
 - o Students do not apply for admission to candidacy for honors.
 - o Accumulated at least 87 credits
 - o Completed two semesters of residency at Whitman.
 - o Cumulative GPA of at least 3.300 on all credits earned at Whitman College
 - o Major GPA of at least 3.500
 - o Complete a written thesis or research project prepared exclusively for the satisfaction of this program
 - o Earn a grade of at least A- on the honors thesis or project and the honors thesis course.
 - o Pass the senior assessment with distinction
 - o The department will notify students attaining Honors and submit “Senior Assessment/Major Study Certificate” to the Registrar’s Office no later the Reading Day
 - o An acceptable digital copy of the Honors Thesis must be submitted to Penrose Library no later than Reading Day.

The Politics minor:

- 20 Credits
- Minor requirements
 - o 8 credits 300-level above. Must be taken from at least two professors
- Other notes
 - o Only courses taught or co-taught by Whitman Politics Department faculty members are eligible for satisfying the minor requirements for coursework at the 300-400 level.
 - o No more than 4 credits in off-campus programs, transfer credits, or credits from cross-listed courses taught by faculty in other departments. These may be used at the 100-200 level.
 - o No courses may be taken P-D-F

The Politics-Environmental Studies major: The requirements are fully described in the *Environmental Studies* section of the catalog.

Interdepartmental programs: The politics department also participates in various interdepartmental major study programs. For additional information, consult the department’s home page at www.whitman.edu/content/politics.

Language study: The politics department encourages language study as part of a robust liberal arts education.

**101-105 Special Topics in Politics: Introductory Level
4 credits**

An introductory course designed to familiarize students with basic concepts and problems in the study of politics. When offered, courses will focus on a different topic or area and will generally include lectures and discussion. The class is specifically aimed at first and second year students. Any current offerings follow.

101 ST: Native Land

Fall

Thayne

4 credits

American Indian reservations currently constitute approximately 2.3% of the total area of the United States. A few hundred years ago it was all Native land, and to many it still is, or ought to be. This class will study the many strategies, policies, and actions that brought about the mass expropriation of these lands into the control of the United States and its private citizens, as well as the many efforts of Native peoples to reclaim their lands. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe will be a primary focus, with particular attention to recent land acquisitions in Wallowa County and the ongoing contestation of the eastern boundary of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. This history will be placed within

the larger context of North American settler colonialism. The course will include some Friday or Saturday field trips to relevant regional sites. Distribution area: cultural pluralism or social sciences.

102 ST: Politics of Middle East and North Africa

Fall

Murphey

4 credits

In this course, students will be introduced to a range of topics central to the study of Middle Eastern and North African politics. The first half of the course will address the structural roots of some of these issues and will introduce the diversity characterizing different nations and communities within the region. We will first consider how the region has been historically characterized, after which we will turn to an overview of state formation processes in the region. Following this, the class will then analyze the emergence of Arab nationalism, Baathism and Islamism, exploring how these influential ideologies have been used for state legitimation as well as contestation. In the second part of the course, we will discuss some of the challenges and tensions within contemporary Middle Eastern politics, including the political economy of the rentier state, civil society, gender and security. May be taken for credit toward the South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies major. Distribution area: social sciences.

103 ST: Global Political Economy of Infrastructure

Fall

Flahive

4 credits

This course examines the role of infrastructure in international politics by examining the material structures and spaces through which goods, people, and ideas move. Students interrogate how power is embedded, produced, challenged, or unraveled in shipping vessels, “chokepoints” and ports, undersea cables, tax havens, extractive sites for lithium, cobalt, and rare earth minerals, roads and highways, “green” energy sources, e-recycling processes, and waste management systems. The aim is to foster critical analysis of the material fabric of the increasingly unsustainable systems of global capitalism with consequence for environmental politics and political economy. The course is divided into four sections: 1) conceptual and historical development of global political economy and infrastructure, 2) engaging different types of infrastructures, and 3) examining specific locations of infrastructures to connect to wider systems, and 4) resistances to global capitalism. May be applied toward the Global Politics or Political Economy requirement for the Politics-Environmental Studies major. Distribution area: social sciences.

104 ST: Theories of Justice: Distribution, Rights, and Recognition

Fall

Walling

4 credits

This class examines one of the most fundamental concepts in politics: justice. What do we mean when we describe an institution, a society, or an action as just? How are offices, material goods, and opportunities to be justly distributed? What kinds of relationships are necessary to establish justice, and what kinds of relationships are necessarily unjust? Are there any rights that limit what may be asked for in the pursuit of the common good? Does justice apply only to the “public” realm of law and the economy, or does it also apply to personal preferences and cultural representations? We will explore these questions through recent writings on the theory of justice, including works by John Stuart Mill, John Rawls, Robert Nozick, Charles Taylor, and Iris Marion Young. Distribution area: social sciences.

105 ST: Justice and the Good Life in Ancient Political Philosophy

Spring

Walling

4 credits

This class explores one of the fundamental questions that preoccupied Greek and Roman thinkers in antiquity: what is the relationship between living well and doing justice? Should we think of justice as contrary to our self-interest, controlling our more antisocial appetites? Should we think of it as a useful convention, agreeable to all reasonable persons? Or is justice an integral part of the good life, something without which our lives could not have been good in the first place? We will explore these questions by reading a number of classic texts on what it means to live well, what it means to be a just person, and why (if at all) we should be just. Authors to be read will include Plato, Aristotle, Cicero and St. Augustine. Distribution area: social sciences.

109 Introduction to U.S. Politics and Policymaking

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course introduces students to the various institutions, actors, and ideologies of contemporary U.S. politics and policymaking. We will make visible the multiple sites of policy formation in the United States as we move away from speaking of “the government” in the singular. Through a series of contemporary policy case studies, we will explore the many openings to influence policymaking and discover the myriad ways that good ideas can die. Throughout the course we will view U.S. politics and policymaking with a critical eye toward the impacts of gender, race, class, sexuality, and other systems of power and difference.

110 Introduction to the Politics of Migration and Immigration

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

The movement of people across national borders has emerged as a central nexus of politics around the world—from the rise of anti-immigrant populist movements in Europe and the United States, to the global spread of hyper-militarized border enforcement regimes; from fierce debates about race, religion, and nationalism in receiving countries, to the ways out-migration transforms the economies and societies of sending countries. This course combines a global overview of migration politics with a focused introduction to the U.S. immigration system. Topics addressed include: colonialism, imperialism, and the historical roots of contemporary migrations; the political economy of migration on a local and global scale; race, nationalism, and nativism; the rise of militarized border enforcement; immigrant rights and anti-immigrant social movements; climate change and migration; and the history and workings of U.S. immigration law and policy.

114 Introduction to African Politics

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course introduces students to a variety of scholarly works and arguments about the meaning and nature of African politics. We will not simply learn about how African politics and society are shaped by historical, economic, and legal conditions, but also how to critically evaluate a range of academic theories designed to explain political conditions in contemporary African politics. For these primary reasons, we will look at a variety of political challenges facing African state and how resolutions to these challenges may require a shift in the ways we evaluate the success of politics in general. Additionally, we will dedicate part of the course to looking closely at the nature of political authority, factors that shape political identities, transitions to democracy, various political ideologies, and pressing issues regarding economic development and poverty.

117 Introduction to U.S. Constitutional Law, Culture & Political Thought

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course will provide a broad introductory survey of the emergence and development of the U.S. Constitutional tradition. We will situate that development within a set of enduring power struggles and constitutive political facts: the radical impulses of democracy, the collective yet fragmented nature of sovereignty in constitutional structure and theory, the individualistic logic of “rights,” the racialized order of U.S. law and society, the politics of property and distribution, the culture of fear and empire, and the ideology of “progress.” Readings will include texts by Alexis de Tocqueville, Hannah Arendt, Charles Beard, James Madison, The Anti-Federalists, and Thomas Paine. We will devote time to very close readings of primary texts, including: the Declaration of Independence, The U.S. Constitution (as originally ratified + the Bill of Rights and subsequent Amendments), and decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court. By the end of the course, we will have to consider whether the U.S. has had one constitution or several constitutions sequentially (early republic, post-Civil War, post-New Deal, post-Brown) or many constitutions competing all at once, a jurisprudential schizophrenia that perhaps continues to this day.

119 Whitman in the Global Food System

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course uses food as a window through which to examine the study of politics and its connections to our everyday lives. Topics range from the geopolitics of food aid and trade to the gendered politics of export agriculture in the Third World, from the political ecology of obesity in the United States to the causes of famine in Africa. The

course is designed to get students out of the classroom and into the larger community. To this end, along with standard seminar readings, discussions, and occasional lectures, the course includes short field trips and small group projects in which students trace connections between food on campus and larger global processes.

120 History and Politics of Mexican Food

Fall

Bobrow-Strain and Lund-Montaña

4 credits

“Mexican food” is a contested, global category cross-cut with Indigenous, Spanish, African, Middle Eastern, French, German, Filipino, and other influences. It is deeply intertwined with histories of nationalism, transnationalism, revolution, Indigeneity, environmental transformation, internal and external migrations, rural-urban transitions, international politics, identity, culture, and industrialization. In this class, students will explore Mexican food as an entry point to engage with these and other historical and political questions, always in relation to food's central role in constructing and reinforcing categories of race, class, gender, and sexuality. We will examine Mexican food at the level of consumption, production, ecology, and representation in Mexico and beyond. This class combines rigorous analysis of academic texts along with community-based learning. In the community-learning portion of the class, cooking, eating, and discussing Mexican food will deepen and expand students' understanding of the history, politics, and significance of Mexican food, while nurturing relationships between Whitman and Mexican-American communities in Walla Walla. May be elected as History 120.

121 Introduction to Ancient and Medieval Political Theory

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course introduces students to the history of European political theory through an investigation of classical Greek and premodern Christian writings. Texts to be explored may include Aeschylus's *Oresteia*, Thucydides's *Peloponnesian War*, Plato's *Republic*, Aristotle's *Politics*, St. Augustine's *City of God*, and St. Thomas Aquinas's *Summa Theologica*. May be elected as Classics 221.

122 Introduction to Modern European Political Theory

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course introduces students to the history of European political theory from the 16th through the 19th centuries, focusing particularly on the origins and development of liberalism. Themes covered in this class may include: How did political theorists make sense of the developing nation state? How have modern political theorists conceived of the concepts of “justice,” “freedom,” and “equality”? What role did the growing dominance of capitalism play in altering political conceptions of the individual? How have Marxist and anarchist thinkers critiqued the language of liberalism? Authors to be considered may include Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Wollstonecraft, Tocqueville, and Marx. Politics 121 is not a prerequisite for Politics 122.

124 Introduction to Politics and the Environment

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

An introduction to key concepts in the study of politics using environmental issues as illustrations. Designed for first- and second-year students, this course encourages critical thinking and writing about such political concepts as equality, justice, freedom, liberalism, power, dissent, individualism, and community. Strong emphasis is placed on developing critical writing skills and persuasive oral arguments. A field trip may be required. Three periods a week.

125 The Politics of Indigeneity

Spring

Sempértegui

4 credits

This course introduces Indigeneity as a historical, political and relational formation. By historically grounding the term in the colonial imposition of the category of “indian” in the fifteenth century, we will explore Indigeneity's multiple genealogies and mutations across the Americas. While contemporary Indigenous movements and organizations have critically adopted and adapted Indigeneity as a political category to advance collective projects of territorial sovereignty and self-determination, the course will familiarize students with the intricate relation between indigeneity, race and ethnicity. For this, it will be organized into thematic sections that conceptualize indigeneity alongside race and ethnicity, while also challenging Indigeneity as a state imposed “racial identity” (North America)

or “ethnic identity” (Latin America). On the contrary, even though Indigeneity has been structurally formed in relation to race and culture, its contemporary deployment and development by Indigenous scholars and activists point to the political nature of this concept.

147 International Politics

Fall

S. Biswas

4 credits

This course is designed as an introduction to the study of contemporary international politics. The course will explore contending approaches to the study of international politics, including political realism, political idealism and liberalism, feminism, political economy, and constructivism. We will discuss how these different approaches can help us understand major current issues, including war and peace, weapons proliferation, the environment, globalization, and human rights.

200-204 Special Studies in Politics: Introductory Level

1-4 credits

An introductory course designed to familiarize students with basic concepts and problems in the study of politics. When offered, courses will focus on a different topic or area, and will generally include lectures and discussion. Any current offerings follow.

200 ST: Populism and Democracy

Fall

Murphey

4 credits

Despite the fact that populism is often represented as a threat to democracy, the theoretical foundations of populism can be considered a call for direct democracy and more effective representation. Understanding this ambiguity necessitates a more thorough investigation of what the term “populism” encompasses. Is populism an ideology or a behavioral style? To what extent does it rely on charisma, transgression, or rigid in-group/out-group boundaries? Are there differences between populists of varying ideologies? This course will attempt to answer these questions by analyzing a variety of historical and geographical case studies of populism. Distribution area: social sciences.

201 ST: Political Islam

Spring

Murphey

4 credits

This course will explore the emergence and development of political Islam. Through analyzing twentieth-century Islamist thinkers and exploring case studies across the Muslim world, the course will consider the diversity of groups included in the category of “Islamist.” It will also analyze the reasons why these movements have become influential in many contexts, including within anti-colonial and independence movements and through civil society. The class will then consider how these ideologies have functioned and developed in practice. Case studies include the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the Algerian Civil War and the Arab Spring. Distribution area: social sciences.

202 ST: History of African American Political Thought

Spring

Walling

4 credits

African American political thought forms a distinct tradition of political thinking within the United States, one pressing on issues of continued urgency for us today. This course traces major figures and debates within African American political thought down to the present. The continuing questions we will return to include: what is the nature of the oppression of African Americans at different points in time (e.g. slavery, Jim Crow, mass incarceration)? What role do African Americans play within the larger system of U.S. politics? How does oppression threaten self-respect, and how might self-respect be maintained or reclaimed? And finally, how might oppression be resisted, and freedom be gained? Figures to be examined may include Frederick Douglass, Martin Delany, Harriet Jacobs, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Ida B. Wells, Martin Luther King Jr., and Angela Davis. Distribution area: cultural pluralism or social sciences.

203 ST: Cities, Globalization, and Urban Contestation

Spring

Flahive

4 credits

This course approaches contestations over urban space as assertions of control, resistance, and expressions of presence. The course introduces conceptual tools, such as “contentious politics”, “right to the city”, Michel de Certeau’s “strategies” and “tactics”, and forensic architecture for analyzing seminal moments of popular protest and reactionary police and military violence. Why do popular protests occur in specific locations over others? How can we “read” the built environment to analyze these contestations and how can those interpretations show human rights violations? How does the built environment register both the potential for reimagining new forms of solidarity and community, and the counter practices that undermine the potential for protest through urban design and architectural practice? What do those contestations tell about the relationship between space, the built environment, and power? The aim in the course is to sharpen the analytical connections between urban form and protest by engaging a range of theoretical tools that connect space and power as well as for exploring a range of empirical examples. Distribution area: social sciences.

207 Islam and Politics

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course surveys the various significations of Islam in contemporary politics, with an emphasis on references to Muslims from the Middle East. We will consider how authors have advanced diverse, and often conflicting, understandings of Islam in response to concrete political problems in the 20th century—and what it means for us, in a post-9/11 world, to study what they said. The course is divided in two parts: ‘Beginnings as Dissidence’ and ‘Political Order Today.’ In the first part (‘Beginnings as Dissidence’), we consider instantiations of political thought that draw on origin stories to resist existing power structures. Our survey will include articulations of Islam in relation to republicanism, Marxism, black internationalism, and the anti-colonial tradition. In the second part (‘Political Order Today’), we consider instantiations of political thought that reference Islam to establish, justify, and/or reform existing power structures (e.g. the modern state). Our survey will include articulations of Islam in relation to liberal democracy, constitutionalism, neo-liberalism, and themes pertaining to the status of minority populations in plural societies (e.g. gender equality and free speech). May taken for credit toward the Middle East/Islamic World area requirement for the South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies major.

212 What is Political Freedom?

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course asks the deceptively simple question: what is political freedom? Is freedom necessarily tied to the idea of “the political”? Or is freedom best understood as being primarily challenged by the formation of the political and the decisions rendered there? Is political freedom concerned primarily with the individual? Or with the polity as a whole? Or with political collectives that cross familiar political boundaries and borders? Who is capable of political freedom? The many? The few? Do we all desire political freedom or is it a burden most would prefer not to carry? Is political freedom a gift or a right? What obstacles to realizing political freedom exist in the present? What powers and practices enable it? What powers and practices enfeeble it? We will explore these questions via an engagement with the thinking of Hannah Arendt, Aristotle, Isaiah Berlin, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Milton Friedman, Emma Goldman, Martin Luther King, Jr., Catharine MacKinnon, Karl Marx, J.S. Mill, Plato, J.J. Rousseau, and Alexis de Tocqueville.

215 The First Amendment: Speech, Press, and Assembly

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

The First Amendment is central to the functioning of U.S. democracy. Moreover, some scholars contend that the First Amendment is at the very heart of the “meaning of America.” In this class, we will focus on the clauses regarding speech, assembly, and the press while concentrating on the intertwined issues of freedom, democracy, and power. Some specific questions to be addressed include: what is the relationship between the First Amendment and the politics of public space; concentrated media power; new political economies of knowledge; the suppression and

protection of dissent; and socio-political inequalities (e.g., group libel and hate speech)? We will also interrogate the alleged distinction between speech/act and, more broadly, between reason-persuasion/violence-force. In this course we will study the development of legal doctrine and spend a fair amount of time reading case law.

228 Political Ecology
Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course introduces students to the interdisciplinary field of “political ecology,” a framework for thinking about environmental politics that combines insights from geography, anthropology, history, political economy, and ecology. Through the lens of case studies from around the world, the course critically examines the origins and key contributions of political ecology, with a focus on three themes: 1) Nature-society relations, or the challenges of weaving history, economy, and power into the study of the environment (and vice versa); 2) The politics of resource access and control in diverse settings from Amazonian forests to biotech laboratories; 3) The (dis)connections between environmental movements and social justice struggles.

232 The Politics of Globalization
Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course introduces students to some of the major scholarly works and central debates about globalization. The course will critically examine some of the competing perspectives on the historical origins of globalization, the shape and intensity of its many dynamics (economic, political and cultural), its inevitability and desirability, and its impacts on different communities around the world. Some of the central themes covered will include the future of the nation-state, the salience of various transnational actors, changing patterns of capital and labor mobility, rising levels of environmental degradation and new kinds of cultural configurations.

240 Mexico: Politics and Society in the Age of NAFTA
Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

Mexico and the United States have been inextricably connected for as long as both countries have existed. Currently, Mexico is the United States’ third largest trade partner. More than 10 percent of the U.S. population is of Mexican descent, and every year millions of U.S. residents visit Mexico as tourists. And yet—fed on a diet of political polemics, racialized representations, and sensationalist media--most people in the U.S. have little understanding of their southern neighbor. This course surveys the history, political economy, and cultural politics of Mexico. It begins with a short introduction to Mexican history and a critical exploration of representations of Mexico in U.S. popular culture going back to the 19th century. It then focuses in on several key contemporary themes including: poverty, development, and economic restructuring; the War on Drugs; social movements and struggles for justice; migration and transnational Mexico; conflicts over land and resources; debates about race, gender, and sexuality within Mexico; and the unique dynamics of the U.S.-Mexico border region. Course materials span a wide range, from the work of Mexican political theorists, historians, anthropologists, and economists to novels, films, and social media. May be taken for credit toward the Indigeneity, Race, and Ethnicity Studies major or minor.

250 Reproduction and the State
Spring

Beechey

4 credits

This course offers a survey of contemporary political debates around reproductive policies. We will engage debates between reproductive rights and reproductive justice frameworks, read legislation and court cases pertaining to contraception and abortion, analyze sex education initiatives, and consider emerging policies around reproductive technologies and surrogacy. We will interrogate the surveillance of pregnant bodies, forced sterilization, eugenics, maternal mortality rates, and policies to promote particular birthing practices. The course will center on debates and policies within the United States and draw upon international comparison cases. Gender, race, sexuality, class, and disability will be central categories of analysis in the course. May be taken for credit toward the Gender Studies major or minor.

254 Gender and Race in Law and Policy**Not offered 2023-24****4 credits**

This course offers an introductory survey of the ways in which gender and race have been constructed in and through law and policy in the United States. We will uncover the legacy of racism and sexism in U.S. law and policy, and explore the potential as well as the limitations of using law and policy as tools for social and political change. Readings will draw from feminist and critical race theories to critically examine historic and contemporary debates in law and policy surrounding issues such as: employment, education, families, and violence.

255 Gender, Race and the Environment**Not offered 2023-24****4 credits**

This course examines and connects key insights from the fields of feminism, environmental studies, and critical race studies. While environmental studies explore relationships between living beings and their environment, feminist and critical race theories focus on hierarchical relationships and power structures that benefit some people but oppress others. By reading texts that link environmentalism to feminism and anti-racism, the course navigates difficult questions of power, knowledge, and nature. As a class, we will explore key topics in environmental activism (such as extractivism, oil spills, pollution, etc.) in relation to race, class, gender and sexuality. May be taken for credit toward the Gender Studies major or minor or the Indigeneity, Race, and Ethnicity Studies major or minor.

260 The Secularization of Whitman College**Not offered 2023-24****4 credits**

Whitman College was originally founded as a seminary named after two missionaries who were sent to this region to convert the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla peoples to Christianity. Though the college now has no official ties to Christianity, we continue to bear the names of the Whitmans, house artifacts collected by our missionary founders, repent of our mascots, mark and wash our monuments, and have a mission statement outlining our goals and aspirations. Is Whitman haunted? Are all secularisms haunted? In this class we will consider the present politics of Whitman College in light of our archives, collections, and relationships, as well as broader scholarship on religion and secularism. May be elected as Religion 260.

287 Natural Resource Policy and Management**Not offered 2023-24****4 credits**

This course introduces the student to basic problems in natural resource policymaking in the American West. We will focus on the legal, administrative, and political dimensions of various natural resource management problems, including forests, public rangelands, national parks, biodiversity, energy, water, and recreation. We also will explore the role of environmental ideas and nongovernmental organizations, and we will review a variety of conservation strategies, including land trusts, various incentive-based approaches, and collaborative conservation. A field trip may be required.

301 The Art of Revolution**Not offered 2023-24****4 credits**

How do entirely new political formations emerge? In this seminar, we will consider the possibility of responding to this question by way of aesthetics. Our inquiry will be bookmarked by two defining and radical modern revolutionary events: the 1789 French Revolution and the 1979 Iranian Revolution. Where the former initiated a period of Enlightenment, the latter, in creating an Islamic Republic, appears to have broken the Enlightenment mold. In light of these events, how might we characterize the relationship between aesthetics and political thought? Recent scholarship in political theory suggests that moments of radical democratic action involve the making seen of that which previously had not and could not be seen. For this proposition to hold, a new perspective must emerge whereby new—or revolutionary—modes of political and social life can be recognized in the first place. On the one hand, the aesthetic promises to foster these new ways of seeing. On the other hand, the aesthetic field of vision always seems to be conditioned by politics. What are we to make of this paradox? When and how might revolutionary change occur in light of it?

308 Middle East Politics

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course examines approaches to the study of politics in the modern Middle East. We will consider region-specific iterations of conventional themes, including but not limited to: the state; political economy; nationalism; revolution; war; religion and politics; and authoritarianism and democracy. The course begins with critiques of knowledge production articulated in response to colonization and foreign intervention. How are we to interpret modern Middle East politics in light of these critiques? What would it mean to write against regional exceptionalism—to understand the “Middle East” as a global phenomenon with ill-defined borders? When analyzing geopolitics, how can we think beyond suffering and resistance to envision a politics of the everyday? What are the limits of area studies? And finally, despite its limits, can area studies nevertheless afford generative possibilities for future inquiry and political action? Case studies appear selectively to illustrate core themes. May taken for credit toward the Middle East area requirement for the South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies major.

309 Environment and Politics in the American West

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course explores the political landscape of the American West, focusing on natural resource policy and management on public lands. Topics include forest, mineral, range, grassland, water, and energy policy with an emphasis on the local impacts of climate change. Required of, and open only to, students accepted to Semester in the West.

311 Deservingness in U.S. Social Policy

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

Why are some beneficiaries of social policy coded as deserving assistance from the government while others are marked as undeserving? What impacts do these notions of deservingness have on social policies and the politics which surround them? What are the consequences for the material realities of individual lives? How do gender, race, class, and citizenship status work together to construct and maintain distinctions of deservingness? This course engages with these and other questions through historic and contemporary debates in U.S. social policies such as welfare, Social Security, and disability benefits.

312 Humanism between Europe and its Others

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

What does it mean to be human? Is it possible to articulate a universal notion of humanity? What are the challenges to doing so? Why should we (or shouldn't we) attempt to do so? This class responds to these questions in light of a recent political phenomenon: the rise of universal human rights discourse in the aftermath of the Second World War. Articulations of humanism in canonical political theory take European “man” as the center of their analysis. This course considers humanist ideas as they were adopted, engaged, and critiqued by those considered to be—and who considered themselves as—different from European “man.” Our investigation covers three strains of contemporary political thought prevalent among those writing as and/or on behalf of Europe’s “others”: humanism, anti-humanism, and new humanism.

313 Tocqueville and Democratic Theory

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

What do we mean when we say “democracy”: is it an electoral system, a cultural order, or a political theory of sovereignty? Is democracy an inescapable unfolding historical fact or a claimed normative good to guide political action? What relationship is there between democracy and wealth or property? Is democracy the realization of freedom or the greatest danger to freedom? How do the boundaries (both imagined and real) of something called “Europe” contour thinking about democracy and its progress? What are the implications for political life when democracy appears as a revolution without end? In an age of democracy, what aristocratic virtues have we lost? Are they recoverable? These are some of the questions we will explore in this seminar via a close and sustained engagement with the thought of Alexis de Tocqueville. Alexis de Tocqueville has served as a theoretical resource and inspiration for liberal individualism, small-government conservatism, communitarianism, Euro-imperialism, and

radical democratic anti-capitalism. We will explore all of these threads in his writings. Although we may engage with secondary sources and the writings of Tocqueville's contemporaries, the primary focus of this seminar will be Tocqueville's works. We will read both volumes of *Democracy in America*, *The Old Regime and the Revolution*, and other selected writings.

314-319 Special Studies in Politics: Intermediate Level

4 credits

Intermediate seminars designed for students who have had considerable prior work in the study of politics. Each time they are offered, these seminars focus on different topics. Any current offerings follow.

314 ST: Politics of Human Rights: Universal or Relative?

Fall

Murphey

4 credits

There is a long-standing debate between universality and relativism with regards to human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, one of the foundational international human rights texts, inherently assumes a universal reach but also acknowledges the importance of limitations for the sake of "morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society." As such, there is a large amount of flexibility in how states interpret concepts like public order and morality. This class will consider this foundational debate between universality and cultural relativism through theoretical explorations of how each philosophy conceptualizes justice, culture and the state-citizen relationship, as well as through analyzing empirical case studies exemplifying these tensions from around the world. Distribution area: social sciences.

315 ST: International Politics of the Urban Environment

Fall

Flahive

4 credits

How is the built environment entangled with the politics of "who gets what, when, where, how, and why"? The aim of this course is to analyze how the built environment is enmeshed with questions of power, labor, environment, class, race, and gender with bearing on interpretations of human rights and international law. Using interdisciplinary texts, the course will examine key urban transformations with import to international politics from the 19th, 20th, and early 21st century. The course is divided into three sections 1) developing conceptual tools ("World Heritage", "hostile architecture", "starchitecture", sovereignty, etc.), 2) taking stock of historical transformations in understanding the power of the built environment (Haussmann's redesign of Paris, "dual city" of colonialism in Casablanca, creation of United Nations Headquarters in "international territory", Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, modernist planning in Brasilia, redlining in Philadelphia, and gentrification in Washington, DC), and 3) empirical cases of contemporary cities for analysis. Distribution area: social sciences.

316 ST: Politics of "Decolonizing" the Colonial Museum

Fall

Flahive

4 credits

This course situates the colonial museum as a key epistemic infrastructure for legitimating the European imperial and colonial projects. However, these institutions are now tasked with navigating origin stories of collections and the buildings within which they are housed in a radically different moment. What does it mean for museums constructed to celebrate European colonialism to remain in existence throughout Europe? What does it mean to "decolonize" colonial museums, such as the British Museum, Royal Museum of Central Africa, or the Musee de l'Homme? How are these institutions and curators envisioning and/or practicing "decolonizing"? What are some of the potential or limitations in such approaches? Can any museum actually ever be anything but "colonial"? The course is divided into three sections: 1) locating colonial museums (and resonance with museums more broadly) as constitutive of international politics, 2) reading colonial histories into museums, and 3) reviewing "decolonizing" practices and initiatives for addressing injustice through reorganization, repatriation, and restitution by engaging with an ongoing project at the Research Center for Material Culture. May be taken for credit toward the South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies major. Distribution area: social sciences.

317 ST: Political Power in Theory and Practice**Fall****Walling****4 credits**

Politics is often said to be the study of power, but power remains one of the most difficult concepts in the study of politics. In this course we will examine power through three key questions. First, what is power? How can we define it, recognize it, and measure it? Second, how is power built and resisted? How do people build movements, organizations, and coalitions that change who has power in a given circumstance? And third, what is the relationship between power and democracy? Can a society be democratic if the demos holds little power? What would it mean for power to be democratically organized? We will examine these questions through the lenses of philosophy, contemporary social science, and the writings of activists organizing for change. Distribution area: social sciences.

317 ST: Built Environment as Archive: Race, Colonialism, Modernist Architecture, and World Heritage**Spring****Flahive****4 credits**

This course examines the built environment as an unfolding archive with a particular emphasis on 20th and 21st century methods and theorizing. Students use post-structural, postcolonial, decolonial, settler colonial studies, critical race studies theories, interdisciplinary tools, and empirical examples to wrestle with the epistemological challenges in making meaning of the built environment. How does the built environment and urban form stabilize particular configurations of power? How can the built environment be used to analyze the ongoing effects of settler colonialism, built forms asserting white supremacy, or injustices at the foundations of the international preservation regime of “world heritage”? Sessions create dialogue between the theoretical perspectives, conceptual tools, and empirical cases in the Global South and the wider world toward the aim of developing tools to analyze how meaning is made and contested through the built environment. Distribution area: social sciences.

318 ST: Is the “Truth” Out There? Analyzing Global Conspiracy Beliefs**Spring****Murphey****4 credits**

Conspiracy theories have become increasingly mainstream, finding their way into our entertainment and politics alike. While once viewed as fringe phenomena, more recent conspiracy theories have been identified as particularly threatening to social cohesion, public health and the well-being of democracy. In this course, we will analyze how conspiratorial sentiments are intertwined with the political environments in which they emerge. This course will begin with an examination of common features of conspiracy theories, including their tendency to project a population as “Other” and their ability to foster mistrust of official institutions. With reference to case studies around the globe, it will then consider the extent to which these beliefs align with—or even give rise to—polarization, xenophobia and populism. Distribution area: social sciences.

319 ST: Democracy and Freedom**Spring****Walling****4 credits**

This class traces the troubled relationship between the values of freedom and democracy. In addition to asking the semantic question of what we mean by democracy, and what we mean by freedom, we will explore the question of what kind of value we should place on each of these goals, and how they relate to one another. Is democracy of intrinsic value, or only instrumental value? Is freedom achieved merely through lack of government, or through control of the government? Is democratic self-government a necessary condition for freedom, a useful protector of freedom, or a threat to freedom we need to control? To what extent does the value of freedom justify non-democratic institutions and practices, such as judicial review? We will explore these questions through a mixture of canonical texts, such as those of Aristotle, Rousseau, and John Stuart Mill, and more contemporary theorists, such as Ronald Dworkin, Jeremy Waldron, and Amartya Sen. Distribution area: social sciences.

320 The Politics of Global Security

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

In the study of international relations, the concept of security is almost always tethered to the nation-state through the central signifier of “national security”. Even studies of private security, cyber warfare, or drone technology, all of which raise some complex questions about the changing parameters of modern warfare, rarely stray too far from a focus on the state. The purpose of this course is to both understand the motivations for and the effects of this linkage and open up different ways to think of the concept and the referents of security. Using a variety of different approaches through which global security has been studied, the course will ask who is made secure and/or insecure by statist security, what kinds of apparatuses of power are created in the provision of security, what sorts of affective investments are involved in projects of security, and what political possibilities and risks are inherent in imagining a world beyond security. Topics covered may include: practices and technologies of war-making, the military-industrial complex, nuclear proliferation, surveillance and the securitization of everyday life, and military disarmament and peace movements. *Prerequisite:* previous coursework in Politics or consent of instructor.

322 The Anthropocene

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course is a discussion seminar on the implications of climate change for human societies, natural communities, and hybrid human/natures in the Anthropocene, the age of man. Discussions will focus on controversies surrounding the relatively new concept of the Anthropocene itself and how this concept unsettles understandings of nature, wildness, sustainability, democracy, citizenship, global capitalism, environmental justice, and environmental governance. Our approach will be interdisciplinary, drawing on readings in climate politics, sociology, anthropology, philosophy and critical climate studies. Although our focus will be on theoretical and conceptual debates, we will also explore proposed climate mitigation and adaptation strategies such as low carbon social and economic systems, geo-engineering, carbon sequestration, and landscape-scale conservation efforts. A field trip and a longer research paper may be required. May be elected as Environmental Studies 322, but must be elected as Environmental Studies 322 to satisfy the interdisciplinary course requirement in environmental studies.

323 Debt, Law, and Politics

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

In recent years the issue of debt—individual debt, institutional debt, sovereign debt—has burst forth into public life in a manner that increasingly raises pressing questions for political democracy and constitutional order. Financial crises have produced constitutional crises and vice versa. As example, threats by the U.S. Congress to default on public debts promised to produce a financial meltdown as well as a constitutional one, as constitutional theorists attempted to locate the “least unconstitutional” option for resolving the matter. This course will explore the complex interaction between creditor-debtor relations and theories of constitutionalism. Questions to be explored in the course include: What is the implication of the inequality lurking in debtor-creditor relationships for the constitutional presumption of equal citizenship and the ideal of comity between nations? Is the legal fiction of a sovereign constitutional “people” a challenge to the ascendancy of post-national financial power or a precondition of it? To what extent does the constitutional language of right, contract, and obligation contradict or marginalize concepts of mercy, forgiveness, and friendship?

325 Queer Politics and Policy

Spring

Beechey

4 credits

This upper level seminar traces the development and effects of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) politics in the United States from pre-Stonewall through contemporary activism, attending to the importance of race and ethnicity, gender identity and expression, sex, class, and age in LGBTQ organizing. We will explore contemporary policy debates and on-going tensions between assimilation and liberation in U.S. queer politics with an eye toward global connections. May be taken for credit toward the Gender Studies major or minor.

328 Contemporary Feminist Theories

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course will begin by exploring various schools of contemporary feminist theory (e.g., Marxist feminism, liberal feminism, ecofeminism, psychoanalytic feminism, etc.). We will then ask how proponents of these schools analyze and criticize specific institutions and practices (e.g., the nuclear family, heterosexuality, the state, reproductive technologies, etc.). Throughout the semester, attention will be paid to the ways gender relations shape the formation and interpretation of specifically political experience.

330 Indigenous Feminisms in the Americas

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

Since the rise of the “third wave,” feminists have sought to problematize the centrality of the “White Western Woman” in classical feminism. Among these approaches are alternative feminisms developed from the unique experiences and struggles of Indigenous women in the Americas. These Indigenous activists and scholars have challenged the exclusion of their histories and voices within hegemonic feminist traditions. This course explores the work of pioneer figures from Domitila Barrios de Chungara (Bolivia) and Rigoberta Menchú (Guatemala) to the Zapatista women (Mexico). As we read texts by and about Indigenous women, we will explore the relationship between Indigenous feminisms and other feminist traditions; the unique concepts of indigeneity, gender, and class in these movements; and the reasons that Indigenous feminists connect women’s struggles to the broader resistance struggles of Indigenous communities. May be taken for credit toward the Gender Studies major or minor or the Indigeneity, Race, and Ethnicity Studies major or minor.

331 The Politics of International Hierarchy

Spring

S. Biswas

4 credits

This course examines the ways in which the international social-political system is hierarchical. The course looks at how such relations of hierarchy have been historically produced and continue to be sustained through a variety of mechanisms. The first part of the course focuses on the period of classical colonialism, examining the racial and gendered constructions of imperial power. The second part of the course turns to more contemporary North-South relations, studying the discourses and practices of development and human rights, and critically examining the resuscitation of the project of empire in recent U.S. foreign policy practices.

333 Feminist and Queer Legal Theory

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

Broadly, this is a course on gender, sexuality, and the law. More particularly, this course will 1) explore the relationship between queer theoretical and feminist theoretical projects and will 2) consider how these projects engage legal doctrines and norms. In question form: Where do feminist and queer theories intersect? Where do they diverge? How do these projects conceive of the law in conjunction with their political ends? How have these projects shifted legal meanings and rules? How have the discourses of legality reconfigured these political projects? These explorations will be foregrounded by legal issues such as marriage equality, sexual harassment, workers’ rights, and privacy. Theoretically, the course will engage with issues such as identity, rights, the state, cultural normalization, and capitalist logics. We will read legal decisions and political theory in this course.

334 The U.S.-Mexico Border: Immigration, Development, and Globalization

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course examines one of the most politically charged and complex sites in the Western hemisphere: the 2,000-mile U.S.-Mexico border. The borderlands are a zone of cultural mixings, profound economic contrasts, and powerful political tensions. In recent years, the border has emerged as a key site in debates over U.S. immigration policy, national security, the drug war, Third World development, social justice in Third World export factories, and transnational environmental problems. This course examines these issues as they play out along the sharp line running from east Texas to Imperial Beach, California, as well as in other sites from the coffee plantations of Chiapas to the onion fields of Walla Walla. These concrete cases, in turn, illuminate political theories of the nation-

state, citizenship, and transnationalism. Students are encouraged, but not required, to take this course in conjunction with the U.S.-Mexico border trip usually offered at the end of spring semester.

335 The Politics of the Body as Territory

Fall

Sempértegui

4 credits

The body-land territory is a political proposal developed by the Maya-Xinka communitarian feminist Lorena Cabnal, which argues the body is a living and historic territory that has a vital relationship to the places we inhabit and that records our situated memories of oppression, resistance and empowerment. Moving away from Western cartography, Cabnal conceptualizes “territory” from an Indigenous cosmogonic standpoint to highlight the vital relationship between bodies and land, and how both are concrete spaces where meaning and life is constructed and recreated. This proposal has had a major influence on Latin American feminist and environmental movements in the last decade. From movements organized against oil and mining projects, to feminist congresses or strikes adopting the label of “body as territory,” activists and academics have adopted and adapted this proposal into their agendas. In this course, we analyze the politics behind the translation of this Indigenous proposal. By following the different adaptations and transformations of this proposal in anti-extractive movements like the Colectivo Miradas Críticas del Territorio desde el Feminismo in Ecuador or feminist platforms like the Feminist Strike in Argentina, we will examine the political effects of Indigenous thinking, theory and practice on these movements and spaces of organizing. At the same time, we will analyze what these varied translations leave out and what underlying asymmetric relations of power they conceal.

339 Nature, Culture, Politics

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

In this seminar we explore changing understandings of nature in American culture, the role of social power in constructing these understandings, and the implications these understandings have for the environmental movement. Topics discussed will include wilderness and wilderness politics, management of national parks, ecosystem management, biodiversity, place, and the political uses of nature in contemporary environmental literature. The seminar will occasionally meet at the Johnston Wilderness Campus (transportation will be provided).

345 Indigenous Politics

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

“It has been said that being born Indian is being born into politics.” -Gerald Taiaiake Alfred. America is an occupied space, structured by a logic of elimination. Indigeneity is the refusal to be eliminated. Whitman College is a part of that occupation, and yet we have an agreement with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, whose ancestors have lived on this land since “time immemorial”—long before the arrival of any American settlers. In this class we will spend a semester considering what that commitment can and should entail. Topics and themes include treaties, nation states, federal Indian law, Indigenous nationhood, boarding schools, education, monuments and memorials, queer Indigenous studies, MMIW, settler colonialism, blood, DNA, First Foods, Truth and Reconciliation, reparations, sovereignties, Indigenous futurities, critical indigenous studies, and more.

350 Politics of Salmon

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

In the Pacific Northwest, salmon are political. The history and current politics of Indigenous peoples, settler colonial infrastructure, law, commerce, hydropower, agriculture, recreation, dam-building and dam removal, treaty rights, environmentalism, science, activism, and sovereignty in the Northwest—and particularly in the Columbia River Basin, or Nch'i-Wana—can be told through the story, and politics, of salmon. For better or worse, the lives of salmon are bound up with the lives of humans, and their future is largely up to our actions. Whitman College, located on the eastern edge of the Columbia River Basin, with the concrete-choked and salmon-bereft Mill Creek flowing through it, is a perfect place to engage the politics of salmon—politics which, whether we realize it or not, we are already a part of. The course will involve regular Friday afternoon excursions and a multi-day field trip in the Columbia River Watershed. May be elected as Environmental Studies 350, but must be elected as Environmental Studies 350 to satisfy the interdisciplinary course requirement in environmental studies.

354 Topics in Jurisprudence: Time, Law, and Justice**Not offered 2023-24****4 credits**

This seminar will center on the nexus between theorizations of time in political life and the politics of difference. In particular, we will consider how different peoples, histories, and hopes are included and excluded in theoretical and legal orderings of temporality. For example, how might the laws, norms and practices of gendered “publics” and “politics” inform the experience of one’s sense of place in political time? In addition, how might the accumulation of racial privilege and property structure different understandings of the future and the urgency required to get there? Does the law solidify these temporal regimes or offer the means to reconfigure them? The course will interrogate writings about the velocities of modernity, the time of capital, the historical markers of a “now,” the constitutional imperatives for justice, and the conditions prefiguring futures on the horizon. Texts will include works from the Western canon, landmark legal documents, and contemporary writings in political theory. Some thinkers we will engage include Edmund Burke, Karl Marx, Martin Luther King, Jr., Joan Tronto, and Jacques Derrida.

359 Gender and International Hierarchy**Not offered 2023-24****4 credits**

This course draws attention to the manner in which international hierarchies and gender relations intersect to have implications for the lives of Third World women. The course examines how the needs and interests of Third World women are addressed in various international discourses and practices, how Third World women are affected by international political practices, and how Third World women sustain, resist, and transform international power structures. We will cover a number of different issue areas that include security and war, development and transnational capitalism, media and representation, cultural practices and human rights, women’s movements and international feminism.

362 Food, Culture, and Politics**Not offered 2023-24****4 credits**

Eating is a relational act linking people and environments in complex webs of power. Across time and geography, food has united and divided, underpinned political systems, provided the material and symbolic basis for conceptions of society, and played key roles in forging gender, race, class, and status. This interdisciplinary class draws on texts from history, anthropology, political theory, literature, art, religion, and political economy to explore the cultural politics of food, diet, and eating. It focuses primarily on the development and dynamics of capitalist global food systems from the 18th Century to the present. May be elected as Environmental Studies 362, but must be elected as Environmental Studies 362 to satisfy the interdisciplinary course requirement in environmental studies.

363 Genealogies of Political Economy**Spring****Bobrow-Strain****4 credits**

What is capitalism? Where did it come from? How does it work, and what are the politics of its epochal expansion? This course explores the origins, dynamics, and politics of capitalism as they have been theorized over the past 200 years. It begins with classical political economy, closely reading the works of Ricardo, Smith, and Marx. It then traces the lineages of classical political economy through the works of theorists such as Weber, Lenin, Schumpeter, Gramsci, Keynes, and Polanyi. The course ends with an examination of theorists who critique Eurocentric political economy by approaching the dynamics and experiences of capitalism from Europe’s former colonies. Topics addressed in the course include debates about imperialism, the state, class struggle, development, and globalization.

365 Political Economy of Care/Work**Spring****Beechey****4 credits**

Whether labeled work/family balance, the second shift, or the care gap, tensions between care and work present important challenges for individuals, families and states. This seminar interrogates the gendered implications of the political and economic distinction between care and work. How do public policies and employment practices construct a false choice between work and care? What role should the state play in the provision of care for children, the sick, the disabled and the elderly? How does the invisibility of carework contribute to the wage gap in the United

States and the feminization of poverty globally? Course readings will draw from the literatures on political economy, feminist economics and social policy.

367 African Political Thought

Not offered 2023-24

4 credits

This course will explore themes in African politics such as colonialism, nationalism, development, authenticity, gender, violence, and justice, through the ideas of some of Africa's most notable political thinkers of the past half-century, including Fanon, Nkrumah, Senghor, Nyerere, Mandela, and Tutu. The course also will consider the work of contemporary critics of the postcolonial African state. These may include writers, artists, and activists such as Ngugi wa Thiongo, Chinua Achebe, Wangari Maathai, Ken Saro-Wiwa, and Wambui Otieno.

370 Power, Pipelines and Dispossession

Spring

Sempértegui

4 credits

What is fossil fuel capitalism and how does it operate? In this course we will consider answers to this question by examining oil as a political, social, and natural resource. We will focus on how the transnational oil industry operates at the level of infrastructures, territories, finance, and the state. In other words, the course will explore how the extraction and consumption of oil shapes processes of democratization, state governance, and individual and collective identity construction. We will also discuss how oil affects workers, racialized communities, natural environments, and Indigenous peoples who often resist its extraction.

400-404 Special Studies in Politics: Advanced Level

4 credits

Advanced seminars designed for students who have had considerable prior work in the study of politics. Each time they are offered, these seminars focus on different topics. Students are expected to complete extensive reading assignments, write several papers, and participate regularly in discussions. Any current offerings follow.

481, 482 Individual Projects

Fall, Spring

Staff

1-4 credits

Directed individual study and research. *Prerequisites:* appropriate prior coursework in politics *and* consent of the supervising instructor.

490 Senior Seminar

Fall

Staff

4 credits

This team-taught seminar will meet one evening a week throughout the semester. Its purpose is to engage senior majors in sustained discussion of contemporary political issues. Requirements include attendance at all seminar meetings; extensive participation in discussion; and the completion of several papers, one being a proposal for a senior thesis or honor thesis. Required of, and open only to, senior politics majors. Fall degree candidates should plan to take this seminar at the latest possible opportunity.

497 Senior Thesis

Spring

Staff

3-4 credits

During their final semester at Whitman, majors will satisfactorily complete the senior thesis launched the previous semester. Over the course of the semester, students submit sections of their thesis for discussion and review with their readers on a regular basis and defend the final thesis orally before two faculty members. Detailed information on this process is provided to students well in advance. No thesis will be deemed acceptable unless it receives a grade of C- or better. Politics majors register for four credits of Politics 497. Politics-Environmental Studies majors should register for three credits of Politics 497 and one credit of Environmental Studies 488, for a total of four credits. *Prerequisite:* Required of, and open only to, senior majors not taking Politics 498.

498 Honors Thesis**Spring****Staff****3-4 credits**

During their final semester at Whitman, senior honors candidates will satisfactorily complete the senior honors thesis launched the prior semester. Over the course of the semester, students submit sections of their thesis for discussion and review with their readers on a regular basis, and defend the final thesis orally before two faculty members. Required of and limited to senior honors candidates in politics. Politics majors register for four credits of Politics 498. Politics-Environmental Studies majors should register for three credits of Politics 498 and one credit of Environmental Studies 488, for a total of four credits. *Prerequisites:* admission to honors candidacy and consent of the department chair.