PAL-110C: Comparative Political Institutions and Public Policy
Professor Pepper D. Culpepper
Fall, 2007

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Course Description
This is a course about fundamental problems of participation, democratic governance and conflict in contemporary political systems. It will provide you with an analytical toolkit for understanding the ways in which domestic politics varies across the globe and the problems and possibilities that different settings create for political actors and other policy entrepreneurs. The class develops the skills for effective political analysis and advocacy, including memo and op-ed writing, as well as the skills to brief actors who need to know everything about the politics of a situation in a short period of time.

We are interested in both the systematic variation among institutions and the effects these institutions have on governance and conflict resolution. Do presidential democracies fail more often than parliamentary ones? Why does Switzerland have so many more major political parties than the United States, and what does that mean for the functioning of democracy in those two countries? Does getting rich inevitably make a country democratic? Why do some multi-ethnic democracies flourish while others flounder? These are the sorts of questions we ask in this course. Being able to answer them is a prerequisite to thinking critically, whether as a policy advocate or a decision-maker, about the implications of a given political strategy in different institutional environments.

Assignments and Grading
Attendance at all lectures is mandatory. The class combines lectures and discussion, and students should expect to be cold-called. The class is graded using the professional scale we also use for spring exercise, which varies between 1 and 6. Your final grade is determined by performance on the following assignments, whose due dates are indicated in the appropriate place on the syllabus:

Memo 1: 15%
Memo 1 Rewrite: optional: if you choose the rewrite option, your Memo 1 grade will be the average of your grade on the original Memo 1 and on the Rewrite
Op-ed: 10%
Memo 2: 15%
Briefing 1: 15% (7.5% for oral presentation and slides; 7.5% for group memo)
Briefing 2: 15% (7.5% for oral presentation and slides; 7.5% for group memo)
Final Exam: 20%
Participation: 10%
On the graded exercises, we will be using the Kennedy School’s performance index rather than the traditional A, B, C, D, F grade system. The index is basically a point scale that is tied to performance standards:

6 = Distinction even by the standards expected of a professional practitioner  
5 = Fully meets the standards expected of a professional practitioner  
4 = Distinction by the standards expected of a professional school graduate student  
3 = Average by the standards expected of a professional school graduate student  
2 = Below average by the standards expected of a professional school graduate student  
1 = Unacceptable by the standards expected of a professional school graduate student

We use this grading method for PAL-110 because most of the grades are based on practical exercises, and the index scores provide students with a clearer sense of their performance level than do traditional letter grades. A “6” is almost never awarded (less than 1 percent) and that a “5” is seldom awarded (less than 10 percent). These numbers are reserved for performance levels that equal or exceed what would be expected of individuals who already hold the types of job positions that most of you aspire to hold.

In any event, your absolute score on any graded exercise is much less significant than your score relative to that of the other students. We are required in large Kennedy School courses to assign final letter grades on the basis of a curve—students’ relative ranking in the class. Because PAL-110 is one of your first KSG courses, we apply the most liberal curve allowable by KSG guidelines, which means that the grade distribution for this course will fall roughly within the following ranges: A (top 15-20%), A- (next 20-30%), B+ (next 20-30%), B (next 20-25%). B- or lower (lowest 5-10%). As a faculty member, I do not control the curve. However, I do have a responsibility to ensure that no one in the class receives a higher grade than another student who has performed as well or better. If you take responsibility for your performance, I assure you that it will be evaluated fairly relative to all others in the class.

**Academic Integrity and Writing**

*This course includes a lot of writing. It is appropriate to remind you of the practice of citation at the Kennedy School (the following quotes directly from the Kennedy School academic code, which you should read in full: [http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/registrar/acad_code.htm](http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/registrar/acad_code.htm)).*

“Using someone else's words or concepts without citation is a serious violation of the Academic Code. The following are guidelines for determining when to document sources in written material:  
**Facts:** If you assert a fact, you should be able to document it with reliable sources.  
**Quotes:** If you use text that someone else has written, put it in quotes and credit the original author.  
**Ideas:** If you use ideas that reflect someone else’s original insight, acknowledge their contribution (even if you don’t use their exact words.).”

When in doubt, please cite! Ignorance of the rules of academic honesty is not an acceptable excuse. If you have any question as to whether or not you have indeed used citation correctly,
please speak with one of the course assistants. This course has a no tolerance policy when it comes to plagiarism. If you cheat, you will fail the class and be referred to the Kennedy’s School’s formal disciplinary board.

**Required Reading**

Textbook — Available for purchase at the Coop:

Course Packet — Available for purchase at the CMO. [In order to reduce the cost of packets for students, all materials that are available without cost electronically to Harvard students have been omitted from the packet. This does not mean they are optional—they should be read online or printed out.]
I. DEMOCRACY [CLASSES 1-4]

Tuesday, September 11th

Conceptions of Democracy

Joseph Schumpeter, excerpt from *Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy* in *The Democracy Sourcebook*, 2003, MIT Press, pp. 5-11. [in CMO packet]

Thursday, September 13th

Democracy and Development

[DISTRIBUTE MEMO ASSIGNMENT 1]

Carles Boix and Susan Stokes, “Endogenous Democratization,” *World Politics* 55(4), July 2003, pp. 517-45. [free through Hollis online]

Tuesday, September 18th

Transitions to Democracy

Bruce Bueno de Mesquita and George W. Downs, “Development and Democracy,” *Foreign Affairs*, 84(5), 2005, pp. 77-86. [free through Hollis online]

Thursday, September 20th

Case Study: Will China Become a Democracy?

[DISTRIBUTE MATERIALS FOR BRIEFING 1]

McCormick, pp. 224-265 (China).
Mary Gallagher, “‘Reform and Openness’: Why China’s Economic Reforms Have Delayed Democracy.” *World Politics* 54 (April 2002), pp. 338-72. [free through Hollis online]
II. COMPARATIVE INSTITUTIONS [CLASSES 5-10]

Tuesday, September 25th
MEMO 1 DUE

Presidentialism vs. Parliamentarism

McCormick, pp. 78-123 (“Executives,” “Britain,” and “Heads of State”).

Thursday, September 27th

Party Systems and the Social Bases of Politics

Michael Gallagher, Michael Laver, and Peter Mair, Representative Government in Modern Europe, 4th ed., ch. 9 (pp. 263-303). [in CMO packet]

Tuesday, October 2nd

Electoral Systems and the Strategic Elements of Politics


Thursday, October 4th

Federalism and Decentralization


Tuesday, October 9th

Interest Groups and Corporatism
MEMO 1 REWRITE DUE

Michael Gallagher, Michael Laver, and Peter Mair, Representative Government in Modern Europe, 4th ed., pp. 441-452. [in CMO packet]
McCormick, pp. 124-167 (Japan).
Thursday, October 11\textsuperscript{th}

**Case Study: Rise—and Fall?—of the National Front in France**

**BRIEFING 1**


**III. POLITICAL CHANGE, COORDINATION, AND COLLECTIVE ACTION [CLASSES 11-14]**

Tuesday, October 16\textsuperscript{th}

**Social Dilemmas and Their Impact on Politics**

[DISTRIBUTE OP-ED ASSIGNMENT]


Thursday, October 18\textsuperscript{th}

**Informal Institutions and Political Change**

Pepper D. Culpepper, “Institutional Change in Contemporary Capitalism: Coordinated Financial Systems since 1990,” *World Politics* 57(2), (January 2005), pp. 173-199. [free through Hollis online]

Kellee S. Tsai, “Adaptive Informal Institutions and Endogenous Institutional Change in China,” *World Politics* 59(1), (October 2006), pp. 116-141. [free through Hollis online]

Tuesday, October 23\textsuperscript{rd}

**OP-ED DUE**

**Nationalism: Origins and Contemporary Political Relevance**


Thursday, October 25th

Case Study: Nationalism, Collective Action, and the Fall of the Soviet Union


IV. DIVIDED SOCIETIES AND THEIR POLITICS [CLASSES 15-19]

Tuesday, October 30th

Federalism, Corruption, and Democracy
[DISTRIBUTE MEMO ASSIGNMENT 2]


Thursday, November 1st

Ethnic Conflict and Constitutional Engineering

McCormick, pp. 326-364 (India).

Tuesday, November 6th

Diversity and the Role of Civil Society
[DISTRIBUTE MATERIALS FOR BRIEFING 1]


Thursday, November 8th

Failed States

MEMO 2 DUE

McCormick, pp. 485-496 (Marginal Countries) and 498-521 (Haiti)
Robert Rotberg, “Failed States in a World of Terror,” Foreign Affairs, July/August 2002, pp. 127-140. [free through Hollis online]
Tuesday, November 13th

**Case Study: Can Iraq become a Functioning Democracy?**

Adeed Dawisha and Larry Diamond, “Iraq’s Year of Voting Dangerously,” *Journal of Democracy*, 17:2, April 2006, pp. 89-103. [free through Hollis online]


Eric Davis, “History Matters: Past as Prologue in Building Democracy in Iraq,” *Orbis* 49(2), (Spring 2005) pp. 229-244. [free through Hollis online]

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**V. POWER, POLITICS, AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY [CLASSES 20-23]**

Thursday, November 15th

**Faces of Power and the New International System**


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Tuesday, November 20th

**Interest Coalitions and the Rise of Transnational Lobbying**


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NO CLASS: HAPPY THANKSGIVING! NOVEMBER 22ND – NOVEMBER 25TH

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Tuesday, November 27th

**BRIEFING 2**

**International Organizations and National Democracy: EU and the Democratic Deficit**


Pepper D. CULPEPPER and Archon Fung, “Do All Bridges Collapse? Possibilities for Democracy in the European Union,” manuscript, August 2007. [posted on class website]
Case Study: Narmada Valley Dams in India


Read “Need for Sardar Sarovar Project” at this website: http://www.sardarsarovardam.org/

Concluding Lecture

No Assigned Reading.

FINAL EXAM IN CLASS