I. COURSE OBJECTIVES
This course is intended to give students an understanding of the political development, political culture, political institutions of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The PRC is the world's most rapidly growing economy. With the disintegration of the Soviet Union, it is also now the largest and most powerful Communist Party-ruled nation in the world. Yet the same effort to reform a centralized "command" style economic system that brought about the demise of the Soviet Union was initiated in China in 1978 and has succeeded beyond most people's expectations. At the same time, the post-Mao leadership that has engineered dramatic economic liberalization has resisted pressures to liberalize the political system. The tensions between economic liberalization and political authoritarianism erupted in the Tiananmen Square demonstrations of 1989. While similar mass demonstrations in Eastern Europe later that same year resulted in the demise of Communist Party rule there, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) suppressed the social movement of 1989 and preserved the party-state system intact. In this course, we will explore how these tensions evolved in Chinese society, why China did not follow the same course as the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and what reforms China's leaders have undertaken since 1989 to sustain the remarkable record of economic development while defusing political tensions that might lead to a resurgence of the 1989 political reform movement that challenged the CCP's monopoly on political power.

II. COURSE REQUIREMENTS
Your grade in this course will be based on two exams (a mid term and a final, worth a combined total of 65% of your final grade) and a research paper (worth 25% of your final grade), with the final 10% being determined by class participation.

A. Exams: 65% of final grade
There will be two exams during the course of the semester, with the two combined determining roughly 65% of your final grade. The first exam will cover the first half of the syllabus and the final will cover the remainder of the course. The first exam will be distributed on October 14 and will be due on October 21; the final exam will be distributed on December 5 and will be due December 16, the day that the final exam is scheduled for this class.

The exams will be take-home and will consist of essay questions. You are free to use any books, notes, or journal articles that you have, but you are not to confer with other students on the test questions. Evidence of collaboration with other students or anyone else will be treated as an instance of cheating and dealt with according to University rules on cheating. You will receive a grade of "0" for the exam and an "F" for the course.
You are required to turn in a hard copy of your exam (single spaced) AND submit an electronic copy to www.turnitin.com. The course ID and password are listed above. You must first register for this course with turnitin.com (do this the first day of class). Include your last name in the file name you use for the electronic version. There is a 5 point penalty for each day that your paper is late (weekends count).

B. Class Participation: 10% of final grade
A minimum of 10% of your final grade will be determined by in-class participation, including attendance. Attendance is expected at all class sessions and I will check the role on a regular basis. If you are late for class, it is your responsibility to check in with me after class; otherwise you will be counted as absent that day. The only excused absences are for University-sponsored events where your attendance is required; absence for illness and all other matters counts as an absence. An attendance score will be calculated, consisting of the percent of class sessions that you attend. This figure, plus my estimate of your contributions to class discussions (in the form of informed participation in the discussion of the issues under consideration) will determine your score on this portion of your final grade. "Informed" participation means that it is apparent that you have read the assigned readings prior to coming to class. I reserve the right to give unannounced quizzes on the readings if it becomes apparent that students are not reading the assigned material. The weighting scheme for determining your final grade will be adjusted accordingly.

You are responsible for all material covered in class and for all other tasks assigned for completion outside of class. Absence from class does not excuse ignorance of the material covered or failure to complete assignments made that day. Nor does it excuse failure to turn in assignments due that day. It is your responsibility to find out what you missed when you are absent and to keep up with the course.

C. Research Project: 25% of final grade
Each student will be expected to complete a research paper on some topic of his or her own choosing. You may deal with any aspect of the contemporary domestic or international politics of China. My only requirement is that your paper be focused on the contemporary era and that it not be a strictly historical analysis of some particular event that occurred prior to the Deng Xiaoping era in China.

The purpose of the research project is to help you develop your ability to conduct research, to think and write analytically and critically. This requires that you develop certain skills, such as a familiarity with the resources available to you at this University. In order to avoid the horrors of "over-night wonders", and give you some experience in the mechanics and process of social science research, I am requiring that you complete your project in two installments (the percent of your final grade on the research project that is determined by each installment is in parentheses):

1. Problem statement and annotated bibliography (30%) Due: September 30
2. Final Draft of your paper (70%) Due: November 15

Part 1: Problem statement & annotated bibliography (30%) Due: September 30
In the first installment you are expected to prepare
(a) a detailed PROBLEM STATEMENT describing the puzzle that will be the subject of your research, the reasons that this question is important to our understanding of Chinese politics, and the major theoretical issues that will have to be addressed (½ to one page single spaced).
(b) an ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY consisting ½ page summaries (single spaced) of at least five (5) scholarly journal articles (none of which are assigned readings for this course) on your subject. Your summaries cannot be simply a restatement of the published abstract of the article. You have to demonstrate that you read the article and grasped its important concepts and findings and their relevance to your research problem.
(c) A BIBLIOGRAPHY with full citations for each of the five articles you summarized PLUS five more articles on your topic.
You MUST use the citation format of the International Studies Association, which is at the end of this syllabus. Your problem statement should reference the five articles and clearly demonstrate that you have read all five articles and have found in each of them something that is important to the definition and analysis of your research question.

For this installment, you are restricted to scholarly journals only, a list of which is included at the end of this syllabus. A partial list would include: Asian Survey, Journal of East Asian Affairs, China Quarterly, Journal of Modern China Studies, World Politics, Comparative Politics, Comparative Political Studies, Current History, International Studies Quarterly, Foreign Affairs, Political Science Quarterly or any number of other journals. Any journal in the JSTOR archive is acceptable. News magazines, such as Time, Newsweek, U.S. News and World Report, the Economist, or Far Eastern Economic Review do NOT count as scholarly journals. Nor to encyclopedias (including Wikipedia) or web sites, government documents, blogs or other sources count for the first installment. These are fine for adding factual information, and you may use them in your final paper. However, scholarly journals will allow you to develop a more rigorous analytical understanding of the issue. Your sources must be cited in a bibliography at the end of the paper, and you should use a standard bibliographic citation format described later in this syllabus.

Part 2: FINAL DRAFT (70%) Due: November 15
Your final draft should begin with a clear and detailed explication of your research puzzle and why it is important. A review of the relevant literature should extract from the annotated bibliography (Part I) the major themes in the literature and what each author has to say about each theme. This should be followed with your own analysis of the research question. This analysis should demonstrate a fairly thorough awareness of the relevant research, a fairly sophisticated understanding of its major themes and research puzzles in the relevant literature, and a fairly original analysis of these puzzles. It should provide some answers to the question of how do we explain the phenomenon under investigation and what questions remain to be addressed in the existing literature on that topic. For the final draft, you may use books, book chapters, or any other source in addition to the journal articles cited in your first installment. The final draft is NOT an extended summary of articles.

RULES FOR RESEARCH PAPERS:
1. Completing both installments is not optional! You will receive a grade of "0" for each installment you fail to complete.
2. YOU MAY NOT USE A PAPER THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN (OR ARE WRITING) FOR ANOTHER CLASS. If you do, this will be treated as an instance of plagiarism, and you will receive a "0" for the assignment, and "F" for the course. You will be referred to the appropriate student disciplinary office.
3. Your topic should be an issue on CONTEMPORARY Chinese Politics, meaning post-Mao China. If you have any doubts about whether your topic is appropriate, talk to me about it first (during office hours or by email).
4. YOU MAY NOT CHANGE TOPICS AFTER YOU COMPLETE THE FIRST INSTALLMENT without my permission. If I do approve a topic change, you will have to complete the first installment on the new topic and take a late penalty.
5. DEADLINES WILL BE ENFORCED! You will be penalized 5 points for every day you are late with either one of the installments (weekends count).
6. Both installments should be typed, single spaced with 1 inch margins on all four sides with 12 point font printed on one side of the page.
7. USE THE CITATION FORMAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES QUARTERLY (posted on Blackboard and in this syllabus). Do NOT use MLA format. Failure to use the correct citation format will result in a 5 point penalty.
8. YOU MUST SUBMIT A PRINTED COPY AND AN ELECTRONIC COPY (to www.turnitin.com) OF EACH INSTALLMENT and you are not counted as having completed the assignment until BOTH
versions are submitted. Include your last name and the course number in the file name you use for your submission to turnitin.com For example, Mao Zedong’s FIRST installment would be given the file name “mao-psci3700-fall11-v1.wpd” (the second installment would be mao-psci3700-fall11-v2.wpd). The class ID and password for turnitin.com are listed on the first page of this syllabus.

III. IMPORTANT DATES

Paper installment 1 due - September 30
Paper installment 2 due - November 15
Mid-term exam distributed/due - October 14/21
Final exam distributed/due - December 5/16

CLASSEME ETIQUETTE

All students must treat the instructor, the other students, and the classroom setting with respect. This includes arriving on time and staying for the entire class (or notifying the instructor in advance if this will not be possible), turning off cell phones and similar devices during class, and refraining from reading, passing notes, talking with friends, and any other potentially disruptive activities. This also means showing respect for alternative opinions and points of view, listening when either the instructor or a fellow student is speaking to the class, and refraining from insulting language and gestures. Repeated or egregious instances of classroom disruption will result in referral to the Center for Student Rights and Responsibilities to consider whether the student's conduct violated the Code of Student Conduct. The Code of Student Conduct can be found at www.unt.edu/csrr.

COURSE OUTLINE AND READING ASSIGNMENTS

Reading assignments are indicated in the course outline that follows. **ALL READINGS THAT ARE NOT IN ONE OF THE TWO TEXTBOOKS ARE AVAILABLE ON THE BLACKBOARD PAGE FOR THIS COURSE.** You are expected to keep up with the readings in the sense of having them completed by the time we begin the corresponding section of the course. Class participation counts 10% of your grade, and informed participation requires attendance and careful reading of the assignments. If it becomes evident that the class is not reading the assigned materials, I reserve the right to give pop tests on the readings in order to provide some incentive to keep up with them. I reserve the right to add additional readings as I become aware of them.

I. INTRODUCTION: THE CONFUCIAN FOUNDATION

Because the People's Republic of China emerged from a cultural tradition that is completely distinct in its origins and content from that of the Western world, it is essential that we begin the course with an overview of the Confucian tradition and its continued relevance to contemporary politics in China. The emergence of the People's Republic of China can be traced to the collapse of the Confucian-based imperial system during the 19th century. In this section, we shall examine the Confucian tradition, the impact of the West on China, the collapse of the imperial system, and the development of the Chinese Communist regime that took its place.

**August 26-September 2: Introduction: The Confucian Tradition**

- Saich, Chapter 1, 2

**September 7-9: The Collapse of the Imperial System and the Rise of Communism**

- Pye - Ch. 5,6,7, 8, 9
II. THE INSTITUTIONS OF STATE-SOCIETY RELATIONS

The revolutionary experience of China in the first half of the twentieth led to an explicit, officially sanctioned rejection of China’s Confucian past and the construction of a new pattern of state-society relations based on Maoist ideology and an set of institutions dominated by the Chinese Communist Party. In this section we will examine those institutions, their ideological justification, and their success at creating a new social order in China. We will then look at how these institutions have evolved since the death of Mao Zedong and the initiation of economic reforms.

September 26-30: Maoism and Chinese Political Culture
Pye - Ch. 11

Shue, Vivienne. 2010. “Legitimacy Crisis in China?” Ch. 2 in Gries & Rosen, eds., Chinese Politics: State, Society and the Market

October 3-7: Party-State Relations
Saich, Chapter 5, 6, 7
Dickson, Bruce. 2010 “Dilemmas of Party Adaptation: the CCP’s Strategies for Survival,” Ch. 1 in Gries & Rosen, eds., Chinese Politics: State, Society and the Market

October 10-14: Leadership Politics: Party-Government Relations in China

MID TERM EXAM WILL BE DISTRIBUTED FOLLOWING THIS SECTION (October 14), EXAMS WILL BE DUE October 21
III. STATE-SOCIETY RELATIONS IN TRANSITION

The liberalization of China's economy has been underway for almost two decades now, and it has radically altered the patterns of social organization within which average citizens go about their daily lives. The opportunity structure facing them is radically different from what was available to them during the Mao era. The rules and regulations and institutions of social control that regulated their daily lives at work, at home, and in other social arenas are radically different as well. In this section we will look at some ways in which the liberalization of the economy has unleashed other social forces that create tensions in Chinese society and strain the capacity of the CCP to preserve order and maintain its own monopoly on power.

October 17-21: Transformation of State-Society Relations
Saich, Chapter 9
Mertha, Andrew. “Society in the State: China’s Non-Democratic Political Pluralization”, Ch. 3 in Gries & Rosen, Chinese Politics

October 24-28: Dimensions of Economic Reform: Agriculture and the Rural Economy
Wright, Teresa, “Tenuous Tolerance in China’s Countryside,” Ch. 5 in Gries & Rosen, Chinese Politics

October 31-November 4: Dimensions of Economic Reform: Industrial Growth and the Urban Economy
Saich, Chapter 10

November 7-11: Dimensions of Reform: Inequality, Corruption, and the Welfare State
Whyte, Martin King, “Do Chinese Citizens Want the Government to Do More to Promote Equality?” Ch. 6 in Gries and Rosen, Chinese Politics
Solinger, Dorothy J. “A Question of Confidence: State Legitimacy and the New Urban Poor,” Ch. 11 in Gries & Rosen, Chinese Politics.
Frazier, Mark W. “Popular Responses to China’s Emerging Welfare State”, Ch. 12 in Gries & Rosen, Chinese Politics.

November 14-18: Dimensions of Reform: Education, Youth and the State Health and Education
Rosen, Stanley, “Chinese Youth and State-Society Relations,” Ch. 7 in in Gries & Rosen, Chinese Politics
November 21-23: Social Policy and State-Society Relations

Saich, Ch. 11
Thornton, Patricia M. “Censorship and Surveillance in Chinese Cyber-Space: Beyond the Great Firewall”. Ch. 8 in Gries & Rosen, Chinese Politics

November 28-December 2: Dissent and Protest in China

Mackerras, Colin. “Tibetans, Uighurs, and Multinational ‘China’: Han-Minority relations and State Legitimation,” Ch. 10 in Gries & Rosen, Chinese Politics

IV. CHINESE FOREIGN RELATIONS IN THE POST COLD WAR ERA

Just as China has undergone dramatic changes in its domestic politics, so its role in the international arena has been in transition in the last decade. China emerged from its decades of isolation to play a pivotal role in the superpower politics between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. With the demise of the Soviet Union, China’s role in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world generally will change. We shall examine the post-Mao foreign policy of the PRC towards the Soviet Union, the U.S., Japan, the other nations of the Pacific Rim and the Third World generally. We shall then explore the ways in which China’s status in the region, in major power relations, and in the global arena generally is likely to change with the end of Cold War polarity, the end of the Soviet Union as the major source of threat in East Asia, and the growing importance of trade and economic issues (as opposed to military security) as the driving force in China’s foreign policy.

December 5: China’s Military and the Domestic Politics of Foreign Policy Making

Saich, Chapter 12, 13
The UNT Code of Student Conduct and Discipline defines cheating and plagiarism as the use of unauthorized books, notes, or otherwise securing help in a test; copying others' tests, assignments, reports, or term papers; representing the work of another as one's own; collaborating without authority with another student during an examination or in preparing academic work; or otherwise practicing scholastic dishonesty.

Normally, the minimum penalty for cheating or plagiarism is a grade of "F" in the course. In the case of graduate departmental exams, the minimum penalty shall be failure of all fields of the exam. Determination of cheating or plagiarism shall be made by the instructor in the course, or by the field faculty in the case of departmental exams.

Cases of cheating or plagiarism on graduate departmental exams, theses, or dissertations shall automatically be referred to the departmental Graduate Studies Committee. Cases of cheating or plagiarism in ordinary coursework may, at the discretion of the instructor, be referred to the Undergraduate Studies Committee in the case of undergraduate students, or the Graduate Studies Committee in the case of graduate students. These committees, acting as agents of the department Chair, shall impose further penalties, or recommend further penalties to the Dean of Students, if they determine that the case warrants it. In all cases, the Dean of Students shall be informed in writing of the case.

Students may appeal any decision under this policy by following the procedures laid down in the UNT Code of Student Conduct and Discipline.

STATEMENT OF ADA COMPLIANCE

The Political Science Department cooperates with the Office of Disability Accommodation to make reasonable accommodations for qualified students with disabilities. Please present your written accommodation request on or before the sixth class day (beginning of the second week of classes).

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY - PLAGIARISM AND CHEATING

You are expected to do your own work for this course, and it must be original work for this course. Unfortunately, some students cheat and some students plagiarize other people's work. If you plagiarize or turn in as your own work something that someone else did either in its entirety or in large part, or if you turn in work that does not properly cite the sources from which you got your material (thereby creating the impression that the work is your original work), you will receive a grade of "F" for the course, and you will be referred to the appropriate student judicial authorities for violation of the University's academic honesty policies. If you do not understand what constitutes cheating or plagiarism, ask me.

Specifically, the following are unacceptable:

1. You may not turn in a paper that someone else wrote either in whole or in part.
2. You may not turn in a paper that you have purchased from a term paper/research service. Nor may you turn in your paraphrased or otherwise rewritten version of a paper you obtained from one of these services or from another student. YOU are supposed to do the research AND the writing.
3. You may not turn in a paper that you have turned in for another class, regardless of whether that other class is this semester or some previous semester.
4. You may not quote or paraphrase long passages from books, journals, or web sites without attribution. Even with proper citation, it is not wise to turn in a paper that is largely a collection of quotes.
5. Plagiarism also includes using passages from the works of others without citing the source. Any time you use more than ten consecutive words from a source, you should put that passage in quotation marks and cite the source. When you paraphrase a source (so that quotation marks are not needed) you still need to cite the source. When in doubt, provide a citation. Otherwise, you may be guilty of plagiarism, and I consider that a very serious offense.

If you are unsure whether you need to cite a source, cite it. You will not be penalized for having too many citations. You will be penalized for failure to cite sources.

Plagiarism of any form will not be tolerated. If you have any doubts about whether what you are doing amounts to plagiarism, see me.
1. Titles
Title, subtitles, and text subheadings should be chosen for succinctness and interest. Primary (an "A Head") and secondary (a "B Head") text headings should be centered with double line spacing above and below. Primary headings should be typed in capitals; secondary headings should have initial capital letters. Subsidiary headings under a secondary heading should be marked by "C Head," "D Head," etc. to indicate the priority level of heading.

2. Quotations
Quotations must correspond exactly with the original in wording, spelling, and punctuation. Short quotations within the text should be noted by quotation marks; longer quotations or extracts should be indented from the left margin and require no quotation marks. Changes and additions to quotations should be identified by bracketing; ellipses (...) should be used to identify omissions; emphasis added should also be indicated.

3. Citations
All citations should be specified in the text in the following manner:
(a) If the author is named in the text, cite by year of publication:
   Emile Durkheim (1966) has suggested...
(b) If the author is not named in the text, cite by last name and year of publication:
   It has been noted (Zinnes 1979) that...
(c) If necessary, pagination should follow the year of publication, separated by a colon:
   It was argued (Modelski 1983, 22) that by...
(d) Dual authors should be joined by "and"; multiple authors should be listed in full on first citation and indicated by et al. thereafter:
   Other approaches (Snyder and Diesing 1977, 392-97) concede...
   Many assume (George et al. 1971, 271-72) that...
(e) If an author has multiple references for any single publication year, indicate specific works by use of lower case letters:
   On the one hand (Lacan 1974a, 45; Derrida 1977b, 22) it is...
(f) Series of references should be enclosed chronologically within parentheses and separated by semicolons with multiple works in the same year listed alphabetically by author:
   Proponents of the position (George 1982; Holsti 1983; Starr 1983)
(g) Citations from electronic sources: Citations for information found on the World Wide Web, an e-mail message, a listserv message or other electronic forms should follow the common in text pattern of author, year and, if available, the page number. If the electronic source does not have page numbers, it is appropriate to use internal divisions such as section numbers or chapter heading to assist the reader in finding the original information.
   (CIA 1999, Afghanistan/Government)
(h) Repeat citation each time it is necessary. Avoid "ibid.," "op. cit.," or "supra." Be sure that every cited work is included in the reference section and that the spellings of the authors' names and dates of publications are accurate in both citations and references.

4. References
The reference section should be double-spaced and begin on a new page following the text.
The reference format is modified from the Style Manual of the American Political Science Association (Draft, 1985) prepared by the APSA Committee on Publications. Works should be listed alphabetically by author, or by institution or title of any material not attributed to a specific author or authors. References should conform to the following format:
Books
References to books should list author(s), year, title, place of publication, publisher.
Journal Articles
References to journal articles should list author(s), year, and title of article, journal name, volume, and inclusive pages:
Articles in Edited Volumes
References to works in edited volumes should list author(s), year, essay title, volume title, volume editor(s), inclusive pages, place of publication, and publisher:
Monographs
Reference to monographs in a series should list author(s), year, title, series title, place of publication, and publisher:
Newspaper and Magazine articles
References to newspaper and magazine articles should list author(s), date of the article, title, and magazine or newspaper.

Use the in-text citation: (Why Vote at All? 1980, 14)

English Translations
References to English Translations should list author(s), date, title, and translator’s Name etc. (see example below):


Sources in Foreign Languages
References to sources in foreign languages should list the translated titles of books and long articles (in brackets, not underlined); do not translate the names of well-known periodicals. Romanized or foreign language words after the first work (except for proper names and for nouns in German) ordinarily begin with small letters.

Government Documents
References to Government Documents should list "author(s)" and date, title (underlined) and the term, session, place of publication, and publisher:


Electronic Sources
World Wide Web: The reference listing for a WWW citation should contain the author's name; date of publication or last revision; title of document; title of complete work (if applicable), underlined; URL, in angle brackets; and date of access, in parentheses:


Email Message:
To document an email message, you need to provide the author's name; the author's email address, in angle brackets; the date of publication; the subject line from posting; the type of communication (personal email, distribution list) in square brackets; and the date of access, in parentheses:

Newsgroup Message:
To document a newsgroup message, you need to provide the author's name; the author's email address, in angle brackets; the date of publication; the subject line from posting; the name of the newsgroup, in angle brackets; and the date of access, in parentheses:

Television and Radio Programs
References to television and radio programs should list the station, date, and title of show:

5. Notes
Notes should be listed double-spaced and on separate sheets at the end of the manuscript with their location in the text clearly marked by superscript numbers
Some Journals To Consult
The following is a partial listing of the scholarly journals that are legitimate sources for your paper. It is not an exhaustive list. If you have a question as to whether or not some other journal counts as a "scholarly source", ask me. Any journal in JSTOR is acceptable.

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<th>Journal Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>African Studies</td>
<td>Journal of Developing Areas</td>
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<td>American Behavioral Scientist</td>
<td>Journal of Development Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Journal of Economics and Sociology</td>
<td>Journal of Economic Studies</td>
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<td>American Journal of International Law</td>
<td>Journal of International Studies and World Affairs</td>
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<td>American Journal of Political Science</td>
<td>Journal of Japanese Studies</td>
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<td>American Journal of Sociology</td>
<td>Journal of Latin American Studies</td>
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<td>American Political Science Review</td>
<td>Journal of Modern History</td>
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<td>American Review of Canadian Studies</td>
<td>Journal of Peace Research</td>
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<td>American Sociological Review</td>
<td>Journal of Peasant Studies</td>
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<td>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</td>
<td>Journal of Political and Military Sociology</td>
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<td>Asian Affairs</td>
<td>Journal of Politics</td>
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<td>Asian Pacific Viewpoint</td>
<td>Journal of Southern African Studies</td>
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<td>Asian Profile</td>
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<td>Asian Survey</td>
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<td>Australian Journal of International Affairs</td>
<td>Middle East Journal</td>
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<td>British Journal of Political Science</td>
<td>Modern China</td>
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<td>British Journal of Sociology</td>
<td>Orbis</td>
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<td>Cambridge Journal of Economics</td>
<td>Pacific Affairs</td>
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<td>Cambridge Journal of Political Science</td>
<td>Parliamentary Affairs</td>
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<td>Canadian Journal of Political Science</td>
<td>Political Behavior</td>
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<td>Central European History</td>
<td>Political Quarterly</td>
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<td>China Journal</td>
<td>Political Research Quarterly</td>
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<td>Chinese Studies in History</td>
<td>Policy Review</td>
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<td>Communist and Post-Communist Studies</td>
<td>Political Research Quarterly (Western Political Quarterly)</td>
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<td>Comparative Politics</td>
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<td>Comparative Political Studies</td>
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<td>Comparative Studies in Society and History</td>
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<td>Conflict Management and Peace Science</td>
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<td>Current History</td>
<td>Post Soviet Affairs</td>
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<td>Decision Science</td>
<td>Review of International Studies</td>
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<td>East European Politics and Society</td>
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<td>Economic Development and Cultural Change</td>
<td>Russian Review</td>
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<td>Economic Geography</td>
<td>Slavic Review</td>
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<td>Economic Inquiry</td>
<td>Sociological Review</td>
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<td>Electoral Studies</td>
<td>Sociological Spectrum</td>
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<td>Ethnic and Racial Studies</td>
<td>Southeastern Political Review</td>
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<td>European Journal of Political Research</td>
<td>Soviet Studies</td>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Studies in Comparative Communism</td>
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<td>Foreign Policy</td>
<td>Studies in Comparative International Development</td>
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<td>Gender and Society</td>
<td>Studies in Conflict and Terrorism</td>
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<td>Government and Opposition</td>
<td>Terrorism and Political Violence</td>
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<td>Human Rights Quarterly</td>
<td>Theory and Society</td>
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<td>International Economic Review</td>
<td>Third World Quarterly</td>
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<td>International Interactions</td>
<td>War and Society</td>
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<td>International Journal of Comparative Sociology</td>
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<td>International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society</td>
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