

Politics 4463G/9759B: Theories of Global Justice: January to April 2012

Instructors: C. Jones (cwjones@uwo.ca), R. Vernon (ravernon@uwo.ca)

A seminar on issues in global political theory, focusing on the general frameworks that justify normative views about international distributive justice.

Evaluation:

One term paper, worth 70% of the final grade, due on Wednesday April 11 2012, 12-15 pages. Late penalty 3% per day. The paper is to be on the topic of one of the week's topics listed below, drawing upon the readings for that week at least, though you may draw on readings set for other weeks. Two copies are to be submitted, to permit evaluation by both instructors.

Participation, worth 30% of final grade. One half of the participation mark will be earned by attending each class with a typed page (single-spaced) of comments on the readings; the page is to provide a succinct statement of what you take to be the main argument in each reading, and at least one discussion question on each reading. You may be called on to present your views of the readings, and your questions about them, to the seminar. These pages will be graded on a pass/fail basis, and failure to submit a satisfactory page will result in a loss of one mark on each occasion. (Failing to submit more than five makes you ineligible for this portion of the grade.) The other half of the participation grade will be based on the constructiveness of your contributions to our weekly discussions.

Topics and readings [Note: readings are available on reserve in the Weldon Library, and copies will also be made available for (prompt) photocopying on R. Vernon's office door, SSC 4129. In the case of journal articles URLs are provided below]:

1. Distributive Justice (January 19)

John Rawls, A Theory of Justice, excerpts from Steven Cahn (ed.), Political Philosophy: The Essential Texts, 2011, 694-709.

Brian Barry, The Liberal Theory of Justice, Oxford: Clarendon, 1973, Chapter 12: 'International Distributive Justice', 128-133.

Charles Beitz, 'Justice and International Relations', Philosophy and Public Affairs 4 (4), 1975, 360-389.

<http://www.jstor.org.proxy1.lib.uwo.ca:2048/stable/2265079>

2. World Poverty (January 26)

Peter Singer, The Life You Can Save, New York: Random House, 2009, part one, 'The Argument', 3-41.

Neera Badhwar 'International Aid: When Giving Becomes a Vice', in E.F.Paul et al eds., Justice and Global Politics, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006, 69-101.

Thomas Nagel, 'Poverty and Food: Why Charity is Not Enough', in T. Pogge and D. Moellendorf (eds.), Global Justice: Seminal Essays, St Paul MN: Paragon, 2008.

3. Basic Rights (February 2)

Henry Shue, Basic Rights, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1996, Chapter 1, 'Security and Subsistence', and Chapter 2, 'Correlative Duties'.

David Miller, National Responsibility and Global Justice, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010, Chapter 7, 'Human Rights: Setting the Global Minimum'.

4. Global Equality (February 9)

David Miller, 'Against Global Egalitarianism', Journal of Ethics 9, 2005, 55-79.
<http://www.jstor.org.proxy1.lib.uwo.ca:2048/stable/25115815>

Charles Beitz, 'Does Global Inequality Matter?' Metaphilosophy 32 (1-2), 2001, 95-112.
http://journals1.scholarsportal.info.proxy2.lib.uwo.ca:2048/details.xqy?uri=/00261068/v32i1-2/95_dgim.xml

5. John Rawls's Law of Peoples: First Week (February 16)

John Rawls, 'The Law of Peoples', Amnesty Lecture, in Stephen Shute and Susan Hurley (eds.), On Human Rights, New York: Basic Books, 1993.

Kok-Chor Tan, 'Liberal Toleration in Rawls's *Law of Peoples*', Ethics 108 (2), January 1998, 276-295.
<http://www.jstor.org.proxy1.lib.uwo.ca:2048/stable/10.1086/233805>

Martha Nussbaum, 'Women and the Law of Peoples', Politics, Philosophy and Economics 1 (3), 2002, 283-306.
<http://ppe.sagepub.com.proxy2.lib.uwo.ca:2048/content/1/3/283.full.pdf+html>

Break week.

6. John Rawls's Law of Peoples: Second Week (March 1)

Rawls, Law of Peoples, Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press, 1999, Sections 1-4 & 15, 16.

Beitz, 'Rawls's *Law of Peoples*' Ethics 110 (4), 2000, 669-696.
<http://www.jstor.org.proxy1.lib.uwo.ca:2048/stable/10.1086/233369>

Samuel Freeman, Rawls, 2007, chapter 10, 'The Law of Peoples', 416-456.

7. Nagel's Problem: Rethinking Global Justice (March 8)

Thomas Nagel, 'The Problem of Global Justice', Philosophy and Public Affairs 33 (2), 2005, 113-147.
<http://web.ebscohost.com.proxy1.lib.uwo.ca:2048/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=3&hid=14&sid=4827fbe8-50d4-42fb-a442-44eef2c35ecc%40sessionmgr4>

A. J. Julius, 'Nagel's Atlas', Philosophy and Public Affairs 34 (2), 2006, 176-192.
<http://web.ebscohost.com.proxy1.lib.uwo.ca:2048/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=3&hid=14&sid=4827fbe8-50d4-42fb-a442-44eef2c35ecc%40sessionmgr4>

8. Coercion and Global Distributive Justice (March 15)

Michael Blake, 'Distributive Justice, State Coercion, and Autonomy', Philosophy and Public Affairs 30 (3), 2001, 257-296.
<http://web.ebscohost.com.proxy1.lib.uwo.ca:2048/ehost/detail?vid=3&hid=14&sid=4827fbe8-50d4-42fb-a442-44eef2c35ecc%40sessionmgr4&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=hlh&AN=7409902>

Arash Abizadeh, 'Cooperation, Pervasive Impact, and Coercion: On the Scope (Not Site) of Distributive Justice', Philosophy and Public Affairs 35 (4), 2007, 318-358.
<http://www.jstor.org.proxy2.lib.uwo.ca:2048/stable/4623799>

9. Cosmopolitanism and Patriotism (March 22)

Richard Miller, 'Cosmopolitan Respect and Patriotic Concern', Philosophy and Public Affairs 27 (3), 202-24.
<http://www.jstor.org.proxy2.lib.uwo.ca:2048/stable/2672869>

Arash Abizadeh and Pablo Gilabert, 'Is There a Genuine Tension Between Cosmopolitan Egalitarianism and Special Responsibilities?' Philosophical Studies 138 (3), 2008, 349-365.
<http://web.ebscohost.com.proxy1.lib.uwo.ca:2048/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=3&hid=14&sid=300156c3-73ae-4963-91e0-51056bb5bd91%40sessionmgr12>

10. Republican Cosmopolitanism (March 29)

Cecile Laborde, 'Republicanism and Global Justice: A Sketch', European Journal of Political Theory 9 (1), 2010, 48-69.

David Miller, 'Bounded Citizenship', in K. Hutchings and R. Dannreuther eds., Cosmopolitan Citizenship, Houndmills: Macmillan, 1999, 60-80.

Stuart White, 'Republicanism, Patriotism and Global Justice', in D. Bell and A de-Shalit eds., Forms of Justice, Lanham MD, Rowman & Littlefield, 2003, 251-68.

11. Cosmopolitan Regard (April 5)

Richard Vernon, Cosmopolitan Regard, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010, chapters 2-4.

**APPENDIX TO UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Prerequisite checking - the student's responsibility

"Unless you have either the requisites for this course or written special permission from your Dean to enroll in it, you may be removed from this course and it will be deleted from your record. This decision may not be appealed. You will receive no adjustment to your fees in the event that you are dropped from a course for failing to have the necessary prerequisites."

Essay course requirements

With the exception of 1000-level courses, most courses in the Department of Political Science are essay courses. Total written assignments (excluding examinations) will be at least 3,000 words in Politics 1020E, at least 5,000 words in a full course numbered 2000 or above, and at least 2,500 words in a half course numbered 2000 or above.

Use of Personal Response Systems ("Clickers")

"Personal Response Systems ("clickers") may be used in some classes. If clickers are to be used in a class, it is the responsibility of the student to ensure that the device is activated and functional. Students must see their instructor if they have any concerns about whether the clicker is malfunctioning.

Students must use only their own clicker. If clicker records are used to compute a portion of the course grade:

- the use of somebody else's clicker in class constitutes a scholastic offence,
- the possession of a clicker belonging to another student will be interpreted as an attempt to commit a scholastic offence."

Security and Confidentiality of Student Work (refer to current *Western Academic Calendar* (<http://www.westerncalendar.uwo.ca/>))

"**Submitting or Returning Student Assignments, Tests and Exams** - All student assignments, tests and exams will be handled in a secure and confidential manner. Particularly in this respect, leaving student work unattended in public areas for pickup is not permitted."

Duplication of work

Undergraduate students who submit similar assignments on closely related topics in two different courses must obtain the consent of both instructors prior to the submission of the assignment. If prior approval is not obtained, each instructor reserves the right not to accept the assignment.

Grade adjustments

In order to ensure that comparable standards are applied in political science courses, the Department may require instructors to adjust final marks to conform to Departmental guidelines.

Academic Offences

"Scholastic offences are taken seriously and students are directed to read the appropriate policy, specifically, the definition of what constitutes a Scholastic Offence, at the following Web site:

<http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/handbook/appeals/scholoff.pdf>."

Submission of Course Requirements

ESSAYS, ASSIGNMENTS, TAKE-HOME EXAMS **MUST** BE SUBMITTED ACCORDING TO PROCEDURES SPECIFIED BY YOUR INSTRUCTOR (I.E., IN CLASS, DURING OFFICE HOURS, TA'S OFFICE HOURS) OR UNDER THE INSTRUCTOR'S OFFICE DOOR.

THE MAIN OFFICE DOES NOT DATE-STAMP OR ACCEPT ANY OF THE ABOVE.

Note: Information excerpted and quoted above are Senate regulations from the Handbook of Scholarship and Academic Policy. <http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/handbook/>

Students registered in Social Science should refer to <http://counselling.ssc.uwo.ca/> <http://counselling.ssc.uwo.ca/procedures/havingproblems.asp> for information on Medical Policy, Term Tests, Final Examinations, Late Assignments, Short Absences, Extended Absences, Documentation and other Academic Concerns. Non-Social Science students should refer to their home faculty's academic counselling office.

Plagiarism

"Plagiarism: Students must write their essays and assignments in their own words. Whenever students take an idea, or a passage from another author, they must acknowledge their debt both by using quotation marks where appropriate and by proper referencing such as footnotes or citations. Plagiarism is a major academic offence." (see Scholastic Offence Policy in the Western Academic Calendar).

Plagiarism Checking: "All required papers may be subject to submission for textual similarity review to the commercial plagiarism detection software under license to the University for the detection of plagiarism. All papers submitted for such checking will be included as source documents in the reference database for the purpose of detecting plagiarism of papers subsequently submitted to the system. Use of the service is subject to the licensing agreement, currently between The University of Western Ontario and Turnitin.com (<http://www.turnitin.com>)."

Multiple-choice tests/exams: "Computer-marked multiple-choice tests and/or exams may be subject to submission for similarity review by software that will check for unusual coincidences in answer patterns that may indicate cheating."

Note: Information excerpted and quoted above are Senate regulations from the Handbook of Scholarship and Academic Policy. <http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/handbook/>

PLAGIARISM*

In writing scholarly papers, you must keep firmly in mind the need to avoid plagiarism. Plagiarism is the unacknowledged borrowing of another writer's words or ideas. Different forms of writing require different types of acknowledgement. The following rules pertain to the acknowledgements necessary in academic papers.

A. In using another writer's words, you must both place the words in quotation marks and acknowledge that the words are those of another writer.

You are plagiarizing if you use a sequence of words, a sentence or a paragraph taken from other writers without acknowledging them to be theirs. Acknowledgement is indicated either by (1) mentioning the author and work from which the words are borrowed in the text of your paper; or by (2) placing a footnote number at the end of the quotation in your text, and including a correspondingly numbered footnote at the bottom of the page (or in a separate reference section at the end of your essay). This footnote should indicate author, title of the work, place and date of publication, and page number.

Method (2) given above is usually preferable for academic essays because it provides the reader with more information about your sources and leaves your text uncluttered with parenthetical and tangential references. In either case words taken from another author must be enclosed in quotation marks or set off from your text by single spacing and indentation in such a way that they cannot be mistaken for your own words. Note that you cannot avoid indicating quotation simply by changing a word or phrase in a sentence or paragraph which is not your own.

B. In adopting other writers' ideas, you must acknowledge that they are theirs.

You are plagiarizing if you adopt, summarize, or paraphrase other writers' trains of argument, ideas or sequences of ideas without acknowledging their authorship according to the method of acknowledgement given in 'A' above. Since the words are your own, they need not be enclosed in quotation marks. Be certain, however, that the words you use are entirely your own; where you must use words or phrases from your source, these should be enclosed in quotation marks, as in 'A' above.

Clearly, it is possible for you to formulate arguments or ideas independently of another writer who has expounded the same ideas, and whom you have not read. Where you got your ideas is the important consideration here. Do not be afraid to present an argument or idea without acknowledgement to another writer, if you have arrived at it entirely independently. Acknowledge it if you have derived it from a source outside your own thinking on the subject.

In short, use of acknowledgements and, when necessary, quotation marks is necessary to distinguish clearly between what is yours and what is not. Since the rules have been explained to you, if you fail to make this distinction your instructor very likely will do so for you, and they will be forced to regard your omission as intentional literary theft. Plagiarism is a serious offence which may result in a student's receiving an 'F' in a course or, in extreme cases in their suspension from the University.

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Adopted by the council of the Faculty of Social Science, October, 1970; approved by the Dept. of History August 13, 1991

Accessibility at Western

Please contact poliscie@uwo.ca if you require any information in plain text format, or if any other accommodation can make the course material and/or physical space accessible to you.