

**Comparative Global Corruption**  
**Political Science 4213F**  
**Fall Term 2017**

Professor Bruce Morrison

Office hours: Wednesday 1:30-3, or by appointment

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**Course Description:**

The past couple of decades have witnessed an enormous surge in interest in political corruption on the part of scholars, politicians, and others. Part of our purpose this term will be to try to determine why this has happened, and whether the enhanced attempt to identify, explain and combat corruption has had a significant impact. Do we know what corruption is, and can we measure it and determine its spread across the globe? Can we speak of countries being more or less corrupt, or are there different types or even syndromes of corruption? What have we learned about the causes of corruption? How was corruption marginalized in much of the west, and when did this happen? Why have some highly developed democracies like Italy not proven able to transcend political corruption? Why has China become more corrupt as it has undergone a remarkable process of development in recent decades? What form has the campaign against political corruption assumed at both the national and international levels? And why have the results of this broad and encompassing effort been so unimpressive? This seminar will take a detailed and critical look at the state of corruption in the world, the state of our knowledge about corruption, and the story of the attempt to apply our developing knowledge to its eradication. In so doing, we will touch on a remarkably wide array of topics of interest to students of politics.

**Learning Outcomes:**

Students in this course will: (a) master the philosophical and practical issues that arise in association with the attempt to define and measure corruption; (b) acquire an appreciation of the global and historical spread of corruption; (c) gain a critical understanding of how cultural, economic, social, and institutional factors cultivate and sustain political corruption; and (d) become capable of identifying and weighing the strengths and weaknesses of the recent global anti-corruption effort.

**Requirements and Evaluation:**

Active, informed, and consistent participation: 25%

One 15-minute presentation: 15%

Three critical commentaries on the weekly readings, 2-3 pages each: 20%

One research paper, 12-15 pages: 40%

**Prerequisites:** PS 2231E, 2245E, or 2701E or permission of the instructor.

\*\*Attendance is required for success in this course. Those failing to attend at least ten sessions without cause may not be permitted to submit the research paper.

\*\*Electronic devices will be permissible only for the purpose of note-taking and any other class-related activities. Disruptive use of these devices will not be permitted.

## **SEMINAR READINGS:**

### **Week 1: Introduction**

(September 13)

No assigned readings.

### **Week 2: Defining and Measuring Corruption**

(September 20)

Mark Philp, "Conceptualizing Political Corruption," in Arnold J. Heidenheimer and Michael Johnston, eds., *Political Corruption: Concepts and Contexts* (Transaction Publishers, 2002), pp. 41-57.

Oskar Kurer, "Corruption: An Alternative Approach to Its Definition and Measurement." *Political Studies* vol. 53 (2005): 222-39.

Mark Warren, "Political Corruption as Duplicitous Exclusion." *PS: Political Science and Politics* vol. 39, no. 4 (October 2006): 803-7.

Michael M. Atkinson, "Discrepancies in Perceptions of Corruption, or Why is Canada So Corrupt?" *Political Science Quarterly* vol. 126, no. 3 (Fall 2011): 445-64.

Recommended:

Bo Rothstein, "What is Quality of Government: A Theory of Impartial Institutions." *Governance* vol. 28, no. 2 (2008).

Frank Louis Rusciano, "The Meaning of Corruption in World Opinion," in Jonathan Mendilow and Ilan Peleg, *Corruption in the Contemporary World: Theory, Practice, and Hotspots* (Lexington Books, 2014).

Daniel Treisman, "What Have We Learned About the Causes of Corruption from Ten Years of Cross-National Empirical Research?" *Annual Review of Political Science* vol. 10 (2007), pp. 211-23.

Paul M. Heywood and Jonathan Rose, "'Close But No Cigar': The Measurement of Corruption." *Journal of Public Policy* vol. 34, no. 3 (2014).

### **Week 3: Changing Conceptions of Corruption**

(September 27)

Carl J. Friedrich, "Corruption Concepts in Historical Perspective," in Arnold J. Heidenheimer and Michael Johnston, eds., *Political Corruption: Concepts and Contexts* (Transaction Publishers, 2002), pp. 15-23.

Koenraad W. Swart, "The Sale of Public Offices," in Arnold J. Heidenheimer and Michael Johnston, eds., *Political Corruption: Concepts and Contexts* (Transaction Publishers, 2002), pp. 95-106.

James C. Scott, "Handling Historical Comparisons Cross-Nationally," in Arnold J. Heidenheimer and Michael Johnston, eds., *Political Corruption: Concepts and Contexts* (Transaction Publishers, 2002), pp. 123-36.

Alina Mungiu-Pippidi, "Corruption: Diagnosis and Treatment." *Journal of Democracy* vol. 17, no. 3 (July 2006): 86-99.

Bo Rothstein and Davide Torsello, "Is Corruption Understood Differently in Different Cultures?" *Quality of Government Institute Working Paper Series* 2013: 5.

Recommended:

Rebecca Fiske, "Ancient Democracy and the Modern Era: Why is Corruption So Common These Days?" in Jonathan Mendilow and Ilan Peleg, *Corruption in the Contemporary World: Theory, Practice, and Hotspots* (Lexington Books, 2014).

Jacob van Klaveren, "Corruption as a Historical Phenomenon," in Arnold J. Heidenheimer and Michael Johnston, eds., *Political Corruption: Concepts and Contexts* (Transaction Publishers, 2002).

Maryvonne Genaux, "Early Modern Corruption in English and French Fields of Vision," in Arnold J. Heidenheimer and Michael Johnston, eds., *Political Corruption: Concepts and Contexts* (Transaction Publishers, 2002).

Bruce Buchan and Lisa Hill, *An Intellectual History of Political Corruption* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2014).

Mark Philp and Elizabeth David-Barrett, "Realism About Political Corruption." *Annual Review of Political Science* vol. 18 (2015).

Cris Shore and Dieter Haller, "Introduction – Sharp Practice: Anthropology and the Study of Corruption," in Dieter Haller and Cris Shore, eds., *Corruption: Anthropological Perspectives* (Pluto Press, 2005).

Davide Torsello, "Corruption as Social Exchange: The View from Anthropology," in Peter Hardi, Paul M. Heywood, and Davide Torsello, eds., *Debates of Corruption and Integrity: Perspectives from Europe and the US* (Palgrave Macmillan 2015).

#### **Week 4: Economics, Society, and Corruption**

(October 4)

Samuel Huntington, "Modernization and Corruption," in Arnold J. Heidenheimer and Michael Johnston, eds., *Political Corruption: Concepts and Contexts* (Transaction Publishers, 2002), pp. 253-63.

Nathaniel H. Leff, "Economic Development Through Bureaucratic Corruption," in *American Behavioral Scientist* vol. 8, no. 3 (1964), pp. 8-14.

Susan Rose-Ackerman, *Corruption and Government: Causes, Consequences, and Reform* (Cambridge University Press, 1999), chapter 2.

Daniel Treisman, "What Have We Learned About the Causes of Corruption from Ten Years of Cross-National Empirical Research?" *Annual Review of Political Science* vol. 10 (2007), pp. 223-8.

Eric M. Uslaner, "Inequality and Corruption," in Peter Hardi, Paul M. Heywood, and Davide Torsello, eds., *Debates of Corruption and Integrity: Perspectives from Europe and the US* (Palgrave Macmillan 2015).

Recommended:

Andrei Shleifer and Robert W. Vishny, "Corruption." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* vol. 108, no. 3 (August 1993).

Pranab Bardhan, "The Economist's Approach to the Problem of Corruption." *World Development* vol. 34, no. 2 (2006).

Nicholas Shaxson, "Oil, Corruption, and the Resource Curse." *International Affairs* vol. 83 (2007): 1123-40.

Bo Rothstein and Eric M. Uslaner, "All for All: Equality, Corruption, and Social Trust." *World Politics* vol. 58, no. 1 (October 2005).

Stephen D. Morris and Joseph L. Klesner, "Corruption and Trust: Theoretical Considerations and Evidence from Mexico." *Comparative Political Studies* vol. 43, no. 10 (2010).

Raymond Fisman and Edward Miguel, *Economic Gangsters: Corruption, Violence, and the Poverty of Nations* (Princeton University Press, 2010).

**Week 5: Institutions and Corruption I: Democracy and Dictatorship**  
(October 18)

Eric Chang and Miriam A. Golden, "Sources of Corruption in Authoritarian Regimes." *Social Science Quarterly* vol. 91, no. 1 (March 2010): 1-20.

Susan Rose-Ackerman, *Corruption and Government: Causes, Consequences, and Reform* (Cambridge University Press, 1999), chapter 8.

Valeria Brusco, Marcelo Nazareno, and Susan C. Stokes, "Vote Buying in Argentina." *Latin American Research Review* vol. 39, no. 2 (June 2004): 66-88.

Daniel Berliner, "The Political Origins of Transparency." *The Journal of Politics* vol. 76, no. 2 (April 2014): 479-91.

Recommended:

Frederic Charles Schaffer, "Might Cleaning Up Elections Keep People Away from the Polls? Historical and Comparative Perspectives." *International Political Science Review* vol. 23, no. 1 (2002).

Ilan Peleg and Jonathan Mendilow, "Corruption and the Arab Spring: Comparing the Pre- and Post-Spring Situation," in Jonathan Mendilow and Ilan Peleg, *Corruption in the Contemporary World: Theory, Practice, and Hotspots* (Lexington Books, 2014).

Michael Johnston, "Party Systems, Competition, and Political Checks Against Corruption," in Arnold J. Heidenheimer and Michael Johnston, eds., *Political Corruption: Concepts and Contexts* (Transaction Publishers, 2002).

Andrew C. Eggers and Jens Hainmueller, "MPs for Sale? Returns to Office in Postwar British Politics." *American Political Science Review* vol. 103, no. 4 (November 2009).

Vineeta Yadav, "Legislative Institutions and Corruption in Developing Country Democracies." *Comparative Political Studies* vol. 45, no. 8 (2012).

Luis de Sousa and Marcelo Moriconi, "Why Voters Do Not Throw the Rascals Out? – A Conceptual Framework for Analysing Electoral Punishment of Corruption." *Crime, Law and Social Change* vol. 60 (2013).

Anna Grzymala-Busse, "Beyond Clientelism: Incumbent State Capture and State Formation." *Comparative Political Studies* vol. 41, nos. 4/5 (April 2008).

Anna Grzymala-Busse, "The Discreet Charm of Formal Institutions: Postcommunist Party Competition and State Oversight." *Comparative Political Studies* vol. 39, no. 3 (April 2006).

Lucio R. Renno, "Corruption and Voting," in Timothy J. Power and Matthew M. Taylor, eds., *Corruption and Democracy in Brazil: The Struggle for Accountability* (University of Notre Dame Press, 2011).

Michael Pinto-Duchinsky, "Financing Politics: A Global View." *Journal of Democracy* vol. 13, no. 4 (October 2002).

William R. Riordon, *Plunkitt of Tammany Hall: A Series of Very Plain Talks on Very Practical Politics* (Dutton, 1963).

## **Week 6: Institutions and Corruption II: The Structure and Role of the State**

(October 25)

John Gerring and Strom C. Thacker, "Political Institutions and Corruption: The Role of Unitarism and Parliamentarism." *British Journal of Political Science* vol. 34 (April 2004): 295-330.

Carl Dahlstrom, Victor Lapuente, and Jan Teorell, "The Merit of Meritocratization: Politics, Bureaucracy, and the Institutional Deterrents of Corruption." *Political Research Quarterly* vol. 65, no. 3 (2012): 656-68.

Jonathan Hopkin, "States, Markets and Corruption: A Review of Some Recent Literature." *Review of International Political Economy* vol. 9, no. 3 (August 2002), pp. 574-90.

Daniel Treisman, "What Have We Learned About the Causes of Corruption from Ten Years of Cross-National Empirical Research?" *Annual Review of Political Science* vol. 10 (2007), pp. 228-39.

Recommended:

Jonathan Hopkin and Andres Rodrigues-Pose, "'Grabbing Hand' or Helping Hand'? Corruption and the Economic Role of the State." *Governance* vol. 20, no. 2 (April 2007).

John Gerring and Strom C. Thacker, "Do Neoliberal Policies Deter Political Corruption?" *International Organization* vol. 59 (Winter 2005).

Simon Johnson, "The Quiet Coup." *The Atlantic Monthly* (May 2009).

Hung-En Sung, "Fairer Sex or Fairer System? Gender and Corruption Revisited." *Social Forces* vol. 82, no. 2 (December 2003).

Keith Darden, "The Integrity of Corrupt States: Graft as an Informal State Institution." *Politics and Society* vol. 36, no. 1 (2008).

Daniel Jordan Smith, "The Contradictions of Corruption in Nigeria," in Paul M. Heywood, ed., *Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption* (Routledge, 2015), pp. 56-66.

### **Week 7: Marginalizing Corruption in Modern Europe**

(November 1)

Jan Teorell and Bo Rothstein, "Getting to Sweden, Part I: War and Malfeasance." *Scandinavian Political Studies* vol. 38, no. 3 (2015): 217-37.

Bo Rothstein and Jan Teorell, "Getting to Sweden, Part II: Breaking With Corruption in the Nineteenth Century." *Scandinavian Political Studies* vol. 38, no. 3 (2015): 238-54.

Mircea Popa, "Elites and Corruption: A Theory of Endogenous Reform and a Test Using British Data." *World Politics* vol. 97, no. 2 (April 2015), read pp. 313-33, 347-49, skim the rest.

Recommended:

Bo Rothstein, "Curbing Corruption: The Indirect 'Big Bang' Approach," in Bo Rothstein, *The Quality of Government: Corruption, Social Trust, and Inequality in International Perspective* (University of Chicago Press, 2011).

Alina Mungiu-Pippidi, "Becoming Denmark: Historical Designs of Corruption Control." *Social Research* vol. 80, no. 4 (Winter 2013).

Mette Frisk Jensen, "Getting to Denmark: The Process of State Building, Establishing Rule of Law and Fighting Corruption in Denmark 1660-1900." *Quality of Government Institute Working Paper Series*, no. 6 (2014).

Anna Persson, "Why Anti-Corruption Reforms Fail – Systemic Corruption as a Collective Action Problem." *Governance* vol. 26, no. 3 (July 2013): 449-71.

Dietrich Rueschemeyer, "Building States – Inherently a Long-Term Process? An Argument from Theory," in Matthew Lange and Dietrich Rueschemeyer, eds., *States and Development: Historical Antecedents of Stagnation and Advance* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2005).

Thomas Ertman, "Building States – Inherently a Long-Term Process? An Argument from Comparative History," in Matthew Lange and Dietrich Rueschemeyer, eds., *States and Development: Historical Antecedents of Stagnation and Advance* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2005).

## **Week 8: The Italian Case: Systemic Collapse and Failed Reform**

(November 8)

Martin Shefter, "Party and Patronage: Germany, England, and Italy." *Politics and Society* vol. 7, no. 4 (January 1977): 403-51.

Donatella della Porta and Alberto Vanucci, "Corrupt Exchanges and the Implosion of the Italian Party System," in Arnold J. Heidenheimer and Michael Johnston, eds., *Political Corruption: Concepts and Contexts* (Transaction Publishers, 2002): 717-37.

Donatella Della Porta and Alberto Vanucci, "Corruption and Anti-Corruption: The Political Defeat of 'Clean Hands' in Italy." *West European Politics* vol. 30, no. 4 (September 2007): 830-53.

Recommended:

Eric C.C. Chang, Miriam A. Golden, and Seth J. Hill, "Legislative Malfeasance and Political Accountability." *World Politics* vol. 62, no. 2 (April 2010).

Diego Gambetta, *The Sicilian Mafia: The Business of Private Protection* (Harvard University Press, 1993), especially chapters 1, 4, and 7.

Donatella Della Porta and Alberto Vanucci, "A Typology of Corrupt Networks," in Junichi Kawata, ed., *Comparing Political Corruption and Clientelism* (Ashgate, 2006).

## **Week 9: China Compared: Political Monopoly, Development, and Corruption**

(November 15)

Michael Johnston, *Syndromes of Corruption: Wealth, Power, and Democracy* (Cambridge University Press, 2005), chapter 1.

Michael Johnston, "Japan, Korea, the Philippines, China: Four Syndromes of Corruption." *Crime, Law and Social Change* vol. 49 (2008): 205-23.

Yan Sun and Michael Johnston, "Does Democracy Check Corruption? Insights from China and India." *Comparative Politics* vol. 42, no. 1 (October 2009): 1-19.

Ling Li, "Performing Bribery in China: Guanxi-practice, Corruption with a Human Face." *Journal of Contemporary China* vol. 20, no. 68 (January 2011): 1-20.

Recommended:

Jacob White, "State Capitalism and Corruption: The Case of China," in Jonathan Mendilow and Ilan Peleg, *Corruption in the Contemporary World: Theory, Practice, and Hotspots* (Lexington Books, 2014).

Andrew Wedeman, *The Double Paradox: Rapid Growth and Rising Corruption in China* (Cornell University Press, 2012).

Bo Rothstein, "The Chinese Paradox of High Growth and Low Quality of Government: The Cadre Organization Meets Max Weber." *Governance* vol. 28, no. 4 (October 2015).

David C. Kang, "Bad Loans to Good Friends: Money Politics and the Developmental State in South Korea." *International Organization* vol. 56, no. 1 (Winter 2002).

Shaomin Li and Jun (Judy) Wu, "Why Some Countries Thrive Despite Corruption: The Role of Trust in the Corruption-Efficiency Relationship." *Review of International Political Economy* vol. 17, no. 1 (February 2010).

Robert Harris, *Political Corruption In and Beyond the Nation-State* (Routledge, 2003), chapter 3.

Michael Johnston, "Corruption Control in the United States: Law, Values, and the Political Foundations of Reform." *International Review of Administrative Sciences* vol. 78, no. 2 (2012).

Alena Ledeneva, "Blat and Guanxi: Informal Practices in Russia and China." *Comparative Studies in Society and History* vol. 50, no. 1 (2008).

### **Week 10: The Global Struggle Against Corruption**

(November 22)

Dan Hough, *Corruption, Anti-Corruption and Governance* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2013), chapters 1 and 2.

Peter Eigen, "A Coalition to Combat Corruption: TI, EITI, and Civil Society," in Robert I. Rotberg, ed., *Corruption, Global Security, and World Order* (Brookings Institution, 2009).

Luis de Sousa, "TI in Search of a Constituency: The Institutionalization and Franchising of the Global Anti-Corruption Doctrine," in Luis de Sousa, Peter Larmour, and Barry Hindess, eds., *Governments, NGOs and Anti-Corruption: The New Integrity Warriors* (Routledge, 2009).

Recommended:

Wayne Sandholtz and Gray, "International Integration and National Corruption." *International Organization* vol. (2003).

Matthew Bunn, "Corruption and Nuclear Proliferation," in Robert I. Rotberg, ed., *Corruption, Global Security, and World Order* (Brookings Institution, 2009).

Mlada Bukovansky, "The Hollowness of Anti-Corruption Discourse." *Review of International Political Economy* vol. 13, no. 2 (May 2006).

Elizabeth David-Barrett and Ken Okamura, "Norm Diffusion and Reputation: The Rise of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative." *Governance* vol. 29, no. 2 (April 2016): 227-46.

Staffan Andersson and Paul M. Heywood, "Anti-Corruption as a Risk to Democracy: On the Unintended Consequences of International Anti-Corruption Campaigns," in Luis de Sousa, Peter Larmour, and Barry Hindess, eds., *Governments, NGOs and Anti-Corruption: The New Integrity Warriors* (Routledge, 2009).

Sarah Chayes, *Thieves of State: Why Corruption Threatens Global Security* (WW Norton & Company, 2015).

George Klay Krieh, Jr., "Political Corruption and Violence in Africa," in Michaelene Cox, ed., *State of Corruption, State of Chaos: The Terror of Political Malfeasance* (Lexington Books, 2008).



## **Week 11: National Anti-Corruption Efforts**

(November 29)

Luis de Sousa, "Anti-Corruption Agencies: Between Empowerment and Irrelevance." *Crime, Law and Social Change* vol. 53, no. 1 (February 2010): 5-22.

Jon S.T. Quah, "Defying Institutional Failure: From the Experiences of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Four Asian Countries." *Crime, Law and Social Change* vol. 53, no. 1 (February 2010): 23-54.

Michael Johnston, "Building a Social Movement Against Corruption." *Brown Journal of World Affairs* vol. 18, no. 2 (2012): 57-74.

Recommended:

Patrick Meagher, "Anti-Corruption Agencies: Rhetoric versus Reality." *Journal of Policy Reform* vol. 8, no. 1 (2005).

Daniel Smilov, "Anticorruption Agencies: Expressive, Constructivist and Strategic Uses." *Crime, Law and Social Change* vol. 53, no. 1 (February 2010).

Susan Rose-Ackerman, "Corruption in the Wake of Domestic National Conflict," in Robert I. Rotberg, ed., *Corruption, Global Security, and World Order* (Brookings Institution, 2009).

Catharina Lindstedt and Daniel Laurin, "Transparency is Not Enough: Making Transparency Effective in Reducing Corruption." *International Political Science Review* vol. 31, no. 3 (2010).

Alina Mungiu-Pippidi, "Controlling Corruption Through Collective Action." *Journal of Democracy* vol. 24, no. 1 (January 2013).

Michael Johnston, *Corruption, Contention and Reform: The Power of Deep Democratization* (Cambridge University Press, 2014).

Robert I. Rotberg, *The Corruption Cure: How Citizens and Leaders Can Combat Graft* (Princeton University Press, 2017).

David Hall-Matthews, "Tickling Donors and Tackling Opponents: The Anti-Corruption Campaign in Malawi," in Sarah I. Bracking, ed., *Corruption and Development* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2007).

Rob Jenkins, "Civil Society Versus Corruption." *Journal of Democracy* vol. 18, no. 2 (April 2007).

## **Week 12: Cases of Anti-Corruption Success and Failure: Bangladesh, Kenya, South Korea, Poland, the United Kingdom, and Germany**

(December 6)

Dan Hough, *Corruption, Anti-Corruption and Governance* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2013), chapters 3-5 and Conclusion.

**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/pdf/academic\\_policies/appeals/scholastic\\_discipline\\_undergrad.pdf](http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/pdf/academic_policies/appeals/scholastic_discipline_undergrad.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.**

## **Attendance Regulations for Examinations**

EXAMINATIONS/ATTENDANCE (Sen. Min. Feb.4/49, May 23/58, S.94, S.3538, S.3632, S.04-097) A student is entitled to be examined in courses in which registration is maintained, subject to the following limitations: 1) A student may be debarred from writing the final examination for failure to maintain satisfactory academic standing throughout the year. 2) Any student who, in the opinion of the instructor, is absent too frequently from class or laboratory periods in any course will be reported to the Dean of the Faculty offering the course (after due warning has been given). On the recommendation of the Department concerned, and with the permission of the Dean of that Faculty, the student will be debarred from taking the regular examination in the course. The Dean of the Faculty offering the course will communicate that decision to the Dean of the Faculty of registration.

## **Medical Policy, Late Assignments, etc.**

Students registered in Social Science should refer to

[http://counselling.ssc.uwo.ca/procedures/having\\_problems/index.html](http://counselling.ssc.uwo.ca/procedures/having_problems/index.html) 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.

## **University Policy on Cheating and Academic Misconduct**

**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/academic\\_policies/index.html](http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/academic_policies/index.html)

## 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.

\*Reprinted by permission of the Department of History

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](mailto: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.

## **SUPPORT SERVICES**

The Registrar's office can be accessed for Student Support Services at <http://www.registrar.uwo.ca>

Student Support Services (including the services provided by the USC listed here) can be reached at:  
<http://westernusc.ca/services/>

Student Development Services can be reached at: <http://www.sdc.uwo.ca/>

Students who are in emotional/mental distress should refer to Mental Health@Western  
<http://www.uwo.ca/uwocom/mentalhealth/> for a complete list of options about how to obtain help.