Political Science 274
Political Choice and Strategy

Mondays/Wednesdays 2:30 to 3:45 p.m.
3534 Engineering Hall

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Office Hours: Mondays and Wednesdays, 11:00 a.m.—noon, 215 North Hall
Mondays 4:00 p.m.—5:00 p.m., 215 North Hall
Appointments for other times welcome.

Overview: Political institutions provide mechanisms for societies to make authoritative allocations of values. Politics involves the interaction of people who seek to use and to modify the mechanisms to further their goals. How do political institutions translate the preferences of individuals into social choices? What strategies can individuals employ to affect social choices? These are fundamentally important questions for political scientists and they are the focus of this course.

To answer these questions we will explore a set of analytical tools based on the assumption that people, especially politicians and public officials, are instrumentally rational: that is, they have preferences over possible outcomes and they take purposeful actions directed at achieving those outcomes that they prefer more to those that they prefer less. We start with simple models of individual choice: choice in the face of exogenous risk (decision analysis) and choice involving strategic risk (game theory) resulting from the dependence of outcomes on the strategies chosen by other rational actors as well. We next consider the problems of social choice: What are the properties of commonly used decision rules such as majority rule and plurality voting? How can they be manipulated through strategic or sophisticated voting and agenda manipulation? Finally, we consider the problems of collective action: Under what circumstances will individuals contribute effort and other resources to promote group interests? How can institutions be designed to facilitate collective action? How can leaders induce or inhibit collective action?

Most of the material in the course involves simple models and illustrations as well as a few more substantial cases. The sections introducing decision analysis and game theory, which occur at the beginning of the course, will involve some algebra and probability theory. I do not assume any prior college-level study in mathematics, but I do assume a working knowledge of high school algebra and a willingness to learn the few additional mathematical concepts that we will need. (If you do not want to engage such material, then please take a different course.) I urge you to see me in office hours if you have any difficulty understanding the concepts as they are introduced. I hope to have interaction among us in the classroom. Therefore, I will write on the blackboard rather than use PowerPoint so you can easily ask questions as we proceed. (If you cannot learn without PowerPoint, then please take a different course.)
**Basis for Evaluation:** I will assess your performance in the course as follows (contribution to final grade in parentheses):

*Midterm examination* (30 percent). The examination will cover required readings and course concepts. It will be held in class on **October 24**.

*Final examination* (45 percent). The final examination will be cumulative and given as scheduled on **December 19, 12:25 p.m.**

*Two short papers* (20 percent). Throughout the syllabus are discussion topics associated with readings. Everyone should do **one** paper on the discussion topic related to the case study of the adoption of the Affordable Care Act. Please do a second paper on **one** other discussion topic. Papers should be (two to three double-spaced pages). Each paper is due **before** the class in which the reading is discussed.

*Class participation* (5 percent). Although most of the classes will involve lectures, I encourage you to participate by asking questions and offering answers to questions that I pose. You should be prepared to offer answers to homework problems I will occasionally assign. I encourage you to be ready to discuss readings in class, and I expect you to be ready to discuss the readings related to your short papers.

**Readings:** Copies of most required readings will be available through learn@uw. In addition, you should purchase the following two books:


(I can imagine sharing each book with a classmate. Can you solve the collective action problem?)

Copies of books listed on the syllabus will be placed on reserve. I will rely on several books as sources of case material for lectures and class discussion:


**Tentative Schedule**

*Course Overview* (September 5)

**Part I: Individual Choice**

*Individual Rationality* (September 10)

Shepsle, Chapters 1 and 2

*Non-Strategic Choice: Decision Analysis* (September 12, 17, and 19)

  a. Elements of decision theory
  b. Expected utility

Read handout before class.


*Strategic Choice: Single-Play Games* (September 24 and 26, October 1 and 3)

  a. Basic elements of game theory (normal form)
  b. Common games in normal form


  c. Introduction to extensive form

**Part II: Social Choice**

*Arrow’s Possibility Theorem* (October 8)
Shepsle, Chapters 3 and 4

*Spatial Models* (October 10 and 15)

a. Black’s Median Voter Theorem

b. McKelvey’s Chaos Theorem

c. Structurally induced equilibria

Shepsle, Chapter 5

*Common Voting Rules: Sophisticated Voting and Agenda Manipulation* (October 17 and 22)

a. Voting systems: majority, plurality, approval, Borda counts

b. Amendment procedures

Shepsle, Chapter 6 and 7

**Discussion topic:** In class we will be looking at three cases from Riker (1986): Pliny the Younger on Parliamentary Law (Chapter 7); Chauncy Depew and the Seventeenth Amendment (Chapter 2); and Exploiting the Powell Amendment (Chapter 11). Review one of these cases. What were the basic elements of the strategies employed? Could the strategies have been countered?

**Midterm** (October 24)

*Parties as Responses to Social Choice Problems* (October 29)

Aldrich, Chapter 2

**Discussion topic:** In Chapter 3, Aldrich (1995) argues that the first American parties formed as a response to unstable majorities in the First Congress. In Chapter 5, Aldrich considers the emergence of the Republican Party. Review the logic of Aldrich’s argument in one of these chapters, and discuss the sort of evidence that he uses to support the argument.

**Heresthetics and Rhetoric** (October 31 and November 5)


**Discussion topic:** Consider Riker (1996), Chapter 5: offers explanations for why negative
arguments dominated the ratification campaign. Do these arguments apply to contemporary electoral campaigns?

Discussion topic: McLean considers the repeal of the corn laws in Chapter 2 and the Anglo-Irish treaty negotiations of 1921 in Chapter 5. For one of these cases, consider the role of rhetoric in carrying out a successful heresthetic.

Contemporary Application: Passage of the Affordable Care Act (November 7 and 12)

Altman and Shactman, Chapters 2, 10–18.

Discussion topic (required): Draw on the account given by Altman and Shactman of the Obama Administration’s efforts to pass the Affordable Care Act to identify an example of a strategic action that you view as representative of some generic type of political or legislative strategy. In other words, set out an action that you see as an heresthetical or rhetorical devise, explain its elements, and illustrate its use or attempted use in the debate over the Affordable Care Act.

Courts: Judges as Strategic Actors (November 14)


Shepsle, Chapter 15

Election Strategies (November 19)

a. Downsian models of elections

b. Rule Choice, Implementation, and Corruption


Part III: Collective Action

The Logic of Collective Action (November 21 and 26)

a. Olson’s *Logic of Collective Action*.

b. Common property and public goods
Shepsle, Chapters 8, 9, and 10

The Problem of Cooperation (November 28 and December 3)

a. Institutions as repeated games

b. Credibility and commitment

c. Public versus private preferences

Shepsle, Chapters 11, 12, and 13

Organizational Design and Leadership (December 5 and 10)

Shepsle, Chapter 14

Discussion topic: Consider Kleiman (2009), Chapter 4: Tipping, Dynamic Concentration, and the Logic of Deterrence. Apply his ideas about dynamic concentration of punishment to a particular public order problem.

Discussion topic: Edward A. Shils and Morris Janowitz (1948) Cohesion and Disintegration in the Wehrmacht in World War II. Public Opinion Quarterly 12(2), 280–315, consider the question of why the Wehrmacht continued to fight effectively even after the strategic situation appeared hopeless. What aspects of the organization of the Wehrmacht contributed to cohesion? Can you make any generalizations about such factors?

Discussion topic: Consider de Soto (1989), Chapter 2: Informal Housing. Imagine that you have been asked by your friends to advise them about how to organize for an act of civil disobedience. What lessons might you draw from the land invasions de Soto describes?

Review (December 12)