

POLITICAL THEORY: TWENTIETH CENTURY

This course will offer an introduction to selected texts of political theory in the twentieth century. Political theory that lives up to traditional standards is hard to find in our times; specialized academic disciplines divide up its territory and insulate it from the public. Yet serious thinkers in the separate disciplines are led back towards the traditional coherent, comprehensive, and practical way of theorizing, and their struggles are instructive. 673 will ask not only what of worth as theory is achieved by these efforts, but also what they tell us about the advantages and disadvantages of the current academic organization of intellectual life. At bottom, the course asks how political theory in the twentieth century is possible.

TEXTS

Max Weber, From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology, ed. H.H. Gerth and C.W. Mills. (Oxford)
Sigmund Freud, Five Lectures on Psychoanalysis (Norton)
Civilization and Its Discontents (Norton)
John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (Harvard)
Charles Lindblom, Politics and Markets (Basic, Harper Torchbooks)
Charles Taylor, Philosophy and the Human Sciences. Philosophical Papers 2 (Cambridge University Press).

STUDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Class will combine a moderately small amount of lecture with as much discussion as feasible. Students should know, however, that class can not possibly cover all of the assigned reading. You should accordingly plan systematically and habitually to read and re-read assigned texts, and think about what you have read, on your own, out of class. When you find yourself having difficulties with your reading, or just wanting to talk about it, it is your responsibility to raise questions, in class if possible, or at least out of class.

Academic Honesty. All of the work you do in this course is expected to be your own. Absolutely no cheating or plagiarism (using someone else's words or ideas without proper attribution) will be tolerated. Any cases of cheating or plagiarism will be handled according to university policy and, when appropriate, reported to the university Committee on Academic Misconduct.

Disability. Students with disabilities that have been certified by the Office for Disabilities Services will be appropriately accommodated, and should inform the instructor as soon as possible of their needs.

EXAMS AND GRADES

In addition to studying the assigned texts with care, and participating actively in class discussion, each student will write an essay and take two exams: a midterm exam on Monday, 23 October, and a final exam at 11:30 a.m., Wednesday, 6 December (the regularly scheduled time). As a first approximation, each exam will count one third (33 1/3%) of the grade for the course. The essay will also count one third (33 1/3%).

The mid-term and final examinations will assess the work students have done to think through the assigned reading. The exams seek to tap, not your performance during the exam hour, but the quality of the reading and thinking you have ALREADY done in the course of the quarter. Answers are expected to show a grasp of interesting and important ideas in the text, aided by class work. You do not need to memorize trivia; instead think about what matters. Class discussion should be helpful here. Do not count on last minute cramming. If you read and think regularly, the exams will be easy; if you do not, expect to find them difficult. BE WARNED: regular reading and involvement in class may be necessary if you are to do well on the exams.

The essay is to show the result of your sustained effort to come to grips a question or concern about one (or more, if you dare) of the theories we study. The essay gives you the chance to examine of what the theory you write about has to say on a topic of your own choosing. Start the essay with a question or concern that you plan to address to the theory. Make clear WHAT the question is and WHY it is worth asking. You might write about an issue you care about (on condition that the theory has something to say about it), or with some feature of the theory's argument that strikes you as puzzling, unclear, different, wrong, or in some other way in need of interpretation and further thought. The main effort of the essay will then be to work out how the theory answers your question: what does the theory have to say? Does it make sense? How? Why? If it is flawed, what are the flaws, and why are they flaws? The essay should run about ten pages, and is due at the time of the final exam.

The grade for the course may also reflect the quality of your contributions to class discussion. The grade will be raised if your participation in class warrants. And it may be lowered if you do not regularly attend class, having completed the assigned reading. However, no credit will be lost for anything said in class.

CLASS AND EXAM SCHEDULE

M, W 25, 27 Sept; M, W 2, 4 Oct.:	Weber
M, W, M, W, 9, 11, 16, 18 Oct:	Freud
MONDAY, 20 October:	MID-TERM EXAM
W, M, 25, 30 Oct; W, 1 N:	Rawls
M, W, M, W, 6, 8, 13, 15 Nov:	Lindblom
M, W, M, W, 20, 22, 27, 29 Nov:	Taylor
11:30 A.M., TUESDAY, 6 DECEMBER	FINAL EXAM, ESSAY DUE

SYLLABUS

READINGS ON HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- R. Aron, Main Currents in Sociological Thought (vol. II)
G. Barraclough, Introducing Contemporary History
D. Cooperman and E.V. Walter, Power and Civilization: Political Thought in the Twentieth Century
J.A. Garraty, The Great Depression (1986)
G. Himmelfarb, Victorian Minds
E.J. Hobsbawm, The Age of Capital
E.J. Hobsbawm, The Age of Extremes
H. Stuart Hughes, Consciousness and Society
A. Janik and S. Toulmin, Wittgenstein's Vienna
J.M. Roberts, Europe 1880-1945
D. Thompson, Europe since Napoleon (Part V)
B. Tuchman, The Proud Tower
E. Wilson, To the Finland Station

A.. ELITE THEORIES: PARETO AND MOSCA

- Robert Michels, Political Parties (1915)
Gaetano Mosca, The Ruling Class (Elementi di scienza politica) (1939)

B.. "SOCIAL THEORY" AND THE METHODENSTREIT: DURKHEIM, MANNHEIM

Karl Mannheim, Ideology and Utopia (1936)

C.. MAX WEBER (1864-1920): SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL THEORY

Read: Max Weber, "Science as a Vocation," pp. 129-156.

"Politics as a Vocation," pp. 77-128

"VIII. Bureaucracy," pp. 196-244.

(Gerth and Mills, eds., From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology)

Further:

Max Weber, Economy and Society: An Outline of Interpretive Sociology, ed. Guenther Roth and C. Wittich (1968) (translation of Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft, Grundriss der verstehenden Soziologie), "Basic Sociological Terms," Vol. I, Part One, I, pp. 3-62.

M. Weber, "'Objectivity' in Social Science and Social Policy," in The Methodology of Social Science, ed. Edward A. Shils and H.A. Finch (1949)

-----, The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

- R.J. Antonio and R.M. Glassman, eds., A Weber-Marx Dialogue (1985).
- D. Beetham, The Legitimation of Power (1991)
- D. Beetham, Max Weber and the Theory of Modern Politics
- R. Bendix, Max Weber: An Intellectual Portrait
- W.J. Cahnman, "Max Weber and the Methodological Controversy of the Social Sciences," in Cahnman and Boskoff, eds., Sociology and History, 103-127.
- A. Dawe, "The Relevance of Values," in Arun Sahay, ed., Max Weber and Modern Sociology (1971)
- I. Drouberger, The Political Thought of Max Weber
- E. Fischhoff, "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism," Social Research XI (1944), pp.
- A. Giddens, Capitalism and Modern Social Theory
- W. Hennis, Max Weber: Essays in Reconstruction (1988)
- H. Stuart Hughes, Consciousness and Society
- K. Lowerstein, Max Weber's Political Ideas in the Perspective of Our Time
- D.G. Macrae, Max Weber
- A. Mitzman, The Iron Cage
- G. Oakes, "The Verstehen Thesis and the Foundations of Max Weber's Methodology," History and Theory 16 (1977), 11-29.
- W.G. Runciman, A Critique of Max Weber's Philosophy of Social Science
- A.H. Sharlin, "Max Weber and the Origins of the Idea of Value-Free Social Science," European Journal of Sociology 15 (1974), 337-353.
- S. Wolin, "Max Weber: Legitimation, Method, and the Politics of Theory," Political Theory 9 (1981), 401-424. (also in W. Connolly, ed., Political Theory and the State (1984)
- S. Wolin, "History and Theory: Methodism Redivivus," in J.S. Nelson, ed., Tradition, Interpretation, and Science (1986), pp. 43-68.

"What relations do ethics and politics actually have?"

"But what is the meaning of methodology?"

D.. SIGMUND FREUD: PSYCHOLOGY AND POLITICAL THEORY

Read: Freud, Five Lectures on Psychoanalysis
Civilization and Its Discontents

Sigmund Freud, Future of an Illusion
The Freud Reader, ed. P. Gay (Norton)

Further:

C. Brenner, An Elementary Textbook of Psychoanalysis

J.M. Cudihy, The Ordeal of Civility

P. Gay, Freud: A Life for Our Time (1989)

P. Gay, The Education of the Senses (The Bourgeois Experience, Victoria to Freud)

P. Gay, The Tender Passion (The Bourgeois Experience, Victoria to Freud)

- A. Grunbaum, The Foundations of Psychoanalysis: A Philosophical Critique (1984)
- P. Kline, Fact and Fantasy in Freudian Theory (1981)
- R.D. Laing, The Politics of Experience
- A. MacIntyre, Against the Self-Images of the Age
- J. Mitchell, Psychoanalysis and Feminism
- P. Pomper, The Structure of Mind in History
- P. Rieff, Freud: The Mind of the Moralist (1961)
- P. Roazen, Freud: Political and Social Thought
- P. Robinson, The Freudian Left
- P.A. Roth, "Interpretation as Explanation," in D.R. Hiley, J.F. Bohman, and R. Shusterman, eds., The Interpretive Turn: Philosophy, Science, and Culture (1991).
- E. Sagan, Freud, Women, and Morality
- J. Seely, The Americanization of the Unconscious
- R. Wollheim, Freud (1971)
- R. Wollheim and J. Hopkins, eds., Philosophical Essays on Freud (1983)

"I knew no longing other than that for philosophical insight, and I am now in the process of fulfilling it, as I steer from medicine over to psychology." S. Freud, letter to Fliess, quoted in P. Gay, Freud: A Life for Our Time, p. 118.

"Even while Freud was alive, psychoanalysts were not too clear what the relation was between Freud's social thought and his clinical theories; but then one could count on there being some personal integration for Freud himself between these two strands in his work. Since his death, the situation has become far more acute; as psychoanalysis became almost exclusively a medical specialty, Freud's social thought received almost no attention at all from psychoanalysts themselves." P. Roazen, Freud

"The systematic character of Freud's thought, for example, matches that of Marx; indeed, much of the disinclination to use Freud stems from the memory of unhappy experiences with Marx. ... As a theory increases in elegance, its intellectual attractiveness usually grows; while a series of new observations about human nature might be useful, interesting but not compelling, packaged as a vast system they become less resistible. ... Not only has Freudian theory plugged the intellectual hole in Marxism, but it has also provided for some a similar basis for radical aspirations. It is possible to find in Freud not merely a substructure for one's ideas, a central intellectual core, but also a moral criticism of the status quo." P. Roazen, Freud

"I know of no other example of a systems of beliefs, unjustified on the basis of the criteria to which it itself appeals, and unbacked by political power or past tradition, which has propagated itself so successfully as Freudian orthodoxy. ... It is the vocabulary of ... a segment of urban, middle-class intelligentsia whose cultural situation deprived them of a large-scale theory at the same time as it made large-scale theory an intense necessity for them. ... The history of their own time deprived them of Marxism and in so doing of their

hold upon the public world of political ends. The intellectual may be socially valued for his functional utility; but otherwise, his arena is increasingly that of private life. He needs to make his own experience intelligible: an image of the public world as a mere projection upon a larger screen of the private rages and longings, hopes and fears which circumscribe him. ... The ideology of personal relationships invokes a public sanction in the closed system of psychoanalytic theory. And a whole vocabulary of personal relationships enables psychoanalysis to appear, not as one more questionable theory, but as the unquestionable framework which gives life meaning. ... this suggestion amounts to saying that psychoanalysis is the folk religion of one section of the intelligentsia." A. MacIntyre, Against the Self-Images of the Age

E.. JOHN DEWEY

John Dewey, The Public and Its Problems (1927)
D. Morris and I Shapiro, eds., The Political Writings of John Dewey

F.. JOHN RAWLS: PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL THEORY

Read: J. Rawls, A Theory of Justice:

- I. The theory of justice
1-4, 9, 11, 24-26.
- II. Constitutional democracy as a just basic structure
31-32, 36, 39, 43.
- III. Selected issues in political theory
63-65, 67, 69, 75, 79.

Further:

- J. Rawls, "The Basic Structure as Subject," in Alvin Goldman and Jaegwon Kim, eds., Values and Morals (1978), pp. 47-71.
- J. Rawls, "Kantian Constructivism in Moral Theory: ...," Journal of Philosophy 77 (1980), 515-572.
- J. Rawls, "Justice as Fairness: Political Not Metaphysical," Philosophy and Human Affairs 14 (1985), 223-251.
- J. Rawls, Political Liberalism (1993)
- P. Abbott and M.B. Levy, eds., The Liberal Future in America: Essays in Renewal
- B. Barry, The Liberal Theory of Justice
- N. Daniels, ed., Reading Rawls
- R. Dworkin, Taking Rights Seriously
- "Justice: A Spectrum of Responses to John Rawls' Theory," American Political Science Review 69 (1975), pp. 588-674.
- L. Kohlberg, "From Is to Ought: How to Commit the Naturalistic Fallacy and Get Away with It in the Study of Moral Development," in T. Mischel, ed., Cognitive Development and

Epistemology; compare C. Gilligan, In a Different Voice
R. Nozick, Anarchy, State, and Utopia

G.. LINDBLOM: POLITICAL SCIENCE (PLURALISM), ECONOMICS (THE MARKET)
AND POLITICAL THEORY

Read: Charles Lindblom, Politics and Markets:
Chs. 1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 23, 25.

Further:

- Robert A. Dahl, A Preface to Democratic Theory (1956)
A Preface to Economic Democracy (1987)
After the Revolution (1970)
Democracy and Its Critics (1989)
Dilemmas of Pluralist Democracy (1982)
Modern Political Analysis (1964, 1970, 1976, 1984)
Pluralist Democracy in the United States (1967; 4th ed., 1981)
Political Oppositions in Western Democracies (1966)
Politics, Economics, and Welfare (with Charles Lindblom)(1954)
Polyarchy: Participation and Opposition (1972)
Power, Inequality, and Democratic Politics (1988)
Who Governs? (1961)
- C. Lindblom, A Strategy of Decision (with David Braybrooke) (1963)
"Another State of Mind," American Political Science Review 76 (1982), 9-21.
The Intelligence of Democracy (1965)
Inquiry and Change
The Policy-Making Process (1980)
Politics, Economics, and Welfare (with Robert A. Dahl)(1954)
Unions and Capitalism (1949).
Usable Knowledge (with David Cohen)(1979)
- P. Bachrach, The Theory of Democratic Elitism
W. Connolly, Appearance and Reality in Politics
-----, ed., The Bias of Pluralism
-----, The Ethos of Pluralism (1995)
- M. Friedman, Capitalism and Freedom
P. Green and S. Levinson, eds., Power and Community
J. Habermas, Legitimation Crisis
T. Lowi, The End of Liberalism
C.B. Macpherson, The Life and Times of Liberal Democracy
John F. Manley, "Neo-Pluralism: A Class Analysis of Pluralism I and Pluralism II," American Political Science Review 77 (1983), 368-383, Comments by Charles Lindblom and by Robert Dahl, 384-389.

J. Donald Moon, ed., Responsibility, Rights, and Welfare
C. Pateman, Participation and Democratic Theory
J.R. Pennock, Democratic Political Theory
A. Przeworski and J. Sprague, Paper Stones, A History of Electoral Socialism
Harry Redner, ed., An Heretical Heir of the Enlightenment: Politics, Policy, and Science in the Work of Charles E. Lindblom (1993)

H.. "ECONOMIC" THEORIES: DOWNS, RIKER, OTHERS

K. Arrow, Social Choice and Individual Values
B. Barry, Economists, Sociologists and Democracy
J.M. Buchanan and G. Tullock, The Calculus of Consent (1962)
A. Downs, An Economic Theory of Democracy (1957)
M. Friedman, Capitalism and Freedom (1962)
M. Olson, The Logic of Collective Action (1965)
W.H. Riker, Liberalism Against Populism (1982)
W.H. Riker, The Theory of Political Coalitions (1962)
W.H. Riker, "Political Theory and the Art of Heresthetics," in Ada W. Finifter, ed., Political Science: The State of the Discipline (1983), 47-67.
W.H. Riker, "The Two-Party System and Duverger's Law: An Essay on the History of Political Science," American Political Science Review 76 (1982), 753-766.

I.. CRITICAL THEORY: FRANKFURT SCHOOL AND HABERMAS

T.W. Adorno, Against Epistemology: A Metacritique
-----, Prisms
M. Horkheimer, "Traditional and Critical Theory," in his Critical Theory, Selected Essays, pp. 188-243.
Herbert Marcuse, Eros and Civilization
One-Dimensional Man (1964)
Jurgen Habermas, Theory and Practice (196? of 1963).
Towards a Rational Society (1970 of 1968).
Knowledge and Human Interests (1971 of 1968).
Legitimation Crisis (
Communication and the Evolution of Society
(1979).
The Political Discourse of Modernity (1990)

Richard Bernstein, The Restructuring of Social and Political Theory (1976), pp. 173-236;
William Connolly, Appearance and Reality in Politics
William E. Connolly, "The Critical Theory of Jurgen Habermas," History and Theory (1979), pp. 397-416.
A. Feenberg, Lukacs, Marx and the Sources of Critical Theory (1986)

J. Forester, ed., Critical Theory and Public Life
Raymond Geuss, The Idea of a Critical Theory
David Held, Introduction to Critical Theory, Horkheimer to Habermas
Martin Jay, The Dialectical Imagination: A History of the Frankfurt School and the Institute of Social Research, 1923 -1950.
D. Sabia and J. Wallulis, eds., Changing Social Science
Charles Taylor, "Legitimation Crisis?" in his Philosophy and the Human Sciences, Philosophical Papers 2, pp. 248-288.
J.B. Thompson and D. Held, Habermas: Critical Debates

J.. INTERPRETATION AND POLITICAL THEORY

Read: Charles Taylor, Philosophy and the Human Sciences, Philosophical Papers 2, topics addressed in the following selections:

WHAT IS IT FOR A THEORY TO BE RIGHT? Read "Social theory as practice," pp. 104-112 and "Understanding and ethnocentricity," pp. 123-130. Pay particular attention to "stumbling vs. clairvoyant practice" and "language of perspicuous contrast."

WHY POLITICAL SCIENCE CANNOT POSSIBLY BE VALUE-FREE, BUT SHOULD STRIVE TO BE OBJECTIVE: Read "Neutrality in Political Science," pp. 58-64, 66-75, 81-90.

WHY GOOD SOCIAL SCIENCE REQUIRES INTERPRETATION: Read "Interpretation and the Sciences of Man," pp. 32-43. Pay particular attention to "intersubjective and common meanings."

WHY ONE FAMILIAR FORM OF INDIVIDUALISM IS DEFECTIVE: Read "Atomism," pp. 187-190, 196-200, 204-208.

IS A SOCIETY LIKE OURS LEGITIMATE? STABLE? Read "Legitimation Crisis," pp. 253-262, 265-267, 273-287

Further:

Theodore Abel, "The Operation Called Verstehen," American Journal of Sociology 54 (1948). (widely reprinted)

Karl-Otto Apel, Understanding and Explanation, esp. ch. I, "The Three Phases of the Explanation-Understanding Controversy," pp. 11-28.

Terence Ball, "Deadly Hermeneutics; or, Sinn and the Social Scientist," in Ball, ed., Idioms of Inquiry (1987), 95-112.

Robert Bellah et al, Habits of the Heart

R. Bernstein, The Restructuring of Social and Political Theory

R. Bernstein, Beyond Objectivism and Relativism (1983)

F.R. Dallmayr and T.A. McCarthy, eds., Understanding and Social Inquiry (1977).

H.G. Gadamer, "Hermeneutics and Social Science," Cultural Hermeneutics 2 (1975), 307-336.

Michael T. Gibbons, ed., Interpreting Politics

E.D. Hirsch, Jr., Validity in Interpretation (1976)
P. Rabinow and W.M. Sullivan, eds., Interpretive Social Science: A Reader (1979)
R. Ricoeur, "The Model of the Text," Social Research 38 (1971), 529-555.
Michael J. Shapiro, Reading the Postmodern Polity
Charles Taylor, The Ethics of Authenticity
C. Taylor et al, Multiculturalism and "The Politics of Recognition" (1992)
C. Taylor, The Sources of the Self
James Tully, ed., Philosophy in an age of pluralism (1994), esp. essay by Clifford Geertz, "The strange estrangement: Taylor and the natural sciences," pp. 83-95.
M. Walzer, Interpretation and Social Criticism (1987).
M. Walzer, Spheres of Justice
David Miller and Michael Walzer, eds., Pluralism, Justice, and Equality (1995)

K.. CHALLENGES TO "THE" TRADITION: POST-STRUCTURALISM, FEMINISM, MULTICULTURALISM

Derrick Bell, Faces at the Bottom of the Well: The Permanence of Racism. (1992)
Nancy Chodorow, The Reproduction of Mothering (1978)
Jacques Derrida, Margins of Philosophy, tr. A. Bass (1982)
Michel Foucault, The Archaeology of Knowledge, tr. A.M. Sheridan Smith (1972)
M. Foucault, The Order of Things (1970)
Carol Gilligan, In a Different Voice (1982)
Andrew Hacker, Two Nations
Catherine MacKinnon, Feminism Unmodified (1987)
Towards a Feminist Theory of the State
Juliet Mitchell, Psychoanalysis and Feminism
Richard Rorty, Contingency, Irony and Solidarity (1989)

Further:

Paul Berman, ed., Debating P.C. (Dell)
Richard J. Bernstein, The New Constellation (1991)
R. Bernstein, The Restructuring of Social and Political Theory (1976)
L.M.G. Clark and L. Lange, The Sexism of Social and Political Theory (1979)
William E. Connolly, Political Theory and Modernity (1988)
Jonathan Culler, On Deconstruction: Theory and Criticism after Structuralism (1982)
Fred Dallmayr, Margins of Political Discourse (1989)
James Der Derian and Michael J. Shapiro, eds., International/Intertextual Relations: Postmodern Readings of World Politics (1989)
Hubert Dreyfus and Paul Rabinow, Michel Foucault, Beyond Structuralism and Hermeneutics (1983)
Nancy Fraser, Unruly Practices (1989)

Henry Kariel, The Desperate Politics of Postmodernism (1989)
Anne C. Herrmann and Abigail J. Stewart, eds., Theorizing Feminism (1994)
Pauline Marie Rosenau, Post-modernism and the Social Sciences (1992)
Andrew Ross, Universal Abandon?: The Politics of Postmodernism (1988)
Steve Seidman, "Against Theory as a Foundationalist Discourse," Perspectives: The Theory Section Newsletter, the American Sociological Association 13 (1990): 1-3.
Thomas E. Wartenberg, ed., Rethinking Power (1995)
Stephen K. White, Political Theory and Postmodernism (1991).

APPENDIX I: More twentieth century theories

Hannah Arendt, The Human Condition (1958)
Ernest Barker, Principles of Social and Political Theory (1951)
Brian Barry, Political Argument (1965)
Daniel Bell, The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism (1976)
E. Cassirer, The Myth of the State (1946)
E.H. Carr, The New Society (1951)
Robert D. Cumming, Human Nature and History (1969)
Antonio Gramsci, Letters from Prison (1975)
Antonio Gramsci, The Modern Prince
H.L.A. Hart, The Concept of Law (1961)
Michael Harrington, The Twilight of Capitalism (1976)
Peter Laslett and various co-editors, Philosophy, Politics and Society (First, Second, etc. Series)
Harold Lasswell, Politics, Who Gets What, When, How (1936)
Walter Lippmann, The Public Philosophy (1955)
Seymour Martin Lipset, Political Man (1960)
Theodore Lowi, The End of Liberalism (1969)
Steven Lukes, Power: A Radical View (1974)
Georg Lukacs, History and Class Consciousness (1922)
Alasdair MacIntyre, After Virtue (1981)
Robert MacIver, Politics & Society, ed. D. Spitz (1969)
Charles E. Merriam, New Aspects of Politics (1925)
C. Wright Mills, The Power Elite (1956)
Barrington Moore, The Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy (1966)
Hannah Pitkin, Wittgenstein and Justice (1972)
Robert Pirsig, Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance (1974)
George Orwell, 1984 (1949)
Jose Ortega y Gasset, The Revolt of the Masses (1932)
Franz Neumann, The Democratic and the Authoritarian State (1957)
Giovanni Sartori, Democratic Theory (1962)
G. Sartori, The Theory of Democracy Revisited (1987)
J. A. Schumpeter, Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy
Q. Skinner, ed., The Return of Grand Theory in the Human Sciences (1985)

Roberto M. Unger, Knowledge and Politics(1975)

Roberto M. Unger, Politics, a Work in Constructive Social Theory: vol. 1, Social Theory: Its Situation and Its Task; vol. 2, False Necessity: Anti-Necessitarian Social Theory in the Service of Radical Democracy; vol. 3, Plasticity into Power: Comparative-Historical Studies on the Institutional Conditions of Economic and Military Success. (1987)

E.V. Walter, Terror and Resistance (1969)