

# POLITICAL SCIENCE

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*Lecturers:* Alison Alter, Adrienne Jamieson

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## UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

### BACHELOR OF ARTS

To receive an A.B. in Political Science, a student must:

1. Begin by submitting an application for the Political Science major to the undergraduate administrator. Forms are available in Building 160, room 161H1. For additional information, drop by or phone (650) 723-1608.
2. Complete 60 units, at least 50 of them in Political Science courses. Up to 10 units may be from courses outside the department that are related to the student's interests in political science and are not entry-level courses in other disciplines (such as Economics 1 or Psychology 1). All courses counted for the degree must be taken for a letter grade.
3. Satisfy a depth requirement. Each major should declare a primary concentration in one sub-field and take at least 20 units in this concentration, including the introductory course for that subfield. Subfields include:

Public Administration and Public Policy (100-109, 206-209)

Comparative Politics (110-129, 210-229)

International Relations (130-149, 230-249)

Political Theory (150-169, 250-269)

American Politics (170-198, 270-298)

A student may propose an individual primary concentration in a special subfield, for example, politics in advanced industrial democracies, political organizations, public policy, the politics of development, or formal models in political science. This concentration proposal is subject to the approval of the Director of Undergraduate Studies.

4. Satisfy a breadth requirement. Each major should declare a secondary concentration in another subfield, with at least 10 units in that concentration.

Each major should take at least 5 units in a third subfield.

A secondary concentration may be designed by the student and is subject to the approval of the Director of Undergraduate Studies.

5. Demonstrate the capacity for sustained research and writing in the discipline. This requirement is satisfied by taking a Political Science course which has been designated a Writing in the Major (WIM) course.
6. Take at least one 5-unit seminar in Political Science.
7. A maximum of 20 units of transfer work may be given Political Science credit toward the major.
8. Directed reading units may not be used to fulfill a distribution requirement, and no more than 10 units of directed reading may count toward the 50 Political Science units.
9. All courses counting toward the 60-unit requirement must be taken for a letter grade, although units in excess of the required 60 may be taken on a credit/no credit basis.

### MINORS

Students must complete their declaration of the minor no later than the last day of the quarter *two* quarters before degree conferral. For example, a student graduating in June (Spring Quarter) must declare the minor no later than the last day of Autumn Quarter of the senior year.

To receive a minor in Political Science, a student must complete a minimum of 30 unduplicated units. All units must be in courses listed or cross-listed in the Department of Political Science. A maximum of 5 units of Directed Reading may count if supervised by a member of the department.

All units are for a letter grade.

**Concentration**—The student selects a subfield in which three courses are taken. Ordinarily one of these courses is at the introductory level (numbered under 100), the other two at the advanced level (numbered above 100). Where a linked set of advanced courses is offered (as with the Political Theory 151A,B,C series), an introductory course need not be taken.

Ordinarily the concentration corresponds to one of the subfields the department already has in place, namely, American politics, comparative politics, international relations, political organizations, and political theory. An alternative way of defining a subfield is acceptable, however, if a sufficient number of courses is offered and if the student's proposal is accepted by the department.

**Distribution**—Three courses must be in the area of concentration, as specified above, for 15 units. An additional 10 units of advanced courses (100 level or above) must be in two additional subfields.

**Transfer Work**—A maximum of 10 units of transfer work may be given Political Science credit toward the minor, upon approval.

### PRIZES

There are four annual prizes for undergraduate students: the Edwin A. Cottrell Memorial Prize for the best student in Political Science 1, the Arnaud B. Leavelle Memorial Prize for the best paper in the History of Political Thought sequence (Political Science 151A,B,C), a cash prize for the best thesis written in political theory, and the Lindsay Peters, Jr., Memorial Prize for the outstanding student each year in Political Science 10.

## HONORS PROGRAM

This program offers qualified students an opportunity to conduct independent research and to write a thesis of superior quality summarizing the results of their research. It provides for close contact between students and their advisers, so that students can receive intensive guidance and assistance throughout their research and writing. The aim is to help students through the process of research, analysis, drafting, rethinking, and redrafting essential to excellence in writing.

The basic requirement for admission to the program is that students secure the agreement of a regular faculty member to be their thesis adviser. No faculty member can effectively supervise more than a few honors theses each year. Application to the program should therefore be made as early as possible, preferably by Spring Quarter of the junior year. Application forms can be obtained from the department office, should be countersigned by both the student and his or her thesis adviser, and

then approved by the Director of the Honors Program. Normally, the thesis adviser is a faculty member with whom the student has already worked. To be eligible for the program, students must have at least a 3.5 grade point average (GPA) in Political Science courses when they apply. They should enroll in the program at the start of the Autumn Quarter of the senior year and take Political Science 199R, a 2-unit Autumn Quarter seminar focusing on research and writing skills. If a student is not on campus during that quarter, an equivalent to 199R should be taken.

The program is based on the assumption that good writing takes time. Students are, therefore, strongly discouraged from attempting to complete an honors thesis in less than three quarters. While details are worked out on an individual basis between students and thesis advisers, the following patterns are typical: (1) if a student already has substantial background on the thesis topic, the honors thesis program can be completed in two or three quarters (for a total of 10-15 units); (2) if a student has done little or no previous work on the topic, then the program should be spread over three quarters (for a maximum of 15 units).

Successful completion of honors in Political Science requires (1) completion of all requirements for the major, (2) enrollment in Political Science 199R, and (3) successful completion of a thesis of honors quality ('B+' or better). Honors work done for credit (Political Science 199) may not be counted toward the required 50 units in Political Science but may be counted as all or part of the additional 10 units which relate to the student's interest in political science.

## GRADUATE PROGRAMS

*Admission*—Prospective graduate students should write to Graduate Admissions, the Registrar's Office for application materials. All applicants are required to submit a sample of their writing and to take the General Test of the Graduate Record Examination. Applicants whose native language is not English must take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and the Test of Spoken English (TSE). The TOEFL and TSE requirements are waived for applicants who have recently completed two or more years of study in an English-speaking country. For details concerning these tests, see the *Guide to Graduate Admission*. The application deadline is January 1. Admission is offered for the Autumn Quarter only. The department expects all students to pursue a full-time program except for time devoted to teaching or research assistantships.

## MASTER OF ARTS

The University's basic requirements for the master's degree are discussed in the "Graduate Degrees" section of this bulletin.

Applicants for the A.M. program are selected on the basis of the same criteria as Ph.D. candidates. Financial aid is not available to applicants for the A.M. program. The department offers a terminal A.M., or the A.M. degree may be pursued as part of a joint degree program with one of the University's professional schools. Students interested in a joint degree should apply for admission to the A.M. program in Political Science during Autumn Quarter of the first year in the Stanford professional school.

Terminal A.M. students, and doctoral candidates who wish to apply, are awarded the A.M. degree when they have met the following requirements:

1. Completion of at least three quarters of residency as a graduate student with 45 units of credit, of which at least 25 units must be taken in Political Science graduate seminars of 200-level and above. Not more than 25 units of the 45-unit requirement may be taken in a single field.
2. The student shall take at least two graduate seminars in each of two fields and at least one graduate seminar in a third field.
3. Of the remaining 20 units, not more than 10 units of work from related departments may be accepted in lieu of a portion of the work in political science. Not more than 10 units can be taken as directed reading.
4. Courses must be numbered above 100.
5. A grade point average (GPA) of 'B-' or better must be attained for directed reading and all course work.

Students receiving the A.M. degree from Stanford are not given preference for admission to the Ph.D. program. They must apply for admission in the regular manner and are subject to the same selection process as other applicants. The department does not offer a coterminal bachelor's and master's degree program.

## MASTER OF ARTS IN TEACHING

The A.M. degree in Teaching is offered jointly by this department and the School of Education. The degree is intended for candidates who have a teaching credential or relevant teaching experience and wish to further strengthen their academic preparation. The program consists of a minimum of 25 units in Political Science courses and 12 units in the School of Education. A student's program must be approved by the Director of Graduate Studies before the courses are taken. Detailed program requirements are outlined in the "School of Education" section of this bulletin.

## DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

The University's basic requirements for the Ph.D. degree are discussed in the "Graduate Degrees" section of this bulletin.

Programs of study leading to the Ph.D. degree are designed by the student, in consultation with advisers and the Director of Graduate Studies, to serve his or her particular interests as well as to achieve the general department requirements. A student is recommended to the University Committee on Graduate Studies to receive the Ph.D. degree in Political Science when the following program of study has been completed:

1. The candidate for the Ph.D. degree must offer three of the following concentrations in political science: American politics, comparative politics, international relations, political theory, and public organizations. Upon petition, a special field (for example, methodology, public law, or urban politics) may be offered as a third concentration. Students concentrate on two of these areas by fulfilling, depending on the concentration, combinations of the following: written qualifying examinations, research papers, research design, or course work. The requirement for the third concentration may be satisfied by taking either a written examination in that area or by offering a minimum of 10 units with a grade point average (GPA) of 'B' or better in the third concentration from among the formal graduate-level courses in the five divisions of the department. The third concentration cannot be satisfied by courses taken as a requirement for a first or second concentration. A third concentration in theory requires two courses in addition to the 5 units necessary to fulfill the program requirement. Completion of special concentrations may require more than 10 units of course work.
2. The Ph.D. candidate is required to demonstrate competence in a language and/or skill that is likely to be relevant to the dissertation research. The level of competence needed for successful completion of the research is determined by the student's adviser. All candidates must complete 5 units of statistical methods or its equivalent. Students who are in the concentration of international relations, American politics, or public organizations are required to take an additional 5 units of methods. Previous instruction can be counted towards this requirement only if approved by the Director of Graduate Studies.
3. If the candidate has not completed at least one year of previous undergraduate instruction in political theory, or at least 5 quarter units of graduate political theory, he or she must take 5 quarter units of graduate instruction in political theory.
4. By the start of the fourth quarter in residence, each first-year graduate student submits to the student's adviser a statement of purpose. This statement indicates the student's proposed major concentrations of study, the courses taken and those planned to be taken to cover those fields, the student's plan for meeting language and/or skill requirements, plans for scheduling of comprehensive examinations and/or research papers, and, where possible, dissertation ideas or plans. This statement is discussed with, and must be approved by, the student's adviser. In the Autumn Quarter following completion of their first year, students are reviewed at a regular meeting of the department faculty. The main purposes of this procedure are, in order of importance: to advise and assist the student to realize his or

her educational goals; to provide an incentive for clarifying goals and for identifying ways to achieve them; and to facilitate assessment of progress toward the degree.

5. When both the student and adviser feel that the student is ready, he or she takes comprehensive examinations in two concentrations and completes one research paper. Comprehensive examinations are offered at the discretion of the faculty. If scheduled, they are given in the third week of Autumn and Winter quarters, and in the seventh week of Spring Quarter. Students should normally expect to complete these examinations and the research paper by the end of their second year.
6. Upon completion of one research paper and two comprehensive exams in his or her two major concentrations, the student files an Application for Admission to Candidacy for the Ph.D. which details program plans and records. This document, along with a student's examination performance, is reviewed by the faculty at a regular meeting. If it is approved, the student is advanced to candidacy. Students must be approved to candidacy by the completion of their sixth quarter as a full-time student.
7. During the third year, a formal dissertation proposal is submitted by the student to a thesis committee of three faculty members, including the principal adviser.
8. A candidate for the Ph.D. in Political Science is required to serve as a teaching assistant (TA) in the department for a minimum of two quarters.
9. Doctoral candidates who apply for the A.M. degree are awarded that degree on completion of the requirements outlined in the description of the A.M. program.
10. The candidate must pass the University oral examination on the area of the dissertation at a time, after the passing of the written comprehensive examinations, suggested by the candidate's dissertation committee.
11. The candidate must complete a dissertation satisfactory to the Dissertation Reading Committee and the University Committee on Graduate Studies.

#### Ph.D. MINOR

Candidates in other departments offering a minor in Political Science select two concentrations in political science in consultation with the Director of Graduate Studies and submit to her or him a program of study for approval. Written approval for the program must be obtained from the Director of Graduate Studies before application for doctoral candidacy. Students are required to complete at least 20 units in Political Science courses. Two of these courses, in separate concentrations of political science, must be 200 level and above. All grades must be a GPA of 'B' or better. Candidates may be examined in their concentrations in the general oral examination by a member of the Department of Political Science, chosen in consultation with the Director of Graduate Studies.

#### WEST REFERENCE ROOM

The department maintains, for its faculty, guests, graduate students, and advanced undergraduates, a small reference room that holds political science journals, handbooks, books useful in preparing for Ph.D. examinations, and other materials. Access to West Reference Room is restricted to eligible key holders.

## COURSES

(WIM) indicates that the course meets the Writing in the Major requirements.

**Summer Quarter**—During Summer Quarter, the Department of Political Science offers a variety of courses and seminars. The specific offerings depend on the faculty available during the Summer Quarter.

The department uses the following course numbering system:

- 1-99 Introductory Courses
- 100-199 Advanced Courses and Undergraduate Seminars (at the instructor's discretion, graduate students may enroll and be given graduate credit when additional work is assigned

and the appropriate department Graduate Credit Authorization form is completed)

- 200-299 Graduate-Undergraduate Seminars (principally for graduate students; at the instructor's discretion, undergraduates may be admitted)
- 300-400 Graduate Seminars

Course information is accurate when the *Stanford Bulletin* goes to press; however, students should be aware that there may be changes and should check the quarterly *Time Schedule* for up-to-date information.

## INTRODUCTORY

**1. Introduction to Political Science**—Alternative public policies in selected areas, including control of monopoly, poverty, and foreign policy. The political process: the influence of cultural, economic, and political factors and the location of political power in determination of public policy.

*5 units (Staff) given 2001-02*

**10. American National Government and Politics**—The role and importance of the ideal of democracy in the evolution of the American political system. American political institutions (the Presidency, Congress, and the Court) and political processes (the formation of political attitudes and voting) are examined against the backdrop of American culture and political history. The major areas of public policy in the current practice of the ideal of democracy. GER:3b (DR:9)

*5 units, Win (Ferejohn, Fiorina)*

**20. Comparing Political Systems**—In what ways are political systems similar? How do they differ? What are some of the causes and consequences of the differences? How and why do governance patterns change? These questions are addressed through a systematic study of political institutions and processes in several countries.

*5 units (Staff) given 2001-02*

**21N. Stanford Introductory Seminar: The Politics of Labor in Advanced Industrial Democracies**—Preference to freshmen. The emergence of compromise between labor and capital in post-war Europe and its impact on economic performance. What was the role of labor in the development of solidaristic wage policies and the expansion of a redistributive welfare state? What are the obstacles faced by social-democratic governments in their pursuit of full-employment policies during the last two decades? How do the new constraints posed by increased economic globalization and the creation of a common market affect the political sustainability of this cross-class compromise? GER:3b (DR:9)

*3 units, Spr (Mares)*

**24N. Stanford Introductory Seminar: The Politics of Economic Development**—Preference to freshmen. The politics of economic development in lower income countries. The tools of political science and economics explain the economic policies that governments adopt, and the extent these policies help or hinder economic performance. The origins and consequences of fiscal and monetary policies, environmental regulations, welfare programs, and openness to international finance and trade. Conceptual and historical material from different geographic regions, focusing on Latin America.

*5 units, Spr (Tomz)*

**25. Colonialism and Nationalism in the Third World**—Comparative historical analysis of European exploration, conquest, and colonial rule in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia. Factors affecting the timing, character, and effectiveness of nationalist movements in the Third World. The impact of colonialism on postcolonial political and economic systems.

*5 units (Abernethy) given 2001-02*

**28. East Asia in the Age of Imperialism**—(Same as 128.) Designed primarily for freshman and sophomores; with supplementary reading can be taken as upper-level course. Interdisciplinary introduction to E. Asian

political, social, cultural, and economic evolution 1840 to 1945. The various responses in China, Japan, and Korea to Western penetration of the region. (WIM)

*5 units (Oksenberg, Duus) not given 2000-01*

**29. Contemporary East Asia**—(Same as 129M.) Designed primarily for freshmen and sophomores; with supplementary reading can be taken as upper-level course. An introduction of E. Asian history and cultures from the end of WW II to the present. Focus is on long-standing interactions among Japan, Korea, China, and the peripheries of Central, S.E., and S. Asia. Issues: politics, economic development, and common challenges for the region as whole. GER:3b (DR:9) (WIM)

*5 units, Spr (Staff)*

**35. International Politics**—(Same as 135.) Approaches to the study of world politics including realism, liberalism, and decision-making theories. WWI, the nuclear weapons debate, and contemporary and economic problems. The normative and policy implications of different theories. GER:3b (DR:9)

*5 units, Aut (Mitchell)*

**51D. Introduction to Political Philosophy/Theory**—(Enroll in Philosophy 30, Public Policy 103A.)

*5 units, Aut (Satz)*

**52Q. Stanford Introductory Seminar: Ethical Issues in Public Service**—Preference to sophomores. The ethical issues that arise in public service work. Are good motivations or intentions enough to bring about good outcomes? Is service best seen as a response to misfortune or injustice? Would service be necessary in a just world? What is the connection between theory and practice? Students participate in service work and bring those experiences to bear on readings designed to foster reflection and dialogue. Prerequisite: 159R.

*5 units, Spr (Reich)*

**60. The American Dream**—Critical analysis of America's dominant ideology, the American Dream, as experienced by women, minorities, labor, Indians, and immigrants. GER:3b,4b (DR:3 or 9)

*5 units, Win (Manley)*

**90N. Stanford Introductory Seminar: The Evolution of Voting Rights in the U.S.**—Preference to freshmen. The evolution of voting rights in the U.S. from the 1965 Voting Rights Act to the present. Emphasis is on identifying conditions under which expansion was possible as a result of the removal of barriers. Current issues in the interpretation and implementation of provisions of the Voting Rights Act. Participation in a mock trial.

*3 units (Fraga) not given 2000-01*

**91Q. Stanford Introductory Seminar: Politics of Bureaucracy**—Preference to sophomores. Introduction to the organization, activity, and performance of public bureaucracy. Topics: presidential and congressional control, interest group influence, budgetary politics, and bureaucratic routines. GER:3b (DR:9)

*5 units, Win, Spr (Moe)*

**93N. Stanford Introductory Seminar: Politics and Economic Inequality in Advanced Industrial Democracies**—Preference to freshmen. How does government partisanship influence patterns of economic performance and economic inequality? Do political parties representative of different ideological traditions choose to pursue different types of economic and distributional goals? How do they interact with organized labor and capital interests in the pursuit of these goals? Are they considered in the types of goals they can pursue by the structure of the international economy? By the preferences of voters and the structure of the electorate? Or by international institutions such as the EU? Covers Western Europe and N. America.

*5 units, Spr (Wren)*

**95A. Introduction to Political Data Analysis I**—Introduction to applied data analysis techniques commonly employed by political scientists and policy analysts. Emphasis is on application and hands-on experience with political data, rather than mathematical derivations and statistical theory. Computer applications that support data analysis in the social sciences. The basic elements of research design and causal analysis using survey data on the American electorate and data on other substantive problems.

*5 units (Stone) not given 2000-01*

**95B. Introduction to Political Data Analysis II**—Introduction to applied regression analysis using a variety of substantive examples and data from political science and policy analysis. The logic of hypothesis testing and control in post-hoc designs commonly used by political scientists and policy analysts. Topics: the graphical presentation of data, bivariate and multivariate regression analysis, inference, and assumptions. Emphasis is on the application of the techniques to data analysis and research problems. Prerequisite: 195A or consent of instructor.

*5 units (Stone) not given 2000-01*

**95C. Introduction to Political Data Analysis III**—Review of data sources in political science and related fields, including archived data, data sources on the Web, and documentary sources. Emphasis is on developing each student's independent experience with research, applying appropriate principles of research design, data management, data analysis, and on the presentation and evaluation of results. Prerequisite: 195B or consent of instructor.

*5 units (Stone) not given 2000-01*

## ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATE

Advanced undergraduate courses are open to undergraduates who have the necessary prerequisites, and to graduates where advisable. Undergraduate seminars have limited enrollments and admission generally requires consent of instructor. They are intended for juniors and seniors, but may admit graduate students. Sign-up sheets for undergraduate seminars are posted in the department office at class list sign-up time. Undergraduates should also consider the graduate-undergraduate seminars, numbered 200-299, in the next general section.

## GENERAL

**100A. Statistical Methods I**—(Same as 200A.) Introduction to probability and statistical inference, with applications to political science and public policy. Prerequisite: elementary calculus.

*5 units, Aut (Fearon)*

**100B. Statistical Methods II**—(Same as 200B.) Understanding and using the linear regression model in a social-science context: properties of the least squares estimator; inference and hypothesis testing; assessing model fit; presenting results for publication; consequences and diagnosis of departures from model assumptions; outliers and influential observations; graphical techniques for model fitting and checking; interactions among explanatory variables; pooling data; extensions for binary responses.

*5 units, Win (Staff)*

**100C. Statistical Methods III**—(Same as 200C.) Models for discrete outcomes, time series, measurement error, and simultaneity. Introduction to nonlinear estimation, large sample theory.

*5 units (Jackman) not given 2000-01*

## POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The courses and seminars listed below are open to all undergraduates in the University regardless of major. There are no prerequisites. There are no formal course sequences in public administration.

**101P. Politics and Public Policy**—(Same as Public Policy 101.) The domestic policy-making process, emphasizing how elected officials, bureaucrats, and interest groups shape government policies in various

areas including tax, environmental, and social-welfare policy, given their goals and available tactics. How public policies are formulated and implemented. The results of this process using equity and efficiency criteria. Prerequisite: 1 or 10.

*5 units, Spr (Brady)*

**103R. Managing Public Policy: Seminar**—(Enroll in Public Policy 185.)

*5 units, Aut (Printup)*

**104. Seminar: Urban Policy**—Issues of public finance, housing, education, transportation, and crime in major metropolitan areas in the U.S. Students are placed in internships in government departments, social service agencies, or community-based organizations. Required policy brief to the organization. (WIM)

*5 units, Aut (Fraga)*

**109. Directed Reading/Research in Political Organizations**—Advanced individual study in public administration.

*any quarter (Staff)*

## COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Undergraduate courses and seminars in comparative politics generally fall into two groups: those dealing with a particular country or region, and those dealing with major political problems or processes. Students concentrating in comparative politics are encouraged to take courses from both groups, and are also urged to do course work in more than one country or region.

**110. Methodology in Comparative Politics**—Explanations for cross country differences on several political outcomes (e.g., whether a country has become democratic, or nationally homogeneous, or whether it has experienced a revolution). Case studies in five countries are used as tests of alternative theories that seek to explain differences in outcome.

*5 units, Win (Laitin)*

**111D. British Politics**—Britain has experienced a remarkable cycle of change in its politics the last two decades. After a prolonged period of political and economic instability, Prime Minister Thatcher and her Conservative Party established in 1979 a one-party dominance that persisted until 1997. Changes in British policy, and the revival of political competition in the years ahead. GER:3b (DR:9)

*5 units, Spr (Dorfman)*

**112M. Latin American Politics**—The last two decades have witnessed a wave of democratization and a fundamental shift in economic policy in virtually all Latin American countries. Competitive elections established themselves as a means to elect governments at a time when runaway inflation, balance-of-payment crises, and other symptoms of macroeconomic instability led governments to embrace so called “neoliberal” economic policies and market reforms. The determinants of individual voting behavior in such “transitional” contexts, how institutions and electoral rules shape emerging party systems, the dynamics of electoral competition, and the effects of partisan governments and regular elections on public policies and political-economic outcomes.

*5 units (Magaloni) not given 2000-01*

**113A. Politics and Development in Latin America**—Survey of political, economic, and social development in selected Latin American countries (normally Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, and Cuba) and analysis of policy and theoretical issues such as ideologies of development, democracy and its alternatives, constraints on national autonomy, and civil-military, state-society, and state-market relations. Student papers on any country in the region.

*5 units, Win (Packenham)*

**114K. Political Economy of Development**—Introduction to the major theories of political development, emphasizing the interplay between political economic processes, and national and international factors from

Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Cases: S. Africa, Chile, Brazil, Mexico, Taiwan, China, India, and the oil-exporting countries.

*5 units (Karl) not given 2001-02*

**115A. China under Mao**—(Enroll in Sociology 117A; same as 215A.)

*5 units, Aut (Walder)*

**115B. Chinese Politics: The Transformation and the Era of Reform**—(Same as 215B.) The content, process, and consequences of reform in China from 1976 to the present. Changes in property rights, markets, credit, and the role of the state in economic development. GER:3b,4a (DR:2 or 9) (WIM)

*5 units, Win (Oi)*

**116L. Comparative Democratic Development**—(Same as 216L.) The social, cultural, political, economic, and international factors favorable to the development and consolidation of democracy, in historical and comparative perspective. Worldwide development and the reemergence of democracy in the past decade. Case studies of individual country experiences with democracy.

*5 units (Diamond) given 2001-02*

**117K. The Global Politics of Human Rights**—The global development of human rights and the rise of an international human rights movement. The changing nature of rights and various dilemmas, e.g., conflicts between national sovereignty and rights, conflicts between various types of rights, etc., through specific case studies, including genocide in Rwanda, holding torturers accountable in Chile and El Salvador, factory workers vs. Nike, and the rights of women in South Africa. GER:3b (DR:9)

*5 units, Win (Karl)*

**118A. Political Change in Tropical Africa**—The colonial situation, growth of nationalism, achievement of political independence, ethnic patterns in new states, civilian and military leadership, the role of party and bureaucracy, movements for electoral democracy, succession struggles and civil war, problems in stimulating economic development, and efforts at regional integration. GER:4a (DR:2)

*5 units (Abernethy) given 2001-02*

**118B. The Politics of Race and Class in Southern Africa**—The political history of the region's 10 countries, emphasizing relations among racial and ethnic groups. Diplomatic, economic, and military interactions among these states. The impact of movements, corporations, and international organizations based outside the region. Domestic politics in South Africa, emphasizing struggles over the character of post-apartheid society. GER:3b (DR:9)

*5 units, Aut (Abernethy)*

**119M. Seminar: Revolutions**—While “revolutions” mark important turning points in the modern world, the causes and consequences of revolutions are poorly understood. Given the limited number of cases, theorizing about revolutions is underdeveloped, underspecified, and outdated. Seeks a study of revolutions as a legitimate focus for theoretical inquiry by reviewing structural, institutional, cultural, and rational choice approaches. Case studies focus on testing and applying recent theories of political change to classic revolutionary cases. (WIM)

*5 units, Win (McFaul)*

**120A. Comparative West European Institutions**—(Same as Public Policy 160, International Relations 160.) How institutions shape politics and policies in Western Europe. Electoral laws, parliamentary systems, and government institutions at the national level influence the quality and nature of representation, political competition, and policy outcomes. Institutional developments at the subnational level and within the European Union challenge the domestic politics and policies of the European nation states.

*5 units, Aut (Alter)*

**121A. Seminar: Comparative Political Economy of Post-Socialist Transitions**—(Same as Public Policy 161, International Relations 161.) The post-Socialist economic and political transitions ongoing in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, investigating attempts to build market economies and democratic governments. The politics of constitutional choice and variation in reform strategies and outcomes across the cases. Prerequisites: Economics 1, Political Science 1 or 10.

5 units, Aut (Alter)

**121M. Russian Politics**—The evolution of the present Russian political system. The Soviet system, tracing its collapse. Attempts at reform of the Soviet system, beginning with Khrushchev and ending with Gorbachev. The emergence of Russian post-communist political institutions, including the Russian federal system, executive-legislative relations, political parties, and lobbies. The relationship between political and economic reform in post-communist Russia.

5 units, Spr (McFaul)

**122W. Politics and Economic Policy in Advanced Industrial Democracies**—Political economic approaches to the understanding of patterns of economic policy-making and performance in the advanced industrial democracies of Western Europe and N. America. What is the role of political ideology and government partisanship in influencing economic outcomes? How do the political parties interact with organized interest groups in the formation of economic strategies? Can voters influence patterns of economic policy-making and, if so, how is this influence felt? How heavily should domestic factors be weighed in explanations of economic outcomes? What are the cross-national impacts of “globalization” and the increasing openness of trade and capital markets? What constraints are placed on domestic political actors by the development of supranational political organizations like the EU?

5 units, Win (Wren)

**124M. Seminar: European Political Development**—An analysis of the central processes behind the development of modern European states. Topics: transitions from feudalism, the development of modern bureaucracies, mass enfranchisement, industrialization, the rise of fascism, emergence of new social classes, the creation and expansion of modern welfare states.

5 units, Win (Mares)

**125. The Rise of Industrial Asia**—(Same as 225.) The political, economic, social, and cultural aspects of industrial development and change in Asia as a region. Prerequisite: consent of instructors. GER:3b (DR:9)

5 units, Aut (Oi, Okimoto, Oksenberg, Rohlen, Rowen)

**127. Political Economy of Western Europe**—Analytical and historical introduction to the political economy of Western Europe. Fundamental differences in economic performance are explained by examining the relative importance of structural institutional variables and of the strategic choices of key political actors. Topics: macroeconomic policy, wage determination and income inequality, welfare state expansion and retraction, European integration. Readings focus on Britain, France, Germany, and Sweden.

5 units, Spr (Mares)

**128. East Asia in the Age of Imperialism**—Same as 28; see 28.

5 units, Win (Oksenberg, Duus)

**128M. Seminar: The Comparative Politics of Business-Government Relations**—Introduction to the comparative study of business-government relations. The consequences of cross-national differences in the organization of employers for the formulation and implementation of public policies. Topics: corporate governance, industrial policy, competition policy, wage bargaining and industrial relations, social policy.

5 units (Mares) not given 2000-01

**129. Directed Reading/Research in Comparative Politics**—Advanced individual study in comparative politics.

any quarter (Staff)

**129M. Contemporary East Asia**—Same as 29; see 29.

5 units, Spr (Oksenberg)

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Students interested in international relations are encouraged to take Political Science 35, International Politics. While not a formal prerequisite for many of the courses listed below, 35 provides a desirable background for more advanced work.

The courses in international relations offered by the Department of Political Science can be divided into two groups: those dealing with global political, military, and economic problems; and those dealing with the foreign relations of specific nations or geographic regions. Students concentrating in international relations are encouraged to select their courses from both groups.

Students interested in a major in international relations are encouraged to refer to the “International Relations” section of this bulletin, which lists international relations courses in other departments.

**132D. Seminar: Controversies over Foreign Aid**—Debates over official development assistance: the ethical basis for aid; the effectiveness, efficiency, and distributional impact of aid, trade, and private investment; economic conditions attached to structural adjustment loans; human rights and democratization conditions attached to aid programs; humanitarian relief efforts in times of natural disaster, civil war, and anarchy.

5 units (Abernethy) given 2001-02

**133. Peace Studies**—(Same as Psychology 165.) Interdisciplinary, dealing with the challenges of pursuing peace in a world where the sources of conflict are many, and regional, ethnic, and religious antagonisms are rising. The art of creating and maintaining peace is analyzed from historical, social, psychological, and moral perspectives. Goals: illustrate the current and potential contributions of various academic disciplines and critical analyses to the study of peace; and to prepare students to think critically and to act responsibly and effectively on behalf of peace. Eight sections: challenges, enemies, theoretical understandings, justice, security, non-violence, public peace processes, peace and you. Seminar format once a week. Limited enrollment. GER:3b (DR:9)

3 units, Spr (Bland, Holloway, Ross)

**134A. Strategy, War, and Politics**—Traditional and modern theories on the causes of war and sources of peace. Contrasting explanations for the origins of WW I and II; alternative theories of deterrence in the nuclear age; the causes of war in the Persian Gulf, ethnic conflicts, and terrorism in the post-Cold War era. GER:3b (DR:9)

5 units, Spr (Sagan)

**134B. America and the World Economy**—Analysis of American foreign economic policy. Issues: the evolution of American tariff and trade policy, the development of mechanisms for international monetary management, and American foreign investment policy reflected in the changing political goals pursued by American central decision-makers. Prerequisite: 35 or equivalent. GER:3b (DR:9) (WIM)

5 units, Win (Goldstein)

**134P. Technology in National Security**—(Enroll in Management Science and Engineering 193; same as 234P.)

3 units, Aut (Perry)

**135. International Politics**—See 35. Limited to students with graduate standing.

5 units, Aut (Mitchell)

**137F. Nationalism and International Conflict**—Nationalism is a leading candidate as the most important source of conflict between and within states after the Cold War. How the scholarly literatures on nationalism and war might be integrated and used to shed light on post-Cold War international politics. Theories and evidence on war and the international system, largely from Europe since 1648. Theories and evidence on the nature and origins of nationalism. Arguments about how nationalism causes (and is caused by) international conflict. The application of these ideas in several regions. (WIM)

*5 units (Fearon) not given 2000-01*

**138. International Security in a Changing World**—(Same as Management Science and Engineering 195.) Surveys the major international and regional security problems in the modern world. Interdisciplinary faculty lecture on the political and technical issues involved in arms control, the military legacy of the Cold War, regional security conflicts, proliferation of advanced weapons capabilities, ethnic conflicts, and peacekeeping efforts. GER:3b (DR:9)

*5 units, Win (Blacker, May, Perry, Sagan)*

**138B. International Negotiation**—Almost every major international event or continuing institution has been shaped by a negotiation. A negotiator can balance the push for a favorable outcome against the risk of a disagreement. Topics: agency in negotiation, coalitions, threats and promises, the agenda, symbolic moves, single- vs. multi-issue negotiations, the relevance of information about the other party, bargaining chips, mediation, bargaining in good faith, and honesty. Experiential learning, where students take on assigned roles in negotiation, then analyze and discuss their strategies and experiences.

*5 units, Spr (O'Neill)*

**139A. Japanese Foreign Policy**—Analysis of the origins of WW II in the Pacific; Japan's role in international security; and the U.S.-Japan trade conflict.

*5 units, Aut (Okimoto)*

**139B. Seminar: Foreign Policy Decision-Making**—Foreign policy events are unusually well documented; sometimes transcripts of leaders' deliberations are available, making these cases uniquely valuable ways to explore theories of real decision-making. Cognitive psychology, organizational behavior, and decision analysis are joined with history and international relations. Topics: belief systems and operational codes; symbolic, analogical, and metaphorical thinking; counterfactual reasoning; motivated misperception, hindsight, probability biases and other heuristics; utility theory, and its alternatives, including prospect theory and other approaches; decision making under the pressure of a crisis; and organizational influences on decisions.

*5 units (O'Neill) not given 2000-01*

**140M. Chinese Foreign Policy**—(Same as 240M.) Introductory. The origins of Chinese foreign policy. China's intentions, capabilities, and strategies in world affairs since 1949, Chinese crisis behavior, and national security institutions and processes.

*5 units (Oksenberg) not given 2000-01*

**143F. Explaining Ethnic Violence**—Two forms of "ethnic violence" have been particularly deadly since 1945: violence associated with civil wars where the combatants claim to represent ethnic groups, and violence associated with ethnic riots. Case studies of examples, and a survey of theoretical work on the sources and nature of ethnic violence. (WIM)

*5 units, Win (Fearon)*

**143S. Major Issues in International Conflict Management**—Surveys contemporary issues of international conflict management: conflict prevention, mediation and implementation of peace agreements, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and humanitarian intervention. Topics: ethical dilemmas of conflict management, evaluation of international, regional,

and non-governmental organizations in conflict management, the future of the UN, and the use of economic sanctions.

*5 units, Win (Stedman)*

**149. Directed Reading/Research in International Relations**—Advanced individual study in international relations.

*any quarter (Staff)*

## POLITICAL THEORY

*Note*—151A,B,C may be taken independently of one another.

**151A. History of Political Thought I: Ancient, Classical, and Christian Worlds**—(Same as 251A.) The changing relationship between political rule and individual achievement in Greek, Roman, and early Christian thought. Readings: Plato, Aristotle, Sophocles, Cicero, the Bible, Augustine, and Aquinas. GER:3a (DR:8)

*5 units, Win (Connolly)*

**151B. History of Political Thought II: The Origins of Modern Democracy**—(Same as 251B.) An analysis of early modern political theory, focused on major thinkers such as Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau. How the ideas of equality and liberty developed in two distinct though sometimes intertwined modes of thought about politics: republicanism and liberalism. How political thought became secularized during the period from the Renaissance to the French Revolution. GER:3a (DR:8)

*5 units, Aut (Jacobson)*

**151C. History of Political Thought III: The Age of Revolutions**—(Same as 251C.) The intellectual struggles since the French Revolution regarding the possibility and desirability of founding a new, rational political authority which respects individual freedom and rights, an authority not bound by tradition. Readings: Burke, Paine, Marx, Mill, Dostoyevsky, Arendt, Camus, Nietzsche. GER:3a (DR:8)

*5 units, Spr (Hardin)*

**155S. Seminar: Rousseau and His Times**—(Same as 255S.) A close reading of many of Rousseau's major writings about politics (broadly understood) against the backdrop of the French Enlightenment. By reading *Discourses*, *The Social Contract*, *Emile*, part of *La Nouvelle Heloise*, the *Letter to Monsieur d'Alembert on the Theater*, *Reveries*, and a few shorter writings, his thought is understood in its intellectual and political context. A background in the French Enlightenment and 18th-century political and social history. Rousseau's short works or parts of works by his contemporaries, and the interconnections between Rousseau's psychology and life experience with his thoughts about love, the arts, gender, and politics.

*5 units (Okin) not given 2000-01*

**157. Seminar: Morality and Law**—Is there a moral basis to law? The contemporary arguments of Richard Posner and Ronald Dworkin, focusing on positive or legal rights. The institutions for regulating various interactions. The justifications for rights and institutional arrangements. Strategic and normative considerations. The forms of justificatory argument under various moral theories and the differences between purely proceduralist and substantive justifications. The game theoretic or strategic structures of social interactions. Cases and legislative enactments according to the apparent strategic structures of the problems being adjudicated or addressed by legislation. The differences between the justification of a policy and the justification of actions under the policy. The difference between institutional and individual level justifications in the law, including alternative rights assignments, corrective justice, and professional ethics.

*5 units, Win (Hardin)*

**158R. Children's Citizenship: Justice across Generations**—The notion of children's citizenship, focusing on the major social institutions that assume responsibility for the civic education of children: schools,

families and communities, and civil society. How does each institution develop citizenship? What is the relationship between civic education in its current forms and the reproduction of social equality and/or inequality? Do children's rights as citizens differ from the rights of adult citizens? Readings: political theorists on justice, feminist theorists on the family and children, several court cases on the tensions between the state's interests and communities' interests in education, and social critics on the practice of civic education.

*5 units (Reich) given 2001-02*

**159R. Ethics and Politics in Public Service**—Provides the basis for a connection between an undergraduate's service activities and his or her academic experiences at Stanford; especially for freshmen and sophomores who participate (or intend to participate) in service activities through the Haas Center or enroll in courses with service learning components. What does it mean to "do" public service? Why should or should not citizens do volunteer work? Is public service by definition a good thing? The history, hazards, responsibilities, and dilemmas of doing public service. A historical context of public service work in the U.S., introducing the range of ethical concerns involved with service.

*5 units, Win (Reich)*

**161S. Seminar: Democratic Theory**—The major questions in modern democratic theory, including obedience to authority, alienation, participatory democracy, and political tolerance.

*5 units, Spr (Sniderman)*

**162. Seminar: Capitalism and Democracy**—The attacks on, and defense, of the workings of the American political economy, emphasizing competing theories of democracy.

*5 units, Win (Manley)*

**163H. Seminar: Constitutionalism**—Theories of constitutionalism and why constitutions fail or succeed in various contexts. The history of the U.S. constitution and contemporary constitutional experiences. Constitutionalism is related to political philosophical arguments about social order and its sources.

*5 units, Aut (Hardin)*

**167. Seminar: Gender, Development, and Women's Human Rights in International Perspective**—(Same as 267.) The intersections of gender and development theory and practice. The evolution of development theory from modernization to neoliberal, and the parallel growth of feminist critiques. The effects of specific economic, social, educational, and environmental development policies on women, and women's activism around these policies at the national and international levels. Examples from the developing regions: Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. GER:4c (DR:†)

*5 units (Okin) not given 2000-01*

**169. Directed Reading/Research in Political Theory**—Advanced individual study in political theory.

*any quarter (Staff)*

## AMERICAN POLITICS

**170. Judicial Politics and Constitutional Law: The Federal System**—The interaction of law and politics, and the role of the U.S. Supreme Court in constitutional interpretation and the political system generally. Focus is on major court cases dealing with separation of powers and federalism. Prerequisites: 10 or equivalent, and sophomore standing.

*5 units (Staff) not given 2000-01*

**171. Judicial Politics and Constitutional Law: Civil Liberties**—The role and participation of courts, primarily the U.S. Supreme Court, in public policy making and the political system. Judicial activity in civil liberty areas (religious liberty, free expression, race and sex discrimination, political participation, and rights of persons accused of crime). Prerequisites: 10 or equivalent, and sophomore standing.

*5 units (Staff) not given 2000-01*

**172J. Undergraduate Colloquium: Thomas Jefferson and His World**—(Enroll in History 250C.)

*5 units (Rakove) not given 2000-01*

**172R. Undergraduate Colloquium: Constitutional Interpretation in History and Theory**—(Enroll in History 250B.)

*5 units, Win (Rakove)*

**173M. Critical Overview of American Political History**—Critics and defenders of American "democratic capitalism," from colonial times to present. Prerequisite: 10 or consent of instructor.

*5 units, Spr (Manley)*

**174M. Seminar: The American Dream**—Open to juniors and seniors. The American dream in American history. Weekly meetings discuss readings and individual research projects. Prerequisite: 60, or consent of instructor.

*5 units, Spr (Manley)*

**175B. Seminar: Judicial Biography in the Study of Law and Courts—The Life and Times of Justice Thurgood Marshall**—Overview of the use of judicial biography in understanding the nature and functions of courts and law in American politics and society, with an intensive study of the life and times of Justice Thurgood Marshall. Prerequisite: advanced undergraduate or graduate standing with two or three courses in law, or law related courses, and/or consent of instructor.

*5 units (Barker) not given 2000-01*

**176. Seminar: The Supreme Court**—Intensive study of the U.S. Supreme Court and its role in the governing system. Topics: the court as a political-legal institution, judicial recruitment and selection, the nature and dynamics of judicial decision-making in individual and collegial contexts, and the differential role and responsiveness of the court as compared to other governing institutions. Prerequisites: 170 or 171, and junior standing, or consent of instructor.

*5 units, Aut (Barker)*

**177. Seminar: Courts, Politics, and Public Policy**—The role and interaction of courts with other political institutions and interests in the formulation and implementation of public policy. Prerequisites: 170 or 171, and junior standing, or consent of instructor.

*5 units (Staff) not given 2000-01*

**178. Environmental Policy and Law**—(Enroll in Human Biology 125.)

*5 units, Spr (Rosencranz)*

**178R. Natural Resources Policy and Law**—(Enroll in Human Biology 131.)

*5 units, Win (Rosencranz)*

**179D. Campaign 2000**—The various themes and issues surrounding the 2000 presidential and congressional elections. Each week, a guest lecturer with real on-the-ground campaign experience fleshes out one or more of these themes.

*2 units, Aut (Brady)*

**179G. Black Politics in the Post-Civil Rights Era**—The shift among Black Americans from protest to politics. Emphasis is on the development and use of political resources as the means to achieve policy objectives. Topics: black political attitudes and political participation, voting rights and representation, party politics, multi-racial coalition building. Original data analysis using recent public opinion surveys of the black electorate.

*5 units, Win (Gay)*

**180. Seminar: Courts, Color, and the Constitution**—A political-legal analysis of the role of the judiciary, especially the U.S. Supreme Court, in dealing with matters relating to race. Focus is on the development and application of jurisprudential doctrines in historical and contemporary



perspective; and how legal concepts have influenced public policy and public discourse on race. Prerequisites: 10 or consent of instructor, sophomore standing and some relevant background social science course.

*5 units, Aut (Barker)*

**180R. Global Environment Policy and Law**—(Enroll in International Relations 134.)

*5 units, Aut (Rosencranz)*

**181R. South Asia: Environment, Development, and Security**—(Enroll in Anthropological Sciences 165.)

*5 units, Spr (Rosencranz)*

**182F. Introduction to American Law**—(Same as American Studies 179, Law 106.) American law for undergraduates. The structure of the American legal system, including the courts; American legal culture; the legal profession and its social role, the scope and reach of the legal system, the background and impact of legal regulation, the relationship between the American legal system and American society in general. Prerequisite: 10 or consent of instructor. GER:3b (DR:9)

*5 units, Aut (Friedman)*

**184W. Issues of Representation in American Politics**—How the mass citizenry and organized interests are represented in American politics and the policy making process. Focus is on problems of representations in controversies over social and economic policies that evoke economic and ethnic cleavages in society. Problems of minority representation, including a comparison of the issues confronting Asian American, Chicano/a, Native American, and African American groups. Prerequisite: 10 or consent of instructor. GER:3b (DR:9)

*5 units, Win (Wong)*

**185. Seminar: Asian Americans in Politics**—The participation and representation of Asian Americans in American politics at the national, state, and local levels. The politics of immigration, civil rights, affirmative action, and language politics. Multi-ethnic and multi-issue coalitions. Comparative perspectives on Asian ethnic politics in the U.S., Canada, and Australia. GER:3b (DR:9)

*5 units, Spr (Wong)*

**186. Urban Politics**—Introduces the major actors, institutions, processes, and policies of sub-state government in the U.S., focusing primarily on city general-purpose governments through a comparative examination of historical and contemporary politics. The issues related to federalism, representation, voting, race, poverty, housing, and finances. Prerequisite: 10 or consent of instructor. GER:3b (DR:9)

*5 units, Aut (Fraga)*

**187. Introduction to the Politics of Educational Analysis**—(Enroll in Education 220B.)

*4 units, Spr (Kirst)*

**188I. Analysis of Presidential Campaigns**—(Enroll in Communication 162/262.)

*5 units, Aut (Iyengar)*

**192F. Seminar: Politics of Race and Ethnicity in the United States**—Examines the historical and contemporary politics of selected communities of color to comprehensively understand American political development and important issues in current American politics. Topics: educational opportunity, vote dilution, and immigration.

*5 units (Fraga) not given 2000-01*

**193. Politics by the Numbers**—Analysis of the uses of statistics in political argument and in political science. Elementary statistical concepts (e.g., research design, sampling, correlation, inference, and threats to validity). The “political” uses of statistics in settings such as polling data in political campaigns, and in evaluating public policy (e.g., educa-

tion, welfare, the environment). Research and analysis paper. Prerequisite: 10 or consent of instructor.

*5 units (Jackman) not given 2000-01*

**194C. The Press and the Political Process**—(Enroll in Communication 160.)

*5 units, Spr (Iyengar)*

**196. Issues of Race in American Politics**—Surveys the forms that racism takes in contemporary American political thinking, emphasizing the connections, if any, between central values in the American political tradition (e.g., self-reliance and individualism, attitudes toward Blacks, and ideas about racial policies). Recent, large-scale surveys of the opinions and attitudes of Americans. Prerequisite: 10 or consent of instructor.

*5 units (Sniderman) not given 2000-01*

**197P. Seminar: Political Beliefs and Values of Black Americans**—An examination, based on original analysis and research, of the view of African Americans on current issues and controversies.

*5 units, Win (Sniderman)*

**197S. Seminar: Prejudice and Group Conflict**—An opportunity to engage in original data analysis on problems of significant social and political interest. Focus is on the analysis of prejudice, e.g., the views of white Americans toward Black Americans and Blacks toward white Americans.

*5 units (Sniderman) not given 2000-01*

**198. Directed Reading/Research in American Politics**—Advanced individual study in politics. Prerequisite: 10 or equivalent.

*any quarter (Staff)*

**199A,B,C. Senior Project**—Students conduct independent research work towards a senior honors thesis. See “Honors Program” above.

*any quarter (Staff)*

**199R. Seminar: Senior Research Project**—Required for students writing honors theses. Focus is on acquisition of research skills and development of an appropriate research design. (WIM)

*3 units, Aut (Abernethy)*

## GRADUATE-UNDERGRADUATE SEMINARS

Conducted as seminars or colloquia, and open to advanced undergraduates and graduates. Non-majors and majors are usually welcome, but enrollments are limited. Sign-up sheets for these courses are posted in the department office on class list sign-up days. Sheets should be checked for specific enrollment information.

### GENERAL

**200A. Statistical Methods I**—For graduate students; see 100A.

*5 units, Aut (Fearon)*

**200B. Statistical Methods II**—For graduate students; see 100B.

*5 units, Win (Staff)*

**200C. Statistical Methods III**—For graduate students; see 100C.

*5 units (Jackman) not given 2000-01*

**201A. Seminar: Foundations of Political Economy**—(Same as Business 680.) First in a three-part sequence and a prerequisite for the remaining courses. Political economy is the study of collective decision-making and the institutions used to make and implement those decisions. The central issues and techniques in the political economy, laying a foundation for original research using methods of positive political science. Topics: social choice, majority rule, strategic behavior, agendas, norms, institutions, interest groups, and lobbying. Material is somewhat

technical but accessible to most graduate students in political science, economics, and business.

*5 units, Aut (Groseclose)*

**201B. Seminar: Economic Analysis of Political Institutions**—(Same as Business P681.) Continuation of 201A, applying the techniques of microeconomic analysis and game theory to the study of political behavior and institutions, including information economics, games of incomplete information, sequential bargaining theory, repeated games, and rational expectations. Applications include agenda formation in legislatures, the implications of legislative structure, government formation, lobbying, electoral competition and interest groups, the control of bureaucracies, interest group competition, and collective choice rules.

*5 units, Win (Baron)*

**201C. Seminar: Applied Formal Models—Congressional Decision-Making**—(Same as Business 682.) Focus is on empirical applications of formal models to the study of legislatures. Objective: to learn how such skills can be applied to obtain a more comprehensive and systematic understanding of collective decision-making. Prerequisites: 201A,B, or equivalent technical skills.

*5 units, Spr (Krehbiel)*

**202. Graduate Seminar: Introduction to Game Theoretic Methods in Political Science**—Primarily for graduate students; undergraduates admitted with consent of the instructor. The basic concepts and tools of non-cooperative game theory as developed in the last 15 years by economists, using primarily political science examples to illustrate their application. How modern game theory works. Problems that might be usefully examined with these methods. The intuition and substance behind the formalizations. A methods rather than a survey of applications or philosophy-of-the-approach.

*5 units, Win (Fearon)*

**203. Topics in Statistical Modeling**—Possible topics: multivariate analysis, multidimensional scaling, ideal point estimation, duration models, generalized linear models, trends and non-stationarity, causality testing, nonparametric and robust methods, bootstrapping, Bayesian methods, statistical computing.

*5 units (Jackman, Rivers) not given 2000-01*

## POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

**206. Seminar: Politics and Organization**—Provides an analytical foundation for understanding organized activity as it reflects the organization of political life. Coverage of theories is eclectic and interdisciplinary. Emphasis is on political institutions and formal organizations generally, and the norms, expectation, and routines characteristic of informal political structure.

*5 units, Win (Moe)*

**206W. Seminar: New Economics of Organization**—Survey of economic approaches to organization, emphasizing theory and application, with attention to politics.

*5 units, Spr (Weingast)*

**207. Seminar: Organizational Decision-Making**—Behavioral theories of organization. Emphasis is on the institutional implications of bounded rationality. Models of incrementalism; evolutionary models of change; organizational learning. The differences between predictions of theories of perfect rationality and those of imperfect rationality. Organizational responses (constructive and pathological) to constraints on information-processing. Institutional contexts: public agencies and firms.

*5 units, Spr (Bendor)*

**207A. Topics in Organizational Adaptation**—(Enroll in Education 378X.)

*2-5 units (March) not given 2000-01*

## 209. Directed Reading in Public Administration

*any quarter (Staff)*

## COMPARATIVE POLITICS

**210. Seminar: Political Culture**—Culture that emphasizes its equilibrium attributes. This entails working through the relationship of culture, choice, coordination, and common knowledge. The implications of this approach to culture for the study of political processes and institutions. Paper combines theories of culture with evidence about its purported implications.

*5 units, Spr (Laitin)*

**211M. Seminar: Comparative Party Politics and Elections**—Critical theoretical and empirical research on party politics and voting behavior. The determinants of individual voting behavior, the internal dynamics of parties, and the way they shape the operation of government in different institutional settings, e.g., parliamentary and presidential systems. The institutional constraints in which parties operate and how electoral rules and social cleavages shape party systems. Why people vote, whether voters choose parties rationally to represent their points of views, and in which way government performance shapes voting choices. Why politicians seek to further their goals and ambitions through the party, the strategies they follow to mobilize electoral support, and in what way partisan government shapes economic performance and peoples' welfare. Research and models are developed from advanced industrial democracies to understand party politics in new democracies.

*5 units (Magaloni) not given 2000-01*

**212M. Seminar: Comparative Political Institutions**—Overview of the range of existing political institutions and their impact on political-economic outcomes. The roles of political institutions and what determines their stability, how they are chosen, and which processes enable their transformation over time. The main variances in institutional settings, emphasizing the menu of democratic institutions, e.g., parliamentary, semi-presidential, and presidential systems; electoral rules; bicameralism; federalism; and legislative-executive relations. The effect of political institutions on economic growth and political stability.

*5 units (Magaloni) not given 2000-01*

**213P. Seminar: Economic Reform and Development in Latin America**—Theoretical and policy approaches to Latin American development in recent decades, with an emphasis on issues raised, and positive and normative theories in use since the economic crises of the 1980s. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

*5 units, Spr (Packenham)*

**214M. Seminar: Chinese Communist Revolution**—(Enroll in Sociology 217B.)

*5 units (Walder) given 2001-02*

**215A. China under Mao**—(Enroll in Sociology 217A; same as 115A.)

*5 units, Aut (Walder)*

**215B. Chinese Politics: The Transformation and the Era of Reform**—(Same as 115B.)

*5 units, Win (Oi)*

**215D. Graduate Seminar: Approaches to Chinese Politics**—Provides bibliographic control of the major secondary literature on Chinese politics, organized around theoretical concepts and issues found in studies of the Chinese political system. Prerequisite: basic knowledge of the government and politics of post-1949 China.

*5 units, Win (Oi)*

**215E. Graduate Seminar: Political Economy of Reform in China**—The content, process, and problems of China's post-Mao reforms. Changes in property rights, markets, credit, and the role of the state in economic development. Comparative insights about reform in the Chi-

nese communist system that distinguishes it from the experience of regimes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Readings in Chinese and English. Prerequisite: basic knowledge of the government and politics of post-1949 China.

5 units, Spr (Oi)

**216L. Comparative Democratic Development**—For graduate students; see 116L.

5 units (Diamond) given 2001-02

**216M. Seminar: Environmental Politics in the Asia/Pacific Region**—Focus is on the evolving ecology of Asia/Pacific from 1400 to the present (topography, climate, flora and fauna, and human populations); traditional patterns of managing and perceiving environmental issues; recent environmental consequences of industrialization and modern agriculture (trends in water, air, and soil quality; land use; and coastal water quality); contemporary policies of Asian countries concerning their environmental problems (improved water management and effluent discharge standards, soil conservation, auto emission controls, national energy policies, transportation policies, and policies on population growth and migration); and bureaucracies, interest groups, transitional actors, and the environmental politics of Asian/Pacific countries. Emphasis is on Japan, China, Indonesia, Thailand, India, and the small Pacific island nations. Policy making and implementation processes in the environmental area: the structures and institutions established in recent years; their efficacy; and the political, economic, and cultural obstacles and inducements to implementing environmental policies. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

5 units (Oksenberg) not given 2000-01

**217. Seminar: Russia in Transition**

5 units, Win (McFaul)

**217M. Seminar: Evolution of the Chinese State**—Advanced research on county-level government in contemporary China. Prerequisite: Chinese language ability.

5 units, Win (Oksenberg, Miller)

**218L. Seminar: Ethnicity and Nationalism in Soviet and Post-Soviet Politics**—The major theoretical approaches to the study of ethnicity and nationalism in the Soviet system and how they attempt to explain the strategies and institutions utilized by the Soviet state to manage its “nationality problem;” the impact of Gorbachev’s reforms in precipitating national movements which contributed to the dissolution of the Soviet system; and the role of ethnicity and nationalism in the new states of the region.

5 units (Lapidus) not given 2000-01

**219A. Seminar: European Integration**—(Same as Public Policy 205, International Policy Studies 206.) Seminar on the political and economic factors shaping European integration from its conception to the present day. The evolution of the European Union and its governing institutions through the lens of several policy areas. Agricultural, regional, monetary, regulatory, and foreign policy. The debates about democratic accountability, the future of the European Union, and the interplay between EU institutions and the domestic political arenas of member states. Prerequisites: Economics 1, Political Science 1 or 10.

5 units, Win (Alter)

**220W. Graduate Seminar: Politics, Economic Policy and Economic Performance in Advanced Industrial Democracies**—Critical evaluation of key theoretical approaches to the understanding of fundamental differences in economic policy and performance across the advanced industrial democracies. What is the relative importance of government partisanship and ideology, social cleavages, and institutional structures in explaining patterns in economic policy and outcomes? How do these “political” models compare with models emphasizing economic vari-

ables such as capital market integration, trade openness, or technological change?

5 units, Spr (Wren)

**221K. Seminar: Comparative Democratization—Latin America and Other Regions**—Critical issues of democracy, its definition, problems of transition and consolidation, and comparison. The relationship between democracy and the military, the economy, and the interstate system.

5 units, Win (Karl)

**223. Seminar: Japanese Politics**—The primary institutions in Japanese politics (the bureaucracy, legislature, political parties, and interest groups) through the lens of the major theories that have been used to explain their structure and behavior (statism, pluralism, elitism, and network theory).

5 units (Okimoto) not given 2000-01

**223M. Seminar: Political Economy of Post-Communism**—The sources of the collapse of the communist states in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Issues facing the formation and consolidation of post-communist states and societies, including democratization, privatization, nationalism, and foreign relations between newly independent states. Models and historical analogues for analyzing the emergence of post-communist polities. Prerequisite: 121M.

5 units, Spr (McFaul)

**224. Seminar: States and Markets in Development**—Research-oriented, focusing on recent trends in most of the world toward market-oriented policies and models of national development: what has happened, why, what it means and how to evaluate it. Prerequisite: consent of the instructor.

5 units (Packenham) not given 2000-01

**225. The Rise of Industrial Asia**—See 125. Limited to graduate students.

5 units, Aut (Oi, Okimoto, Oksenberg, Rohlen, Rowen)

**226. Seminar: The Politics of Welfare State Expansion and Reform**—Critical evaluation of the main theories explaining the development of the welfare state and its impact on the organization of the political economy. The relative importance of institutional variables, social cleavages, partisanship, and ideology, and the role of economic openness in explaining cross-national differences in social policy. The recent politics of social policy adjustment, and the extent existing differences among welfare states endure in the face of unfavorable economic and demographic developments and common political pressures towards welfare state retrenchment.

5 units, Win (Mares)

**227D. Seminar: Consolidating Democracy**—Problems and processes in consolidating new or recently restored democracies. Examples and illustrations from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America, with emphasis on the new democracies of the post-1974 “third wave” period. The nature of consolidation and its relationship to legitimation; legacies of authoritarian rule and the transition; design of political institutions; (re)building political parties; crafting agendas and constructing coalitions; problems of democratic governance (delivering accountability, a rule of law, electoral integrity); the relationship between consolidation and structural economic reform, managing ethnic and regional conflict; establishing civilian control over the military; developing a democratic civil society and political culture; and the role of international actors. Research paper on an individual country.

5 units, Spr (Diamond)

**228D. Seminar: Non-Governmental Organizations and Development in Poor Countries**—How might non-governmental organizations affect economic growth, equity, political stability, and prospects for democracy in poor countries? Do NGOs actually contribute to these goals? What is reasonable and appropriate to expect from the NGO

sector? Interactions among NGOs from wealthy countries; NGOs based in poor countries, governments, international financial institutions, and multi-national corporations.

*5 units (Abernethy) given 2001-02*

## 229. Directed Reading in Comparative Politics

*any quarter (Staff)*

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**234P. Technology in National Security**—(Enroll in Management Science and Engineering 193; same as 134P.)

*3 units, Aut (Perry)*

**235S. Seminar: Security in South Asia after the Cold War**—The historical and current security problems of India and Pakistan. Topics: internal security concerns, Cold War relationships, nuclear weapons policies, arms control, and military doctrines.

*5 units, Spr (Cheema)*

**237S. Seminar: War in the 20th Century**—The causes, character, and consequences of war in the 20th century, surveying trends in warfare. The processes of the totalization of war: interstate and civil wars. Objective: to understand changes and continuities between wars fought before and after 1945.

*5 units (Stedman) given 2001-02*

**239. Game Theory Applications in Political Science**—Game theory applications in international relations, legislative decision-making, the development of institutions, etc. The philosophy and the mechanics of game models. Goal: the ability to read critically articles using the approach, and to promote student skill in formulating such models themselves. Recommended: prior course in game theory.

*5 units (Staff) not given 2000-01*

**240M. Chinese Foreign Policy**—For graduate students only; see 140M.

*5 units (Oksenberg) not given 2000-01*

**241. Seminar: Issues in International Political Economy**—Open to master's students and to advanced undergraduates. Critical examination of the major contemporary issues of global economic relations.

*5 units, Win (Goldstein)*

**241B. Seminar: Decision Making in U.S. Foreign Policy**—(Enroll in International Policy Studies 241B.)

*5 units, Spr (Blacker)*

**242F. Graduate Seminar: The Politics of Ethnicity**—Why do political coalitions form along ethnic lines in some places and at some times but not others? Why do conflictual but peaceful interethnic relations become violent at some times and in some places but not others?

*5 units (Fearon) not given 2000-01*

**243A. Graduate Seminar: International Relations Theory**—Introduction to contemporary theories of international politics. Micro and macro approaches to the study of conflict and cooperation in world politics, including the work of Carr, Waltz, Gilpin, Keohane, and Bueno de Mesquita. Format emphasizes student oral and written presentations of assigned readings.

*5 units, Aut (Fearon)*

**243B. Seminar: Theoretical Issues in International Security**—Critical examination of the major theories concerned with international security. The theories are reviewed at a variety of levels of analysis (systemic, domestic politics, organizational, and psychological). Short research design papers and a longer literature review essay.

*5 units, Win (Sagan)*

**243C. Seminar: Theoretical Issues in International Political Economy**—For Ph.D. students only. Major contemporary theories affecting

global economic relations and related national policies.

*5 units, Spr (Goldstein)*

**244. Graduate Seminar: International Monetary and Financial Relations**—The political aspects of international monetary and financial relations. The role of government in setting exchange rates and regulating the movement of international capital. The enforcement of international financial contracts, including loans to sovereign governments and direct investments in foreign countries. The political origins and consequences of cross-border financial crises.

*5 units, Spr (Tomz)*

**245R. Seminar: The Transformation of Europe**—(Formerly 217R.) Changes in Europe 1989 to 1990 through the eyes of decision-makers in Washington, Bonn, Moscow, Paris, and London, and their interactions with critical social forces.

*5 units, Spr (Rice)*

**247L. Graduate Seminar: Human Rights Diplomacy**—The role played by U.S., European, and multilateral diplomacy in promoting respect for human rights, with emphasis on China. Approaches to addressing human rights abuses in China are analyzed and critiqued. Topics: human rights reporting and other U.S. legislation relating to human rights in China, the place of human rights in U.S.-China relations, European and multilateral approaches, the role of the private sector, constraints imposed by domestic politics, and China's responses. Research paper. Enrollment limited.

*5 units, Spr (Lewis)*

## 249. Directed Reading in International Relations

*any quarter (Staff)*

## POLITICAL THEORY

Graduate students in Political Theory should also see courses numbered 150-169.

**251A. History of Political Thought I: Ancient, Classical, and Christian Worlds**—For graduate students; see 151A.

*5 units, Win (Connolly)*

**251B. History of Political Thought II: The Origins of Modern Democracy**—For graduate students; see 151B.

*5 units, Aut (Jacobson)*

**251C. History of Political Thought III: The Age of Revolutions**—For graduate students; see 151C.

*5 units, Spr (Jacobson)*

**254H. Seminar: Hume and Montesquieu**—The political philosophies of Hume and Montesquieu and their relevancy to institutional and constitutional debates in our own time. Both were essentially pragmatic in that they wanted to design institutions that would work well. Both were concerned to fit institutions to human nature as they saw it. Montesquieu had an intuitive grasp on institutional design; Hume had a sharply strategic sense of how institutions and laws work and, therefore, how they must be designed. How their arguments work in the context of mass democracy.

*5 units (Hardin) not given 2000-01*

**255J. Seminar: Political Theory and Literature**—Innocence and politics. Dostoyevsky, Rousseau, Melville, Conrad, More, Greene, Campus, Arendt.

*5 units, Aut (Jacobson)*

**255S. Seminar: Rousseau and His Times**—(Same as 155S.)

*5 units (Okin) not given 2000-01*

**256J. Seminar: Political Theory and Literature**—George Orwell.

*5 units, Spr (Jacobson)*

**256R. Seminar: Philosophical Approaches to Multiculturalism**—Recent philosophical works on multiculturalism, with attention to multicultural education. What is multiculturalism? How does it differ from other approaches to securing social justice? What are its implications for education? Readings from Charles Taylor, Will Kymlicka, Amy Gutmann, Lawrence Blum, and national and state curricular frameworks, etc.  
*5 units (Reich) given 2002-03*

**258D. Introduction to French Philosophy: From 1943 to the Present**—(Enroll in French 254F.)  
*3-5 units, Spr (Dupuy)*

**260. Graduate Seminar: Marxism, Elitism, and Pluralism**—The three leading macro-theories of power in liberal capitalist democracies. Authors: Marx, Dahl, Manley, Lindblom, Mills, Domhoff, and Skocpol.  
*5 units (Manley) not given 2000-01*

**263H. Seminar: Collective Action**—The relationship between theory and research methods as illustrated by the literature on collective action and social movements. The achievements and problems of the principal approaches to the explanation of collective action in the contemporary literature. Consequentialist and non-consequentialist explanations, including rational choice, collective identity, and structuralist approaches. Literature in political science, anthropology, economics, experimental psychology, and sociology. Theoretical discussions; case-studies exploring the merits of these approaches in explaining collective action.  
*5 units, Aut (Hardin)*

**264H. Research Seminar: Democracy**—The theoretical literature on democracy and its application to historical and contemporary cases of democratization and democratic government.  
*5 units, Win (Hardin)*

**265H. Seminar: Nationalism**—Nationalism and ethnic identification and the conflict that they sometimes stimulate. The major theoretical explanations of nationalism and the changes in motivations for nationalism over the past few centuries since the rise of nationalist thinking. Readings from varied perspectives.  
*5 units (Hardin) given 2001-02*

**266. Seminar: Gender and Western Political Theory**—Reads/analyzes major works and parts of works from the Western tradition of political thought, viewing them through the prism of gender. The ideological roots of inequality between the sexes. The ways in which assumptions about sexual difference have shaped the essential concepts of our tradition, including reason, nature, politics, justice, and the separation of public from private life. The different and sometimes contrasting interpretations of the primary works read. Enrollment limited. Prerequisite: a course in political theory. GER:4c (DR:†)  
*5 units (Okin) not given 2000-01*

**267. Seminar: Gender, Development, and Women's Human Rights in International Perspective**—(Same as 167.)  
*5 units (Okin) not given 2000-01*

**268. Seminar: Contemporary Theories of Justice**—Social and political justice. Facilitates an understanding of the major contemporary debates in political theory. The major recent works that develop the principles of justice, and the political arrangements that best satisfy their requirements. Enrollment limited. (WIM)  
*5 units, Spr (Reich)*

**269. Directed Reading in Political Theory**  
*any quarter (Staff)*

#### AMERICAN POLITICS

**272R. Graduate Colloquium: Creating the American Republic**—(Enroll in History 372.)  
*4-5 units (Rakove) not given 2000-01*

**279D. Seminar: Election 2000**—The various themes and issues surrounding the 2000 presidential and congressional elections. Each week, a guest lecturer with real campaign experience fleshes out a variety of campaign and/or political themes. The elections (and lectures) are placed into a broader framework for understanding the relationship between candidates, voters, and elections. Papers, project. Enrollment limited.  
*5 units, Aut (Brady)*

**281P. Graduate Seminar: Introduction to Political Psychology**—For second-year graduate students and beyond. Current issues in the study of public opinion and political psychology, introducing the design and analysis of experiments embedded in survey research. Focus is on reviewing the research literature one week, then analyzing relevant data sets the next.  
*5 units, Spr (Sniderman)*

**289M. Seminar: The Presidency**—A wide-ranging exploration of the American presidency, including: the history of the office, constitutional and statutory powers, electoral politics, relations with Congress and pursuit of legislation, the rise of the institutional presidency, management and control of the bureaucracy, leadership in foreign policy and war, formulation of the domestic agenda, appointments to the courts, etc.  
*5 units, Spr (Moe)*

**290F. Seminar: Politics of the Administrative State**—Recent research on congressional, judicial, and administrative politics in the modern administrative state. Empirical applications to the U.S. with some focus on European. Modeling political behavior in complex institutional settings.  
*5 units, Win (Ferejohn, Fiorina)*

**291F. Seminar: Urban Politics and Policy**—Graduate and undergraduate. The major theoretical approaches used in the analysis of urban politics and policy. Assesses the fundamental conclusions about American politics reached by urban scholars and how subsequent interpretations continue to set the context for much scholarly debate about American political development generally.  
*5 units (Fraga) not given 2000-01*

**291J. Seminar: The Politics of the American Macro-Economy**—(Same as 191J.)  
*5 units (Jackman) not given 2000-01*

**292A. Graduate Seminar: Approaches to the Study of American Politics**—Theories of American politics, focusing on Congress, the presidency, the bureaucracy, and the courts.  
*5 units, Aut (Fiorina)*

**292B. Graduate Seminar: Topics in American Political Behavior**—For graduate students with some background in American politics embarking on their own research. Current research in American politics, emphasizing political behavior and public opinion. Possible topics: uncertainty and ambivalence in political attitudes, heterogeneity in public opinion, the structure of American political ideology, political learning, the media as a determinant of public opinion, and links between public opinion and public policy.  
*5 units, Win (Gay, Sniderman)*

**292C. Graduate Seminar: American Political Institutions**—Students undertake supervised research in American politics and political behavior, producing a research proposal, and conducting research leading to the completion of a significant scholarly paper. Corequisites: 292A,B.  
*5 units, Spr (Ferejohn)*

**292D. Research and Writing**—Students undertake supervised research in American politics and behavior, leading to the completion of a significant scholarly paper. Prerequisites: 292A,B,C.  
*5 units, Aut (Iyengar, Wong)*

**293. Graduate Seminar: Models of Political Choice**—Recent research on political reasoning in mass publics. The nature of ideology, the role of political values, the framing of political issues, informational constraints, and alternative conceptions of the process of political choice.

*5 units (Sniderman) not given 2000-01*

**294. Graduate Seminar: Politics of Social Policy and Race**—The politics of social policy-making in the U.S. Topics: partisan conflict over social policy; the role of budgeting in the making of welfare policy, interest group influence and the nature of public opinion. Focus is on the relationship between the politics of race and welfare policy. Social policy issues include welfare policy, health care, affirmative action, and language policy.

*5 units, Spr (Wong)*

**294C. The Press and the Political Process**—(Enroll in Communication 260.)

*4 units, Spr (Iyengar)*

**296. Seminar: Racial and Ethnic Politics in the U.S.**—Focus is on the evolution of racial and ethnic politics in the U.S., examining the political development of the American polity generally. Goal: the construction of a comprehensive theory of American political development which can incorporate race and ethnicity.

*5 units (Fraga) given 2001-02*

**297. Graduate Seminar: The Political Economy of Immigration**—The theoretical and empirical literature on migration politics and the economic causes and effects of migration. The political economy of American immigration in comparative perspective. The immigration dilemmas of governments in Western Europe, Asia, and Australia.

*5 units (Wong) not given 2000-01*

**298. Directed Reading in American Politics**

*any quarter (Staff)*

## GRADUATE SEMINARS

Seminars numbered 300 and above are limited to graduate students. Instructors should be consulted before enrolling.

**300. Thesis**

*any quarter (Staff)*

**311. Graduate Seminar: Major Theories in Comparative Politics**—Required for all Political Science Ph.D. students with comparative politics as a first or second concentration; others by consent of instructor. The major theoretical approaches in comparative politics including modernization, institutionalist, class, rational choice, cultural, and new institutionalist theories; also theories about major regime types (democracy, authoritarianism, totalitarianism) and transitions between them. Enrollment limited to 14.

*5 units, Aut (Packenham)*

**312. Seminar: Comparative Political Analysis**—For Political Science Ph.D. candidates. Required of all students with comparative politics as a first or second concentration. Qualified Ph.D. candidates in other departments and A.M. candidates in Political Science may be admitted with consent of the instructors. Enrollment limited.

*5 units, Win (Laitin)*

**313. Workshop in Comparative Politics and Historical Analysis**

*5 units, Aut, Win, Spr (Laitin)*

**313H. Graduate Seminar: Historical Approaches to Social Science**—(Enroll in History 482.)

*4-5 units (Haber) not given 2000-01*

**314K. Seminar: Political Economy of Development**—The major development theories in the area of comparative politics, emphasizing the interplay between global and domestic factors, and economics and politics in the developing world.

*5 units (Karl) not given 2000-01*

**315F. Graduate Seminar: Topics in Chinese Politics**—In depth examination of selected topics in Chinese politics. Content varies each year.

*5 units (Oi) not given 2000-01*

**315K. Research in Latin America and Other Regions**

*5 units, Spr (Karl)*

**315O. Graduate Seminar: Methods for Social Science Research in China**—For doctoral students. A hands-on examination of the major methods used for social science research in contemporary China. Strategies for fieldwork, interviewing, surveys, documents, and general archival work in primary sources.

*2 units, Win (Oi, Oksenberg, Walder)*

**340. Seminar: New Approaches to International Security**—Live televised seminar between Stanford and the universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Innovative interdisciplinary approaches to security from the political science, sociology, anthropology, history, and engineering perspectives. Issues relating to war, nationalism, ethnic conflict, conflict resolution, democratization, and sustainable development. Approaches and issues are related to changing understandings of international security and conflicting disciplinary assumptions and methodologies.

*5 units, Aut (Eden, O'Neill)*

**343A,B,C. Research Seminar: International Security and Social Science**—Advanced graduate students, faculty, and visitors present current research on contemporary problems in international security.

*1 unit, Aut, Win, Spr (Eden, Sagan)*

**380A. Workshop on Political Economy**

*5 units, Aut (Weingast)*

**380B,C. Workshop on Political Economy**

*5 units, Win, Spr (Ferejohn)*

**401. Seminar: Graduate Orientation**—Open to first-year graduate students in Political Science.

*1 unit, Aut (Staff)*

## OVERSEAS STUDIES

Courses approved for the Political Science major and taught overseas can be found in the "Overseas Studies" section of this bulletin, or in the Overseas Studies office, 126 Sweet Hall.