

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Emeriti: (Professors) Gabriel A. Almond, Lucius J. Barker, Richard A. Brody, Charles Drekeimer, Heinz Eulau, Richard R. Fagen, Alexander L. George, Robert A. Horn, Nobutaka Ike, John W. Lewis, Seymour M. Lipset, John Manley, James March, Hubert R. Marshall, Robert C. North, Philippe Schmitter, Kurt Steiner, Jan F. Triska, Robert Ward, Hans N. Weiler; (*Senior Lecturer*) Elisabeth Hansot

Chair: Paul M. Sniderman

Professors: David B. Abernethy, David W. Brady (on leave 2001-02), James D. Fearon, John Ferejohn, Morris P. Fiorina, Judith L. Goldstein (on leave 2001-02), Stephen H. Haber, Russell Hardin (on leave Autumn), David J. Holloway, Shanto Iyengar, Terry L. Karl (on leave 2001-02), Stephen D. Krasner (on leave 2001-02), David D. Laitin, Terry M. Moe, Jean C. Oi, Daniel I. Okimoto, Susan M. Okin, Robert A. Packenham, Jack N. Rakove, Condoleezza Rice (on leave 2001-02), Douglas Rivers, Scott Sagan, Paul M. Sniderman, Barry R. Weingast (on leave 2001-02)

Associate Professors: Luis R. Fraga

Assistant Professors: Alberto Diaz-Cayeros, Claudine Gay, Simon Jackman, Beatriz Magaloni, Isabela Mares (on leave 2001-02), Michael A. McFaul, Rob Reich (on leave 2001-02), Michael A. Tomz, Carolyn Wong (on leave 2001-02), Anne Wren

Professor (Research): Norman Nie

Courtesy Professors: David P. Baron, Jonathan B. Bendor, Coit Blacker, Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, Gerhard Casper, Larry Diamond, Gerald Dorfman, Jean-Pierre Dupuy, Lawrence Friedman, Keith Krehbiel, Gail Lapidus, Roger Noll

Courtesy Associate Professors: Timothy J. Groseclose, Debra M. Satz

Senior Lecturer (by courtesy): Stephen Stedman

Lecturers: Rivka Amado, Adrienne Jamieson, Gideon Rahat

Acting Assistant Professor: Andrew Rutten, Laurie Donohue,

Consulting Professor: Norman Jacobson

Affiliated Professors: Michael W. Kirst, Michael M. May

Instructors: Jana Grittersova, Robert Van Howeling, Benjamin Valentino

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

BACHELOR OF ARTS

To receive an B.A. 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 Encina Hall, room 421. 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, Old Union, 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 2. 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 IN TEACHING

The M.A. 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 M.A. degree are awarded that degree on completion of the requirements outlined in the description of the M.A. 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) not 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

5 units, Win (Ferejohn, Fiorina)

20. Comparing Political Systems—Explanations for cross country differences on several political outcomes (e.g., whether a country has become democratic, or nationally homogenous, 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. GER:3b

5 units, Aut (Laitin)

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

3 units (Mares) not given 2001-02

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. GER:3b

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. GER:3b

5 units, Aut (Abernethy)

26N. Stanford Introductory Seminar: 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 and a survey of the theoretical work on the sources and nature of ethnic violence. GER:3b

5 units, Win (Fearon)

27N. Stanford Introductory Seminar: Politics, the Novel, and Utopian Political Thought—How political activity is understood through political science texts, the novel, and utopian and dystopian works. What is distinctive about the political arena and how are the boundaries between the political and other modes of activity constituted? How are modes of resistance created? How do stories and myths function within the political arena, particularly myths of new beginnings, golden ages, and the possibility of perfection? What sorts of selves are implied by various understandings of politics; who is omitted from these constructions and how are these omissions justified? GER:3b

5 units, Win (Hansot)

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, Win (L. Miller)

29. Asia-Pacific Transformation—(Same as 129M, enroll in Sociology 167.)

5 units, Spr (Shin)

35. International Politics—(Same as 135.) Approaches to the study of conflict and cooperation in world affairs. The main theories that scholars and policymakers use to explain political and economic events. Applications to military conflict, trade policy, international debt, and the environment. Contemporary and historical material. Normative questions such as the ethics of war, and the global distribution of wealth. GER:3b

5 units, Aut (Tomz)

50. The Constitution and Race—(Enroll in History 61.)
5 units, Win (Rakove)

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

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 (Reich) not given 2001-02

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

5 units (Staff) not given 2001-02

89Q. Sophomore 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. GER:3b

5 units, Spr (Moe)

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. GER:3b

5 units, Spr (Fraga)

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

5 units, Win (Moe)

92N. Stanford Introductory Seminar: Tolerance and Democracy—Preference to freshmen. The value of tolerance and its implications for the principles and practices of democracy. Tolerance as it is understood by political philosophers and by citizens. Readings include: John Stuart Mill *On Liberty*, Isaiah Berlin *Two Concepts of Liberty*, and modern studies of public opinion. Topics include: ideas and liberty; value pluralism; the interplay of authority and obedience; the role of political elites and mass publics in democratic societies; multiculturalism. Objectives: to promote critical thinking; to explore principal forms of value conflict in contemporary liberal democracies. GER:3b

5 units, Aut (Sniderman)

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 (Wren) not given 2001-02

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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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 (Jackman)

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

5 units, Spr (Rivers)

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The courses and seminars listed below are open to all undergraduates in the University regardless of major. Unless otherwise noted, 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 (Rutten)

102. Organizations and Public Policy—How public agencies influence the design and implementation of public policies. Two main goals: a more accurate description of the nature of public bureaucracies, their goals, the properties of their political environments, patterns of innovation, etc.; better understanding of why agencies behave the way they do.

5 units, Win (Bender)

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

5 units, Spr (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, Win (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.

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

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)

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. GER:3b

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 (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 2002-03

117F. The Politics of Rights: The Example of France—How citizens understand what they have a right to do as citizens and what government must do to maintain the trust of citizens. To provide citizens with the opportunity and the means to analyze public opinion surveys. Focus is on contemporary French politics.

5 units, Aut (Sniderman)

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

5 units (Karl) not given 2001-02

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:3b,4a

5 units, Win (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. 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)

121F. Political Economy of East Central Europe—(Same as 221F.) The fall of the Berlin Wall and the "triumph" of Western capitalism and democracy over state socialism in both Europe and peripheral states raise important questions for social scientists. The post-communist transition in East Central Europe. Analysis of the economic, social, and political transitions and their implications for explaining economic and political change.

5 units, Aut (Grittersova)

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. GER:3b

5 units (McFaul) not given 2001-02

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)

123W. Seminar: Political Parties, Voters, and Public Policy in Developed Democracies—The relationships between political parties and electorates, and their impact on public policy formation in Western Europe and N. America. The historical origins of modern parties and party systems, the determinants of individual voting behavior, the role of parties in electoral competition and government formation, the effects of partisan governments and elections on political-economic outcomes, and recent shifts in the structure of electoral cleavages and party systems.

5 units, Spr (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 (Mares) not given 2001-02

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

5 units, Aut (Okimoto, Oi)

126. Issues in Israeli Politics: A Comparative Perspective—Analysis using the comparative approach (historical, one-case, and cross-national perspectives). Historical origins of the state, social cleavages, government institutions, parties and party system, political culture, electoral behavior, religion and state, gender politics, and candidate selection.

5 units, Aut (Rahat)

127. Political Economy of Western Europe—Analytical and historical introduction to the political economy of W. 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 retrenchment, European integration. Readings focus on Britain, France, Germany, and Sweden.

5 units (Mares) not given 2001-02

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

5 units, Win (L. Miller)

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 2001-02

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

any quarter (Staff)

129M. Asia-Pacific Transformation—(Same as 29; see 29.)

5 units, Spr (Shin)

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, Win (Abernethy)

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

3-5 units, Spr (Bland, Ross, Holloway)

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

5 units, Spr (Valentino)

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 (WIM)

5 units, Win (Goldstein) not given 2001-02

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

3 units, Aut (Perry)

135. International Politics—(Limited to students with graduate standing; see 35.)

5 units, Aut (Tomz)

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.

5 units (Fearon) not given 2001-02

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

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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

138C. Security, Civil Liberties, and Terrorism—How should liberal, democratic governments respond to terrorism? Where should the line be drawn between security and freedom? What are the consequences of adopting counter-terrorist measures? At risk are inroads into civil liberties, the alienation of minority groups, the radicalization of extreme elements, the estrangement of foreign governments, an increase in terrorist threats, and the increased effectiveness of terrorist acts. Focus is on initiatives in the U.S., the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, Israel, Turkey, and S. Africa.

5 units, Spr (Donohue)

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 (Okimoto) not given 2001-02

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 2001-02

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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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.

5 units, Win (Fearon) not given 2001-02

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, Spr (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 Politics—Practices of Citizenship in Greece and Rome—(Enroll in Classics 151; graduate students register for Classics 251.)

3-5 units, Aut (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:3b (WIM)

5 units, Win (Okin)

151C. History of Political Thought III: Inequality and Justice—(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:3b (WIM)

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 2001-02

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 2002-03

159L. Politics, Ethics, and Leadership—Moral choice politics. The manner in which elected officials make these choices and the manner in which citizens make moral choices, both through action and inaction. Classical political theories that affect morality in political decision making, e.g. Machiavellian defense of hypocrisy, Rousseau's defense of integrity and prudence in politics, John Stuart Mill's Utilitarianism, and Kant's deontological theory. Examination of a number of common issues and dilemmas occurring in practical politics from these competing moral perspective.

5 units, Win (Amado)

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 (Reich) not given 2001-02

160. Seminar: American Political Thought—From the discovery to the U.S. Constitution, American political theory in the context of European thinking about the New World. More, Locke, Winthrop, Franklin, Paine, Samuel and John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton.

5 units, Aut (Jacobson)

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

5 units (Sniderman) not given 2001-02

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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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, Win (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

5 units, Win (Okin)

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 2001-02

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 2001-02

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

5 units (Rakove) not given 2001-02

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

5 units, Aut (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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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 2001-02

177C. Legislatures, Courts, and Public Policy—Judicial interpretation of the law plays a central role in the formulation and enforcement of policy in the U.S. Focus is on a series of judicial decisions, and material from the political, social, and economic history of relevant statutes, debates, and Congressional voting. Did the judge interpret the law correctly and will politicians react by crafting statutes differently?

5 units, Win (Rutten)

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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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, multiracial 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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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. GER:3b

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

5 units (Wong) not given 2001-02

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

5 units (Wong) not given 2001-02

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

5 units, Win (Fraga)

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

4 units, Spr (Timar)

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

5 units (Iyengar) not given 2001-02

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 2001-02

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

5 units, Spr (Jackman)

194C. The Press and the Political Process—(Same as 294C; enroll in Communication 160.)

5 units, Aut (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 2001-02

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 (Sniderman) not given 2001-02

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 2001-02

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 (Jackman)

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

5 units, Spr (Rivers)

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 (Ferejohn)

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 (Fearon) not given 2001-02

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. Prerequisite: 200B.

5 units, Spr (Jackman, Rivers)

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 (Rutten)

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, Win (Bendor)

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

2-5 units (March) not given 2001-02

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, Win (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 2001-02

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 2001-02

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, not 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 (Oi) not given 2001-02

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 Chinese 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 (Oi) not given 2001-02

215G. The Political Economy of Restructuring and Corporate Governance in Asia—Graduate seminar on the political economy of corporate restructuring and governance in Asia. Emphasis is on China, Japan, and Korea.

5 units, *Spr* (Oi)

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

5 units (Diamond) given 2002-03

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 environmental policies of Asian countries (water management and effluent discharge standards, soil conservation, auto emission controls, national energy, transportation, and population growth and migration); bureaucracies, interest groups, and transitional actors. Emphasis is on Japan, China, Indonesia, Thailand, India, and Pacific island nations. Environmental policy making and implementation; structures and institutions; their efficacy; and obstacles and inducements to implementing environmental policies. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

5 units (Staff) not given 2001-02

217. Seminar: Russia in Transition—Causes of Russia's demise and factors that contributed to its difficult and protracted transition from communist rule. Theories of economic reform, democratization, revolution, and decolonization as lenses for understanding contemporary Russia. Topics include party development, macroeconomic stabilization, constitutional design, privatization, federalism, and civil society formation.

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 (Miller) not given 2001-02

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 2001-02

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

5 units, *Aut* (Wren)

221F. Political Economy of East Central Europe—(Same as 121F; see 121F.)

5 units, *Aut* (Gittersova)

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 (Karl) not given 2001-02

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, *Aut* (Okimoto)

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 analogs for analyzing the emergence of post-communist politics. Prerequisite: 121M.

5 units (McFaul) not given 2001-02

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, *Spr* (Packenham)

224W. States and Markets in Historical Perspective—Economic activity at long distances and among unrelated individuals requires a government that can protect and arbitrate property rights; yet any state strong enough to do that is also strong enough to abrogate them for its own benefit. How have different governments, from the medieval world to the present, solved this crucial problem? What have been the economic and political consequences of the mechanisms devised?

5 units, *Aut* (Haber)

225. The Rise of Industrial Asia—(For graduate students; see 125.)
5 units, Aut (Okimoto, Oi)

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 (Mares) not given 2001-02

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 (Diamond) given 2003-04

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 multinational corporations.

5 units, Spr (Abernethy)

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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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, Win (Stedman)

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 2001-02

240M. Chinese Foreign Policy—(For graduate students; see 140M.)
5 units (Staff) not given 2001-02

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 (Goldstein) not given 2001-02

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 2001-02

243A. Graduate Seminar: International Relations Theory, Part I—First of a three-part graduate sequence in international relations theory. History of international relations, current debates, and applications to problems of international security and political economy.
5 units, Aut (Fearon)

243B. Graduate Seminar: International Relations Theory, Part II—Second of a three-part graduate sequence in international relations theory. History of international relations theory, current debates, and applications to problems of international security and political economy. Continuation of 243A. Prerequisite: 243A.
5 units, Win (Tomz)

243C. Seminar: Theoretical Issues in International Political Economy—Primarily for Ph.D. Students; other students admitted with consent of the instructor. Examines the major theories of international economic relations. Applications to trade policy, capital controls, exchange rates, international debt, migration, human rights, and the environment.
5 units (Staff) not given 2001-02

243D. Research Seminar in International Relations—Third of a three-part graduate sequence in international relations theory focusing on developing research papers begun in 243A or 243B, and on exploring active areas of research in the field. Prerequisites: 243A and 243B.
3-5 units, Spr (Fearon, Tomz)

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 (Tomz) not given 2001-02

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 (Rice) not given 2001-02

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 (Lewis) not given 2001-02

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 Politics—Practices of Citizenship in Greece and Rome—(For graduate students; enroll in Classics 251.)

3-5 units, Aut (Connolly)

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

5 units, Win (Okin)

251C. History of Political Thought III: Inequality and Justice—(For graduate students; see 151C.)

5 units, Spr (Hardin)

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 2001-02

255J. Seminar: Political Theory and Literature—The pursuit in fiction of themes central to the concerns of political theory. Focus is on how either a single writer (Orwell, Camus, Melville), or on how multiple literary figures and political theorists, address a single significant issue (truth and politics; political innocence; the resolution of political conflict). The topic for the year will be posted in the department before the quarter begins.

5 units, Aut (Jacobson)

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

5 units (Okin) not given 2001-02

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

5 units (Jacobson) not given 2001-02

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

258F. Seminar: French Social Thought from Durkheim to Bourdieu—(Enroll in French 253E.)

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 2001-02

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 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.

5 units (Hardin) not given 2001-02

264H. Research Seminar: Democracy—The theoretical literature on democracy and its application to historical and contemporary cases of democratization and democratic government.

5 units, Spr (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) not 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.

5 units (Okin) not given 2001-02

267. Seminar: Gender, Development, and Women's Human Rights in International Perspective—(Same as 167.)

5 units, Win (Okin)

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 (Reich) given 2002-03

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, Win (Rakove)

273. Frontiers in American Politics

5 units (Fiorina) not given 2001-02

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 (Staff) not given 2001-02

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 (Sniderman) not given 2001-02

289. Seminar: Congress and Congressional Policy-Making—Survey of institutions and practices of the House and Senate in the postwar period. Topics: the internal institutional structures of Congress (rules, committees, leadership, party systems, the seniority system, and the structure of congressional careers); the relation of Congress to other

political structures (congressional elections, interest groups, the President, the media, the bureaucracy, and the courts). Enrollment limited to 20.

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

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 (*Moe*) not given 2001-02

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 (*Ferejohn, Fiorina*) not given 2001-02

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 2001-02

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, Jackman*)

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 (*Moe*)

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*)

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 2001-02

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 (*Wong*) not given 2001-02

294C. The Press and the Political Process—(Same as 194C; enroll in Communication 260.)

4 units, Aut (*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, Spr (*Fraga*)

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 2001-02

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. Theories addressing the major concerns in the comparative field, such as democracy, the state, revolution, economic growth, and national heterogeneity, will be compared and analyzed. Enrollment limited to 14.

5 units, Aut (*Laitin, Magaloni*)

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 M.A. candidates in Political Science may be admitted with consent of the instructors. Enrollment limited.

5 units, Win (*Wren*)

313A,B,C. Seminar: Comparative Politics and Historical Analysis—Faculty and graduate students conducting research in comparative and historical analysis present work-in-progress. Graduate students in political science may enroll for up to 5 total units, to be apportioned by quarter as students please. Auditors are welcome. Graduate students whose major or minor field is comparative need to have on file that they have made at least one presentation to the seminar.

1-5 units, Aut, Win, Spr (*Haber, Laitin*)

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

4-5 units (*Haber*) not given 2001-02

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 2001-02

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 2001-02

315K. Research in Latin America and Other Regions
5 units (*Karl*) not given 2001-02

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)

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)

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 (Weingast) not given 2001-02

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.

This file has been excerpted from the *Stanford Bulletin*, 2001-02, pages 542-556. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy; late changes (after print publication of the bulletin) may have been made here. Contact the editor of the *Stanford Bulletin* via email at arod@stanford.edu with changes, corrections, updates, etc.