

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Chair: Paul M. Sniderman

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

Associate Professors: Luis R. Fraga, Simon D. Jackman, Mike A. McFaul

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

Professor (Research): Norman Nie

Lecturers: Eve Lubalin (Autumn), Andrew R. Rutten

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, Stephen J. Stedman, David Victor

Courtesy Associate Professors: Timothy J. Groseclose, Debra M. Satz
Acting Instructors: Steven Kelts, Ethan Scheiner, Keith Shaw (Spring), Abdulkader H. Sinno (Winter), Benjamin Valentino (Spring)

Visiting Professors: Rifaat Hussain (Autumn), Hyug Baeg Im (Autumn)

Visiting Associate Professor: H. Lyman Miller

Visiting Assistant Professors: Nina Tannenwald

Visiting Lecturers: Laura K. Donohue, Rivka Grundstein-Amado

Visiting Consulting Professors: Norman Jacobson (Autumn, Spring), Joel Samoff (Winter)

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UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

BACHELOR OF ARTS

To receive a 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 West, room 100. 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 ECON 1 or PSYCH 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:
 - International Relations (1, 10-19, 110-119, 210-219, 310-319)
 - American Politics (2, 20-29, 120-129, 220-229, 320-329)
 - Political Theory (3, 30-39, 130-139, 230-239, 330-339)
 - Comparative Politics (4, 40-49, 140-149, 240-249, 340-349)

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 breadth requirements:

Each major must take the introductory courses in three of the four fields for Political Science: POLISCI 1, Introduction to International Relations, POLISCI 2, American National Government and Politics, POLISCI 3, Introduction to Political Philosophy, or POLISCI 4, Introduction to Comparing Political Systems. One must be in the primary concentration; the remaining two may be in any field.

Each major should declare a secondary concentration in another subfield, with at least 10 units in that concentration. A secondary concentration may be designed by the student and is subject to the approval of the Director of Undergraduate Studies.

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

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. All such cases must be individually reviewed and approved by the Director of Undergraduate Studies.
8. A maximum of 10 units completed in Stanford Summer Session or outside of Stanford for non-transfer students may be given Political Science credit toward the major. All such cases must be individually reviewed and approved by the Director of Undergraduate Studies.
9. 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.
10. 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 crosslisted 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 a more advanced level (numbered above 100). Where a linked set of advanced courses is offered (as with the Political Theory 130A,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, international relations, American politics, political theory, and comparative politics. 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 intermediate and advanced courses (100 level or above) must be in two additional subfields.

Transfer Work—A maximum of 10 units of work completed outside Stanford may be given Political Science credit toward the minor for transfer students. A maximum of 5 units of work completed in Stanford Summer Session or outside of Stanford for non-transfer students may be given Political Science credit toward the minor. All such cases must be individually reviewed and approved by the Director of Undergraduate Studies.

PRIZES

There are three annual prizes for undergraduate students: the Arnaud B. Leavelle Memorial Prize for the best paper in the History of Political Thought sequence (POLISCI 130A,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 POLISCI 2.

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 should 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 POLISCI 299R, a 3-unit Autumn Quarter seminar focusing on research and writing skills. If a student is not on campus during that quarter, an equivalent to 299R 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 completed in POLISCI 299A,B,C; (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 POLISCI 299R, and (3) successful completion of a thesis of honors quality ('B+' or better). Honors work done for credit (POLISCI 299) 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 300 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.

COURSES

(WIM) indicates that the course satisfies 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 Intermediate Courses
- 200-299 Advanced Courses
- 300-400 Advanced Undergraduate/Graduate Courses
- 400-500 Graduate Courses

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

POLISCI 1. Introduction to International Relations—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. Includes application to military conflict, trade policy, the environment, and world poverty. Also considers normative questions such as the ethics of war and the global distribution of wealth. GER:3b
5 units, Aut (Tomz)

POLISCI 2. Introduction to 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)

POLISCI 3. Introduction to Political Philosophy—(Enroll in PHIL 30, PUBLPOL 103A.)
5 units, Aut (Hussain)

POLISCI 4. Introduction to 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, Spr (Laitin)

POLISCI 11N. The Rwandan Genocide—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. In 1994, more than 800,000 Tutsi and moderate Hutu Rwandans were killed in the most rapid genocide in history. What could bring humans to carry out such violence? Could it have been prevented? Why did no major power intervene? Should the UN be accountable? What were the consequences for Central Africa? How have international actors responded? What happened to the perpetrators? Sources include scholarly and journalistic accounts.
4 units, Aut (Stedman)

POLISCI 18N. The Challenge of Nuclear Weapons—Stanford Introductory Seminar. (Enroll in HISTORY 5N.)
5 units, Spr (Holloway)

POLISCI 20. The Constitution and Race—(Same as HISTORY 61.) The relation between the development of American constitutionalism and the politics and jurisprudence of slavery and race during the creation of the federal republic, the crisis of Civil War and Reconstruction, and the civil rights revolution of the mid-20th century.
5 units (Rakove) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 21N. The Evolution of Voting Rights in the U.S.—Stanford Introductory Seminar. 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.
5 units, Spr (Fraga)

POLISCI 21Q. The Presidency—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to sophomores. 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.
5 units, Spr (Moe)

POLISCI 22Q. Politics of Bureaucracy—Stanford Introductory Seminar. 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.
5 units, Win (Moe)

POLISCI 31N. Tolerance and Democracy—Stanford Introductory Seminar. 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.

5 units, Aut (Sniderman)

POLISCI 40N. The Politics of Labor in Advanced Industrial Democracies—Stanford Introductory Seminar. 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 were 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?

3 units (Mares) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 41N. Mexican Politics—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. Political and economic change in Mexico. The political economy of the hegemonic party system and its developmental performance. Focus is on the post-revolutionary regime's strategies for poverty reduction and their limited success. Understanding the processes of democratization and decentralization, and the prospect for better economic performance within a democratic arrangement.

5 units, Aut (Diaz-Cayeros)

POLISCI 42N. Democracies and Autocracies—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. The study of political regimes. The main characteristics of democratic regimes versus authoritarian regimes. What determines that political order is established either in the form of democracy or authoritarianism? How democracies and autocracies operate; how each regime achieves political order, adopts public decisions, and impacts economic performance. GER:3b

5 units, Spr (Magaloni)

POLISCI 48G. The Historical Roots of Modern East Asia—(Enroll in HISTORY 92A, EASTASN 92A.)

5 units, Aut (L. Miller)

POLISCI 48H. East Asia in the Age of Imperialism—(Enroll in HISTORY 92B, EASTASN 92B.)

5 units, Win (R. Thompson)

INTERMEDIATE

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Students interested in international relations are encouraged to take POLISCI 1, Introduction to International Relations. While not a formal prerequisite for many of the courses listed below, POLISCI 1 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.

POLISCI 110A. Sovereignty and Globalization—Examination of the relationship between globalization and the continued viability of state sovereignty, the development of international institutions, and the international distribution of wealth and security around the world. GER:3b

5 units, Win (Krasner)

POLISCI 110B. 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.

5 units, Spr (Valentino)

POLISCI 111. Peace Studies—(Same as PSYCH 165.) Interdisciplinary. 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 from historical, social, psychological, and moral perspectives. Goal is to illustrate the contributions of 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. Students explore a conflict and offer contributions to the building of peace. Limited enrollment. GER:3b

5 units, Spr (Bland, Ross, Holloway)

POLISCI 111D. British Politics—Britain has experienced a cycle of change in its politics in the last two decades. After a 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.

5 units, Spr (Dorfman)

POLISCI 112. Japanese Foreign Policy—Analysis of the origins of WW II in the Pacific; Japan's role in international security; and the U.S.-Japan trade conflict.

5 units, Aut (Okimoto)

POLISCI 113. 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)

POLISCI 114R. Technology in National Security—(Enroll in MS&E 193/293.)

3 units, Aut (Perry)

POLISCI 114S. International Security in a Changing World—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)

POLISCI 114T. Major Issues in 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)

POLISCI 118R. Security Issues in South Asia—History and current dynamics of conflict and security in S. Asia. The India/Pakistan conflict over Kashmir, problems and prospects for regional organizations, the role of outside owners, and terrorism. Goals include establishing a historically grounded understanding of of conflict, crisis, and war in S. Asia, identifying S. Asian views on security, and developing an intellectual basis for proposing solutions.

5 units, Aut (Hussain)

POLISCI 118S. International Environmental Politics—International and cooperative efforts to solve global environmental problems. Have

international agreements and environmental protection institutions been effective in addressing issues ranging from overfishing to global warming? Examples from international environmental cooperation used to explore international relations theory. Topics include the impact of international legal agreements on technological change, relations between industrialized and developing countries, the power of non-governmental organizations in world politics, and the WTO.

5 units, Win (*Victor*)

POLISCI 118T. One Voice? The External Dimension of European Integration—Major areas of external policy making in the EU and differing policy modes of European integration. Topics include eastward enlargement, trade, security, and bilateral relations. How European policy outcomes are determined by competing interests, institutions, and ideas.

5 units, Spr (*Brückner*)

AMERICAN POLITICS

POLISCI 120A. American Political Sociology and Public Opinion: Who We Are and What We Believe—First of team-taught, intermediate-level, three-part sequence designed to introduce students to topics in American politics and government. The sociology of the U.S. and the political beliefs and values of Americans. Students may enroll for one, two, or three quarters, but the course is cumulative so maximum benefit results from enrollment in the entire sequence. Completion of 2 is assumed but not required. GER:3b

5 units, Aut (*Fiorina, Sniderman*)

POLISCI 120B. Parties, Interest Groups, the Media, and Elections—The electoral process: parties, political participation, the media, and elections. GER:3b

5 units, Win (*Staff*)

POLISCI 120C. American National Institutions: Congress, the Executive Branch, and the Courts—GER:3b

5 units, Spr (*Fiorina, Moe*)

POLISCI 121. 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: 2 or consent of instructor. GER:3b

5 units, Win (*Fraga*)

POLISCI 122. Introduction to American Law—(Same as AMSTUD 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

3-5 units, Aut (*Friedman*)

POLISCI 123. Politics and Public Policy—(Same as PUBLPOL 101.) The domestic policy making process, emphasizing how elected officials, bureaucrats, and interest groups shape government policies in 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: 2.

5 units, Spr (*Brady*)

POLISCI 124R. 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: 2 or equivalent, and sophomore standing. (WIM)

5 units, Aut (*Rutten*)

POLISCI 124S. 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: 2 or equivalent, and sophomore standing.

5 units, Win (*Rutten*)

POLISCI 124T. Legislatures, Courts, and Public Policy—The role and interaction of courts with other political institutions and interests in the formulation and implementation of public policy. Prerequisites: 124R or 124S, and junior standing, or consent of instructor.

5 units, Spr (*Rutten*)

POLISCI 126. 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: 2 or consent of instructor.

5 units, Win (*Wong*)

POLISCI 128R. Congress, Campaigns, and Policy Making—The intersection of politics, campaigns, and policy making in the U.S. Congress, exploring Congress as both a political and policy making institution. Integrates political science literature about Congress with practical discussions, drawing on real-time congressional activities and political developments to illustrate and assess propositions advanced in assigned readings. Special attention paid to the fall congressional campaigns, the election's outcomes, and organizational activities for the next Congress.

5 units, Spr (*Lubalin*)

POLITICAL THEORY

POLISCI 130A. History of Ancient Political Thought: Practices of Citizenship—(Enroll in CLASSGEN 151/251.)

3-5 units, Aut (*Connolly*)

POLISCI 130B. History of Political Thought II: The Origins of Modern Democracy—(Same as POLISCI 330B.) 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

5 units, Win (*Kelts*)

POLISCI 130C. History of Political Thought III: The Age of Revolutions—(Same as POLISCI 330C.) 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

5 units, Spr (*Kelts*)

POLISCI 131. 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 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, court cases on the tensions between the state's and communities' interests in education, and social critics on the practice of civic education.

5 units, Aut (*Reich*)

POLISCI 132R. Rousseau and His Times—Rousseau's major writings about politics, society, education, and love, in the intellectual and political context of the French Enlightenment.

5 units, Win (*Okin*)

POLISCI 133. 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 register for 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, Spr (*Reich*)

POLISCI 138. 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*)

POLISCI 138R. Liberty and the Law—How can we be free when governments have the power to constrain us? What conditions must a law meet to be consistent with liberty? What democratic safeguards are vital to restraining government and preserving liberty? Authors includes Locke, Rousseau, Dworkin, Okin, Kymlicka. Readings from classics that established a framework for prioritizing liberty, to modern writings on American liberty, with special attention to 20th-century Supreme Court cases.

5 units, Aut (*Kelts*)

POLISCI 138S. Ethics in Government—The ethical issues that confront public officials in democratic societies. Issues include the moralities of elected representatives, tensions between principal and agent, and mechanisms for monitoring and controlling unethical behavior. Questions considered from both philosophical, theoretical perspectives and from case studies including whistle-blowing, acceptance of gifts by public officials, and conflicts of interest.

5 units, Win (*Amado*)

POLISCI 138T. Ecology and Political Theory—Green political theory. How environmental problems, especially the issue of scarcity, affect contemporary political thought. The new paradigm of deep ecology and its potential for resolving both human and environmental problems. Solutions to the environmental dilemma, including strategies for green change. Assumes no prior knowledge of ecology or environmental issues. Recommended: previous course in political theory.

5 units, Spr (*Shaw*)

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 are encouraged to take courses from both groups, and are also urged to do course work in more than one country or region.

POLISCI 140. 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. GER:3b

5 units, Win (*Diaz*)

POLISCI 141. The Global Politics of Human Rights—The global development and changing nature of human rights and the rise of an international human rights movement. Conflicts between national sovereignty and rights, and among types of rights. Case studies include

genocide in Rwanda, holding torturers accountable in Chile and El Salvador, factory workers versus Nike, and the rights of women in S. Africa. GER:3b

5 units, Win (*Karl*)

POLISCI 142. 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. GER:3b

5 units, Win (*Mares*)

POLISCI 144. Parties and Elections in Latin America—The last two decades have witnessed democratization and a shift in economic policy in virtually all Latin American countries. Competitive elections were established to elect governments as runaway inflation, balance-of-payment crises, and macroeconomic instability led governments to embrace neoliberal economic policies and market reforms. The determinants of individual voting behavior in such transitional contexts, how institutions and electoral rules shape emerging party systems, the dynamics of electoral competition, and the effects of partisan governments and regular elections on public policies and political-economic outcomes.

5 units (*Magaloni*) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 145. 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 (*Packenhams*)

POLISCI 146. Latin America Since the 16th Century: Problems of Governance and Development under Colonial and Postcolonial States—Problems of political organization and the political basis of economic development from before European colonization until the present day. GER:3b

5 units, Spr (*Haber*)

POLISCI 147. Comparative Democratic Development—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, Win (*Diamond*)

POLISCI 148G. Asia-Pacific Transformation—(Enroll in SOC 167A/267A.)

5 units, Spr (*Shin*)

POLISCI 148H. Modern Southeast Asia—(Enroll in HISTORY 191A.)

5 units, Aut (*Mancall*)

POLISCI 148I. Perspectives on Japanese Democracy—(Enroll in INTNLREL 129, IPS 229.)

5 units, Win (*Scheiner*)

POLISCI 148S. The U.S. and Asia During the Cold War—(Same as HISTORY 155.) The evolution of American involvement in Asia since WW II from an international relations perspective. WW II and its impact on international relations; the efforts of Allied statesmen to design a stable postwar order; the Chinese civil war; the American occupation of Japan; the Korean War; S.E. Asian independence struggles; the creation of the American alliance system in the early 50s, the rise and decline of the Sino-Soviet alliance; Indo-Pakistani conflicts; the Vietnam War;

strategic realignment in the 70s; and the legacy of the Cold War on the region's international agenda and on American policy priorities. The efforts of the Asian states to achieve independence and to sustain sovereignty, and the evolving relevance of the region to the international system.

5 units, Aut (Miller)

POLISCI 148T. The Political Economy of Industrialization and Democratization in Korea—The dynamics of political and economic changes in Korea since the liberation of 1945. Patterns of industrialization and democratization in postwar Korea. Discussion will include: does the authoritarian state deserve the credit for successful capitalist development in Korea? How and why democratization occurred in an economically successful authoritarian regime in the mid-80s? What are the political, social, and economic consequences of democratization? What is required of state and society to foster both economic growth and the consolidation of democracy?

5 units, Aut (Im)

POLITICAL METHODOLOGY

POLISCI 150A. Political Methodology I—(For undergraduates; see 350A.)

5 units, Aut (Rivers)

POLISCI 150B. Political Methodology II—(For undergraduates; see 350B.)

3-5 units, Win (Jackman)

POLISCI 150C. Political Methodology III—(For undergraduates; see 350C.)

5 units, Spr (Jackman)

POLISCI 151A. Introduction to Research Methodology: Doing Political Science—For students planning a major in Political Science. An introduction to social science methodological approaches, from case studies and formal models, to the study of politics and government. Beneath the diversity of means that political scientists use to pursue knowledge lies a common language, core concepts, and scholarly goals. Concepts and their use through the research of Stanford Political Science professors. In addition to the instructors, 6-8 other faculty appear in various course sessions. Goal is to prepare students to do political science, not just study it.

5 units, Win (Fiorina, Jackman)

POLISCI 152. Introduction to Game Theoretic Methods in Political Science—(For undergraduates; see 352.)

5 units, Aut (Fearon)

ADVANCED

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

POLISCI 210. Nationalism and International Conflict—Nationalism 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 used to shed light on post-Cold War international politics. Theories and evidence on war and the international system, largely from Europe since 1648, and on the nature and origins of nationalism. How nationalism causes and is caused by international conflict. The application of these ideas to several regions.

5 units (Fearon) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 215. 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. GER:3b (WIM)

5 units, Win (Fearon)

POLISCI 218R. Afghanistan: Its Conflicts and the War on Terrorism—An introduction to past Afghan conflicts, and their reasons, evolu-

tion, and outcomes; their significance for the confrontation between the U.S. and its challengers in Afghanistan and adjacent states. Beginning with existing models, assessing challenges facing state building and conflict resolution; proposing new models of strategic interaction made relevant by dramatic manifestations of the globalization of militancy.

5 units, Win (Sinno)

AMERICAN POLITICS

POLISCI 220S. The Supreme Court—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: 124R or 124S, and junior standing, or consent of instructor.

5 units, Spr (Barker)

POLISCI 221R. 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. Primary course requirement is a policy brief integrating theory with the internship experience. (WIM)

5 units, Win (Fraga)

POLISCI 221S. Civic Capacity and Urban Youth—The logic and possibilities of mobilizing urban youth to overcome the decline in civic engagement across American society. Can youth be trained to be effective advocates for their interests in education? Can they be trained to be effective advocates for their interests in local government generally? If youth are successfully mobilized, can this serve as a catalyst to mobilize their parents and other adults? Class requirements include an internship of at least 7 hours per week in the John W. Gardner Center for Youth and Their Communities. (WIM)

5 units, Spr (Fraga)

POLISCI 222R. Thomas Jefferson and His World—(Same as HISTORY 250C.) The multiple facets of Jefferson's life; his views of politics and society, constitutions and revolutions, nation and state, Old World and New, slavery and race; his place in the national memory; and the problem of passing moral judgments on historical actors. Readings in primary and secondary sources.

5 units (Rakove) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 222S. Topics in Constitutional History—(Same as HISTORY 250B.) Topics in the history of the American Constitution and its interpretation, including the invention of the concept of the written constitution in the Revolutionary era, the crisis of Civil War and Reconstruction, and the controversies over interpretation and the rights revolution in the 20th century. (WIM)

5 units, Win (Rakove)

POLISCI 222T. Cases in Controversy—(Same as AMSTUD 158.) A selective introduction to American law, emphasizing leading cases, opinions, and scholarly writings that illustrate major facets of legal doctrine and practice. Discussions led by Stanford law faculty and other visitors.

2-3 units, Win (Rakove)

POLISCI 224. Multiculturalism, Politics, and Prejudice—How multiculturalism may be conceived, some of the arguments made on its behalf and in opposition to it, and how and why ordinary citizens respond to appeals on its behalf.

5 units (Sniderman) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 225R. 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)

POLISCI 226S. 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. Multi-ethnic and multi-issue coalitions. Comparative perspectives on Asian ethnic politics in the U.S., Canada, and Australia.

5 units, Aut (Wong)

POLISCI 228G. Labor, Race, and Politics in the Industrializing West—(Enroll in AMSTUD 205.)

5 units, Aut (Enyeart)

POLISCI 228H. American Radicalism and Reform—(Enroll in AMSTUD 206.)

5 units, Win (Enyeart)

POLITICAL THEORY

POLISCI 231S. Contemporary Theories of Justice—Social and political justice and the major contemporary debates in political theory. Recent works that develop the principles of justice, and the political arrangements that best satisfy their requirements. Limited enrollment.

5 units, Aut (Amado)

POLISCI 234S. 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, Spr (Hardin)

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

POLISCI 240R. 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. GER:3b

5 units (McFaul) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 241R. 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, Spr (McFaul)

POLISCI 242R. 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 2002-03

POLISCI 242S. European Social Democracy: Policies, Parties, and Institutions—Theoretical and historical introduction to European social democratic parties. What explains the cross-national variation in the electoral fortunes of these parties? What electoral coalitions did these parties forge and what were the consequences of the cross-class alliances? What is the relationship of these parties to interest groups? Focus is on monetary, industrial, and social policy.

5 units, Spr (Mares)

POLISCI 243. Chinese Politics: The Transformation and the Era of Reform—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. For advanced undergraduate students and beginning graduate students. GER:3b,4a (WIM)

5 units, Win (Oi)

POLISCI 247S. Politics and Economic Policy in Advanced Industrial Democracies—Political economic approaches to patterns of economic policy making and performance in the advanced industrial democracies of W. 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 how is this influence felt? 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, Aut (Wren)

POLISCI 247T. The Politics of the European Union—The origins and the current structure of the EU. The effects of the EU on domestic politics, the electoral landscape, the distribution of political power, the power of national governments to formulate public policy, and the content of the economic and social policies. Current political efforts to achieve ratification of the Nice treaty, and the controversies highlighted in the debate over this treaty. Issues include the enlargement of the EU to include countries from the former Soviet bloc; the EU's military role; and the representation of the interests of the smaller EU states.

5 units, Aut (Wren)

POLISCI 247U. Political Parties, Voters, and Public Policy in Developed Democracies—The relationships between political parties and electorates, and their impact on public policy formation in W. 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 (Wren) not given 2002-03

RESEARCH

POLISCI 299A,B,C. Senior Project—Students conduct independent research work towards a senior honors thesis. See "Honors Program" above.

1-10 units, any quarter (Staff)

POLISCI 299R. Senior Research Seminar—Required for students writing honors theses. Focus is on acquisition of research skills and development of an appropriate research design. (WIM)

3 units, Aut (Fraga)

ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

POLISCI 310A. International Relations Theory, Part I—First of a three-part graduate sequence. History of international relations, current debates, and applications to problems of international security and political economy.

5 units, Aut (Fearon)

POLISCI 310B. International Relations Theory, Part II—Second of a three-part graduate sequence. History of international relations theory, current debates, and applications to problems of international security and political economy. Prerequisite: 310A.

5 units, Win (*Krasner*)

POLISCI 310C. Research in International Relations—Third of a three-part graduate sequence. Focus is on developing research papers begun in 310B or 310B, and on exploring active areas of research in the field. Prerequisite: 310B.

3-5 units, Spr (*Fearon, Goldstein*)

POLISCI 314S. Decision Making in U.S. Foreign Policy—(Same as IPS 314S.) Seminar. Priority given to students in International Policy Studies. The formal and informal processes involved in U.S. foreign policy decision making. The formation, conduct, and implementation of policy, emphasizing the role of the President and executive branch agencies. Theoretical and analytical perspectives are supplemented by case studies. Preparation of policy memorandum and substantial research paper or take-home final.

5 units, Spr (*Blacker*)

POLISCI 318R. The New Geopolitics of Central Asia—The dissolution of the Soviet Union and the emergence of five independent states in Central Asia and three new states in the Southern Caucasus foregrounded issues of identity, development, and security. 9/11 further focused attention on these problems. The spread of radical Islamist movements in the region and its growing role as a transit route for drugs, weapons, and possibly nuclear materials. The impact of the Soviet legacy, the nature of political and economic transformations, relations with neighboring countries, particularly Russia, Iran, Turkey, and China, and security challenges. Options facing American policy makers managing American involvement.

5 units, Aut (*Lapidus*)

POLISCI 318S. International Institutions—Perspectives on the nature and role of international institutions. Both informal institutions such as norms and regimes, and formal institutions such as the UN and EU. Recent trends in international organizations theory. Topics include neorealism, epistemic communities, rational choice, security communities, and transnationalism.

5 units, Spr (*Tannenwald*)

AMERICAN POLITICS

POLISCI 320R. The Presidency—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.

5 units (*Moe*) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 323R. The Press and the Political Process—(Same as COMM 160/260.) Analysis of the role of mass media and other channels of communication in political and electoral processes. GER:3b

4-5 units, Spr (*Iyengar*)

POLISCI 323S. Analysis of Political Campaigns—(Same as COMM 162/262.) Seminar. The evolution of American political campaigns, and the replacement of the political party by the mass media as intermediary between candidates and voters. Academic literature on media strategies, the relationship between candidates and the press, the effects of campaigns on voter behavior, and controversies concerning apparent inconsistencies between media campaigns and democratic norms. Do media-based campaigns enable voters to live up to their civic responsibility? Has the need for well-financed campaigns increased the influence of elites over the nomination process? Have ordinary citizens become disengaged by their limited involvement in the process? Discussions are in the context of the 2000 campaign. GER:3b

4-5 units, Win (*Iyengar*)

POLISCI 325S. Race and Place in American Politics—The political opinions of individuals cannot be explained apart from the environments within which they occur. How features of neighborhood environments, including their racial and socioeconomic composition, shape the politics and political behavior of Americans. How shifting patterns of residential segregation and suburbanization affect the attitudes and behaviors of African Americans and whites.

5 units, Aut (*Gay*)

POLISCI 327R. American Politics of Race and Ethnicity: Comparative Perspectives—Seminar. The political participation and representation of American and ethnic minority groups. Comparative analysis of the political experiences of African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, and Native Americans in late 20th-century America. Contemporary policy issues of importance to minority populations.

5 units, Aut (*Wong*)

POLISCI 327T. Politics of Social Policy and Race—The politics of social policy making in the U.S. Topics include 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 2002-03

POLISCI 327U. 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 2002-03

POLISCI 327V. Congress and Congressional Policy Making—Institutions and practices of the House and Senate in the postwar period. Topics include 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.

0-10 units (*Ferejohn*) not given 2002-03

POLITICAL THEORY

POLISCI 330A. History of Ancient Political Thought: Practices of Citizenship—(Enroll in CLASSGEN 151/251.)

3-5 units, Aut (*Staff*)

POLISCI 330B. History of Political Thought II: The Origins of Modern Democracy—(For graduate students; see 130B.)

5 units, Win (*Kelts*)

POLISCI 330C. History of Political Thought III: The Age of Revolutions—(For graduate students; see 130C.)

5 units, Spr (*Kelts*)

POLISCI 330R. Gender and Western Political Theory—Major works from the Western tradition of political thought through the prism of gender. The ideological roots of inequality between the sexes. How assumptions about sexual difference have shaped reason, nature, politics, justice, and the separation of public from private life. Different and contrasting interpretations of the works read. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: a course in political theory.

5 units (*Okin*) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 330S. Gender, Development, and Women's Human Rights in International Perspective—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. GER:4c

5 units (Okin) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 331R. 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.

5 units (Reich) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 331T. Politics, Ethics, and Leadership—Moral choices in politics. How elected officials make moral choices and how citizens participate in policy making processes. Initial focus is on classical political theories that affect morality in political decision making: Machiavelli's justification of hypocrisy, Rousseau's defense of integrity and prudence in politics, John Stuart Mill's utilitarianism, and Kant's deontological theory. Issues and dilemmas occurring in American practical politics.

5 units, Aut (Amado)

POLISCI 333. Topics in Democratic Theory—(Same as PHIL 277.) Modern approaches to democratic theory including liberal, communitarian, republican, and participatory theories beginning with the works of Locke, Rousseau, and Mill. Writers: John Rawls, Ronald Dworkin, Jeremy Waldron, Joshua Cohen, Habermas, Petit, Iris Marion Young, Ian Shapiro, and Amy Gutman.

3-5 units, Spr (Ferejohn, Satz)

POLISCI 336R. 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 2002-03

POLISCI 336S. Freedom: Kantian, Libertarian, and Utilitarian Perspectives—(Same as PHIL 336S.) Graduate seminar. Three very different perspectives on freedom. Focus is on major classical works from each perspective and some contemporary commentaries. Emphasis is on inferences from views on freedom applicable to more general political theory.

5 units, Win (Hardin, Suppes)

POLISCI 336U. Hume and Montesquieu—The political philosophies of Hume and Montesquieu and their relevance to institutional and constitutional debates in our own time. Both were 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 2002-03

POLISCI 336V. 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 2002-03

POLISCI 338G. Political Anthropology from Rousseau to Freud—(Enroll in FRENGEN 256E.)

3-5 units, Spr (Dupuy)

POLISCI 338R. Topics in 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). Topic for the year posted in the department before the quarter begins.

5 units, Aut (Jacobson)

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

POLISCI 340R. Political Economics—Seminar. How governments collect revenue, allocate spending, and obtain credit, as determined by variations in institutional and political conditions. In a democracy, the emphasis is on the provision of public goods and services and representative accountability. In less democratized settings, the emphasis lies in the extractive capacity of the state, the temporal horizons of rulers, and the purchase of political support with money.

5 units, Aut (Diaz-Cayeros)

POLISCI 341R. Market-Oriented Reform and Development in Latin America—Theoretical and policy approaches to Latin American development in recent decades, with emphasis on issues raised, and positive and normative theories in use since the economic crises of the 80s.

5 units, Spr (Packenham)

POLISCI 341S. States and Markets in Development—Historical and theoretical readings, such as Yergin and Stanislaw, Lindblom, Sen, and North, and literature review essays or research papers on state/market relations and development.

5 units, Spr (Packenham)

POLISCI 341T. Comparative Democratization: Latin America and Other Regions—Critical issues of democracy, its definition, problems of transition and consolidation, and comparison. The relationship between democracy and the military, the economy, and the interstate system.

5 units, Win (Karl)

POLISCI 342R. Politics of Welfare State Expansion and Reform—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, Spr (Mares)

POLISCI 344S. Comparative Political Institutions—Overview 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, including 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.

3-5 units, Win (Magaloni)

POLISCI 344T. Comparative Party Politics and Elections—Theoretical and empirical research on party politics and voting behavior. The determinants of individual voting behavior, the internal dynamics of parties, and how they shape the operation of government in parliamentary and presidential systems. The institutional constraints under 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. How partisan government shapes econom-

ic performance and people's welfare. Research and models from advanced industrial democracies to understand party politics in new democracies.

5 units (*Magaloni*) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 344U. 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 (*Laitin*) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 345R. Political Economy of Japan—Institutions and processes in the political organization of economic activity in modern Japan. The interaction of public and private sector institutions in the growth of Japan's postwar economy. The organization and workings of key economic ministries and agencies of the government, private sector business groupings, government interaction, and public policy making. The transformation of Japanese industrial policy from heavy and chemical industries to high technology and communications industries. The international, political, and economic ramifications of Japanese capitalism.

5 units, *Spr* (*Okimoto*)

POLISCI 346R. U.S.-Russia Relations in the 1990s—The formulation and execution of American policy towards Russia in the 90s. How ideas, theories, and metaphors about international relations shape actual policies. Emphasis is on realism and liberalism as alternative ideological constructs that have influenced American policy towards Russia. Case studies include denuclearization, economic aid to Russia, democracy promotion, NATO expansion, the August 1998 financial crisis, Kosovo, ABM debates, and anti-terrorism.

5 units, *Win* (*McFaul*)

POLISCI 346S. The Logic of Authoritarian Government—If authoritarianism is less economically efficient than democracy, and if authoritarianism is a less stable form of political organization than democracy, then why, as a matter of history, do we observe more authoritarian governments than democracies? To answer the question, students read both theoretical and empirical literature on authoritarian governments, as well as related literatures on the microeconomic analysis of property rights and credible commitments.

5 units, *Win* (*Haber*)

POLISCI 346T. 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 problem? What have been the economic and political consequences of the mechanisms devised?

5 units (*Haber*) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 348G. Chinese Communist Revolution—(Enroll in SOC 217B.)

5 units, not given 2002-03

POLISCI 348H. China Under Mao—(Enroll in SOC 117A/217A.)

5 units (*Walder*) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 348S. Contemporary Chinese Foreign Relations—(Same as HISTORY 156.) Prerequisites: general acquaintance with PRC foreign relations and their history; basic familiarity with contemporary Chinese politics. A capacity to use Chinese-language sources welcomed but not required.

5 units, *Spr* (*Miller*)

POLISCI 348T. AIDS, Literacy, and Land: Policy Challenges in Contemporary Africa—A neighborhood center and clinic in Uganda that addresses AIDS as a family and community problem; multiple

strategies in Tanzania to increase girls' schooling; avoiding squatter occupations and allocating land to those who use it; innovative approaches to contested policy issues. These and related public policy issues, their roots, and the conflicts they engender. The policy making process: who participates? how? why? with what results? Case studies.

4-5 units, *Win* (*Samoff*)

POLITICAL METHODOLOGY

POLISCI 350A. Political Methodology I—(Same as 150A.) Introduction to probability and statistical inference, with applications to political science and public policy. Prerequisite: elementary calculus.

5 units, *Aut* (*Rivers*)

POLISCI 350B. Political Methodology II—(Same as 150B.) 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 exploratory variables; pooling data; extensions for binary responses.

3-5 units, *Win* (*Jackman*)

POLISCI 350C. Political Methodology III—(Same as 150C.) Models for discrete outcomes, time series, measurement error, and simultaneity. Introduction to nonlinear estimation, large sample theory. Prerequisite: 350B.

5 units, *Spr* (*Jackman*)

POLISCI 351A. Foundations of Political Economy—(Same as POLECON 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. Central issues and techniques in political economy, laying a foundation for original research using methods of positive political science. Topics include social choice, majority rule, strategic behavior, agendas, norms, institutions, interest groups, and lobbying. Material is technical but accessible to most graduate students in Political Science, Economics, and Business.

4 units (*Groseclose*) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 351B. Economic Analysis of Political Institutions—(Same as POLECON 681.) Continuation of 351A. 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.

4 units, *Win* (*Baron*)

POLISCI 351C. Applied Formal Models: Governmental Decision Making—(Same as POLECON 682.) Focus is on empirical applications of formal models to the study of legislatures. Goal is to learn how such skills can be applied to obtain a more comprehensible and systematic understanding of collective decision making. Prerequisites: 351A,B, or equivalent technical skills.

4 units, *Spr* (*Krehbiel*)

POLISCI 352. Introduction to Game Theoretic Methods in Political Science—(Same as 152.) 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 approach rather than a survey of applications or philosophy-of-the-approach. Primarily for graduate students; undergraduates admitted with consent of instructor.

5 units, *Aut* (*Fearon*)

POLISCI 353. 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: 350B.

5 units (*Jackman, Rivers*) not given 2002-03

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

POLISCI 362. New Economics of Organization—Survey of economic approaches to organization, emphasizing theory and application, with attention to politics.

5 units, Spr (*Weingast*)

POLISCI 364. Politics and Organization—A 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 (*Moe*) not given 2002-03

POLISCI 365. Organizational Decision Making—Behavioral theories of organization. Emphasis is on the institutional applications 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*)

GRADUATE

POLISCI 411A,B,C. International Security and Social Science—Advanced graduate students, faculty, and visitors present current research on contemporary problems in international security.

1 unit, A: Aut, B: Win, C: Spr (*Eden*)

POLISCI 411R. 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*)

POLISCI 420A. Approaches to the Study of American Politics—Theories of American politics, focusing on Congress, the presidency, the bureaucracy, and the courts.

5 units, Aut (*Brady, Fraga*)

POLISCI 420B. 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*)

POLISCI 420C. American Political Institutions—Supervised research in American politics and political behavior, producing a research proposal, and conducting research leading to the completion of a significant scholarly paper. Prerequisites: 420A,B.

5 units, Spr (*Ferejohn*)

POLISCI 420D. Research and Writing—Supervised research in American politics and behavior, leading to the completion of a significant scholarly paper. Prerequisites: 420A,B,C.

5 units, Aut (*Iyengar*)

POLISCI 421. Politics of Race and Ethnicity 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*)

POLISCI 424. Introduction to Political Psychology—Current issues in the study of public opinion and political psychology, focusing particularly on 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, Aut (*Sniderman*)

POLISCI 427. 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 W. Europe, Asia, and Australia.

5 units, Spr (*Wong*)

POLISCI 436. Constitutionalism—Joint offering from the School of Humanities and Sciences and the School of Law. H&S Students register for Winter and Spring quarters; Law students register for Spring semester.

5 units, Win, Spr (*Caspar, Hardin*)

POLISCI 440A. Theories in Comparative Politics—Required of 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, compared and analyzed. Enrollment limited to 14.

5 units, Aut (*Laitin, Magaloni*)

POLISCI 440B. Methods in Comparative Politics—Required of all Political Science Ph.D. candidates 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. Limited enrollment.

1-5 units, Win (*Laitin, Mares*)

POLISCI 440C. 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 unit, Aut, Win, Spr (*Laitin, Diaz*)

POLISCI 443R. The Political Economy of Restructuring and Corporate Governance in Asia—The political economy of state-business relations and attempts at reform. Problems that have emerged since the 1997 financial crisis and the reforms and restructuring that have been introduced. Focus is on the politics that surround the reforms and their consequences for corporate governance. Cases include China, Japan, and Korea.

5 units, Spr (*Oi*)

POLISCI 443S. 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, Win (*Oi*)

POLISCI 443T. 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 2002-03

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.

BERLIN

POLISCI 110P. The European Union: Superpower in the Making?

4-5 units, Win (Brückner)

POLISCI 111P. The German Economy: Past and Present—(Same as ECON 115X.)

4-5 units, Aut (Klein)

POLISCI 112P. A People’s Union? Money, Markets, and Identity in the EU

4-5 units, Aut (Brückner)

POLISCI 119P. World War II: Gemany’s Ever Present Past—(Same as HISTORY 28V.)

4 units, Spr (Tempel)

BUENOS AIRES

POLISCI 141P. Politics and Society in Argentina in the 19th and 20th Centuries—(Same as LATINAM 117Y, INTNLREL 278V.)

5 units, Spr (Gallo)

POLISCI 142P. Culture, City, and Politics in Argentina in the 19th and 20th Centuries—(Same as LATINAM 168Y.)

4 units, Spr (Shmidt)

FLORENCE

POLISCI 114P. European Union and Southern Europe: Challenge of Europeanization

5 units, Win (Bosco)

POLISCI 143P. Italy: Crisis, Change and Choice

5 units, Aut (Bosco)

POLISCI 144P. Migrations and Migrants in Europe: Intimate Story of a Complex Relationship—(Same as HISTORY 236V.)

5 units, Spr (Amiraux)

POLISCI 145P. Italy: from an Agrarian to a Post-industrial Society—(Same as HISTORY 106V.)

4 units, Aut (Mammarella)

MOSCOW

POLISCI 146P. Russian Politics

5 units, Aut (Bratersky)

POLISCI 246P. Contemporary Issues of Russian Society

4 units, Spr (Bratersky)

OXFORD

POLISCI 116P. A New Europe? Conflict and Integration Since 1980

4-5 units, Win (Hansen)

POLISCI 148P. European Imperialism and the Third World, 1870-1970—(Same as HISTORY 141V.)

5 units, Spr (Darwin)

PARIS

POLISCI 149P. Europe: Integration and Disintegration of States, Politics, and Civil Societies

4-5 units, Win (Lazar)

POLISCI 241P. Political Attitudes and Behavior in Contemporary France

4-5 units, Aut (Mayer)

SANTIAGO

POLISCI 117P. Latin America in the International System—(Same as LATINAM 129X.)

4-5 units, Win (Rojas)

POLISCI 242P. Modernization and its Discontents: Chilean Politics at the Turn of the Century—(Same as LATINAM 117X.)

5 units, Spr (Heine)

POLISCI 243P. Political Transition and Democratic Consolidation: Chile in Comparative Perspective—(Same as LATINAM 221X.)

5 units, Aut (Heine)

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