PHILOSOPHY

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Chair: Kenneth Taylor

Director of Graduate Study: Helen Longino

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Professors: Chris Bobonich, Michael Bratman (on leave), Joshua Cohen, John Etchemendy, Dagfinn Føllesdal (Winter), Michael Friedman, Helen Longino, Grigori Mints, John Perry (on leave Autumn), Debra Satz, Brian Skyrms (Spring), Kenneth Taylor, Johan van Benthem (Spring), Thomas Wasow, Allen Wood

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Courses given in Philosophy have the subject code PHIL. For a complete list of subject codes, see Appendix.

Philosophy concerns itself with fundamental problems. Some are abstract and deal with the nature of truth, justice, value, and knowledge; others are more concrete, and their study may help guide conduct or enhance understanding of other subjects. Philosophy also examines the efforts of past thinkers to understand the world and people's experience of it.

Although it may appear to be an assortment of different disciplines, there are features common to all philosophical enquiry. These include an emphasis on methods of reasoning and the way in which judgments are formed, on criticizing and organizing beliefs, and on the nature and role of fundamental concepts.

Students of almost any discipline can find something in philosophy which is relevant to their own specialties. In the sciences, it provides a framework within which the foundations and scope of a scientific theory can be studied, and it may even suggest directions for future development. Since philosophical ideas have had an important influence on human endeavors of all kinds, including artistic, political, and economic, students of the humanities should find their understanding deepened by acquaintance with philosophy.

Philosophy is an excellent major for those planning a career in law, medicine, or business. It provides analytical skills and a breadth of perspective helpful to those called upon to make decisions about their own conduct and the welfare of others. Philosophy majors who have carefully planned their undergraduate program have an excellent record of admission to professional and graduate schools.

The Special Program in the History and Philosophy of Science enables students to combine interests in science, history, and philosophy. Students interested in this program should see the special adviser.

The joint major in Philosophy and Religious Studies combines courses from both departments into a coherent theoretical pattern.

The Tanner Memorial Library of Philosophy contains an excellent working library and ideal conditions for study.

Graduate students and undergraduate majors in philosophy have formed associations for discussion of philosophical issues and the reading of papers by students, faculty, and visitors. These associations elect student representatives to department meetings.

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS
BACHELOR OF ARTS

There are two ways of majoring in philosophy: the General Program and the Special Program in the History and Philosophy of Science. A student completing either of these receives a B.A. degree in Philosophy. There is also a major program offered jointly with the Department of Religious Studies. To declare a major, a student should consult with the Director of Undergraduate Study and see the undergraduate student services administrator to be assigned an adviser and work out a coherent plan. The department strongly urges proficiency in at least one foreign language.

GENERAL PROGRAM

1. Course requirements, minimum 55 units:
   a) preparation for the major: an introductory course (under 100) and 80. (PHIL 80 should normally be taken no later than the first quarter after declaring the major.) Students taking both quarters of the Winter/Spring Philosophy Introduction to the Humanities (IHUM) track can count 5 units toward the introductory Philosophy requirement.
   b) the core, 24 additional Philosophy units, as follows:
      1) Logic: one from 50 (formerly 57), 150 (formerly 159), 151 (formerly 160A), 154 (formerly 169)
      2) Philosophy of science: any course from 60, 61, 156, 163-168
      3) Moral and political philosophy: one from 170-173
      4) Metaphysics and epistemology: one from 180-189
      5) History of philosophy: 100 and 102 are required of each major
   c) one undergraduate philosophy seminar from the 194 series.
   d) electives: courses numbered 10 or above, at least 13 units of which must be in courses numbered above 99.
2. Units for Tutorial, Directed Reading (PHIL 196, 197, 198), *The Dualist* (PHIL 198), Honors Seminar (PHIL 199), or affiliated courses may not be counted in the 55-unit requirement. No more than 10 units completed with grades of 'satisfactory' and/or 'credit' may be counted in the 55-unit requirement.
3. A maximum of 10 transfer units or two courses can be used for the departmental major. In general, transfer courses cannot be used to satisfy the five area requirements or the undergraduate seminar requirement. Students may not substitute transfer units for the PHIL 80 requirement.

SPECIAL PROGRAM IN HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

Undergraduates may major in Philosophy with a field of study in History and Philosophy of Science. This field of study is declared on Axess. Each participating student is assigned an adviser who approves the course of study. A total of 61 units are required for the sub-major, to be taken according to requirements 1 through 5 below. Substitutions for the listed courses are allowed only by written consent of the undergraduate adviser for History and Philosophy of Science. Students are encouraged to consider doing honors work with an emphasis on the history and philosophy of science. Interested students should see the description of the honors thesis in Philosophy and consult their advisers for further information.

1. Three science courses (for example, biology, chemistry, physics) for 12 units.
2. The following Philosophy (PHIL) core courses must be completed with a letter grade by the end of the junior year:
   a) one from 50 (formerly 57), 150 (formerly 159), 151 (formerly 160A), 154 (formerly 169)
   b) 60 or 61
   c) 80
3. Three history of science courses.
4. Three philosophy of science courses, of which one must be PHIL 164.
5. Three additional courses related to the major, in philosophy or history, to be agreed on by the adviser.
6. At least six courses in the major must be completed at Stanford with a letter grade. Units for Tutorial, Directed Reading, or *The Dualist* (196, 197, 198) may not be counted in the requirement. No more than

10 units completed with grades of 'satisfactory' and/or 'credit' may be counted in the requirement.

7. Transfer units must be approved in writing by the Director of Undergraduate Study at the time of declaring a major. Transfer courses are strictly limited when used to satisfy major requirements.

SPECIAL OPTION IN PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY THOUGHT

Undergraduates may major in Philosophy with a special option in philosophy and literature. This option is declared to the department; it is not declared on Axess, and it does not appear on the transcript or the diploma. Students in this option take courses alongside students from other major departments which also have a specialized option associated with the program for the study of philosophical and literary thought, with administrative staff in the DLCL. Each student in this option is assigned an adviser in Philosophy, and students' schedules and overall course of study must be approved in writing by the adviser, and the Directors of Undergraduate Studies of Philosophy and of the program.

A total of 65 units must be completed for this option, including the following requirements.

1. Core requirements for the major in Philosophy, including
   a) an introductory course
   b) PHIL 80
   c) the core distribution requirements listed in section 1b of the general program above
2. Gateway course in philosophy and literature (PHIL 81). This course should be taken as early as possible in the student's career, normally in the sophomore year.
3. Three courses in a single national literature, chosen by the student in consultation with the adviser and the program director of undergraduate studies. This normally involves meeting the language proficiency requirements of the relevant literature department.
4. Electives within Philosophy beyond the core requirements totaling at least 5 units, and drawn from courses numbered 100 or higher.
5. Two upper division courses of special relevance to the study of philosophy and literature, as identified by the committee in charge of the program. A list of approved courses is available from the program director of undergraduate studies.
6. Capstone seminar in the PHIL 194 series.
7. Capstone seminar of relevance to the study of philosophy and literature, as approved by the program committee. In some cases, with approval of the Philosophy Director of Undergraduate Study and the program director of undergraduate studies, the same course may be used to meet requirements 6 and 7 simultaneously. In any case, the student's choice of a capstone seminar must be approved in writing by the Philosophy Director of Undergraduate Study and the program director of undergraduate studies.

Students are encouraged to consider doing honors work in a topic related to philosophy and literature, either through the Philosophy honors program, or through Interdisciplinary Studies in the Humanities.

The following rules also apply to the special option:

1. Units for Honors Tutorial, Directed Reading (PHIL 196, 197, 198), *The Dualist* (PHIL 198), Honors Seminar (PHIL 199) may not be counted toward the 65-unit requirement. No more than 10 units with a grade of 'satisfactory' or 'credit' may be counted toward the unit requirement.
2. A maximum of 15 transfer units may be counted toward the major, at most 10 of which may substitute for courses within Philosophy. Transfer credits may not substitute for PHIL 80 or 81, and are approved as substitutes for the five area requirements or PHIL 194 only in exceptional cases.
3. Courses offered in other departments may be counted toward requirements 3, 5. and 7, but such courses, including affiliated courses, do not generally count toward the other requirements. In particular, such courses may not satisfy requirement 4.
4. Units devoted to meeting the language requirement are not counted toward the 65-unit requirement.

MINOR

A minor in Philosophy consists of at least 30 units of Philosophy courses satisfying the following conditions:

1. IHUM 23A and B (The Fate of Reason) may be counted for a maximum of 5 units.
2. At least 10 units must be from courses numbered 100 or above.
3. The 30 units must include one of:
   a) a history of philosophy course numbered 100 or above
   b) two quarters of Area 1 (only 5 of the 10 units can count towards 30-unit requirement)
4. One course from any two of the following three areas (PHIL):
   a) Philosophy of science and logic: 60, 61, 156, 163-168; 50 (formerly 57), 150 (formerly 159), 151 (formerly 160A), 154 (formerly 169)
   b) Moral and political philosophy: 20, 30, 170-172
   c) Metaphysics and epistemology: 10, 80, 180-189
5. Units for tutorials, directed reading, and affiliated courses may not be counted.
6. Transfer units must be approved in writing by the Director of Undergraduate Study at the time of declaring. The number of transfer units is generally limited to a maximum of 10.
7. No more than 6 units completed with grades of 'satisfactory' or 'credit' count towards the 30-unit requirement.

Students must declare their intention to minor in Philosophy in a meeting with the Director of Undergraduate Study. This formal declaration must be made no later than the last day of the quarter two quarters before degree conferral. The Permission to Declare a Philosophy Minor (signed by the Director of Undergraduate Study) lists courses taken and to be taken to fulfill minor requirements. This permission is on file in the department office. Before graduation, a student's record is checked to see that requirements have been fulfilled, and the results are reported to the University Registrar.

HONORS PROGRAM

Students who wish to undertake a more intensive and extensive program of study, including seminars and independent work, are invited to apply for the honors program during Winter Quarter of the junior year. Admission is selective on the basis of demonstrated ability in philosophy, including an average grade of at least 'A-' in a substantial number of philosophy courses and progress towards satisfying the requirements of the major.

With their application, candidates should submit an intended plan of study for the remainder of the junior and the senior years. It should include at least 5 units of Senior Tutorial (196) during Autumn and/or Winter Quarter(s) of the senior year. Students who are applying to Honors College may use the same application for philosophy honors. In the quarter preceding the tutorial, students should submit an essay proposal to the Philosophy undergraduate director and determine an adviser.

Students applying for honors should enroll in Junior Honors Seminar (199) during the Spring Quarter of the junior year.

The length of this essay may vary considerably depending on the problem and the approach; usually it falls somewhere between 7,500 and 12,500 words. The honors essay may use work in previous seminars and courses as a starting point, but it cannot be the same essay that has been used, or is being used, in some other class or seminar. It must be a substantially new and different piece of work reflecting work in the tutorials.

A completed draft of the essay is submitted to the adviser at the end of the Winter Quarter of the senior year. Any further revisions must be finished by the fifth full week of the Spring Quarter, when three copies of the essay are to be given to the undergraduate secretary. The honors essay is graded by the adviser together with a second reader, chosen by the adviser in consultation with the student. The student also provides an oral defense of the thesis at a meeting with the adviser and second reader. The essay must receive a grade of 'A-' or better for the student to receive honors.

Honors tutorials represent units in addition to the 55-unit requirement.

The Department of Philosophy cooperates with the honors component of the "Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities" as described in that section of this bulletin.

JOINT MAJOR IN PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES

The joint major in Philosophy and Religious Studies consists of 60 units of course work with approximately one third each in the philosophy core, the religious studies core, and either the general major or the special concentration. Affiliated courses cannot be used to satisfy this requirement.

No courses in either the philosophy or religious studies core may be taken satisfactory/no credit or credit/no credit.

In general, transfer units cannot be used to satisfy the core requirements. Transfer units and substitutions must be approved by the director of undergraduate studies in the appropriate department.

CORE REQUIREMENTS

1. Philosophy (PHIL) courses:
   a) 80
   b) 16 units, including at least one Philosophy course from each of the following areas:
      1) Logic and philosophy of science: 50 (formerly 57), 60, 61, 150 (formerly 159), 151 (formerly 160A), 154 (formerly 169), 156, 162-168
      2) Ethics and value theory: 170-173
      3) Epistemology, metaphysics, and philosophy of language: 180-189
      4) History of philosophy: 100-103
2. Religious Studies courses: 20 units, including at least two courses in diverse religious traditions (for example, an Eastern and a Western or a literate and a preliterate tradition) and including at least one seminar.

General Major Requirements—Five additional courses (approximately 20 units) divided between the two departments. No more than 5 of these units may come from courses numbered under 99 in either department. Each student must also take at least one undergraduate seminar in religious studies and one undergraduate seminar in philosophy.

Special Concentration—With the aid of an adviser, students pursue a specialized form of inquiry in which the combined departments have strength; for example, American philosophy and religious thought, philosophical and religious theories of human nature and action, philosophy of religion. Courses for this concentration must be approved in writing by the adviser.

Directed Reading and Satisfactory/No Credit Units—Units of directed reading for fulfilling requirements of the joint major are allowed only with special permission. No more than 10 units of work with a grade of 'satisfactory' count toward the joint major.

HONORS PROGRAM

Students pursuing a joint major in Philosophy and Religious Studies may also apply for honors by following the procedure for honors in either of the departments.

COTERMINAL BACHELOR'S AND MASTER'S DEGREES

It is possible to earn an M.A. in Philosophy while earning a B.A. or B.S. This can usually be done by the end of the fifth undergraduate year, although a student whose degree is not in philosophy may require an additional year. Standards for admission to, and completion of, this program are the same as for M.A. applicants who already have the bachelor's degree when matriculating. Applicants for the coterminal program are not, however, required to take the Graduate Record Exam. Information about applying is available from Graduate Admissions in the Registrar's Office. The application deadline for Philosophy is January 10.

For University coterminal degree program rules and University application forms, see http://registrar.stanford.edu/shared/publications. htm#Coterm.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

The department is prepared to direct and supervise individual study and research to supplement instruction offered in the courses listed below. In addition, advanced seminars not listed in the catalog are frequently organized in response to student interest. Candidates for advanced degrees are urged to discuss their entire program of study with their department advisers as early as possible.

Prospective graduate students should see http://gradadmissions.stanford.edu for information and application materials. Applicants should take the Graduate Record Examination by October of the year the application is submitted.

MASTER OF ARTS

University requirements for the M.A. are discussed in the "Graduate Degrees" section of this bulletin.

Four programs lead to the M.A. in Philosophy. One is a general program providing a grounding in all branches of the subject. The others provide special training in one branch.

Admissions—All prospective master's students, including those currently enrolled in other Stanford programs, must apply for admission to the program. The application deadline is March 28 of the academic year preceding entry into the program. In exceptional circumstances, consideration may be given to applications received after the March 28 deadline but before April 30. No fellowships are available. Entering students must meet with the director of the master's program and have their advisers' approval, in writing, of program proposals. The master's program should not be considered a stepping stone to the doctoral program; these two programs are separate and distinct.

Unit Requirements—Each program requires a minimum of 45 units in philosophy. Students in a special program may be allowed or required to replace up to 9 units of philosophy by 9 units in the field of specialization. Although the requirements for the M.A. are designed so that a student with the equivalent of a strong undergraduate philosophy major at Stanford might complete them in one year, most students need longer. Students should also keep in mind that although 45 units is the minimum required by the University, quite often more units are necessary to complete department requirements. Up to 6 units of directed reading in philosophy may be allowed. There is no thesis requirement, but an optional master's thesis or project, upon faculty approval, may count as the equivalent of up to 8 units. A special program may require knowledge of a foreign language. At least 45 units in courses numbered 100 or above must be completed with a grade of 'B-' or better at Stanford. Students are reminded of the University requirements for advanced degrees, and particularly of the fact that for the M.A., students must complete three full quarters as measured by tuition payment.

GENERAL PROGRAM

The General Program requires a minimum of 45 units in Philosophy courses numbered above 99. These courses must be taken for a letter grade and the student must receive at least a 'B-' in the course. Courses taken to satisfy the undergraduate core or affiliated courses may not be counted in the 45 units. The requirement has three parts:

1. *Undergraduate Core:* students must have when they enter, or complete early in their program, the following undergraduate courses (students entering from other institutions should establish equivalent requirements with a master's adviser upon arrival or earlier):
   a) Logic: 50 (formerly 57), 150 (formerly 159), or 151 (formerly 160A)
   b) Philosophy of science: any course from 60, 61, 163-167
   c) Moral and political philosophy: one from 170-173
   d) Metaphysics and epistemology: one from 80, 180-189
   e) History of philosophy: two history of philosophy courses numbered 100 or above
2. *Graduate Core:* students must take at least one course numbered over 105 from three of the following five areas (courses used to satisfy the undergraduate core cannot also be counted toward satisfaction of the graduate core). Crosslisted and other courses taught outside the Department of Philosophy do not count towards satisfaction of the core.

a) Logic and semantics
b) Philosophy of science and history of science
c) Ethics, value theory, and moral and political philosophy
d) Metaphysics, epistemology, and philosophy of language
e) History of philosophy

Each master's candidate must take at least two courses numbered above 200 (these cannot be graduate sections of undergraduate courses). One may be a graduate core seminar (360, 370, 380, 381), but no student is admitted to a core seminar before completing undergraduate requirements in the area of the seminar and securing the approval of the instructor.

3. Specialization: students must take at least three courses numbered over 105 in one of the five areas.

SPECIAL PROGRAM IN SYMBOLIC SYSTEMS

Students should have the equivalent of the Stanford undergraduate major in Symbolic Systems. Students who have a strong major in one of the basic SSP disciplines (philosophy, psychology, linguistics, computer science) may be admitted, but are required to do a substantial part of the undergraduate SSP core in each of the other basic SSP fields. This must include the following three philosophy courses or their equivalents: 80; 151 (formerly 160A); and one from 181, 183, 184, 186. This work does not count towards the 45-unit requirement.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS

1. Four courses in philosophy at the graduate level (numbered 200 or above), including courses from three of the following five areas:
   a) Philosophy of language
   b) Logic
   c) Philosophy of mind
   d) Metaphysics and epistemology
   e) Philosophy of science

   At most two of the four courses may be graduate sections of undergraduate courses numbered 100 or higher.

2. Three courses numbered 100 or higher from outside Philosophy, chosen in consultation with an adviser. These courses should be from two of the following four areas:
   a) Psychology
   b) Linguistics
   c) Computer Science
   d) Education

Remaining courses are chosen in consultation with and approved by an adviser.

SPECIAL PROGRAM IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE

Admission is limited to students with substantial preparation in philosophy or linguistics. Those whose primary preparation has been in linguistics may be required to satisfy all or part of the undergraduate core requirements as described in the "General Program" subsection above. Those whose preparation is primarily in philosophy may be required to take additional courses in linguistics.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS

1. Philosophy of language: two approved courses in the philosophy of language numbered 180 or higher.
2. Syntactic theory and generative grammar: 384 and LINGUIST 231.
3. Logic: at least two approved courses numbered 151 (formerly 160A) or higher.
4. An approved graduate-level course in mathematical linguistics or automata theory.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

The University's basic requirements for the Ph.D. degree (residence, dissertation, examination, and so on) are discussed in the "Graduate Degrees" section of this bulletin. The requirements detailed here are department requirements.

All courses used to satisfy proficiency requirements must be passed with a letter grade of 'B-' or better (no satisfactory/no credit).

At the end of each year, the department reviews the progress of each student to determine whether the student is making satisfactory progress, and on that basis to make decisions about probationary status and termination from the program where appropriate.

Any student in one of the Ph.D. programs may apply for the M.A. when all University and department requirements have been met.

PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

1. *Course requirements*, to be completed during the first two years:
   a) four core graduate courses and seminars in philosophy of language (381); philosophy of mind, metaphysics, and epistemology (380); value theory (370); and philosophy of science (360)
   b) three of the four items listed below:
      1) three history courses, each consisting of an approved graduate-level course in the history of philosophy. Courses satisfying this seven-out-of-eight requirement must include at least one history course in ancient philosophy, one in modern.
      2) PHIL 151 (formerly 160A)
   c) PHIL 150 (formerly 159) or the equivalent
   d) A total of at least 49 units of course work in the Department of Philosophy numbered above 110, but not including Teaching Methods (PHIL 239) or affiliated courses. Units of Individual Directed Reading (PHIL 240) may be included only with the approval of the Director of Graduate Study.

2. *Teaching Assistance:* a minimum of five quarters of teaching assistance, usually during the second and third years. As part of the training for being a teaching assistant, Ph.D. students are required to take PHIL 239 during Spring Quarter of their first and second years.

3. *Candidacy:* to continue in the Ph.D. program, each student must be approved for candidacy during the sixth academic quarter (normally the Spring Quarter of the student's second year). Students may be approved for candidacy on a conditional basis if they have only one or two outstanding deficiencies, but are not officially advanced to candidacy until these deficiencies have been removed. Approval for candidacy indicates that, in the department's judgment, the student can complete the Ph.D. In reaching this judgment, the department considers the overall quality of the student's work during the first six quarters and the student's success in fulfilling course requirements.

4. During the third year of graduate study, and after advancement to candidacy, a Ph.D. student should complete at least three graduate-level courses/seminars, at least two of which must be in philosophy. Courses required for candidacy are not counted toward satisfaction of this requirement. Choice of courses/seminars outside philosophy is determined in consultation with a student's adviser.

5. During the summer of their second year, students are required to attend a dissertation development seminar given by the department.

6. Dissertation work and defense: the third and fourth (and sometimes fifth) years are devoted to dissertation work.
   a) *Dissertation Proposal:* by Spring Quarter of the third year, students select a dissertation topic, a reading committee, and some possible thesis relative to that topic. The topic and thesis should be sketched in a proposal of three to five pages, plus a detailed, annotated bibliography indicating familiarity with the relevant literature. The proposal should be approved by the reading committee before the meeting on graduate student progress late in Spring Quarter.
   b) *Departmental Oral:* during Autumn Quarter of the fourth year, students take an oral examination, called the "Departmental Oral," based on at least 30 pages of written work, in addition to the proposal. The aim of the exam is to help the student arrive at an acceptable plan for the dissertation and to make sure that the student, thesis, topic, and adviser make a reasonable fit. In cases where such an exam is deemed inappropriate by the reading committee, the student may be exempted by filing a petition with the Director of Graduate Study, signed by the student and the members of the reading committee.
   c) *Fourth-Year Colloquium:* no later than the Spring Quarter of the fourth year, students present a research paper in a seminar open to the entire department. This paper should be on an aspect of the

student's dissertation research.

d) *University Oral Exam:* Ph.D. students must submit a completed draft of the dissertation to the three-person reading committee at least one month before the student expects to defend the thesis in the University oral exam. If the student is given permission to go forward, the University orals take place approximately two weeks later. A portion of the exam consists of a student presentation based on the dissertation and is open to the public. A closed question period follows. If the draft is ready by Autumn Quarter of the fourth year, the student can request that the University oral count as the department oral.

SPECIAL GRADUATE PROGRAMS

The department recognizes that some students may need to spend a large amount of time preparing themselves in some other discipline related to their philosophical goals, or in advanced preparation in some area within philosophy. In such circumstances, the department may be willing to waive some of the Ph.D. requirements. Such an exemption is not automatic; a program must be worked out with an adviser and submitted to the department some time in the student's first year. This proposal must be in writing and must include:

1. The areas to be exempted (see below).
2. A program of additional courses and seminars in the special area (usually at least 12 units).
3. A justification of the program that considers both intellectual coherence and the student's goals.

The department believes there is plenty of room for normal specialization within the program as it stands, and that all students specialize to some extent. Thus, the intent is not to exempt courses on a one-to-one basis, but only to grant exemptions when a student plans an extensive and intensive study of some relevant area.

Special program students may be exempted from the following:

1. One additional item from the items listed above in requirement 1(a)
2. PHIL 150 (formerly 159); but in this case, a student must take PHIL 50 (formerly 57)

If a student's special program involves substantial course work outside of philosophy, the student may, with the approval of the adviser, petition the department to reduce requirement l(d), the Philosophy unit requirement for the first two years. Normally this requirement is not reduced below 32 units.

PH.D. MINOR

To obtain a Ph.D. minor in Philosophy, students must follow these procedures:

1. Consult with the Director of Graduate Study to establish eligibility, and select a suitable adviser.
2. Give to the department academic assistant a signed copy of the program of study (designed with the adviser) which offers:
   a) 30 units of courses in the Department of Philosophy with a letter grade of 'B-' or better in each course. No more than 3 units of directed reading may be counted in the 30-unit requirement.
   b) At least one course or seminar numbered over 99 to be taken in each of these five areas:
      1) Logic
      2) Philosophy of science
      3) Ethics, value, theory, and moral and political philosophy
      4) Metaphysics, epistemology, and philosophy of language
      5) History of philosophy
   c) Two additional courses numbered over 199 to be taken in one of those (b) five areas.
3. A faculty member from the Department of Philosophy (usually the student's adviser) serves on the student's doctoral oral examination committee and may request that up to one third of this examination be devoted to the minor subject.
4. Paperwork for the minor must be submitted to the department office before beginning the program.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMS

GRADUATE PROGRAM IN HUMANITIES

The Department of Philosophy also participates in the Graduate Program in Humanities leading to the joint Ph.D. degree in Philosophy and Humanities. It is described in the "Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities" section of this bulletin.

GRADUATE PROGRAM IN COGNITIVE SCIENCE

Philosophy participates with the departments of Computer Science, Linguistics, and Psychology in an interdisciplinary program in Cognitive Science. It is intended to provide an interdisciplinary education, as well as a deeper concentration in philosophy, and is open to doctoral students. Students who complete the requirements within Philosophy and the Cognitive Science requirements receive a special designation in Cognitive Science along with the Ph.D. in Philosophy. To receive this field designation, students must complete 30 units of approved courses, 18 of which must be taken in two disciplines outside of philosophy. The list of approved courses can be obtained from the Cognitive Science program located in the Department of Psychology.

SPECIAL TRACK IN PHILOSOPHY AND SYMBOLIC SYSTEMS

Students interested in interdisciplinary work relating philosophy to artificial intelligence, cognitive science, computer science, linguistics, or logic may pursue a degree in this program.

Prerequisites—Admitted students should have covered the equivalent of the core of the undergraduate Symbolic Systems Program requirements as described in that section of this bulletin, including courses in artificial intelligence (AI), cognitive science, linguistics, logic, and philosophy. The graduate program is designed with this background in mind. Students missing part of this background may need additional course work. Aside from the required course work below, the Ph.D. requirements are the same as for the regular program.

Courses of Study—The program consists of two years of courses and two years of dissertation work. Students are required to take the following courses in the first two years:

1. Six philosophy courses:
   a) two of the following: 360, 370, 380, 381
   b) one course in the history of modern philosophy
   c) two quarters of graduate logic courses from among 350A, 351A, 352A, 353A
   d) at least one additional seminar in the general area of symbolic systems: such as, 354, 358
2. Five cognitive science and computer science courses:
   a) at least two courses in cognitive psychology
   b) two or three graduate courses in computer science, at least one in AI and one in theory
3. Three linguistics and computational linguistics courses:
   a) graduate courses on natural language that focus on two of the following areas: phonetics and phonology, syntax, semantics, or pragmatics
   b) one graduate course in computational linguistics, typically LINGUIST 239
4. At least two additional graduate seminars at a more advanced level, in the general area of the program, independent of department. These would typically be in the area of the student's proposed dissertation project.

The requirements for the third year are the same as for other third-year graduate students in philosophy: a dissertation proposal, creation of a dissertation committee, and at least three approved graduate courses and seminars. The dissertation committee must include at least one member of the Department of Philosophy and one member of the Program in Symbolic Systems outside the Department of Philosophy.

The requirement for the fourth year is the same as for the other graduate students in philosophy: a department oral on an initial draft of part of the dissertation, a fourth year colloquium, and a University oral exam when the dissertation is essentially complete.

JOINT PROGRAM IN ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY

This program is jointly administered by the Departments of Classics and Philosophy and is overseen by a joint committee composed of members of both departments. It provides students with the training, specialist skills, and knowledge needed for research and teaching in ancient philosophy while producing scholars who are fully trained as either philosophers (with a strong specialization in ancient languages and philology) or classicists (with a concentration in philosophy).

Students are admitted to the program by either department. Graduate students admitted by the Philosophy department receive their Ph.D. from the Philosophy department; those admitted by the Classics department receive their Ph.D. from the Classics department. For Philosophy graduate students, this program provides training in classical languages, literature, culture, and history. For Classics graduate students, this program provides training in the history of philosophy and in contemporary philosophy.

Each student in the program is advised by a committee consisting of one professor in each department.

Requirements for Philosophy Graduate Students—These are the same as the proficiency requirements for the Ph.D. in Philosophy with the following exception: if the student has already taken two courses in modern philosophy, there is no need to take a course in modern philosophy to satisfy proficiency requirement 1.a.2.

One year of Greek is a requirement for admission to the program. If students have had a year of Latin, they are required to take 3 courses in second- or third-year Greek or Latin, at least one of which must be in Latin. If they have not had a year of Latin, they are then required to complete a year of Latin, and take two courses in second- or third-year Greek or Latin.

Students are also required to take at least three courses in ancient philosophy at the 200 level or above, one of which must be in the Classics department and two of which must be in the Philosophy department.

GRADUATE DEGREES IN HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

See the description in the "History and Philosophy of Science and Technology" section of this bulletin.

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSISTANTSHIPS

A limited amount of fellowship support is available for Ph.D. students in philosophy. Students request aid by checking the appropriate box on the application form. Details of this program may be obtained from the department. Note that a condition of financial aid may be teaching assistance that goes beyond the Ph.D. requirement.

COURSES

WIM indicates that the course satisfies the Writing in the Major requirements. See the quarterly *Time Schedule* for revised listings.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HUMANITIES (IHUM)

The following Introduction to the Humanities courses are taught by Philosophy department faculty members. IHUM courses are typically available only to freshmen seeking to fulfill IHUM requirements; see the "Introduction to the Humanities" section of this bulletin for further information. Prospective majors in Philosophy are advised to consider satisfying their IHUM-2,3 requirements by registering for the following IHUM courses.

IHUM 23A,B. The Fate of Reason—Two quarter sequence. The historical fate of Socrates' proposal that only reason can provide answers to questions of what to believe and how to act. The fate of reason in cultural contexts including medieval Christian, Islamic, and Jewish. Themes include free will, personal identity, the authority of morality, and the tension between reason as power for improving life and as insufficient means for reaching important truths. GER:IHUM-2,3

IHUM 23A: *4 units, Win (Hussain, N)*
IHUM 23B: *4 units, Spr (Longino, H)*

INTRODUCTORY

These courses acquaint the student with some of the most important problems, positions, and methods in Philosophy. Some are designed to give general preparation for further work in Philosophy. Some apply the philosopher's approach to particular problems and subjects encountered in other areas of study.

PHIL 10. God, Self, and World: An Introduction to Philosophy—Traditional philosophical problems including the existence of God, how and what one can know about the world, how to understand the nature of the mind and its relation to the body, and whether people have free will. Paradoxes. Readings include classical and contemporary texts. GER:DB-Hum

5 units, Win (Perry, J)

PHIL 12N. Mortal Questions—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. Should people fear death? Why does life sometimes seem meaningless? Can people be good or bad by accident? What makes a sexual act perverse? When is warfare immoral? Focus is on Thomas Nagel's *Mortal Questions* as an introduction to contemporary analytic philosophy. GER:DB-Hum

3 units, Aut (Burgess, A)

PHIL 14N. Belief—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. Is there anything wrong with believing something without evidence? Is it possible? The nature and ethics of belief, and belief's relation to evidence and truth. How much control do believers have over their belief? GER:DB-Hum

3 units, Win (Lawlor, K)

PHIL 16N. Values and Objectivity—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. What is meant by the objectivity of beliefs and attitudes? Can the commitment of science to truthfulness be free of particular perspectives and subjective influence? Is objectivity a matter of degree relative to the kind of inquiry undertaken? Readings from philosophy of science, moral philosophy, and philosophy of mind. GER:DB-Hum

3 units, Aut (Ryckman, T)

PHIL 17N. The Logic of Social Justice—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. Social choice theory studies the aggregation of individual preferences into a group preference, including voting procedures, auctions, and fair division procedures. Normative properties such as fairness, non-manipulability, and optimality. Central impossibility results. Student projects analyze real-life social mechanisms such as the Stanford housing draw, or voting systems of different countries. Recommended: AP mathematics or equivalent. GER:DB-SocSci

3 units, Win (Pauly, M)

PHIL 18N. Well-Being—Stanford Introductory Seminar. What makes a life good for the person who lives it? Does well-being depend solely on the quality of the person's experiences? Are things good because people desire them or do people desire them because they are good? Are there objective criteria for assessing the goodness of a life? Readings from historical and contemporary sources. GER:DB-Hum

3 units, Spr (Jaworska, A)

PHIL 20. Introduction to Moral Philosophy—(Same as ETHICSOC 20.) What is the basis of moral judgment? What makes right actions right and wrong actions wrong? What makes a state of affairs good or worth promoting? What is it to have a good or virtuous character? Answers to classic questions in ethics through the works of traditional and contemporary authors. GER:DB-Hum, EC-EthicReas

5 units, Spr (Schapiro, T)

PHIL 30. Introduction to Political Philosophy—(Same as ETHICSOC 30, POLISCI 3.) State authority, justice, liberty, and equality through major works in political philosophy. Topics include human nature and citizenship, the obligation to obey the law, democracy and economic inequality, equality of opportunity and affirmative action, religion, and politics. GER:DB-Hum, EC-EthicReas

5 units, Aut (Hussain, N)

PHIL 50. Introductory Logic—Propositional and predicate logic; emphasis is on translating English sentences into logical symbols and constructing derivations of valid arguments.

4 units, Aut (Morton Galdos, J), Spr (Potochnik, A)

PHIL 60. Introduction to Philosophy of Science—(Same as HPS 60.) 20th-century views on the nature of scientific knowledge. Logical positivism and Popper; the problem of induction; Kuhn, Feyerbend, and radical philosophies of science; subsequent attempts to rebuild moderate empiricist and realist positions. GER:DB-Hum

5 units, Aut (Longino, H)

PHIL 61. Science, Religion, and the Birth of Modern Philosophy—(Same as HPS 61.) Galileo's defense of the Copernican world-system that initiated the scientific revolution of the 17th century, led to conflict between science and religion, and influenced the development of modern philosophy. Readings focus on Galileo and Descartes. GER:DB-Hum

5 units, Win (Friedman, M)

PHIL 77. Methodology in Ethics: Translating Theory into Practice—(Same as ETHICSOC 77.) Ideally, social policies are informed by ethical thought and reflection, but doing good in the world requires the active translation of moral theory and political philosophy into action. What kinds of empirical data are relevant to social decision making, and how should they be collected, evaluated, and integrated into normative analysis? What assumptions about human nature are in play? How should diverse cultural values be addressed? Case studies from biomedical science, business, and government.

4 units, Spr (Staff)

PHIL 78. Medical Ethics—(Same as ETHICSOC 78.) Introduction to moral reasoning and its application to problems in medicine: informed consent, the requirements and limits of respect for patients' autonomy, surrogate decision making, euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide, and abortion. GER:DB-Hum, EC-EthicReas

4 units, Win (Jaworska, A)

PHIL 80. Mind, Matter, and Meaning—Central topics in philosophy emphasizing development of analytical writing skills. What are human beings? Are human beings free? How do human minds and bodies interact? What does it all mean? Prerequisite: introductory philosophy course. GER:DB-Hum, WIM

5 units, Win (Lawlor, K), Spr (Burgess, A)

PHIL 81. Philosophy and Literature—Required gateway course for Philosophical and Literary Thought; crosslisted in departments sponsoring the Philosophy and Literature track: majors should register in their home department; non-majors may register in any sponsoring department. Introduction to major problems at the intersection of philosophy and literature. Issues may include authorship, selfhood, truth and fiction, the importance of literary form to philosophical works, and the ethical significance of literary works. Texts include philosophical analyses of literature, works of imaginative literature, and works of both philosophical and literary significance. Authors may include Plato, Montaigne, Nietzsche, Borges, Beckett, Barthes, Foucault, Nussbaum, Walton, Nehamas, Pavel, and Pippin. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, Win (Anderson, L; Landy, J)

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

100-103 are surveys of important figures and movements in Western philosophy. Other courses cover particular periods, movements, and figures in the history of philosophy. Prospective Philosophy majors should take as many as possible during the sophomore year.

PHIL 100. Greek Philosophy—Greek philosophical thought, covering Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and the Hellenistic schools (the Epicureans, the Stoics, and the Skeptics). Topics: the nature of the soul, virtue and happiness, knowledge, and reality. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, Aut (Bobonich, C)

PHIL 101. Medieval Religious Philosophy—(Same as RELIGST 167.) Focus is on God, world, and words. A pervasive assumption about the structure of the world, that it reflected the categories of God's mind and emerged from an act of divine speech, gave impetus to the interest in the nature of language and its relation to the world. Scripture served as one kind of divine communication to human beings, and *The Book of the World* as another. The problem of universals, the question of how words relate to God, epistemology, theories of reference, and semiotics. Readings from Augustine, Anselm, Aquinas, Scotus, and Ockham. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 102. Modern Philosophy, Descartes to Kant—Major figures in early modern philosophy in epistemology, metaphysics, and philosophy of mind. Writings by Descartes, Locke, Leibniz, Berkeley, Hume, and Kant. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, Aut (Dunlop, K)

PHIL 103. 19th-Century Philosophy—Focus is on ethics and the philosophy of history. Works include Mill's *Utilitarianism*, Hegel's *The Philosophy of World History*, Marx's *Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts*, Kierkegaard's *The Sickness Unto Death*, and Nietzsche's *On the Genealogy of Morals*. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, Spr (Staff)

PHIL 113/213. Hellenistic Philosophy—(Graduate students register for 213.) Epicureans, skeptics, and stoics on epistemology, ethics, metaphysics, and psychology.

4 units, Aut (Bobonich, C)

PHIL 115/215. Foundations of Medieval Psychology—(Graduate students register for 215.) Western medieval faculty psychology. Focus on Albert the Great and changes in his views on sensation and understanding and the faculties of sense, imagination, and intellect. Other texts by Albert's student Thomas Aquinas and his predecessors, Richard Rufus and Roger Bacon. Changes in the comparative influence exerted by Avicenna and Averroes on the Western tradition of Aristotelian psychology. May be repeated for credit. See http://rrp.stanford.edu/Albert/news. GER:DB-Hum

3-5 units, Spr (Wood, R)

PHIL 117/217. Descartes—(Graduate students register for 217; formerly 121/221.) Descartes's philosophical writings on rules for the direction of the mind, method, innate ideas and ideas of the senses, mind, God, eternal truths, and the material world. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 118/218. British Empiricism, 1660s-1730s—(Graduate students register for 218.) GER:DB-Hum

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 119/219. Rationalists—(Graduate students register for 219; formerly 143/243.) Developments in 17th-century continental philosophy. Descartes's views on mind, necessity, and knowledge. Spinoza and Leibniz emphazing their own doctrines and their criticism of their predecessors. Prerequisite: 102. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 122/222. Hume—(Graduate students register for 222; formerly 120/220.) Hume's theoretical philosophy, in particular, skepticism and naturalism, the theory of ideas and belief, space and time, causation and necessity, induction and laws of nature, miracles, a priori reasoning, the external world, and the identity of the self. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 125/225. Kant's First Critique—(Graduate students register for 225.) The founding work of Kant's critical philosophy emphasizing his contributions to metaphysics and epistemology. His attempts to limit metaphysics to the objects of experience. Prerequisite: course dealing with systematic issues in metaphysics or epistemology, or with the history of modern philosophy. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, Aut (Anderson, L)

PHIL 126B/226B. Kant's Ethical Theory—(Graduate students register for 226B.) Kant's moral philosophy based primarily on the *Groundwork of Metaphysics of Morals*, *Critique of Practical Reason*, and *The Metaphysics of Morals*. GER:DB-Hum
    4 units, not given this year

PHIL 127A/227A. Kant's Ethical Theory—(Graduate students register for 227A.) Readings include *Groundwork for the Metaphysics of Morals* and *The Metaphysics of Morals*. GER:DB-Hum
    4 units, not given this year

PHIL 127B/227B. Kant's Anthropology and Philosophy of History—(Graduate students register for 227B.) Kant's conception of anthropology or human nature, based on his philosophy of history, which influenced and anticipated 18th- and 19th-century philosophers of history such as Herder, Fichte, Hegel, and Marx. Texts include *Idea for a Universal History*, *Conjectural Beginning of Human History*, and *Anthropology from a Pragmatic Point of View*. Topics include: Kant's pragmatic approach to the study of human nature; the difficulty of human self knowledge; the role of regulative and teleological principles in studying human history; and Kant's theory of race. GER:DB-Hum
    4 units, Spr (Wood, A)

PHIL 128/228. Fichte's Ethics—(Graduate students register for 228.) The founder of the German Idealist movement who adopted but revised Kant's project of transcendental philosophy basing it on the principle of awareness of free self-activity. The awareness of other selves and of ethical relations to them as a necessary condition for self-awareness. His writings from 1793-98 emphasizing the place of intersubjectivity in his theory of experience. GER:DB-Hum
    4 units, not given this year (Wood, A)

PHIL 130/230. Hegel's Elements of Philosophy of Right—(Graduate students register for 230; formerly 122/222.) Introduction to Hegel's philosophy, emphasizing his moral and political philosophy, through study of his last major work (1821). May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: course in the history of modern philosophy. GER:DB-Hum
    4 units, Aut (Wood, A)

PHIL 134/234. Phenomenology and Intersubjectivity—(Graduate students register for 234.) Readings from Husserl, Stein, Heidegger, Sartre, and Merleau-Ponty on subjects related to awareness of others. Topics include solipsism, collective experience, empathy, and objectification of the other. GER:DB-Hum
    4 units, not given this year

PHIL 135/235. Existentialism—(Graduate students register for 235; formerly 132/232.) Focus is on the existentialist preoccupation with human freedom. What constitutes authentic individuality? What is one's relation to the divine? How can one live a meaningful life? What is the significance of death? A rethinking of the traditional problem of freedom and determinism in readings from Rousseau, Kierkegaard, and Nietzsche, and the extension of these ideas by Sartre, Beauvoir, and Camus, including their social and political consequences in light of 20th-century fascism and feminism. GER:DB-Hum
    4 units, Spr (Anderson, L)

PHIL 136/236. History of Analytic Philosophy—(Graduate students register for 236; formerly 147/247.) Theories of knowledge in Frege, Carnap, and Quine. Emphasis is on conceptions of analyticity and treatment of logic and mathematics. Prerequisite: 50 and one course numbered 150-165 or 181-90. GER:DB-Hum
    4 units, not given this year

PHIL 137/237. Wittgenstein—(Graduate students register for 237.) The main themes and claims in Wittgenstein's later work concentrating on his views about meaning, mind, knowledge, the nature of philosophical perplexity, and the nature of philosophical progress in his *Philosophical Investigations*. Emphasis is on the relationship between the novel arguments of the *Investigations* and its ways of writing up the results of philosophical questioning. GER:DB-Hum
    4 units, not given this year

PHIL 143/243. Quine—(Graduate students register for 243; formerly 183/283.) The philosophy of Quine: meaning and communication; analyticity, modality, reference, and ontology; theory and evidence; naturalism; mind and the mental. GER:DB-Hum
    4 units, not given this year

LOGIC AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

PHIL 150/250. Basic Concepts in Mathematical Logic—(Graduate students register for 250; formerly 159.) The concepts and techniques used in mathematical logic, primarily through the study of the language of first order logic. Topics: formalization, proof, propositional logic, quantifiers, sets, mathematical induction, and enumerability. GER:DB-Math
    4 units, Aut (Wasow, T)

PHIL 150X. Basic Concepts in Mathematical Logic—Equivalent to the second half of 150. Students attend the first meeting of 150 and rejoin the class on October 30. Prerequisite: CS 103A or X, or PHIL 50.
    2 units, Aut (Wasow, T)

PHIL 151/251. First-Order Logic—(Graduate students register for 251; formerly 160A.) The syntax and semantics of sentential and first-order logic. Concepts of model theory. Gödel's completeness theorem and its consequences: the Löwenheim-Skolem theorem and the compactness theorem. Prerequisite: 150 or consent of instructor. GER:DB-Math
    4 units, Win (Pauly, M)

PHIL 152/252. Computability and Logic—(Graduate students register for 252.) Approaches to effective computation: recursive functions, register machines, and programming styles. Proof of their equivalence, discussion of Church's thesis. Elementary recursion theory. These techniques used to prove Gödel's incompleteness theorem for arithmetic, whose technical and philosophical repercussions are surveyed. Prerequisite: 151. GER:DB-Math
    4 units, Spr (Pauly, M)

PHIL 153. Feminist Theories and Methods Across the Disciplines—(Same as FEMST 103/203.) The interdisciplinary foundations of feminist thought, and the nature of disciplines and of interdisciplinary work. The challenges of feminism for scholarship and research, taught by a Feminist Studies resource faculty member from one of the disciplines in question. GER:EC-Gender
    4-5 units, Win (Longino, H)

PHIL 154/254. Modal Logic—(Graduate students register for 254.) Syntax and semantics of modal logic, and technical results like completeness and correspondence theory. Applications to philosophy and computer science. Prerequisite: 150 or preferably 151. GER:DB-Math
    4 units, Aut (Mints, G)

PHIL 155. General Interest Topics in Mathematical Logic—Propositional calculus, Sudoku puzzles, problem P=NP. Possible worlds, modal logic. Incompleteness, provability logic. Logic of knowledge and belief. May be repeated for credit.
    4 units, Spr (Mints, G)

PHIL 156. Popper, Kuhn, and Lakatos—(Same as EDUC 214.) These 20th-century philosophers of science raise fundamental issues dealing with the nature of scientific progress: the rationality of change of scientific belief, science versus non-science, role of induction in science, truth or verisimilitude as regulative ideals. Their impact in the social sciences and applied areas such as educational research. (SSPEP) GER:DB-Hum
    3 units, not given this year

PHIL 157/257. Topics in Philosophy of Logic—(Graduate students register for 257.) Disputed foundational issues in logic; the question of what the subject matter and boundaries of logic are, such as whether what is called second-order logic should be counted as logic. What is the proper notion of logical consequence? May be repeated for credit. Pre- or corequisite: 151, or consent of instructor.
    3 units, not given this year

PHIL 162/262. Philosophy of Mathematics—(Graduate students register for 262; same as MATH 161.) 20th-century approaches to the foundations and philosophy of mathematics. The background in mathematics, set theory, and logic. Schools and programs of logicism, predicativism, platonism, formalism, and constructivism. Readings from leading thinkers. Prerequisite: 151 or consent of instructor.

4 units, Spr (Feferman, S)

PHIL 163/263. Significant Figures in Philosophy of Science—(Graduate students register for 263.) Directed study of two or more thinkers, past or present, who have made a lasting impact on contemporary philosophy of science. Subjects last year were Henri Poincaré, Pierre Duhem, and Gaston Bachelard. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 164/264. Central Topics in the Philosophy of Science: Theory and Evidence—(Graduate students register for 264.) The relation of theory to evidence and prediction, problems of induction, empirical underdetermination of theory by evidence, and theory choice. Hypothetico-deductive, Bayesian, pragmatic, and inference to the best explanation models of explanation. The semantic approach to theories. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, Aut (Ryckman, T)

PHIL 165/265. Philosophy of Physics—(Graduate students register for 265.) Central topic alternates annually between space-time theories and philosophical issues in quantum mechanics. Topics last year: absolute and relational theories of space, time, and motion. Newton's critique of Descartes and debate with Leibniz. The principle of relativity and space-time formulations of Aristotelian, Galilean, and relativity physics. Mach's principle and the theory of general relativity. Einstein's struggles with the principle of general covariance. Space-time substantivalism, and the meaning of background independence. May be repeated for credit if content is different. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, Spr (Ryckman, T)

PHIL 166/266. Probability—(Graduate students register for 266.)

4 units, Spr (Skyrms, B; Diaconis, P)

PHIL 167A/267A. Philosophy of Biology—(Graduate students register for 267A.) Philosophical questions raised by evolutionary biology. The concepts of fitness and adaptation. How are hypotheses about adaptation to be tested? How should organisms be classified? How can the history of the phylogenetic branching process be inferred? Are there laws in evolutionary biology? Are theories in biology reducible to theories in physics? What does evolutionary biology contribute to the understanding of human mind and culture? GER:DB-Hum

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 167B/267B. Philosophy, Biology, and Behavior—(Graduate students register for 267B.) Continuation of 167A/267A. Further philosophical study of key theoretical ideas in biology, focusing on problems involving explanation of behavior. Topics: evolutionary versus proximate causal explanations of behavior; genetic and other determinisms; and classification and measurement of behavior. Prerequisites: 167A; or one PHIL course and either one BIOSCI course or Human Biology core; or equivalent with consent of instructor.

4 units, Win (Longino, H)

PHIL 168/268. Theories of Truth—(Graduate students register for 268.) The correspondence, coherence, pragmatist and deflationary theories of truth. Tarski's semantic conception of truth and hierarchical truth definitions. The problems posed by the liar paradox for non-hierarchical theories. Formal theories of truth proposed since the 70s to deal with these problems.

4 units, not given this year

ETHICS, AESTHETICS, AND SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

PHIL 170/270. Ethical Theory—(Graduate students register for 270; same as ETHICSOC 170.) Major strands in contemporary ethical theory. Readings include Bentham, Mill, Kant, and contemporary authors. GER:DB-Hum, EC-EthicReas

4 units, Aut (Jaworska, A)

PHIL 171. Justice—(Same as ETHICSOC 171, IPS 208, PHIL 271, POLISCI 136S, PUBLPOL 207.) Focus is on the ideal of a just society, and the place of liberty and equality in it, in light of contemporary theories of justice and political controversies. Topics include protecting religious liberty, financing schools and elections, regulating markets, assuring access to health care, and providing affirmative action and group rights. Issues of global justice including human rights and global inequality. GER:DB-Hum, EC-EthicReas

5 units, Aut (Cohen, J)

PHIL 172/272. History of Modern Ethics—(Graduate students register for 272.) Major strands in the history of modern, pre-Kantian moral philosophy. Emphasis is on the dialogue between empiricists and rationalists on the subject of the relationship between the natural and the normative. Authors include Frances Hutcheson, David Hume, Adam Smith, Samuel Clarke, and Richard Price.

4 units, Win (Schapiro, T)

PHIL 173A. Aesthetics: Metaphor across the Arts—What if a metaphor is an instructively compact work of art, or if finding a metaphor apt is an instructively simple case of finding something aesthetically valuable? What does this reveal about the nature of art and language? Introduction to the philosophical study of art and aesthetic value, organized around metaphor. Contemporary accounts of metaphor as a verbal device. Arguments for the existence of nonverbal metaphor in nonliterary arts. The power and appeal of metaphors drawn from art, art criticism, theoretical inquiry, and everyday life. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, Spr (Hills, D)

PHIL 173B/273B. Metaethics—(Graduate students register for 273B.) Can moral and ethical values be justified or is it just a matter of opinion? Is there a difference between facts and values? Are there any moral truths? Does it matter if there are not? Focus is not on which things or actions are valuable or morally right, but what is value or rightness itself. Contemporary metaethics. Prerequisites: 80, 181, and an ethics course. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, Spr (Hussain, N)

PHIL 174/274. Freedom and the Practical Standpoint—(Graduate students register for 274.) Confronted with the question of how to act, people think of themselves as freely determining their own conduct. Natural science poses a challenge to this by explaining all events, including human actions, in terms of causal processes. Are people justified in thinking of themselves as free? Major philosophical approaches to this question: incompatibilism, compatibilism, and the two-standpoint view. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 175/275. Philosophy of Law—(Graduate students register for 275.) Philosophical foundations of law and the legal system. The justifiability of patterns of assigning legal responsibility within criminal law. Prerequisite: four courses in Philosophy including 80. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 176/276. Political Philosophy: The Social Contract Tradition—(Graduate students register for 276.) Why and under what conditions do human beings need political institutions? What makes them legitimate or illegitimate? What is the nature, source, and extent of the obligation to obey the legitimate ones, and how should people alter or overthrow the others? Answers by political theorists of the early modern period: Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and Kant. GER:DB-Hum

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 177. Philosophical Issues Concerning Race and Racism—(Same as POLISCI 136.) Concepts of race, race consciousness, and racism, and their connections. What is race and what is its role in racism? How should ethnic and racial identities be viewed to secure the conditions in which humanity can be seen as a single moral community whose members have equal respect? What laws, values, and institutions best embody the balance among competing goals of group loyalty, opposition to racism, and common humanity? Philosophical writings on freedom and equality, human rights, pluralism, and affirmative action. Historical accounts of group exclusion. GER:DB-Hum, EC-AmerCul
4 units, Win (Satz, D)

PHIL 178. Ethics in Society Honors Seminar—(Same as ETHICSOC 190.) For students planning honors in Ethics in Society. Methods of research. Students present issues of public and personal morality; topics chosen with advice of instructor.
3 units, Win (Reich, R)

PHIL 179/279. Semantics: Theories of Meaning—(Graduate students register for 279.) What makes ambiguity, polysemy, and context sensitivity needed in natural languages; why this is not the case with formal languages. How to develop semantics for context-sensitive structures.
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 179S/279S. Moral Psychology, Reasons for Action, and Moral Theory—(Graduate students register for 279S.) What sorts of considerations does an ethical agent take to be good reasons for action? Work in moral psychology to illuminate the theory of practical reasons, and the theory of practical reasons to test the prospects for systematic moral theory. Can any systematic moral theory be reconciled with the moral psychology of ordinary, morally respectable agents? Reading include Bernard Williams, Rosalind Hursthouse, Peter Railton, T.M. Scanlon, and Barbara Herman.
4 units, not given this year

EPISTEMOLOGY, METAPHYSICS, PHILOSOPHY OF MIND, AND PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE

PHIL 180/280. Metaphysics—Traditional philosophical riddles involving the notion of existence including: the ontological argument for the existence of God; the problem of intuitively true, negative existential statements; the sorites paradox; and the question of why there is anything at all. Conceptual tools philosophers use to address these questions, from nonexistent objects to possible worlds. Meta-metaphysics.
4 units, Aut (Burgess, A)

PHIL 181/281. Philosophy of Language—(Graduate students register for 281.) The study of conceptual questions about language as a focus of contemporary philosophy for its inherent interest and because philosophers see questions about language as behind perennial questions in other areas of philosophy including epistemology, philosophy of science, metaphysics, and ethics. Key concepts and debates about the notions of meaning, truth, reference, and language use, with relations to psycholinguistics and formal semantics. Readings from philosophers such as Frege, Russell, Wittgenstein, Grice, and Kripke. Prerequisites: 80 and background in logic.
4 units, Win (Føllesdal, D)

PHIL 182. Truth—Philosophical debates about the place in human lives and the value to human beings of truth and its pursuit. The nature and significance of truth-involving virtues such as accuracy, sincerity, and candor.
4 units, Aut (Hills, D)

PHIL 184/284. Theory of Knowledge—(Graduate students register for 284.) Competing theories of epistemic justification (foundationalism, coherentism, and externalism) against the background of radical scepticism. Readings from contemporary sources. Prerequisite: 80 or consent of instructor. GER:DB-Hum
4 units, Spr (Lawlor, K)

PHIL 184F/284F. Feminist Theories of Knowledge—(Graduate students register for 284F; same as FEMST 166.) Feminist critique of traditional approaches in epistemology and alternative feminist approaches to such topics as reason and rationality, objectivity, experience, truth, the knowing subject, knowledge and values, knowledge and power. GER:DB-Hum, EC-Gender
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 185. Memory—Structure, content, functional role, and epistemic authority of human memories. Sources include philosophical and psychological literature from different schools and historical periods.
4 units, Win (Hills, D)

PHIL 186/286. Philosophy of Mind—(Graduate students register for 286.) Debates concerning the nature of mental states, their relation to physical states of the human body, how they acquire their content, how people come to know about them in themselves and others, and the roles they play in the explanation of human conduct.
4 units, Win (Perry, J)

PHIL 187/287. Philosophy of Action—(Graduate students register for 287.) What is it to be an agent? Is there a philosophically defensible contrast between being an agent and being a locus of causal forces to which one is subject? What is it to act purposively? What is intention? What is it to act intentionally? What is it to act for a reason? Are the reasons for which one acts causes of one's action? What is it to act autonomously? Readings include Davidson and Frankfurt. Prerequisite: 80. GER:DB-Hum
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 188. Personal Identity—People seem to remain the same despite the changes they undergo during their lives. Why? The answer can influence one's beliefs about whether people are essentially bodies or minds, and whether one's own survival matters. Readings include John Locke, Thomas Reid, David Hume, Bernard Williams, and Derek Parfit. GER:DB-Hum
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 190. Introduction to Cognitive Science—(Same as LINGUIST 144, PSYCH 130, SYMBSYS 100.) The history, foundations, and accomplishments of the cognitive sciences, including presentations by leading Stanford researchers in artificial intelligence, linguistics, philosophy, and psychology. Overview of the issues addressed in the Symbolic Systems major. GER:DB-SocSci
4 units, Spr (Davies, T)

PHIL 193W. Nietzsche, Doestoevsky, and Sartre—(Same as HUMNTIES 193W.) Literary works in which philosophical ideas and issues are put forward, such as prose poems, novels, and plays. Ideas and issues and the dramatic or narrative structures through which they are presented. Texts include: Nietzsche, *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*; Dostoevsky, *The Brothers Karamazov*; and Sartre, *Nausea* and *No Exit*.
4 units, Aut (Wood, A)

PHIL 194A. Empiricism and the Philosophy of Mind—Priority to majors. 20th-century analytic and early modern philosophy of mind and epistemology. Main text is Wilfrid Sellars's *Empiricism and the Philosophy of Mind*; source materials and commentary. Enrollment limited to 12.
4 units, Aut (Dunlop, K)

PHIL 194B. The Ethics of Belief—Priority to majors. Are beliefs subject to moral evaluation? Can it be right or wrong to believe or disbelieve something? Are people morally required to believe only that for which there is sufficient evidence; or can the good consequences of believing something justify the belief, irrespective of the evidence? Contemporary and historical sources. Enrollment limited to 12.
4 units, Win (Wood, A)

PHIL 194E. Undergraduate Seminar: Ethical Antitheory—May be repeated for credit.
4 units, Win (Hills, D)

PHIL 195A. Unity of Science—Primarily for seniors.
4 units, Spr (Potochnik, A)

PHIL 195B. Donor Seminar: Practical Reasoning—Primarily for seniors. Relationships among action, deliberation, reasons, and rationality. On what basis do people decide what to do? What norms or rules structure reasoning? What constitutes rationality?

4 units, Aut (Morton Galdos, J)

PHIL 196. Tutorial, Senior Year

5 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

PHIL 197. Individual Work, Undergraduate—May be repeated for credit.

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

PHIL 198. *The Dualist*—Weekly meeting of the editorial board of *The Dualist*, a national journal of undergraduate work in philosophy. Open to all undergraduates. May be taken 1-3 quarters. (AU)

1 unit, Aut, Win, Spr (Angelides, A)

PHIL 199. Seminar for Prospective Honors Students—Open to juniors intending to do honors in philosophy. Methods of research in philosophy. Topics and strategies for honors project. May be repeated for credit.

2 units, Spr (Staff)

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

PHIL 224. Kant's Philosophy of Physical Science—Kant's *Metaphysical Foundations of Natural Science* (1786), published between the first (1781) and second (1787) editions of the *Critique of Pure Reason*, in the scientific and philosophical context provided by Newtonian natural philosophy and the Leibnizean tradition. The place of this work in the development of Kant's thought. Prerequisite: acquaintance with either Kant's theoretical philosophy or the contemporaneous scientific context, principally Newton, Leibniz, and Euler.

4 units, Win (Friedman, M)

PHIL 233. Husserl—Husserl's phenomenology. Main themes in his philosophy and their interconnections, including consciousness, perception, intersubjectivity, lifeworld, ethics, mathematics and the sciences, and time and space. Works in English translation.

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 239. Teaching Methods in Philosophy—For Ph.D. students in their first or second year who are or are about to be teaching assistants for the department. May be repeated for credit.

1-4 units, Aut (Potochnik, A)

PHIL 240. Individual Work for Graduate Students—May be repeated for credit.

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

PHIL 241. Dissertation Development Seminar—Required of second-year Philosophy Ph.D. students; restricted to Stanford Philosophy Ph.D. students. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

2-3 units, Sum (Staff)

PHIL 242. The Philosophical and Educational Thought of John Dewey—(Same as EDUC 304.) Dewey's pragmatic philosophy and educational thought; his debt to Darwin, Hegel, Peirce, and James; his educational writings including *Democracy and Education*; and his call for a revolution in philosophy in *Reconstruction in Philosophy*. (SSPEP)

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 248. Medieval Latin Paleography—The history of medieval scripts and medieval abbreviation. Dating and placing Latin European medieval manuscripts. Editing medieval texts in philosophy, psychology, physics, and theology. Class project: an anonymous commentary on Aristotle's *Ethics* preserved in a Florentine manuscript.

3-5 units, not given this year

PHIL 258. Minds and Machines—Readings on arguments concerning mechanical models of the mind including Turing machine models to which Gödel's incompleteness theorems are relevant, and connectionist (neural net) models. Prerequisites: 151 (formerly 160A), 152, or equivalents. Recommended: 389.

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 312. Aristotle's Psychology—*De Anima* and parts of *Parva Naturalia*.

4 units, Win (Bobonich, C)

PHIL 318. Aristotle's *Ethics*—Topics in Aristotle's ethical theory and related parts of his psychology.

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 322. Hume—Hume's theoretical philosophy emphasizing skepticism and naturalism, the theory of ideas and belief, space and time, causation and necessity, induction and laws of nature, miracles, a priori reasoning, the external world, and the identity of the self.

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 323. Kant's Criticism of Metaphysics—Motivations and strategies of Kant's criticisms of traditional metaphysics in the *Critique of Pure Reason*. Leibnizian and Wolffian versions of the concept containment theory of truth and the Wolffian ideal of a conceptual system of metaphysical knowledge. Kant's analytic/synthetic distinction, focusing on its place in the rejection of metaphysics and in arguments about the ideas of reason in the transcendental dialectic. Prerequisite: course on the first *Critique*, or consent of instructor.

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 332. Nietzsche—Preference to doctoral students. Nietzsche's later works emphasizing *The Gay Science*, *Beyond Good and Evil*, and *On the Genealogy of Morals*. The shape of Nietzsche's philosophical and literary projects, and his core doctrines such as eternal recurrence, will to power, and perspectivism. Problems such as the proper regulation of belief, and the roles of science, morality, art, and illusion in life.

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 335. Topics in Aesthetics—May be repeated for credit.

4 units, not given this year

PHIL 350A. Model Theory—Language and models of the first order, predicate calculus, complete and decidable theories. Fraisse-Ehrenfeucht games. Preservation theorems. Prerequisites: 150, 151, or equivalent.

3 units, not given this year

PHIL 350B. Finite Model Theory—(Same as MATH 290B.) Classical model theory deals with the relationship between formal languages and their interpretation in finite or infinite structures; its applications to mathematics using first-order languages. The recent development of the model theory of finite structures in connection with complexity classes as measures of computational difficulty; how these classes are defined within certain languages that go beyond first-order logic in expressiveness, such as fragments of higher order or infinitary languages, rather than in terms of models of computation.

3 units, not given this year

PHIL 351A. Recursion Theory—Theory of recursive functions and recursively enumerable sets. Register machines, Turing machines, and alternative approaches. Gödel's incompleteness theorems. Recursively unsolvable problems in mathematics and logic. Introduction to higher recursion theory. The theory of combinators and the lambda calculus. Prerequisites: 151, 152, and 161, or equivalents.

3 units, not given this year

PHIL 351B. Constructive Mathematics—Effective and non-effective proofs. Background from constructive logic and computability. Elementary constructive analysis, recursive analysis. Constructive models. Foundational issues. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisites: 151, 152, or equivalents, and a calculus class.

3 units, not given this year

PHIL 352A,B. Set Theory—(Same as MATH 292A,B) The basics of axiomatic set theory; the systems of Zermelo-Fraenkel and Bernays-Gödel. Topics: cardinal and ordinal numbers, the cumulative hierarchy and the role of the axiom of choice. Models of set theory, including the constructible sets and models constructed by the method of forcing. Consistency and independence results for the axiom of choice, the continuum hypothesis, and other unsettled mathematical and set-theoretical problems. Prerequisites: PHIL160A,B, and MATH 161, or equivalents.
3 units, **A:** *Aut,* **B:** *Win (Tupailo, S)*

PHIL 353A. Proof Theory—(Same as MATH 293A.) Gentzen's natural deduction and sequential calculi for first-order propositional and predicate logics. Normalization and cut-elimination procedures. Relationships with computational lambda calculi and automated deduction. Prerequisites: 151, 152, and 161, or equivalents.
3 units, Aut (Mints, G)

PHIL 353B. Higher-Order Logic—Second-order and general higher-order logic. Expressive power and failure of classical theorems such as axiomatizability, compactness, and Loewenheim-Skolem. Different systems of higher-order logic, including type theory. Proof theory and completeness over general models. History of type theory as an alternative foundation of mathematics. Applications in computer science and linguistics. Prerequisite: 151. Recommended: 152.
3 units, Aut (Pauly, M)

PHIL 354. Topics in Logic—Readings on uses of proof theory in analysis and number theory. Proof mining: extraction of bounds from non-effective proofs, uniformity results. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisites: 151, 152, or equivalents, and a 100-level MATH course.
3 units, Win (Mints, G)

PHIL 355. Logic and Social Choice—Topics in the intersection of social choice theory and formal logic. Voting paradoxes, impossibility theorems and strategic manipulation, logical modeling of voting procedures, preference versus judgment aggregation, role of language in social choice, and metatheory of social choice. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: 151 or consent of instructor.
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 356. Applications of Modal Logic—Applications of modal logic to knowledge and belief, and actions and norms. Models of belief revision to develop a dynamic doxastic logic. A workable modeling of events and actions to build a dynamic deontic logic on that foundation.
3 units, not given this year

PHIL 358. Rational Agency and Intelligent Interaction—(Same as CS 222.) For advanced undergraduates, and M.S. and beginning Ph.D. students. Logic-based methods for knowledge representation, information change, and games in artificial intelligence and philosophy. Topics: knowledge, certainty, and belief; time and action; belief dynamics; preference and social choice; games; and desire and intention. Prerequisite: propositional and first-order logic. Recommended: modal logic; game theory.
3 units, Spr (Shoham, Y; vanBenthem, J)

PHIL 359. Advanced Modal Logic—Mathematical analysis of modal systems, including bisimulation and expressive power, correspondence theory, algebraic duality, completeness and incompleteness, and extended modal logics, up to guarded fragments of first-order logic, fixed-point logics, and second-order logic. Prerequisite: 151, 154/254, or equivalent background.
4 units, Spr (vanBenthem, J)

PHIL 360. Core Seminar in Philosophy of Science—Limited to first- and second-year Philosophy Ph.D. students.
4 units, alternate years, not given this year

PHIL 365. Seminar in Philosophy of Science: Structural Realism—This recent version of scientific realism and its differences with standard realism and antirealism. Historical antecedents in Hertz, Poincaré, Russell, Eddington, and Weyl.
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 366. Evolution and Communication
4 units, Spr (Skyrms, B)

PHIL 370. Core Seminar in Ethics—Limited to first- and second-year students in the Philosophy Ph.D. program.
4 units, Spr (Schapiro, T)

PHIL 372. Problems in Kantian Ethics—May be repeated for credit.
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 372C. Graduate Seminar: Global Justice—(Same as POLISCI 432.) Applicability of the idea of justice to global politics; the foundations and substance of human rights; problems of accountability, democracy, and the rule of law in global governance; and issues of distributive justice.
5 units, not given this year

PHIL 372D. Graduate Seminar: John Rawls's Political Philosophy—(Same as POLISCI 332.) Leading ideas in *A Theory of Justice*, *Political Liberalism*, and *The Law of Peoples*.
5 units, Win (Cohen, J)

PHIL 373. Moral Psychology: The Concept of Inclination—The weight placed by Kantian and rationalist moral theories on the distinction between inclination and reason. The concept of inclination as that which inclines but does not determine how people act. How are inclinations related to the people who hold them? Are they expressions of values, or more like internal weather? What is their nature? What does it mean to act from inclination? Are actions on inclination unchosen or just badly chosen? Historical and contemporary sources.
4 units, Aut (Schapiro, T)

PHIL 374. Caring and Practical Reasoning—What is it to care about something; how is caring related to desiring, emotions, and having policies; what is the relationship between caring and the will; why do people care about things; can attention to caring help explain the phenomenon of silencing reasons? Readings from contemporary literature, including Frankfurt, Watson, Bratman, Scanlon, Williams, Helm, and Kolodny. May be repeated for credit.
4 units, Spr (Jaworska, A)

PHIL 374C. Democracy and the Constitution—(Same as POLISCI 434.) Connections between democratic theory and constitutional theory. Sources include literature from political philosophy, constitutional law, and jurisprudence, and arguments about freedom of expression, campaign finance, legislative apportionment, and privacy. Readings from Scalia, Breyer, Ely, Ackerman, Dahl, Habermas, Dworkin, Przeworski, Riker, and Schumpeter. Non-Law enrollment limited to 10 chosen by lottery.
5 units, not given this year

PHIL 376. Agency and Personal Identity—How philosophical theories of agency interact with philosophical accounts of personal identity. Readings include David Velleman and Harry Frankfurt.
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 377. Topics in Democratic Theory—(Same as POLISCI 333.) 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, not given this year

PHIL 378. Problems in Medical Ethics—Focus is on recent philosophical work concerning the moral status of non-paradigmatic human beings such as fetuses or Alzheimer's patients, and non-ideal conditions of decision making such as concretized emotions or exploitation. Prerequisite: 170 or equivalent.
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 379. Graduate Seminar in Metaethics—Theories about the meaning of ethical terms and the content of ethical judgements. Do these theories fit with best accounts of human agency and practical deliberation? Readings from recent literature. Prerequisites: 173B/273B, 181, 187/287 or equivalent.
4 units, Aut (Hussain, N)

PHIL 380. Core Seminar in Metaphysics and Epistemology—Limited to first- and second-year students in the Philosophy Ph.D. program.
4 units, Aut (Lawlor, K)

PHIL 381. Core Seminar in Philosophy of Language—Limited to first- and second-year students in the Philosophy Ph.D. program.
4 units, alternate years, not given this year

PHIL 382. Seminar on Reference—Philosophical issues concerning the relationship between linguistic expressions and the objects to which they refer. Is it possible to get one unified theory of reference for different kinds of referring expressions such as proper names, pronouns, demonstratives, and other kinds of indexicals? Unsolved problems and desiderata for a theory of reference?
4 units, Win (Føllesdal, D; Taylor, K)

PHIL 383. Philosophy of Mind Seminar—May be repeated for credit.
4 units, Win (Taylor, K)

PHIL 384. Seminar in Metaphysics and Epistemology—May be repeated for credit.
4 units, Spr (Perry, J)

PHIL 385. Philosophy of Language Seminar: Foundations of Non-factualism—How could a meaningful, declarative sentence fail to say anything true or false? Focus is on Huw Price's *Facts and the Function of Truth*.
4 units, Win (Burgess, A)

PHIL 386B. Subjectivity—Readings from Husserl and others in the phenomenological tradition, and recent work on intentionality and consciousness by philosophers and cognitive scientists.
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 386C. Subjectivity—Continuation of 386B.
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 387. Shared Agency—Contemporary work. May be repeated for credit.
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 387S. Practical Reasons and Practical Reasoning—Attempts to develop alternatives to Humean, instrumentalist conceptions of practical reasoning, and alternatives to Humean, non-cognitivist views of practical reasons. Readings include Aurel Kolnai, Bernard Williams, David Wiggins, Joseph Raz, Michael Bratman, Elijah Millgram, and T.M. Scanlon.
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 388. Normativity—May be repeated for credit.
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 391. Research Seminar in Logic and the Foundations of Mathematics—(Same as MATH 391.) Contemporary work. May be repeated a total of three times for credit.
1-3 units, Aut, Win, Spr (Mints, G; Feferman, S)

PHIL 450. Thesis
1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

PHIL 470. Proseminar in Moral Psychology—Restricted to Philosophy doctoral students. May be repeated for credit.
4 units, not given this year

PHIL 500. Advanced Ph.D. Proseminar—Presentation of dissertation work in progress by seminar participants. May be repeated for credit.
1 unit, Aut, Win, Spr (Anderson, L; Taylor, K)

COGNATE COURSES

See respective department listings for course descriptions and General Education Requirements (GER) information. See degree requirements above or the program's student services office for applicability of these courses to a major or minor program.

CLASSGEN 22N. Technologies of Civilization: Writing, Number, and Money
4-5 units, Spr (Netz, R)

CLASSGEN 94. Ethics of Pleasure
3-5 units, Spr (Peponi, A)

CLASSGEN 208B. Survey of Greek and Latin Literature: Classical Greek
4-5 units, Win (Nightingale, A)

CLASSGEN 237. Augustine on the Body—(Same as COMPLIT 337.)
4-5 units, Spr (Nightingale, A)

CLASSGRK 113/213. Advanced Greek: Palaeography
3-5 units, Spr (Netz, R)

CLASSHIS 101. The Greeks
4-5 units, Win (Ober, J; Krotscheck, U)

CLASSHIS 250A,B. Greek Political Economy I,II—(Same as POLISCI 332R.)
*4-5 units, **A:** Win, **B:** Spr (Manning, J; Ober, J)*

ETHICSOC 179M. Libertarianism and Its Critics
4 units, Spr (Staff)

HPS 154. What is Science? Explaining Nature from Pythagoras to Popper
3-5 units, Aut (McCaskey, J)

LAW 206. Core Legal Concepts: Thinking Like a Lawyer—(Same as GSBGEN 382.)
3 units, Aut (Kelman, M; Kramer, L)

MATH 161. Set Theory
3 units, Win (Feferman, S)

POLISCI 136R. Introduction to Global Justice—(Same as INTNL-REL 136R.)
5 units, Spr (Staff)

POLISCI 331S. Politics and Collective Action—(Same as IPS 206A, PUBLPOL 204A.)
4 units, Win (Satz, D)