

# SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SCIENCES

## INTERNATIONAL POLICY STUDIES

*Director:* Stephen J. Stedman (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

*Executive Committee Co-chairs:* Coit D. Blacker (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Andrew Walder (Sociology)

*Executive Committee:* Larry Diamond (Hoover Institution), Nicholas C. Hope (Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research), Jenny Martinez (Law), Norman Naimark (History), Rosamond Naylor (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Bruce Owen (Public Policy), Julie Parsonnet (Medicine), Frank Wolak (Economics)

*Lecturers:* Undraa Agvaanlvsan, Chonira Aturupane, Rafiq Dosani, Erica Gould, Eric Morris, Joe Nation, Daniel Sneider

*Affiliated Faculty:* Mike Armacost (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Jonathan Bendor (Business), Byron Bland (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Paul Brest (Law), Jeremy Bulow (Economics), Gordon Chang (History), John Cogan (Hoover Institution), Joshua Cohen (Political Science), Martha Crenshaw (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Larry Diamond (Hoover Institution), Lynn Eden (Sociology), Walter P. Falcon (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), James Fearon (Political Science), Lawrence Goulder (Economics), Stephen H. Haber (Political Science), David J. Holloway (History, Political Science), Simon Jackman (Political Science), Seema Jayachandran (Economics), Timothy Josling (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Terry Karl (Political Science), Daniel P. Kessler (Business), Stephen D. Krasner (Political Science), Gail Lapidus (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Susanna Loeb (Education), Michael McFaul (Political Science, on leave), Ronald I. McKinnon (Economics), Norman Naimark (History), Rosamond Naylor (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Jean Oi (Political Science), William Perry (Management Science and Engineering), Rob Reich (Political Science), Douglas Rivers (Political Science), Richard Roberts (History), Lee Ross (Psychology), Scott D. Sagan (Political Science), Peter Stone (Political Science), Kathryn Stoner-Weiss (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Jeff Strnad (Law), Michael Tomz (Political Science), Andrew Walder (Sociology), Allen Weiner (Law), Jeremy Weinstein (Political Science)

*Program Office:* Encina Hall West, Room 216

*Mail Code:* 94305-6045

*Phone:* (650) 725-9155

*Web Site:* <http://ips.stanford.edu>

Courses offered by the Ford Dorsey Program in International Policy Studies are listed under the subject code IPS on the *Stanford Bulletin's* ExploreCourses web site.

The Ford Dorsey Program in International Policy Studies (IPS) is an analytical interdisciplinary program focusing on international policy analysis. Its goal is to provide students with exposure to issues they will face in international business and public policy, and to develop the skills and knowledge to address those issues. The program allows students to specialize in: international political

economy; international negotiation and conflict management; international security and cooperation; democracy, development, and the rule of law; global health; global justice; or energy, environment, and natural resources.

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

### ADMISSION

IPS is designed for students who have a strong undergraduate background in economics and political science. To enroll in the program, students must have taken undergraduate courses in calculus-based statistics, microeconomics, macroeconomics, international trade and international finance. Stanford courses satisfying these requirements are ECON 51, 52, 102A or POLISCI 150A, and ECON 165 and 166.

Applicants from schools other than Stanford or applicants from Stanford who did not apply in their senior year should submit a graduate admission application including a statement setting forth relevant personal, academic, and career plans and goals; official transcripts; three letters of recommendation; Graduate Record Examination (GRE) scores; a writing sample of at least ten pages; an area of concentration form; and resume. TOEFL scores are required of applicants for whom English is not their first language or who did not attend an undergraduate institution where English is the language of instruction. To apply or for information on graduate admission, see <http://gradadmissions.stanford.edu>. Applicants are expected to have a B.A. or B.S. degree from an accredited school. Applications for admission in Autumn Quarter must be filed with supporting credentials by January 5, 2010.

Undergraduates at Stanford may apply for admission to the coterminal master's program in IPS when they have earned a minimum of 120 units toward graduation, including AP and transfer credit, and no later than the quarter prior to the expected completion of their undergraduate degree. The coterminal application requires the following supporting materials: two letters of recommendation from University faculty, a writing sample of at least ten pages, and a statement of relevant personal, academic, and career plans and goals. Applications must be filed together with supporting materials by January 5.

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

Students may also choose to pursue a joint JD/MA in IPS degree. The joint degree program supplements the strengths of the Law School with training through IPS. Prospective students interested in the joint JD/MA in IPS program may apply concurrently to both the Stanford Law School and the IPS program. This means that two separate application forms are required and applicants must submit LSAT scores to the Law School and GRE scores to the IPS program.

Students already enrolled at Stanford Law School may apply to the joint JD/MA in IPS program by no later than the end of the second year of Law School. The IPS program will make rolling admissions decisions based on the student's original application materials (GRE scores are not required in addition to LSAT scores in this case). Submission of the following documents is required for consideration: IPS Joint Degree Application Form (available from the IPS web site), Law School Joint Degree Petition (available from the Law School Registrar's Office), Graduate Program Authorization Petition and the Enrollment Agreement for Students with Multiple Programs (both available from the H&S Registrar's Office).

## MASTER OF ARTS IN INTERNATIONAL POLICY STUDIES

### DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

To receive the M.A. degree in International Policy Studies, students must complete the courses listed below. These requirements entail 4 units of core courses, 24-25 units of policy skills courses, a 10-unit practicum or master's thesis, a 5-unit writing and rhetoric

seminar, a 5-unit course in international economics, and a total of six courses at a minimum of 24 units from the concentration curriculum. Only students with two or more years of relevant work experience may petition to write a master's thesis instead of taking the practicum. To obtain the M.A. degree in IPS, students must complete a minimum of 72 units over two years.

Undergraduates at Stanford may apply for admission to the co-terminal master's program in IPS when they have earned a minimum of 120 units toward graduation, including AP and transfer credit, and no later than the quarter prior to the expected completion of their undergraduate degree.

Students who have been admitted to Stanford's Law School as well as the IPS program may choose to complete a joint JD/MA in IPS degree. Students interested in pursuing the joint JD/MA in IPS should speak with a program administrator, as degree requirements are tailored to each individual student.

The IPS program has the following prerequisites: ECON 51, 52, and either 102A or POLISCI 150A, and ECON 165 and 166.

*Core Courses—*

1. IPS 300. Public Policy Colloquium (1 unit)
2. IPS 201. Managing Global Complexity (3 units)

*Policy Skills—*

1. IPS 204B. Cost-Benefit Analysis and Evaluation (4 units)
2. IPS 205A. Foundations of Statistical Inference (4 units)
3. IPS 205B. Econometrics (4 units)
4. IPS 206A. Politics and Collective Action (4 units); or IPS 208. Justice (4 units); or POLISCI 336. Global Justice (5 units)
5. IPS 206B. Organizations (4 units)
6. IPS 207A. Judgment and Decision Making (4 units); or IPS 207B. Public Policy and Social Psychology: Implications and Applications (4 units)

*Writing and Rhetoric Seminar—*One of the following (5 units):

1. IPS 210. Politics of International Humanitarianism
2. IPS 211. The Transition from War to Peace: Peacebuilding Strategies
3. IPS 244. U.S. Policy Toward Northeast Asia
4. IPS 314S. Decision Making in U.S. Foreign Policy

*International Economics—*IPS 202. Topics in International Macroeconomics; or IPS 203. Issues in International Economics (5 units)

*Practicum or Thesis—*IPS 209. Practicum (10 units); or IPS 209A. Master's Thesis

*Concentration Curriculum—*Students are required to complete a total of six courses at a minimum of 24 units from a list of IPS approved courses within their area of concentration (see list below). A gateway course in the area of concentration must be taken prior to enrolling in subsequent courses. A complete list of the courses in these areas is available on the IPS web site.

- Democracy, Development, and Rule of Law
- Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources
- Global Health
- Global Justice
- International Negotiation and Conflict Management
- International Political Economy
- International Security and Cooperation

*Language Requirement—*Proficiency in a foreign language is required and may be demonstrated by completion of three years of university-level course work in a foreign language or by passing an oral and written proficiency examination prior to graduation.

*Grade Requirements—*All courses to be counted toward the degree, except IPS 300, must be taken for a letter grade.

*Financial Aid—*Limited financial aid is available for graduate students entering the IPS program.

### COGNATE COURSES

The courses listed below fulfill elective requirements within the various areas of concentration. Not all courses are applicable for every area of concentration. Additional relevant courses may be offered; for updated information, please visit the program office or web site. For course descriptions, see respective department listings.

ANTHRO 109/209. Archaeology: World Cultural Heritage  
 ANTHRO 277. Environmental Change and Emerging Infectious Diseases (Same as HUMBIO 114)  
 ANTHRO 336. Anthropology of Rights  
 ANTHRO 356. The Anthropology of Development  
 BIO 180/280. Fundamentals of Sustainable Agriculture (Same as EARTHSYS 280)  
 BIO 247. Controlling Climate Change in the 21st Century (Same as EARTHSYS 247, HUMBIO 116)  
 BIOMEDIN 432. Analysis of Costs, Risks, and Benefits of Health Care (Same as MGTECON 332, HRP 392)  
 CEE 242A. Creating Sustainable Development  
 CEE 265A. Sustainable Water Resources Development  
 CEE 265C. Water Resources Management  
 CEE 265D. Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries  
 CEE 275A. Law and Science of California Coastal Policy (Same as EARTHSYS 275)  
 COMM 336G. Democracy, Justice, and Deliberation  
 COMM 338. Democratic Theory: Normative and Empirical Issues  
 COMM 344. Democracy, Press, and Public Opinion  
 ECON 106. World Food Economy  
 ECON 127. Economics of Health Improvement in Developing Countries (Same as MED 262)  
 ECON 214. Development Economics I  
 ECON 216. Development Economics II  
 ECON 265. International Economics I  
 ECON 266. International Economics II  
 GES 253. Petroleum Geology and Exploration  
 HISTORY 102. The History of the International System  
 HISTORY 227/327. East European Women and War in the 20th Century  
 HISTORY 257/347. The Politics and Ethics of Modern Science and Technology (Same as STS 221)  
 HISTORY 304G. War, Culture, and Society in the Modern Age  
 HISTORY 326G. Civilians and War in Modern Europe  
 HISTORY 378A. The Logic of Authoritarian Government, Ancient and Modern  
 HISTORY 391E. Maps, Borders, and Conflict in East Asia  
 HRP 207. Introduction to Concepts and Methods in Health Services and Policy Research I  
 HRP 208. Introduction to Concepts and Methods in Health Services and Policy Research II  
 HRP 212. Crosscultural Medicine  
 HRP 231. Epidemiology of Infectious Diseases  
 HUMBIO 122S. Social Class, Race, Ethnicity, Health (Same as SOC 141A)  
 HUMBIO 153. Parasites and Pestilence: Infectious Public Health Challenges  
 INTNLREL 140C. The U.S., U.N. Peacekeeping, and Humanitarian War  
 LAW 330. International Human Rights  
 LAW 336. International Jurisprudence  
 LAW 338. Land Use  
 LAW 407. International Deal Making: Legal and Business Aspects  
 LAW 605. International Environmental Law: Climate Change  
 MED 242. Physicians and Human Rights  
 MGTECON 331. Political Economy of Health Care in the United States (Same as HRP 391, PUBLPOL 231)  
 MS&E 243. Energy and Environmental Policy Analysis (Same as IPER 243)  
 MS&E 248. Economics of Natural Resources  
 MS&E 294. Climate Policy Analysis  
 PHIL 176/276. Political Philosophy: The Social Contract Tradition  
 POLISCI 110B. Strategy, War, and Politics  
 POLISCI 110D/110Y. War and Peace in American Foreign Policy  
 POLISCI 113F. The United Nations and Global Governance  
 POLISCI 116. History of Nuclear Weapons (Same as HISTORY 103E)  
 POLISCI 134. Democracy and the Communication of Consent (Same as COMM 236)  
 POLISCI 215. Explaining Ethnic Violence

POLISCI 216E/316. International History and International Relations Theory (Same as HISTORY 202/306E)  
 POLISCI 218. U.S. Relations in Iran  
 POLISCI 221. Tolerance and Democracy  
 POLISCI 223S. The Imperial Temptation: U.S. Foreign Policy in a Unipolar World  
 POLISCI 231S. Contemporary Theories of Justice  
 POLISCI 236. Theories of Civil Society, Philanthropy, and the Nonprofit Sector  
 POLISCI 336. Justice (Same as PHIL 271)  
 POLISCI 348R. Workshop: China Social Science (Same as SOC 368W)  
 POLISCI 440B. Political Economy of Development (Same as HISTORY 378E)  
 PSYCH 215. Mind, Culture, and Society  
 SOC 141/241. Controversies about Inequality  
 SOC 210. Politics and Society  
 SOC 218. Social Movements and Collective Action  
 SOC 240. Introduction to Social Stratification  
 SOC 247A. Comparative Ethnic Conflict  
 SOC 314. Economic Sociology  
 SOC 345. Seminar in Comparative Race and Ethnic Relations  
 STS 210. Ethics, Science, and Technology

## INTERNATIONAL POLICY STUDIES (IPS)

### GRADUATE COURSES IN INTERNATIONAL POLICY STUDIES

#### IPS 201. Managing Global Complexity

(Same as POLISCI 312S) The value of major theories and concepts in international relations for understanding and addressing global policy issues. Country case study with policy challenges such as development, democracy promotion, proliferation, and terrorism; the challenge of creating coherent policies that do not run at cross purposes. Case study of a policy challenge that cuts across academic disciplines and policy specializations to provide the opportunity to bring together skills and policy perspectives.  
*3 units, Spr (Krasner, S; Stedman, S)*

#### IPS 202. Topics in International Macroeconomics

Topics: standard theories of open economy macroeconomics, exchange rate regimes, causes and consequences of current account imbalances, the economics of monetary unification and the European Monetary Union, recent financial and currency crises, the International Monetary Fund and the reform of the international financial architecture.  
*5 units, Aut (Aturupane, C)*

#### IPS 203. Issues in International Economics

Topics in international trade and international trade policy: trade, growth and poverty, regionalism versus multilateralism, the political economy of trade policy, trade and labor, trade and the environment, and trade policies for developing economies. Prerequisite: ECON 165, ECON 166.  
*5 units, Win (Aturupane, C)*

#### IPS 204A. Microeconomics

(Same as PUBLPOL 301A) Microeconomic concepts relevant to decision making. Topics include: competitive market clearing, price discrimination; general equilibrium; risk aversion and sharing, capital market theory, Nash equilibrium; welfare analysis; public choice; externalities and public goods; hidden information and market signaling; moral hazard and incentives; auction theory; game theory; oligopoly; reputation and credibility.  
*4 units, Aut (Bulow, J)*

#### IPS 204B. Cost-Benefit Analysis and Evaluation

(Same as PUBLPOL 301B) Ex ante and ex post evaluation of projects and policies, value of life calculations, and welfare evaluation of public and private decisions. Welfare measures; tradeoffs between efficiency and equity. Second best. Statistical decision theory. Use of incentives in implementing policies. Relationship between microeconomic analysis and public policy making. Economic rationales for policy interventions. Economic models of politics and application to policy making. Relationship of income distribution to policy choice.  
*4 units, Spr (Lim, C)*

#### IPS 205A. Foundations Of Statistical Inference

(Same as PUBLPOL 303A) (Same as LAW 362.) Statistical background and introduction to regression. Topics include hypothesis testing, linear regression, nearest-neighbors regression, and other statistical concepts. Hands-on empirical analysis using popular statistical packages. Goal is to analyze empirical studies, conduct empirical research, and to crossexamine or work with statistical experts.  
*4 units, Aut (Strnad, J)*

#### IPS 205B. Econometrics

(Same as PUBLPOL 303B) (Same as LAW 366.) Descriptive statistics. Regression analysis. Hypothesis testing. Analysis of variance. Heteroskedasticity, serial correlation, errors in variables, simultaneous equations. The construction and use of models for analyzing economic and social phenomena. Bayesian analysis. Univariate and bivariate analysis. Simple regression model. Multiple regression model. Inference and heteroskedasticity. Linear probability model. Instrumental variables. Maximum likelihood methods. Measurement of social and political attitudes and ideologies. Statistical analysis of large data sets.  
*4 units, Win (Strnad, J)*

#### IPS 206A. Politics and Collective Action

(Same as POLISCI 331S, PUBLPOL 304A) Classic theories for why collective action problems occur and how they can be solved. Politics of aggregating individual decisions into collective action, including voting, social protest, and competing goals and tactics of officials, bureaucrats, interest groups, and other stakeholders. Economic, distributive, and moral frameworks for evaluating collective action processes and outcomes. Applications to real-world policy problems involving collective action.  
*4 units, Spr (Stone, P)*

#### IPS 206B. Organizations

(Same as PUBLPOL 304B) Policy reform and organizational resistance. Organizations include government and other bureaucracies such as not-for-profit schools, universities, hospitals, international organizations, political parties, and agencies. Hubris and policy making, including pathologies of decision making and planning, abuse of intelligence, biased information, overselling to publics, lack of knowledge about context, and unintended consequences.  
*4 units, Spr (Stedman, S; Eden, L)*

#### IPS 207. Governance, Corruption, and Development

The role of governance in the growth and development experience across countries emphasizing the economies of corruption. The concept and measurement of governance. Theory and evidence on the impact of corruption on growth and development outcomes, including investment, international trade and financial flows, human capital accumulation, poverty and income inequality. The cultural, economic, and political determinants of corruption and policy implications for improving governance. Prerequisite: ECON 50.  
*3-5 units, Spr (Aturupane, C)*

#### IPS 207A. Judgment and Decision Making

(Same as PUBLPOL 305A) (Same as LAW 333.) Theories and research on heuristics and biases in human inference, judgment, and decision making. Experimental and theoretical work in prospect theory emphasizing loss and risk aversion. Challenges that psychology offers to the rationalist expected utility model; attempts to meet this challenge through integration with modern behavioral economics. Decision making biases and phenomena of special relevance to public policy such as group polarization, group think, and collective action.  
*4 units, Win (Brest, P)*

**IPS 207B. Public Policy and Social Psychology: Implications and Applications**

(Same as PSYCH 216, PUBLPOL 305B) Theories, insights, and concerns of social psychology relevant to how people perceive issues, events, and each other, and links between beliefs and individual and collective behavior. Topics include: situationist and subjectivist traditions of applied and theoretical social psychology; social comparison, dissonance, and attribution theories; social identity, stereotyping, racism, and sources of intergroup conflict and misunderstanding; challenges to universality assumptions regarding human motivation, emotion, and perception of self and others; the problem of producing individual and collective changes in norms and behavior.

4 units, Spr (Ross, L)

**IPS 208. Justice**

(Same as ETHICSOC 171, PHIL 171, PHIL 271, POLISCI 136S, PUBLPOL 103C) 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.

4-5 units, Aut (Cohen, J)

**IPS 209. Practicum**

(Same as PUBLPOL 309) Applied policy exercises in various fields. Multidisciplinary student teams apply skills to a contemporary problem in a major policy exercise with a public sector client such as a government agency. Problem analysis, interaction with the client and experts, and presentations. Emphasis is on effective written and oral communication to lay audiences of recommendations based on policy analysis.

1-10 units, Aut (Nation, J), Win (Nation, J)

**IPS 210. The Politics of International Humanitarian Action**

The relationship between humanitarianism and politics in international responses to civil conflicts and forced displacement. Focus is on policy dilemmas and choices, and the consequences of action or inaction. Case studies include northern Iraq (Kurdistan), Bosnia, Rwanda, Kosovo, and Darfur.

3-5 units, Aut (Morris, E)

**IPS 211. The Transition from War to Peace: Peacebuilding Strategies**

How to find sustainable solutions to intractable internal conflicts that lead to peace settlements. How institutions such as the UN, regional organizations, and international financial agencies attempt to support a peace process. Case studies include Bosnia, East Timor, Kosovo, Burundi, Liberia, and Afghanistan.

3-5 units, Win (Morris, E)

**IPS 219. The Role of Intelligence in U.S. Foreign Policy**

How intelligence supports U.S. national security and foreign policies. How it has been used by U.S. presidents to become what it is today; organizational strengths and weaknesses; how it is monitored and held accountable to the goals of a democratic society; and successes and failures. Current intelligence analyses and national intelligence estimates are produced in support of simulated policy deliberations.

5 units, not given this year

**IPS 221. International Organizations and Institutions**

3-5 units, Win (Staff)

**IPS 221A. Globalization and Its Discontents: An Introduction to International Political Economy**

What is globalization? Its impacts on different countries and population including those that multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and World Trade Organization have on the economic policies of member states and the functioning of the global economy. Topics include: political economy of trade; exchange rate policy; the liberalization of trade and finance; the global move to openness; development, debt and aid; and the role of international organizations.

3-5 units, Spr (Staff)

**IPS 221B. Citizenship and Immigration**

How people define and delineate nations. How states define their citizens. Different models of citizenship. Historical and political review of immigration in the U. S., W. Europe, Asia, and Australia. Political and economic effects of immigration. The economic impact of immigration, refugees and asylum seekers, public opinion, nationalist parties, and immigrant rights.

5 units, not given this year

**IPS 222. Economic Development**

General theories of economic development with focus on development policies. Topics include: agriculture, industrialization, role of financial development, income distribution, human resource development, international relations, and economic aid.

5 units, not given this year

**IPS 230. Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law**

(Same as INTNLREL 114D, POLISCI 114D, POLISCI 314D) Links among the establishment of democracy, economic growth, and the rule of law. How democratic, economically developed states arise. How the rule of law can be established where it has been historically absent. Variations in how such systems function and the consequences of institutional forms and choices. How democratic systems have arisen in different parts of the world. Available policy instruments used in international democracy, rule of law, and development promotion efforts.

5 units, Aut (Diamond, L; Stoner-Weiss, R)

**IPS 233. Public Policy and South Asian Development**

Trends in socioeconomic conditions in South Asia from independence to present and the policies that influenced them. Topics: theoretical framework of the relationship between forms of governance and development; governance choices in South Asia, particularly democracy and federalism; and influence of political governance, national identity, and socioeconomic institutions on development. Review of case studies, including the Kerala development experience, India's IT industry, Bangladesh's microfinance initiative, and Sri Lanka's education system.

3-5 units, Win (Staff)

**IPS 241. International Security in a Changing World**

(Same as POLISCI 114S) The major international and regional security problems in the modern world. Interdisciplinary faculty lecture on the political and technical issues involved in nuclear proliferation, terrorism and homeland security, civil wars and insurgencies, and future great power rivalries.

5 units, Win (Blacker, C; Crenshaw, M)

**IPS 244. U.S. Policy toward Northeast Asia**

Case study approach to the study of contemporary U.S. policy towards Japan, Korea, and China. Historical evolution of U.S. foreign policy and the impact of issues such as democratization, human rights, trade, security relations, military modernization, and rising nationalism on U.S. policy. Case studies include U.S.-Japan trade tensions, anti-Americanism in Korea, and cross-strait relations between China and Taiwan.

5 units, Win (Armacost, M; Sneider, D; Straub, W)

**IPS 250. International Conflict: Management and Resolution**

(Same as POLISCI 210R, POLISCI 310R, PSYCH 383) (Same as LAW 656) Interdisciplinary. Theoretical insights and practical experience in resolving inter-group and international conflicts. Sources include social psychology, political science, game theory, and international law. Personal, strategic, and structural barriers to solutions. How to develop a vision of a mutually bearable shared future, trust in the enemy, and acceptance of loss that a negotiated settlement may produce. Spoilers who seek to sabotage agreements. Advantages and disadvantages of unilateral versus reciprocal measures. Themes from the Stanford Center of International Conflict and Negotiation (SCICN). Prerequisite for undergraduates: consent of instructor.

3-5 units, Win (Holloway, D)

**IPS 262. Contemporary Issues in Nuclear Energy Policy**

Current nuclear energy trends related to economic growth and carbon-free energy production to reduce global warming. Topics include: trends, promise, and perils; environment; proliferation; and international security. Policy considerations for nuclear safety and safeguards, environmentally responsible management from raw uranium to spent fuel, international security and nonproliferation, economic competition with other energy sources, domestic and foreign politics, and international law and treaties. International guest expert lecturers.

5 units, Win (Agvaanluvsan, U)

**IPS 263. Energy Cooperation in the Western Hemisphere**

(Same as EARTHSYS 132, EARTHSYS 232) Current political dynamics in major western hemisphere fossil fuel producers in N. America, the Andean region, the Southern Cone of S. America, and Trinidad and Tobago. The potential for developing sustainable alternative energy resources in the western hemisphere for export particularly biofuels, and its impact on agricultural policy, environmental protection, and food prices. The feasibility of creating regional energy security rings such as the proposed N. American Energy Security and Prosperity Partnership.

4 units, not given this year

**IPS 264. Behind the Headlines: An Introduction to Contemporary South Asia**

Introduction to South Asia. Historical forces that shaped the region: diverse religions and ethnicities, geography, and colonialism. Recent history and current state of the region: rise of the Taliban and Al Qaeda in Afghanistan; Pakistan's government, military, and mullahs; U.S. intervention in Afghanistan, its relationship with Pakistan, and its policy shift toward India; regional problems and opportunities amongst neighboring countries; and the economic and political rise of India.

3-5 units, Aut (Staff)

**IPS 299. Directed Reading**

IPS students only. May be repeated for credit.

1-5 units, Aut (Staff), Win (Staff), Spr (Staff), Sum (Staff)

**IPS 300. Issues in International Policy Studies**

Presentations of techniques and applications of international policy analysis by students, faculty, and guests, including policy analysis practitioners.

1 unit, Aut (Stedman, S)

**IPS 314S. Decision Making in U.S. Foreign Policy**

(Same as POLISCI 314S) Priority to IPS students. 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; case studies.

5 units, Spr (Staff)

**IPS 388. Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict**

(Same as HISTORY 288, HISTORY 388) 1882 to the present. Comparison of representative expressions of competing historical interpretations. U.S. policy towards the conflict since 1948. (Beinin)

4-5 units, Win (Beinin, J)

*This non-official pdf was extracted from the Stanford Bulletin 2009-10 in August 2009 and is not updated to reflect corrections or changes made during the academic year.*

*The Bulletin in the form as it exists online at <http://bulletin.stanford.edu> is the governing document, and contains the then currently applicable policies and information. Latest information on courses of instruction and scheduled classes is available at <http://explorecourses.stanford.edu>. A non-official pdf of the Bulletin is available for download at the Bulletin web site; this pdf is produced once in August and is not updated to reflect corrections or changes made during the academic year.*