

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL, COMPARATIVE AND AREA STUDIES

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The Division of International, Comparative and Area Studies is comprised of research centers, degree granting programs, and religion and cultural centers: Center for African Studies; the Center for East Asian Studies; Center for Latin American Studies; the France-Stanford Center for Interdisciplinary Studies; the Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies; International Policy Studies; International Relations; Mediterranean Studies; Iranian Studies; Asian Religions and Cultures; Stanford Center for Buddhist Studies; the Abbasi Program in Islamic Studies; and the Taube Center for Jewish Studies. These centers offer various academic programs leading to B.A. and M.A. degrees. The division has been created to coordinate international activities in the School of Humanities and Sciences with University-wide activities and initiatives.

COURSES

ICA 100. Current International, Comparative, and Area Issues—Seminar series. Scholars present current methodological and substantive issues from different parts of the world in an international and comparative context. May be repeated for credit.

1-2 units, Aut, Win, Spr (Staff)

ICA 100E. Political Economy of Development and Reform in East Asia—(Same as EASTASN 100E.) Comparison of economic take-offs, crises, and reforms in China, S. Korea, and Japan. Institutional foundations of economic development; how such institutions generated problems, have undergone reform, and test the E. Asian model of development and reform.

5 units, Spr (Jung)

ICA 114D. Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law—(Same as INTNLREL 114D, POLISCI 114D.) 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 (Stoner-Weiss)

ICA 114T. Major Issues in International Conflict Management—(Enroll in POLISCI 114T.)

5 units, Spr (Stedman)

ICA 143. Nongovernmental Organizations and Development in Poor Countries—(Same as POLISCI 143, INTNLREL 143A.) How nongovernmental organizations affect economic growth, equity, political stability, and prospects for democracy in poor countries. Do NGOs contribute to these goals? What is reasonable to expect from the NGO

sector? Interactions among NGOs from wealthy and poor countries, governments, international financial institutions, and multinational corporations. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Abernethy)

ICA 161A. Global Human Geography: Asia and Africa—(Same as INTNLREL 161A, IPS 261A, HISTORY 106A.) Global patterns of demography, economic and social development, geopolitics, and cultural differentiation, covering E. Asia, S. Asia, S.E. Asia, Central Asia, N. Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa. Use of maps to depict geographical patterns and processes.

5 units, Aut (M.W. Lewis)

ICA 161B. Global Human Geography: Europe and Americas—(Same as INTNLREL 161B, IPS 261B, HISTORY 106B.) Patterns of demography, economic and social development, geopolitics, and cultural differentiation. Use of maps to depict geographical patterns and processes.

5 units, Win (M.W. Lewis)

ICA 163. History and Geography of Contemporary Global Issues—(Same as INTNLREL 163, IPS 263, HISTORY 206.) The historical background and geographical context of contemporary global issues and events. Texts are a world atlas and regular reading of *The New York Times* and *The Economist*. Topics vary according to what is happening in the world. Student presentations. GER:DB-SocSci, WIM

5 units, Spr (M.W. Lewis)

ICA 200E. Globalization and the State in East Asia—(Same as EASTASN 200E.) Changes in state economic roles at different stages of development in China, S. Korea, and Japan. How globalization has affected the functions and institutions of the state. Roles of the state in the economic miracle, financial crisis, and the reform process. Changes in institutions, functions, and authorities. The impact of political context in reform outcomes.

5 units, Win (Jung)

ICA 201B. Applied Econometrics—(Same as IPS 201B.) Econometric modeling, techniques, and applications. Theory, including bivariate and multivariate regression analysis, inference and hypothesis testing, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation, and simultaneous-equation models.

5 units, Win (Aturupane)

ICA 202. Topics in International Macroeconomics—(Same as IPS 202.) Topics: standard theories of open economy macroeconomics, exchange rate and stabilization policies, the economics of monetary unification and the European Monetary Union, and emerging markets financial and currency crises.

5 units, Win (Aturupane)

ICA 203. Issues in International Economics—(Same as IPS 203.) Topics in globalization, international trade and international trade policy, including trade and economic growth, regionalism, the World Trade Organization and the political economy of trade policy.

5 units, Spr (Aturupane)

ICA 204. Theories and Concepts in International Relations—(Same as IPS 204.) Seminar. Theoretical approaches and empirical issues in the study of world affairs. Applications to problems of cooperation and conflict. Issues include violent conflicts, trade and finance, and the environment and human rights, and normative theories of international relations surrounding these issues.

5 units, Aut (M. Kim)

ICA 205. Applied Game Theory for Political Economy—(Same as IPS 205.) Solution concepts from non-cooperative game theory with applications in economics and political science. Imperfect information and signaling, off equilibrium path beliefs, and mechanism design. Emphasis is on application over formal proof. Prerequisite: background in non-cooperative game theory.

5 units, Aut (Shelton)

ICA 211. Education for All? The Global and Local in Public Policy Making in Africa—(Same as IPS 211, INTNLREL 111.) Although international institutions, national governments, and non-governmental organizations agreed in 1990 to promote education for all within a decade, the goal has not been achieved. The need in Africa is great but education systems are underfunded and overstressed, schools are crowded and poorly equipped, and teachers are overburdened and underprepared. Focus is on policy making in Africa and the intersection of policy processes and their political and economic dimensions. Case studies.

5 units, Spr (Samoff)

ICA 232. International Governance—(Same as IPS 232, INTNLREL 132.) Actors, issues, and problems. Role of states, international governmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and private entities in addressing global problems. Conflicts and intervention, trade and finance, development, environment and health, and human rights. Problems in legitimacy, decision making, implementation, and effectiveness.

5 units, Win (M. Kim)

ICA 233. Introduction to Comparative and International Political Economy—(Same as IPS 233, INTNLREL 133.) Major theoretical approaches and empirical issues in international economic policies and outcomes. Review of economic theories underlying political conflicts. Topics include trade, monetary relations, sovereign debt, investment, migration and development. Comparison of developed and developing countries.

5 units, Spr (M. Kim)

ICA 238. Growth and Development: Theory and Policy Implications—(Same as IPS 238, INTNLREL 138.) Models of endogenous growth and their implications for economic policy. Likely topics include the effects of fiscal policy on factor accumulation; connection among inequality, redistributive policy, and economic growth; and trade policy and dynamic sources of comparative advantage. Prerequisite: graduate course in applied game theory.

5 units, Spr (Shelton)

ICA 239. The Political Economy of Governance—(Same as IPS 239, INTNLREL 139.) Game theoretic models of political institutions. Emphasis is on performance of collective choice institutions in the presence of heterogeneous preferences, time-inconsistent preferences, asymmetric information, and uncertainty. Likely topics include collective action, free riding, and public goods; credibility, reputation, and transparency; corruption and lobbying; delegated authority; reform and fiscal adjustment; and elections and the volatility of economic policy. Prerequisite: graduate course in applied game theory.

5 units, Spr (Shelton)

ICA 299X. Design and Methodology for International Field Research—(Same as HISTORY 299X/399A.)

1 unit, Win (N. Kollmann, Roberts)

ICA 348T. AIDS, Literacy, and Land: Policy Challenges in Contemporary Africa—(Same as POLISCI 348T.) Public policy issues, their roots, and the conflicts they engender. The policy making process: who participates; how; why; and with what results? Innovative approaches to contested policy issues. Case studies such as: a neighborhood center and clinic in Uganda; strategies in Tanzania to increase girls' schooling; and avoiding squatter occupations and allocating land to those who use it.

4-5 units, Win (Samoff)