

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Assistant Professors: Alberto Díaz-Cayeros, Claudine Gay, Beatriz Magaloni (on leave), Isabela Mares (on leave Autumn), Rob Reich, Peter Stone, Michael R. Tomz, Jonathan Wand, Jeremy Weinstein, Carolyn Wong, Anne T. Wren (on leave Autumn, Winter)

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Web Site: <http://polisci.stanford.edu>

Courses given in Political Science have the subject code POLISCI. For a complete list of subject codes, see Appendix.

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

BACHELOR OF ARTS

To receive a B.A. in Political Science, a student must:

1. Submit an application for the Political Science major to the undergraduate administrator, and declare on Axess. Forms are available in Encina Hall West, Room 100. For additional information, drop by or phone (650) 723-1608. Students must complete their major declaration no later than the end of Autumn Quarter in junior year.
2. Complete 60 units:
 - a) 35 Political Science course units must complete the breadth requirements.
 - b) 15 Political Science units must be completed by taking other Political Science courses including directed reading, other introductory-level courses, and freshman/sophomore seminar courses.
 - c) the remaining 10 units may be from: other Political Science courses; courses outside the department that are related to the student's interests in political science and are not introductory-level courses in other disciplines such as ECON 1 or PSYCH 1. Courses from outside the department should be listed on the declaration form and approved by the Director of Undergraduate Studies when the major is declared; alternatively, a petition may be submitted later.
3. Satisfy breadth requirements (35 units): each major must take two courses out of the following Political Science courses, one of which must be in the primary concentration; the other may be in any field. These courses should be completed by the end of sophomore year.

POLISCI 1. Introduction to International Relations

POLISCI 2. American National Government and Politics

POLISCI 3. Introduction to Political Philosophy

POLISCI 4. Introduction to Comparing Political Systems

POLISCI 151A. Doing Political Science, *or* POLISCI 151B. Data Analysis for Political Science

The primary concentration must be completed by fulfilling the depth requirement with at least 20 units (see Statement 4).

Each major should declare a secondary concentration in another subfield, with at least 10 units in that concentration. Each major should take at least 5 units in a third subfield.

4. Satisfy a depth requirement. Each major should declare a primary concentration in one subfield and take at least 20 units in this concentration, including the introductory course for that subfield. Subfields include:
 - International Relations (1, 110-119, 210-219, 310-319)
 - American Politics (2, 120-129, 220-229, 320-329)
 - Political Theory (3, 130-139, 230-239, 330-339)
 - Comparative Politics (4, 140-149, 240-249, 340-349)
5. Demonstrate the capacity for sustained research and writing in the discipline. This requirement is satisfied by taking a Political Science course designated as a Writing in the Major (WIM) course.
6. Take at least one 5-unit, advanced undergraduate seminar in Political Science.
7. Students may apply a maximum of 10 units from Stanford Summer Session or courses outside Stanford. Transfer students are allowed up to 20 units of transfer units or summer session. A maximum of 15 units may be applied towards breadth requirements and 5 towards other Political Science course units. All transfer cases require petitions which must be reviewed and approved by the Director of Undergraduate Studies.
8. Directed reading and Oxford tutorial units require a petition and may only be applied towards any related course units. These units may not be used to fulfill a breadth requirement, and no more than 10 units of directed reading and Oxford tutorial units may count toward the required 60 Political Science units.
9. Courses counting toward the 60-unit requirement must be taken for a letter grade, although units in excess of the required 60 may be taken on a credit/no credit basis. A minimum grade of 'C' is required for courses to count towards major requirements.

MINORS

Students must complete their declaration of the minor via Axess no later than the end of the junior year.

To receive a minor in Political Science, a student must complete a minimum of 30 unduplicated units. All units must be in courses listed or crosslisted in the Department of Political Science. A maximum of 5 units of directed reading may count if supervised by a member of the department.

All units are for a letter grade. A minimum grade of 'C' is required for courses to count towards minor requirements.

Concentration—The student selects a subfield in which three courses are taken. One of these courses is the introductory course, the other two at a more advanced level (numbered above 100). Where a linked set of advanced courses is offered (as with the Political Theory 130A,B,C series), the introductory course need not be taken.

The concentration corresponds to one of the subfields the department already has in place, namely, international relations, American politics, political theory, and comparative politics.

Distribution—Three courses must be in the area of concentration, as specified above, for 15 units. An additional 10 units of intermediate and advanced courses (100 level or above) must be in two additional subfields.

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

PRIZES

There are several annual prizes for undergraduate students: the Arnaud B. Leavelle Memorial Prize for the best paper in the History of Political Thought sequence (POLISCI 130A,B,C), a cash prize for the best thesis written in political theory, the Lindsay Peters, Jr., Memorial Prize for the outstanding student each year in POLISCI 2, and Cottrell Prizes for outstanding students in POLISCI 1, 3, and 4.

HONORS PROGRAM

The honors program offers qualified students an opportunity to conduct independent research, write a thesis summarizing their findings, and make a presentation of their work. During the process of research, analysis, thinking, drafting, rethinking, and redrafting, students work closely with a faculty adviser and their fellow students.

Applicants must have a 3.5 grade point average (GPA) in Political Science courses, and an adviser who must be a member of the academic council. Application forms should be completed by the Spring Quarter of the junior year, and can be obtained from the department office.

Students who are interested in writing a thesis are encouraged to enroll in POLISCI 299Q, Junior Research Seminar, in the Winter Quarter of their junior year. This credit/no-credit course is designed to help students find a manageable thesis topic and adviser.

Students who are accepted into the program should plan to make the thesis the focus of their senior year. They should enroll in POLISCI 299A,B,C, which covers research and writing directed by the student's adviser. In addition, students must enroll in POLISCI 299R, a 3-unit Autumn Quarter seminar designed to develop research and writing skills. In the Winter and Spring quarters, students enroll in POLISCI 299S and T, which are credit/no credit tutorials in which students work with other students and tutors to finish their research.

Most students find themselves in one of two groups: (1) those who already have substantial background in their thesis topic, and can expect to complete the honors program in two or three quarters for a total of 10-15 units completed in POLISCI 299A,B,C; or (2) those who have little or no previous work on the topic, and can expect to complete the program in three quarters with 15 units of work.

To complete the honors program, students must:

1. Complete all requirements for the major.
2. Enroll in POLISCI 299R.
3. Complete a thesis of honors quality (B+ or better).

Honors work done for credit (POLISCI 299A,B,C) may not be counted toward the required 60 units in Political Science.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Admission—Prospective graduate students should see <http://gradadmissions.stanford.edu> for application materials. Applicants for admissions to graduate work are required to submit a recent writing sample (not to exceed 35 pages). All applicants are required to submit a sample of their writing and to take the General Test of the Graduate Record Examination. Applicants whose native language is not English must take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). The TOEFL requirements are waived for applicants who have recently completed two or more years of study in an English-speaking country. For details concerning these tests, see the *Guide to Graduate Admission*, available at <http://registrar.stanford.edu/publications>. The application deadline is December 6. Admission is offered for the Autumn Quarter only. The department expects all students to pursue a full-time program except for time devoted to teaching or research assistantships.

MASTER OF ARTS

The M.A. degree may be pursued as part of a joint degree program with one of the University's professional schools. Students interested in a joint degree should apply for admission to the M.A. program in Political Science during the Autumn Quarter of the first year in the Stanford professional school.

Doctoral candidates may elect to take the M.A. degree when they have met the following requirements:

1. Completion of at least three quarters of residency as a graduate student with 45 units of credit of which at least 25 units must be taken in Political Science graduate seminars of 300 level and above. Not more than 25 units of the 45-unit requirement may be taken in a single field.
2. At least two graduate seminars in each of two fields and at least one graduate seminar in a third field.
3. Of the remaining 20 units, not more than 10 units of work from related departments may be accepted in lieu of a portion of the work in Political Science. Not more than 10 units may be taken as directed reading.
4. Courses must be numbered above 300.
5. A grade point average (GPA) of 2.7 (B-) or better must be attained for directed reading and all course work.

The department does not offer a coterminal bachelor's and master's degree.

Doctoral candidates may pursue master's degrees from other departments. Recent examples include but are not restricted to master's degrees in Statistics and Economics. Students interested in this option should consult the relevant sections of this bulletin for both University and department requirements for master's degrees.

MASTER OF ARTS IN TEACHING

The M.A. degree in Teaching is offered jointly by this department and the School of Education. The degree is intended for candidates who have a teaching credential or relevant teaching experience and wish to further strengthen their academic preparation. The program consists of a minimum of 25 units in Political Science courses and 12 units in the School of Education. A student's program must be approved by the Director of Graduate Studies before the courses are taken. Detailed program requirements are outlined in the "School of Education" section of this bulletin.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

The University's basic requirements for the Ph.D. degree are discussed in the "Graduate Degrees" section of this bulletin.

Programs of study leading to the Ph.D. degree are designed by the student, in consultation with advisers and the Director of Graduate Studies, to serve his or her particular interests as well as to achieve the general department requirements. A student is recommended to the University Committee on Graduate Studies to receive the Ph.D. degree in Political Science when the following program of study has been completed:

1. The candidate for the Ph.D. degree must offer three of the following concentrations in political science: American politics, comparative politics, international relations, methodology, political theory, and political organizations. Upon petition, a special field (for example, public law, or urban politics) may be offered as a third concentration. Students concentrate on two of these areas by fulfilling, depending on the concentration, combinations of the following: written qualifying examinations, research papers, research design, or course work. The requirement for the third concentration may be satisfied by taking either a written examination in that area or by offering a minimum of 10 units with a grade point average (GPA) of 3.0 (B) or better in the third concentration from among the formal graduate-level courses in the six divisions of the department. The third concentration cannot be satisfied by courses taken as a requirement for a first or second concentration. A third concentration in theory requires two courses in addition to the 5 units necessary to fulfill the program requirement. Completion of special concentrations may require more than 10 units of course work. Students are not permitted to use the following combination of concentrations for the purposes of fulfilling the requirements for the PhD: American politics, political organizations, and methodology. Students wishing to concentrate in American politics, political organizations, and methodology are not prohibited from doing so, but must add another field of concentration to their course of study.
2. The Ph.D. candidate is required to demonstrate competence in a language and/or skill that is likely to be relevant to the dissertation research. The level of competence needed for successful completion of the research is determined by the student's adviser. All candidates must complete 5 units of statistical methods or its equivalent. Students

who are in the concentration of international relations, American politics, or political organizations are required to take an additional 5 units of methods. Previous instruction can be counted towards this requirement only if approved by the Director of Graduate Studies.

3. Every Ph.D. candidate must complete at least five units of graduate-level instruction in political theory.
4. By the start of the fourth quarter in residence, each first-year graduate student submits to the student's adviser a statement of purpose. This statement indicates the student's proposed major concentrations of study, the courses taken and those planned to be taken to cover those fields, the student's plan for meeting language and/or skill requirements, plans for scheduling of comprehensive examinations and/or research papers, and, where possible, dissertation ideas or plans. This statement is discussed with, and must be approved by, the student's adviser. In the Autumn Quarter following completion of their first year, students are reviewed at a regular meeting of the department faculty. The main purposes of this procedure are, in order of importance: to advise and assist the student to realize his or her educational goals; to provide an incentive for clarifying goals and for identifying ways to achieve them; and to facilitate assessment of progress toward the degree.
5. Students must take the comprehensive exams in two major fields by the end of their second year in the program. Students are expected to have passed these examinations and to have faculty approval of their research paper by the end of their second year.
6. Upon completion of one research paper and two comprehensive exams in his or her two major concentrations, the student files an Application for Admission to Candidacy for the Ph.D. which details program plans and records. The University and the department expects that students be admitted to candidacy by the completion of their sixth quarter as a full-time student. Each second-year student is reviewed and considered for admission to candidacy in a meeting of the faculty that is typically held during the tenth week of Spring Quarter. Since completion of two comprehensive exams and a research paper are prerequisites for admission to candidacy, students should plan their first- and second-year studies so that these requirements are satisfied by the time of the faculty review meeting. In particular, students should submit their research paper to the relevant faculty readers no later than the start of Spring Quarter, since revisions of the paper are often required prior to obtaining faculty approval.
7. During the third year, a formal dissertation proposal is submitted by the student to a thesis committee of three faculty members, including the principal adviser. The dissertation proposal requires approval by the student's dissertation adviser and the Director of Graduate Studies. Dissertation proposals must be approved by the end of the third year.
8. A candidate for the Ph.D. in Political Science is required to serve as a teaching assistant (TA) in the department for a minimum of three quarters.
9. Doctoral candidates who apply for the M.A. degree are awarded that degree on completion of the requirements outlined in the description of the M.A. program.
10. The candidate must pass the University oral examination on the area of the dissertation at a time, after the passing of the written comprehensive examinations, suggested by the candidate's dissertation committee.
11. The candidate must complete a dissertation satisfactory to the Dissertation Reading Committee and the University Committee on Graduate Studies.

PH.D. MINOR

Candidates in other departments offering a minor in Political Science select two concentrations in political science in consultation with the Director of Graduate Studies and submit to her or him a program of study for approval. Written approval for the program must be obtained from the Director of Graduate Studies before application for doctoral candidacy. Students are required to complete at least 20 units in Political Science courses. Two of these courses, in separate concentrations of political sci-

ence, must be 300 level and above. All grades must be a GPA of 3.0 (B) or better. Candidates may be examined in their concentrations in the general oral examination by a member of the Department of Political Science, chosen in consultation with the Director of Graduate Studies.

COURSES

WIM indicates that the course satisfies the Writing in the Major requirements.

Summer Quarter—During Summer Quarter, the Department of Political Science offers a variety of courses and seminars. Offerings depend upon available faculty.

The department uses the following course numbering system:

- 1- 99 Introductory Courses
- 100-199 Intermediate Undergraduate Lecture Courses
- 200-299 Advanced Undergraduate Seminar Courses
- 300-400 Advanced Undergraduate/Graduate Courses
- 400-500 Graduate Courses

Course information is accurate when the *Stanford Bulletin* goes to press; however, students should be aware that there may be changes and should check the quarterly *Time Schedule* for up-to-date information.

INTRODUCTORY

POLISCI 1. Introduction to International Relations—Approaches to the study of conflict and cooperation in world affairs. Applications to war, terrorism, trade policy, the environment, and world poverty. Debates about the ethics of war and the global distribution of wealth. GER: DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (Tomz)

POLISCI 2. Introduction to American National Government and Politics—The role and importance of the ideal of democracy in the evolution of the American political system. American political institutions (the Presidency, Congress, and the Court) and political processes (the formation of political attitudes and voting) are examined against the backdrop of American culture and political history. The major areas of public policy in the current practice of the ideal of democracy. GER: DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Ferejohn, Fiorina)

POLISCI 3. Introduction to Political Philosophy—(Enroll in PHIL 30, ETHICSOC 30.)

5 units, Aut (Hussain)

POLISCI 4. Introduction to Comparing Political Systems—Politics in major regime types including democratic, authoritarian, and communist; how types of politics affect economic development and state/society relations. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units, Spr (Díaz-Cayeros)

POLISCI 15N. Explaining Ethnic Violence—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. Particularly deadly forms of ethnic violence since 1945 including violence associated with civil wars where the combatants claim to represent ethnic groups, and violence associated with ethnic riots. Case studies and theoretical work on the sources and nature of ethnic violence. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Fearon)

POLISCI 23N. Public Opinion and American Foreign Policy—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to sophomores. How citizens make choices about issues in foreign policy. How choices among alternative courses of action are influenced by national identity. Goal is to introduce undergraduates to doing research, translating promising ideas into testable hypotheses, and seeing how far the chain of implication can be extended by analyzing public opinion surveys. Focus is on quantitative analysis using software. No background in statistics required. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Sniderman)

POLISCI 32Q. Politics through Literary Lenses: Different Vantage Points—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to sophomores. How political activity is understood through drama and novels, particularly

utopian and dystopian novels. Do different genres such as drama or utopian writing offer different insights into politics? How do stories and myths function within the political arena, particularly myths of new beginnings, golden ages, and the possibility of perfection? Is the concreteness of literature compatible with the search for generalizations in political science? GER:DB-Hum

3 units, Win (*Hansot*)

POLISCI 41N. Comparative Public Opinion and Political Behavior—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to sophomores. Comparison of mass publics in Italy and the U.S. Do they arrive at political choices in similar or different ways; comparison of considerations when choosing between policy alternatives. Goal is to introduce undergraduates to doing research, translating promising ideas into testable hypotheses, and seeing how far the chain of implication can be extended by analyzing public opinion surveys. Focus is on quantitative analysis using software. No background in statistics required. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (*Sniderman*)

POLISCI 45N. Civil War Narratives—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. Focus is on a new statistics-based theory to account for the susceptibility of countries to civil war. How to write a theory-based historical narrative. Students write and present an original historical narrative focusing on how well the theory explains a particular history and new factors to explain civil war onsets. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (*Laitin*)

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

5 units, Spr (*Miller*)

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

5 units, Aut (*De Boer*)

INTERMEDIATE UNDERGRADUATE LECTURES

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Students interested in international relations are encouraged to take POLISCI 1. While not a formal prerequisite for many of the courses listed below, it provides background for more advanced work.

The courses in international relations offered in Political Science can be divided into those dealing with global political, military, and economic problems, and those dealing with the foreign relations of nations or geographic regions. Students concentrating in international relations are encouraged to select their courses from both groups.

Students interested in a major in international relations should refer to the "International Relations" section of this bulletin.

POLISCI 110A. Sovereignty and Globalization—The relationship between globalization and the viability of state sovereignty, the development of international institutions, and the international distribution of wealth and security. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units (*Krasner*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 110B. Strategy, War, and Politics—Traditional and modern theories on the causes of war and sources of peace. Contrasting explanations for the origins of WW I and II; alternative theories of deterrence in the nuclear age; the causes of war in the Persian Gulf, ethnic conflicts, and terrorism in the post-Cold War era. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (*Kapur*)

POLISCI 110C. America and the World Economy—American foreign economic policy. Issues: the evolution of American tariff and trade policy, the development of mechanisms for international monetary management, and American foreign investment policy reflected in the changing political goals pursued by American central decision makers. Prerequisite: 1 or equivalent. GER:DB-SocSci, WIM

5 units, Win (*Goldstein*)

POLISCI 110D. War and Peace in American Foreign Policy—The causes of war in American foreign policy. Issues: international and domestic sources of war and peace; war and the American political system; war, intervention, and peace making in the post-Cold War period. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units (*Schultz*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 110X. America and the World Economy—(Same as 110C.) Does not fulfill WIM requirement. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (*Goldstein*)

POLISCI 111D. British Politics—Over the last two decades, Margaret Thatcher and Tony Blair have provoked major changes in policies, politics, and the institution of government. The impact of these changes on the world's oldest democracy. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units, Spr (*Dorfman*)

POLISCI 112. Japanese Foreign Policy—(Graduate students register for 312.) The origins of WW II in the Pacific; Japan's role in international security; the N. Korean nuclear crisis; Japan's evolving security policies; and the U.S.-Japan trade conflict. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units, Aut (*Okimoto*)

POLISCI 114D. Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law—(Same as INTNLREL 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*)

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

3 units, Aut (*Perry, Paté-Cornell*)

POLISCI 114S. International Security in a Changing World—The major international and regional security problems in the modern world. Interdisciplinary faculty lecture on the political and technical issues involved in arms control, the military legacy of the Cold War, regional security conflicts, proliferation of advanced weapons capabilities, ethnic conflicts, and terrorism. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (*Sagan, Blacker, Perry*)

POLISCI 114T. Major Issues in International Conflict Management—(Same as ICA 114T.) Conflict prevention, mediation and implementation of peace agreements, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and humanitarian intervention. Topics: ethical dilemmas of conflict management, evaluation of international, regional, and non-governmental organizations in conflict management, the future of the UN, and the use of economic sanctions. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (*Stedman*)

POLISCI 115R. International Relations of Korea—The historical and current situation of N. and S. Korea. Korea's relations with its neighbors emphasizing China and Japan; North-South relations; the economic situation in N.E. Asia; and US-ROK relations. International relations theories. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units, Win (*Kang*)

POLISCI 116. History of Nuclear Weapons—(Same as HISTORY 103E.) The development of nuclear weapons and policies. How existing nuclear powers have managed their relations with each other. How nuclear war has been avoided so far and whether it can be avoided in the future. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units (*Holloway*) not given 2005-06

AMERICAN POLITICS

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

5 units (Fiorina, Sniderman) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 120B. Parties, Interest Groups, the Media, and Elections—The role of political parties, interest groups, and the media in the American political system. Rules, resources, voter turnout, and vote choice in U.S. elections. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (Sprague)

POLISCI 120C. American Political Institutions: Congress, the Executive Branch, and the Courts—How politicians, once elected, work together to govern America. The roles of the President, Congress, and Courts in making and enforcing laws. Focus is on the impact of constitutional rules on the incentives of each branch, and on how they influence law. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Rutten)

POLISCI 121. Urban Politics—(Same as URBANST 111.) The major actors, institutions, processes, and policies of sub-state government in the U.S., emphasizing city general-purpose governments through a comparative examination of historical and contemporary politics. Issues related to federalism, representation, voting, race, poverty, housing, and finances. Prerequisite: POLISCI 2 or consent of instructor. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Fraga)

POLISCI 122. Introduction to American Law—(Same as AMSTUD 179, LAW 106.) For undergraduates. The structure of the American legal system including the courts; American legal culture; the legal profession and its social role; the scope and reach of the legal system; the background and impact of legal regulation; criminal justice; civil rights and civil liberties; and the relationship between the American legal system and American society in general. GER:DB-SocSci

3-5 units, Aut (Friedman)

POLISCI 123. Politics and Public Policy—(Same as PUBLPOL 101.) The domestic policy making process, emphasizing how elected officials, bureaucrats, and interest groups shape government policies in areas including tax, environmental, and social welfare policy, given their goals and available tactics. How public policies are formulated and implemented. The results of this process using equity and efficiency criteria. Prerequisite: 2. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Sprague)

POLISCI 124R. Judicial Politics and Constitutional Law: The Federal System—The impact of constitutional rules on policy making in the U.S. with a focus on structural issues such as separation of powers and federalism. Topics such as: the role of unelected judges in a democracy; the rule of law; and the constitutionality of the war in Iraq. Prerequisites: 2 or equivalent, and sophomore standing. GER:DB-SocSci, WIM

5 units, Aut (Rutten)

POLISCI 124S. Judicial Politics and Constitutional Law: Civil Liberties—The role and participation of courts, primarily the U.S. Supreme Court, in public policy making and the political system. Judicial activity in civil liberty areas (religious liberty, free expression, race and sex discrimination, political participation, and rights of persons accused of crime). Prerequisites: 2 or equivalent, and sophomore standing. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Rutten)

POLISCI 124T. Legislatures, Courts, and Public Policy—(Same as PUBLPOL 124T.) How courts exert power and play a role in creating policy in the U.S. Can or should judges read their own values into law? Can

the elected branches check the power of unelected judges? What is good government and how do courts fit into it? Focus is on the Civil Rights Act of 1964 examining the political maneuvers to pass it and recent Supreme Court decisions applying it to affirmative action. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Rutten)

POLISCI 127. Organizations and Public Policy—(Enroll in PUBLPOL 102.)

5 units, Win (Bendor)

POLISCI 127S. Mass Media Economics and Policy—(Enroll in PUBLPOL 172.)

4-5 units (Owen) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 128. Colonial and Revolutionary America—(Enroll in HISTORY 150A.)

5 units, Aut (Rakove)

POLISCI 129. The Death Penalty: Human Biology, Law, and Policy—(Enroll in HUMBIO 166.)

3 units, Aut, Spr (Abrams)

POLITICAL THEORY

POLISCI 130A. History of Ancient Political Thought I: Constructing and Questioning Political Obligation in the Ancient World—(Graduate students register for 330A.) Political philosophy in classical antiquity, focusing on canonical works of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, and St. Augustine. Historical background. Topics include: political obligation, citizenship, and leadership; and tensions between political obligation and the claims of family, philosophy, and faith. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (Adcock)

POLISCI 130B. History of Political Thought II: Early Modern Political Thought, 1500-1700—(Graduate students register for 330B.) The development of constitutionalism, Renaissance humanism and the Reformation, and changing relationships between church and states. Emphasis is on the relationships among political thought, institutional frameworks, and immediate political problems and conflicts. The usefulness of the history of political thought to political science. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Adcock)

POLISCI 130C. History of Political Thought III: Freedom, Reason, and Power—(Graduate students register for 330C.) Classic works in political theory on the themes of freedom, democracy, or power since the American and French revolutions. Readings include Kant, Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, Dewey, and Foucault. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Stone)

POLISCI 131. Children's Citizenship: Justice Across Generations—(Same as ETHICSOC 131.) The development of children into citizens, focusing on major social institutions responsible for their civic education: schools, families, communities, and civil society. How does each institution develop citizenship? What is the relationship between civic education and the reproduction of social equality or inequality? Do children's rights differ from those of adults? Readings: political theorists on justice, feminist theorists on family and children, court cases on tensions between the state and community interest in education, and social critics on the practice of civic education. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Reich)

POLISCI 133. Ethics and Politics in Public Service—(Same as ETHICSOC 133.) Primarily for freshmen and sophomores who participate or intend to participate in service activities through the Haas Center or register for courses with service learning components. The basis for a connection between an undergraduate's service activities and academic experiences at Stanford. What does it mean to do public service? Why should or should not citizens do volunteer work? Is public service a good thing? The history, hazards, responsibilities, and dilemmas of doing public service. A historical context of public service work in the U.S., introducing the range of ethical concerns involved with service. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (Reich)

POLISCI 134. Democracy and the Communication of Consent—(Enroll in COMM 136/236.)

4-5 units, Aut (*Fishkin*)

POLISCI 136S. Political Philosophy—(Enroll in PHIL 171/271, ETHICSOC 171.)

4 units, Win (*Satz*)

POLISCI 138. Modern Political Ideologies—Prominent political ideologies that define the terms of contemporary political discourse including liberalism, conservatism, feminism, and anarchism through the intellectual debates generated by the French Revolution. Readings include Price, Burke, Godwin, Wollstonecraft, and Paine. GER:DB-Hum

5 units, Win (*Stone*)

POLISCI 139. Children, Youth, and the Law—(Enroll in HUMBIO 102B.)

5 units, Win (*Abrams*)

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Undergraduate courses and seminars in comparative politics generally fall into two groups: those dealing with a particular country or region, and those dealing with major political problems or processes. Students are encouraged to take courses from both groups, and are also urged to do course work in more than one country or region.

POLISCI 140. Political Economy of Development—Emphasis is on the interplay between political economic processes, and national and international factors from Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Do governments provide the foundations for economic development? The role of the state in solving problems of violence and capital accumulation. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units, Spr (*Díaz-Cayeros*)

POLISCI 140L. China in World Politics—The implications of the rise of China in contemporary world politics and for American foreign policy, including issues such as arms and nuclear proliferation, regional security arrangements, international trade and investment, human rights, environmental problems, and the Taiwan and Tibet questions.

5 units (*Miller*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 141. The Global Politics of Human Rights—The global development and changing nature of human rights and the rise of an international human rights movement. Conflicts between national sovereignty and rights, and among types of rights. Case studies include genocide in Rwanda, holding torturers accountable in Chile and El Salvador, factory workers versus Nike, and the rights of women in S. Africa. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (*Karl*)

POLISCI 141R. Russian Politics—The evolution of the Russian political system including the Soviet era, reform attempts from Khrushchev to Gorbachev, and the collapse of the USSR. Post-communist political institutions including the Russian federal system, executive-legislative relations, political parties, and lobbies; social and economic conditions and the post-communist relationship between political and economic reform; and foreign relations with the former Soviet states and the West. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units, Aut (*Dakin*)

POLISCI 142. Political Economy of Western Europe—Differences in economic performance explained by the relative importance of structural institutional variables and the strategic choices of key political actors. Topics: macroeconomic policy, wage determination and income inequality, welfare state expansion and retrenchment, European integration. Readings focus on Britain, Germany, and Sweden. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units (*Mares*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 142R. Representative Government in Europe—How electoral institutions, party systems, and structures of interest group representation differ across European countries, and between Europe

and the U.S. How these variations influence the structure and content of ideological debate and mediate its influence on the policy making process. How European integration is altering the structure of citizen representation in EU member states. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units (*Wren*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 143. Nongovernmental Organizations and Development in Poor Countries—(Same as ICA 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*)

POLISCI 144S. Democracies and Autocracies—The study of political regimes. The main characteristics of democratic versus authoritarian regimes. What determines that political order is established in the form of democracy or authoritarianism? How democracies and autocracies operate; how each regime achieves political order, adopts public decisions, and impacts economic performance. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units (*Magaloni*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 145. Politics and Development in Latin America—Political, economic, and social development in Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, and Argentina. Emphasis is on historical and comparative analyses and policy and theoretical issues such as ideologies of development, democracy and its alternatives, constraints on national autonomy, and civil-military, state-society, and state-market relations. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units, Win (*Packenham*)

POLISCI 146R. War Transitions: The Promise and Perils of Post-Conflict Reconstruction—Theoretical and policy approaches to post-conflict political, social, and institutional reconstruction in Latin American, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The evolution of reconstruction policies in comparative and historical perspective; changing roles of state and non-state actors; security in transition; demobilization and reintegration of combatants; resettlement of displaced populations; constitutional and institutional design and creation; social justice and reconciliation; economic development in war-distorted economies; and environment, resources, and public health after war. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (*Kulkarni*)

POLISCI 147. Comparative Democratic Development—Social, cultural, political, economic, and international factors affecting the development and consolidation of democracy in historical and comparative perspective. Individual country experiences with democracy, democratization, and regime performance. Emphasis is on the third wave of democratization over the past three decades and contemporary possibilities for democratic change. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units, Win (*Diamond*)

POLISCI 148/348. Chinese Politics: The Transformation and the Era of Reform—(Graduate students register for 348.) For advanced undergraduates and beginning graduate students. The content, process, and consequences of reform in China from 1976 to the present. Changes in property rights, markets, credit, and the role of the state in economic development. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units (*Oi*) not given 2005-06

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

5 units, Aut (*Shin*)

POLISCI 148R. Chinese Politics—The politics of the People's Republic of China. The origins of the Communist Revolution, the institutionalization and consequences of communist rule, and attempts to reform the system since 1978. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (*Miller*)

POLISCI 148S. The U.S. and Asia During the Cold War—International relations perspective. WW II and its impact on international relations; the efforts of Allied statesmen to design a stable postwar order; the Chinese civil war; the American occupation of Japan; the Korean War; S.E. Asian independence struggles; the American alliance system in the 50s, the Sino-Soviet alliance; Indo-Pakistani conflicts; the Vietnam War; strategic realignment in the 70s; and the legacy of the Cold War on the region's international agenda and American policy priorities. The relevance of the region to the international system. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom
5 units, Win (Miller)

POLISCI 149S. Islam and the West—Changes in relative power and vitality of each side. The relationship in the Middle Ages revolved around power and domination, and since the Renaissance around modernity. Focus is on Muslims of the Middle East. GER:DB-SocSci
5 units, Spr (Milani)

POLITICAL METHODOLOGY

POLISCI 150A. Political Methodology I—(Graduate students register for 350A.) Introduction to probability and statistical inference, with applications to political science and public policy. Prerequisite: elementary calculus. GER:DB-Math
5 units, Aut (Rivers)

POLISCI 150B. Political Methodology II—(Graduate students register for 350B.) Understanding and using the linear regression model in a social-science context: properties of the least squares estimator; inference and hypothesis testing; assessing model fit; presenting results for publication; consequences and diagnosis of departures from model assumptions; outliers and influential observations, graphical techniques for model fitting and checking; interactions among exploratory variables; pooling data; extensions for binary responses. GER:DB-Math
5 units, Win (Jackman)

POLISCI 150C. Political Methodology III—(Graduate students register for 350C.) Models for discrete outcomes, time series, measurement error, and simultaneity. Introduction to nonlinear estimation, large sample theory. Prerequisite: 150B/350B.
3-5 units, Spr (Rivers, Wand)

POLISCI 151A. Doing Political Science—For students planning a major in Political Science. An introduction to social science methodological approaches, from case studies and formal models, to the study of politics and government. Beneath the diversity of means that political scientists use to pursue knowledge lies a common language, core concepts, and scholarly goals. Concepts and their use through the research of Stanford Political Science professors. In addition to the instructors, 6-8 other faculty appear in various course sessions. Goal is to prepare students to do political science, not just study it. GER:DB-Math
5 units (Fiorina, Jackman) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 151B. Data Analysis for Political Science—Operationalization of concepts, measurement, scale construction, finding and pooling/merging data, cross-tabulations, tests of association, comparison of means, correlation, scatterplots, and regression models. How to present the results of data analysis in research reports, essays, and theses. Emphasis is on getting and using data with appropriate statistical software. Prior mathematics not required. GER:DB-Math
5 units, Spr (Jackman)

POLISCI 152. Introduction to Game Theoretic Methods in Political Science—(Graduate students register for 352.) Concepts and tools of non-cooperative game theory developed using political science questions and applications. Formal treatment of Hobbes' theory of the state and major criticisms of it; examples from international politics. Primarily for graduate students; undergraduates admitted with consent of instructor.
5 units (Fearon) not given 2005-06

ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATE SEMINARS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

POLISCI 215. Explaining Ethnic Violence—What is ethnic violence and why does it occur? Should elite machinations, the psychology of crowds, or historical hatreds be blamed? Case studies and theoretical work on the sources and nature of ethnic violence. GER:DB-SocSci, WIM
5 units, Spr (Fearon)

POLISCI 218. U.S. Relations in Iran—The evolution of relations between the U.S. and Iran. The years after WW II when the U.S. became more involved in Iran. Relations after the victory of the Islamic republic. The current state of affairs and the prospects for the future. Emphasis is on original documents of U.S. diplomacy (White House, State Department, and the U.S. Embassy in Iran). Research paper. GER:DB-SocSci
5 units, Aut (Milani)

AMERICAN POLITICS

POLISCI 221R. Urban Policy—Public finance, housing, education, transportation, and crime in major metropolitan areas in the U.S. Students are placed in internships in government departments, social service agencies, or community-based organizations. Required policy brief integrating theory with the internship experience. GER:DB-SocSci, EC- AmerCul, WIM
5 units, Aut (Fraga)

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

POLISCI 221T. Politics of Race and Ethnicity in the United States—Race and ethnicity issues used to understand current challenges to political development of the U.S. Focus is on political institutions and how current issues such as campaigning, affirmative action, and voting rights operate within parameters set by these institutions. National values underlying notions of identity, citizenship, justice, and public interest. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-AmerCul
5 units (Fraga) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 221U. Latinos in American Politics—(Same as PUBLPOL 189.) Evolution of Latino participation in American politics from the mid-19th century to the present. Issues include conquest, immigration, the Chicano movement, national origin diversity, gender, political parties, and office holding. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-AmerCul
5 units, Win (Fraga)

POLISCI 221V. California Politics: Past, Present, and Future—(Same as PUBLPOL 188.) Changing patterns of politics from the mid-19th century to the present. Emphasis is on the role of institutions in structuring the state's politics. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-AmerCul
5 units, Win (Fraga)

POLISCI 222S. Topics in Constitutional History—(Same as HISTORY 250B.) Topics in the history of the American Constitution and its interpretation, including the invention of the concept of the written constitution in the Revolutionary era, the crisis of Civil War and Reconstruction, and the controversies over interpretation and the rights revolution in the 20th century. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-AmerCul
5 units (Rakove) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 223R. Philanthropy and Social Innovation—(Enroll in PUBLPOL 183.)
5 units (Arrillaga) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 223S. The Imperial Temptation: U.S. Foreign Policy in a Unipolar World—How the collapse of the Soviet Union liberated the U.S. from the constraints of bipolarity. How current policy fits into earlier traditions such as Wilsonianism or realism. Normative questions; what is America's proper role in the world? GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (Joffe)

POLISCI 224R. Democratic Citizenship: Can Ordinary Citizens Reason about Politics—The tradition of skepticism about whether ordinary citizens can discharge the responsibilities of democratic citizenship. How this skepticism has been strengthened by recent research on public opinion and electoral behavior. Sources include the interplay of empirical and normative democratic theory. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Sniderman)

POLISCI 225R. Black Politics in the Post-Civil Rights Era—The shift among Black Americans from protest to politics. Emphasis is on the development and use of political resources as the means to achieve policy objectives. Topics: black political attitudes and political participation, voting rights and representation, party politics, multiracial coalition building. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-AmerCul

5 units, Aut (Gay)

POLISCI 226S. Asian Americans in Politics—The participation and representation of Asian Americans in American politics at the national, state, and local levels. The politics of immigration, civil rights, affirmative action, and language. Multi-ethnic and multi-issue coalitions. Comparative perspectives on Asian ethnic politics in the U.S., Canada, and Australia. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-AmerCul

5 units, Spr (Wong)

POLISCI 227R. Polarized Politics and Special Interest Groups—The influence of special interest groups on electoral competition and policy outcomes in the U.S., and the increasing partisan polarization among elites. How money spent by special interest groups affects the types of candidates who are elected, the agendas of the parties, and the votes of Congressmen. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Wand)

POLITICAL THEORY

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

5 units, Win (Reich)

POLISCI 232. Civil Society and the Nonprofit Sector—(Enroll in URBANST 121.)

2-4 units, Spr (Sievers)

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

POLISCI 240L. Politics of the Korean Peninsula—Historical development of Korean politics, the political economy of development in S. Korea since 1948, and N. Korean politics. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (Kang)

POLISCI 241S. Regime Change: Comparative Theories—Comparison of structural and actor-centric theories, and evolutionary versus revolutionary models. Emphasis is on theories of democratization and revolution. Case studies from the 20th and 21st century. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units (McFaul) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 242T. Social Protection Around the World—The political origin of and differences in major policies of social protection across developed and developing countries; recent challenges faced by these policies. Why some countries provide old-age or sickness benefits to all citizens, while others offer no protection during employment-related risks. Are these differences in policies and institutions driven by economic development alone? Prerequisite: 4.

5 units (Mares) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 242U. Varieties of Capitalism—Core differences in institutions and policies across advanced industrialized democracies. Are there meaningful distinctions among models of capitalism? Do these differences persist in the face of economic globalization? Topics: industrial relations, corporate governance, and social insurance. Prerequisite: 4. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units (Mares) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 243R. Research Seminar in Democratization and Human Rights—Goal is to produce a minimum 30-page paper based on field research abroad. Students prepare research problem statement, meet individually with the professor, and circulate drafts for class comment. Graduate students should register for directed reading under the professor's name. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Karl)

POLISCI 244R. Political Economy of Disease: AIDS in Historical Perspective—Demographic, economic, cultural, and political changes in the wake of AIDS. The social dimensions of infectious diseases and epidemics; the impact of epidemics on political and economic institutions; and the political economy of responses to the AIDS crisis. Students conduct original research on causes and/or consequences of AIDS or AIDS-related policies. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units (Weinstein) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 245R. Politics in Modern Iran—Modern Iran has been a smithy for political movements, ideologies, and types of states. Movements include nationalism, constitutionalism, Marxism, Islamic fundamentalism, social democracy, Islamic liberalism, and fascism. Forms of government include Oriental despotism, authoritarianism, Islamic theocracy, and liberal democracy. These varieties have appeared in Iran in an iteration shaped by history, geography, proximity to oil and the Soviet Union, and the hegemony of Islamic culture. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units, Win (Milani)

POLISCI 246R. Market-Oriented Reform and Development in Latin America—Preference to juniors and seniors. Theoretical and policy approaches to Latin American development in recent decades emphasizing policies since the 80s and their effects on economic, social, and political development. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Packenham)

POLISCI 246S. The Politics of Justice: Emotions, Accountability, and Democracy—How societies with histories of repression and war address memory of and accountability for political violence and human rights violations. Theoretical, empirical, and political implications of approaches to transitional justice in Latin America, E. Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. Why some societies adopt formal institutional approaches while other choose informal populist mechanisms. The relationship between accountability and democratization. How rational interests interact with emotional attitudes, beliefs, and passions in social and political transformation after violence? GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (Kulkarni)

POLISCI 247S. Politics and Economic Policy in Advanced Industrial Democracies—Political economic approaches to patterns of economic policy making and performance in the advanced industrial democracies of W. Europe and N. America. What is the role of political ideology and government partisanship in influencing economic outcomes? How do the political parties interact with organized interest groups in the formation of economic strategies? Can voters influence patterns of economic policy making and how is this influence felt? What are the cross-national impacts of globalization and the increasing openness of trade and capital markets? What constraints are placed on domestic political actors by the development of supranational political organizations like the EU? GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Wren)

POLISCI 247T. The Politics of the European Union—The origins and the current structure of the EU. The effects of the EU on domestic politics, the electoral landscape, the distribution of political power, the power of national governments to formulate public policy, and economic and social policies. Current issues in EU politics including the creation of the EU constitution; the enlargement of the EU to include countries from the former Soviet bloc; the future of European welfare states; and the EU's military role. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units (Wren) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 247U. Electoral and Party Politics in Developed Democracies—The relationships between political parties and electorates, and their impact on public policy formation in W. Europe and N. America. The historical origins of modern parties and party systems, the determinants of individual voting behavior, the role of parties in electoral competition and government formation, the effects of partisan governments and elections on political-economic outcomes, and recent shifts in the structure of electoral cleavages and party systems.

5 units (Wren) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 248. Mexican Politics—Why did Mexico fail to eliminate poverty and destitution despite resources channeled to that end and a rhetoric of social justice inherited from the Revolution? The durability of the political regime, the peculiar characteristics of the Mexican process of democratization, and the regime's incentives to redress ancestral problems of inequality and destitution. Emphasis is on crafting research projects on the political economy of Mexican development, and hypothesis testing with empirical data. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units (Díaz-Cayeros) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 248S. Latin American Politics—Fundamental transformations in Latin America in the last two decades: why most governments are now democratic or semidemocratic; and economic transformation as countries abandoned import substitution industrialization policies led by state intervention for neoliberal economic policies. The nature of this dual transformation. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units (Magaloni) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 248T. Problems of Governance and Economic Growth in Mexico: From the Aztecs to NAFTA—(Same as HISTORY 278.) Political and economic institutions of Mexico. The origins and economic consequences of authoritarianism. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Haber)

RESEARCH

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

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

POLISCI 299Q. Junior Research Seminar—For students interested in writing a senior honors thesis. Focus is on finding a manageable topic and an adviser.

2 units, Win (Rutten)

POLISCI 299R. Senior Research Seminar—Required of students writing honors theses. Focus is on acquiring research skills and developing an appropriate research design. WIM

3 units, Aut (Rutten)

POLISCI 299S,T. Senior Honors Tutorial—Required of students writing honors theses. Focus is on solving problems in writing a thesis such as keeping on schedule and rewriting drafts. Students work with other honors students and graduate student tutors.

2 units, S: Win, T: Spr (Staff)

ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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

5 units, Aut (Tomz)

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

5 units, Win (Fearon, Sagan)

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

3-5 units (Staff) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 311A,B,C. Workshop in International Relations—For graduate students. Contemporary work. Organized around presentation of research by students and outside scholars. May be repeated for credit.

1-5 units, A: Aut (Goldstein, Tomz), B: Win (Sagan, Tomz), C: Spr (Fearon, Goldstein)

POLISCI 312. Japanese Foreign Policy—(For graduate students; see 112.)

5 units, Aut (Okimoto)

POLISCI 312R. Domestic Politics and International Conflict—Theoretical and empirical research on the effects of domestic politics and political institutions on the incidence, outcome, and resolution of international conflict. Topics include the democratic peace, diversionary conflict, economic sources of war and peace, domestic influences on war outcomes, and the politics of resolving international rivalries.

5 units (Schultz) not given 2005-06

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

5 units, Spr (Blacker)

POLISCI 316. International History and International Relations Theory—(Same as HISTORY 202/306E.) GER:DB-SocSci

5 units (Holloway) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 318S. State Building—Past and present efforts by external actors to influence domestic authority structures. Topics may include: colonialism; protection of minority rights in the 19th and first half of the 20th century; U.S. intervention in the Caribbean and Central America; U.S. and Soviet intervention in Europe after WW II; Afghanistan; and Iraq. For Ph.D. students; others with consent of instructor.

5 units (Krasner) not given 2005-06

AMERICAN POLITICS

POLISCI 321. Creating the American Republic—(Same as HISTORY 251/352.) Concepts and developments in the late 18th-century invention of American Constitutionalism; the politics of constitution making and ratifying; emergence of theories of constitutional interpretation including originalism; early notions of judicial review. Primary and secondary sources. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Rakove)

POLISCI 322. Campaign Finance and Elections—The strategies and behavior of special interest groups, parties, candidates, and voters in the U.S. Emphasis is on statistical models and empirical tests of formal models. Prerequisite: 350B; 351 sequence or 352; or equivalents.

5 units (Wand) not given 2005-06

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

4-5 units, Win (Iyengar)

POLISCI 323S. Analysis of Political Campaigns—(Same as COMM 162/262.) Seminar. The evolution of American political campaigns, and the replacement of the political party by the mass media as intermediary between candidates and voters. Academic literature on media strategies, the relationship between candidates and the press, the effects of campaigns on voter behavior, and inconsistencies between media campaigns and democratic norms. Do media-based campaigns enable voters to live up to their civic responsibility? Has the need for well-financed campaigns increased the influence of elites over nominations? Have citizens become disengaged? GER:DB-SocSci

4-5 units, Aut (Iyengar)

POLISCI 324R. Questionnaire Design for Surveys and Laboratory Experiments: Social and Cognitive Perspectives—(Enroll in COMM 239.)

4 units (Krosnick) not given 2005-06

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

5 units, Aut (Gay)

POLISCI 326R. Urban Politics and Public Policy—Major theoretical approaches regarding democracy, participation, representation, economic development, and governance.

5 units (Fraga) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 328. Introduction to the Politics of Education—(Enroll in EDUC 220B.)

4 units, Spr (Kirst)

POLITICAL THEORY

POLISCI 330A History of Ancient Political Thought I: Constructing and Questioning Political Obligation in the Ancient World—(For graduate students; see 130A.)

5 units, Aut (Adcock)

POLISCI 330B History of Political Thought II: Early Modern Political Thought, 1500-1700—(For graduate students; see 130B.)

5 units, Win (Adcock)

POLISCI 330C History of Political Thought III: Freedom, Reason, and Power—(For graduate students; see 130C.)

5 units, Spr (Stone)

POLISCI 332. The Political Theory of Rawls—The work of John Rawls on justice in the 20th century. His major works: *A Theory of Justice* and *Political Liberalism*.

5 units, Win (Stone)

POLISCI 333. Topics in Democratic Theory—(Same as PHIL 377.) 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 (Ferejohn, Satz) alternate years, given 2006-07

POLISCI 334R. Democracy, Justice, and Deliberation—(Enroll in COMM 236G/336G.)

1-5 units (Fishkin) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 334S. Democracy, Press, and Public Opinion—(Enroll in COMM 244/344.)

1-4 units (Fishkin) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 334T. Democratic Theory: Normative and Empirical Issues—(Enroll in COMM 238/338.)

1-5 units, Win (Fishkin, Luskin)

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

3-5 units (Dupuy) alternate years, given 2006-07

POLISCI 338I. Foundations of Nanoethics: Toward a Rapprochement between Europe and the U.S.—(Enroll in FRENGEN 258E.)

3-5 units, Spr (Dupuy)

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

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

5 units (Díaz-Cayeros) not given 2005-2006

POLISCI 340S. Political Economy of Post-Communism—The sources of the collapse of the communist states in E. Europe and the former Soviet Union. Issues facing the formation and consolidation of post-communist states and societies including democratization, privatization, nationalism, and foreign relations between newly independent states. Models and historical analogues for analyzing the emergence of post-communist politics.

5 units, Win (Stoner-Weiss)

POLISCI 340U. Politics of Identity in Eastern Europe—Relations between policy and identity in post-communist E. Europe. Language, ethnicity, religion, and memory in areas such as education, public administration, citizenship, foreign policy, media, churches, holidays, and monuments. Emphasis is on Ukraine; also Belarus, Estonia, Romania, Macedonia, Tatarstan, and Chuvashia. How different degrees of radicalism in nationalizing policy are determined by inherited ideologies and identities, and how they determine post-Soviet identity transformation.

5 units, Win (Kulyk)

POLISCI 341T. Comparative Democratization and Regime Change—Issues of democracy, its definition, problems of transition and consolidation, and comparison. The relationship between democracy and the military, the economy, and the interstate system.

5 units, Spr (Karl)

POLISCI 342R. Politics of Welfare State Expansion and Reform—The main theories explaining the development of the welfare state and its impact on the organization of the political economy. The relative importance of institutional variables, social cleavages, partisanship, and ideology, and the role of economic openness in explaining cross-national differences in social policy. The recent politics of social policy adjustment, and the extent existing differences among welfare states endure in the face of unfavorable economic and demographic developments and common political pressures towards welfare state retrenchment.

5 units (Mares) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 343R. African Civil Wars in Comparative Perspectives: A Research Seminar—Taught jointly with Columbia University via videoconferencing. Topics include causes of civil war, patterns of recruitment and participation, organization of rebel groups, strategies of warring factions, bargaining in the context of peace processes, and civil war termination. Required research paper using original datasets from instructors. Prerequisites: econometric modeling and graduate course work in comparative politics, international relations, and statistics.

5 units, Aut (Weinstein)

POLISCI 344S. Comparative Political Institutions—Overview of existing political institutions and their impact on political-economic outcomes. The roles of political institutions and what determines their stability, how they are chosen, and which processes enable their transformation over time. The main variances in institutional settings, emphasizing the menu of democratic institutions, including parliamentary, semi-presidential, and presidential systems; electoral rules; bicameralism;

federalism; and legislative-executive relations. The effect of political institutions on economic growth and political stability.

5 units (*Magaloni*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 344U. Political Culture—An approach to culture that emphasizes its equilibrium attributes through relationships among culture, choice, coordination, and common knowledge. Implications for the study of political processes and institutions. Required paper on the role of culture in a political institution.

5 units, *Spr* (*Laitin, Weingast*)

POLISCI 345R. Political Economy of Japan—Institutions and processes in the political organization of economic activity in Japan. The interaction of public and private sector institutions in the growth of Japan's postwar economy. The organization and workings of key economic ministries and agencies of the government, private sector business groupings, and public policy making. Comparison of Japan's political economy before the bursting of the bubble in 1990-91 with the current situation; why it fell into stagnation and why it has taken Japan so long to recover.

5 units, *Aut* (*Okimoto*)

POLISCI 346S. The Logic of Authoritarian Government—If authoritarianism is less economically efficient and a less stable form of political organization than democracy, then why, as a matter of history, are there more authoritarian governments than democracies? The theoretical and empirical literature on authoritarian governments, and related literatures on the micro-economic analysis of property rights and credible commitments.

5 units (*Haber*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 347S. Comparative Political Economy of Developed Democracies—Theoretical approaches to differences in economic policy and performance across the advanced industrial democracies. What is the relative importance of government partisanship and ideology, social cleavages, and institutional structures in explaining patterns in economic policy and outcomes? How do these political models compare with models emphasizing economic variables such as capital market integration, trade openness, or technological change?

3-5 units, *Spr* (*Wren*)

POLISCI 348S. Contemporary Chinese Foreign Relations—(Same as HISTORY 297/397.)

5 units, *Spr* (*Miller*)

POLISCI 348T. AIDS, Literacy, and Land: Policy Challenges in Contemporary Africa—(Enroll in ICA 348T.)

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

POLITICAL METHODOLOGY

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

5 units, *Aut* (*Rivers*)

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

5 units, *Win* (*Jackman*)

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

5 units, *Spr* (*Rivers, Wand*)

POLISCI 351A. Foundations of Political Economy—(Same as POLECON 680.) Emphasis is on formal models of collective choice, public institutions, and political competition. Topics include voting theory, social choice, institutional equilibria, agenda setting, interest-group politics, bureaucratic behavior, and electoral competition.

4 units, *Aut* (*Shotts*)

POLISCI 351B. Economic Analysis of Political Institutions—(Same as POLECON 681.) Applying the techniques of microeconomic analysis and game theory to the study of political behavior and institutions, including information economics, games of incomplete information, sequential bargaining theory, repeated games, and rational expectations.

Applications include agenda formation in legislatures, the implications of legislative structure, government formation, lobbying, electoral competition and interest groups, the control of bureaucracies, interest group competition, and collective choice rules.

4 units, *Win* (*Baron*)

POLISCI 351C. Applied Formal Models: Governmental Decision Making—(Same as POLECON 682.) Focus is on empirical applications of formal models to the study of legislatures to obtain a systematic understanding of collective decision making. Prerequisites: 351A,B, or equivalent.

4 units, *Spr* (*Krehbiel*)

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

5 units (*Fearon*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 353A,B,C. Workshop in Statistical Modeling—Theoretical aspects and empirical applications of statistical modeling in the social sciences. Guest speakers. Students present a research paper. Prerequisite: 350B or equivalent.

1-5 units, **A: Aut, B: Win, C: Spr** (*Jackman, Rivers, Wand*)

POLISCI 355. Advanced Topics in Research Methods—Applications to American and comparative politics and international relations.

1-5 units, *Win* (*Wand*)

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

POLISCI 362. New Economics of Organization—(Same as OB 686.) Survey of economic approaches to organization, emphasizing theory and application, with attention to politics.

5 units, *Spr* (*Weingast*)

POLISCI 364. Politics and Organization—Political institutions and formal organizations. Norms, expectations, and routines characteristic of informal political structure.

5 units, *Win* (*Bendor*)

POLISCI 365. Organizational Decision Making—Behavioral theories of organization. Emphasis is on the institutional applications of bounded rationality. Models of incrementalism; evolutionary models of change; organizational learning. The differences between predictions of theories of perfect rationality and those of imperfect rationality. Organizational responses (constructive and pathological) to constraints on information processing. Institutional contexts; public agencies and firms.

5 units (*Bendor*) not given 2005-2006

GRADUATE

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

1 unit, *Aut, Win, Spr* (*Eden, Sagan*)

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

5 units, *Aut* (*Weingast*)

POLISCI 420B. Topics in American Political Behavior—For graduate students with some background in American politics embarking on their own research. Current research in American politics, emphasizing political behavior and public opinion. Possible topics: uncertainty and ambivalence in political attitudes, heterogeneity in public opinion, the structure of American political ideology, political learning, the media as a determinant of public opinion, and links between public opinion and public policy.

5 units, *Win* (*Gay*)

POLISCI 420C. American Political Institutions—Field seminar. Prerequisites: 420A,B.

5 units, *Spr* (*Ferejohn*)

POLISCI 422. Campaigns, Elections, and Public Opinion—Research seminar. Frontiers in mass political behavior. Sources include data sets from the 2004 election cycle. Prerequisite: 420B or equivalent.

5 units (*Fiorina*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 422A,B. Research Seminar in American Political Institutions—Two quarter sequence. Recent work on American institutions including Congress, the courts, and administrative agencies. Some attention to issues of federalism.

5 units (*Ferejohn*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 424. Introduction to Political Psychology—Current issues in public opinion and political psychology. The design and analysis of experiments embedded in survey research. Focus is on reviewing the research literature and analyzing relevant data sets.

5 units, *Win* (*Sniderman*)

POLISCI 427. The Political Economy of Immigration—The theoretical and empirical literature on migration politics and the economic causes and effects of migration. The political economy of American immigration in comparative perspective. The immigration dilemmas of governments in W. Europe, Asia, and Australia.

5 units, *Spr* (*Wong*)

POLISCI 435. Topics in the Philosophy of Social Science—Topics relevant to present-day political science practice including: the foundation of probability theory; theories of scientific progress; the scope and limits of rational choice theory; and interpretive social science.

5 units, *Spr* (*Stone*)

POLISCI 436. Rational Choice—The scope and limits of rational choice theory. Possible topics: explanatory and normative uses of rational choice; self-interest versus altruism; the nature of social norms; incommensurable choices; and bounded rationality.

5 units (*Stone*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 440A. Theories in Comparative Politics—Required of Political Science Ph.D. students with comparative politics as first or second concentration; others by consent of instructor. Theories addressing major concerns in the comparative field including democracy, regime change, the state, revolutions, national heterogeneity, and economic performance.

5 units, *Aut* (*Díaz-Cayeros, Laitin*)

POLISCI 440B. Comparative Political Economy—Required of all Political Science Ph.D. students with comparative politics as a first or second concentration; others by consent of the instructor. Micro- and macro-level explanations for variation in economic policies and outcomes. The formation of cleavages and political coalitions, and the economic and political consequences of variation in partisanship, political institutions, regime types, and economic openness.

5 units, *Win* (*Haber*)

POLISCI 440C. Methods in Comparative Politics—Required of Political Science Ph.D. candidates with comparative politics as a first or second concentration; others by consent of instructor. Current methodological standards in comparative politics. Students develop their own research design that meets these standards.

5 units, *Spr* (*Laitin, Weinstein*)

POLISCI 440D. Workshop in Comparative Politics—Faculty, guest speakers, and graduate students conducting research in comparative politics present work-in-progress. Graduate students may enroll for up to 5 total units apportioned by quarter. Auditors welcome. Graduate students whose major or minor field is comparative politics must make at least one presentation to the seminar.

1-5 units, *Aut* (*Díaz-Cayeros*), *Win*, *Spr* (*Díaz-Cayeros, Mares*)

POLISCI 441. Politics of Development—Theoretical understanding of how political processes and institutions are reflected in poverty and inequality; the creation of land, labor, and credit markets; and the configuration of fiscal, monetary, and trade policies. The politics of de-

veloping countries with emphasis on contrasts between Latin America and Africa.

5 units (*Díaz-Cayeros*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 442. Qualitative and Field Methods—Qualitative methods for data gathering and analysis in political science. Theoretical literature on research design; challenges associated with analysis; techniques for fieldwork. Topics include case selection, levels of analysis, process tracing, ethical concerns in the field, participant observation, interviewing, archival research, survey design, and field experiments. Prerequisites: 440A,B,C.

5 units (*Weinstein*) not given 2005-06

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

5 units (*Oi*) not given 2005-06

POLISCI 443S. Political Economy of Reform in China—The content, process, and problems of China's post-Mao reforms. Changes in property rights, markets, credit, and the role of the state in economic development. Comparative insights about reform in the Chinese communist system that distinguishes it from the experience of regimes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Readings in Chinese and English. Prerequisite: knowledge of post-1949 Chinese government and politics.

5 units (*Oi*) not given 2005-06

OVERSEAS STUDIES

Courses approved for the Political Science major and taught overseas can be found in the "Overseas Studies" section of this bulletin, or in the Overseas Studies office, 126 Sweet Hall.

BEIJING

POLISCI 246P. Comparing the Chinese and American Legal Systems

5 units, *Aut, Spr* (*Zhang*)

BERLIN

POLISCI 110P. Globalization: International Challenges, Regional Responses

4-5 units, *Spr* (*Tempel*)

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

4-5 units, *Aut* (*Klein*)

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

4-5 units, *Aut* (*Brückner*)

POLISCI 245P. Shifting Alliances? The European Union and the U.S

5 units, *Win* (*Brückner*)

FLORENCE

POLISCI 42P. An Extraordinary Experiment: Politics and Policies of the New European Union

5 units, *Aut* (*Morlino*)

POLISCI 145P. Italy: From Agrarian to Postindustrial Society—(Same as HISTORY 106V.)

4 units, *Aut* (*Mammarella*)

POLISCI 210P. Current Issues in Human Rights and International Justice

4 units, *Win* (*Cassese*)

KYOTO

POLISCI 211P. Japan in Contemporary International Affairs

5 units, *Spr* (*MacDougall*)

POLISCI 240P. The Political Economy of Japan

4-5 units, Spr (Hayashi)

MOSCOW

POLISCI 118P. Russian Politics and Institutions in a Comparative Perspective

5 units, Aut (Melville)

POLISCI 143P. Problems and Prospects of Post-Soviet Eurasia

5 units, Aut (Trenin)

OXFORD

POLISCI 141P. Modern UK and European Government and Politics

4 units, Aut (Capoccia)

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

5 units, Spr (Darwin)

POLISCI 244P. British and American Constitutional Systems in Comparative Perspective

5 units, Spr (McMahon)

PARIS

POLISCI 143P. Human Rights in Comparative Perspective

4-5 units, Spr (Remy-Granger)

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

4-5 units, Win (Strudel)

POLISCI 241P. Political Attitudes and Behavior in Contemporary France

4-5 units, Aut (Mayer, Muxel)

SANTIAGO

POLISCI 117P. Latin America in the International System

4-5 units, Win (Fuentes)

POLISCI 242P. Modernization and its Discontents: Chilean Politics at the Turn of the Century

5 units, Spr (Correa)

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

5 units, Aut (Micco)