

# POLITICAL SCIENCE

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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 70 units including:
  - a) 45 Political Science course units to complete the breadth requirements.
  - b) a 5-unit methods requirement satisfied by POLISCI 150A, 150B, 150C, 151B, ECON 102A, or STATS 60. The list of courses satisfying the methods requirement is updated annually by the department. Students should consult the Bulletin for new courses that satisfy this requirement.
  - c) 20 additional Political Science units including no more than 5 units of directed reading. 10 units of ECON 1A,B may substitute for two 5-unit POLISCI courses.
  - d) no more than two 5-unit Stanford Introductory Seminar courses can be applied toward the 70-unit major requirement.
3. Satisfy breadth requirements (45 units): each student must take two from the following Political Science courses, one of which must be in the primary concentration, the other in the secondary concentration. These courses must 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 30 units (see Statement 4).

Each major should declare a secondary concentration in another subfield, with at least 15 units in that concentration, including the introductory course for that subfield.

4. Satisfy a depth requirement. Each major should declare a primary concentration in one subfield and take at least 30 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 related course work 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 combined may count toward the required 70 Political Science units.
9. Courses counting toward the 70-unit requirement must be taken for a letter grade, although units in excess of the required 70 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 on 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 point average (GPA) of 2.0 (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. Students are required to declare their intention to pursue honors on the Major Proposal form. Applications can be obtained from the department office.

Students pursuing honors must complete the following by the end of Spring Quarter of their junior year: Methods requirement (POLISCI 150A,B,C, 151B, STATS 60, or ECON 102A), WIM requirement, and a completed research paper from an advanced undergraduate seminar or directed reading. Students are required to enroll in one quarter of POLISCI 299Q, Junior Research Seminar, in 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 Quarter, students must enroll in POLISCI 299S which is a credit/no credit tutorial 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 one quarter of POLISCI 299Q, 299R, and 299S.
3. Enroll in at least 10 units of POLISCI 299A, B, or C, senior project. Students must take at least two quarters of Senior Project units.
4. Complete a thesis of honors quality, for a grade of 'B+' or better.

Students cannot apply units from the POLISCI 299Q, Junior Research Seminar, POLISCI 299R, Senior Research Seminar, or POLISCI 299S, Senior Honors Tutorial, toward the 70-unit requirement for the major. However, students can apply up to 10 units from POLISCI 299A,B,C Senior Project, toward the 70-unit requirement.

## GRADUATE PROGRAMS

**Admission**—Prospective graduate students should see <http://gradadmissions.stanford.edu> for application materials. Applicants are required to submit a recent sample of their writing (not to exceed 35 pages) 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/shared/publications.htm#GradStud>. The application deadline is December 5. 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. The M.A. requires a minimum of 45 total units. 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 organizations, and political theory. 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 expect that students be advanced 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 science, 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**—Theories and uses of international relations for understanding historical and contemporary events. Topics include the causes of war, trade and development, the environment, humanitarian intervention, nuclear proliferation, and terrorism GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (Schultz, K)

**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 (Fiorina, M; Frisby, T)

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

5 units, Win (Stone, P)

**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 (Laitin, D)

**POLISCI 21N. The Evolution of Voting Rights in the U.S.**—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. The evolution of voting rights in the U.S. from the 1965 Voting Rights Act to the present. Emphasis is on identifying conditions under which expansion was possible as a result of the removal of barriers. Current issues in the interpretation and implementation of provisions of the Voting Rights Act. Participation in a mock trial. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Fraga, L)

**POLISCI 33Q. Legal Craft and Moral Intuitions**—(Same as LAW 107Q.) Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to sophomores. The conflict between translating rules for social interaction into legal practices versus deciding what constitutes impermissible harm-causing, coercion, or discrimination. Approaches to this conflict through cases such as: can government forbid wetland development without compensating property owners; why might private nurses or Playboy bunnies but not flight attendants be selected on the basis of gender; why is gender equality in resource distribution provided for college athletes but not math graduate students? GER:DB-SocSci

4 units, Win (Kelman, M)

**POLISCI 35Q. Food and Politics**—Topics include the politics of food production and distribution; organic and sustainable farming; federal farm and free trade policies; genetically-modified food; animal ethics; and the political context of famine and obesity. Community-based learning.

2 units, Win (Reich, R)

**POLISCI 41Q. Building Democracy after Conflict: Iraq in Comparative Perspective**—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to sophomores. Problems of post-conflict situations, the conditions for building democracy and how they relate to post-conflict situations, and historical experiences such as Germany and Japan. Iraq as a principal case study.

5 units, Spr (Diamond, L)

**POLISCI 46N. Contemporary African Politics**—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. Focus is on the last decade. Patterns of economic collapse and recovery; shifts toward more democratic political systems; and increasing levels of political violence and civil conflict including warlordism and genocide. Trends across the continent, with emphasis on Liberia's emergence from conflict and Uganda's political and economic decline. Students design strategies for diplomatic engagement to be presented to former U.S. policy makers at the conclusion of course. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

5 units, Aut (Weinstein, J)

## 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, not given this year

**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, not given this year

**POLISCI 110C. America and the World Economy**—(Students not taking this course for WIM, register for 110X.) 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, J)

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

5 units, Win (Goldstein, J)

**POLISCI 110D. War and Peace in American Foreign Policy**—(Students not taking this course for WIM, register for 110Y.) 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, WIM

5 units, Spr (Schultz, K)

**POLISCI 110Y. War and Peace in American Foreign Policy**—(Same as 110D.) Does not fulfill WIM requirement. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Schultz, K)

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

5 units, Spr (Dorfman, G)

**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, not given this year

**POLISCI 112D. International Organization**—Theoretical and applied issues concerning the administration, operation, and impact of international organizations. Topics include: the UN's role as a peacekeeper; anti-globalization protestors; the expansion of international organizations; the role and obligations of the U.S.; and the normative implications and tradeoffs of effective supranational governance.

5 units, Aut (Major, S)

**POLISCI 113F. The United Nations and Global Governance**—The role of international institutions and organizations in the areas of health, environment, security, trade, development, and human rights. Evaluation, accountability, participation, legitimacy, and autonomy.

5 units, Spr (Stedman, S)

**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 (McFaul, M; Stoner-Weiss, K)

**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 nuclear proliferation, terrorism and homeland security, civil wars and insurgencies, and future great power rivalries. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Sagan, S)

**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, Spr (Holloway, D)

## 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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 120B. Parties, Interest Groups, the Media, and Elections**—What are the public's powers and constraints in influencing the political process? The role of parties in organizing the electorate and Congress and affecting electoral and policy outcomes. Influence of elections and interest groups in the political process, and their effect on the distribution of power. Media's impact on political participation. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Win (Sprague, M)*

**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, WIM

*5 units, Spr (Rutten, A)*

**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: 2 or consent of instructor. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Win (Fraga, L)*

**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, L)*

**POLISCI 123. Politics and Public Policy**—How policies come to be formed. How interests compete within public institutions to turn ideas into policies. Examples of this process from contemporary policy areas, including tax, social welfare, and environmental policy; results evaluated using equity and efficiency criteria. Prerequisite: 2. Students taking this course may not take PUBLPOL 101 for credit. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Spr (Sprague, M)*

**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, A)*

**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, A)*

## POLITICAL THEORY

**POLISCI 130A. History of Political Thought I**—(Graduate students register for 330A; same as CLASSHIS 133/333.) Political philosophy in classical antiquity, focusing on canonical works of Thucydides, Plato, Aristotle, and Cicero. Historical background. Topics include: political obligation, citizenship, and leadership; origins and development of democracy; and law, civic strife, and constitutional change. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Win (Ober, J)*

**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, not given this year*

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

*5 units, Spr (Stone, P)*

**POLISCI 131. Children's Citizenship: Justice Across Generations**—(Same as EDUC 158.) 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, EC-EthicReas

*5 units, not given this year (Reich, R)*

**POLISCI 132. Ethics of Political Animals**—(Same as CLASSHIS 132, ETHICSOC 132X.) The ancient Greek conception of ethics as arising from human social and political nature. Problems related to values, identity, and responsibility. Topics include civic friendship, equality, reciprocity, integrity, dignity, and legal obedience. GER:EC-EthicReas

*5 units, Spr (Ober, J)*

**POLISCI 133. Ethics and Politics of Public Service**—(Same as ETHICSOC 133.) Ethical and political questions in public service work, including volunteering, service learning, humanitarian assistance, and public service professions such as medicine and teaching. Motives and outcomes in service work. Connections between service work and justice. Is mandatory service an oxymoron? History of public service in the U.S. Issues in crosscultural service work. Integration with the Haas Center for Public Service to connect service activities and public service aspirations with academic experiences at Stanford. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, not given this year (Reich, R)*

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

*4 units, not given this year*

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

**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, not given this year

### 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, not given this year

**POLISCI 140F. The Comparative Political Economy of Advanced Countries**—Classical approaches to comparative political economy, emphasizing the interwar period in Europe, which focus on ideas, interest, or institutions as explanatory variables. Major contemporary political economy debates on the advanced countries, such as the types of welfare state and the varieties of capitalism literature. Students may not receive credit for both POLISCI 140F and IPS 233.  
5 units, Win (Etchemendy, S)

**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. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom  
5 units, Spr (Miller, L)

**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, T)

**POLISCI 141E. Elections in the U.S. and Canadian Wests: Innovation and Reform**—How laws governing elections in western U.S. states and Canadian provinces affect representation, citizenship, and public policy. Emphasis is on the evolution of direct democracy, including the initiative and referendum processes, since state- and provincehood. Is there a distinctive Western political culture?  
5 units, Spr (Frisby, T)

**POLISCI 142F. Politics of Central Asia in Comparative Perspective**—Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Historical background, current issues, and the role of these countries in international politics. The Soviet legacy and Islam in society and politics.  
5 units, Aut (Erdem, E)

**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, not given this year

**POLISCI 142T. 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, not given this year

**POLISCI 143. Nongovernmental Organizations and Development in Poor Countries**—(Same as INTNLREL 143.) 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, not given this year

**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, not given this year

**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, not given this year

**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, not given this year

**POLISCI 148. 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. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom  
5 units, Aut (Miller, L)

**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, not given this year

**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, L)

**POLISCI 148T. Political Parties and Elections in Japan**—Introduction to Japanese democracy focusing on electoral politics since the end of WW II. The establishment of one-party dominance, the mechanisms that sustained it, and events leading to the current Japanese political transformation. GER:DB-SocSci  
5 units, not given this year

**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, A)

### 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, D)

**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, S)

**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 (Jackman, S)

**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, not given this year

**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, not given this year

**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.  
3-5 units, Win (Fearon, J)

**POLISCI 157. Sampling and Surveys**—(Graduate students register for 357.) The importance of sample surveys as a source of social science data including public opinion, voting, welfare programs, health, employment, and consumer behavior. Survey design, sampling theory, and estimation. Nonresponse, self-selection, measurement error, and web survey methods. Prerequisite: 150B or equivalent.  
5 units, Win (Rivers, D)

### 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, Aut (Fearon, J)

**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, A)

**POLISCI 219. Directed Reading and Research in International Relations**—May be repeated for credit.  
1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

### AMERICAN POLITICS

**POLISCI 221. Tolerance and Democracy**—The value of tolerance and its implications for the principles and practices of democracy. Tolerance as it is understood by political philosophers and by citizens. Readings include: John Stuart Mill *On Liberty*, Isaiah Berlin *Two Concepts of Liberty*, and modern studies of public opinion. Topics include: ideas and liberty; value pluralism; the interplay of authority and obedience; the role of political elites and mass publics in democratic societies; multiculturalism. Objectives: to promote critical thinking; to explore principal forms of value conflict in contemporary liberal democracies. GER:DB-SocSci  
5 units, Spr (Sniderman, P)

**POLISCI 221D. The Psychology of Political Choice**—How citizens choose among political alternatives.  
5 units, not given this year

**POLISCI 221F. Race and American Politics**—How the issue of race has helped define the modern era of American politics. Major theories of political cleavage over public policies dealing with race.  
5 units, Spr (Sniderman, P)

**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  
5 units, not given this year

**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, not given this year*

**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, not given this year*

**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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 222R. Culture, Identity, and Diversity**—The interplay of liberalism, pluralism, and diversity.

*5 units, Win (Sniderman, P; Callan, E)*

**POLISCI 223D. Term Limits and American Democracy**—Why voters place constitutional and statutory limits on the number of terms elected officials can serve in an office. Effects of term limits on elections and policy making in the U.S. Presidential, gubernatorial, and state legislator term limits, the congressional term limits movement, and the success of the movement in the American West.

*5 units, Win (Frisby, T)*

**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, J)*

**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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 225D. Politics, Constitutions, and Building America**—(Same as PUBLPOL 127, URBANST 168.) How Americans built their infrastructure; why financing infrastructure has changed. Sources include economic history, political history, public finance theory, and political economy theory.

*5 units, Win (Wallis, J)*

**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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 229. Directed Reading and Research in American Politics**—May be repeated for credit.

*1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

## 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, EC-EthicReas, WIM

*5 units, Win (Reich, R)*

**POLISCI 232. Civil Society and the Nonprofit Sector**—(Same as URBANST 121.) Development of the idea of civil society from early Enlightenment Europe to the contemporary U.S. Historical and theoretical foundations. Contemporary features of the nonprofit sector including its legal, economic, political, and ethical dimensions. Structure and operation of modern philanthropy and challenges of the 21st century.

*2-4 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 235. Politics and Religion**—Theories about the proper relationship between church and state. Court cases and policy debates.

*5 units, Win (Stone, P)*

**POLISCI 236. Theories of Civil Society, Philanthropy, and the Nonprofit Sector**—The historical development and modern structure of civil society emphasizing philanthropy and the nonprofit sector. What is the basis of private action for the public good? How are charitable dollars distributed and what role do nonprofit organizations and philanthropic dollars play in a modern democracy? How do nongovernmental organizations operate domestically and globally? Readings in political philosophy, political sociology, and public policy.

*5 units, Spr (Reich, R; Sievers, B)*

**POLISCI 239. Directed Reading and Research in Political Theory**—May be repeated for credit.

*1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

## COMPARATIVE POLITICS

**POLISCI 241D Political Systems Across Muslim Societies**—The differing political and institutional contexts of Muslim societies, emphasizing relationships between religion and state. Case studies including Turkey, Iran, India/Pakistan, and the U.S. Prospects for democratic government in Muslim societies.

*5 units, Spr (Erdem, E)*

**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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 242S. Politics of Welfare State Expansion and Reform**—Major 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. Recent politics of social policy adjustment, and existing differences among welfare states facing unfavorable economic and demographic developments and political pressures toward welfare state retrenchment.

*5 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 242U. Varieties of Capitalism**—The political origin of and differences in major policies of social protection across developed and developing countries; recent challenges. Why some countries provide old-age or sickness benefits to all citizens, while others offer no protection for employment-related risks. Are these differences in policies and institutions driven by economic development alone? Prerequisite: 4. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, not given this year*

**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, T)*

**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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 245D. The European Union**—The history of European Integration, the EU's political system, enlargement, internal and external security, and monetary union.

*5 units, Aut (Gates, A)*

**POLISCI 245F. Latin American Political Development**—Classical postwar approaches to Latin American development. Pressures for economic reform and liberalization that stemmed from the international economy after 1973. Business and organized labor as key actors in the political implementation of market-oriented adjustment. Recent trends in party system evolution, and the resurgence of the new left.

*5 units, Win (Etchemendy, S)*

**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, A)*

**POLISCI 247S. Politics and Economic Policy in Advanced Industrial Democracies**—The role of political ideology and government partisanship in influencing economic outcomes. How political parties interact with interest groups in the formation of economic strategies. How voters influence patterns of economic policy making. The cross-national impact of globalization and increasing openness of trade and capital markets. Constraints on domestic political actors by the development of supranational political organizations such as the EU. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 247T. The Politics of the European Union**—Origins and current structure. Effects on domestic politics, electoral landscape, distribution of political power, power of national governments to formulate public policy, and economic and social policies. Current issues including the EU constitution, enlargement, future of European welfare states, and military role. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

*5 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 247U. Electoral and Party Politics in Developed Democracies**—Origins of modern parties and party systems, determinants of voting behavior, role of parties in electoral competition and government formation, effects of partisan governments and elections on political-economic outcomes, and shifts in electoral cleavages and party systems.

*5 units, not given this year*

**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, not given this year*

**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, not given this year*

**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. Emphasis is on the origins and economic consequences of authoritarianism. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 249. Directed Reading and Research in Comparative Politics**—May be repeated for credit.

*1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

## 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, Aut, Win, Spr (Rutten, A)*

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

*3 units, Aut (Rutten, A)*

**POLISCI 299S. 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, Win (Rutten, A)*

## ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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

*5 units, Aut (Fearon, J)*

**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 (Goldstein, J)*

**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.

*5 units, Spr (Sagan, S)*

**POLISCI 311. Contemporary Issues in Peace Studies**—(Same as PSYCH 185/285.) Interdisciplinary. Challenges of pursuing peace in a world of conflict and regional, ethnic, and religious antagonisms. Historical, social, psychological, and moral perspectives. Current research in social psychology, political science, international relations, and negotiation theory. Student involvement in real-world efforts to identify and overcome the barriers that impede a peace settlement. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.  
*3 units, Spr (Holloway, D)*

**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, B: Win (Schultz, K; Goldstein, J), C: not given this year*

**POLISCI 312. Japanese Foreign Policy**—(For graduate students; see 112.)  
*5 units, not given this year*

**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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 314S. Decision Making in U.S. Foreign Policy**—(Same as IPS 314S.) Priority to IPS students. Formal and informal processes involved in U.S. foreign policy decision making. The formation, conduct, and implementation of policy, emphasizing the role of the President and executive branch agencies. Theoretical and analytical perspectives; case studies.  
*5 units, Spr (Blacker, C)*

**POLISCI 316. International History and International Relations Theory**—(Same as HISTORY 202/306E.) The relationship between history and political science as disciplines. Sources include studies by historians and political scientists on topics such as the origins of WW I, the role of nuclear weapons in international politics, the end of the Cold War, nongovernmental organizations in international relations, and change and continuity in the international system.  
*5 units, Win (Holloway, D)*

**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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 319. Directed Reading in International Relations**—May be repeated for credit.  
*1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

## AMERICAN POLITICS

**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, not given this year*

**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.  
*4-5 units, not given this year*

**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?  
*4-5 units, Aut (Iyengar, S)*

**POLISCI 326R. Urban Politics and Public Policy**—Major theoretical approaches regarding democracy, participation, representation, economic development, and governance.  
*5 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 329. Directed Reading and Research in American Politics**—May be repeated for credit.  
*1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

## POLITICAL THEORY

**POLISCI 330A. History of Political Thought I**—(For graduate students; see 130A; same as CLASSHIS 133/333.)  
*5 units, Win (Ober, J)*

**POLISCI 330B. History of Political Thought II: Early Modern Political Thought, 1500-1700**—(For graduate students; see 130B.)  
*5 units, not given this year*

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

**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, not given this year*

**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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 339. Directed Reading and Research in Political Theory**—May be repeated for credit.  
*1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

## 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 is 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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 340S. Political Economy of Post-Communism**—The sources of the collapse of the communist states in E. Europe and the former Soviet Union. The relationship between political reform and economic change, emphasizing democracy versus dictatorship, liberalization, stabilization and privatization, and the role of external actors in internal change in the region. Models and historical analogs for analyzing the emergence of post-communist politics.  
*5 units, Win (McFaul, M)*

**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, not given this year*

**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, not given this year*

**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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 344U. Political Culture**—An approach to culture emphasizing equilibrium attributes through relationships among culture, choice, coordination, and common knowledge. Implications for the study of political processes and institutions.

*5 units, not given this year*

**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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 345T. Elections, Electoral Systems, and Democracy in Japan**

*5 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 346S. Logic of Authoritarian Government**—(Same as HISTORY 278A/378A.) If authoritarianism is less economically efficient than democracy, and if authoritarianism is a less stable form of political organization than democracy, then why are there more authoritarian governments than democracies? To address this paradox, focus is on theoretical and empirical literature on authoritarian governments, and related literatures on the microeconomic analysis of property rights and credible commitments.

*5 units, Win (Haber, S)*

**POLISCI 347S. Comparative Political Economy of Developed Democracies**—Relative importance of government partisanship and ideology, social cleavages, and institutional structures in explaining patterns in economic policy and outcomes. How these political models compare with models emphasizing economic variables such as capital market integration, trade openness, or technological change.

*3-5 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 348. Chinese Politics: The Transformation and the Era of Reform**—(For graduate students; see 148.)

*5 units, Aut (Miller, L)*

**POLISCI 349. Directed Reading and Research in Comparative Politics**—May be repeated for credit.

*1-10 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)*

## POLITICAL METHODOLOGY

**POLISCI 350A,B,C. Political Methodology**—(For graduate students; see 150A,B,C.)

**A:** 5 units, *Aut (Rivers, D)*

**B:** 5 units, *Win (Jackman, S)*

**C:** 3-5 units, *Spr (Jackman, S)*

**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 (Hatfield, J)*

**POLISCI 351B. Economic Analysis of Political Institutions**—(Same as POLECON 681.) Continuation of 351A. Application of microeconomic analysis and game theory to the study of political behavior and institutions. Techniques include information economics, games of incomplete information, sequential bargaining theory, repeated games, and rational expectations. Applications include agenda formation in legislatures, government formation in parliamentary systems, the implications of legislative structure, elections and information aggregation, lobbying, electoral competition and interest groups, the control of bureaucracies, interest group competition, and collective choice rules.

*4 units, Win (Shotts, K)*

**POLISCI 351C. Applied Formal Models: Governmental Decision Making**—(Same as POLECON 682.) Applications of formal models to decision making in the U.S. national government, emphasizing the legislative branch. Topics include strategies of committees, roll call voting, the budget process, policy formation, effects of special rules, congressional-presidential relations, and congressional-agency relations. Prerequisites: 351A,B.

*4 units, Spr (Krehbiel, K)*

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

*3-5 units, Win (Fearon, J)*

**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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 354F. Applied Bayesian Analysis**—(Same as ANTHSCI 254.) Bayesian modeling in the social sciences emphasizing applications in political science, anthropological science, sociology, and education testing. Topics include: Bayesian computation via Markov chain Monte Carlo; Bayesian hierarchical modeling; Bayesian models for latent variables and latent states (measurement modeling); dynamic models; and Bayesian analysis of spatial models. Implementation of Bayesian approaches (priors, efficient sampling from posterior densities), data analysis, and model comparisons. Final project. Prerequisites: exposure to statistical modeling such as 200-level STATS or POLISCI 150/350B,C, or ANTHSCI 292.

*3-5 units, Spr (Jones, J; Jackman, S)*

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

*1-5 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 357. Sampling and Surveys**—(For graduate students; see 157.)

*5 units, Win (Rivers, D)*

## 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, B)*

**POLISCI 364. Politics and Organization**—A foundation for understanding organized activity as it reflects the organization of political life. Coverage of theories is eclectic and interdisciplinary. Emphasis is on political institutions and formal organizations generally, and the norms, expectations, and routines characteristic of informal political structure.

4 units, Win (Moe, T)

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

5 units, Win (Bendor, J)

## GRADUATE

**POLISCI 402. Methods of Analysis Program in the Social Sciences (MAPSS) Workshop**—(Same as COMM 310.) Colloquium series. Creation and application of new methodological techniques for social science research. Presentations on methodologies of use for social scientists across departments at Stanford by guest speakers from Stanford and elsewhere. See <http://mapss.stanford.edu>. May be repeated for credit.

1 unit, Aut, Win, Spr (Krosnick, J)

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

1 unit, Aut, Win, Spr (Staff)

**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 (Staff)

**POLISCI 420B. Topics in American Political Behavior**—For graduate students with 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 (Sniderman, P)

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

5 units, Spr (Moe, T)

**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, not given this year

**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, not given this year

**POLISCI 423. Topics in Judicial Politics**—Political aspects of law and courts within modern democratic institutional settings. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

1-5 units, not given this year

**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, not given this year

**POLISCI 431. Collective Action in Democratic Athens**—(Same as CLASSHIS 431.) How can a collectivity reap the social benefits of cooperation in the face of the tendency of self-seeking individuals to defect? The problem is pressing in democracies, which require cooperation by diverse persons, and in highly competitive environments such as the classical Greek city states. Focus is on the organizational design of classical Athens as a state; how political institutions served to organize useful social and technical knowledge.

5 units, Spr (Ober, J)

**POLISCI 432. Graduate Seminar: Global Justice**—(Same as PHIL 372C.) The applicability of the idea of justice to global politics; the foundations and substance of human rights; problems of accountability, democracy, and the rule of law in global governance; and issues of distributive justice.

5 units, Spr (Cohen, J)

**POLISCI 434. Democracy and the Constitution**—(Same as PHIL 374C.) Connections between democratic theory and constitutional theory. Sources include literature from political philosophy, constitutional law, and jurisprudence, and arguments about freedom of expression, campaign finance, legislative apportionment, and privacy. Readings from Scalia, Breyer, Ely, Ackerman, Dahl, Habermas, Dworkin, Przeworski, Riker, and Schumpeter. Non-Law enrollment limited to 10 chosen by lottery.

3 units, Win (Cohen, J)

**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, not given this year

**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, Spr (Stone, P)

**POLISCI 437. Legal Studies Workshop**—(Same as LAW 497.)

3 units, Win (Fried, B)

**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 (Laitin, D)

**POLISCI 440B. Political Economy of Development**—(Same as HISTORY 378E.) Required of Political Science Ph.D. students with comparative politics as a first or second concentration; others by consent of the instructor. The origins of political and economic institutions and their impact on long run outcomes for growth and democracy. Emphasis is on the analysis of causal models, hypothesis testing, and the quality of evidence.

5 units, Win (Haber, S)

**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, D)

**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, Win, Spr (Laitin, D; Weinstein, J)

**POLISCI 440E. Political Economy of Advanced Industrialized Democracies**—Theories of comparative political economy organized as a progression from micro- to macro-level explanations. Sources of political cleavages over economic policies and the formation of political coalitions. Theories positing that differences in the organization of interest groups lead to systematic differences in economic outcomes. The economic and political consequences of differences in partisanship, political institutions, regime types, and the level of economic openness.

5 units, not given this year

**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 developing countries with emphasis on contrasts between Latin America and Africa.

5 units, not given this year

**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, Spr (Weinstein, J)

**POLISCI 443R. Corporate Restructuring and Governance in Asia**—The political economy of state-business relations and attempts at reform. Problems since the 1997 financial crisis, and reforms and restructuring consequences for corporate governance. Cases studies.

5 units, not given this year

**POLISCI 443S. Political Economy of Reform in China**—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 Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Readings in Chinese and English.

5 units, not given this year

## COGNATE COURSES

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

**COMM 238/338. Democratic Theory: Normative and Empirical Issues**

1-5 units, Win (Staff)

**COMM 239. Questionnaire Design for Surveys and Laboratory Experiments: Social and Cognitive Perspectives**

4 units, Spr (Krosnick, J)

**EDUC 260X. Understanding Statistical Models and their Social Science Applications**—(Same as STATS 209.)

3 units, Spr (Rogosa, D)

**FRENGEN 256E. Political Anthropology from Rousseau to Freud**

3-5 units, Spr (Dupuy, J)

**HISTORY 92A. The Historical Roots of Modern East Asia**

5 units, Spr (Miller, L)

**HISTORY 150A. Colonial and Revolutionary America**

5 units, Aut (Winterer, C)

**HISTORY 203A/303A. Theories of the State from the Ancient World to the Present**

5 units, Win (Baker, K; Sheehan, J)

**HISTORY 233F. Political Thought in Early Modern Britain**

5 units, Spr (Como, D)

**HUMBIO 171. The Death Penalty: Human Biology, Law, and Policy**

3 units, Spr (Abrams, W)

**IPS 220. Comparative Political Institutions**

5 units, Win (Mcelwain, K)

**IPS 233. Introduction to Comparative and International Political Economy**

5 units, Spr (Mcelwain, K)

**MS&E 193/193W/293. Technology and National Security**

3 units, Aut (Perry, W; Hecker, S)

**PUBLPOL 102. Organizations and Public Policy**

5 units, Win (Bendor, J)

**PUBLPOL 183. Philanthropy and Social Innovation**

5 units, Spr (Arrillaga, L)

**SOC 117A/217A. China Under Mao**

5 units, Spr (Walder, A)

## 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 144P. Chinese Economy**

5 units, Aut (Zhu, T)

**POLISCI 246P. Comparing the Chinese and American Legal Systems**—GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut, Spr (Zhang, Q)

### BERLIN

**POLISCI 112P. A People's Union? Money, Markets, and Identity in the EU**—GER:DB-SocSci

4-5 units, Aut (Brueckner, U)

**POLISCI 245P. Shifting Alliances? The European Union and the U.S.**—GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Brueckner, U)

### FLORENCE

**POLISCI 42P. An Extraordinary Experiment: Politics and Policies of the New European Union**—GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (Morlino, L)

**POLISCI 43P. Democratic Quality in the Contemporary World**—GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Morlino, L)

**POLISCI 123P. Italian Politics Between Europe and the Mediterranean**—GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Morlino, L)

**POLISCI 145P. Italy: From Agrarian to Postindustrial Society**—(Same as HISTORY 106V.) GER:DB-SocSci

4 units, Aut (Mammarella, G)

**POLISCI 210P. Current Issues in Human Rights and International Justice**—GER:DB-SocSci

4 units, Win (Vierucci, L)

### KYOTO

**POLISCI 211P. Japan in Contemporary International Affairs**—GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (MacDougall, T)

**POLISCI 240P. The Political Economy of Japan**—(Same as ECON 124X.) GER:DB-SocSci

4-5 units, Spr (Hayashi, T)

**MOSCOW**

**POLISCI 118P. Russian Politics and Institutions in a Comparative Perspective**—GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Aut (Melville, A)*

**POLISCI 143P. Problems and Prospects of Post-Soviet Eurasia**—GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Aut (Trenin, D)*

**OXFORD**

**POLISCI 141P. Modern UK and European Government and Politics**—GER:DB-SocSci

*4 units, Aut (Auel, K)*

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

*5 units, Spr (Darwin, J)*

**POLISCI 244P. British and American Constitutional Systems in Comparative Perspective**—GER:DB-SocSci

*4 units, Win (McMahon, R)*

**PARIS**

**POLISCI 143P. Human Rights in Comparative Perspective**—GER:DB-SocSci

*4-5 units, Spr (Remy-Granger, D)*

**POLISCI 149P. Europe: Integration and Disintegration of States, Politics, and Civil Societies**—GER:DB-SocSci

*4-5 units, Win (Strudel, S)*

**POLISCI 241P. Political Attitudes and Behavior in Contemporary France**—GER:DB-SocSci

*4-5 units, Aut (Mayer, N; Muxel, A)*

**SANTIAGO**

**POLISCI 117P. Latin America in the International System**—GER:DB-SocSci

*4-5 units, Win (Fuentes, C)*

**POLISCI 223P. Urban Politics in Latin America**

*5 units, Spr (Fraga, L)*

**POLISCI 242P. Modernization and its Discontents: Chilean Politics at the Turn of the Century**—GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Spr (Correa, G)*

**POLISCI 243P. Political Transition and Democratic Consolidation: Chile in Comparative Perspective**—(Same as LATINAM221X.) GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Aut (Micco, S)*