

# POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Courses offered by the Department of Political Science have the subject code POLISCI, and are listed in the "Political Science (POLISCI) Courses" section of this bulletin.

## UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

### BACHELOR OF ARTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

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

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, or at <http://polisci.stanford.edu/bachelors.html>. For additional information, come to the office or phone (650) 723-1608. Students must complete their major declaration no later than the end of Autumn Quarter in junior year.

1. Complete 70 units including:

a. 45 Political Science course units in the primary and secondary concentration combined. 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. The secondary concentration must be completed with at least 15 units, 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)

Methodology (150-159, 350-359)

b. a 5-unit methods requirement satisfied by POLISCI 150A, 150B, 150C, 151A, 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 and/or cognate course units including no more than 5 units of directed reading. 10 units of ECON 1A and/or Econ 1B 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.

2. Introductory Courses: 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 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

3. 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 and may be in any subfield of the major.

4. Take at least one 5-unit, 200 or 300-level undergraduate seminar in Political Science.

5. Students may apply a maximum of 10 units from Stanford Summer Session or courses outside Stanford, including Stanford-in-Washington and Overseas Programs. Transfer students are allowed up to 20 units of transfer credit or Summer Session. A maximum of 15 units may be applied towards the concentrations and 5 towards other Political Science course units. All Stanford-in-Washington courses and transfer credit from outside of Stanford require petitions which must be reviewed and approved by the Director of Undergraduate Studies. Petitions should be submitted within one quarter of course completion, or within one quarter of declaring the major.

6. Directed reading and Oxford tutorial units also require a petition and may only be applied towards related course work units. These units may not be used in the concentrations, and no more than 10 combined units of directed reading and Oxford tutorial units may count toward the required 70 Political Science units. Cognate courses do not require a petition and may only be applied towards related course work units.

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.

### COGNATE COURSES

AFRICAST 107/207. Community Reconstruction and Development in Post- Apartheid South Africa

AFRICAST 111/211. Education for All? The Global and Local in Public Policy Making in Africa

AFRICAST 112/212. AIDS, Literacy, and Land: International Aid and the Problems of Development in Africa

EASTASN 189K/289K. Comparative Politics Perspective of the Two Koreas since 1945

ECON 1A, 1B. Introductory Economics A, B

EDUC 260X. Understanding Statistical Models and their Social Science Applications (Same as HRP 239, STATS 209.)

ETHICSOC 181M. The Ethics of Risk

ETHICSOC 185M. Contemporary Moral Problems

HISTORY 150A. Colonial and Revolutionary America

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

HUMBIO 172A/B. Children, Youth, and the Law

INTNLREL 140B. Theories of International Law

INTNLREL 206. Palestinian Nationalism, Past and Present

INTNLREL 207. Tribe, State, and Society in the Modern Middle East

IPS 206B. Organizations (Same as PUBLPOL 204B.)  
 IPS 243. The History, Science, Technology, and Politics of Missile Defense  
 MS&E 193/193W/293. Technology and National Security  
 OSPBEIJ 47. Institutional Change in Reform China  
 OSPBEIJ 66. Essentials of China's Criminal Justice System  
 OSPBER 115X. The German Economy: Past and Present  
 OSPBER 126X. A People's Union? Money, Markets, and Identity in the EU  
 OSPBER 15. Shifting Alliances? The European Union and the U.S.  
 OSPFLOR 106V. Italy: From Agrarian to Postindustrial Society  
 OSPFLOR 61. Europe and U.S. Foreign Policy  
 OSPFLOR 78. An Extraordinary Experiment: Politics and Policies of the New European Union  
 OSPFLOR 97. Human Rights, Justice and Terrorism: Is the World Community Prepared to Prevent a Catastrophe?  
 OSPKYOTO 215X. The Political Economy of Japan  
 OSPKYOTO 24. Japan in Contemporary International Affairs  
 OSPMOSC 72. Space, Politics, and Modernity in Russia  
 OSPMOSC 74. Post-Soviet Eurasia and SCO: Society, Politics, Integration  
 OSPOXFRD 18. Making Public Policy: An Introduction to Political Philosophy, Politics, and Economics  
 OSPOXFRD 24. British and American Constitutional Systems in Comparative Perspective  
 OSPOXFRD 35. Modern UK and European Government and Politics  
 OSPOXFRD 62. Heretics to Headscarves  
 OSPOXFRD 63. Locke and his Legacy  
 OSPPARIS 122X. Challenges of Integration in the European Union  
 OSPPARIS 211X. Political Attitudes and Behavior in Contemporary France  
 OSPPARIS 57. Human Rights in Comparative Perspective  
 OSPSANTG 116X. Modernization and its Discontents: Chilean Politics at the Turn of the Century  
 OSPSANTG 129X. Latin America in the International System  
 OSPSANTG 221X. Political Transition and Democratic Consolidation: Chile in Comparative Perspective  
 PUBLPOL 102. Organizations and Public Policy  
 PUBLPOL 183. Philanthropy and Social Innovation  
 REES 105/205. Central and East European Politics  
 REES 320. State and Nation Building in Central Asia

## 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, 151A, 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 the 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: Complete all requirements for the major.

7. Enroll in one quarter of POLISCI 299Q, 299R, and 299S.
8. 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.
9. 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.

## 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.

## MINOR IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

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 student may petition for a maximum of 5 units of directed reading which must be supervised by a faculty 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. A final 5 units may in any related subfield.

*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.

## GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

*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 (GRE). 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://gradadmissions.stanford.edu>. The application deadline is December 2. 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 IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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 and students enrolled in professional schools who have been admitted to the joint degree program may elect to take the M.A. degree in Political Science when they have met the following requirements:

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.

10. At least two graduate seminars in each of two fields and at least one graduate seminar in a third field.

11. 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.

12. Courses must be numbered above 100.

13. 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.

### **DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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:

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 institutions, 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 five 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 Ph.D.: American politics, political institutions, and methodology. Students wishing to concentrate in American politics, political institutions, and methodology are not prohibited from doing so, but must add another field of concentration to their course of study.

14. 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 at least 10 units of statistical methods or its equivalent. Previous instruction can be counted towards this requirement only if approved by the Director of Graduate Studies.

15. Every Ph.D. candidate must complete at least five units of graduate-level instruction in political theory.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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 middle of Winter Quarter, since revisions of the paper are often required prior to obtaining faculty approval.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. The candidate must complete a dissertation satisfactory to the dissertation reading committee.

## PH.D. MINOR IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

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. Courses must be 300 level and above. 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.

# POLITICAL SCIENCE (POLISCI) COURSES

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For information on undergraduate and graduate programs in the Department of Political Science, see the "Political Science" section of this bulletin.

## UNDERGRADUATE COURSES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Courses numbered below 100 are introductory. Courses numbered from 100-199 are intermediate undergraduate lecture courses. Courses numbered 200-299 are advanced undergraduate seminar courses.

### **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, M), Spr (Krasner, S)

### **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 ETHICSOC 30, PHIL 30, PUBLPOL 103A.) 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, DB-Hum, EC-EthicReas

5 units, Spr (Hussain, N)

### **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, Aut (Diaz-Cayeros, A)

### **POLISCI 12N. Democracy and Inequality in Latin America**

Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. The relationship between inequality, attributable to factors such as education, assets, land tenure and family structure, and the spread of democracy. The role of colonial institutions founded on the extraction of mineral resources and plantation labor relations; the deficit in political institutions that often led to the exclusion of the poor; the lack of rule of law and enforcement of property rights; the slow expansion of educational systems; the links between enfranchisement and literacy requirements; and the role of military coups and the frequent interruption of democratic politics.

5 units, Spr (Diaz-Cayeros, A)

### **POLISCI 13N. 2008 Presidential Election**

Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. Analytical framework for understanding the U.S. presidential election campaign. Focus is on historical election results, survey data, and experimental data. Concepts from political science, such as party identification and the spatial voting model, and statistics, such as sampling error and survey bias. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (Jackman, S)

### **POLISCI 16N. Politics of Economic Development**

Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. Why are some countries rich and others poor? What explains the policies that governments adopt, and how do those policies affect economic performance? Readings from political science and economics about Latin America and other regions. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Tomz, M)

### **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, Win (Diamond, L)

### **POLISCI 43N. Oil, Regime Change, and Conflict**

Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to sophomores. Relationships among dependence on oil export, democratization and authoritarian rule, and rising conflict. Case studies including Venezuela, Nigeria, Iran, Iraq, Chad, and Indonesia. The resource curse: the impact of oil on a country's political economy. The relationship between such economic dependence and regime type. Why oil exporting countries are more prone to conflict and civil war than other countries. Research paper.

5 units, Aut (Karl, T)

### **POLISCI 110A. Theory and Practice in International Relations**

Major approaches to understanding international politics including realism, liberalism, and constructivism, and their utility in explaining events and issues over the last century including the WWI and WWII, the Cold War, trade and globalization, and transnational terrorism. 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**

(Same as POLISCI 110X. 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 110D. War and Peace in American Foreign Policy**

(Same as POLISCI 110Y. 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 110X. America and the World Economy**

(Same as POLISCI 110C. 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

5 units, Win (Goldstein, J)

**POLISCI 110Y. War and Peace in American Foreign Policy**  
(Same as POLISCI 110D. 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  
*5 units, Spr (Schultz, K)*

**POLISCI 111. Peace Studies**  
(Same as PSYCH 165.) Interdisciplinary. The challenges of pursuing peace in a world with many conflicts and rising regional, ethnic, and religious antagonisms. Historical, social, psychological, and moral perspectives. Contributions of academic disciplines to the study of peace. Students explore a conflict and offer contributions to the building of peace. Limited enrollment. GER:DB-SocSci  
*5 units, not given this year*

**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 112K. Korea and East Asian International Relations**  
Analytical perspectives on the sources of stability and conflict in East Asia, and empirical evidence gathered between the 19th-century clash of civilizations up to the present. Topics include U.S. strategy in East Asia, the impact of the rise of China on regional security, nuclear proliferation, territorial disputes, nationalism, economic interdependence and regionalism, and the broader global security environment.  
*5 units, Win (Park, 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. GER:DB-SocSci  
*5 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 114D. Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law**  
(Same as IPS 230, INTNLREL 114D, POLISCI 314D.) Links among the establishment of democracy, economic growth, and the rule of law. How democratic, economically developed states arise. How the rule of law can be established where it has been historically absent. Variations in how such systems function and the consequences of institutional forms and choices. How democratic systems have arisen in different parts of the world. Available policy instruments used in international democracy, rule of law, and development promotion efforts. GER:DB-SocSci  
*5 units, Aut (Stoner-Weiss, K; McFaul, M)*

**POLISCI 114S. International Security in a Changing World**  
(Same as IPS 241.) 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 (Blacker, C; Crenshaw, M)*

**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)*

**POLISCI 117. Political Economy of East Asia**  
(Formerly 211.) Comparative and international political economy of E. and S.E. Asia. Industrial development and the Asian miracle, economic integration, regional cooperation, the Asian financial crisis, and contemporary challenges.  
*5 units, Spr (Lipsy, P)*

**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. Recommended: 2. GER:DB-SocSci  
*5 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 120B. Parties, Voting, the Media, and Elections**  
The electoral process in the U.S. and patterns of voting behavior. Topics include the causes and structure of partisan identity, public opinion, the decision over whether to vote, and candidate preference among the electorate. Materials on campaigns, candidates, and research on determinants of outcome. The function of the electoral system as a whole and proposals for reform. GER:DB-SocSci  
*5 units, Aut (Segura, G)*

**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. WIM GER:DB-SocSci, WIM  
*5 units, Spr (Rutten, A)*

**POLISCI 121. Urban Politics**  
(Same as SOC 149X, SOC 249X, 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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 122. Introduction to American Law**  
(Same as AMSTUD 179, LAWGEN 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**  
(Same as PUBLPOL 101.) 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: POLISCI 2. GER:DB-SocSci  
*5 units, Spr (Frisby, T)*

**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. WIM 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)*

**POLISCI 125V. Minority Representation and the Voting Rights Act**

Focus is on whether and how racial and ethnic minorities including African Americans, Asian Americans, and Latinos are able to organize and press their demands on the political system. Topics include the political behavior of minority citizens, the strength and effect of these groups at the polls, the theory and practice of group formation among minorities, the responsiveness of elected officials, and the constitutional obstacles and issues that shape these phenomena.

*5 units, Win (Segura, G)*

**POLISCI 130B. History of Political Thought II: Early Modern Political Thought, 1500-1700**

(Same as POLISCI 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-Hum

*5 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 130C. History of Political Thought III: Freedom, Reason, and Power**

(Same as POLISCI 330C.) Classic works in political theory since the American and French revolutions. Readings include Kant, Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, and Dewey. GER:DB-Hum

*5 units, Spr (Stone, P)*

**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, given next year*

**POLISCI 134. Democracy and the Communication of Consent**

(Same as COMM 136, COMM 236.) Focus is on competing theories of democracy and the forms of communication they presuppose, combining normative and empirical issues, and historical and contemporary sources. Topics include representation, public opinion, mass media, small group processes, direct democracy, the role of information, and the prospects for deliberative democracy. GER:DB-SocSci

*4-5 units, not given this year*

**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-Hum, EC-AmerCul

*4 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 136R. Introduction to Global Justice**

(Same as ETHICSOC 136R, INTNLREL 136R, POLISCI 336.) Recent work in political theory on the ethics of international relations. Topics include human rights, global economic justice, and the problem of global poverty.

*5 units, Spr (Staff)*

**POLISCI 136S. Justice**

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

*4-5 units, Aut (Cohen, J)*

**POLISCI 137R. Justice at Home and Abroad: Civil Rights in the 21st Century**

(Same as EDUC 261X, ETHICSOC 137R, POLISCI 337R.) Focus is on theories of justice. How the core ideals of freedom, equality, and security animate theories which John Rawls considers the first virtue of social institutions. Topics include the U.S. Constitution as a legal framework for the operation of these ideals, civil rights legislation and litigation as the arena of tensions between those ideals, and how ideas of justice function both at home and abroad to impact civil liberties in today's war on terror.

*5 units, Aut (Reich, R; Steyer, J)*

**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 (Diaz-Cayeros, A)*

**POLISCI 140C. The Comparative Political Economy of Post-Communist Transitions**

Dominant theoretical perspectives of comparative democratization and marketization; focus is on the political economy of transition in Eastern Europe and Eurasia while comparing similar processes in Latin America and Asia. Topics include: meanings of democracy, synergy between democracies and markets, causes of the collapse of communism, paths to political liberalization and democracy, civil society, constitutions, parliaments, presidents, the rule of law, electoral systems, market requirements, strategies of reform, the Russian experience of market building, exporting democracy and the market, and foreign aid and assistance.

*5 units, Win (Stoner-Weiss, K)*

**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, Aut (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 142. Politics of Western Europe**

Major challenges to European states since WWII. Topics include: the ramification of the differences in Western European political systems; the explanations and consequences of the emergence of the EU; and how European states have reacted to immigration. Theories in comparative politics and political experiences in UK, France, Germany, and Italy. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

*5 units, Win (Kuo, A)*

**POLISCI 144T. Democracies and Dictatorships**

Social scientific findings and debates; cross-sectional approach. What accounts for the emergence of democracy; under what conditions are democracies stable; why are so many developing countries ruled by dictators; why do rulers who destroy their own societies survive for so long; and what accounts for the breakdown of autocratic regimes?

*5 units, Spr (Magaloni, B)*

**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. (Diamond) GER:DB-SocSci, EC-GlobalCom

*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, EC-GlobalCom

*5 units, Spr (Milani, A)*

**POLISCI 150A. Political Methodology I**

(Same as POLISCI 350A.) Introduction to probability and statistical inference, with applications to political science and public policy. Prerequisite: elementary calculus. GER:DB-Math

*5 units, Aut (Wand, J)*

**POLISCI 150B. Political Methodology II**

(Same as POLISCI 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 (Rivers, D)*

**POLISCI 150C. Political Methodology III**

(Same as POLISCI 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 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, S)*

**POLISCI 152. Introduction to Game Theoretic Methods in Political Science**

(Same as POLISCI 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**

(Same as POLISCI 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, Spr (Rivers, D)*

**POLISCI 210R. International Conflict: Management and Resolution**

(Same as IPS 250, POLISCI 310R. Same as LAW 656) Interdisciplinary. Theoretical insights and practical experience in resolving inter-group and international conflicts. Sources include social psychology, political science, game theory, and international law. Personal, strategic, and structural barriers to solutions. How to develop a vision of a mutually bearable shared future, trust in the enemy, and acceptance of loss that a negotiated settlement may produce. Spoilers who seek to sabotage agreements. Advantages and disadvantages of unilateral versus reciprocal measures. Themes from

the Stanford Center of International Conflict and Negotiation (SCICN). Prerequisite for undergraduates: consent of instructor.

*5 units, Win (Weiner, A; Holloway, D)*

**POLISCI 214. The Politics of Nuclear Proliferation**

(Same as POLISCI 314. Graduate students register for 314.) The origins and effects of the spread of nuclear weapons at international and domestic levels. The role of faulty intelligence, clandestine proliferation networks, and nuclear assistance from third parties on proliferators' programs. Case studies of relevant programs, including Iran and North Korea.

*5 units, Win (Montgomery, A)*

**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

*5 units, Aut (Fearon, J)*

**POLISCI 216E. International History and International Relations Theory**

(Same as HISTORY 202, HISTORY 306E, POLISCI 316.) 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. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, Aut (Holloway, D)*

**POLISCI 217. International Organizations**

(Same as POLISCI 317. Graduate students register for 317.) The role of international organizations in interstate cooperation. Theoretical approaches and applications. The UN, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, World Trade Organization, and regional and supranational organizations.

*5 units, Spr (Lipsky, P)*

**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 (Staff), Win (Staff), Spr (Staff), Sum (Staff)*

**POLISCI 221. Tolerance and Democracy**

The value of tolerance and its implications for the principles and practices of democracy. Tolerance as understood by political philosophers and citizens. Readings include: John Stuart Mill's *On Liberty*, Isaiah Berlin's *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. Principal forms of value conflict in contemporary liberal democracies. GER:DB-Hum

*5 units, Win (Sniderman, P)*

**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, not given this year*

**POLISCI 222R. Tolerance and Prejudice**

Focus is on the contemporary strain in U.S. and W. European liberal democratic politics over accommodation of racial, ethnic, and religious diversity and the major threads of current political discourse including pluralism, diversity, prejudice, multiculturalism, and tolerance. GER:DB-SocSci

*5 units, not given this year*



**POLISCI 222S. Topics in Constitutional History**

(Same as HISTORY 251G.) Ideas of rights in American history emphasizing the problem of defining constitutional rights, the free exercise of religion, freedom of expression, and the contemporary debate over rights talk and the idiom of human rights. GER:DB-SocSci. EC-AmerCul

5 units, Spr (Rakove, J)

**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? Prerequisite: senior standing. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Aut (Joffe, 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, Spr (Wand, J)

**POLISCI 229. Directed Reading and Research in American Politics**

May be repeated for credit.

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

**POLISCI 230A. Classical Seminar: Origins of Political Thought**

(Same as CLASSHIS 133, CLASSHIS 333, HUMNTIES 321, POLISCI 330A.) 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-Hum

5 units, Win (Ober, J)

**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. WIM GER:DB-Hum, DB-SocSci, EC-EthicReas

5 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, not given this year

**POLISCI 237. Models of Democracy**

(Same as CLASSHIS 137, CLASSHIS 237, COMM 212, COMM 312, POLISCI 337.) Ancient and modern varieties of democracy; debates about their normative and practical strengths and the pathologies to which each is subject. Focus is on participation, deliberation, representation, and elite competition, as values and political processes. Formal institutions, political rhetoric, technological change, and philosophical critique. Models tested by reference to long-term historical natural experiments such as Athens and Rome, recent large-scale political experiments such as the British Columbia Citizens' Assembly, and controlled experiments.

3-5 units, Spr (Fishkin, J; Ober, J; Luskin, R)

**POLISCI 239. Directed Reading and Research in Political Theory**

May be repeated for credit.

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

**POLISCI 240T. American Efforts at Promoting Democracy Abroad: Theory and Reality**

Theoretical and intellectual debates about democracy promotion with focus on realism versus liberalism. The evolution of these debates with attention to the Cold War, the 90s, and American foreign policy after 9/11. Tools for and bureaucratic struggles over how to promote democracy. Contemporary case studies.

5 units, Spr (McFaul, M)

**POLISCI 242. Political Economy of Oil and Other Resources**

Political and economic determinants of oil and resource policies in developing countries, and their impact on world markets. Interaction between states and extractive industries, challenges of resource wealth management, and causal links between resource dependency and institutions. Is there a resource curse? Do mineral rents hinder democracy and development? Why is resource nationalism on the rise again? Why are there such high rents in oil extraction? Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: senior standing.

5 units, Spr (Monaldi Marturet, F)

**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, Aut (Karl, T)

**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 247R. Politics and Economics in Democracies**

Comparative political economy. Why do some countries have larger welfare states than others? Why do some countries provide collective goods more effectively than others? Prerequisite: senior standing. WIM

5 units, Spr (Staff)

**POLISCI 247V. Elections and Redistribution**

5 units, Spr (Magaloni, B)

**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, Aut (Diaz-Cayeros, A)

**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, Win (Magaloni, B)

**POLISCI 249. Directed Reading and Research in Comparative Politics**

May be repeated for credit.

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



**POLISCI 299A. Senior Project**

Students conduct independent research work towards a senior honors thesis. See "Honors Program" above.

*1-5 units, Aut (Staff)*

**POLISCI 299B. Senior Project**

Students conduct independent research work towards a senior honors thesis. See "Honors Program" above.

*1-5 units, Win (Staff)*

**POLISCI 299C. Senior Project**

Students conduct independent research work towards a senior honors thesis. See "Honors Program" above.

*1-5 units, Spr (Staff)*

**POLISCI 299Q. Junior Research Seminar**

Required of students interested in writing a senior honors thesis. Focus is on finding a manageable topic and an adviser.

*2 units, Aut (Rutten, A), Win (Rutten, A), 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. WIM WIM

*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)*

**GRADUATE COURSES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Primarily for graduate students; undergraduates may enroll with consent of instructor.

**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, Win (Schultz, K)*

**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, Aut (Tomz, M)*

**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 (Goldstein, J)*

**POLISCI 310R. International Conflict: Management and Resolution**

(Same as IPS 250, POLISCI 210R. Same as LAW 656) Interdisciplinary. Theoretical insights and practical experience in resolving inter-group and international conflicts. Sources include social psychology, political science, game theory, and international law. Personal, strategic, and structural barriers to solutions. How to develop a vision of a mutually bearable shared future, trust in the enemy, and acceptance of loss that a negotiated settlement may produce. Spoilers who seek to sabotage agreements. Advantages and disadvantages of unilateral versus reciprocal measures. Themes from the Stanford Center of International Conflict and Negotiation (SCICN). Prerequisite for undergraduates: consent of instructor.

*5 units, Win (Weiner, A; Holloway, D)*

**POLISCI 311A. 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, Aut (Goldstein, J; Tomz, M)*

**POLISCI 311B. 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, Win (Schultz, K; Sagan, S)*

**POLISCI 311C. Workshop in International Relations**

Organized around presentation of research by students and outside scholars. May be repeated for credit.

*1-5 units, not given this year*

**POLISCI 312S. Managing Global Complexity**

(Same as IPS 201.) The value of major theories and concepts in international relations for understanding and addressing global policy issues. Country case study with policy challenges such as development, democracy promotion, proliferation, and terrorism; the challenge of creating coherent policies that do not run at cross purposes. Case study of a policy challenge that cuts across academic disciplines and policy specializations to provide the opportunity to bring together skills and policy perspectives.

*3 units, Spr (Krasner, S; Stedman, S)*

**POLISCI 314. The Politics of Nuclear Proliferation**

(Same as POLISCI 214. Graduate students register for 314.) The origins and effects of the spread of nuclear weapons at international and domestic levels. The role of faulty intelligence, clandestine proliferation networks, and nuclear assistance from third parties on proliferators' programs. Case studies of relevant programs, including Iran and North Korea.

*5 units, Win (Montgomery, A)*

**POLISCI 314D. Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law**

(Same as IPS 230, INTNLREL 114D, POLISCI 114D.) Links among the establishment of democracy, economic growth, and the rule of law. How democratic, economically developed states arise. How the rule of law can be established where it has been historically absent. Variations in how such systems function and the consequences of institutional forms and choices. How democratic systems have arisen in different parts of the world. Available policy instruments used in international democracy, rule of law, and development promotion efforts.

*5 units, Aut (Stoner-Weiss, K; McFaul, M)*

**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, HISTORY 306E, POLISCI 216E.) 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, Aut (Holloway, D)*

**POLISCI 317. International Organizations**

(Same as POLISCI 217. Graduate students register for 317.) The role of international organizations in interstate cooperation. Theoretical approaches and applications. The UN, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, World Trade Organization, and regional and supranational organizations.

*5 units, Spr (Lipsy, P)*

**POLISCI 319. Directed Reading in International Relations**

May be repeated for credit.

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

**POLISCI 323R. The Press and the Political Process**

(Same as COMM 160, COMM 260.) The role of mass media and other channels of communication in political and electoral processes.

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

**POLISCI 323S. Analysis of Political Campaigns**

(Same as COMM 162, COMM 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 324. Graduate Seminar in Political Psychology**

(Same as COMM 308.) For students interested in research in political science, psychology, or communication. Methodological techniques for studying political attitudes and behaviors. May be repeated for credit.

1-3 units, Aut (Krosnick, J), Win (Krosnick, J), Spr (Krosnick, J)

**POLISCI 325. Seminar in Law and Politics**

Normative and positive literature concerning the relation of law and politics. Literature in political science and political aspects of judicial decision making. Topics include classic questions regarding judicial review of legislation and its ramifying jurisprudential issues.

3-5 units, Win (Ferejohn, J)

**POLISCI 326. Race and Racism in American Politics**

Topics include the historical conceptualization of race; whether and how racial animus reveals itself and the forms it might take; its role in the creation and maintenance of economic stratification; its effect on contemporary U.S. partisan and electoral politics; and policy making consequences.

5 units, Aut (Segura, G)

**POLISCI 327. Minority Behavior and Representation**

Politics of minorities in the U.S. Topics include: historic and contemporary struggles of Latinos, African Americans, and gays and lesbians for political power and social acceptance; group-level public opinion and electoral behavior; scholarship on group influence in the policy making process and policy issues of importance; and the jurisprudence shaping minority political access and civil rights.

5 units, Win (Segura, G)

**POLISCI 329. Directed Reading and Research in American Politics**

May be repeated for credit.

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

**POLISCI 330A. Classical Seminar: Origins of Political Thought**

(Same as CLASSHIS 133, CLASSHIS 333, HUMNTIES 321, POLISCI 230A.) 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.

5 units, Win (Ober, J)

**POLISCI 330B. History of Political Thought II: Early Modern Political Thought, 1500-1700**

(Same as POLISCI 130B.) 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.

5 units, not given this year

**POLISCI 330C. History of Political Thought III: Freedom, Reason, and Power**

(Same as POLISCI 130C.) Classic works in political theory since the American and French revolutions. Readings include Kant, Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, and Dewey.

5 units, Spr (Stone, P)

**POLISCI 331. High-Stakes Politics: Case Studies in Political Philosophy, Institutions, and Interests**

(Same as CLASSHIS 332.) Normative political theory combined with positive political theory to better explain how major texts may have responded to and influenced changes in formal and informal institutions. Emphasis is on historical periods in which catastrophic institutional failure was a recent memory or a realistic possibility. Case studies include Greek city-states in the classical period and the northern Atlantic community of the 17th and 18th centuries including upheavals in England and the American Revolutionary era.

4-5 units, Win (Ober, J; Weingast, B)

**POLISCI 331S. Politics and Collective Action**

(Same as IPS 206A, PUBLPOL 204A.) Classic theories for why collective action problems occur and how they can be solved. Politics of aggregating individual decisions into collective action, including voting, social protest, and competing goals and tactics of officials, bureaucrats, interest groups, and other stakeholders. Economic, distributive, and moral frameworks for evaluating collective action processes and outcomes. Applicable to collective action problems in any realm, but focus is on practical examples from environmental management.

4 units, Spr (Oleson, K)

**POLISCI 332. Graduate Seminar: John Rawls's Political Philosophy**

(Same as PHIL 372D.) Leading ideas in *A Theory of Justice*, *Political Liberalism*, and *The Law of Peoples*.

5 units, not given this year

**POLISCI 334. Research Workshop: Philanthropy and Civil Society**

(Same as EDUC 374, SOC 374.) Associated with the Center for Philanthropy and Civil Society (PACS). Year-long workshop for doctoral students and advanced undergraduates writing senior theses on the nature of civil society or philanthropy. Focus is on pursuit of progressive research and writing contributing to the current scholarly knowledge of the nonprofit sector and philanthropy. Accomplished in a large part through peer review. Readings include recent scholarship in aforementioned fields. May be repeated for credit for a maximum of 9 units.

1-3 units, Aut (Reich, R; Meyerson, D), Win (Reich, R; Meyerson, D), Spr (Reich, R; Meyerson, D)

**POLISCI 336. Introduction to Global Justice**

(Same as ETHICSOC 136R, INTNLREL 136R, POLISCI 136R.) Recent work in political theory on the ethics of international relations. Topics include human rights, global economic justice, and the problem of global poverty.

5 units, Spr (Staff)

**POLISCI 336M. Marx and Weber**

(Same as PHIL 336.) How Marx and Weber each developed theories to account for the political problems of unfreedom, inequality, oppression, and bureaucratization; investigated the extent to which such problems could be mitigated or resolved; and believed that social science could contribute to understanding the modern world and efforts to change it. Their works with reference to politics, human agency, social change, and the role of knowledge.

4 units, Spr (Satz, D)

**POLISCI 336T. Religion and the Constitution**

(Same as PHIL 374D. Same as LAW 569.) Issues of religious toleration in political theory and in American constitutional law. Topics include: whether religion merits special the special constitutional solicitude provided by the First Amendment's religion clauses; religion as distinct from culture, morality, and philosophy as understood for constitutional purposes; the tensions between ensuring free exercise and avoiding religious establishment; cases for and against free exercise exemptions; and whether the religion clauses can be understood as serving a single fundamental value such as liberty, equality, or neutrality. Readings from political and constitutional theory including Bodin, Locke, Madison, Jefferson, Rawls, Nussbaum, McConnell, Okin, Choper, Hamburger, and constitutional cases.

3-5 units, Win (Cohen, J; Sullivan, K)

**POLISCI 337. Models of Democracy**

(Same as CLASSHIS 137, CLASSHIS 237, COMM 212, COMM 312, POLISCI 237.) Ancient and modern varieties of democracy; debates about their normative and practical strengths and the pathologies to which each is subject. Focus is on participation, deliberation, representation, and elite competition, as values and political processes. Formal institutions, political rhetoric, technological change, and philosophical critique. Models tested by reference to long-term historical natural experiments such as Athens and Rome, recent large-scale political experiments such as the British Columbia Citizens' Assembly, and controlled experiments.

3-5 units, Spr (Fishkin, J; Ober, J; Luskin, R)

**POLISCI 337R. Justice at Home and Abroad: Civil Rights in the 21st Century**

(Same as EDUC 261X, ETHICSOC 137R, POLISCI 137R.) Focus is on theories of justice. How the core ideals of freedom, equality, and security animate theories which John Rawls considers the first virtue of social institutions. Topics include the U.S. Constitution as a legal framework for the operation of these ideals, civil rights legislation and litigation as the arena of tensions between those ideals, and how ideas of justice function both at home and abroad to impact civil liberties in today's war on terror.

5 units, Aut (Reich, R; Steyer, J)

**POLISCI 338E. The Problem of Evil in Literature, Film, and Philosophy**

(Same as FRENGEN 265.) Conceptions of evil and its nature and source, distinctions between natural and moral evil, and what belongs to God versus to the human race have undergone transformations reflected in literature and film. Sources include Rousseau's response to the 1755 Lisbon earthquake; Hannah Arendt's interpretation of Auschwitz; Günther Anders' reading of Hiroshima; and current reflections on looming climatic and nuclear disasters. Readings from Rousseau, Kant, Dostoevsky, Arendt, Anders, Jonas, Camus, Ricoeur, Houellebeck, Girard. Films by Lang, Bergman, Losev, Hitchcock.

3-5 units, Spr (Dupuy, J)

**POLISCI 338J. Hobbes and Rousseau**

(Same as PHIL 338.) On human nature, freedom, equality, and political authority in Hobbes's *Leviathan* and Rousseau's *Discourse on Inequality* and *Social Contract*.

3 units, Aut (Cohen, J)

**POLISCI 339. Directed Reading and Research in Political Theory**

May be repeated for credit.

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

**POLISCI 346S. The Logic of Authoritarian Government, Ancient and Modern**

(Same as HISTORY 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, not given this year

**POLISCI 348R. Workshop: China Social Science**

(Same as SOC 368W.) For Ph.D. students in the social sciences and history. Research on contemporary society and politics in the People's Republic of China. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

1 unit, Aut (Walder, A; Zhou, X; Oi, J), Win (Walder, A; Zhou, X; Oi, J), Spr (Walder, A; Zhou, X; Oi, J)

**POLISCI 349. Directed Reading and Research in Comparative Politics**

May be repeated for credit.

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

**POLISCI 350A. Political Methodology I**

(Same as POLISCI 150A.) Introduction to probability and statistical inference, with applications to political science and public policy. Prerequisite: elementary calculus.

5 units, Aut (Wand, J)

**POLISCI 350B. Political Methodology II**

(Same as POLISCI 150B.) 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.

5 units, Win (Rivers, D)

**POLISCI 350C. Political Methodology III**

(Same as POLISCI 150C.) 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 351A. Foundations of Political Economy**

(Same as POLECON 680.) Introduction to political economy with an emphasis 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.) Applying techniques such as information economics, games of incomplete information, sequential bargaining theory, repeated games, and rational expectations of microeconomic analysis and game theory to political behavior and institutions. 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, Spr (Shotts, K)

**POLISCI 351C. Testing Models of Governmental Decision Making**

(Same as POLECON 682.) Applications of formal models to several stages of decision making in the U.S. national government, with an emphasis on 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: POLECON 680/POLISCI 351A and POLECON 681/POLISCI 351B.

4 units, not given this year

**POLISCI 352. Introduction to Game Theoretic Methods in Political Science**

(Same as POLISCI 152.) 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 353A. 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, Aut (Wand, J)

**POLISCI 353B. Workshop in Statistical Modeling**

Continuation of 353A. Prerequisite: 353A.

1-5 units, Win (Wand, J)

**POLISCI 353C. Workshop in Statistical Modeling**

Continuation of 353A. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: 353A.

1-5 units, Spr (Wand, J)

**POLISCI 357. Sampling and Surveys**

(Same as POLISCI 157.) 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, Spr (Rivers, D)

**POLISCI 362. New Economics of Organization**

Survey of economic approaches to organization, emphasizing theory and application, with attention to politics.

5 units, Spr (Weingast, B)

**POLISCI 364. Theories of Political Institutions**

(Same as POLECON 664.) Organized activity as it reflects the organization of political life. Eclectic and interdisciplinary. Emphasis is on political institutions and formal organizations, and the norms, expectation, 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, not given this year

**POLISCI 369. Directed Reading and Research in Political Organizations**

Advanced individual study in public administration.

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

**POLISCI 400. Dissertation**

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

**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 (Jackman, S), Win (Jackman, S), Spr (Jackman, S)

**POLISCI 403. International Conflict Resolution Colloquium**

(Same as PSYCH 283. Same as LAW 611.) Sponsored by the Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation (SCICN). Conflict, negotiation, and dispute resolution with emphasis on conflicts and disputes with an international dimension, including conflicts involving states, peoples, and political factions such as the Middle East and Northern Ireland. Guest speakers. Issues including international law, psychology, and political science, economics, anthropology, and criminology.

1 unit, Win (Weiner, A; Holloway, D; Ross, L)

**POLISCI 404. Dispute Resolution in International Economic Law**

(Same as LAW 356.) Topics include: theoretical work on international trade and investment disputes; empirical work on WTO dispute resolution and the efficacy of developing country participation; and legal analysis of current, prominent disputes in the WTO and under international investment treaties. Substantial paper required. May be repeated for credit.

1 unit, Aut (Goldstein, J; Sykes, A), Win (Goldstein, J; Sykes, A)

**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 (Wand, J)

**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. Major theoretical perspectives, controversies, and literature on the substance of American politics, including Congress, the Presidency, federalism, bureaucracy, and the courts. Preparation for performing publishable research. 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.

2-5 units, Aut (Fiorina, M; Sniderman, P), Win (Sniderman, P; Fiorina, M), Spr (Sniderman, P; Fiorina, M)

**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 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 (Magaloni, B)

**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 (Jusko, K)

**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 (Rodden, J; Jusko, K), Win (Rodden, J; Jusko, K), Spr (Rodden, J; Jusko, K)

**POLISCI 443T. Approaches to Chinese Politics**

Major secondary literature on Chinese politics, involving the evolution of theoretical concepts and social scientific approaches characterizing the field. Subjects include changes made to defining fundamental issues of Chinese political theory, and the implications of shifts in research methods and analytical tools. Prerequisite: basic knowledge of politics of post-1949 China.

5 units, Spr (Oi, J)

**POLISCI 444. Comparative Political Economy: Advanced Industrial Societies**

Political economy approaches to key policy outcomes including redistribution, the size of government, fiscal behavior, and pork-barrel politics. Theories related to institutions, interest groups, and geography, focusing on middle- and upper-income countries.

*3-5 units, given next year*

**OVERSEAS STUDIES COURSES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

For course descriptions and additional offerings, see the respective "Overseas Studies" courses section of this bulletin or <http://bossp.stanford.edu>. Students should consult their program's student services office for applicability of Overseas Studies courses to a major or minor program.

**BEIJING POLITICAL SCIENCE COURSES**

**OSPBEIJ 47. Institutional Change in Reform China**

*5 units, Aut (Oi, J)*

**OSPBEIJ 66. Essentials of China's Criminal Justice System**

*5 units, Aut (Wang, S)*

**BERLIN POLITICAL SCIENCE COURSES**

**OSPBER 15. Shifting Alliances? The European Union and the U.S.**

*4-5 units, Win (Brueckner, U)*

**OSPBER 115X. The German Economy: Past and Present**

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

**OSPBER 126X. A People's Union? Money, Markets, and Identity in the EU**

*4-5 units, Aut (Brueckner, U)*

**FLORENCE POLITICAL SCIENCE COURSES**

**OSPFLO 61. Europe and U.S. Foreign Policy**

*5 units, Aut (Schultz, K)*

**OSPFLO 78. An Extraordinary Experiment: Politics and Policies of the New European Union**

*5 units, Aut (Morlino, L)*

**OSPFLO 97. Human Rights, Justice and Terrorism: Is the World Community Prepared to Prevent a Catastrophe?**

*4 units, Spr (Vierucci, L)*

**OSPFLO 106V. Italy: From Agrarian to Postindustrial Society**

*4 units, Aut (Mammarella, G)*

**KYOTO POLITICAL SCIENCE COURSES**

**OSPKYOTO 24. Japan in Contemporary International Affairs**

*5 units, Spr (Horvat, A)*

**OSPKYOTO 215X. The Political Economy of Japan**

*4-5 units, Spr (Hayashi, T)*

**MOSCOW POLITICAL SCIENCE COURSES**

**OSPMOSC 72. Space, Politics, and Modernity in Russia**

*5 units, Aut (Medvedev, S)*

**OSPMOSC 74. Post-Soviet Eurasia and SCO: Society, Politics, Integration**

*5 units, Aut (Bratersky, M; Kortunov, S)*

**OXFORD POLITICAL SCIENCE COURSES**

**OSPOXFRD 18. Making Public Policy: An Introduction to Political Philosophy, Politics, and Economics**

*4-5 units, Win (McMahon, R)*

**OSPOXFRD 24. British and American Constitutional Systems in Comparative Perspective**

*4-5 units, Spr (McMahon, R)*

**OSPOXFRD 35. Modern UK and European Government and Politics**

*4-5 units, Aut (Cappocia, G)*

**OSPOXFRD 62. Heretics to Headscarves**

*5 units, Win (Rakove, J)*

**OSPOXFRD 63. Locke and his Legacy**

*5 units, Win (Rakove, J)*

**PARIS POLITICAL SCIENCE COURSES**

**OSPPARIS 57. Human Rights in Comparative Perspective**

*4-5 units, Spr (Boussaguet, L)*

**OSPPARIS 122X. Challenges of Integration in the European Union**

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

**OSPPARIS 211X. Political Attitudes and Behavior in Contemporary France**

*4-5 units, Aut (Muxel, A; Strudel, S)*

**SANTIAGO POLITICAL SCIENCE COURSES**

**OSPSANTG 116X. Modernization and its Discontents: Chilean Politics at the Turn of the Century**

*5 units, Spr (Correa, G)*

**OSPSANTG 129X. Latin America in the International System**

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

**OSPSANTG 221X. Political Transition and Democratic Consolidation: Chile in Comparative Perspective**

*5 units, Aut (Micco, S)*