

**Department of International Relations  
Department of Political Science &  
Public Administration**

**THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM**

**Report of the Review Committee**

**18-21 June 2007**

**Presented to Prof. Haim D. Rabinowitch, Rector**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **Executive Summary of the Review Committee for the Departments of Political Science and International Relations June 21, 2007**

From June 17 to 21, 2007, an international review committee convened at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. It was charged by the Rector with assessing the performance, academic standing, and interrelations in teaching and research of a complex of units in the study of politics, government, and international relations. The committee focused closely on the Department of Political Science and Public Administration (founded in 1950) and the Department of International Relations (separate from Political Science since 1969), and also considered the relations of these departments to the Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations (established in 1972), the Gilo Center for Citizenship, Democracy, and Civic Education (established in 2001), and the Federmann School of Public Policy and Government (founded in 2000). Professor Theda Skocpol of Harvard University chaired the review committee, and its other members were Professor Peter Mair of the European University Institute, Professor Helen Milner of Princeton University, Professor Thomas Risse of the Freie Universitaet of Berlin, and Professor Ian Shapiro of Yale University.

During its time at the Hebrew University, the review committee met with the chairs and directors of all the units, and also with undergraduates, MA and PhD students, and junior and senior faculty in the departments of Political Science and International Relations. We were generally impressed by the commitment and energy of faculty and students and their ability to maintain major departments in a situation of tight resources. Research and teaching are internationally engaged, and both departments have impressive scholars of international repute with active research agendas. Political Science has particular strength in political philosophy and the study of Israeli politics and is fostering an impressive new venture in political communication. International relations has special research and instructional strengths at the intersection of international relations with law and diplomacy. Existing strengths should be sustained and renewed for the future.

We also noticed positive features of collegial climate. Political Science has achieved a remarkable spirit of cooperation and volunteerism among faculty under the leadership of the outgoing chair, Jeffrey Macy. In International Relations we were impressed by the energetic leadership of the chair, Arie Kacowicz, and also take special note of the cooperative connections to the Law School, as well as the vital research workshop for PhD students, which has created unusually good morale in that sector of the graduate program.

The review committee has also identified important lacunae in Hebrew University's research and teaching about politics and international relations. There is little doubt that the departments of Political Science and International Relations remain leaders within Israel and internationally, yet even the best academic units must avoid complacency and remain agile enough to seize new opportunities. Each department faces important challenges in moving beyond traditional strengths and grasping new opportunities in research and educational practice. The various units we visited, and many of their components, are too often operating in mutually defensive isolation. In consequence, resources are underutilized and opportunities for cooperation are missed, with the result that the whole becomes less than the sum of its parts.

Throughout this report, we encourage faculty and administrators to rethink appointment and promotion procedures and routines for resource allocation, so as to encourage complementarities and innovation rather than reproduce separate and self-

contained entities and traditions. Procedures and decisions need to become sufficiently flexible to allow the departments and centers involved in the study of politics and international relations at Hebrew University to take the best advantage of available people and funding beyond as well as within Israel.

The review committee poses four major goals and offers a series of specific recommendations to achieve them.

**Goal:** *Renew and develop the Departments of Political Science and International Relations as major departments in Israel and internationally, especially by fostering new synergies between the two departments and between them and the School of Public Policy and surrounding centers.*

(1) We recommend the rapid and steady development of a jointly appointed cluster of faculty, including mid-career tenured faculty, to propel to research and direct a joint graduate program at the intersection of Political Science and International Relations in internationally recognized areas of political science not sufficiently present in either department. Priority should be given to recruitments in international political economy, security studies, and the study of international institutions, including scholars who use models or statistical data. This is not a recommendation to merge the two departments now, but rather to add underrepresented research and methodological strengths to both. The new cluster of faculty can be built in part by extending joint appointments to mid-career faculty already in each department, but there should also be two or more incremental joint appointments, including at the early tenured level.

(2) The recently created Federmann School of Public Policy needs to strengthen its ties to the surrounding disciplines, especially political science. A regularly convened Academic Committee should have the authority to provide strong collegial guidance on strategy as well as faculty appointments, and should include at least two political scientists and two economists. We applaud the current rule that the great majority of faculty appointments to the School should be joint with academic disciplinary departments. This should continue, and any PhDs granted through the School should be supervised by two advisers, one of whom should come from the cognate disciplinary department.

(3) The Davis and Gilo Centers provide important support for teaching and research, and their resources could be even more effectively deployed. We call for the continuation of the Davis Center's current practice of channeling the preponderance of its funds into research grants for faculty and graduate students, and urge special emphasis on funding collaborative projects that include graduate students and junior faculty members. The Davis Center might also usefully support access to data sets and travel to gather research evidence; and it could offer seed support to encourage faculty applications for external funding. Although postdoctoral fellows might be housed in its space, scarce Davis Center funds should not be diverted to provide stipends for postdocs or visitors. The Gilo Center fosters imaginative and unique projects in civic education. These should remain the primary emphasis, but the review committee also hopes that a portion of Gilo resources can be used to support relevant research by graduate students and young faculty.

**Goal:** *To enhance graduate education by institutionalizing cooperation between Political Science and International Relations, and by increasing levels of support for graduate students in all of the research MA and PhD tracks offered in both departments.*

4) The expanded cluster of jointly appointed faculty recommended above should supervise the joint research MA track and PhD in political science and international relations, focusing especially on international political economy, international institutions, and security studies.

(5) Through departments, centers, and faculty research grants, increased resources should be devoted to the support of research MA students and PhD candidates in all parts of Political Science and International Relations, in order to reduce the reliance on outside employment that slows progress to degree completion.

(6) Committees, not just individual faculty, should actively supervise PhD students, and junior faculty should be allowed to serve as the primary advisor.

**Goal:** *To foster undergraduate programs that encourage language learning and study abroad; provide internships and orientations to career opportunities; and connect academic theories and skills to thinking about real-world problems and issues.*

(7) The BA program in International Relations might appropriately be relabeled "International Studies" and offer full credit for language training and/or study abroad linked to joint majors in various regional area specialties.

(8) Both Political Science and International Relations need more resources to support large undergraduate programs. More teaching assistants should be provided for basic introductory courses, especially in Political Science.

(9) Most undergraduates do not intend to become academic scholars, so courses for them should use real-world problems and cases to show the value and relevance of theories and skills. Internship opportunities and career orientation workshops can also help undergraduates connect university training to occupational choices.

**Goal:** *Enhance flexibility in the appointment of faculty and support for research in priority areas within and across departments.*

(10) To offer departments and administrators better control over the shape as well as the quality of new appointments, planning for priority areas within and between units needs to allow the dedication of slots over multiple years, so that predictable searches can continue until a strong and available candidate is approved.

(11) Especially in priority areas where strong young-tenured leadership is needed, rules of appointment should facilitate tenured appointments of external candidates at the Senior Lecturer and Associate Professor Level.

(12) The appointment of scholars from abroad in priority areas could be facilitated by allowing part-time appointments and relaxing the requirement to use Hebrew for teaching at the graduate level.

(13) To tap all of the available talent, pools for faculty positions must be broadened and applicants sought from currently underrepresented groups, including women. Graduate students from such groups may also need extra support to gain experience abroad and demonstrate their ability to do publishable research.

## **COMMITTEE'S REPORT**

# **Report of the Review Committee for the Departments of Political Science and International Relations**

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

From June 17 to 21, 2007, an international review committee convened at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Professor Theda Skocpol of Harvard University chaired the committee, and its other members were Professor Peter Mair of the European University Institute, Professor Helen Milner of Princeton University, Professor Thomas Risse of the Freie Universitaet of Berlin, and Professor Ian Shapiro of Yale University.

The review committee was charged by Rector Haim D. Rabinowitch with assessing the performance, academic standing, and interrelations in teaching and research of a complex of units in the study of politics, government, and international relations. Informed by thorough reports of research, teaching, and administrative activities, the committee focused closely on the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, which was founded in its modern form in 1950, and on the Department of International Relations, which has been a separate department since 1969. The committee also considered the relations of these departments to the Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations (established in 1972), the Gilo Center for Citizenship, Democracy, and Civic Education (established in 2001), and the Federmann School of Public Policy and Government (founded in 2000).

During its time at the Hebrew University, the review committee met with the chairs and directors of all the units, and also with undergraduates, MA and PhD students, and junior and senior faculty in the departments of Political Science and International Relations. We were generally impressed by the commitment and energy of faculty and students and their ability to maintain major departments and active centers in a situation of tight resources. Research and teaching are internationally engaged, and both departments have impressive scholars of international repute with active research agendas. Political Science has particular strength in political philosophy and the study of Israeli politics and is fostering an impressive

new venture in political communication. International relations has special research and instructional strengths at the intersection of international relations with law and diplomacy. Both Political Science and International Relations have large undergraduate enrollments, testimony to the attractiveness of these subjects to Israeli university students, and both departments are mounting credible curricula with modest and constrained faculty and administrative resources.

We also noticed positive features of collegial climate. Political Science has achieved a remarkable spirit of cooperation and volunteerism among faculty under the leadership of the outgoing chair, Jeffrey Macy. Faculty of all ranks told us that virtually everyone pitches in above and beyond what he or she is directly compensated to do, and this makes it possible to maintain effective committees and decision-making procedures. In International Relations we are impressed by the energetic leadership of the chair, Arie Kacowicz, and also take special note of the cooperative connections to the Law School, as well as the vital research workshop for PhD students, which has created unusually good morale in that sector of the graduate program.

The review committee urges Hebrew University to sustain and build upon the existing strengths of the Departments of Political Science and International Relations and associated units. We hope that some of the reductions in effective faculty strength that have occurred in recent times, even in the face of rising student enrollments, can be reversed in future years; and we concur with suggestions from both departments that administrative and instructional support needs to be enhanced.

At the same time, with the aid of self-appraisals and recommendations from our colleagues in the two major departments, the review committee also notes important lacunae in Hebrew University's research and teaching about politics and international relations. There is little doubt that the departments of Political Science and International Relations remain leaders within Israel and internationally, yet even the best academic units must avoid

complacency and remain agile enough to seize new opportunities. Each department faces important challenges in moving beyond traditional strengths and grasping new opportunities in research and educational practice. The various units we visited, and many of their components, are too often operating in mutually defensive isolation. In consequence, resources are underutilized and opportunities for cooperation are missed, with the result that the whole becomes less than the sum of its parts.

Throughout this report, we encourage faculty and administrators to rethink appointment and promotion procedures and routines for resource allocation, so as to encourage complementarities and innovation rather than reproduce separate and self-contained entities and traditions. Procedures and decisions need to become sufficiently flexible to allow the departments and centers involved in the study of politics and international relations at Hebrew University to take the best advantage of available people and funding beyond as well as within Israel.

The review committee poses four major goals and offers a series of specific recommendations to achieve them. The following sections of this report explain the rationale for each goal and associated recommendations.

## **II. POLITICAL SCIENCE, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND PUBLIC POLICY**

**Goal:** *Renew and develop the Departments of Political Science and International Relations as major departments in Israel and internationally, especially by fostering new synergies between the two departments and between them and the School of Public Policy and surrounding centers.*

Most political science departments in the United States, Europe, and beyond include international relations (“IR”) as a major subfield, along with the study of domestic politics, comparative politics, normative political theory, and research methodology. When

international relations is one subfield within an encompassing political science department, it is often easier to encourage research and instruction crossing subfield boundaries – especially work that links “IR” to comparative politics or examines domestic politics in transnational economic or strategic contexts. For specific historical reasons, Political Science and International Relations have evolved as separate departments at Hebrew University. Separation has allowed each department to develop some unique emphases (e.g., on political theory in Political Science, on international law in International Relations), but separate development may also have undercut possibilities for the full flourishing of cross-subfield linkages, as well as frustrating the growth of international political economy, security studies, and the study of international institutions. All of these are specialties that should be natural strengths at Hebrew University, and some are areas in which formal modeling or statistical research are typical across the world of political science, yet underdeveloped at Hebrew University.

The review committee considered whether it might make sense for Political Science and International Relations simply to merge in the near future, but we decided against recommending this step. Both are large departments with distinctive strengths, traditions, and organizational cultures. Rapid merger might undercut strengths without fostering true commonalities and synergies, especially since a newly merged department would be a huge behemoth within the Faculty of Social Science, struggling to serve more than a thousand undergraduates. Instead of an awkward merger, the committee urges a focus on building bridges through joint appointments and instructional activities, as follows:

*(1) We recommend the rapid and steady development of a jointly appointed cluster of faculty, including mid-career tenured faculty, to propel to research and direct a joint graduate program at the intersection of Political Science and International Relations in internationally recognized areas of political science not sufficiently present in either department. Priority should be given to recruitments in international political economy, security studies, and the study of international institutions, including scholars who use models or statistical data. This is not a recommendation to merge the two departments*

*now, but rather to add underrepresented research and methodological strengths to both. The new cluster of faculty can be built in part by extending joint appointments to mid-career faculty already in each department, but there should also be two or more incremental joint appointments, including at the early tenured level.*

Discussions with junior and senior faculty in both departments convinced members of the review committee that future ties between International Relations and Political Science *cannot* be built solely through incremental joint faculty appointments at the entry, nontenured faculty level. Jointly appointed non-tenured faculty can find themselves pulled apart, and cannot invest maximally or credibly in institution-building at a juncture in their careers where they need to develop portfolios of publications to present at looming tenure reviews. Yet rapid progress is necessary in strengthening the various aspects of contemporary international relations research at Hebrew University, including through the establishment of an appealing and credible joint research MA track and joint PhD studies – ideally institutionalized in a regularly meeting research workshop for graduate research students and several jointly appointed faculty. Mid-career tenured faculty are the natural leaders of this new joint program, which can also help to mentor and develop the research and teaching of nontenured faculty. Hence, the review committee strongly recommends that department leaders and administrators look for ways to give full joint appointments to a few mid-career faculty already at the university, and at the same time designate new joint faculty slots in international relations to be filled at the tenured Senior Lecturer and Associate Professor levels. Overall, a cluster of at least four to six faculty joint between Political Science and International Relations will be needed to foster robust research and graduate instruction in international political economy, strategic studies, and the study of international institutions and transnational organizations; and we believe that four of these jointly appointed faculty should be existing and new mid-career tenured scholars.

In addition to pondering the connections between Political Science and International Relations, the review committee also examined the ties of both departments to the recently established School of Public Policy, which has natural overlaps with the political science discipline, and looked at the ways in which the Gilo Center and the Davis Center intersect with and support departmental missions.

The Federmann School is primarily focused on a vital mission, to educate MA students who will follow careers in governmental service and related realms of public policy making in Israel. The location of Hebrew University near the Israeli seat of government makes this an obvious field of educational endeavor. Clearly, as the School's leaders stressed to us, a vital program of master's instruction and policy-relevant research must draw upon multiple social science disciplines. Nevertheless, most schools of public policy across the world maintain especially strong intellectual linkages to the disciplines of political science and economics, for obvious reasons. On the political science side, it makes little sense to foster instruction or case study research on public policy apart from an understanding of the dynamics of the political process. Furthermore, at Hebrew University, political science includes strength in the study of Israeli politics and political thought about citizenship, so the department has much to offer the Federmann School of Public Policy. We note that the presence of political science in strategic academic planning and direction for the School is less than optimal, and hope that in future years a robust, regularly meeting Academic Committee for the Federmann School can include at least two political science faculty (who are not on leave or otherwise engaged).

A final consideration for the review committee was the credibility and integrity of PhD degrees to be offered in part through the School of Public Policy. We believe that PhD degrees in public policy must be grounded in mastery of cognate academic disciplines, as well as in research about a specific policy area. Hence, such degrees should not be offered by the

School of Public Policy in isolation, but only through committees of faculty advisers formed in collaboration with surrounding disciplinary departments.

The various considerations just summarized lie behind the review committee's recommendation to strengthen political science in the Federmann School:

*(2) The recently created Federmann School of Public Policy needs to strengthen its ties to the surrounding disciplines, especially political science. A regularly convened Academic Committee should have the authority to provide strong collegial guidance on strategy as well as faculty appointments, and should include at least two political scientists and two economists. We applaud the current rule that the great majority of faculty appointments to the School should be joint with academic disciplinary departments. This should continue, and any PhDs granted through the School should be supervised by two advisers, one of whom should come from the cognate disciplinary department.*

The review committee was also pleased to learn about the ways in which centers support department activities. The Gilo Center supports aspects of the teaching and research mission of the Department of Political Science – especially by linking normative political theory to citizenship education and the understanding of engaged citizenship in Israel. In myriad ways, the Davis Center supports research in International Relations and other programs at Hebrew University. Faculty and research-oriented graduate students in Israel work in an environment in which resources to support research are precious and hard to come by, and both of these centers have made a salutary difference in key areas.

Through its fellowship and grant programs, the Davis Center especially seemed to us to have created an environment of high morale and reasonable research support in the International Relations PhD program. We recommend that the Davis Center continue to channel most of its resources to support the research of graduate students and faculty, with as much priority as possible for encouraging research collaborations that include senior faculty, junior faculty, and graduate students working together on one project or on an interrelated set

of projects. The Davis Center might well enhance the research climate at Hebrew University by housing international visiting scholars and postdocs, providing office space and some computer and administrative support. Clearly, the Center needs administrative resources to manage and feature conferences, workshops, and research grant programs. But scarce funds should not be diverted to provide stipends for outside visitors. We hope that the Davis Center will continue to devote the bulk of its resources to supporting faculty and graduate student research, as well as to providing shared data sets and perhaps seed grants to encourage faculty to apply for available research grants not only from sources within Israel but also from U.S., European Union, and other international sources. The Center provides a vital service in jump-starting and sustaining widespread networks of faculty and graduate student researchers at Hebrew University, and it should take pride and credit for that function. The Davis Center should be a major source of support for the new joint research MA and PhD program in international relations, strengthening the professional juncture between Political Science and International Relations.

As for the Gilo Center, much of its mission stretches beyond Hebrew University to address Israeli education as a whole. We applaud that, yet also hope that the Gilo Center will renew its recently suspended program for funding research by Hebrew University graduate students that is closely connected to the understanding of engaged citizenship in Israel. This has strengthened a unique juncture between Political Science and Israeli educational policy, and we hope that the research component will remain a part of Gilo Center priorities in the future.

Overall, our recommendation about the centers supporting the Departments of Political Science and International Relations reads as follows:

*(3) The Davis and Gilo Centers provide important support for teaching and research, and their resources could be even more effectively deployed. We call for the continuation of the Davis Center's current practice of channeling the preponderance of its funds into*

*research grants for faculty and graduate students, and urge special emphasis on funding collaborative projects that include graduate students and junior faculty members. The Davis Center might also usefully support access to data sets and travel to gather research evidence; and it could offer seed support to encourage faculty applications for external funding. Although postdoctoral fellows might be housed in its space, scarce Davis Center funds should not be diverted to provide stipends for postdocs or visitors. The Gilo Center fosters imaginative and unique projects in civic education. These should remain the primary emphasis, but the review committee also hopes that a portion of Gilo resources can be used to support relevant research by graduate students and young faculty.*

### **III. GRADUATE EDUCATION**

**Goal:** *To enhance graduate education by institutionalizing cooperation between Political Science and International Relations, and by increasing levels of support for graduate students in all of the research MA and PhD tracks offered in both departments.*

As visitors from the United States and Europe, we were struck by the difficult circumstances faced by graduate students studying for advanced research degrees (the research MA or the PhD). Very few have fellowships or research assistantships that allow them to spend large portions of their working time on advanced research. Many hold one or more jobs outside the university in order to support young families, which means that graduate students may not be on campus often, or at the same time as their peers. Material and family circumstances make it difficult to build research communities, to involve MA and PhD students in research groups, and to encourage supportive ties among fellow students. Understandably, graduate students take many years to complete their degrees, and many drop by the wayside. Valuable research talent is wasted.

The international review committee realizes that many of the circumstances listed above are unlikely to change quickly, or for most graduate students. In the recommendations

we offered in the previous section, we urged that Hebrew University centers do all they can to channel fellowships and research grants to graduate students, and we suggested that research funding policies encourage the involvement of students in faculty-led research projects and groups. In the introduction to this report, we noted the high morale we found in the International Relations PhD program, which we attribute in part to the greater availability of funding for graduate students (especially from the Davis Center), as well as to the camaraderie encouraged by the regular research workshop for faculty and graduate students organized in that department. We urge that the Political Science Department do more to involve graduate students in research workshops, and we recommend that the research-oriented international relations MA/PhD program jointly run between Political Science and International Relations establish a regularly convened workshop where faculty and students share their own work in progress.

More generally, administrators and departmental and center leaders at Hebrew University would be well advised, in our view, to channel resources toward the support of promising research MA students and PhD students in all areas of political science, including international relations. In addition, well-targeted administrative resources might help Israeli graduate students in all areas of political science to apply for research fellowships or grants, summer research opportunities, and postdocs abroad – in Europe as well as the United States. The increased availability of international PhD summer schools in various specialized areas can prove especially beneficial to departments at Hebrew University which do not have sufficient resources to sustain all desirable aspects of PhD training; and these programs can help students gain the international experience necessarily for building research careers in Israel.

Across the academic world, most universities are moving in the direction of encouraging graduate students to do MA and (especially) PhD research under the supervision of committees of jointly responsible faculty advisors, moving beyond the single powerful

advisor model for graduate study. Formally, each PhD student at Hebrew University has his or her thesis project approved by a committee, and we urge that this committee include junior as well as senior faculty and that all its members remain in touch with the graduate student as he or she develops the thesis. It will also be easier to encourage new research areas and the use of quantitative as well as qualitative methodologies in MA and PhD dissertations if nontenured faculty members can serve as the principal advisor on a thesis committee. We are unsure whether university rules or departmental practices prevent or discourage nontenured faculty from supervising graduate student dissertations, but we believe this practice should change. Young faculty should get credit for advising graduate students or serving on their committees, and graduate students should be encouraged to work with any member(s) of the faculty in Political Science or International Relations whose interests intersect with their areas of dissertation research.

Our specific recommendations for graduate education are, therefore, as follows:

*(4) The expanded cluster of jointly appointed faculty recommended above should supervise the joint research MA track and PhD in political science and international relations, focusing especially on international political economy, international institutions, and security studies.*

*(5) Through departments, centers, and faculty research grants, increased resources should be devoted to the support of research MA students and PhD candidates in all parts of Political Science and International Relations, in order to reduce the reliance on outside employment that slows progress to degree completion.*

*(6) Committees, not just individual faculty, should actively supervise PhD students, and junior faculty should be allowed to serve as the primary advisor.*

#### **IV. UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION**

**Goal:** *To foster undergraduate programs that encourage language learning and study abroad; provide internships and orientations to career opportunities; and connect academic theories and skills to thinking about real-world problems and issues.*

Our committee met with selected undergraduates in Political Science, and with an entire class of undergraduates in International Relations. We also learned about the unique place of university and college training in the life course of Israeli young people. In other nations, many young adults attend college for four years right after they graduate from high school, but the transition from high school to adulthood for most young Israelis is centered in military service, perhaps followed by a year off before pursuing undergraduate studies for just three years. By the time they arrive at Hebrew University, most undergraduates are already adults, and many are married with families and hold part time jobs. Israeli undergraduates are expected to declare majors as they enter college or university, and do not have time to explore multiple areas in a liberal arts format. They tend to be focused on acquiring skills and contacts that will lead to future occupational careers.

In line with these overall realities, the young people we met, especially in the International Relations class, told us that they are not very interested in academic theories in the abstract, but many of their courses start with such theories, even the very large introductory classes they take in the first two years. Students would prefer that their professors and teaching fellows present “real-world” problems and scenarios, and then show the relevance of academic theories and research skills to addressing such obviously relevant issues. The International Relations undergraduates we met also told us that they would like to

combine “international studies” focused on law, diplomacy, and real-world issues with the study of languages and cultures in an major world region (such as Africa or Latin America or the Far East). But requirements are not always structured to make such combinations easy, especially when joint majors straddle the line between the Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences. We were told that the “point systems” currently in force between the two schools frustrate logical undergraduate programs. We believe this is especially hurtful for undergraduates in International Relations, and we urge the department to think of its undergraduate offerings as having, in most cases, a different and less academic orientation than its graduate programs (including the future, expanded international relations MA/PhD program joint with Political Science). Perhaps the International Relations undergraduate program should be renamed “International Studies” and stress tracks of various kinds that combine departmental offerings with “area studies” courses focused on various world regions, many of which may be offered in Humanities. Of course, more academic programs should also be available to undergraduates, including those who jointly major in International Relations and Political Science.

In addition to looking for classes that introduce theories and research skills in the context of dramatic real-world problems – something that is always easy for teachers in political science to do! – undergraduates in all areas of political science and international studies obviously also value workshops and orientation sessions and internships that allow them to make connections between their studies at Hebrew University and the opportunities for public sector careers or careers in nonprofit organization that are available in and around Jerusalem. Both Political Science and International Relations offer such resources to both undergraduates and MA students, but more should and can be done. This might be a priority area for new fundraising in support of the undergraduates programs, and these new resources could also be used to support more teaching assistance, especially in larger first-year courses.

Following these considerations, we end up with three specific recommendation to enrich undergraduate education:

*(7) The BA program in International Relations might appropriately be relabeled “International Studies” and offer full credit for language training and/or study abroad linked to joint majors in various area specialties.*

*(8) Both Political Science and International Relations need more resources to support large undergraduate programs. More teaching assistants should be provided for basic introductory courses, especially in Political Science.*

*(9) Most undergraduates do not intend to become academic scholars, so courses for them should use real-world problems and cases to show the value and relevance of theories and skills. Internship opportunities and career orientation workshops can also help undergraduates connect university training to occupational choices.*

## **V. INSTITUTIONAL AGILITY**

**Goal:** *Enhance flexibility in the appointment of faculty and support for research in priority areas within and across departments.*

During many sessions with the review committee, faculty and administrators discussed the challenges of planning faculty appointments and ensuring a strong pool of candidates to consider for positions at Hebrew University. Faculty in the departments told us that they cannot easily plan to recruit in strategically identified areas such as international political economy, because slots are not allocated to departments over multiple years. Instead, we were told, departments conduct relatively open searches and take the strongest contenders – candidates with proven track records of publications and visible international

professional experience – to an appointments committee that compares nominations, each year, from all social science departments. Because any given department cannot be sure it will have a particular kind of slot to offer, and certainly cannot be sure that openings will be there in the future if it does not find someone in a particular year, there is a premium placed on finding “safe” candidates who can prevail in inter-departmental competition who are sure to accept if they receive an offer.

This method for hiring new faculty across social science departments certainly helps to ensure strong entry-level faculty appointments, the committee concluded, but it may also make it difficult to appoint faculty in emerging fields or to persist in looking for a particular kind of scholar over several recruitment cycles. To be fair, when we raised such questions with administrators, we were told that longer-term planning and “bets” on promising scholars in emerging areas are possible in the existing system. Administrators also told us that tenured positions *can* be offered to mid-career faculty recruited from the outside at the Senior Lecturer or Associate Professor level, even though faculty in the Political Science and International Relations Department did not perceive this to be possible. We were also told by department members that it is very difficult to recruit mid-career scholars from the United States or Europe, where salaries are higher, especially given the requirement that they teach in Hebrew if they come to Hebrew University.

It is not the place of the international review committee to sort out who is correct about existing rules, or to say precisely what the customs and rules for faculty searches should be. We note that the sheer amount of publication required for tenure is very high by international standards, and urge greater focus on quality and trajectory to enable productive scholars to gain tenure earlier in their careers, hence strengthening the institutionally vital ranks of young tenured professors in all areas in these departments. Our final recommendations also urge administrators and departmental leaders to modify or adapt appointment procedures to ensure that persistent efforts can be made over several years to

carry through plans to hire excellent nontenured and young-tenured faculty in strategically important areas – especially scholars specializing in international political economy, strategic studies, and the study of international institutions, including some scholars who use formal modeling or statistical data in their research. This may entail holding a position in a key field open over several years until an appropriate candidate can be recruited. And in some cases, it might be necessary to allow scholars based in major American or European universities to teach (for example) one semester a year at Hebrew University. This might be worth allowing, even as an exception, in order to build the University’s international academic profile in critical heretofore underrepresented areas of research and graduate teaching.

We also learned during our visit that Hebrew University leaders already know that creative solutions will be necessary to expand the pool of talent available to be considered for faculty positions, especially to fully include promising women and Arab Israelis in the candidate pool. Persons from previously underutilized talent pools may not always have standard credentials, or may have difficulty gaining the international professional experience required for faculty appointments at Hebrew University. Standards of excellence and international experience should not be compromised, yet it makes sense for Hebrew University, along with other leading Israeli universities, to provide special support to rising PhD candidates from underrepresented groups, support to allow them to spend summers abroad or pursue postdocs abroad, for example, or postdoctoral fellowships with extra mentoring to help build a publications record. This approach should be part of a general stance of providing mentoring and opportunities for *all* promising PhD candidates and young faculty, in order to ensure a broad talent pool for the future in an increasingly competitive international academic environment.

Hence, our concluding recommendations urge institutional creativity and flexibility, to maximize the strategic allocation of new faculty appointments in Political Science and International Relations. New joint appointments will need to be carefully targeted to achieve

the goals discussed above. And at the same time, across all subfields in these two departments, all sources of talent will need to be tapped to build a diverse, excellent, and inclusive faculty during a period of marked generational turnover.

*(10) To offer departments and administrators better control over the shape as well as the quality of new appointments, planning for priority areas within and between units needs to allow the dedication of slots over multiple years, so that predictable searches can continue until a strong and available candidate is approved.*

*(11) Especially in priority areas where strong young-tenured leadership is needed, rules of appointment should facilitate tenured appointments of external candidates at the Senior Lecturer and Associate Professor Level.*

*(12) The appointment of scholars from abroad in priority areas could be facilitated by allowing part-time appointments and relaxing the requirement to use Hebrew for teaching at the graduate level.*

*(13) To tap all of the available talent, pools for faculty positions must be broadened and applicants sought from currently underrepresented groups, including women. Graduate students from such groups may also need extra support to gain experience abroad and demonstrate their ability to do publishable research.*

In conclusion, let us stress how much each of us appreciated the chance to learn more about the fine scholarship and teaching going on at Hebrew University in all areas of political science, including international relations. We were well informed by the reports and insights we received from faculty, students, and administrators, and hope that our reflections can be of use as the University strengthens its offerings in the study of government, public policy, and international relations for the future.

## **APPENDICES**

## **APPENDIX A**

### **RESUMES OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

1. Prof. Theda Skocpol, Harvard University (Chair)
2. Prof. Peter Mair, European University Institute
3. Prof. Helen Milner, Princeton University
4. Prof. Dr. Thomas Risse, Freie Universität Berlin
5. Prof. Ian Shapiro, Yale University

## THEDA SKOCPOL

**Victor S. Thomas Professor of Government and Sociology  
Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences  
Harvard University**

University Hall 3 North  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138  
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### **Education**

B.A. Michigan State University, 1969.  
Top Honors College student; highest grade point in class of 4000.  
M.A. Harvard University, 1972.  
Ph.D. Harvard University, 1975.

### **Major Academic Honors and Awards**

Winner of the 2007 Johan Skytte Prize in Political Science, from the Skytte Foundation at Uppsala University in Sweden.

Elected to the American Philosophical Society, April 2006.

Winner of the J. David Greenstone Award for the "Best Book on Politics and History," given in 2004 by the Politics and History Section of the American Political Science Association for *Diminished Democracy: From Membership to Management in American Civic Life*.

Honorary Degree from Amherst College, May 2004.

President of the American Political Science Association, 2002-03.

Honorary Degree from Northwestern University, May 2002.

Ninth "Julian J. Rothbaum Distinguished Lecturer on Representative Government," Carl Albert Center, University of Oklahoma, October 1999.

Honorary Doctor of Science Degree from Michigan State University, December 1997.

President of the Social Science History Association, 1996.

Recognized as one of 10 "Powerhouses" among 76 "Leading Figures in Political Science" in *A New Handbook of Political Science* (1996); out of 1599 scholars cited, "powerhouses" were the most frequently cited in the discipline as a whole, as well as within and across subdisciplines.

Elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, March 1994.

Winner of the 1993 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award of the American Political Science Association for *Protecting Soldiers and Mothers: The Political Origins of Social Policy in the United States*, given for the "best book published in the United States during the prior year on government, politics or international affairs."

Winner of the 1993 J. David Greenstone Award of the Politics and History Section of the American Political Science Association for *Protecting Soldiers and Mothers*.

Co-Winner of the 1993 Best Book Award of the Political Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association for *Protecting Soldiers and Mothers*.

Winner of the 1993 Allan Sharlin Memorial Award of the Social Science History Association for *Protecting Soldiers and Mothers*.

Winner of the 1993 Ralph Waldo Emerson Award of Phi Beta Kappa for *Protecting Soldiers and Mothers*.

John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship, January-June, 1990.

### **Publications: Books**

*States and Social Revolutions: A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia, and China*. New York and Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979.

*Protecting Soldiers and Mothers: The Political Origins of Social Policy in the United States*, Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1992.

*Social Revolutions in the Modern World*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

*Social Policy in the United States: Future Possibilities in Historical Perspective*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1995.

*State and Party in America's New Deal*, with Kenneth Finegold. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1995.

**Boomerang: Clinton's Health Security Effort and the Turn Against Government in U.S. Politics.** New York: W.W. Norton, 1996.

*Boomerang: Health Reform and the Turn Against Government*. Paperback edition with new Afterword, 1997. New York: W.W. Norton.

*The Missing Middle: Working Families and the Future of American Social Policy*. A Century Foundation Book. New York: W. W. Norton, 2000.

*Diminished Democracy: From Membership to Management in American Civic Life*. Rothbaum Series. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 2003.

*What a Mighty Power We Can Be: African American Fraternal Groups and the Struggle for Racial Equality* (with Ariane Liazos and Marshall Ganz). Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2006.

### **Publications: Edited Books**

*Vision and Method in Historical Sociology*. New York and Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984.

*Bringing the State Back In*. Co-edited with Peter Evans and Dietrich Rueschemeyer.

New York and Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985. Inaugural volume of the SSRC Committee on States and Social Structures.

*The Politics of Social Policy in the United States*, co-edited with Margaret Weir and Ann Shola Orloff. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1988.

*American Society and Politics: Institutional, Historical, and Theoretical Perspectives*, co-edited with John L. Campbell. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1994.

*States, Social Knowledge, and the Origins of Modern Social Policies*, co-edited with

Dietrich Rueschemeyer. New York and Princeton, NJ: Russell Sage Foundation and Princeton University Press, 1996.

*The New Majority: Toward a Popular Progressive Politics*, co-edited with Stanley B. Greenberg. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1997.

*Democracy, Revolution, and History*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1998.  
[Festschrift for Barrington Moore, Jr.]

*Civic Engagement in American Democracy*, co-edited with Morris P. Fiorina. Washington DC: Brookings Institution Press and Russell Sage Foundation, 1999.

*Inequality and American Democracy: What We Know and What We Need to Learn*, co-edited with Lawrence R. Jacobs. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2005.

### **Scholarly Articles and Chapters omitted**

Brief Vita, Spring 2007.

## PETER MAIR

Date and place of birth: 3 March 1951, Sligo, Ireland

Nationality: Irish

### Education & Qualifications

1972 BA History and Politics, University College Dublin  
1973 MA Political Science, University College, Dublin  
1987 PhD in Political Science: University of Leiden, The Netherlands

### Principal Employment Experience Since 1990

1990-92 University Lecturer/Senior Lecturer  
Department of Political Science, University of Leiden  
1992- Professor of Political Science and Comparative Politics  
Department of Political Science, Leiden University  
1995-99 Director, Netherlands Graduate School for Political Science and International  
Relations (1995-99)  
2005- Professor of Comparative Politics  
Department of Political and Social Science, European University Institute,  
Florence (on leave from Leiden University)

### Editorships

2001- Co-editor, *West European Politics*  
1994-2000 Co-editor, *European Journal of Political Research*

### KEY PUBLICATIONS

#### Books since 2000:

*Identity, Competition, and Electoral Availability: the stabilisation of European electorates 1885-1985* (with Stefano Bartolini). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990, xix + 363pp. Winner of the 1990 Stein Rokkan Prize in Comparative Social Science Research. Republished in ECPR Classics series, 2007.

*Representative Government in Modern Europe: Institutions, Parties, and Governments* (with Michael Gallagher and Michael Laver). New York: McGraw-Hill, 2005, 560pp. Fourth revised edition.

#### Edited Books:

*The Enlarged European Union: Diversity and Adaptation* (with Jan Zielonka). London: Frank Cass, 2002, 215 pp. Also published as a special issue of *West European Politics*, Vol 25, No 2, 2002.

*Political Parties and Electoral Change: Party Responses to Electoral Markets* (with Wolfgang C. Müller and Fritz Plasser). London: Sage, 2004, xii + 280pp.

#### Articles, Chapters in Books, etc:

“Partyless Democracy: Solving the Paradox of New Labour?”, *New Left Review (II)*, 2, March-April 2000, 21-35. In Spanish: “Democracia sin partido”, *New Left Review*, 3, Julio/Agosto 2000, 150-161.

“Public Aid to Parties, Candidates” in Richard Rose (ed), *The Encyclopedia of Elections*. Washington, D.C.: The Congressional Quarterly, 2000, 241-243.

“Volatility of Electorates” in Richard Rose (ed), *The Encyclopedia of Elections*. Washington, D.C.: The Congressional Quarterly, 2000, 331-332.

“The Limited Impact of Europe on National Party Systems” *West European Politics*, 23:4, 2000, 27-51.

Also in Klaus H. Goetz and Simon Hix (eds.), *Europeanised Politics? European Integration and National Political Systems*. London: Cass, 2000, 27-51.

“De toekomstmogelijkheden van politieke partijen, links en de democratie” *Socialisme & Democratie*, 57:12, 2000/58:1, 2001, 554-564.

“The Freezing Hypothesis: an Evaluation” in Lauri Karvonen and Stein Kuhnle (eds), *Party Systems and Voter Alignments Revisited*. London: Routledge, 2001, 27-44.

“Party Membership in Twenty European Democracies, 1980-2000” (with Ingrid van Biezen), *Party Politics*, 7:1, 2001, 5-21.

“Searching for the Position of Political Actors: A Review of Approaches and a Critical Evaluation of Expert Surveys” in Michael Laver (ed.), *Estimating the Policy Position of Political Actors*. London: Routledge, 2001, 10-30.

“Challenges to Contemporary Political Parties” (with Stefano Bartolini) in Larry Diamond and Richard Gunther (eds), *Political Parties and Democracy*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001, 327-343.

In Hungarian: “Kihívás a politikai pártokkal szemben a régi és az új demokráciákban”, *Politikatudományi Szemle* 3, 2003, 157-76

“The Green Challenge and Political Competition: How Typical is the German Experience?”, *German Politics*, 10:2, 2001, 99-116.

“Party Systems” in Neil J. Smelser and Paul B. Baltes (eds), *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2001, 16: 11106-8.

“Populist Democracy vs. Party Democracy” in Yves Mény and Yves Surel (eds), *Democracies and the Populist Challenge*. Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2002, 81-98.

“Introduction: Diversity and Adaptation in the Enlarged European Union”(with Jan Zielonka), *West European Politics* 25:2, 2002, 1-18.

“Comparing Party Systems” in Lawrence LeDuc, Richard G. Niemi and Pippa Norris (eds), *Comparing Democracies 2: New Challenges in the Study of Elections and Voting*. London: Sage, 2002, 88-107 [revised version of earlier edition].

“In the Aggregate: Mass Electoral Behaviour in Western Europe, 1950-2000” in Hans Keman (ed.), *Comparative Democratic Politics*. London: Sage, 2002, 122-140.

“The Ascendancy of the Party in Public Office: Party Organizational Change in 20th-Century Democracies” (with Richard S. Katz), in Richard Gunther, José Ramón Montero and Juan J. Linz (eds.), *Political Parties: Old Concepts and New Challenges*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002, 113-135.

“Popular Democracy and EU Enlargement”, *East European Politics and Societies* 17:1, 2003, 58-63.

“Political Parties and Government” (with Petr Kopecký), in M.A. Mohamed Salih (ed.), *African Political Parties: Evolution, Institutionalisation and Governance*. London: Pluto Press, 2003, 275-292.

“Political Parties and Democracy: What Sort of Future?” *Central European Political Science Review* Vol. 4, No. 13, 2003, 6-20.

“The Europeanization Dimension”, *Journal of European Public Policy* 11:2, 2004, 337-348.

“De Valera and Democracy”, in Tom Garvin, Maurice Manning and Richard Sinnott (eds), *Dissecting Irish Politics: Essays in Honour of Brian Farrell*. Dublin: University College Dublin Press, 2004, 31-47.

- “Democracy Beyond Parties” (April 1, 2005). *Center for the Study of Democracy*. Working Paper 05-06. <http://repositories.cdlib.org/csd/05-06>
- “Popular democracy and the European Union polity.” *European Governance Papers (EUROGOV)* No. C-05-03, 2005, <http://www.connex-network.org/eurogov/pdf/egp-connex-C-05-03.pdf>
- “Party System Change”, in Richard S. Katz and William J. Crotty (eds), *Handbook of Political Parties*. London: Sage, 2006, 63-73.
- “Cleavages”, in Richard S. Katz and William J. Crotty (eds), *Handbook of Political Parties*. London: Sage, 2006, 371-5.
- “Sistemi partitici e alternanza al governo, 1950-1999”, in Luciano Bardi (ed.), *Partiti e sistemi di partito*. Bologna: Il Mulino, 2006, 245-264.
- Polity-Scepticism, Party Failings, and the Challenge to European Democracy*. Uhlenbeck Lecture 24. Wassenaar: Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study, 2006. 39pp. [http://www.nias.knaw.nl/en/new\\_3/new\\_1/peter\\_mair/E:%5CUhlenbeck+Lecture+24.pdf](http://www.nias.knaw.nl/en/new_3/new_1/peter_mair/E:%5CUhlenbeck+Lecture+24.pdf)
- “Political Parties” (with Ingrid van Biezen), in Paul M. Heywood et al (eds), *Developments in European Politics*. Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2006, 97-116.
- “Ruling the Void: The Hollowing of Western Democracy”, *New Left Review* 42, November-December 2006, 25-51.
- “Political Opposition and the European Union”, *Government and Opposition* 42:1, 2007, 1-17.
- “Political Parties and Party Systems”, in Paolo Graziano and Maarten P. Vink (eds), *Europeanization: New Research Agendas*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007, 154-66.
- “Left-Right Orientations”, in Russell J. Dalton and Hans-Dieter Klingemann (eds), *Oxford Handbook of Political Behaviour*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, forthcoming.
- “Democracies”, in Daniele Caramani (ed), *Comparative Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, forthcoming.
- “Concepts and Concept Formation”, in Donatella della Porta and Michael Keating (eds), *Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, forthcoming
- “The Parameters of Party Systems” (with Luciano Bardi), *Party Politics*, forthcoming.

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**PAST & CURRENT POSITIONS:**

B. C. Forbes Professor of Politics and International Affairs, Princeton University, 2004-present.  
James T. Shotwell Professor of International Relations, Columbia University, 2001-2004.  
Professor, Department of Political Science, Columbia University, August 1995-present.  
Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Columbia University, July 1989-July 1995.  
Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Columbia University, 1986-1989.

**EDUCATION:**

Ph.D., Harvard University, Department of Government, 1986.  
M.A., Harvard University, Department of Government, 1982.  
A.B., Stanford University, International Relations, with Honors, 1980.

**ACADEMIC AWARDS AND HONORS:**

Fellow, Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Rockefeller Foundation, Bellagio, Italy, summer 2004.  
Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford CA., 2001-2.  
Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 2000-present.  
Member, Council on Foreign Relations, 2002-present.  
Social Science Research Council Advanced Research Fellowship in Foreign Policy Studies, 1989-91.  
Phi Beta Kappa, Stanford University, 1979.

**PUBLICATIONS:**

**BOOKS:**

Political Science: The State of the Discipline III. Coedited with Ira Katznelson. NY: Norton, 2002.  
Interests, Institutions and Information: Domestic Politics and International Relations. Princeton University Press, 1997.  
The Political Economy of Economic Regionalism. Coedited with Edward Mansfield. NY: Columbia University Press, 1997.  
Internationalization and Domestic Politics. Coedited with Robert Keohane. NY: Cambridge University Press, 1996.

**ARTICLES:**

“International Trade and Environmental Policy in the Postcommunist World.”  
Coauthored with L. Andonova and E. Mansfield. Comparative Political Studies. Forthcoming July 2007.  
“Vetoing Cooperation: The Impact of Veto Players on International Trade Agreements.”

Coauthored with E. Mansfield and J. Pevehouse. *British Journal of Political Science*. V. 36, # 4, December 2006.

"The Digital Divide: The Role of Domestic Political Institutions in the Spread of the Internet." *Comparative Political Studies*. v. 39. #2, March 2006: 176-199.

"Globalization, Development, and International Institutions: Normative and Positive Perspectives." *Perspectives on Politics*. v. 3, #4, Dec. 2005: 833-854.

"Why the Move to Free Trade? Democracy and Trade Policy in the Developing Countries." With Keiko Kubota. *International Organization*. V.59, #4, Winter 2005: 107-143 .

"Partisanship, Trade Policy and Globalization: Is there a Left-Right Party Divide on Trade Policy?" Coauthored with Benjamin Judkins. *International Studies Quarterly*. v. 48, #1. March 2004: 95-119.

"Why Democracies Cooperate More: Electoral Control and International Trade Agreements." Coauthored with Edward Mansfield and B. Peter Rosendorff. *International Organization*. Summer 2002. v. 56, #3: 477-513.

"The Optimal Design of International Institutions: Why Escape Clauses are Essential." Coauthored with B. Peter Rosendorff. *International Organization*. Fall 2001. v. 55, #4: 829-57.

"Free to Trade? Democracies, Autocracies, and International Trade Negotiations." Co-authored with Edward Mansfield and B. Peter Rosendorff. *American Political Science Review*. June 2000, v. 94, #2: 305-22.

"Rationalizing Politics: The Emerging Synthesis of International, American and Comparative Politics." *International Organization*, Autumn 1998, v. 52, #4: 759-86.

"International Political Economy: Beyond American Hegemony." *Foreign Policy*. Spring 1998, #110: 112-24.

"Democratic Politics and International Trade Negotiations: Elections and Divided Government as Constraints on Trade Liberalization." Co-authored with B. Peter Rosendorff. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. Feb. 1997, v. 41, #1: 117-46.

"Trade Negotiations, Information and Domestic Politics." Coauthored with B. Peter Rosendorff. *Economics and Politics*. July 1996, v. 8, #2: 145-89.

"Regional Economic Cooperation, Global Markets and Domestic Politics: A Comparison of NAFTA and the Maastricht Treaty." *Journal of European Public Policy*. September 1995, v. 2, #3: 337-60.

### **BOOK CHAPTERS AND REVIEWS:**

"Why Multilateralism? Foreign aid and domestic principal-agent problems." In Darren Hawkins et al., eds, *Delegation and Agency in International Organizations*. NY: Cambridge University Press, 2006, pp. 107-139.

"International Trade and the World Trading System", *Routledge Encyclopedia of Government and Politics*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. London: Routledge, 2004, pp.1314-26.

"Formal Methods and International Political Economy." In Detlef Sprinz and Yael Wolinsky, eds., *The Analysis of International Relations*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press. 2004.

"The Domestic Sources of International Trade Agreements and Institutions." Coauthored with B. P. Rosendorff and E. D. Mansfield. In Eyal Benvenisti and Moshe Hirsch, eds. *The Role of Norms and Institutions in International Cooperation in Trade and Environmental Issues*. NY: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

"American Political Science: The Discipline's State and the State of the Discipline." Coauthored with Ira Katznelson. In Katznelson and Milner, eds., *Political Science: The State of the Discipline*, NY NY: Norton, 2002: 1-26.

**OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:**

Executive Committee, International Political Science Association, 2006-9.  
Advisory Committee, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, 2006-9.  
Chair, Department of Politics. Princeton University, 2005-08.  
Director, Center for Globalization and Governance, Princeton University, 2004-10.  
Executive Committee, Section on Political Economy, American Political Science Association, 2002-4.  
Program Chair. American Political Science Association convention. 2000. Washington, DC.  
Vice President, International Studies Association, 2001.  
Program Committee, European Community Studies Association, convention 2001.  
Associate Editor, Quarterly Journal of Politics, 2004-.  
Board of Editors, Journal of Politics. 2004-7.  
Board of Editors, American Journal of Political Science. 2004-7.  
Board of Editors, World Politics, 2004-7.  
Editor, Review of International Political Economy. 1996-99.  
Board of Editors, International Studies Quarterly, 1995-98, 1998-2001, 2001-4, 2004-7.  
Board of Editors, International Organization, 1991-97, 1998-2003, 2005-8.  
Board of Editors, European Union Politics. 1999-.  
Board of Editors, British Journal of Political Science, 2001-4, 2005-9.  
Associate Editor. Comparative Politics series. Cambridge University Press. 1996-.  
Co- Editor, Review of International Organizations, 2004-7  
Member of the Council of the American Political Science Association, 1994-1996.  
Member of the Executive Committee of the Arts and Sciences, Columbia University, 1994-1997.  
Chair of the Executive Committee, 1996-97.

## Univ.-Prof. Dr. Thomas Risse



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### Education

- 1976-1981 Political Science, Sociology, Catholic Theology, Universität Bonn and Institut d'Etudes Politiques Paris  
May 1987 Dr. phil. (Ph.D., „summa cum laude“), Political Science, Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität, Frankfurt/M.

### Current Position

- 2001- Professor of International Politics (C 4), Freie Universität Berlin

### Positions Held

- 2006-2007 Visiting Professorship, Government Department, Harvard University  
1997-2001 Joint International Relations Chair, Robert Schuman Centre, European University Institute, Florence  
1996 Visiting Professorship, Department of Political Science, Stanford University  
1988-96 Assistant and Associate Professorships at Universität Konstanz, Stanford, Yale, Cornell Universities, and University of Wyoming  
1981-88 Research Associate, Peace Research Institute Frankfurt/Main

### Other Activities

- 2006- Coordinator, Collaborative Research Centre „Governance in Areas of Limited Statehood“ (SFB 700), funded by the German Research Foundation, Freie Universität Berlin  
2004- Elected Member, Social Science Panel, German Research Foundation (*Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*)  
2003-2005 Dean, Department of Political and Social Sciences, Freie Universität Berlin  
2003- Chair, Joint Commission for Master of International Relations Program, FU Berlin, HU Berlin, and University of Potsdam  
2003 Max Planck Research Prize for International Cooperation  
2002-2006 Associate Editor, *International Organization*

## Selected Recent Publications

### Books

(with Jeffery Anderson and G. John Ikenberry [eds.]) *The End of the West? Exploring the Deep Structure of the Transatlantic Order* (Ithaca NY: Cornell University Press, forthcoming)

(with Ursula Lehmkuhl [eds.]) *Regieren ohne Staat? Governance in Räumen begrenzter Staatlichkeit*, Schriften zur Governance-Forschung (Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2007, i.E.)

(with Richard Herrmann and Marilyn Brewer [eds.]) *Transnational Identities. Becoming European in the European Union* (Lanham MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2004)

(with Walter Carlsnaes and Beth Simmons [eds.]) *Handbook of International Relations* (London: Sage, 2002)

(with James A. Caporaso and Maria Green Cowles [eds.]) *Transforming Europe: Europeanization and Domestic Change* (Ithaca NY: Cornell University Press, 2001)

(with Stephen Ropp and Kathryn Sikkink [eds.]) *The Power of Human Rights. International Norms and Domestic Change*, Cambridge Studies in International Relations (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999)

*Cooperation Among Democracies. The European Influence on U.S. Foreign Policy*, Princeton Studies in International History and Politics (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1995)

(ed.), *Bringing Transnational Relations Back In: Non-State Actors, Domestic Structures, and International Institutions*, Cambridge Studies in International Relations (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995)

### Refereed Articles

"Neo-Functionalism, European identity, and the puzzles of European integration," in Tanja A. Börzel (ed.), *The Disparity of European Integration. Revisiting Neofunctionalism in Honour of Ernst B. Haas*, Special Issue of the *Journal of European Public Policy*, Vol. 12, No. 2, 2005, 291-309

(with Cornelia Ulbert) "Deliberately changing the discourse: what does make arguing effective?" *Acta Politica*, Vol. 40, 2005, 351-367

"Global Governance and Communicative Action," in David Held/Mathias Koenig-Archibugi, "Global Governance and Public Accountability," Special Issue of *Government and Opposition*, Vol. 39, Nr. 2, 2004, 288-313

"Social Constructivism and European Integration," in Antje Wiener/Thomas Diez (eds.), *European Integration Theory* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004), 159-176

(with Tanja A. Börzel) "Conceptualizing the Domestic Impact of Europe," in Kevin Featherstone/Claudio M. Radaelli (Hrsg.) *The Politics of Europeanisation* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003), 57-80

"Constructivism and International Institutions. Toward Conversations Across Paradigms," in Ira Katznelson and Helen Milner (eds.), *Political Science as Discipline. Reconsidering Power, Choice, and the State at Century's End* (New York u.a.: W. W. Norton, 2002), 597-623

"Transnational Actors and World Politics," in Walter Carlsnaes, Thomas Risse and Beth Simmons (ed.), *Handbook of International Relations* (London u.a.: Sage, 2002), 255-274

"Let's Argue! Persuasion and Deliberation in International Relations," *International Organization*, Vol. 54, No. 1, 2000, 1-39

"International Norms and Domestic Change: Arguing and Strategic Adaptation in the Human Rights Area," *Politics & Society*, Vol. 27, No. 4, December 1999, 526-556

(with Martin Marcussen, Daniela Engelmann-Martin, Hans-Joachim Knopf, and Klaus Roscher) "Constructing Europe? The Evolution of French, British, and German Nation-State Identities," *Journal of European Public Policy*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1999, 614-633

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### EMPLOYMENT

#### **Yale University, Department of Political Science**

Assistant Professor, 1984; Associate Professor, 1988; Professor, 1992  
William R. Kenan, Jr., Professor of Political Science, 2000  
Sterling Professor of Political Science, 2005  
Chairman, January 1999 – June 2004

#### **Other Yale appointments**

Henry R. Luce Director, The MacMillan Center, 2004-2009  
Director, Program in Ethics, Politics, and Economics, 1992-98; 2000-01  
Professor, Institution for Social and Policy Studies, 1992-  
Professor (Adjunct) Yale Law School, spring 2004

### PERSONAL INFORMATION

Born September 29, 1956, Johannesburg, South Africa. United States citizen  
Two children: Xan (b. 1986) and Yani (b. 1987)

### QUALIFICATIONS

J. D. Yale Law School 1987  
Ph.D., with distinction, Yale University (Political Science) 1983  
M. Phil., Yale University (Political Science) 1980  
B.Sc. (Hons.) Bristol University, U.K. (Philosophy & Politics) 1978

### BOOKS

*Democracy and Distribution* (under contract to Princeton University Press)

*Revisiting Democracy's Place* (under contract to Princeton University Press)

*Containment: Rebuilding a Strategy against Global Terror* (Princeton University Press, 2007)

- Hebrew translation Carmel Publishing, Tel Aviv 2007

*The Flight From Reality in the Human Sciences* (Princeton University Press, 2005)

- Czech translation Karolinum Publishing House, Prague 2006
- Japanese translation forthcoming Keio University Press, Inc.
- Turkish translation forthcoming ARA-lik Yayinlari

*Death by a Thousand Cuts: The Fight Over Taxing Inherited Wealth*, with Michael Graetz. (Princeton University Press, 2005; reprinted, 2006 with new Epilogue)

*The State of Democratic Theory* (Princeton University Press, 2003; reprinted 2004, 2006)

- Chinese translation Business Week Publishers, 2005
- Spanish translation Ediciones Bellaterra, Barcelona, 2005
- Polish translation PWN Polish Scientific Publishers, Warsaw, 2006
- Japanese translation forthcoming from Keio University Press

*The Moral Foundations of Politics* (Yale University Press, 2003; reprinted 2004, 2005)

- Czech translation Karolinum Publishing House, Prague 2003
- Chinese translation Shanghai Renmin Publishing, 2006
- Russian translation Izdatel'stvo KDU Moscow, 2005
- Indonesian translation Freedom Institute, 2006
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## **APPENDIX B**

### **List of People who Met with the Committee**

The President, Prof. Menachem Magidor  
The Rector, Prof. Haim Rabinowitch  
The Vice-Rector, Prof. Miri Gur Arye

Head of Academic Review for the Humanities, Prof. Jacob Metzger

Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Prof. Boas Shamir

Head of Department of Political Science, Dr. Jeffrey Macy  
Incoming Head of Department of Political Science, Prof. Avner de-Shalit  
Head of Department of International Relations, Prof. Arie Kacowicz  
Head of the School of Public Policy, Prof. Eran Feitelson

#### Dept. of Political Science - Faculty:

Prof. Shlomo Avineri, Dr. Dan Avnon, Dr. Yitzhak Brudny  
Prof. Abraham Diskin, Prof. Yaron Ezrahi, Prof. Itzhak Galnoor  
Prof. Emanuel Gutmann, Prof. Reuven Hazan, Dr. Menachem Hofnung  
Prof. Moshe Maor, Prof. Peter Medding, Dr. Dan Miodownik (Jt. Appt. With IR)  
Dr. Lilach Nir, Dr. Alon Peled, Dr. Efraim Podoksis  
Dr. Gideon Rahat, Prof. David Ricci, Dr. Michael Shalev  
Dr. Tamir Sheaffer, Dr. Shaul Shenhav, Prof. Mario Sznajder  
Dr. Gayil Talshir, Prof. Gadi Wolfsfeld

Undergraduates of the Program  
Graduates of the Program  
Doctoral Students

#### Dept. of International Relations - Faculty:

Prof. Yaacov Bar-Siman-Tov, Dr. Galia Barnathan, Dr. Tomer Broude  
Prof. Raymond Cohen, Prof. Moshe Hirsch, Dr. Piki Ish-Shalom  
Dr. Korina Kagan, Dr. Noam Kochavi, Dr. Oded Lowenheim  
Dr. Sasson Sofer, Prof. Alfred Tovias, Prof. Yaacov Vertzberger

Undergraduates of the Program  
Graduates of the Program  
Doctoral Students

#### School of Public Policy – Faculty:

Dr. Momi Dahan  
Prof. Shlomo Hasson  
Prof. Ilan Salomon