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IPSA’s Curriculum Committee has made every effort to include classes that may be of interest to policy students. Many programs, particularly those in language and area studies, offer several courses that have an international, but not necessarily a policy focus. Students interested in registering for international courses are encouraged to consult departmental websites directly, as course availability is subject to change.
### COURSE OFFERINGS AT A GLANCE

#### LISTINGS FOR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

##### FORD SCHOOL

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<tbody>
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<td>533</td>
<td>Public Health in Developing Countries</td>
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<td>Economics of Developing Countries</td>
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<td>Foreign Policy &amp; Management of International Relations</td>
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<td>Human Rights and International Public Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>747 001</td>
<td>International Macro/Financial Problems and Policies (2 credits)</td>
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<td>747 002</td>
<td>Issues and Options for Multilateral, Regional, and Bilateral Trade Liberalization (2 credits)</td>
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<tr>
<td>751 001</td>
<td>Chinese Foreign Policy and Strategy (1.5 credits)</td>
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<td>751 002</td>
<td>China’s Economic Reform Policies: History, Present, and Future (1.5 credits)</td>
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<td>762</td>
<td>Transnational Terrorism, Religion, and The Limits of Reason</td>
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<td>766</td>
<td>Issues in U.S. National Security (2 credits)</td>
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##### BUSINESS SCHOOL

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<tr>
<td>BA 612</td>
<td>Business Strategies for the Base of the Pyramid</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIT 646</td>
<td>Solving Societal Problems Through Enterprise and Innovation</td>
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<td>BIT 648</td>
<td>Projects in Solving Societal Problems Through Enterprise and Innovation</td>
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<td>FIN 612</td>
<td>Principles of International Finance</td>
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##### LAW SCHOOL

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<td>606</td>
<td>Transnational Law</td>
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<td>626</td>
<td>Researching Transnational Law</td>
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<td>682</td>
<td>International Environmental Law &amp; Policy</td>
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<td>689</td>
<td>Leading Cases in International Trade</td>
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<td>International Tax</td>
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<td>International Litigation</td>
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<td>International Refugee Law</td>
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<td>756</td>
<td>International Comparative Human Rights Law</td>
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<td>780</td>
<td>Protect Human Rights in International Law</td>
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<td>824</td>
<td>Globalization and Human Rights</td>
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## INTERNATIONAL COURSE OFFERINGS
### FALL 2007

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>836</td>
<td>International Antitrust</td>
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<td>838</td>
<td>Law of Armed Conflict</td>
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<td>886</td>
<td>Impact of Human Rights on International Law</td>
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### SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>644</td>
<td>Comparative &amp; International Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>783</td>
<td>Math Curriculum: Research and Development</td>
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### SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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<th>Course</th>
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<td>EPID 506</td>
<td>Health of Nations: Introduction to International Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPID 554</td>
<td>Introduction to Globalization and Health (1 credit)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HBEHED 516</td>
<td>Global Health Anthropological Perspectives</td>
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<tr>
<td>HMP 677</td>
<td>Health Care Organization: An International Perspective</td>
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### LISTINGS FOR SELECTED DEPARTMENTS

#### ANTHROPOLOGY

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<td>Chinese Society and Cultures</td>
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<td>408</td>
<td>Introduction to Caribbean Societies and Cultures, I</td>
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<td>416</td>
<td>Global Health: Anthropological Perspectives</td>
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<td>436</td>
<td>Human Rights, Gender and Culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>Peoples and Cultures of Southeast Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>558</td>
<td>Current Issues in Ethnology: <em>The Aryans: Politics, Language, Religion and Race, from Sanskrit Philology to the Neo-Nazis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>658</td>
<td>Special Topics in Ethnology: <em>Gender and Transnationalism: Globalization, identity and place</em></td>
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#### AREA STUDIES

##### AFROAMERICAN & AFRICAN STUDIES (CAAS)

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<thead>
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<th>Course</th>
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<td>408</td>
<td>African Economies: Social and Political Settings</td>
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<td>443</td>
<td>Pedagogy of Empowerment: Activism in Race, Gender, and Health</td>
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<td>458</td>
<td>Issues in Black World Studies</td>
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<td>629</td>
<td>Studies in African History: <em>Technology and Nature in Africa</em></td>
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##### ASIAN STUDIES

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<th>Course</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>480002</td>
<td>Topics in Asian Studies: Hinduism and Colonialism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>480003</td>
<td>Topics in Asian Studies: Chinese Popular Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>Seminar in Cultural and Comparative Studies of Asia</td>
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INTERNATIONAL COURSE OFFERINGS
FALL 2007

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES

400  Ethnicity and Culture in Latin America
655  Special Topics in Latin American Studies

MIDDLE EASTERN AND NORTH AFRICAN STUDIES

493  Comparative Perspectives of the Middle East and North Africa: Middle East Minorities
591  Interdisciplinary Middle East Topic Seminar: Arab-Israel Conflict

ECONOMICS

441  International Trade Theory
442  International Finance (4 credits)
453  The European Economy
461  The Economics of Development I
664  Topics in World Economic History, II

HISTORY

451  Japan Since 1700
469  Precolonial Southeast Asia
480  Conflict and Diplomacy in the Caucasus
489  The History of the Roman Catholic Church, 1775-2005
641  Studies in 20th Century European History: Sites of Citizenship, States of Violence, European History in Comparison
652  Studies in East European History

POLITICAL SCIENCE

501  Social Scientific Studies of Historical and Contemporary China
641  Proseminar in Comparative Politics
656  Proseminar in Chinese Government and Politics
660  Proseminar in World Politics
663  Proseminar in International Organization and Integration
682  Democratization in Global Perspectives
741  Theories on European Integration: Explanatory and Normative

SOCIOLOGY

428  Contemporary Chinese Culture
495 003  Special Course: Health and Population Situation in South Africa
528  Selected Topics in the Analysis of Chinese Society
595 004  Special Course: Globalization, Imperialism, Terrorism, and Freedom

WOMEN’S STUDIES

698 003  Special Seminar: Globalization, Culture and Women's Health
Public Health in Developing Countries
This course will focus on public health policy primarily in the developing world. We will begin by reviewing epidemiological and demographic evidence on the leading causes of mortality and morbidity globally. After establishing a theoretical framework for thinking about the production of health and about the role of government in subsidizing insurance and promoting public health more generally, the course will cover a series of issues in depth. Some of these topics -- such as access to basic sanitation and immunizations -- are (mostly) only historically relevant to developed countries, but are still essential in developing countries. We will also cover health behaviors such as smoking that are primary causes of illness in the developed world today and are increasingly prominent in the developing world. Finally, we will discuss several public health issues with striking global implications, namely HIV/AIDS and the interaction between population health and economic development. Throughout, we will critically assess the frameworks and data currently used to evaluate public health policies, stressing the often-overlooked distinction between correlation and causation.

Economics of Developing Countries
This course surveys what we do and don't know about economic growth and poverty alleviation in developing countries. We begin by discussing alternative perspectives on the goals of development. The substantive sections of the course address specific topics relevant to developing countries, such as: technology and growth; international trade and investment; international migration and remittances; coping with risk; public health and education; corruption and governance; and public finance.

International Trade Policy
This course examines the policy issues of international trade, including trade in both goods and services and also international flows of direct investment and migration. It builds on microeconomic theory, first to examine the basic theories of international trade and factor movements, including the classic Ricardian theory of competitive advantages, the neoclassical factor proportions theory, and the New Trade Theories that incorporate increasing returns to scale, imperfect competition, and product differentiation. These models are then used to examine the major policies and institutions that constrain and influence international trade and factor movements. Special attention is given to the WTO, to various elements of U.S. trade policy, and to the growing number of regional arrangements such as the European Union and NAFTA. Empirical evidence and applications of the theories are addressed, including their applicability for less developed and emerging economies. Although the major emphasis of the course is on the microeconomics of international transactions, a portion of the course will also put this into macroeconomic context. Topics here include the role and determination of exchange rates in the world economy, as well as how international movements of financial capital interact with trade and exchange rates in determining the balance of trade and the vulnerability of a country's macroeconomic variables to events abroad. This course presumes a prior knowledge of intermediate economics.

Foreign Policy & Management of International Relations
This course examines alternative institutions and strategies through which nations articulate, either cooperatively or competitively, their foreign policy objectives. The course focuses on how complex international issues can be understood in terms of the objectives and motivations of the nations involved and the extent to which international policy problems can or cannot be affected by explicit policy interventions.

Energy in World Politics
Course Description Not Available.
INTERNATIONAL COURSE OFFERINGS
FALL 2007

673  **International Security Affairs**
This course covers the policy issues involved in the areas of defense, deterrence, and arms control in the contemporary context. Special emphasis is given to the policies, perspectives, and capabilities of the United States and the former Soviet Union, but consideration is also given to Western Europe and Asia. Illustrative issues are prospects for arms control, conscription, organization of the Executive Branch for foreign and military policy formation, and interalliance politics.

675  **Human Rights and International Public Policy**
This course reviews the international political and legal framework established over the past fifty years to protect human rights. The varying concerns and approaches of states, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations are examined across several contemporary policy issues.

747 001  **Topics in International Economic Policy (2 credits)**
This mini-seminar will deal with a variety of analytical, empirical, and policy issues involved in understanding international macro/financial problems and policies. We will begin with an overview of recent macro/financial developments in the international financial system, focusing especially on the financing of the U.S. current account deficits and related changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rate. This will be followed by sessions dealing with exchange rate and macroeconomic management in the European Union and with the causes and consequences of Japan’s “lost decade” and its economic recovery. There will then be sessions dealing with the financial crises and subsequent recoveries in the various emerging market economies, and with issues posed by the accumulation of international reserves and exchange-rate management in China, Japan, India, and other economies. The final session will be devoted to analysis of current issues and proposals for reform of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

747 002  **Topics in International Economic Policy (2 credits)**
This mini-seminar will deal with the economic and political issues and options involved in the Doha Development Agenda of the World Trade Organization (WTO) multilateral trade negotiations and with a number of existing and proposed regional and bilateral preferential trading arrangements of interest to the United States and other major trading countries. We will begin with a discussion of issues of globalization and the role and responsibilities of the WTO. There will then be meetings dealing with selected issues pertinent to the WTO negotiating agenda, including: market access for industrial products; agricultural trade liberalization; services liberalization; trade-related intellectual property rights (TRIPs); dispute settlement; and antidumping and countervailing duties and safeguards. The following sessions will deal with the economic effects of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and other regional and bilateral preferential trading arrangements of interest to the major trading countries, issues of the trade and production characteristics of multilateral corporations, and issues of trade and the environment and trade and labor standards. The final meeting will be devoted to an overview of the major issues and policy options for the future development of the global trading system.

751 001  **Chinese Foreign Policy and Strategy (1.5 credits)**
Introduces students to continuity and change in China's foreign policy, focusing on the reform era. We begin with theoretical and analytical debates about making sense of contemporary Chinese foreign policy, move on to scrutinizing domestic-international linkages in China's relations with the rest of the world, and end with review of outstanding issues in China's foreign policy choices in the Asia Pacific, Central and Southeast Asia.

751 002  **China’s Economic Reform Policies: History, Present, and Future (1.5 credits)**
China’s reform and opening-up has been a great event in the world in the past more than two decades. Since 1978, China has experienced a profound and overall economic reform and the economy has transformed from the Soviet style planned economic system to the socialist market economy with strong local autonomy and increased enthusiasm for economic development. This mini-seminar will deal with a variety of analytical, policy issues involved in understanding the economic policies and the economy reforms initiated in China during the past three decades. We will begin with an overview of recent macroeconomic developments in the international financial system, focusing especially on China's economic recovery and its economic reform policies. This will be followed by sessions dealing with the economic effects of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and other regional and bilateral preferential trading arrangements of interest to the major trading countries, issues of the trade and production characteristics of multilateral corporations, and issues of trade and the environment and trade and labor standards. The final meeting will be devoted to an overview of the major issues and policy options for the future development of the global trading system.
economic system. Along with the reform and opening-up, China has produced the world's highest economic growth rates in the past 25 years. This course will explain the progress of the reform and the growth of economy of China and help students understand the policies of development and reform of China’s economy. The course will also make an in-depth analysis on China’s current economic policies as well as the implications of these policies for the economy of US and world.

762 Transnational Terrorism, Religion, and The Limits of Reason
Spectacular and theatrical displays of terror, such as suicide bombings, are now banner actions for a thoroughly modern global diaspora that is religious in inspiration, and which claims the role of vanguard for a massive, transnational political awakening spurred by near universal access to world media. Why are so many enraptured by the jihadi message of martyrdom? Contemporary terrorists who target civilians are often publicly perceived to be crazed cowards bent on senseless destruction who thrive in poverty and ignorance. Recent research indicates that they have no appreciable psychopathology and are as educated and economically well-off as surrounding populations. Why do so many in our society, including political leaders and media analysts, appear to be willfully ignorant of this. If terrorists are generally ordinary people, who span a society's normal distribution (education and intelligence level, economic and social status, etc.), then what makes so many of them ready to die in order to kill even children and other noncombatants? In particular, what psychological and anthropological insights from the study of religion might be used to effectively understand and eventually diminish terrorism, including our own society’s contribution to the genesis and growth of terrorism at home and abroad? How may religiously-motivated moral reason override or interact with instrumental forms of reasoning to generate, or parry, terrorism?

766 Issues in U.S. National Security (2 credits)
This course concentrates on the foreign policy aspects of U.S. National Security. We will study the Cold War preface to current policy as well as broad issues of substance and process affecting national security policy. We will examine and discuss questions involving morality, idealism, pragmatism and realism; levels of U.S. involvement in international affairs such as isolationism, unilaterality and multilateralism; differences between conservative, neoconservative and liberal approaches to foreign affairs; civil-military relations; the NSC system; the use of force and its alternatives; the roles of diplomacy, sanctions and public diplomacy; and coalition building. We will end this segment with an examination of the U.S. National Security Strategy. In our second segment, we will focus on specific issues involving U.S. regional and global interests.

BUSINESS SCHOOL

BA 612 Business Strategies for the Base of the Pyramid (2.25 hours, (B))
Business Strategies for the Base of the Pyramid --- As corporations search for new avenues of profitable growth and innovation, they have increasingly turned to a unique, counterintuitive opportunity - the four billion poor that live at the base of economic pyramid.

Converting the poor into active market participants requires radical innovation in business models and technology development. Given the unique competitive context, formulating business strategies for base of the pyramid markets will require a different map and set of navigational tools than those presented in conventional models of strategy.

This course integrates concepts from strategy, international business, and sustainable enterprise to stimulate the leadership skills and competitive imagination needed to design strategies for the base of the pyramid. Through a combination of cases, readings, lectures, videos, and guest speakers, the class will engage students in discussions aimed at (1) identifying business opportunities and (2) developing strategies and business models required to productively explore those opportunities.
BIT 646  Solving Societal Problems Through Enterprise and Innovation (1.5 hours, (A))
Solving Societal Problems Through Enterprise and Innovation --- Social Enterprise roughly means making the world better through the efforts of for-profits or non-profits and broadly covers problems in the areas of poverty, health, education, the environment, and other social issues, such as treating women and children better. We will pay significant attention to how companies working at the economic bottom of the pyramid in the developing world and the West can develop successful businesses, though we will focus on other opportunities as well. We will see how many innovations in this area embrace new business approaches supported by information and communication technology (ICT).

Although not all societal problems are good candidates for ICT support, many are, and it may surprise you how business and other organizations are responding. We will look at examples of successful ICT efforts in the social enterprise arena, try to spot trends, and look for frameworks. We will see that part of what makes social enterprise work is finding ways to adopt innovative perspectives and devise innovative solutions.

This course is non-technical and requires no special computer background. It should be of interest to those wishing to understand better where new business opportunities lie and how organizations can adjust to take advantage.

BIT 648  Projects in Solving Societal Problems Through Enterprise and Innovation (1.5 credits, B)
Projects in Solving Societal Problems Through Enterprise and Innovation --- Students work on real-life projects involving social enterprise. Social enterprise roughly means making the world better through the efforts of for-profits or non-profits and broadly addresses the areas of poverty, health, education, the environment, and other social issues, such as treating women and children better. Projects will address problems or opportunities in these areas involving either the U.S. or the developing world. The course will be a practicum involving a combination of individual group meetings and occasional lectures and presentations that promote synthesis and cross-project learning.

FIN 612  Principles of International Finance (1.5 hours, (A))
Principles of International Finance --- The purpose of this course is to provide the analytical framework required for understanding how changes in international financial conditions influence decisions faced by modern business leaders. The focus will be on interactions between cross board trade and capital flows, inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, monetary and fiscal policy, and economic growth. Exchange rate regimes, debt and currency crisis, and international financial institutions will also be explored. The course is tailored to students seeking careers in international banking and investment or with finance and strategy departments of corporations operating in world markets.

FIN 614  Managing International Portfolios (1.5 hours, (B))
This course examines international financial markets, and the opportunities they present for achieving risk management and asset allocation objectives. The principle focus will be on assets traded in liquid markets: currencies, equities, bonds, swaps, and other derivatives. Analytical tools for risk and return measurement, portfolio management, hedging, and implementing dynamic investment strategies in an international context will be examined. The course is tailored to students seeking careers in international banking and investment or with finance department of corporations operating in world markets.

LHC 509  Intellectual Property Law (2.25 hours, (B))
An introduction to legal options available to protect intellectual property, including international aspects of intellectual property law. Topics covered include: patent law (including general policies and procedures, application processes, infringement and remedies, and international patent protections issues); trade secrets (including the Uniform Trade Secrets Act, protective measures,
and international issues); copyright law (including ownership and acquisition, infringement and remedies, technology issues, and international copyright protection issues); and trademark law (including general principles, federal procedures, infringement, dilution, remedies, and international aspects of trademark protection.

**LHC 532**  
**Social Responsibilities of Multinational Corporations (1.5 hours, (A))**

The goal of this course is to provide an understanding of the nature and content of the pressures and expectations placed on multinational corporations. In addition, this course will provide an understanding of the legal environment surrounding these pressures. The topics to be covered include: What are human rights? How are human rights treated and protected under international law? How are human rights obligations enforced against these corporations? What challenges do multinational corporations face in attempting to respect human rights? What are the legal and ethical challenges facing corporations operating in environments with high levels of corruption? How are corporations developing control systems to respect human rights and what are the obstacles in the way of effective implementation of these systems?

**MO 512**  
**Bargaining and Influence Skills (2.25 hours, (A)(B))**

This course is premised on the fact that while a manager needs analytical skills to discover optimal solutions to business problems, a broad array of negotiation skills is needed to implement these solutions. This experiential course is designed to improve students' skills in the use of power and negotiations. Students have the opportunity to experiment with various approaches to resolving interpersonal, intra-group, and inter-group conflict. Extensive personal feedback, peer review, coaching, and personal journals are used to help each student develop a negotiation style that is both effective and comfortable. Given the experiential nature of the course and pedagogy, enrollment in each section will be limited, and in addition, attendance will be mandatory. Consistent with that policy, registered students must be present from the beginning of the first class session to retain their registration in the class.

**STRAT 503**  
**The World Economy (1.5 hours, (A)(B))**

The march of globalization continues, and international markets are pivotal to the operations of virtually all corporations. As companies intensify their international presence, the need to understand the economic and political challenges associated with the global environment increases. Such challenges are the focus of this course. We will explore the theories and concepts that are crucial to understanding the global location and structure of industries, the politics of trade and investment, and the impact of globalization on firm strategy. Various learning methods are used in the course, including in-class lectures, discussion of current events in the world economy, and case analysis.

**STRAT 564**  
**Competitive Environmental Strategy (1.5 hours, (A))**

This course deals with environmental issues from a strategic perspective. It focuses on how environmental pressures (e.g. sustainable development) and environmental problems (e.g. global warming, air pollution, waste-disposal), impact corporate mission, competitive strategy, technology choices, product development decisions, and production processes. Basic concepts of ecology and environmental science are discussed and contrasted to those associated with the traditional economic paradigm.

**STRAT 565**  
**Strategies for Sustainable Development (1.5 hours, (B))**

The pressure for sustainable development has significant implications for firms, particularly large multinational corporations. With free trade on the rise, long-term opportunities exist for firms able to identify, develop, and deploy technologies, products, and services that contribute to sustainable practices and resource use in the developing world. This course examines how long-term competitive positioning can be secured through strategies such as positioning can be secured through strategies such a environmental partnerships, technology cooperation, and collaborative planning.
STRAT 584  Business in Asia
This 14-week course deals with business in 12 Asian economies - Japan; the East Asian newly-industrialized economies (NIEs) of South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong; the Southeast Asian (ASEAN) countries of Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam; and the large emerging economies of China and India. Together, these economies include nearly half of the world's population and (excluding Japan) over half of the population in emerging markets. Course material is organized into four broad categories: (1) Regional and national business environments, (2) Business enterprises and strategies, (3) Industry cases and trends, (4) Management and social issues/disputes/problems.

STRAT 735  Topics in Global Sustainable Enterprise (1.5 hours, (B))
This seminar will be taught by a visiting practitioner from the corporate, non-profit or government sector. It will address subject matter related to Global Sustainable Enterprise, drawing on the instructor's specialized area of expertise.

LAW SCHOOL

606  Transnational Law
The course will provide an introduction to the international dimensions of law. It will include the foundations of public as well as private international law with a particular view to the professional needs of current and future lawyers, both in government and in private practice. The course has essentially two purposes. First, it will teach every student the minimum every lawyer should know about law beyond the domestic (American) orbit in order to be qualified for practice in an age in which virtually every area of law is being affected by international aspects. The basic idea is that every Michigan law student should take at least one serious look at law on the international level. Second, it will be the basic course on which further, more specialized international courses can build.

626  Researching Transnational Law
This course will strengthen students' ability to analyze legal problems and conduct effective research by introducing them to research methods in foreign, comparative, and public and private international law. This course, modeled on the Advanced Legal Research course, will teach students the basic concepts, processes, and strategies for conducting transnational legal research, all of which differ significantly from standard American research techniques. Students will develop both a global understanding of the law and the intellectual ability to apply knowledge of transnational legal sources to particular problems in legal and law-related research.

682  International Environmental Law & Policy
This course will examine how society manages--and sometimes fails to manage--environmental issues that fall beyond the authority or capability of a single national government. This course will examine relevant theoretical literatures from political science, law, and policy analysis, in order to characterize the systemic problems of making and implementing international policy to manage collective risks and resources; examine the approaches that have been proposed to mitigate these problems; and assess the available evidence of the effectiveness of these approaches. In addition, the course will examine past and present policy on several international environmental issues (including both pollution and resource-management issues). For each issue considered, the course will take distinct perspectives of description, explanation, and assessment. We will describe the history and present status of attempts to manage the issue, and of our knowledge about it. We will employ causal reasoning, attempting to explain the policy outcomes we see. And we will seek to assess the effectiveness with which the issue is being managed, relative to its apparent severity and urgency.
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689 Leading Cases in International Trade
This course will analyze in some detail a number of cases decided by the International Court of Justice in which important questions of international law were at issue and in which the United States was a party, in particular the Nicaragua (1984/86) and LaGrand (2001) decisions. Participants must have had a International Law or Transnational Law class in order to qualify for this course.

691 International Tax
This is an introduction to U.S. taxation of U.S. and foreign persons engaged in international activities. Topics will include U.S. jurisdiction to tax, tax treaties, allocation of income, transfer pricing, foreign tax credits, etc. The class will also address some of the important procedural mechanisms by which international tax issues are resolved -- e.g., advance pricing agreements and Competent Authority negotiations. The goal of the class is to provide an overview of the relevant law, giving due respect to its complexity and the policies underlying it, and to identify and wrestle with the types of issues that most frequently arise.

694 International Litigation
This course will address the major issues of international litigation, including jurisdiction (under domestic American law, foreign law, and international conventions), choice of law (from an American and foreign, particularly European, perspective), taking evidence abroad (under American and international rules), and enforcement of judgments (foreign judgments in the U.S. and American judgments abroad). Time permitting, it will also cover the basic issues of international arbitration and foreign sovereign immunity.

700 Japanese Law
This course examines the role of legal rules, actors and institutions in the Japanese political, economic and socio-historical context. Subjects covered include the roles of Chinese, German and American law in the development of modern Japanese law, the formal structure of the legal system (including the roles of the judiciary and the bureaucracy), the legal profession, formal and informal dispute settlement mechanisms, and attitudes toward law and its operation. Selected areas of substantive law to be examined include contracts, torts, constitutional law, corporate law, economic regulation, family law, labor law and criminal law. No Japanese language skills or other Japan-related experience is required.

724 International Refugee Law
This course provides a comprehensive introduction to the international legal regime for the protection of involuntary migrants. It begins with a critical appraisal of the legal right of states to exclude aliens, and the reasons that refugees are exempted from systems of migration control. The essential premise of the course is that refugee law should be understood as a mode of human rights protection, the viability of which requires striking a balance between the needs of the victims of human rights abuse, and the legitimate aspirations of the countries to which they flee. The course will address the legal definition of a refugee, refugee rights, and the institutional structures through which protection is accomplished. It will clearly define and apply contemporary legal standards, situate United States asylum law within its international legal context, and subject the present protection regime to critical scrutiny.

756 International Comparative Human Rights Law
The course involves a study of human rights issues drawing on material primarily from Europe and North America, and the Commonwealth. The course considers the meaning of particular human rights and their significance in theory and in practice, and the efficacy of the legal institutions designed to protect them. Several specific substantive issues (minority rights, freedom of speech, privacy, and equality) will be studied in depth to illustrate the complex interplay between theory, legal concepts and procedure, and between legal and non-legal sources of protection. It will draw on international human rights law, but will not be confined to it. The
course as a whole will aim to provide the opportunity for in-depth comparative study, during which the appropriateness and utility of comparative legal techniques will be considered. There is no expectation that those taking the course will have taken any other course previously.

780  Protect Human Rights in International Law
The protection of human dignity is one of the principal purposes of international law. This course will provide an overview of the contemporary international human rights regime, including substantive norms and key modes of implementation. We will begin by discussing the contours of various rights and ongoing debates over cultural relativity of rights. We will then turn in detail to the various processes for the protection of human rights, including actions by individual states and NGOs, United Nations bodies, and regional human rights courts. The course will also address several compelling contemporary issues, including U.S. ratification of human rights treaties. Completion of the transnational law course (or an equivalent introduction to international law) will be very helpful, but is not required.

824  Globalization and Human Rights
This interdisciplinary seminar examines the role that law plays in the evolving interrelationship between globalization and human rights. We examine the tensions between economic, cultural and social rights, and international economic law, particularly that relating to trade and investment at the global and regional levels. Topics to be discussed include the use of sanctions to enforce human rights, linkages between labor rights and trade, and issues concerned with human rights as an aspect of sustainable development. We will consider several theoretical and practical issues posed by these topics. The approach adopted will treat these issues not only in the context of WTO developments, but also in the context of developments in NAFTA and under European Community law. The seminar will meet intensively for the first five weeks of the semester, after which participants will be expected to produce a paper, and comment on draft papers produced by other participants. Those participating should already have taken a course or seminar that has had a high proportion of EITHER international, economic (or trade) law, OR human rights law.

836  International Antitrust
Prerequisite: Federal Antitrust Law. An examination of the application of U.S. antitrust laws to international transactions and to the developing competition policy in a number of other nations. There will be considerable emphasis on the competition policy of the European Union. The course will also consider harmonization of antitrust standards on an international basis.

838  Law of Armed Conflict
Course Description yet to be published.

886  Impact of Human Rights on International Law
The efforts to protect human rights by means of international law are no less than revolutionary. They have turned states' insides out in an almost literal sense: The ways in which states treat their own nationals used to be the very core of "domestic jurisdiction" in which no foreign state or international organization was allowed to intervene. But over the last 50 years or so the relationship between governments and the people under their authority has turned into a subject of international (also:legal) concern, ranging from laying down human rights obligations in treties, the discussion of human rights matters in international bodies and conferences, public censure and condemnation, the international "mobilization of shame", to judgments of human rights courts and sanctions against persistent violators. This development has had a profound impact not only on international politics but also on general international law - a body of principles, rules and procedures traditionally developed to cope with tasks and challenges arising at the level of inter-state (inter-sovereign) relations. The Seminar will analyze in depth the ways in which this development has manifested itself - and the difficulties to which it has led - in the most important fields of international law: international legal personality, the sources of international law, the law of treaties, state responsibility, jurisdictional immunities of states, the use of force, and the activities of international courts and tribunals.
The Seminar will be offered for two credits, with an option of one additional credit point to be acquired by students enrolling in the #800 Seminar Supplement course and writing a more comprehensive paper. Participants must have attended at least one of the following three courses: 606 Transnational Law; 689 Leading Cases in International Law; or 605 Advanced Transnational Law.

**SCHOOL OF EDUCATION**

**644  Comparative & International Education**
Uses an examination of comparative methods to illuminate educational theory and practice in various sociocultural settings around the world. Intended especially for foreign students and others interested in comparative social foundations of education and related policy issues.

**783  Math Curriculum: Research and Development**
School mathematics curriculum, both intended and implemented; sources, history, and improvement models; emphasis on the U.S. and grades K-12; also postsecondary curriculum, international perspectives, historical analyses. Relationships between curriculum development and research; curriculum policy; theoretical orientations to curriculum; disciplinary foundations of mathematics and their connections with school curriculum; implementation of curriculum

**SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

**EPID 506  Health of Nations: Introduction to International Health**
This course presents an overview of mortality and disease occurrence in terms of geographic, cultural, nutritional and environmental factors. Reviews health indicators such as infant mortality and economic factors associated with development. Discusses health problems of developing countries and describes programs and organizations involved in addressing them. This course is required for students in the International Health track in Epidemiology but can also be taken by non International Health students.

**EPID 554  Globalization and Health (1 credit)**
This course will comprise the initial lectures and discussion of Epid 555, and we are requesting that this material be separated into a new one-credit course to be offered at the beginning of MPH training. The material is introductory, and explores the diverse health impacts of economic, environmental, and cultural globalization. The transnational movement of people, technologies, capital, commodities, toxins, pathogens, ideologies and treatments are affecting people's well-being through many pathways. The changing nature of global power relations and the shifting purvey of international organizations have also had significant health implications. Introductory lectures and discussion of readings will explore various topics related to these issues.

**HBEHED 516 Global Health Anthropological Perspectives**
Master's level lecture course designed to provide an extensive overview of the major initiatives and issues in global health over the past three decades. Anthropological perspectives on and critiques of international health development programs will be emphasized. Readings will focus on examples of anthropology in global public health, and written reactions to these readings, along with two objective exams, will form the basis for course grading. The course constitutes an elective for students in the developing Global Health IC, and will be cross-listed as an upper-division undergraduate course in the Department of Anthropology (LS&A). Although anthropological perspectives will be emphasized no prior anthropological coursework or competencies are expected of students.
HMP 677  Health and Health Systems in the Developing World
The American pursuit in making its health care system more equitable, effective, and efficient has largely been based on domestic health services research and policy analysis. Although the health care system in each nation is somewhat unique to its culture and history, the issues each faces are remarkably similar. Nations can learn a lot from one another in meeting these challenges. This course examines health care systems in approximately eight developed and developing nations (e.g., United States, Germany, Japan, Canada, United Kingdom, China, Mexico, and Kenya). In particular, comparisons will be made across these nations in the following areas: (a) population health, (b) health care financing and control, (c) health professionals and their patients, (d) health care organization, and (e) health system performance and reform strategies. Understanding how health care is delivered around the world will lead to a better appreciation of the relative merits and limitations of various systems, and will yield many useful insights in management and policy decision making. At the completion of this course, students will be expected to: 1. Describe the global burden of disease and health disparities, 2. Understand how health care is organized and financed in selected developed nations, 3. Learn the strengths and weaknesses of these systems, 4. Know the recent health care reforms enacted in these countries and their results, and 5. Apply the knowledge of international systems to the analysis of current issues in health policy and management. The course will be taught by a combination of lectures, in-class exercises, roundtable discussions, and site visits. Effective interventions in health care and related management and policy issues will be emphasized.
ANTHROPOLOGY

402 Chinese Society and Cultures
The twentieth century was a time of enormous change in mainland China: two revolutions, civil war, famine, cultural upheaval, and many episodes of massive economic, social, and political restructuring. What was life like in the twentieth century for farmers, urban people, men and women, and ethnic and cultural minorities? What are their lives like today? What were experiences of sex, food, work, religion, and family life, and how have these experiences been transformed? In the last five years, a new anthropological literature on China has begun to probe these questions in rich detail. We explore this literature in this seminar to build an understanding of daily life for China's diverse populations through the twentieth century and today. We also examine questions of method: how best can we study and understand the historical transformations of daily life? Students will participate actively in class, lead a class discussion, and write one short review paper and one research paper.

408 Introduction to Caribbean Societies and Cultures, I
This course provides an introduction to the peoples and cultures of the Caribbean. Topics covered include: the historical origins of the social structure and social organization of contemporary Caribbean states; family and kinship; religion, race, class, ethnicity, and national identity; Caribbean immigration; politics and policies of socioeconomic change. The course is open to both anthropology concentrators and non-concentrators. Films and videos on the Caribbean will be shown when available. Requirements: four 5-6 page or three 6-7 page typewritten papers, which ask students to review/synthesize reading and lecture materials; participation in class discussions; regular class attendance.

416 Global Health: Anthropological Perspectives
This interdisciplinary course explores the field of global health (a.k.a. international health), particularly the serious health problems facing populations in resource-poor societies around the globe. The course provides an overview of the major initiatives and issues in global health, as well as in-depth case studies of three nations (Haiti, Mali, Egypt). Five major areas of focus include: a history and critique of the major international health agencies and their development initiatives; the political ecology of infectious disease; child survival; women’s reproductive health; and men’s health under “modernization.” The underlying purpose of the course is to develop students' awareness of the political, socioeconomic, ecological, and cultural complexity of most health problems in “developing” nations and the consequent need for anthropological involvement in the field of global health.

The course emphasizes three different anthropological approaches to global health: Anthropology in Global Health: This course will introduce the principles, methods, and approaches of applied medical anthropology in global health settings, whereby anthropologists attempt to develop effective public health education and intervention programs; Anthropology of Global Health Problems: This course will examine the ways in which anthropologists attempt to understand global health problems in a larger cultural, historical, ecological, and political-economic context, but without intervening to develop education/control programs. The importance of indigenous health culture, including ethnomedical understandings of and local solutions to public health problems, is emphasized; and Anthropological Critiques of Global Health: This course will examine the ways in which anthropologists have critically analyzed notions of health “development,” and have pointed out the difficulties of developing effective, long-term, public health interventions for many of the most serious global health problems. The importance of evaluation — of the agencies themselves and of local intervention projects — is emphasized. Required Texts re: Robert Hahn, Anthropology in Public Health: Bridging Differences in Culture and Society; Paul Farmer, AIDS and Accusation: Haiti and the Geography of Blame; Katherine Dettwyler, Dancing Skeletons: Life and Death in West Africa; Marcia Inhorn, Local Babies, Global Science: Gender, Religion, and In Vitro Fertilization in Egypt
**Human Rights, Gender and Culture**
This course introduces the concept of human rights in interdisciplinary perspective. Processes of globalization have facilitated the adoption of human rights discourse transnationally by widely varying actors, particularly in the 1990s. However, just as those who study globalization argue that globalization does not entail a process of standardization or homogenization, but must be understood via its cultural specificities, this course is based on the argument that the transnational discourse of human rights must be understood in local contexts. The readings will help students explore how an increasingly hegemonic discourse is culturally contextualized and mediated; and while trying to understand how claims of resistance and struggle are being re-articulated in a legal language of rights and entitlements, we will pay particular attention to how these claims often have unintended consequences. We will use gender, race and class as focal points for the varying discourses of rights; this provides a useful perspective through which to examine who benefits from this discourse of social justice, in that women, people of color and non-property owners were left out of the initial definitions of “humanity” that universal human rights were protecting.

**Peoples and Cultures of Southeast Asia**
Southeast Asia is marked by enormous diversity in everything from ecology to political systems. Long a dynamic cross-road between the Indian Ocean and China, with deep ties to the Pacific islands, the region is socially and culturally complex. Indonesia, the world's fourth largest country, is home to the largest Islamic population within a single national border; the Philippines, whose complicated special relationship with the United States dates back to the nineteenth century, is predominantly Catholic. Thailand, which has never been formally colonized, is a major Buddhist nation. In the background to these large nation-states are hundreds of distinct local traditions and languages, as well as significant diasporic communities such as urban Chinese entrepreneurs. Interacting with rice farming villages, fishing towns, and royal courts are sprawling mega-cities and multi-national industrial enclaves; not far from the quintessential capitalist society of Singapore is the distinctively Vietnamese variety of socialism. This course will approach the region by way of selected case studies. Therefore the course will be of interest to any student seeking experience in the reading of ethnographic monographs, regardless of any particular regional interests. It is open to advanced undergraduates and graduate students; the latter will have extra assignments appropriate to the 500 level.

**Current Issues in Ethnology: The Aryans: Politics, Language, Religion and Race, from Sanskrit Philology to the Neo-Nazis**
The concept of the "Aryan" has been highly mobile; it is connected both with linguistic discoveries of enduring scientific value and various forms of racial politics. This seminar explores the extraordinary career of the Aryan idea from its modern inception in Sanskrit scholarship in British India in the late eighteenth century to some of today's controversial cultural and political manifestations. With the discovery of the structural affinity of languages knows as Indo-European (or Aryan), the modern history of the Aryan idea begins as a node in a tree of languages and nations inherited from the Bible. In the nineteenth century it is involved in the classifications of religions and races. What had in ancient times been a term used by Indo-Persians to refer to themselves became in the West the idea of an ancestral unity between Europeans on the one hand and the ancient rulers of India and Persia on the other, a unity that came to exclude the Semites and other Orientals. In the seminar we will explore how linguistic, racial and religious taxonomies were transmuted into popular discourse and political programs, most disastrously in the National Socialist state, and how the Aryan concept came to be identified with racial "whiteness" as a central symbol around which contemporary neo-Nazi and white supremacist groups still mobilize.

**Special Topics in Ethnology: Gender and Transnationalism: Globalization, identity and place**
Many feminists and anthropologists have critiqued the historical absence of gender from early analyses of diaspora and transnationalism. They have recently demonstrated the significance of centering the experiences of both women and men in documenting the narratives and practices of
dispersal. Building on these theoretical premises, this course examines the various ways in which mobility, border-crossing, (dis)location, and (dis)placement are gendered and are given cultural and political meanings in the era of trans-migration. To what extent have "globalization" and "transnationalism" advance our theoretical understanding of the complexities of social norms and constructions, especially those of race, ethnicity, class, and health and reproduction? We will particularly explore how questions of power, gender, and class intersect to shape immigrants' daily struggles with new systems and how immigrants create and "imagine" their own social spaces within their new settings and with reference to their homelands. We will analyze the increasing trends of mobility and (dis)placement with reference to the rapidly increasing liberalization of global economies and the escalation of poverty, militarism, wars, and violence. Our readings and discussion will focus on cultural and theoretical perspectives from Anthropology and Women's Studies. And we will take as examples ethnographies and narratives of immigrants from different parts of the world, specifically Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. The seminar is intended for graduate students.

**AREA STUDIES (SELECTED)**

**ASIAN STUDIES**

**480 002**  
Topics in Asian Studies: Hinduism and Colonialism

**480 003**  
Topics in Asian Studies: Chinese Popular Religion  
The religious landscape of contemporary China is filled with surprises around every corner, from the dramatic revival of all forms of religious practice in the past few years to the appearance of small shrines in restaurants and the religious veneration of Mao. While these practices are clearly related to the social and economic changes brought by modernity, they should not be dismissed as aberrant “commercialized” practices that depart from “pure” traditional religious movements like Buddhism, Daoism, and Confucianism. Popular practices have long been intertwined with those “official” religions and have been actively supported and propagated in modern Chinese religious institutions. This course will trace the historical development of Chinese religions (including their doctrinal positions) in relationship to popular movements — from early folk religion through the recent resurgence of “religion” in modern China. Some of the main themes that will be covered in this course include: the yearly festival calendar, veneration of ancestors, exorcism and spirit possession, beliefs in ghosts and fantastic demons, conceptions of religious time and space, pilgrimage, religion and healing, the effects of modernity on new religious movements, and religion and the modern Chinese state. This course provides a critical survey of these main themes in the history of Chinese popular religion. The primary aim of this course is to reconsider the nature of the Chinese religious landscape and look closely at the religious characteristics of what Chinese people do, even if those practices do not fall neatly within the accepted categories of what the “state” has determined as “orthodox” religion.

**550**  
Seminar in Cultural and Comparative Studies of Asia  
In this seminar the student, is introduced to a set of theoretical topics that are relevant to the comparative and critical study of Asia. Rather than focusing on a particular region, historical period, or disciplinary perspective, the course seeks to equip students with tools essential for a sophisticated and compelling analysis of a variety of regions, historical periods, and disciplinary perspectives. These tools will allow them to move more easily across the disciplines of Asian studies by, among other things, exploring the historical foundations of those disciplines. The readings will offer a variety of strategies for understanding Asian cultures, pairing readings in social theory with monographs that concern specific Asian materials. Students will thereby gain a purchase on critical theory and productive ways of using it in the study of cultures across national and/or disciplinary boundaries.
AFROAMERICAN & AFRICAN STUDIES (CAAS)

408  **African Economies: Social and Political Settings**
The aim of this course is to provide an introduction to African development. The focus of the course is to understand the origin and nature of the developmental crisis in Africa along with the options available for reversing the economic malaise. The first part of the course will present and evaluate the challenges of African development with a focus on three issues: debt and debt relief, health and development, and conflict and crisis. The second will focus on a history of African development with an emphasis on understanding the legacy of the pre-colonial and colonial period. The third part of the course will aim at identifying the evolution of the crisis during the first two decades of independence. The final section offers a critical examination of the nature and impact of the World Bank/IMF-sponsored adjustment policies with a discussion of possible alternatives to adjustment.

443  **Pedagogy of Empowerment: Activism in Race, Gender, and Health**
The Pedagogy of Empowerment will explore race, gender, health and activism in the context of HIV/AIDS in United States Black communities. Through this two-tiered course, students will cultivate strong background knowledge of HIV in Black communities, and explore issues of accountability, apathy, and activism as they pertain to HIV prevention. The course will explore the multifaceted dimensions of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Black communities including: its history and epidemiology; gendered dynamics of HIV prevention; intersectionality, HIV infection, and stigma; homophobia and the politics of inclusion and exclusion; and various community responses. Students will use what they learn about the context of the epidemic to critically analyze chosen HIV prevention interventions, and explore the intersection of academia and activism. All students will learn an HIV education module designed by Professor Nesha Haniff. As an exercise in praxis, each student will be required to use and experience this HIV prevention module in a community of her or his choice. There will be a new emphasis on microbicides — a subject that is critical to women’s control over sexual safety. A part of the activism for this class is some level of involvement in advocacy for research and funding in this area. Advocacy in gyno-centered technologies is necessary in shifting the paradigm of condom use as the primary methodology in HIV prevention. This approach is detrimental for women’s health and agency and leaves them the problematic of fighting a 21st-century epidemic with 18th-century technology, further women’s sexual safety still resides in the hands of men who must make the decision to use a condom. This fact of HIV prevention is totally unacceptable for all women. It is time that women have in their hands methodologies that they can control to keep their own bodies safe. This will be a central theme in the pedagogy of empowerment.

458  **Issues in Black World Studies**
More than any other region sub-Saharan Africa has seen stagnation and even a marked deterioration in a wide variety of health indicators. Between 1990 and 2003, life expectancy at birth fell from 50 to 46 years with six countries falling into the 30s. Over the same period, we have seen a unprecedented integration of economies through foreign direct investment, financial flows, trade, information and technology along with an expansion in the power of global organizations like the World Bank, IMF and WTO. The course will investigate the two-way relationship globalization and African health. Topics will include globalization and informalization, urbanization and health, the influence of international property rights and access to pharmaceuticals, the impact of international trade on African incomes, the relationship between international debt, World Bank and IMF conditionality and the health of Africans, the impact of FDI on African livelihoods, the influence of commodity chains and global industries on Africa’s standard of living, how the shifting global climate has affected rainfall patterns, agricultural production and the incidence of malnutrition and famine and finally the relationship between the health of Africans and new global diseases.
629  Studies in African History: Technology and Nature in Africa
Over the last two centuries, the African continent has been explicitly portrayed as a continent without technology. These portrayals reflect not only politics and cultures of colonial domination, but also politics and cultures of technology. In challenging assertions about the absence of "technology" in "Africa," this course explores ways in which African histories have been shaped by and through technological activities and conceptions of nature. We will pay special attention to technopolitical geographies, sometimes focusing on tightly circumscribed geographical regions, and other times situating localities in larger regional, national, continental, or global networks. We will explore the nature and meaning of technological knowledge, particularly as that knowledge involves the manipulation of nature (e.g., through agriculture, land management, transportation, mining, etc.). We will discuss the ways in which technologies mediate, represent, or perform power (for example, by focusing on the instruments of mobility, manipulations of human bodies, the deployment of expertise, and of course violence). We shall examine the role of technological infrastructures and technical experts in creating and sustaining networks, and also discuss what happened when those networks — or the technologies they involved, or the natural orders they organized — broke down.

The course focuses mainly on the colonial and postcolonial periods, but includes some precultural material. It proceeds thematically rather than chronologically. Readings are drawn primarily from the disciplines of history, anthropology, and geography. A typical week will require 250-350 pages of reading and a 2-3 page response paper. Twice per semester, students will do additional reading in order to present a literature review relevant to the theme under discussion; this will be accompanied by a formal book review. Students will also write a final paper (which will consist of a bibliographic essay, a fellowship proposal, or a dissertation prospectus).

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES

400  Ethnicity and Culture in Latin America
This course will explore texts that have helped to construct racial identities in Brazil from the late 19th century to the present. It will trace the ways that changing ideas of race—particularly regarding Brazilians of African descent—have shaped the terms of Brazilian national identity and citizenship. We will focus primarily on texts produced by Brazilians of African descent themselves—specifically, on the so-called “black press,” newspapers written by and for African-descended Brazilians across Brazil in the 20th century. Students will work closely with articles from the black press (which will be available in digital form online), learning to place them in dialogue with a wider, more mainstream literature on race and national identity produced in the same period (broadly defined to include novels, short stories, essays, historiography, and song lyrics.) The course will be conducted in Portuguese, with readings in Portuguese and English; shorter writing assignments will be primarily in Portuguese, but students will have the option of completing the final paper in English. Prerequisites: students should be proficient in Portuguese (they should have completed, or placed out of, the Portuguese sequence through PORTUG 232), with particular emphasis on reading and speaking skills; completion of PORTUG 270 is suggested but not required.

655  Special Topics in Latin American Studies
A historical exploration of the shift to the "left" in Latin America.

MIDDLE EASTERN AND NORTH AFRICAN STUDIES (MENAS)

493  Comparative Perspectives of the Middle East and North Africa: Middle East Minorities
The aim of this course is to expose students to various UM faculty and outside experts on a particular theme. It is taught from a comparative perspective to introduce students to a range of historical periods, geographical areas, and methods for future study and research.
**Interdisciplinary Middle East Topic Seminar: Arab-Israel Conflict**

This class is based on a computer-mediated simulation that engages middle school and high school students in exploring the Arab-Israeli Conflict through participating in it themselves. Students in high schools in Michigan, elsewhere in the US, and even outside the U.S. could be interacting with one another, and with you, over the course of the term. University student “mentors” (that’s you) facilitate this diplomatic simulation (in which we create a scenario that becomes the “reality” of our world) and serve as gatekeepers, pushing the students to act in ways that are in keeping with the beliefs/constraints that the person they are portraying would hold and operate under. There is a complex structure in place for them to communicate with others, to issue press releases and otherwise express their interests and trade influence, and finally to introduce possible new actions into the simulated world. All of this is done with the support and with the assistance of the mentors.

Fundamentally, the exercise is an attempt to give students a tangible window into the diplomatic process, with its slow, thorny inner-workings. This course, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (AIC) simulation itself, are based on the idea that the most meaningful learning often happens when one is actively engaged in a purposeful activity. By participating in AIC as a mentor, we hope that you will get a chance to think deeply about (among other things) how people learn to take diverse perspectives, what it takes to foster thoughtful discourse, and the nature of diplomacy itself.

AIC is also a project in the School of Education, and part of its purpose is to develop new ways that technology can support meaningful learning experiences with high school students. Within the context of the seminar, then, we start with a basic grounding in the history of the conflict, and then move on to figuring out how to let that grounding inform your ongoing efforts to both support and challenge the student participants.

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**ECONOMICS**

**441 International Trade Theory**

This course deals with international trade theory and trade policy. It addresses why countries trade with one another, how trade policy works, and what role international institutions such as the WTO play in the global trading system. Think of this course as Globalization in Theory and in Practice.

**442 International Finance (4 credits)**

The subject of International Economics, which analyses open economies (interacting with the rest of the world) is divided traditionally in two parts. International Trade deals with flows of goods and services among countries. On the other hand, International Finance, our subject, deals with flows of capital. We will start with introducing gains from participating international trade and financial markets. Next we will study the foreign exchange market, which is the biggest financial market, dwarfing any other market by any measure. We will apply no arbitrage ideas to derive parity conditions for exchange rates. We will next turn our attention to the Euromarkets, futures, options and swaps and focus on the pricing of these new financial products. Finally, we will study developments in international portfolios and the measurement and management of risk in international financial positions.

After taking this class you should be able to fully understand what is at stake in the debates surrounding International Finance issues. You will have a framework for understanding the evolution of exchange rates, currency crises, etc. Also if you interview for a job related to International Finance, you should appear to be aware of important issues and equipped with a good grasp of the pertinent tools.
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453  The European Economy
The structure, function, and performance of the European economy since World War II. Emphasis is placed on description and analysis of European economic integration. Topics include the origins and institutions of the European Community, creation of the customs union, unification of the internal market, implementation of common policies for agriculture and competition, monetary union, geographic enlargement, and progress toward social Europe. Students should be prepared to participate frequently in class discussions. Students who miss the first two days of class without permission will be dropped automatically from the course.

461  The Economics of Development I
This course surveys contemporary economic thinking as to why some countries are poor and others are rich, and how underdeveloped economies function. The course has four topics: the macroeconomic accumulation of capital, labour, and technology; the co-ordination of production processes; the role of political and legal conventions in determining income levels; and the operation of formal and informal financial markets in developing countries.

664  Topics in World Economic History, II
This class introduces students to a variety of topics in the economic history of the world. The class is a combination of lectures and discussions leading to a research paper. Topics are added each year and students are encouraged to introduce new topics from around the world. Topics covered in the recent past include: conceptual issues concerning path dependence, institutions, anthropometrics, transactions cost and markets in economic history; the importance of fundamentals (endowments, geography, disease and climate) in the broad sweep of world history; the Paleolithic revolution and world economic inequality before 1500 A.D.; the economics of early long-distance trade; increasing world inequalities after 1500; the economics of constitutions; economic history of the Pre-Columbian Americas; Colonialism; the rise of an Atlantic economy; the industrial revolution in comparative perspective; the sources of U. S. economic growth; gender and racial inequality across industrialized countries; the history of technology; the history of slavery and freedom in the West; and the Great World Depression of the 1930s.

HISTORY

451  Japan Since 1700
In this course we will explore the history of Japan from the dissolution of a semi-feudal system in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries to Japan's rise as a world economic power in the latter half of the twentieth century. We will address both the major historical themes during these two centuries of radical transformation and the issues at stake in historical interpretation. There will be short, ungraded writing assignments, a midterm, and 3 required papers. There will be a course pack. Required readings are available for purchase at Shaman Drum Bookshop. Readings are also on reserve at the Undergraduate Library.

469  Precolonial Southeast Asia
This course examines select problems in the history of both mainland and island Southeast Asia from the start of the first millennium C.E. to the early 19th century, on the eve of colonial rule. Its focus is simultaneously political, cultural, and economic. It seeks to explain why, particularly on the mainland, localized political and economic systems coalesced with increasing speed and success, chiefly from the 15th century, and why similar integrative trends in the island world were less sustained. But at the same time it seeks to explore in open-ended fashion the relation between international and domestic economic stimuli, cultural importation and cultural creativity, institutional demands and patrimonial norms. Principal thematic topics include: Indianization, the rise of the classical states and their chief features, the collapse of the classical states, reintegration on the mainland, the age of commerce thesis, comparisons between Theravada, Neo-Confucian, the Muslim Southeast Asia, the early role of Europeans, the 18th century crises, Southeast Asia on the eve of colonial intervention. Requirements: Meets weekly, two to three research papers using secondary sources, no final exam, all graduate and advanced undergraduates welcome.

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INTERNATIONAL COURSE OFFERINGS
FALL 2007

480  Conflict and Diplomacy in the Caucasus
This course will examine militarized conflicts (Nagorno Karabagh, South Ossetia and Abkhazia) and latent ones (such as Ajara and Javakheti) in the South Caucasus as well as diplomatic efforts at conflict resolution in the last decade. The rise of conflicts and nationalism will be studied in view of factors such as ethnicity, religion, class, historical processes, and of state-building in independent Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia in the context of post-Soviet international relations.

Intended audience: Upper-level undergraduates and graduate students  
Course Requirements: Attendance, participation in discussions, 12-15 page paper, mid-term and final examination  
Class Format: lecture/discussion 3 hours per week

489  The History of the Roman Catholic Church, 1775-2005
There are over one billion Roman Catholics in the world today, making this the world’s largest religious organization. For all its apparent success, however, the Catholic Church has faced monumental challenges over the past few centuries, and observers have frequently predicted its imminent demise. The ongoing tension between faith and modernity has become one of the central concerns of our time, but the Roman Catholic Church has been grappling with this issue for at least two centuries. In confronting the challenges of the modern era, Catholics have adapted and changed even as they struggled to uphold what they considered to be immutable values and eternal truths. In HISTORY 489 we will study the basic teachings of Catholicism and how these have been transformed in response to the new lifestyles, family structures, social institutions, and sexual norms of an increasingly urbanized, industrialized world. We will learn how Catholics have responded to the turmoil of war and revolution, and how the Church has dealt with political and intellectual challenges from liberalism, communism, fascism, and other modern ideologies. The class will cover the history of Catholicism from the late 18th century to the present day, from the maneuvererings within the corridors of the Vatican to the day-to-day devotional practices of ordinary believers.

This course is aimed at graduate students who are specializing in modern European history, European literature or cultural studies. The course will explore the thematics of civil society, public sphere, and citizenship; the changing face of the state (nation-state, Kulturstaat, welfare state); and the meanings of nation across the changing boundaries of local, national and empire, examining how these categories and institutions were transformed across this long century. Because this course considers histories of practices as well as languages, institutions as well as ideologies, our readings will include texts in social, cultural and intellectual history. We will also pay attention to the shifts in historical methodologies, from political and social history of the 1970s and 1980s, to more recent studies in cultural and intellectual history, gender and cultural studies. In our readings and discussions we will explore the ways in which the distinctions of ethnicity, race, religion, gender, class and Stand shaped the realms of civic, public, state, nation and empire.

652  Studies in East European History
The basic goal of this class is to familiarize you with the English-language scholarship on modern East-Central Europe, defined (very approximately) as the territory encompassed today by Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, and Romania. We will read a wide variety of texts, sampling a range of methodological approaches, topics, and even academic disciplines. The main emphasis will be placed on more recent works that reflect the state of the field at this moment, but we will also include some classic works of scholarship that raise questions still discussed by historians today. There are three basic requirements for this course: read the assigned material (about one book per week), participate actively in our discussions, and submit two 10-15 page review essays.
POLITICAL SCIENCE

501 Social Scientific Studies of Historical and Contemporary China
CCS 501 is part of a two-semester Interdisciplinary Seminar in Chinese Studies intended for M.A. and Ph.D. students from all disciplines. Disciplinary departments create barriers between shared problems, methods, and sources. ISCS is designed to recover and highlight the connecting links of Chinese Studies: the multidimensional study of China encompassing all social groups and the entire range of human experience, from literature and the visual arts to politics and economics. There are no formal prerequisites, except permission of the instructors. CCS 501 will introduce graduate students to current issues in social scientific studies of China, emphasizing different methodological approaches drawn from multiple disciplines. The course will address four common themes — family and social organization, poverty, social stratification and social mobility, and political economy — that intersect the multiple social science disciplines. Each class will discuss one or more disciplinary approaches to a common subject through class discussion of exemplary studies of China. We will discuss the existing state of the field on each subject and emphasize the different research design and data available for such studies.

641 Proseminar in Comparative Politics
Proseminar designed to provide the participants with an overview of important subjects and theories in comparative politics. Each week, the participants will discuss the scholarly literature of a major substantive or theoretical area of comparative politics, emphasizing conceptual frameworks, theories, and the development, evaluation, and application of theories. Instructor: Robert J Franzese, Jr; Ashutosh Varshney

656 Proseminar in Chinese Government and Politics
This seminar serves as the introductory course to the study of modern Chinese politics for graduate students in political science. It assumes at least one undergraduate level course on Chinese politics or a related discipline (history, sociology, etc). The course has two basic goals. The first is to introduce students to the major themes, debates, and puzzles in the study of Chinese politics. The second is to allow students to grow familiar with some of the methodological challenges of studying politics in China (through evaluation and critique of the text) and then to develop a research proposal of their own that sets out a research question and a research plan for answering that question. The course is designed around engaged and lively debate on the issues; therefore, student participation is absolutely necessary. Each student will have an opportunity to lead the discussion during the academic term. Instructor: Mary Gallagher

660 Proseminar in World Politics
This seminar provides the introduction to the field of World Politics. The course will survey the central topics of recent research in world politics through a reading of papers and research monographs. The subjects will include, but not be limited to, the explanation of international conflict, the study of international institutions, and the role of domestic politics in world politics. The goals of the course are to survey the current research and to develop the ability to design research projects that build on that research. Instructor: James D. Morrow

663 Proseminar in International Organization and Integration
Analysis of the role of international institutions in the contemporary political system. Consideration of the historical development of international institutions, their political processes, their activities and their consequences. Instructor: Jana Kristen von Stein

682 Democratization in Global Perspectives
This seminar will examine the basic literature and recent findings on democratization, starting with its background in Western advanced industrial societies and then examining its prospects in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, China, Latin America and Africa. We will seek to answer three questions: “What are the essential characteristics of democracy?” “What conditions
are conducive to the emergence and survival of democracy?" and "What good is it?" Instructor: Ronald F. Inglehart

741 Theories on European Integration: Explanatory and Normative
The course will provide an advanced introduction to central themes, approaches, and issues of historical and contemporary European integration theory. We will analyze the origins and concepts of explanatory theories, such as neo-functionalism, rationalist and constructivist supranationalism, and liberal intergovernmentalism. We will also discuss their validity in relation to the European Union today. The second part of the course will shift the perspective from explanation to normative concepts. We will explore the new debates on the question of the EU’s present and future institutional design, democratic legitimacy and political boundaries, and eventually link the two strands of theoretical discourse.

SOCIOLOGY

428 Contemporary Chinese Culture
An introduction to the social institutions of Communist China, their origins, and the nature of social change in China since 1949.

495 003 Special Course
This seminar discusses the historical roots of the health and population situation in South Africa. It also compares South Africa with the situation elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa and in other developing countries. In addition, parallels with China and countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union who are in the process of transition from state socialism are discussed. Hopefully the complexity of the situation in South Africa will be understood as well as the kinds of choices that need to be made as South Africa faces the future. This course counts toward the Health and Aging sub-concentration.

Throughout much of South African history, the indigenous African and other non-white populations were restricted in where they were allowed to live and work. This condition became more pronounced after the 1948 election that was won by the Afrikaner National Party. Following this election the system of apartheid was introduced that made social control more stringent. During the 1980’s there was a weakening in the enforcement of apartheid rules. Many of these and other restrictions under apartheid were repealed in the early 1990’s.

In 1994, a national government of unity was formed to prepare the way for a new South Africa in which participation in political and economic life was open to all individuals regardless of race. The first non-racial elections were held in 1994 and the African National Congress won a clear majority. For the first time since the arrival of Europeans some 400 years earlier, the government of South Africa was controlled by the majority African population.

South Africa presents many interesting and challenging contrasts. It has the best economy in Africa. The white and Asian populations have low infant death rates and health comparable to that in developed countries. In a sense South Africa is two societies, a first world (or developed country) society consisting of whites and Asians and a third world (or developing country) society consisting of the African and Coloured populations. Although the African population of South Africa has higher education and better health overall than Africans elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, they nonetheless generally share the developing country characteristics and problems found elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, including health concerns, such as tuberculosis and malaria, along with increasing concerns with HIV/AIDS. They also have problems with conditions of life such as unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation that contribute to many health problems. Along with many countries experiencing social and economic transitions, economic inequality, the gap between the best-off and the worst-off part of the population, is large and widening.
Although there will be lectures, student participation and presentations are crucial to the course. Each student will write a major paper that will be presented to the seminar. The seminar aims to encourage critical thinking and discussion. The purpose of the seminar is not mainly that the students will have mastered a large amount of factual information, but that students will understand the different perspectives relevant to the topics discussed and will have a good basis for thinking and forming opinions about a large number of issues of scientific and policy significance.


**528 Selected Topics in the Analysis of Chinese Society**
A seminar on selected aspects of social change in China in the modern period. Research papers will involve attempts to utilize sociological theories or organizations and social change in analyzing change in China prior to and after 1949.

**595 004 Special Course**
Globalization, imperialism, terrorism, and freedom are some of the terms used not only to characterize our times, but also to shape global futures. We shall consider how these terms and the theories behind them frame interpretations of, and interventions in, transformations of the world, especially over the last twenty years. We explore five principal themes: the social consequences of the revolution in information and communication technology; the conditions and consequences of changes in America's position in the world system's power relations; transformations in world religions and their association with violence; communism's European end alongside the European Union's expansion) and the relationship among them; and the cultural politics of energy security.

**WOMEN’S STUDIES**

**698 003 Special Seminar: Globalization, Culture and Women's Health**
This graduate seminar will examine global perspectives on women's health, with an emphasis on the interaction of personal with structural (e.g., social, political, economic, cultural) factors. Personal factors include both biological and psychosocial conditions; systemic factors include social, economic and political structures. Particular attention will be devoted to understudied issues and the effects of gender based assumptions and traditions for women at high risk for poor health. Analysis of women’s health issues within a global context will draw on feminist, social justice and human rights traditions. The influence of global health policy on local community provision of and experience of women’s health care will be considered. Issues of measurement, accurate representation, evaluation design, data collection and analysis will be discussed as methods of informing international policy development focused on women's health. During the academic term, we will discuss the role of women as recipients, active participants in, and providers of care with a goal of critiquing and developing theories about the state of women's health worldwide.