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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 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

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SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

EHS 502  Environmental Health in Developing Areas
EPID 555  Globalization and Health
HBEHED 550  The Challenge of HIV/AIDS: Strengthening Health Systems in Resource-Poor Settings
HMP 625  Health and Health Systems in the Developing World

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

SWPS 735  Development and Health: An International Perspective

LISTINGS FOR SELECTED DEPARTMENTS

ANTHROPOLOGY

402  Chinese Society and Cultures
408  Maternal/Child Health and Environmental Pollution in Africa
409  Peoples and Cultures of the Near East and North Africa
411  African Culture
423  Anthropology in Melanesia: History and Contemporary Developments
439  Economic Anthropology and Development
447  Culture, Racism, and Human Nature
458-1  Topics in Cultural Anthropology: Citizenship, Participation, and Democracy
458-2  Topics in Cultural Anthropology: Political Violence & Historical Memory
474  Language, Ethnicity, and Nationalism
541  Environmental Anthropology

AREA STUDIES

AFROAMERICAN & AFRICAN STUDIES (CAAS)

403  Education and Development in Africa
422  African Culture
458  Issues in Black World Studies
Section 1: Health and African Development

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES

590  Topics in Latin American and Caribbean Studies
619  Proseminar on Latin American and Caribbean Studies

MIDDLE EASTERN AND NORTH AFRICAN STUDIES

491  Proseminar on the Arab World: Modern Islamic Movements
493  Comparative Perspectives of the Middle East and North Africa: Middle East Minorities
591  Interdisciplinary Middle East Topic Seminar: Arab-Israel Conflict
ECONOMICS

453  The European Economy
455  The Economy of the People’s Republic of China
461  The Economics of Development I
492  World Economic History
663  Topics in World Economic History I
666  Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries

HISTORY

431  History of the Balkans Since 1878
434  Russia in the 20th Century: War, Revolution, and Reform
453  Modern Southeast Asian History
498  Topics in History: Turkish-Armenian Relations in the 20th Century
549  Social Scientific Studies of Historical and Contemporary China
617  Proseminar on Latin American and Caribbean Studies
698  The Writing of Post-Soviet History: The Case of the Caucasus and Armenia

POLITICAL SCIENCE

641  Proseminar in Comparative Politics
666  International Political Economy
677  Proseminar in Southeast Asian Politics
688 001  Asian Security Issues
688 002  Politics in India
688 003  International Environmental Policy
795  Research Seminar in Russian & Eastern European Studies

SOCIOLOGY

423  Social Stratification
450  Political Sociology
495  Special Course: Turkish-Armenian Relations in the 20th Century
503  Race and Culture
527  Social Scientific Studies of Historical and Contemporary China
560  Power, History, and Social Change

WOMEN’S STUDIES

470  Gender & Sexuality in India
483  Special Topics: International Reproductive Health Policy
FORD SCHOOL

534 The Economics of Developing Countries
The objective of economic development policy is to improve the welfare of a population, and this is usually interpreted as simultaneously inducing rapid growth in the economy (creating wealth) and alleviating poverty (spreading the wealth). This course will take you through the evolution of thinking of how this might be accomplished in terms of theories and policies at both the macroeconomic and microeconomic level.

542 International Financial Policy
This course provides an overview of international financial economics, developing analytic tools and concepts that can be used to analyze world economic policy debates. It covers the international implications of macroeconomic policies, international monetary arrangements and institutions, and stabilization programs for developing countries. Although the major emphasis of the course is on the macroeconomics of international economics, a portion of the course will also examine the microeconomic context. Topics will include the basic theories of international trade and factor movements and how trade and exchange rates determine the international balance of payments.

556 Macroeconomics
This course will teach students the basic tools of macroeconomics and apply them to real world economic policy. The goals of the course are for students to (a) understand how to evaluate macroeconomic conditions such as unemployment, inflation, and growth (b) understand how monetary policy and fiscal policy can be used to influence macroeconomic conditions (c) understand media accounts of macroeconomic events. The course will cover a broad range of topics in macroeconomic policy. Examples of issues to be discussed include the role of fiscal and monetary policies in stabilizing the economy, the relationship between inflation and unemployment, the role of government policy in promoting long-term economic growth, monetary and fiscal policies in an open economy, deficits and debt, and European Monetary Union. The course will be structured around the tools (models) of macroeconomics, using primarily graphs, and occasionally equations. However, motivation for these tools, and examples of their use will always be taken from current and recent real-world macroeconomics events and conditions.

585 Political Environment of Policymaking
This course teaches students how to understand the domestic political environments within which policies are made, both at home and abroad. Students will learn how to be effective participants in public policymaking, as policy analysts, administrators, and advocates, by exploring what motivates and constrains the various actors in the political system. The course will help students recognize, in comparative perspective, the unique challenges that arise as they engage in policymaking efforts in different domestic political systems. Students will be exposed to a variety of domestic policymaking environments in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America through a number of case studies, focused on the politics of science and technology. Case studies will likely include stem cell research, genetically modified organisms, HIV, dam-building, and global climate change. In each of these cases, it examines several key sites of policymaking – agenda setting, legislation, interest group activity, and judicial review - focusing attention, at each step, on political actors, their understanding of their role and their motivations, and their incentives to use or ignore policy analysis. The aim is not to create a "how-to" manual for political success. Instead, this course teaches you how to recognize the competing interests and strategic alternatives that surround any issue, and why this recognition is a necessary complement to issue analysis. The course is designed for graduate students in the social or natural sciences, or any of the professional schools.
This is also one of the core courses for the graduate certificate in Science, Technology, and Public Policy (For more information, please see: http://stpp.fordschool.umich.edu).

653  Global Environmental Governance
Scientists tell us that the earth’s environment is under increasing stress. Global population growth, climate change, the destruction of the ozone layer, desertification, and biodiversity loss all suggest the existence of a crisis on a planetary scale. Yet political divisions concerning the appropriate response to this crisis only appear to have intensified over the past decade. With the stakes so high and many key policy efforts (such as the Kyoto Protocol) at a standstill, the time is ripe for a rethinking of the fundamentals of global environmental governance.

654  Science and Technology in International Affairs
This course examines the many ways in which international affairs are intertwined with science and technology, both in theory and in practice. The bulk of the course is organized into three sections. First, by surveying in a cross-cutting manner a variety of issues that include economic competitiveness, development, the environment, terrorism, and trade, students explore themes, concepts, and tools that are arguably central to understanding the dynamics of science and technology in the international arena. The course then focuses on international security affairs. Using a case-study approach, the course selectively compares and analyzes the techno-political assumptions, requirements, and workings of contemporary systems of security, such as international non-proliferation regimes, U.S. theater missile defense, border and export controls, and national intelligence in international organizations. In the course's last section, students use concepts and tools that were developed in the first two sections to write planning documents for a policy assessment in one issue area of students’ choosing. The course is multi-disciplinary in its scope and is designed to engage students who are interested in the management of international affairs and in international relations more broadly. While the course is for graduate students, no particular expertise in either international affairs or science and technology is assumed as a prerequisite.

677  Immigration Policy
Immigration is a phenomenon that touches upon every aspect of American society, from economic growth to neighborhood institutions to national culture. This seminar provides an overview of the effects of immigration on the United States and of the United States on immigrants, with particular emphasis on policies that govern the flow of immigration and that seek to regulate its impact. Topics include immigration law and its development; attitudes toward immigration and immigrants; unauthorized migration; return migration and transnational communities; labor market issues; economic mobility and economic and social niches; political inclusion, organization and co-optation; Americanization and assimilation; generational change; language controversies; ethnic and pan-ethnic identities; and the commercialization of immigrant cultures.

763  Global Issues: Drugs, Crime, and Terrorism (Drugs & Thugs)
The course will explore the global issues of illegal drugs, crime and terrorism. Course content emphasizes policy options, formulation and implementation, and the tools and skills needed to produce effective recommendations for decision making. Students will analyze the conflict between vigorous pursuit of solutions to the issues and other foreign and public policy objectives and try to determine how they impact national interests and foreign policies of the U.S. and other countries. We will also examine the national and international organizational structures and legal frameworks created to deal with problems in these areas. Students will make judgments on current and future developments and assess new lines of action that national and international policy makers might initiate to find solutions to these problems. This course will devote considerable attention to the similarities and links between the illegal drugs, crime and terrorism phenomena.
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BUSINESS SCHOOL

BA 519 Managing the Nonprofit Organization (1.5 credits)
This course explores the special challenges of management of a nonprofit organization. Through cases, description, and theoretical analysis, students learn about the defining characteristics of the nonprofit sector, major differences between nonprofit and profit-making organizations, and government and business involvement with the nonprofit sector. Students acquire skills focused on governance, financing, and management of nonprofit organizations.

BA 675 Social Entrepreneurship: Business Tools for Enhanced Social Impact (2.25 Credits)
This course explores important trends in the private and social sectors, which are creating space for innovation and opportunities for individuals with business skills to drive positive change. Students will look at innovative business strategies that domestic and international nonprofits are adopting to enhance their sustainability and social impact such as launching social enterprises (revenue generating enterprises).

FIN 627 Evaluating & Financing Global Projects (1.5 credits)
Students taking this 7-week module should expect to learn the nature and purposes of corporate financial management in an international setting. The course will begin by developing a comprehensive framework within which the financial issues facing a multinational corporation (MNC) are easily positioned. Using this framework, students will then gain skills in the evaluation and financing of international investment projects, including some strategic aspects. Students completing this course should expect to be able to confidently undertake decisions regarding capital budgeting, mergers and acquisitions, and financing, in an international context.

LHC 559 Communication for the Global Manager (1.5 credits)
Communication for the Global Manager covers strategies to motivate, inform, persuade, and negotiate with people from a variety of cultural backgrounds. Intercultural communication techniques include: establishing credibility with a culturally diverse audience, leveraging an organization's use of authority, developing comfort with silence, and listening for verbal and nonverbal cues that reveal cultural attitudes. Intercultural constructs cover society's view of itself in terms of individual or group orientation, of the employee as a free agent or as part of a group, and of time, authority, nonverbal behavior and silence. Dilemmas and strategies related to gender that occur across cultures are also discussed. By the end of the course, students should be able to analyze and use intercultural communication differences, tailoring strategies or culturally diverse audiences.

MKT 615 International Marketing Management
Marketing problems arising from various degrees of foreign involvement (exports, licensing, foreign subsidiaries) are considered. Subjects include: marketing research, product planning and development, pricing, promotion, distribution, and organization for international marketing, with emphasis on the management response to parameters which differ from those in domestic marketing, i.e. international economic factors, foreign cultures, nationalism and government influences, economic development, etc.

MO 512 Bargaining and Influence Skills (2.25 credits)
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.

**MO 603**  
**Navigating Change: Skills and Strategies for Consultants and Managers**  
What makes change agents effective? What practices, capabilities, and approaches enable organizations to transform themselves appropriately? This course addresses these questions with focus on change management tools and approaches. We study successful and unsuccessful change, explore factors that shape the outcomes of change agents' efforts, and review students' experiences with organizational change from a variety of perspectives. We also consider the challenge of timing change in fast-paced industries and explore what the systems thinking perspective offers change agents.

**STRAT 503**  
**The World Economy** (1.5 credits)  
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 520**  
**Changing Environment for International Business in Europe**  
The Changing Environment for International Business in Europe is offered by the Business School's academic partner in Germany, WHU. The entire course is held on the WHU campus near Koblenz, Germany. Topics include European economic and monetary integration, doing business in Western Europe, and managing in the transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe. A complete description of the course is available on WHU's web site at [http://www.whu.edu/summerscholarship](http://www.whu.edu/summerscholarship).

**STRAT 566**  
**Systems Thinking for Sustainable Development & Enterprise**  
Challenges to a sustainable human future such as climate change, population growth, biodiversity loss and persistent poverty are characterized by extraordinary detail and dynamic complexity. This course fosters the skills of systems thinking and systems dynamics modeling necessary for understanding global environmental and social change. This holistic and dynamic understanding is employed to chart pathways for sustainable human development and business.

**STRAT 582**  
**Doing Business with China**  
China represents the type of semi-market, negotiated economy that is typical of high growth emerging markets globally. Western firms will increasingly need to know how to be effective in such economies. STRATEGY 582 analyzes China's changing roles in the global and regional economies and the implications for corporate strategy. The course then addresses China's political economy and, using this framework, develops the agenda that MNCs must bring to bear to achieve success. The course specifically analyzes entry and growth strategies, marketing and distribution, and country risks. It makes use of company experiences in China, brings in as guest lecturers several heads of China operations for major MNCs, and requires a team project and a final examination.

**STRAT 736**  
**Topics in Global Sustainable Enterprise** (1.5 credits)  
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.
STRAT 746  **Strategies for Global Competition**

Strategies for Global Competition --- This course will explore the opportunities and challenges that managers face in emerging markets. The course is designed to enhance students' ability to start, manage, and invest in businesses in developing countries. Emerging markets (EMs) are home to nearly 80% of the world's population and are expected to account for nearly half of global GDP growth over the next 25 years. They represent tremendous potential markets and will be an increasingly important source of supply, demand, and rivalry in many industries. The course explores the issues faced by entrepreneurs and managers in multinational enterprises in emerging markets. It is organized into three modules. The first develops a set of "tools" that are essential for managing in volatile environments (e.g. country analysis, FX volatility and business unit economics, cross-border valuation, dealing with corruption, etc.). The second explores opportunities to serve customers in EMs, particularly in the tumultuous periods following economic liberalization. The third module explores opportunities to serve regional and global markets from emerging markets, with an emphasis on the globalization of services.

LAW SCHOOL

602  **International Investment Law**

Foreign investment has long been recognized as one of the pillars of the global economy, and is now a focus on significant public attention as many states -- especially in Latin America, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union -- view it as the key to rescuing their economies. This course will examine the international community's regulation of foreign investment, focusing upon the norms that have emerged over the past seventy years to govern this process. The class will primarily address investment abroad, in both developed and developing nations, although attention will also be given to restrictions on foreign investment in the United States. We will first discuss the sources of law involved in the foreign investment process. The course will then consider the protections required by international investors, e.g., those concerning establishment of new enterprises, transfers of profits, employment of personnel, and expropriation. We will also discuss the increased focus on responsibilities of investors in the areas of human rights and environmental and labor standards. Resolution of investment disputes will also be covered. The course is designed both to shed light on the process of foreign investment as well as to demonstrate the relevance of international law to transnational business transactions. Completion of Transnational Law or an equivalent course in international law prior to taking this course is recommended but not required.

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.

622  **International Humanitarian Law**

International Humanitarian Law: From the Battle of Solferino to the War on Terror

This course is designed to provide a comprehensive treatment of international humanitarian law--otherwise known as the laws of war--from the Battle of Solferino in June 1859 to the Bush Administration’s current 'war on terror'. The course shall begin with an investigation into the intellectual foundations of the regulation of warfare--is all truly fair in love and war? how realistic are restraints during hostilities?--and trace the development of regulation towards its
international humanitarian law for international armed conflicts and for non-international armed conflicts.

With this structure in mind, we shall endeavor to test the appeal and viability of traditional rules for traditional wars-- or (as they are now known) international armed conflicts-- against the complex and unanticipated realities of the present day. We shall ask, for instance, whether integral categorizations such as 'prisoners of war' or 'civilians' appropriately reflect or respond to contemporary challenges, at the same time that we shall enquire how and why these rules are meant to work the way they do. To illuminate our discussions, reference shall be made to the conditions for detainees in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and at the Abu Ghraib complex in Iraq, and the class shall examine both video and photographic evidences of these conditions.

Emphasis shall not only be given to the participants of warfare-- armed forces, guerrillas, rebel movements, spies and mercenaries-- but also to the ways in which wars are and have been fought in the period under study. We shall consider issues such as nuclear and chemical weapons, and the means by which wars have been fought: to guide us in our deliberations, we shall use case studies from the Falklands War (1982) for naval warfare and Operation Allied Force over Kosovo (1999) for aerial warfare. The class shall also consider at length the advisory opinion on nuclear weapons delivered by the International Court of Justice in July 1996.

Finally, the course shall consider topics where the law provides specialized regimes such as belligerent occupation (as applied to the territories in the Middle East), cultural protection (the Taliban's behavior during the Afghan war) and environmental protection (such as Iraq's destruction of Kuwaiti oil wells in 1991). It will also consider how the rules for non-international armed conflicts have worked since 1949, and whether these are in need of any reform given the experiences of Colombia, Sri Lanka, Rwanda and the Sudan. Throughout, our purpose will be to evaluate the desirability of the rules we have, but also the measures that might be taken-- and should be taken-- to enhance the overall effectiveness of international humanitarian law. To this end, we shall explore the place of 'belligerent reprisals' in warfare and the exponential developments that have occurred in recent years with respect to war crimes and international criminal law.

Candidates for this course are advised to purchase their own copy of Adam Roberts and Richard Guelff (eds.), Documents on the Laws of War (Oxford University Press: 3rd ed., 2000). Those candidates who wish to make contact with the instructor should email Dino.Kritsiotis@Nottingham.ac.uk

647 Chinese Investment Law

In the more than two decades since the start of China's policy of Reform and Opening to the Outside World in the late 1970s, and after China's accession to the WTO in 2001, the PRC has grown to be one of the world's premier destinations for foreign investment. This course will focus on the legal and transactional aspects of incoming foreign investment in the fast developing Chinese economy both (i) traditional foreign direct investment and (ii) private equity and venture capital investment in pre-IPO Chinese (or PRC-controlled) issuers, and then foreign participation in Chinese companies listed on Chinese and foreign exchanges. After a general introduction of Chinese law and legal institutions and China's WTO obligations concerning foreign investment and services, the course will approach specific categories of activity in separate class sessions, including: traditional foreign direct investment, natural resources (oil and gas) development and extraction (production sharing contracts), technology transfer and intellectual property licensing, SOE reform and company law, private equity investment (and exit) generally, participation in PRC-domiciled public markets issuers, real estate and land use rights, taxation, project finance, and foreign investment in the PRC financial services industry (commercial banking, investment banking and brokerages, and fund management). The course will also use one class meeting to examine a more recent phenomenon -- outbound investment by PRC companies in developed world capitalist economies with highly regulated public markets. The course will place great...
emphasis on students reading and coming to terms with primary statutes and regulation, as opposed to secondary materials or analyses. To that end, prior to each class students will be given the facts of a hypothetical transaction to consider, and expected to come to class with a (no more than) one-page, bullet point, issues memorandum summarizing issues and solutions arising from the distributed hypothetical and the constraints or allowances of the primary materials assigned. If time permits, one final session of the seminar will consist of a mock negotiation regarding a hypothetical investment transaction and related documentation. Prior training in Enterprise Organization, Securities Regulation and Mergers & Acquisitions would be helpful, but is not mandatory. There is no requirement that students be able to read or write Chinese. Students will be graded on participation in the course, their weekly "issues memoranda", and an exam to be administered at the end of term.

664 European Legal Order
This course presents the basic legal architecture of the European Union and focuses on the progression of substantive law from free movement (of goods, persons, services, and capital) to common citizenship and fundamental human rights. The course will also examine the ongoing effort to adopt a constitution for Europe. Throughout the course, we will explore themes such as sovereignty, federalism, and democratic legitimacy that occupy Europeans and Americans alike. Several prominent EU scholars are expected to visit and co-teach various segments of the class.

680 Constitutionalism in South Africa
The course examines South Africa's negotiated transition from apartheid to a genuinely representative democracy. The class will spend considerable time on the decisions of the new Constitutional Court, exploring its shaping of a constitutional jurisprudence, particularly with regard to equality and socio-economic rights.

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.

717 Comparative Constitutional Law
Comparative Constitutional Law This course places key elements of U.S. constitutional law in comparative perspective. The comparative examination of landmark cases regarding hate speech, abortion, contraception, sex equality, minority rights, political participation, federalism, separation of powers, and judicial review will consider U.S. practice in the light of selected constitutional traditions in Canada, the European Union, Germany, France, India, Israel, and South Africa. We will use the various similarities and differences at the level of doctrine as a springboard to advance our critical appreciation of constitutional theory, constitutional policy, and the value of comparative constitutional law.

771 How to Save the Planet
How to save the planet? or, at least, get started trying!

This class will focus on the challenges posed by current and emerging environmental problems to existing U.S. environmental laws and policies, environmental groups and business practices. The class will address four broad themes. First, we will review the origins and history of U.S. environmental law and the environmental movement up to 1980, using several case studies. Second, we will examine the reaction to the command-and-control regulatory model, beginning with the "Reagan revolution" and continuing through the 1994 "Gingrich revolution" to the current
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policies of President George W. Bush. Third, we will look at the development of approaches such as "sustainable development," the impacts of globalization on environmental policies, the use of public-private collaborations and market-based mechanisms to craft innovative solutions. Finally, we will look at the likely environmental challenges of the 21st Century and speculate about the role of law, governments, environmental groups and the private sector in meeting these challenges.

Typically, each class session will include a small-group, break-out exercise. Students are expected to attend classes and to participate in the small group exercises; cumulatively, one-third of the course grade will be based on class participation. Students who enroll in this course are strongly recommended to have laptop computers, since there will be on-line interactions during the class sessions, as well as electronic communications between classes. 

There will be no final exam and no final paper. Instead, there will be short, weekly writing assignment (no longer than 1,000 words); these are not research papers and are based on class readings and discussions. Each week's paper will constitute approximately 5% of the course grade; cumulatively, the papers will comprise approximately two-thirds of the semester grade.

Students considering enrolling in this course are encouraged to look at the C-Tools site for last year’s class (directions listed below), but be advised that there will be changes in topics and assignments for this year’s class. Feel free to email Professor Mark Van Putten (mvanputt@umich.edu) with any questions about the course.

Go to: https://ctools.umich.edu/portal Select the Log in tab at the upper right - but instead of logging in with your UM kerberos log-in as usual, use the following UM friend account log-in instead: UM Friend - User Name: lawav777@yahoo.com UM Friend - Account Password: star777 Then select the LAW 771 001 W06 tab to view the site.

700  Japanese Law
This course examines the role of legal rules, actors and institutions in the Japanese political, economic and sociohistorical 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.

778  Law and Development Research
The Law and Development course will address the problems of legal system dysfunction in the developing world, focusing principally, but not exclusively, on Cambodia. It will include (1) a very basic grounding in the problems facing legal systems in developing nations in addition to (2) a brief introduction to most important aspects of civil law systems and socialist law legal systems. The course will have two components, and students are required to enroll for both: first, for one credit, a series of five, two-and-one-half-hour classroom sessions meeting during the month of March; and second, a research project producing a paper, not necessarily due during the term in which the course is taken. The class will dovetail with the activities of the Program for Cambodian Law and Development. Students who do not pursue a practical internship in conjunction with these courses are required to write a one-credit research paper and must therefore enroll for section 001 of Law and Development Research. Those students who arrange to and carry out practical internship work in Cambodia (or, at the discretion of the instructor, in another developing nation) must write either a one-credit research paper or an expanded paper for two-credits applying their experience to their research. Students choosing the one-credit option must enroll for section 001 of Law and Development Research; those choosing the two-credit option must enroll for section 002.
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

644  Comparative & International Education
No description available.

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

EHS 502  Environmental Health in Developing Areas
The course provides a review of basic environmental health knowledge and skills and their applications in developing areas of the world; case studies from Africa, South America, and Southeast Asia. Delivery will include lectures, reading assignments individual exercises, and term paper.

EPID 555  Globalization and Health
This seminar 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 diverse pathways. Introductory lectures and discussion of readings will explore various topics related to these issues. We will study the forces of globalization, beneficial and harmful health impacts, role in economic development and resource distribution, and implications for public health practice.

HBEHED 550  The Challenge of HIV/AIDS: Strengthening Health Systems in Resource-Poor Settings
This course will address the operational and social challenges of implementing HIV prevention and care where health and education systems are weak and political structures fragile. We will critically evaluate a wide range of health and behavioral interventions that have failed or succeeded in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and explore why things work, and attempt to identify models of best practice for diverse settings. We will review emerging opportunities posed by the Global Fund and the Millennium Development Goals to use HIV-related donations to leverage improvements in the overall health sector in poor countries.

HMP 625  Health and Health Systems in the Developing World
This course examines the state of public health systems in developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and parts of Asia in the context of global initiatives to dramatically improve health outcomes. The course will cover recent trends in health outcomes, the structure, history and performance of developing country health systems, the international players in health (including the UN and other multilateral and bilateral organizations), key constraints to improving health care delivery, and potential ways forward. This course focuses on international and national health policy as it pertains to developing countries but also deals with questions of health management and implementation of complex systems.
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

SWPS 735  Development and Health: An International Perspective
This course provides a survey of issues related to socioeconomic development and health from a historical, social and economic perspective. Issues to be discussed include the concept of socioeconomic development as viewed by different schools of economic thought, as well as hypothesized relationships and links between development and health. Measurements and indices of development and health will be examined and their significance discussed in relationship to concepts such as economic welfare and economic growth. The concept of "human development" and the human development index, as well as gender aspects of development and health will be also discussed. The role of international organizations, national governments, NGOs and social movements in development and health will be considered. The goal of the course is to provide a general framework to understand the major issues involved in current ideas regarding the relationship between socioeconomic development and health and to outline the different approaches to these problems in social science.
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  Maternal/Child Health and Environmental Pollution in Africa
This course will focus on the effects of environment and environmental pollution on the health of women and children in several sub-Saharan African countries. Selected readings in medical anthropological, public health, and environmental pollution as well as films examining connections between health, environmental factors, and development will be discussed. Specific health problems covered will include the effects of wood smoke pollution on infant and child health, the use of pesticides and women's reproductive health, waterborne diseases, automobile emissions and respiratory health problems, and waste disposal and contagious disease. The course will be evaluated through a health intervention project proposal and presentation, class participation, and a mid-term exam and a final intervention proposal report.

Course Requirements: Participation in discussion of class readings(10%); 5-pg preliminary project proposal with primary source citations and secondary references (20%); mid-term in class exam (25%); presentation of health intervention proposal (15%); final health intervention report, 13-15 pg, double-spaced, including references, tables, etc. (30%).

409  Peoples and Cultures of the Near East and North Africa
This course is a survey of anthropological approaches to the cultures of what is now called "the Middle East," a region extending from Morocco to Iran. Primary attention is given to Arabic-speaking, Muslim societies. We will examine enduring topics of interest, such as tribalism, kinship, gender, and Islam. We will also explore new problems (and styles of analysis) that call older interests into question. These include (trans)nationalism, mass culture, the political consequences of popular literacy, globalization, disporas, and novel forms of ethnographic engagement with these topics. Finally, the course addresses the growing number of Middle Eastern communities that now live outside the region, with a special focus on Arabs in Detroit. Classes will include a mix of lecture and discussion, and readings will be drawn mostly from recent monographs. Grades will be based on two essays, with an additional short paper for graduate students.

411  African Culture
Africa is considerably more important, more interesting and certainly more complex than its popular image suggests. The course provides an introduction to the peoples and cultures of tropical (sub-Saharan) Africa. Topics covered include: the historical geography of Africa; pre-colonial and colonial roots of contemporary African state-societies; case studies of changing systems of kinship, marriage, family and gender relations; race, ethnicity, language, class and the dynamics of cultural, national and pan-African identity; religion, music, dance and the arts in contemporary Africa; globalization and the challenge of African development. The course is open to both anthropology concentrators and non-concentrators. Grades are based on four 5-6 page or
three 7-8 page, type-written, take-home papers, and contributions to class discussion. Film/videos shown in class when available.


423  **Anthropology in Melanesia: History and Contemporary Developments**

Anthropological research in Melanesia has played a significant role in the history of the discipline, from Malinowski's early work in the Trobriand Islands to the scholarship of the 1970s and 1980s, which George Marcus recently described as the "era of Melanesian ethnography in its historical climax." In the first half of the semester, we will read and discuss anthropological contributions from Melanesia to long-standing debates about magic, sorcery, ritual, exchange, social relations, and gender. During the second half of the course, we will examine the more recent generation of ethnographies from Melanesia that addresses the state, modernization, and processes of globalization, including engagements with mining companies, commodities, Christianity, and NGOs. In particular, we will consider how these two ethnographic trajectories intersect, providing us with the opportunity to examine how culture remains significant within historically changing circumstances. Reading assignments include a number of ethnographies and articles made available primarily through electronic course reserves. Requirements include regular participation plus several essays and shorter assignments.

439  **Economic Anthropology and Development**

Contemporary Third World countries of Africa, Asia, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean are undergoing rapid and exciting social and economic transformation. This course introduces students to the practical and theoretical problems raised by the modernization of rural, village-based tribal and peasant economies and the urbanization and industrialization of local and national communities of the non-western world.

The FIRST PART of the course begins with a discussion of the making of the Third World economies with the overseas expansion of Europe and the creation of the world market and the international economic order. This is followed by a review of the nature of economic anthropology—its scope, basic concepts, methods of investigation and objectives—and how it relates to conventional/development economics.

The SECOND PART of the course examines anthropological (social science) perspectives on ‘development’ and ‘underdevelopment,’ ideas of ‘progress,’ ‘modernization,’ ‘industrialization,’ ‘human development,’ ‘sustainable development’ and the UN Millennium Development Goals.

The THIRD PART of the course focuses on specific country (cross-cultural) case studies of problems or topical issues of Third World development and underdevelopment: e.g., eradication of extreme poverty and hunger; gender equality and women’s empowerment; combating HIV/AIDS; ensuring environmental sustainability; debt relief; combating corruption; indigenous peoples; agriculture and rural development; global tourism; micro-finance; international migration; NGO’s and developing global partnership for development; global security; and globalization.

The course CONCLUDES with an overview of global challenges of Third World development and underdevelopment in post-cold war, post 9/11 environments. The course is recommended for anthropology concentrators and all students with serious interest in comparative cultures and Third World development and underdevelopment. Lecture/discussion format. Films and videos shown in class when available. Final grades based on three take-home papers and contributions to class discussion.


447  **Culture, Racism, and Human Nature**

This course examines the possible origins of culture to understand the unique behavior and historical development of *Homo sapiens* and traces the salient features of human history and contemporary modernity to discuss and explain the nature of humans. The understanding of the nature of humans and their development will enable the students to comprehend, explain and resolve racism, part of a pan-human phenomenon. Is racism fundamental to the character of
human culture? The course will suggest that many of our modern social problems have a common
generation — the nature of human culture. That would suggest that the solutions will require a
social transformation in the character of human culture. These examinations of human culture will
require us to return to the discussions of Leslie White (culture is autonomous) and Alfred Kroeber
(culture is superorganic) to determine the possibilities of social transformations that contemporary
society may require. The course looks at human Biophobia — the denial, defiance, and defilement
of our animal kinship. This biophobia and denial gives humans an inferiority complex that is only
assuaged by classism, racism, ethnocentrism, sexism, sectarianism, ageism, nationalism,
disableism, speciesism, and power (CRESSANDS-POWER). The present stockpile of human
weapons, the rage of international terrorism, and the oppression that CRESSANDS-POWER
creates requires a new human revolution — THE ECOLOGICAL REVOLUTION. In that
revolution the human body and the Earth will have such value that we can develop a new human-
global community and end the human plague that CRESSANDS-POWER has brought upon our
species.

458-1  
**Topics in Cultural Anthropology: Citizenship, Participation, and Democracy**

458-2  
**Topics in Cultural Anthropology: Political Violence & Historical Memory**
In this seminar we will explore the historical context, cultural construction, and social
consequences of political violence. Among the themes that we will examine are: the racialization
and gendering of violence; colonial, national, and globalizing forms of violence; spatial and
temporal dimensions; terror and meaning; historical memory and commemoration. We will
examine a range of cases, including India, Northern Ireland, Sri Lanka, Argentina and Guatemala,
and will use a variety of materials including film. Students will make class presentations and write
brief commentaries and a final paper. The seminar is open to graduate students.

474  
**Language, Ethnicity, and Nationalism**
Many Americans and Europeans assume that communities normally are, or ought to be,
monolingual — that language differences divide people from one another, while a common
language unites them. Yet, much of the world is multilingual.

What do language differences mean for their speakers' social identities and relationships? In this
course we will consider the relationship between communication and community -- particularly as
these have been conceptualized (and ideologized) under the rubrics of "tribe," "ethnic group," and
"nation." We will explore what kinds of social groupings those terms might (or might not) label,
and how they might (or might not) connect with languages and with communication networks.
Our approach will be crossculturally comparative and, where relevant, historical. Through a
discussion of selected theoretical works and case studies, we will consider topics such as language
use in small-scale societies; the functions of multilingualism; the politics of language
standardization and print media; language and the idea of "nation" in nineteenth-century Europe;
the European colonial expansion and its influence on indigenous peoples and languages; and the
role of language in nationalistic movements.

Course readings will consist mainly of journal articles and book chapters, along with books such
as Hobsbawm’s *Nations and Nationalism Since 1780* and Anderson’s *Imagined Communities*. In
addition to discussing general issues and some case materials presented in readings and in class,
students will independently explore and report on a particular case study. Evaluation will be based
on class participation (including discussion-leading and a class presentation), some short writing
assignments, a take-home test, and a term paper.

541  
**Environmental Anthropology**
Contemporary approaches to environmental anthropology have largely moved away from the
study of human adaptation to specific environments to research on the causes of environmental
degradation. Anthropologists have also shifted their attentions from the ritual regulation of human-
environmental relations to contexts in which competing ideologies about nature are in dialogue.
Finally, assumptions about the operation of relatively closed ecosystems have given way to
attention to the accelerated circulation of persons, things, and ideas through globalization.
Anthropologists interested in political ecology study the institutions and forces that increasingly mediate anthropogenic impacts on the environment, including the behavior of corporate actors, states and their legal systems, debates in the media, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that focus on environmental issues. Readings include several classic monographs and a number of contemporary studies in political ecology and related fields of inquiry. Additional readings will be made available primarily through electronic course reserves. Requirements include regular participation and a substantial independent research paper.

**AREA STUDIES (SELECTED)**

**AFROAMERICAN & AFRICAN STUDIES (CAAS)**

403 **Education and Development in Africa**  
Interdisciplinary course surveying the role of education and social change. Introduces the student to the key elements of the educational system and examines the impact of education on economic and political development. Tradition and reform in African education and cultural values in transition are explored.

422 **African Culture**  
The course provides an introduction to the peoples and cultures of tropical (sub-Saharan) Africa. Topics covered include: the historical geography of Africa; pre-colonial and colonial roots of contemporary African state-societies; case studies of changing systems of kinship, marriage, family and gender relations; race, ethnicity, language, class and the dynamics of cultural, national and pan-African identity; religion, music, dance and the arts in contemporary Africa; globalization and the challenge of African development. The course is open to both anthropology concentrators and non-concentrators. Grades are based on four 5-6 page or three 7-8 page, type-written, take-home papers, and contributions to class discussion. Film/videos shown in class when available.

458 **Issues in Black World Studies**  
**Section 1: Health and African Development**  
The aim of this course is to provide an understanding of the two-way interactive relationship between health and socio-economic conditions in African and other developing countries. The course will review trends in health and development indicators; socio-economic determinants of health, including poverty and income, education, nutrition, fertility, and culture; impact of globalization in terms of neo-liberal policies, trade and capital flows, expanding urbanization and growth of the informal economy; and the effects of health changes on economic growth and development.

**LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES**

590 **Topics in Latin American and Caribbean Studies**  
**Section 001: Ethics in Public Life: Social Movements, Presidential Politics and Public Policy in Brazil**  
This course will examine the history of the interplay of social movements and national politics in Brazil's new republic, with the goal of understanding how the establishment of democracy has consolidated popular demands for a more just society and more ethical leadership - expressed clearly in each presidential election — and a political system and leadership that seem to breed corruption. We will also use the case of Brazil to address questions that are relevant to other republican systems: What is the role of ethics in contemporary republics? Must citizens be ethical in order for a republic to function effectively? Does political practice become more republican when ethics becomes the major issue of public debate, as it has in Brazil? Is it more effective to push for ethical
politics, or for greater control by citizens over state power and institutions?

619 Proseminar on Latin American and Caribbean Studies
Section 001: What is Left in Latin America?
This course is a proseminar, intended for graduate students from different disciplines interested in understanding the history and representation of Latin America and the Caribbean in the twentieth century. It will cover selected aspects of the cultural and social history of Latin America and the Caribbean.

MIDDLE EASTERN AND NORTH AFRICAN STUDIES (MENAS)

491 Proseminar on the Arab World: Modern Islamic Movements
This course examines the rise and evolution of Islamic political movements in different areas of the Muslim world. After a brief introduction to Islam as a religious, cultural, and political tradition, the course will focus the phenomenon of so-called political Islam and political movements associated with it. The course will address their historical roots and ideological underpinnings. While the ideological premises shared by most Islamic movements are important, the course will also highlight the distinctive political and social strategies and agendas deployed by the participants in such movements in different regions. Special consideration will be given to the role of the political and social environments in which modern Islamic movements rise and evolve and which give them their distinct character. In addition to readings, course materials include recent films, lectures by guest speakers with expertise in different regional manifestations of political Islam, and a visit to an Islamic center in the Detroit Metro area.

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.

591 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.

**ECONOMICS**

**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.**

**455 The Economy of the People’s Republic of China**
This course will examine the process of institutional change and economic development through the experiences of mainland China and Taiwan. Emphasis is on economic reforms in mainland China since 1978, including agricultural reforms, rural industrialization, reform of state-owned enterprises, international trade and foreign investment, fiscal and financial reforms, and regional inequality and poverty. Other topics: record of socialist planning in China; and China's entry into the World Trade Organization.

**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 is organized around twenty topic areas, or modules, that together provide comprehensive coverage of Development Economics. During the first part of the course, we will analyze the determinants of economic growth, focusing on proximate factors such as labor, capital and productivity. During the second part of the course, we will analyze economic problems and policies both domestic and international.

**492 World Economic History**
Examines the causes and consequences of world economic development. Topics include: the effects of the agricultural and industrial revolutions, law, global integration, and finance on economic growth and standards of living.

**663 Topics in World Economic History I**
This course will cover the evolution of economic institutions and the role of these Institutions in the economic growth of Europe, Latin America, Asia and the United States. Topics include: The divergence of Asian and European growth rates between 1500 and 1800. The creation of modern fiscal and monetary institutions. The role of stock markets, banking systems and exchange rate regimes in historical economic development. Particular attention will be paid to the Great Depression and historical banking panics, stock market crashes and exchange rate devaluations. The course will explore the historical costs and benefits of the different monetary and fiscal institutions adopted by Europe, Argentina, Brazil, China, Japan, The United States, and Canada.

**666 Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries**
Advanced topics in development economics, including theoretical models of agricultural household labor supply, consumption, and production; policies regarding taxation, public expenditure, migration, population, and trade; theoretical and empirical analysis of income distribution.
HISTORY

431 History of the Balkans Since 1878
The course treats the region now comprising Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece and Albania from roughly 1800 to the present. It stresses the various peoples' struggle for independence from Ottomans and Hapsburgs, the development of nationalism, the crisis of 1875-78, Macedonia, the Balkan wars, World War I, creation of Yugoslavia, inter-war problems, World War II and resistance movements, Tito's Yugoslavia.

434 Russia in the 20th Century: War, Revolution, and Reform
After centuries of expansion, the tsarist empire collapsed in political crisis and military defeat. Within months the Bolsheviks had come to power in Russia and established what they claimed to be the first socialist government in history. This course will explore the fate of that government and the people it ruled, the seventy-four years of "socialist" experimentation, industrial transformation of a backward peasant economy, the establishment of a new type of party-state dictatorship, and the attempts after 1985 to transform the Soviet system that led to the collapse of the state.
Various critiques and explanations of Soviet society, ranging from Western sovietological Marxist, will be introduced and examined through the semester. The goal of the course is to establish the basis for a broader and deeper understanding of Soviet history and to provide material for analysis of the USSR, Russia, and the successor states from a variety of viewpoints.

453 Modern Southeast Asian History
The evolution of Southeast Asian independence, tracing the growth of western concepts as they influenced native leaders who sought to integrate such ideas as nationalism, democracy, and communism within their respective societies. Special attention is paid to the catalytic effect of the Japanese occupation.
This is Part 1 of this course and that Part II, 1945-2000 is taught in the Winter term.

498 Topics in History: Turkish-Armenian Relations in the 20th Century
The purpose of the course is to examine the evolution of relations between the Ottoman State/Turkey and Armenians/Armenia. The Genocide of Armenians during the First World War tends to dominate the characterization of these relations and has produced two very opposing narratives. The course will focus on the role of state and non-state actors (European, Turkish and Armenian) in the development of these relations and will consider the role of each discourse in nation and state building.

549 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.
INTERNATIONAL COURSE OFFERINGS
WINTER 2007

617  Proseminar on Latin American and Caribbean Studies
This course is a proseminar, intended for graduate students from different disciplines interested in understanding the history and representation of Latin America and the Caribbean in the twentieth century. It will cover selected aspects of the cultural and social history of Latin America and the Caribbean.

698  The Writing of Post-Soviet History: The Case of the Caucasus and Armenia
The seminar will explore the historical and, more broadly, social science literature that has been produced in the last decade to narrate the story of ex-Soviet states, including the processes of state and nation formation, with special focus on the three republics of the south Caucasus. Particular attention will be paid to the issues raised and approaches adopted by Western scholars. The seminar will counterpoise, in particular, the conflict between a geo-strategic perspective and the logic of local and regional dynamics.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

641  Proseminar in Comparative Politics
This course is designed to provide the participants with an overview of important topics in comparative politics. Each week, the participants will discuss an area of the scholarly literature, usually focusing on a major theoretical controversy. The seminar examines basic methodological questions, competing or alternative conceptual frameworks, and the development of theory.

666  International Political Economy
This course focuses on major developments in international monetary and trade relations. Evaluates both theoretical explanations and empirical evidence for current trends. Among the topics studied are how the introduction of the Euro affects international monetary and commercial relations and whether regionalization enhances or diminishes both prospects for global liberalization and the stability of the international system. Explores the role of international institutions in monetary and trade relations and the interaction between domestic politics and international negotiations.

677  Proseminar in Southeast Asian Politics
This course is designed to provide an introduction to the politics and political economy of Southeast Asia for graduate students in political science and other departments. The course presents an overview of 5 of Southeast Asia’s eleven states (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Thailand.) In the final weeks of the course we draw on the tools of comparative analysis to place the countries of SEA in a broader comparative perspective. We draw comparisons between the states within SEA as well as between the states of SEA and states outside of the region. We consider the impediments to development and why some states in SEA have been able to overcome these impediments while others have not. Time is devoted to discussing and debating the causes and consequences of the Asian economic miracle and the Asian economic crisis that followed. We also consider the political economy of development in Southeast Asia. Finally, we examine elections, authoritarianism, and democracy across the region.

688 001  Asian Security Issues
This seminar explores security issues in Asia with a focus on the major players: the United States, Japan, the ROK, China, and India. In a region as vast, complex, and diverse as is Asia, there is an enormous tension between covering key countries in greater depth and seeking broader coverage on a more superficial level. This seminar opts for greater depth regarding major players, but in the process it will bring into consideration every part of the region. The seminar will also take up broad functional issues and trends involving the region as a whole.
688 002  Politics in India
This seminar will present Indian politics in a comparative and theoretical framework. It will focus on five themes: British India and Indian Nationalism; India’s democratic experience; politics of ethnic and religious diversity; political economy; and security and foreign policy.

688 003  International Environmental Policy
This course provides an overview of the theories, methods, and approaches to study international environmental policy. Particular emphasis will be placed on the management of long-term environmental issues, the design of institutions, and the evaluation of the performance of international institutions.

795  Research Seminar in Russian & Eastern European Studies
A research seminar on topics in Russian and East European Studies. Instructor permission required.

SOCIology

423  Social Stratification
From its inception, a most fundamental concern of Sociology has been the search for an explanation of the social forces that generate and sustain economic, social, and political inequalities among individuals and groups in society. These inequalities promote not only differences in wealth, prestige, and power among these groups but also differences in their experiences and opportunities for a better life. On a more general level, these inequalities in large part determine the course of our history by having an important influence on government policies on issues such as war or peace, the growth or stagnation of our economy, and the future of our democracy.

This course introduces the student to the most important theoretical frameworks that sociologists have utilized to explain the origins, mechanisms, and processes by which these inequalities persist in society, whether it be inequalities of race, class, gender, sexual orientation, and disabilities. This course focuses both on inequalities in the United States as well as global inequalities.

450  Political Sociology
An introduction to basic concepts in political sociology with a particular emphasis on the relationships between the global expansion of capitalism, the revolutionary transformation of societies and the rise of modern political systems. The course first considers the rise (and fall) of the major political systems of the twentieth century, liberal democracy, fascism and communism, with particular emphasis on the European and American experience. It then moves to a consideration of the expansion of capitalism in the Third World, including the contemporary period of globalization, and its political consequences. Particular attention will be given to revolutionary movements in Cuba, Vietnam and Central America.

495  Special Course: Turkish-Armenian Relations in the 20th Century
The purpose of the course is to examine the evolution of relations between the Ottoman State/Turkey and Armenians/Armenia. The Genocide of Armenians during the First World War tends to dominate the characterization of these relations and has produced two very opposing narratives. The course will focus on the role of state and non-state actors (European, Turkish and Armenian) in the development of these relations and will consider the role of each discourse in nation and state building.
INTERNATIONAL COURSE OFFERINGS
WINTER 2007

503 Race and Culture
This seminar is an introduction to racial/ethnic and cultural relations in the United States. It is designed to provide participants with a theoretical framework that is sufficient for them to examine and access the relationships between actual or imputed racial or ethnic differences and the resulting inequalities in the distribution of societal resources and rewards. The course is focused on intergroup relations in America. However some comparisons between race/ethnic relations in the U.S. and other societies will be made. Topics covered include: the concepts and definitions of race and ethnicity, theories of assimilation, comparisons of racial and ethnic group experiences in America, the nature of prejudice, changing racial/ethnic attitudes, a retrospective on race/ethnic relations, and prospects for the future.

527 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.

560 Power, History, and Social Change
Core course for the Power, History, Social Change Area. Introduction to the study of large-scale processes of economic, political and cultural change from a comparative and historical perspective. The course begins with an introduction to basic concepts in the study of social change including power, knowledge and the state; nation and nationalism; class and class consciousness; and democracy, civil society and the public sphere. It then turns to a consideration of processes of macro-change at the societal and global level, including development, dependency and globalization, from both political-economy and post-colonial perspectives. It concludes with a consideration of revolution and social movements as processes of change including analysis of communism and post-communism and of future prospects for utopian movements of change in response to globalization.

WOMEN’S STUDIES

470 Gender & Sexuality in India
This seminar considers the transformations of gender and sexual relations through time and across regions and social communities in different parts of India. The aim of the course is to examine the significance of gender and sexuality as historical constructs through which we might analyze Indian society and culture. We will begin the course by considering the historiographical and theoretical problems that confront scholars interested in women’s history. We will next move to a broad survey of the history of women in the
subcontinent from ancient times to the present. With this background, we will go on to consider in some detail the following topics: gender and religion; the impact of colonialism, nationalism and religious fundamentalism on the economic and cultural realities of women’s lives; women, law and the state; women and politics; and the cultural politics of sexuality. Through an analysis of such issues, we will attempt to understand if there is something distinctly “Indian” about the gendered landscape of India.

483 Special Topics: International Reproductive Health Policy
Section 001: Int'l Reproductive Health Policy
This class is focused on global reproductive and maternity health policy and how it shapes the local provision of women’s health care services in developing countries emphasizing Latin America. The first portion of this course will build upon our current U.S. biomedical understanding of major conditions affecting women’s reproductive health e.g., pregnancy, reproductive control, assisted reproduction and sexually transmitted infections and will raise challenges from a feminist perspective, encouraging expanded models that address the complexity of individual women's reproductive health within a domestic and transnational, global context. Understanding women's reproductive health within this context requires broader consideration of the intersections of gender, race/ethnicity, class, culture, geography, economic status, nation and other identities. This will include considerations of access to health care personnel, resources and services as a background to opportunities to improve women’s health status locally. The final portion of the course will take these expanded discussions from a health policy level to a focus on the World Health Organization’s Millennium Development Goals related to women’s reproductive health and Safe Motherhood policy initiatives that invoke a human rights argument for the promotion of maternal and infant health.