



**SAIS Summer Programs**  
**Nanjing, China Course Offerings**  
**June 23 – July 31, 2014**

**Asian Energy Security**

Course Number: SA.755.710                      M/W 4:00 PM – 6:20 PM

Surveys the distinctive character of Asian energy security requirements, how they are changing over time, what political-economic forces are driving their transformation and what those requirements imply for broader economic and political-military relationships between Asia and the world. Gives special attention to Asia's growing energy dependence on the Middle East and the extent to which Russia and alternate sources, including nuclear power, provide a feasible and acceptable alternative. Uses cross-national comparisons among the energy security policies of China, India, Japan, Korea and Western paradigms to explore distinctive features of Asian approaches to energy security.

**G. Christoffersen**

**Comparative Law, Politics and Culture: China, the US and Beyond**

Course Number: SA.750.738                      T/Th 10:30 AM – 12:50 PM

The course will offer some novel comparative perspectives. First, students will get a broad historical view by seeing China and the US as part of two great legal traditions, namely, the civil and common law traditions. Second, instead of using the US as a comparative measure, we shall use China as a way to reveal hidden aspects of the American legal system. Third, students will be exposed to the legal systems of other countries outside of the classical US versus China divide (for example, India and Japan) as well as to radically different legal traditions such as the Islamic one. There are no pre-requisites, legal or otherwise, for the course. The aim of the course is to expose students to diverse cultures through the prism of law so that they might see their own legal system and culture through fresh eyes.

**T. Simon**

**East Asian Regionalism**

Course Number: SA.755.718                      T/Th 1:30 PM – 3:50 PM

The six-week summer intensive course begins with an overview of regional interdependence and the institutionalization of regional cooperation in East Asia and the Asia-Pacific. Next, there is a more focused review of key regional security and economic issues. This is followed by discussions of the sometimes competing visions of regional order embraced by the US, Japan, ASEAN, and China. Different theoretical understandings of regionalism are then presented in order to provide a broader discursive framework for Asian regionalism. Before

concluding with student presentations on selected topics in East Asian regionalism, different viewpoints on regionalism held by noted East Asian specialists will be discussed.

**D. Arase**

### **Economics of Globalization**

Course Number: SA.600.711

T/Th 8:00 AM – 10:20 AM

The economic challenges confronting nations in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, regardless of their level of development, are primarily outcomes of globalization. On the one hand globalization has enriched life but it has also thrown up new challenges that need to be addressed. Evolving primarily as an historical process, globalization is currently reshaping the world and it means different things to different people across nations. Globalization can be defined as the process of economic integration of national economies into expanding international markets. This convergence towards markets transcends national borders. The course aims to provide an understanding of globalization with a view to identifying key factors that are driving this ongoing process of economic transformation. The course work will examine different perspectives of globalization and evaluate key economic issues that challenge global economies.

**J. Kurien**

### **Energy Governance in China**

Course Number: SA.680.769

T/Th 1:30 PM – 3:50 PM

This course uses energy as a window to look at how the Chinese political system tackles complex policy problems in the era of reform and globalization. It anatomizes the multiple dimensions of the energy challenges facing China, examines how its energy sectors respond to these challenges over time and how these sectors have evolved since the country launched opening up and economic reforms in 1978. It also explains the governing structures, institutions, and processes through which China governs its energy economy and makes its energy policies and decisions. Finally, it evaluates the system performance, system capacity, and system direction of the Chinese state by investigating how China confronts climate change and energy security challenges domestically and internationally.

**B. Kong**

### **International Environmental Law and Policy**

Course Number: SA.650.767

M/W 10:30 AM – 12:50 PM

This course addresses systematically and critically a pivotal issue – ecological sustainability – which looms large on the academic and public governance agendas in general and in the challenging Chinese context in particular.

The specific objectives of the course are to:

- Offer a detailed overview of international environmental law (IEL)
- Introduce students to the history, development, and sources of IEL as a distinct field of public international law
- Study and assess key concepts and principles of IEL, and apply them in a problem-solving context
- Examine the mechanisms of implementation, compliance, dispute settlement, and enforcement of IEL
- Explore specific areas of environmental governance (e.g., climate change & atmospheric pollution, protection of marine environment, conservation of nature, ecosystem & biodiversity, nuclear energy), and the relationships between IEL and other regimes such as international trade and human rights)

**R. Mushkat**

### **Japan and Korea Political Economies from a Comparative Perspective**

Course Number: SA.760.750 T/Th 10:30 AM – 12:50 PM

This course examines the organization and functioning of Asia's two largest and most advanced capitalist political economies. The course begins with a survey of underlying similarities and differences in structure and performance, including political-party competition, industrial-group structure, regionalism, business-government networks, industrial policy, labor relations, and economic performance. Considers historical and international reasons for prevailing profiles, and prospects for future national evolution, response to globalization, and bilateral interdependence.

**K. Calder**

### **Missionaries in China: Their Influence and Legacy**

Course Number: SA.750.737 M/W 1:30 PM – 3:50 PM

This new course is very appropriately offered in the setting of Nanjing, an important center of missionary activity. American Protestant missionaries were especially busy here in the late nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century. There were also, of course, other missionary stations, some of them Roman Catholic, in other places in China, and we shall attempt to pay attention to them as well. At least in English-language sources, the Chinese reaction to missionary activity is less easily accessed than in the written diaries, memoirs, and other records and photographs left by the missionaries themselves. But we will make an effort to learn as much as possible about the impact of missionary work as seen by at least some Chinese themselves. The opinion of Mao Zedong, for instance, is both easily ascertained and definitely, conspicuously negative.

Since we will be located in Nanjing, we will find it possible to visit first-hand some of the material evidences of missionary activity, including Gulou Hospital, Pearl Buck's house, and the former American embassy in Nanjing.

**W. Fowler**

### **Political-Economic Risk Assessment: Northeast Asia, the Islamic World and their Deepening Interdependence**

Course Number: SA.755.716 M/W 10:30 AM – 12:50 PM

This course examines the age-old relationship between Northeast Asia, on the one hand, with its Confucian heritage, and Islamic nations of the Middle East, Central Asia, and Southeast Asia, considering in detail current and future security and economic implications of their revived relationship, as the American military presence recedes. Particular attention is given to the deepening ties of Japan, China, and Korea with the Persian Gulf, driven by complementary interests in energy and finance, and to the substantial implications for world affairs beyond the Iraq and Afghan conflicts, as the presence of China and India in continental Asia rises.

**K. Calder**

### **Political Leadership in Greater China**

Course Number: SA.750.726 T/Th 8:00 AM – 10:20 AM

Analyzes several political leaders of Greater China (mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore), concentrating on contemporary personalities. Leaders to be examined include a traditional Chinese figure, a Republican-era leader, Mao Zedong, several other communist leaders, Chiang Ching-kuo and others farther afield. Each leader is examined from a comparative perspective, focusing on personality, political style and strategies, role in the policy process and issues of elite mobility.

**D. Lampton**

### **The Chinese Economy and its Relationship to the United States**

Course Number: SA.750.736 M/W 8:00 AM – 10:20 AM

This class will analyze the economic development of China and its relationship with the United States and consider the current and future challenges each economy will face. The class will be primarily applied in focus,

but we will introduce some economic theory to help understand certain issues where appropriate. Students will consider the challenges each economy has faced, understand the responses to these challenges and consider alternative responses. Issues to be addressed include China's "one child" policy, income inequality, Sino-U.S. trade relations, the effects of the global financial crisis, and the prospects for future Sino-U.S. cooperation or competition on a variety of economic issues.

**P. Armstrong-Taylor**

### **Theory and Practice of China's Foreign Energy Policy**

Course Number: SA.680.782

M/W 1:30 PM – 3:50 PM

This course conducts a systematic survey on how a rising China engages the international system on energy security and climate change. It is organized around four overarching questions: 1) what shapes the country's international energy and climate policy, who formulates it, and how? 2) How do different players of the Chinese political system interact with each other in their global pursuit, promotion, and protection of the country's energy security and climate interests? 3) How do these different players confront the various challenges for the country's raw material interests overseas and for its climate interests in international negotiations? And, 4) what does the way China pursues, promotes and protects its energy and climate interests abroad tell us about the country's role and impact in the international system? To help students navigate the above complex, cross-cutting topics, this course will base each discussion on empirically tested analytical frameworks drawn from international relations theory, comparative politics, and the business management literature.

**B. Kong**

### **U.S.-China Relations**

Course Number: SA.750.717

M/W 8:00 AM – 10:20 AM

Examines U.S. policy toward China and specific U.S.-Chinese political, economic, cultural and security relations, with emphasis on the post-1949 period. Gives special attention to the foreign policy process in each nation, recurrent policy issues and their implications for each nation's behavior, and relations with third parties.

**D. Lampton**