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Pol. 2206 H1F – Pol. 487 H1F

Syllabus

Fall term, 2012

Topics in International Politics II
**The Dynamics of Global Regionalism:
Its Nature and Interactions in the International Political Economy**

Vital statistics

Instructor: Prof. Stephen Clarkson
Seminars: Mondays, 1.30 to 4 p.m.
Location: University College 248
Instructor: Professor **Stephen Clarkson**
Office: Monday and Tuesday: Sidney Smith Hall TBA
Office Hours: Mondays all term *only by appointment* from 12 - 1 and 4.30 to 5.30 pm
Tuesdays *only by appointment* from 12 - 1 and 4.30 to 5.30 pm
Telephones: Mondays and Tuesdays only: 416-978- TBA
Wednesdays to Fridays: 416-978-2682 (leave a message if no answer)
Fax: (416) 978-5566
Home address: 59 Lowther Avenue, southeast corner at Bedford Road
Home phone: 416-925-7596 (leave a message if no answer)
Blackboard: <http://portal.utoronto.ca>

Explaining the course numbers

Pol. 2206 H1F: this is primarily designed as a course for students doing a Masters degree.

Pol. 487 H1F: the course is open to a small number of fourth-year students who are ready to take on the challenge of a heavy reading load and meet high standards for participating in the discussions and writing research papers.

Explaining the course title

In a nutshell, the course explores the post-Cold-War phenomenon of multi-state regions, a prominent feature of the world's political economy which some scholars identify as the driving force of globalization.

Intellectual Goal.

This course explores the internal nature and international interactions of global regions, a reality thought by some to be of increasing prominence in world affairs and therefore of considerable interest in the academic disciplines of international political economy and international relations.

The course considers these geographically-contiguous, multi-state regions under two analytical dimensions, cooperation and conflict.

Under the topic of **cooperation** we will look at and compare:

- their differing degrees of historical coherence and cultural homogeneity
- their differing governance capacities which range from highly structured in the EU to negligible in Africa
- their differing degrees of economic integration (trade, services, and investment)

Under the topic of **conflict** – whether economic, political, or military -- we will look at and compare:

- *intra*-regionally, their differing degrees of internal conflict, which range from very high in the Middle East through high in South Asia, to low in North America, to minimal in the EU.
- *extra*-regionally, the extent to which they compete with each other militarily, economically, or politically as in the Europe vs. North America, within Latin America or between China (in East Asia) and India (in South Asia).

Ultimately we will determine to what extent regions are **integrating** (with *centripetal* dynamics prevailing over *centrifugal* forces) or **disintegrating** (with *centrifugal* forces prevailing over *centripetal* forces).

Pedagogical Goal.

The syllabus has been designed to engage several types of students.

- Those whose family ties connect them to other parts of the world can deepen their understanding of their original continental provenance at the same time as they get a better sense of North America's political economy.
- Those who have an explicitly professional, job-finding goal can focus on drafting policy recommendations for particular nation-states' foreign-policy or international-trade strategies on how to develop their political, military, or economic policies towards their respective regions. For instance, should Canada disengage from Mexico in dealing with Washington or should it cooperate with its other North American but hispanic counterpart?
- For those wanting a course with strong scholarly content, this sub-field of international relations (IR) has a large enough literature for them to deepen their analytical capacities.

For graduate and senior undergraduate students, this course should be rewarding for several reasons.

- All will have an intense reading experience as you absorb the latest literature on the world's major regions – some 100 pages per week.
- Each will get to explore the political-economy and cultural reality of his/her chosen region.
- All will produce and present essays on a specific course theme which will bring to our collective understanding specific knowledge of a particular region derived from their personal roots and research.
- You will work in teams of two or three depending on the class size and student interest in particular regions.
- Students will possibly get experience in presenting their work at a conference at the Centre for International Governance Innovation in Waterloo, where their ideas will be critiqued and discussed by their counterparts from the University of Waterloo or Wilfrid Laurier University. (This element of the syllabus still has to be confirmed, as it will depend on my colleagues in Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier buying into this proposal.)

For me as instructor, this course represents a new stage in my research interests. Having spent the last 15 years writing four books on Canada's involvement in global governance and North America's political economy, I am broadening my interest in the phenomenon of regionalism to work on how other world regions function internally and interact globally, whether as multi-state entities functioning cooperatively or as their individual member states operating competitively with their continental neighbours.

Schedule of Topics:

Seminar 1: Sept. 10 Course Introduction: Regionalization, Globalization, and the Nation-State

What are we doing – political science or political economy? international relations or globalization studies? I will present the rationale for the course and explain its pedagogy. Students will introduce themselves and we will make a preliminary determination of what region each will work on.

Seminar 2: Sept. 17 The Literature on Regionalization as Midwife of Globalization

Because the European Community, later the European Union (EU) was the first, most sophisticated, most ambitious, longest functioning prototype of a multistate region, it has generated by far the biggest academic industry and consequently the most sophisticated scholarly research literature. Some scholars (like me) complain of the Euro-centrism in this academic literature.

We need to deal with the multiple meanings of "region" and its various derivatives such as regionalization, regionness, regionality, and other desecrations of the English language.

We need to consider the prevailing hypotheses and questions about the functions of regions for nation-states and within globalization processes because these will underlie our seminar discussions throughout the course.

Readings:

*All academic articles are available online on JSTOR (requiring UTOR account); readings in book form are available as physical copies at Robarts.

-The first three readings give a good sense of the optimism with which regionalism was re-evaluated after the Cold War.

Ohmae, Kenichi. "The Rise of the Region State." *Foreign Affairs* 72.2 (Spring, 1993). 78-87.

< <http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/20045526> >

Gibb, Richard and Michalak, Wieslaw. "Regionalism in the World Economy." *Area* 28. 4 (Dec., 1996). 446-458.

<http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/20003730>

Hurrell Andrew. "Explaining the Resurgence of Regionalism in World Politics." *Review of International Studies* 21.4 (Oct., 1995). 331-58.

< <http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/20097421> > A very comprehensive introductory article to concepts surrounding regionalism. H Grell defines four characteristics of new regionalism and defines major theoretical approaches to explain its dynamics. He posits that regionalism is strongest where state structures remain relatively strong and the legitimacy of frontiers and regimes is not questioned.

-The readings in this second group are more cautious about what regionalism constitutes.

Hettne, Bjorn. "Beyond the New Regionalism". *New Political Economy* 2005. 543-567

http://media.library.ku.edu.tr/reserve/resspring09/Intl532_mgec632_ZOnis/3_New_Regionalism_in_Comparative_Perspective.pdf In identifying the "new regionalism" Hettne begins by describing the context in which it developed and continues by defining five levels of "regionness" in order to express an evolutionary logic and framework for comparative analysis. Hettne characterizes the most comprehensive form of cooperation, as seen among the European Union's states, as a region that acts with a distinct identity, actor capability, legitimacy, and decision-making structure.

Hurrell, Andrew. "One world? Many worlds? The Place of Regions in the Study of International Society". *International Affairs* 2007. 127-146.

http://www.mwmt.co.uk/documents/MWML2006_Hurrell.pdf

Warleigh-Lack, Alex. "Towards a Conceptual Framework for Regionalisation: Bridging 'New

Regionalism' and 'Integration Theory'." *Review of International Political Economy* 13. 5 (Dec., 2006). 750-771. <http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/25124101>
<http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/20003730>

PART ONE: Regions in the Global North

EUROPE and NORTH AMERICA: are they SUI GENERIS REGIONS?

Seminar 3: Sept. 24 The European Union as Prototype Region

For almost seven decades, Europe has been developing – with ups and downs, leaps forward and big setbacks – the world's most successful supranational form of multistate governance. As a result of the significant political, economic, legal, and cultural aspects of this process, the European scholarly community, along with a few experts in other continents, have developed a highly sophisticated literature on global regionalism. This sophistication notwithstanding, nobody, including no academic, knows whether or in what way the EU will survive its current economic crisis.

Readings:

- Baldwin, Richard, *Sequencing Regionalism: Theory, European Practice, and Lessons for Asia*, Asia development bank working paper series on regional economic integration 80 (May, 2011), 1-61.
- Best, Edward, "Supranational Institutions and Regional Integration," paper from European Institute of Public Administration, Maastricht, Netherlands (n.d. 2011), 1-45.
- Börzel, Tanja A., and Thomas Risse. 2009a. The Diffusion of (Inter-)Regionalism. The EU as a Model of Regional Integration. *KFG Working Papers. Research College "The Transformative Power of Europe."* *Freie Universität Berlin* (7).
- O'Rourke, Kevin H., *Why the EU Won*, Institute of international integration studies discussion paper 361 (March 2011), 2-36.

Seminar 4: Oct. 1 Does North America Exist? The Perspective from Canada and Mexico

The negotiation and implementation of North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA, 1994) raised great expectations that North America was following in the European Union's footsteps. Then came Washington's border thickening measures following the Al Qaeda attacks of September 11, 2001. We will look at the actual results in terms of:

- Institutions, formal and informal; continental and bilateral
- Markets continental and global
- Civil society: attitudes, values, identity, and culture

Readings:

- Barry, Donald. "Managing Canada-US Relations in the Post-9/11 Era: Do We Need a Big Idea" in *Readings in Canadian Foreign Policy*. Ed. Duane Bratt and Christopher Kukucha. (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2007).116-138. Barry's chapter analyzes approaches to Canada-US relations in the post-9/11 era and argues that incrementalism is a better then a "big idea" approach.
- Brister, Bernard J. "The Same Yet Different: The Evolution of the Post-9/11 Canada United States Security Relationship," in *Borders and Bridge*. Ed. Monica Gattinger & Geoffrey Hale. (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2010). 82-99. Brister's chapter analyzes the political, administrative and policy changes that have happened in the Canada-US security relationship since 9/11.
- Clarkson, Stephen. "Does North America Exist? Transborder Governance after NAFTA and the

- Security and Prosperity Partnership.” *NORTEAMERICA* 2.2 (Jul-Dec 2007). 85-104.
<http://www.cisan.unam.mx/Norteamerica/pdfs/n04/n0405.pdf> I argue in this article that North American does not appear to be budding into an EU-style region.
- Della Sala, Vincent. “Birth of a Union: Lessons for North America from the European Union” in *Politics in North America*. Ed. Yasmeen Abu-Laban, Radha Jhappan & Francois Rocher. (Toronto: Broadview Press, 2008). 115-132. Della Sala argues in this piece that the EU example gives North America several different scenarios that could be followed, though each is considerably complex.
- Hale, Geoffrey and Stephen Blank. “North American Economic Integration and Comparative Responses to Globalization—Overview” in *Borders and Bridge*. Ed. Monica Gattinger & Geoffrey Hale. (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2010). 21-40. The authors argue that the pace and substance of North American integration can be seen through the importance Canada and the US places on the bilateral relationship.
- Hristoulas, Athanasios and Stephane Roussel. “North American Security and Foreign Policy: Does a Trilateral Community Exist?” in *Politics in North America*. Ed. Yasmeen Abu-Laban, Radha Jhappan & Francois Rocher. (Toronto: Broadview Press, 2008). 371-388. The authors argue that in respect to security and foreign policy, it remains difficult to view North America as an integrated unit.
- Savage, Luiza. “The end of the trilateral dream.” *Maclean's.ca* (June 29 2010). Web. Accessed Jan 13 2011. 1-2. <http://www2.macleans.ca/2010/06/29/the-end-of-the-trilateral-dream/> Savage discusses how the once popular idea of North American harmonization seems a pipe-dream under the Obama administration.

3-Page Essay Outline (details specified on page 10) to be e-mailed by **midnight Friday, October 5.**

Week 5: Oct. 8 Thanksgiving: No Class – Bon appétit!

PART TWO: Regions in the Global South

‘WORLD REGIONS’ ON THE OTHER CONTINENTS

A. Consensual Regions

Some multistate regions have achieved a moderate degree of intergovernmental coordination, decision-making, and civil-society cooperation.

Seminar 6: Oct. 15 ASEAN: South-East Asia's Surprising Success Story in Trouble

Few people took much notice of the relatively small states of Southeast Asia getting together many decades ago because ASEAN had no authoritative institutions. Operating on the basis of consensus, ASEAN has been so successful that other countries have wanted to join. ‘Broadening’ without ‘deepening,’ however, may signal the end of its effectiveness.

Readings:

Jones, David M. "Security and Democracy: the ASEAN Charter and the Dilemmas of Regionalism in South-East Asia," *International Affairs* 84:4 (2008), 735-756.

Timo Kivimäki, "Power, Interest or Culture-Is There a Paradigm That Explains ASEAN's Political Role Best?" *Pacific Review* 21: 4 (2008), 431-450.

Ruland, Jurgen. "ASEAN and the Asian Crisis: Theoretical Implications and Practical Consequences for Southeast Asian Regionalism," *Pacific Review* 13:3 (2000), 421-451.

Seminar 7: Oct. 22 Mercosur: Latin America's Minor Triumph and other Candidates

There was considerable excitement when Brazil and Argentina – two constantly bickering neighbours – got together with Uruguay and Paraguay to set up a "Market of the South" in 1991. With institutions strongly resembling those of the European Union it was thought that universalizing the EU's model of global governance was the way the world was evolving in the aftermath of the Soviet Union's collapse and the consequent end of the Cold War. Beyond Mercosur there are other, smaller regions – the Community of Andean Nations, the anti-imperialist Alianza Bolivariana – and a recently launched, more ambitious project, UNASUR, which proposes to bring all South American states under one regional umbrella by 2019.

Readings:

- Carranza, M. (2006). "Clinging Together: Mercosur's Ambitious External Agenda, Its Internal Crisis, and the Future of Regional Integration in South America", *Review of International Political Economy*, v 13:5, pp 802-829. <http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/25124103>
- Doctor, M. (2007). "Why Bother with Inter-regionalism? Negotiations for a European Union-Mercosur Agreement", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, v 45:2, pp 281-314.
- Gomez Mera, L. (2009). "Domestic Constraints on Regional Cooperation: Explaining Trade Conflict in Mercosur", *Review of International Political Economy*, v 16:5, pp 746-777.
http://miami.academia.edu/LauraGomezmera/Papers/120240/Domestic_constraints_on_regional_cooperation_Explaining_trade_conflict_in_MERCOSUR
- Grugel, J. (2006). "Regionalist Governance and Transnational Collective Action in Latin America", *Economy and Society*, v 35:2, pp 209-231 http://www.alternative-regionalisms.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/07/grugel_regionalistgovernance.pdf
- Malamud, A. (2005), "Presidential Diplomacy and the Institutional Underpinnings of Mercosur: an Empirical Examination", *Latin American Research Review*, 40:1, pp. 138-64
<http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/1555368>

B. Conflictual Regions

Other regions are distinguished this by their achievement in transnational governance than for their degree of internal tensions, including wars and civil wars.

Seminar 8: Oct. 29 Africa: Continent of Broken Regional Dreams

The European model was also widely copied in different parts of Africa, but, seen from the perspective of 2011, regionalism in Africa appears not to have generated much meaningful multi-state governance that significantly helps its members develop economically, politically, or even culturally.

Readings:

- Mistry, Percy S. "Africa's Record of Regional Co-operation and Integration." *African Affairs* 99:397 (2000): 553-573. <http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/99/397/553.full.pdf+html> This article provides the best introduction to African regionalism, giving an overview of regional integration attempts since the 1960s.
- Adom, Assandé Désiré, Subhash C. Sharmab, and A.K.M. Mahbub Morshedb. "Economic Integration in Africa." *The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance* 50 (2010): 245-253.
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1062976910000189> This piece is quite technical, but provides a valuable economic analysis of the African continent. It examines the relationship between Africa's leading eight economies and the rest of the continent, and has a stellar bibliography.
- Carmignani, Fabrizio. "The Road to Regional Integration in Africa: Macroeconomic Convergence and Performance in


- COMESA." *Journal of African Economies* 15 (2006): 212-250.
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/15/2/212.full.pdf+html> This case study on the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa sheds light on the challenges each African regional economic community faces. The article provides a "micro" analysis to complement most of the "macro" readings.
- Moyo, Dambisa. *Dead Aid: Why Aid is Not Working and How There is a Better Way for Africa*. Canada: Douglas and McIntyre, 2009. pp. 29-68. (2 Copies in Robarts Course Reserves – HC800.M69.2009X) Moyo's work is controversial, but the picture she paints of a region swamped in debt cannot be ignored in the debate on Africa. While her analysis is not as tight as other scholars, her line of thinking represents an emerging perspective in African studies.
- Taylor, Ian. *NEPAD: Toward Africa's Development or Another False Start?* USA: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2005. pp. 1-15 (Hard Copy available at Robarts - HC800.T39.2005X) Taylor is a scholar at the University of Botswana, and his book is the most thorough piece on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, which is Africa's attempt at economic and political revitalization in the 21st century.
- Tull, Denis M. "China's Engagement in Africa: Scope, Significance, and Consequences." *Journal of Modern African Studies* 44:3 (2006): 459-479. <http://www.cerium.ca/IMG/pdf/Tull.pdf> Tull's piece on China-Africa relations is a detailed and well-researched piece. Not only does it analyse China's strategy in Africa, it highlights the often omitted negative effects on African industry from Chinese trade.
- U.S. Department of Commerce. "U.S.-African Trade Profile." Last modified July, 2009.
www.agoa.gov/resources/US_African_Trade_Profile_2009.pdf. pp. 1-17. This report is a statistical snapshot of African trade. Its graphs and data will provide a more nuanced understanding of the region.

Extra reading

Seminar 9: Nov. 5 The Middle East: United in Conflict

Most of the scholarly literature refuses to consider the Middle East as a region because its high level of internal conflict frustrates the hopes of generating regional cooperation through transnational governance. But "Middle East" is in our vocabulary, and the area can be analyzed using the categories applied to other regions.

Readings:

- Aarts, Paul. "The Middle East: A Region without Regionalism or the End of Exceptionalism". *Third World Quarterly* 20, 5 (1999): 911-25. Aarts asks why the Middle East seems to present an exception to global trends towards regionalism. He thinks there is potential for economic liberalization to reverse this trend.
- Davison, Roderic. "Where is the Middle East", *Foreign Affairs* 38 (1960): 665-75. The author questions the validity of the term "Middle East" and the foundations it was established on. The region has very different conceptions of its history and religion influences, and it is viewed differently by internal actors. Davison also provides a more apt definition of the Middle East
- Krokowska, Katarzyna. "Cooperation among Adversaries. Regionalism in the Middle East". *Centre international de formation europeenne* 2010.  Krokowska aims to demonstrate certain facets of cooperation among the Levant states (Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the Palestinian Authority). She concedes that in the region, "bilateralism and unilateralism, in the form of assault and rule, are far more common types of relations" (4). Nevertheless, through a case study of the sub-region of the Levant, she shows that cooperation may also be successful. In this region, water and energy have acted as a stabilizing factor, in the same way that coal and steel encouraged cooperation in Europe (54). Krokowska also provides an overview of major concepts and theories relevant to explaining cooperation in the Middle East.
- Legrenzi, Matteo and Cilja Hardens. "Beyond Regionalism? Regional Cooperation, Regionalism, and Regionalization in the Middle East". (New York: Ashgate, 2008): Introduction, 13-33, 69-89, 89-107, 157-169. Legrenzi and Hardens examine the theoretical explanations for the lack of cooperation in the Middle East. They especially highlight the fact that, although the Middle East is currently plagued by conflict, it has

many similarities that should make it conducive to regionalism. The book places a specific focus on theories of neorealism and liberalism.

Week 10: Nov. 12 Autumn Reading Week Break

C. Giant's Regions

In a third grouping, the largest state is so big that it feels little need to compromise its autonomy by participating in cooperative governance institutions.

Seminar 11: Nov. 19 South Asia: India and its Neighbours

However its geographical limits are determined, "South Asia" was more united under the British empire than it is today. Its giant, India, has typically nurtured poor relations with its neighbours, particularly Pakistan. With the current rise of India as an aspiring great power, its disregard of its neighbours may be changing.

Readings:

Michael Ewing-Chow & Md. Rizwanul Islam. "South Asian Free Trade Agreement and the Possibility of Regional Integration within the SAARC: A Historical, Legal and Economic Analysis." Asian Journal of Comparative Law, 2.1 (2007). <<http://dx.doi.org/10.2202/1932-0205.1037>> 22 pp

Aparna Sawhney & Rajiv Kumar. "Rejuvenating SAARC: The Strategic Payoffs for India." Global Economy Journal, 8.2 (2008). <<http://www.jnu.ac.in/Faculty/Asawhney/Sawhney-Kumar2008.pdf>> 19 pp

M. Kabir Hassan. "Is SAARC a viable economic block? Evidence from gravity model." Journal of Asian Economics, 12 (2001) 263–290. <[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1049-0078\(01\)00086-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1049-0078(01)00086-0)> 27 pp

Yanrui Wu & Zhangyue Zhou. "Changing bilateral trade between China and India." Journal of Asian Economics, 17 (2006) 509–518. <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.asieco.2006.04.007>> 10 pp

Muchkund Dubey. "The Twelfth SAARC Summit: Deeper Integration in South Asia." South Asian Survey, 12.1 (2005). <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/097152310501200102>> 14 pp

Dilip K. Das. "The South Asian Free Trade Agreement: Evolution and Challenges." MIT International Review, 2008. <<http://web.mit.edu/mitir/2008/spring/south.html>> 7 pp

Alok Kumar Pandey and Annapurna Dixit. "India's Trade Experience with SAARC and the Future of SAFTA." Journal of Global Economy, 5.1 (2009) 3-12.
<<http://econpapers.repec.org/RePEc:jge:journl:511>>

Nisha Taneja, Muttukrishna Sarvananthan, Sanjib Pohit. "India-Sri Lanka Trade: Transacting Environments in Formal and Informal Trading." Economic and Political Weekly, 38.29 (2003).
<<http://www.jstor.org/stable/4413812>> 5 pp

Nisha Taneja. "Informal Trade in SAARC Region." Economic and Political Weekly, 36.11 (2001).
<<http://www.jstor.org/stable/4410401>> 6 pp

Nisha Taneja. "Trade Relations: Opportunities for Growth." *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39.4 (2004). <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4414548> 2 pp

Nisha Taneja. "Informal Trade in the SAARC Region: Implications for FTAs." *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39.51 (2004). <<http://www.jstor.org/stable/4415918>> 5 pp

Nisha Taneja & Sanjib Pohit. "India's Informal Trade with Nepal." *Economic and Political Weekly*, 36.25 (2001). <<http://www.jstor.org/stable/4410778>> 7 pp

Nitish Sengupta & Arindam Banik. "Regional Trade and Investment: Case of SAARC." *Economic and Political Weekly*, 32.46 (1997). <<http://www.jstor.org/stable/4406062>> 2 pp

Suranjan Das. "Regional Security through Constructive Bilateralism: Prospects for South Asian Stability" *Economic and Political Weekly*, 35.49 (2000). <<http://www.jstor.org/stable/4410036>> 11 pp

Seminar 12: Nov. 26 East Asia: China and Japan in Tension

East Asia has a land giant in China and a sea giant in Japan. The two are in tension with each other and with their trans-Pacific rival/ally, the United States. With its land-bound continental neighbours, China has been developing friendly economic and political relations but accepts no infringement of its autonomy.

Readings:

Shambaugh, David. "China Engages Asia: Reshaping the Regional Order." *International Security* (2004): 64-99. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4137556> The best overview of China's engagement with its region in East and Southeast Asia by a leading scholar on China. Presents key analysis on chronology, institutional dynamics, state-by-state analysis, driving forces of change, etc.

Bosworth, Stephen. "The Geopolitics of East Asia in Twenty-First Century." Ed. Jane Little. *Global Imbalances*. Boston: Federal Res., 2008. 42-50. <http://www.bos.frb.org/economic/conf/conf51/conf51b.pdf> An excellent review of East Asia in the context of the world by a top U.S. diplomat, highlighting in particular the dynamics between China and Japan.

Godwin, Paul. "China as a Regional Hegemon." *The Asia-Pacific Region in Transition*. Ed. Jim Rolfe. Honolulu: Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, 2004. 81-101.

<http://www.southchinasea.org/docs/Godwin,%20China%20as%20a%20Regional%20Hegemon.pdf> A straightforward analysis of China as a major power in region, breaking down key military, economic, and political factors vis-à-vis its neighbors.

Poon, Jessie. "Regionalism in the Asia Pacific: Is Geography Destiny?" *Royal Geographic Society* (2001): 252-260. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20004163> Among the first academic publications to discuss the unique regionalism that is taking place in the region, not Western in orientation, but based on its own cultural history and geography.

Stubbs, Richard, "ASEAN Plus Three: Emerging Asian Regionalism?" *Asian Survey* (2002): 440-455. <http://www.olemiss.edu/courses/pol337/stubbs02.pdf> An important review of China's role in the development of ASEAN and the regionalism that is taking place with Southeast Asia. Also discusses the ASEAN way towards regional integration, while bringing in China and Japan comparisons.

Ross, Robert. "The Geography of the Peace: East Asia in the Twenty-first Century." *International Security* (1999): 81-118. <http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/rossvol23no4.pdf> One of the best overviews of the strategic implications of a rising China budding heads with the United States. Salient military, security, and economic analysis, although skim of the major sections is adequate.

Alternative seminar topics.

Should there be no interest in one or other of these 11 seminar topics, we can substitute some other issues that are of greater interest to you. Last year, for instance, we had a session on Russia and its "near abroad" region, that is the former members of the Soviet Union and on the "Yugosphere," that is the former Yugoslavia and its Balkan neighbours.

It would also be possible to insert a seminar on the Transatlantic Relationship, that is Canada's, the United States' and Mexico's relationship/relationships with Europe.

The point is that, while this syllabus is highly structured, it is also flexible and can be adjusted to its members' interests.

Seminar 13: Dec. 3 Conference at Centre for International Governance Innovation, Waterloo

To be organized OR replaced with final seminar presentations.

Final Essay to be delivered electronically to Turnitin and by hard copy to 59 Lowther Avenue by midnight Friday, December 7.

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Student Participation in the Course

Your work will fall into two categories, responsive and creative.

Responsive

(15 per cent)

Your first responsibility for Seminars 2 through 12 will be to e-mail me (stephen.clarkson@utoronto.ca) **the previous Friday by midnight** a one-page document containing two suggested discussion points. Each point should develop a question, issue, reflection, criticism, or connection arising from the readings – basically a point you find interesting and want to raise during the seminar discussion. Discussion points should loosely adhere to the course's basic line of inquiry (What are the centripetal forces accounting for the region's regionness? What are the centrifugal factors undermining its cohesion? In what way is it an actor on the world stage? Is its hegemon a force for union or disunion? How does this region interact with other regions or powers and with what kinds of centrifugal or centripetal consequences?)

Submitting these points in advance allows me to identify common concerns and points of interest and plan the seminar discussion accordingly. You should expect to elaborate during the following Monday's seminar a point made in your submission. Each set of discussion points will receive a mark based on the level of insight they demonstrate about the readings and general course themes.

Creative

Each student will select one of the seminar topics from Weeks 6 through 12 to research for a class presentation and course essay. When there is more than one person involved in a topic, you will work as a team, coordinating your research in order to produce a team presentation at the seminar but two separate, though related final essays.

Essay outline due October 5

(15 per cent)

To help you research and write a strong paper in the limited time you have available, you are to produce a **three-page outline** to mark the first stage of your essay's development. This gives you three weeks from Seminar 1 to do general research -- first reviewing your own notes and texts and then looking through the books and articles from your initial library search that appear most relevant to your chosen subject. You should then produce an outline using the following format:

Page 1. A few paragraphs -- in either official language -- explaining the nature of your region seen internally and how it interacts with the rest of the world. Specify what question or questions you want to answer, what conceptualization you propose to use, and the general argument you plan to develop.

Page 2. Your proposed point-form structure for the essay in the shape of a mini-table of contents.

Page 3. A bibliography listing a dozen or so of the sources that you expect will prove most useful.

Participation in seminar discussions

(10 per cent)

Silence is not golden, but our generally huge classes make discussion impossible. In seminars you can develop your oral skills in talking intelligently. You should make sure you have something to say each w

Class presentations

(10 per cent)

You will present your preliminary ideas and findings (based on the questions outlined above) at the scheduled seminar. Individual presentations should be some 12 minutes in length; if you are working in a team its total duration should not exceed 30 minutes. Either way, you will be judged in part by your ability to spark a lively discussion during the rest of the seminar.

Conference Presentation

(10 per cent)

This gives you some training in presenting research in a formal context in front of a small audience. It will be a perfected version of your class presentation. If the class is too large this year, participation in the conference

will be decided on a competitive basis with priority given to the MA students in Pol 2226.

Final Essay due December 7

(40 per cent)

Topics:

If it is true that "We write to learn," your essay is the prime medium for developing your knowledge. As this syllabus was designed for graduate-level students, you should work out a topic that will excite you enough to warrant spending 12 weeks of your life researching and writing top-quality prose.

Most essays will combine an analysis of the internal nature of one or more regions with an exploration of how they – and/or their constituent states – interact internationally. The focus for the papers will vary. Notionally, there are three categories:

Essays focusing on a single region will normally address two questions.

-What is the nature of the region seen internally?

-How does the region interact with the rest of the world (a) as agent and (b) as object?

Essays focusing on the relations between one region and other states/regions will assess whether these international interactions have centripetal or centrifugal effects.

Essays comparing two or more regions' interactions will need to focus on a single factor such as their free trade agreements.

You are strongly advised to tailor your essay selection to your own academic/familial background and career interests.

Size:

Pol 2226: 5,000 words excluding references and bibliography.

Pol 487: 4,000 words excluding references and bibliography.

* * * * *

Evaluation and Grading

		<i>Without conference</i>
Discussion Points	15 per cent	15 per cent
Essay outline	15 per cent	15 per cent
Participation in seminar discussions	10 per cent	10 per cent
Class Presentation	10 per cent	10 per cent
Conference Presentation	10 per cent	
Final Essay	40 per cent	50 per cent

As this is a workshop, all students are expected to be present and actively participate in all sessions. Ten percent of the attendance grade will be deducted for each session missed unless for a medical reason notified in advance and subsequently documented by a doctor's note.

The Final Essay

Due date: midnight December 7.

Penalty for lateness: 2% per day.

Criteria for grading:

1. Argument 25%

The originality and the power of the analysis you present; the extent that a theory from the political economy literature is tested or some interesting hypothesis of your own is proven; the coherence of the logic with which you develop your case. *Students' most common problem* comes from not finding a clear question to address and so not developing an effective thesis.

2. Information 25%

The mastery of the factual material that you present from your research in the literature, its relevance to your argument, its effectiveness in making your case, its accuracy and completeness. *Students' most common problem* comes from not knowing what material to consult and so not marshalling information that is relevant to demonstrating the thesis.

3. Structure 25%

The coherence of your paper's organization and its utility in helping develop your argument.

Students' most common problem comes from not developing an organization of this material that serves the argument's development.

4. Writing and Editing 25%

The clarity with which you express your ideas and communicate your thinking, correct usage of English (or French) syntax and language, integrity of paragraphs, narrative continuity.

Editing includes the care with which you present the essay: correct spelling, proper presentation of (preferably) footnotes and bibliography.

Students' most common problem comes from not writing a first draft early enough so that unclear points can be clarified, the introduction and conclusion reformulated, the argument perfected, and the text carefully edited for annoying typographical errors.

Kindly submit all written work in Times Roman 12 point

Formating and style guide for written work

Text: Times Roman 12 point, left justified, with 1 space between lines for Discussion Points and 1.5 spaces between lines for the Essay.

Paragraphs: either indent or have one extra line space between paragraphs.

Header (**not** footer) in Times Roman 10 point:

left: your **FIRST** and last name such as BETTY Jones;

centre: brief subject in italics such as *AIDS in Africa*

right: page number

Footnotes, **not** endnotes, Times Roman 10 point, left justified, single space.

- Newspaper article: Joe (first name first) Bloe, "Article Title," *Globe and Mail* (Jan. 3, 2006), B2.
- Periodical article: Joseph Bloe, "Article Title" 3:53 [meaning number 3 in volume 53] *Periodical Title* (Winter, 2006), 346-8.
- Book: Joseph H. Bloe, *Book Title* (City: Publisher, Year), 542-53.
Chapter in edited book: Joseph H. Bloe, "Chapter Title," in Editor's Name, ed., *Book Title* (City: Publisher, Year), 392-411.

Spacing at beginning of new subsection:

two line spaces before a new section head; none between section head and first paragraph.

- US and not U.S. **US** should only be used as an adjective; as a noun, write United States
- % should be spelled out as 'per cent' except in tables.
- When possible, paragraphs should not exceed 12 lines.
- All numbers under 100 are spelled out. Those larger than 99 are not spelled out unless they come at the beginning of a sentence.
- **Italicize** words in other languages that are not commonly used in English such as *maquiladoras* but not in the case of titles or organization such as Congreso de Trabajo or words that have been assimilated into English such as de facto. When in doubt, check the Oxford Canadian dictionary.
- Oxford Canadian **spelling**: program *not* programme, sceptical *not* skeptical, labour *not* labor, defence *not* defense, cigarette *not* cigaret, practise as a verb, practice as a noun, globalization *not* globalisation.
- Bilateral, binational, transborder, and neoconservative; not bi-lateral, bi-national, trans-border, or neo-conservative
- Anti-globalization not antiglobalization
- Dollar/currency: **US\$** or **CD\$** preceding the \$ when it is not the currency of the country in question
- Beware the difference between *principle* and *principal*, *effect* and *affect* !!

Punctuation:

- **comma** before the 'and' of a series: a, b, c, and d as in "black, white, and blue" -- not "black, white and blue."
 - No comma before either the 'and,' the 'but,' or the 'or' that links two clauses with the same subject: "I went out and then I came back." But: "He didn't know if he had totaled the car, and she didn't either."
- Quotation marks after punctuation in** "quote ending with comma," and "quote ending with period." But **before** "quote ending with colon": and "quote ending with semi-colon";

Please attach pages with a paperclip, do not staple, as I otherwise have to remove staples before reading. Kindly deliver a printed copy to the Porter's office at Massey College or my house, 59 Lowther Avenue.

Supplementary bibliography to help as you explore the literature for your essays

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