

HESBURGH PROGRAM IN PUBLIC SERVICE

SPRING 2018 COURSE OFFERINGS

The Hesburgh Program in Public Service minor consists of five courses. It is designed to allow students to choose courses that complement their major, and pursue their particular public policy interest.

CO-REQUISITES

Students must take Microeconomics and American Politics early in their progress towards completing the minor.

GATEWAY COURSE

Intro to Public Policy

RESEARCH TOOLS

Students must take a research methodology course from the social sciences. These courses introduce students to techniques to assess policy problems and evaluate policy outcomes.

ELECTIVES

Students must take two elective courses from separate categories; values, institutions, and topics to deepen their understanding of the process and substance of policy.

CAPSTONE

Students can take a specially designed capstone course or complete an independent capstone project.

CONTACT

For additional information on course selection see Claudia Francis (canewalt@nd.edu) in 2040 Nanovic Hall or visit hesburghprogram.nd.edu

Tools

HESB 30101|SOC 30903
HESB 30102|ECON 30010
HESB 30104|ECON 30330

Values

HESB 20211|THEO 20619
HESB 20218|POLS 20600
HESB 20222|PHIL 20401
HESB 20223|PHIL 20628
HESB 30284|POLS 30664
HESB 30309|POLS 30771
HESB 30324|POLS 30177
HESB 30327|IIPS 30201
HESB 30328|POLS 30075
HESB 30329|POLS 30773
HESB 30626|POLS 30086

Institutions

HESB 20225|SOC 20342
HESB 30305|AMST 30181
HESB 30323|POLS 30120
HESB 30325|POLS 30555
HESB 30326|POLS 30569
HESB 30428|POLS30010
HESB 30499|POLS 30029
HESB 30561|POLS30266

Topics

HESB 20220|SOC 20033
HESB 20224|SOC20541
HESB 30210|POLS 30210
HESB 30301|POLS 30201
HESB 30307|PS 33100
HESB 30316|POLS 30261
HESB 30317|POLS 30263
HESB 30320|POLS 30581
HESB 30321|ECON 30531
HESB 30322|ECON 30856
HESB 30421|POLS 30035
HESB 30435|HIST 29901
HESB 30473|HIST 30805
HESB 30538|POLS 30260
HESB 30597|HIST 30993
HESB 30662|ECON 33562
HESB 33013|ESS 33628
HESB 33101|CSC 33972
HESB 40104|GSC 40522
HESB 40106|AFST 40710
HESB 43889|IILS 43501

ELECTIVES

Stats for Sociological Research
Intermediate Micro Theory
Statistics for Economics

Rich, Poor, and War
Political Theory
Ethics
Ethics of Emerging Weapons Technology
Liberalism and Conservatism
Catholic Social Thought
Political Leadership
Racial Justice and Afr.-Am. Pol. Thought
Sexual Morality and the Constitution
Markets & Their Critics
Topics in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

Marriage and the Family
American Political and Media Culture
Political Polarization
Youth & Civic Engagement
Inequality & Democracy
American Political Parties
American Public Opinion & Voting Behavior
Political Economy of Globalization

Intro to Social Problems
Sociology of War and Terror
US National Security Policymaking
United States Foreign Policy
Healthcare and the Poor
Political Economy of Inequality
International Politics of Climate Change
Politics of Economic Reform
Environmental Economics & Policy
The Economics of Global Health
Race, Ethnicity and American Politics
Medicine & Public Health in US History
US Foreign Policy in the Cold War
International Political Economy
The Global Environment
Entitlement Reform: Social Security & Me
Educational Effectiveness
Restorative Justice
Prisons and Policing in the US
African-American Resistance
Latinos in the Future of America

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

HESB 33900

The Business of Nonprofits: Passion to Practice

CO-REQUISITES

HESB 20001|POLS 2001 American Politics

This course surveys the basic institutions and practices of American politics. The goal of the course is to gain a more systematic understanding of American politics that will help you become better informed and more articulate. The course examines the institutional and constitutional framework of American politics and identifies the key ideas needed to understand politics today. The reading and writing assignments have been designed not only to inform you, but also to help develop your analytic and research skills. The themes of the course include the logic and consequences of the separation of powers, the build-in biases of institutions and procedures, the origins and consequence of political reforms, and recent changes in American politics in the 21st century. This semester we will emphasize the significance of the upcoming 2016 elections, and the course will include election-related assignments. Although the course counts toward the Political Science major and will prepare prospective majors for further study of American politics, its primary aim is to introduce students of all backgrounds and interests to the information, ideas, and academic skills that will enable them to understand American politics better and help them become more thoughtful and responsible citizens.

Radcliff, Benjamin TR 12:30-1:45

HESB 20002|ECON 10011 Principles of Microeconomics

An introduction to economics, with particular attention to the pricing mechanism, competitive and monopolistic markets, government regulation of the economy, labor-management relations and programs, income determination and public policy, trade and the international economy.

Dziadula, Eva MWF 8:20-9:10, 10:30-11:20

Spence, Forrest R. TR 2:00-3:15

GATEWAY

HESB 20010|POLS 30040 Intro to Public Policy

This course introduces students to fundamentals of public policy by examining the policy process, reviewing tools for policy analysis, and delving in to substantive policy areas. In our exploration of the policymaking process, we will examine how government structure shapes that process, as well as the role and influence of various actors, including special interests. The course will provide students with insight and relevant tools for policy analysis, including writing. Additionally, the course will delve into several substantive policy areas including healthcare, the environment, economic and social policy. This course is the gateway to the Hesburgh Minor in Public Service, but students from all majors and Colleges are welcome.

Francis, Claudia MW 11:00-12:15

TOOLS

HESB 30101|SOC 30903 Stats for Sociological Research

This course is designed to show students how to interpret and critically evaluate statistics commonly used to describe, predict, and evaluate in the social sciences, as well as many areas of the business and/or medical world. The focus is on a conceptual understanding of what the statistic does, means and what assumptions are made from it. Hands-on experience in using data analysis is part of the course.

Sikkink, David MW 12:30-1:45

HESB 30102|ECON 30010 Intermediate Micro Theory

An examination of the language and analytical tools of microeconomics, emphasizing the functional relationship between the factor and product markets and resource allocation.

Gresik, Thomas TR 12:30-1:45

HESB 30104|ECON 30330 Statistics for Economics

This course seeks to introduce the student to the principles of probability and statistical theory appropriate for the study of economics. The emphasis of the course will be on hypothesis testing and regression analysis.

Qian, Wei TR 9:30-10:45

VALUES

HESB 20211|THEO 20619 Rich, Poor and War

This course examines the interrelationships between economic injustice and violence. It begins by investigating the gap between rich and poor both in the US and worldwide. We also look at the history of Christian thought on wealth and poverty. We then address the ways in which economic disparity intersects with the problem of violence in both domestic (violence against women) and political realms (war and revolution). Next, we canvass Christian thought on the use of violence. This raises the question of whether Christianity itself contributes more to violence or to peace. Finally, we pose the question of whether forgiveness for violence is advisable or feasible.

Whitmore, Todd TR 9:30-10:45

HESB 20218|POLS 20600 Political Theory

This course is an introduction to political theory as a tradition of discourse and as a way of thinking about politics. The course surveys selected works of political theory and explores some of the recurring themes and questions that political theory addresses. This introductory course fulfills the political theory breadth requirement for the political science major.

Kaplan, Josh MWF 10:30-11:20

HESB 20222|PHIL 20401 Ethics

An examination of the relationship between thought and action in light of contemporary and traditional accounts of the nature of ethics.

Madison, Ryan TR 9:30-10:45

HESB 20223|PHIL 20628 Ethics of Emerging Weapons Technology

This course explores the ethical challenges posed by the ongoing revolution in the technology of war. After learning about some general, philosophical approaches to ethical decision making, we will examine a wide range of new weapons technologies, from “smart” bombs, drones, and robots to em (electromagnetic) weapons, cyberwar, and bio-enhancement, asking the question whether the existing framework of Just War Theory and the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) are adequate for war as it will be fought in the 21st century.

Latiff, Robert and Murgueitio Ramirez, Sebastian TR 11:00-12:15, 2:00-3:15

HESB 30284|POLS 30664 Liberalism and Conservatism

This course will explore the intellectual foundations of the constellation of ideas that have become the dominant political worldviews in modern American society. The course will focus on European sources of each tradition, as well as developments of each in America. Concepts that will be explored include progress, historicism, pragmatism, liberty, equality, diversity, cosmopolitanism, localism, tradition, prescription, authority, secularism and religion, particularly Catholicism.

Deneen, Patrick MW 9:30-10:45

HESB 30309|POLS 30771 Catholic Social Thought

This course explores the development of Catholic social teaching within its historical and political context. The course proceeds chronologically, employing as its core readings the papal encyclicals written over time as responses to various moral, social, economic, and political challenges of the modern era: from Pope Leo XIII's *Rerum Novarum* (1891) and labor disputes, through the 20th century struggles with totalitarianism, to Pope Francis' *Laudato Si* (2015) and stewardship of creation. The goal is that through these documents and supplementary texts, students will arrive at a critical understanding of key recurring themes, including subsidiarity, solidarity, marriage and the family, preferential option for the poor, human dignity, the common good, and the dynamic relationship between religion and politics more generally.

Smart, Theresa TR 12:30-1:45

HESB 30324|POLS 30177 Political Leadership

This course will examine the question of what qualities good political leadership requires by examining a number of competing answers offered throughout the history of political thought.

Voboril, Jakub TR 3:30-4:45

HESB 30327|IIPS 30201 Racial Justice and African-American Political Thought

Through four major units beginning with the new Jim Crow and then working chronologically through abolition, the civil rights movement, and black feminist thought, students will encounter complex topics such as racial and intersectional identity, social justice, power relations, and methods of political protest. Ta-Nehisi Coates' and Michelle Alexander's recent works, *Between the World and Me* and *The New Jim Crow*, serve as our starting point and our constant foil for the evolution of African American political thought from 1830-2017. The course culminates in an original research project comparing contemporary work to historical political thought, enabling students to consider the movement for black lives (Black Lives Matter), the mass incarceration of African Americans, and the Obama presidency as part of a much longer story.

Cross, Karie MW 12:30-1:45

HESB 30328|POLS 30075 Sexual Morality and the Constitution

The “sexual revolution” began in the Western democracies sometime between the 1920s and the 1970s. This revolution saw great changes regarding the social acceptability of fornication, divorce, contraception, pornography, abortion, homosexual sex, and gay marriage. Free-market capitalism has been a major factor in this development due to its inventions, like electronic entertainment and the pill, destruction of the family as a self-sustaining economic unit (drawing men and women out of the family farm and the home shop and into the factories and offices of urban centers), and its tendency to enhance economic growth by promoting self-indulgence and weakening moral, religious, and aesthetic restraints on consumption and production. American courts played a significant role in this development by modifying constitutional provisions originally used to protect property rights and pursue equal protection for racial minorities. Popular resentment of religious imposition via the criminal law has also been a factor since opposition to sexual liberation has come mainly from religious communities. This course surveys the mutual influence of American constitutional law and the sexual revolution in America.

Barber, Sotirios TR 11:00-12:15

HESB 30329|POLS30773 Markets & Their Critics (2)

Let the market decide? Western societies today use markets to organize ever more domains of human affairs, from education to health care, on the premise that markets are best at delivering wealth, freedom, and ultimately human happiness. The goal of this course in political thought is to ask whether and why (and when) this premise might be true, by studying the great debates of the 19th and 20th centuries between markets and economic planning, as well as third-way critiques in the Aristotelian tradition. Using historical and contemporary political writers, we will explore what markets are and how they work, what have been the most influential moral and political arguments for and against market arrangements (and the alternatives), and what limits markets should have in a healthy political economy. Readings will include Adam Smith, Friedrich Hayek, Karl Marx, Karl Polanyi, and Benedict XVI.

Hoipkemie, Mark MW 12:30-1:45

HESB 30626|POLS 30068 Topics in Civil Liberties/Civil Rights

This course explores topics in American constitutional law related to civil liberties and civil rights. The course employs a variety of instructional methods including Socratic method lectures, class debates, and moot court exercises in which students play the role of lawyers and justices arguing a Supreme Court case. Students will explore the social and political struggles that have shaped freedom and equality in the United States, including debates over protest, hate speech, pornography, religious freedom, gun control, abortion, race, gender, and homosexuality.

Hall, Matthew MW 2:00-3:15

INSTITUTIONS

HESB 20225|SOC 20342 Marriage and the Family

The family is often agreed to be the primary and most fundamental of social institutions. It is within this institution that early socialization and care-giving usually take place, and therefore, many of our ideas about the world are closely tied to our families. This course will give students the opportunity to learn about the diverse forms the family has taken over time and across different groups. This knowledge will be useful in examining the ongoing debate about the place of the family in social life. By taking a sociological approach to learning about the family and by gaining knowledge about national family trends and patterns in the U.S., this course will give students the theoretical and empirical tools for understanding how family life is linked to the social structure, to economic, cultural, and historical events and transitions, and to societal factors like race, class, and gender.

McClintock, Elizabeth TR 12:30-1:45

HESB 30305|AMST 30181 American Political and Media Culture

This course is an introductory and interdisciplinary examination of American political and media culture, particularly contemporary political thinking and behavior. Although we will examine the roots and development of U.S. political culture from the nation's founding into the 21st century, a principal concern of this class will be the involvement of the mass media (journalism, broadcasting, advertising, etc.) in our political life since the 1930s. In considering politics, government, and the media, we will attempt to come to terms with the role and influence of different forms of popular communications in modern political culture. Are traditional media forms fading in significance with the rise of social media? What methods of media assessment work most effectively in analyzing political and governmental issues? Does emphasis on a public figure's personality or image--as transmitted by the media--become more important than policy positions in the citizenry's assessment? Students will read several books and individual articles throughout the semester. Grading will be based on a mid-term and a final examination as well as a short paper and a more comprehensive, detailed essay.

Schmuhl, Robert MW 12:30-1:45

HESB 30323|POLS 30120 Political Polarization

Political polarization in American politics has reached a new level of contentiousness in the last two to three decades. The media tells us members of the American public are balkanized into red and blue states, whose respective residents clash along partisan lines during every national election. Headlines proclaim we are a nation divided, the moderate middle is a thing of the past, and there is no remedy in sight. In this course, we will investigate the breadth and depth of political polarization in the United States among politicians, activists, and the public, as well as its social, partisan, and political origins. We will also consider the consequences of political polarization for American democracy, including its impact on electoral politics, democratic representation, and public policy.

Glaser, Sam TR 2:00-3:15

HESB 30325|POLS 30555 Youth & Civic Engagement in Comparative Perspective

This course examines civic engagement in comparative perspective, with an emphasis on youth participation. While voting is seen as the quintessential element of democracy, recent trends indicate a growing trend toward low turnout, lack of trust in political institutions, and withdrawal from formal politics, especially among young people. At the same time, the umbrella movement in Hong Kong to demand for democracy was headed by the 17-year old Joshua Wong; the youngest Nobel Laureate Malala plays a major role in advocating education for women globally; and high school and university students in Brazil organized nation-wide protests in opposition to the budget cuts for education funding. Throughout the course, we will look at various ways young people interact with politics: from voting to bottom-up mechanisms such as grassroots movements and protests, top-down democratic innovation designs such as participatory budgeting and direct democracy, and online participation. We will discuss (1) the context of how these repertoires emerge, transform and diffuse overtime, (2) their objectives, challenges and impact, (3) and the relationship between participatory and representative democracy. The goal is to understand the implications of these new ways of engagement for democracy.

Shum, Maggie TR 2:00-3:15

HESB 30326|POLS 30569 Inequality & Democracy in the Developing World

In this course we study the tensions between inequality and democracy by studying the experience of developing nations in Latin America, Africa and South Asia, and by assessing how democracy interacts with human and economic development. A well-functioning democracy presumes that citizens have an equal right to influence policies. But this formal political equality clashes with the reality of social inequality in the developing world. When citizens have widely disparate access to wealth and education, political decisions can be biased in favor of those who have the most. In this seminar we examine the origins, functioning, consequences, and policy implications of unequal democracies. We begin by covering normative theories of how democracy should work from philosophy, political science, and economics. Drawing on the experience of developing and advanced economies, we next analyze how inequality might threaten these normative ideals, by studying a wide-range of phenomena including segmented political participation, lobbying, campaign donations, corruption, vote buying, and electoral fraud. The last part of the course turns to the possible solutions to these problems, such as transparency initiatives, judicial accountability, campaign finance reform, social policy, and redistribution. Students will engage these topics by reading the specialized literature, case studies, coverage of current events, and through hands-on data analysis of socio-economic indicators, and public opinion polls.

Schiumerini, Luis MW 2:00-3:15

HESB 30427|POLS 30010 American Political Parties

Political parties play many vital roles in American politics: They educate potential voters about political processes, policy issues, and civic duties. They mobilize citizens into political activity and involvement. They provide vital information about public debates. They control the choices--candidates and platforms that voters face at the ballot box. They influence and organize the activities of government officials. Most importantly, by providing a link between government and the governed, they are a central mechanism of representation. These roles--how well they are performed, what bias exists, how they shape outcomes, how they have changed over time--have consequences for the working of the American political system.

Wolbrecht, Christina MW 11:00-12:15

HESB 30499|POLS 30029 American Public Opinion & Voting Behavior

A principle tenet underlying democratic governance is the belief that public opinion or the “will of the people” should dictate governmental behavior. To the extent this belief is a realistic consideration, difficult questions remain concerning the capacity for citizens to develop reasoned opinions and how to conceptualize and measure opinion. This course explores the foundations of political and social attitudes and the methodology used to observe what people think about politics.

Layman, Geoffrey TR 3:30-4:45

HESB 30561|POLS 30266 Pol Economy of Globalization

This course examines the intersection of politics and economics in an increasingly global world. Economic interdependence has increased dramatically over the past 50 years. While this has raised living standards in many countries, it has also given rise to new social, economic, and political tensions. This course offers an analytical framework for evaluating the consequences of globalization and provides an overview of several theoretical approaches to the empirical issues in today’s global economy. The first half of the course focuses on contending theories of globalization, while the second half of the course deals with more substantive issues. Empirical topics discussed include labor inequality, capital mobility, democratization, international institutions, regional trading blocs, the environment, human rights, and state sovereignty.

Rosato, Susan MW 11:00-12:15

TOPICS

HESB 20220|SOC 20033 Intro to Social Problems

Today’s society is beset by many serious social problems, for example, crime and deviance, drug abuse and addiction, domestic violence, hunger and poverty, and racial/ethnic discrimination. How do we think about these problems in ways that lead to helpful solutions? In what ways does one’s own social background and role in society affect his/her views of these problems? In this course, students will learn to take a sociological perspective not only in examining the causes, consequences, and solutions to some of society’s most troubling social problems, but also in taking a critical look at their own perceptions of the problems.

TBD MW 11:00-12:15

HESB 20224|SOC 20541 Sociology of War and Terror

This course offers a broad introduction to the sociology of wars, terror, and communal violence, including their causes, conduct, and consequences. We will consider the basic social forces which impel people to kill and to risk death in the name of their societies, including the relationship of violence to “human nature.” We will survey the manifold characteristics of societies that contribute to and are affected by war and terror: politics; economics; religion; culture; demographics; the environment; gender; race, ethnicity, and nationalism; social movements; and social psychology. We will survey the scope of war and terror throughout social history and pre-history, but will give special attention to the security dilemmas confronting American society. And we will consider alternatives to war and terror and the prospects for transcending the communal violence that has been so much a part of social life for millennia. The format of the course combines lectures, presentations, and discussions. We will draw on both written and visual materials of several kinds. Grades will be based on examinations, brief written work, and participation. (This course requires no background in sociology. It is open to any student, regardless of major, who is concerned about the occurrence of armed conflict in social life.)

Faeges, Russell MW 12:30-1:45

HESB 30210|POLS 30210 US National Security Policymaking

This is a new course associated with NDISC's new undergraduate certificate program. It is designed to serve as a gateway for subsequent coursework in international security. This course has two objectives: At a minimum, that students will gain from it the analytical tools, historical knowledge, and current-events background to become more informed citizens, particularly with respect to important national debates about when and how our country should use military force. At a maximum, the course may lead some students to become interested enough in the topic to pursue a career in either the practice or the study of U.S. national security policy. What will it cover? It will begin with a discussion of the institutions and processes of national security policymaking. It will then consider various theories of the policy process including rationalism, bureaucratic politics and organizational process, pluralist and interest group, and leadership and psychological approaches. Substantively, the field of national security affairs is often described as a pie-chart, divided into three pieces. The first piece, and the primary focus of Cold War national security policy, deals with nuclear issues. Beginning with a discussion of whether the advent of nuclear weapons has revolutionized warfare, this section then looks at particular problems that nuclear revolution has raised including the consequences of mutual vulnerability, proliferation, stability, and concludes with an assessment of the claim that US nuclear primacy and current technology have finally made it possible for the United States to consider fighting and winning a nuclear war. The second piece of the strategic studies pie covers conventional forces and grand strategy. Again, we begin at the beginning of the Cold War, with a discussion of the evolution of the conventional balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. After exploring the process of "net assessment" -- in which a military tries to answer the question of how much military force is enough -- we consider a series of major post-Cold War conventional scenarios, including Korea, the Middle East, and a possible conflict with China. We also drill down in to a series of relatively new post-Cold War military missions including humanitarian intervention, nation-building, counter-insurgency, cyber warfare, and counter-terrorism. The final piece of the pie looks at military and society topics including the role of war (or its absence) in state-building, an explanation of why soldiers fight (and do other things in wartime), and an analysis of civilian control of the military and military effectiveness.

Desch, Mike & Lindley, Dan TR 12:30-1:45

HESB 30301|POLS 30201 United States Foreign Policy

The United States is the most powerful state in the world today. Its actions are important not just for US citizens, but they also affect whether others go to war, whether they will win their wars, whether they receive economic aid, whether they will go broke, or whether they will starve. What determines US foreign policy? What is the national interest? When do we go to war? Would you send US soldiers into war? If so, into which wars and for what reasons? How do our economic policies affect others? Does trade help or hurt the US economy and its citizens? We first study several theories about foreign policy. We then examine the US foreign policy process, including the President, Congress, the bureaucracy, the media, and public opinion. To see how this all works, we turn to the history of US foreign policy, from Washington's farewell address through the World Wars and the Cold War to the Gulf War. We then study several major issue areas, including weapons of mass destruction, trade and economics, and the environment. Finally, we develop and debate forecasts and strategies for the future.

Lindley, Dan TR 9:30-10:45

HESB 30307|PS 33100 Healthcare and the Poor

The relationship between health and poverty is complex and challenging. The inability of the poor to maintain adequate nutrition, shelter and have access to preventative medical care can contribute to their poor health status. But even if one isn't poor, one illness or hospitalization can test their ability to meet both their ability to meet the financial burden of their medical care as well as their other needs. In either case, individuals have to face difficult choices between their health and other material needs. This course examines the consequences of the health risks the poor face and the difficulties that they have in obtaining medical care whether they are uninsured, seek "charitable" care, or utilize public programs such as Medicaid. The course will also examine the impact of the Affordable Care Act that will require all individuals to have at least a minimal level of health care coverage.

Betson, David TR 2:00-3:15

HESB 30316|POLS 30261 Political Economy of Inequality

In the last several decades, in many countries around the world - including countries such as the United States, UK and India - inequality has been found to have increased. Although this is not true for every country, it has attracted a great deal of attention among scholars and the media. This course systematically examines the economics and politics of inequality. It will first examine different concepts of inequality among people and countries, and discuss ways of measuring inequality. It will then examine trends in inequality over time. It will examine whether an increase in inequality is a Bad Thing and, if so, why? Most of the course will be devoted to examining the determinants of inequality in order to explain changes in it, and the implications of inequality for the economy, politics and for society.

Dutt, Amitava MW 3:30-4:45

HESB 30317|POLS 30263 International Politics of Climate Change

The problems associated with climate change are collective problems that will require collective solutions. These generally require some form of political solution. The accumulation of evidence, even anecdotal evidence, seems to point toward potentially irreversible changes in our climate and an almost mind-boggling resistance to doing much about it. This resistance to act is important to understand. If the problems are indeed as dramatic as many say they are (and I think they have evidence on their side), then the solutions will have to be crafted in the political and social arenas. We will develop ways to think about political solutions to these collective problems, focusing on international organizations and agreements, local politics and individual behaviors. We will explore questions of mitigation as well as adaptation to climate pressures.

Regan, Patrick MW 8:00-9:15

HESB 30320|POLS 30581 Politics of Economic Reform

Economic reform, such as changes in welfare provision and labor market regulation, brings out new distributional conflicts and often exacerbate existing conflicts. How countries deal with these conflicts reveal both significant commonalities and differences. This course is designed to help students make sense of these patterns. The first part of the course provides the basic tools with which to begin the investigation: stylized facts about some common economic challenges and theoretical concepts widely employed to analyze institutional change. In the second part, we will explore the causes and the consequences of varied approaches to economic reform. In doing so, we will focus on two major economic institutions—namely, the labor market and the welfare state.

Choi, Chonghyun TR 3:30-4:45

HESB 30321|ECON 30531 Environmental Economics & Policy

An introduction to the economics of the environment and natural resources. Topics include externalities, market failure, cost-benefit and contingent valuation analyses, climate change, and public policies related to environmental and natural resources.

Dunne, Timothy TR 2:00-3:15

HESB 30322|ECON 30856 The Economics of Global Health

This course is designed as an introduction to health issues in low and middle-income countries (LMICs). We will focus on empirical applications of microeconomic theory in health policy in LMICs. The main question will be: what can be done to help the world's poor to improve their health? The first part of the course will examine the relationship between health and development. The second part will cover these specific areas: Maternal and child health, Disease burden and Environmental concern.

Triyana, Margaret MW 11:00-12:15

HESB 30421|POLS 30035 Race, Ethnicity and American Politics

This course introduces students to the dynamics of the social and historical construction of race and ethnicity in American political life. The course explores the following core questions: What are race and ethnicity? What are the best ways to think about the impact of race and ethnicity on American citizens? What is the history of racial and ethnic formation in American political life? How do race and ethnicity link up with other identities animating political actions like gender and class? What role do American political institutions the Congress, presidency, judiciary, state and local governments, etc. play in constructing and maintaining these identity categories? Can these institutions ever be used to overcome the points of division in American society?

Pinderhughes, Dianne TR 12:30-1:45

HESB 30435|HIST 29901 Medicine & Public Health in US History

This course examines health as a unifying concept in American history. It follows several themes: how class, race, and gender; as well as age; lifestyle; and place have manifested themselves in differential health experience; the ongoing conflict between personal liberty and the interests of the state, the remarkable diversity of American medical systems and their close relation to religious and social diversity; the place of medicine in Americanization campaigns; the changing political economy of American medicine; and finally, the emergence of health as the core concern of the American dream. In short, by the end of the course you should have a good understanding of the uniqueness of American medicine and its central place in America's history. You should have acquired an historical and critical context that will be of use in your own encounters with matters of health and medicine--as intelligent citizens and about issues of public health and questions of medical ethics, and as creative thinkers about more satisfactory modes of medical practice and health improvement and protection. The course will use three to five texts, and require exams, project, and presentation.

Hamilin, Christopher MW 12:30-1:45

HESB 30473|HIST 30805 US Foreign Policy in the Cold War

This course covers the main developments in American foreign policy from World War II through the end of the Cold War. The principal topics of investigation will be wartime diplomacy and the origins of the Cold War; the Cold War and containment in Europe and Asia; Eisenhower/Dulles diplomacy; Kennedy-Johnson and Vietnam; Nixon-Kissinger and détente; Carter and the diplomacy of Human Rights; Reagan and the revival of containment; Bush and the end of the Cold War.

Miscamble, Wilson MW 3:30-4:45

HESB 30538|POLS 30260 International Political Economy

This seminar explores the interaction between politics and economics in the international system, with an emphasis on the theoretical development of the subfield of international political economy. We will investigate the balance between cooperation and conflict, the effect of international institutions on economic relations, and the mutual impact of domestic and international politics. Substantive topics include the international trade system, the international monetary and financial systems, the role of the global economy in economic development, and the impact of economic globalization on domestic societies. Throughout the course, we will consider how well models developed in other fields of political science or economics can be applied to international political economy. We also will attempt to identify the “state of the art” in the study of international political economy. This course serves as a basis for future research in the fields of international political economy, international relations, and comparative political economy. It also prepares students for the international political economy component of the international relations comprehensive exam. Students are expected to participate in all class sessions, to write several short papers, and to write and present a research design at the end of the course.

Dutt, Amitava MW 2:00-3:15

HESB 30597|HIST 30993 The Global Environment

The question that this course asks is which political formations have been most conducive to environmentally sustainable communities and why. Historians have long been interested in political questions about power, state structures, democracy, and economic development, but only now, with the emergence of the global environmental crisis, is the relationship between politics and ecology becoming clearer. This course has four sections. It begins by examining the contemporary phenomenon of “climate collapse” and the problem of how to conceptualize this global problem historically. We then turn to the issue of which social values and modes of production and consumption have caused this dramatic transformation of our planet, tracing the effects of state formation and industrial development. Using major books, essays, and film, we compare capitalist, socialist, and fascist approaches to the nature. The purpose of the course is to provide students with a firm grasp of environmental problems and their relation to political communities.

Thomas, Julia MW 12:20-1:45

HESB 30662|ECON 33562 Entitlement Reform: Social Security & Me

With an aging population and concerns with the magnitude of government debt, the future obligations of Social Security and Medicare have made prompted policy makers to actively consider reforms of these government entitlement programs. This course will examine the following topics. What is the economic status of the elderly? How do government programs assist the elderly (the broad range of assistance from tax preferences and means tested programs such as food stamps and Supplemental Security Income to the universal programs such as Social Security and Medicare)? What role do these government programs play in retirement policy? Are governments too generous or should the elderly take on greater responsibility for their retirement years? What reforms are being proposed currently for reform of Social Security and Medicare?

Betson, David TR 12:30-1:45

HESB 33013|ESS 33628 Educational Effectiveness

The class is designed to examine the factors affecting student achievement. It begins with students' influences on their own development (motivation, intelligence, efficacy) and works outward to the effects of families (SES, parenting practices, etc.), teachers (instruction, training, experience, content knowledge), and schools (what do effective schools look like?), examining whether and how each shape students' academic trajectories. We may also look at peer and neighborhood effects. The last part of the course considers programs designed for students, families, teachers, and schools in order to improve achievement. Throughout, the course will address issues of equity, considering whether and how policy-makers and educators can design programs to close the achievement gap.

Christensen, Andrea TR 2:00-3:15

HESB 33101|CSC 33972 Restorative Justice

Restorative justice is gaining visibility in contemporary social justice efforts. Advocates of change ranging from parents to police, from the US Conference of Catholic Bishops to the cofounders of Black Lives Matter are claiming restorative justice as an important way forward in making our institutions more just and more effective. This course will give students an understanding of how and why that potential exists, and teach them the basics of a primary restorative justice practice. Students will learn the fundamentals of Circle dialogue, situating it in the context of relevant theoretic frameworks and in the context of key restorative justice applications (including criminal justice, education, and systemic injustice). Students will be encouraged to search for potential applications of restorative justice theory and practice in the professional fields they anticipate entering. This will be a community-based learning course, requiring each student to perform 20 hours of work in the local community at pre-arranged sites as part of the course, in addition to regular reading and writing assignments.

Sharpe, Susan T 1:00-3:45

HESB 40104|GSC 40522 Prisons and Policing in the US

Scholars and activists use the concept of the carceral state to describe the official, government use of policing, surveillance, and mass imprisonment to exercise control over society. This course examines the histories, cultures, politics, and economics of prisons and policing in the United States, in order to determine how the U.S. carceral state has been a factor in the social construction of race, gender, and citizenship. We will study the genealogy of the U.S. carceral state -- beginning with the surveillance embedded in the earliest practices of slavery and settler colonialism, tracing its development through the 19th and early 20th centuries, and concluding with the rise of the modern prison industrial complex. We will then focus on contemporary U.S. prisons, policing, and surveillance, using case studies including the 'war on drugs,' immigrant detention, sex-crime regulation, and police violence. Finally, we will consider alternatives to prisons and policing, as we learn about academic research and activist movements working to end state and police violence, abolish prisons, and create opportunities for restorative justice. Over the course of the semester, students will learn about the historical development and ongoing maintenance of the carceral state, using an intersectional framework that highlights the ways in which prisons and policing have both shaped, and been shaped by, race, gender, citizenship, and economics. Along the way, students will ask and address such questions as: How does the U.S. carceral state function as a tool for social control? What histories, policies, and ideologies underlie the carceral state? How have individuals and organizations worked to transform or abolish the carceral state? How have art and cultural production been used to normalize and/or critique the carceral state? And can we imagine a world without prisons or police?

Butler, Pamela TR 3:30-4:45

HESB 40106|AFST 40710 African-American Resistance

Through a close examination of twelve historical events, we will study African-American resistance in the United States from the 17th century through the 20th century. We will employ a case-study method and seek to categorize and characterize the wide variety of African-American resistance. Our study will include the politics of confrontation and civil disobedience, polarization of arts, transformation of race relations, the tragedies and triumphs of Reconstruction, interracial violence, black political and institutional responses to racism and violence, the Harlem Renaissance, jazz, blues, and the civil rights and black power movements. Students will be confronted with conflicting bodies of evidence and challenged to analyze these issues and arrive at conclusions. Music and film will supplement classroom discussions.

Pierce, Richard TR 2:00-3:15

HESB 43889|ILS 43501 Latinos in Future of America

This course will examine the opportunities and challenges facing Latino communities today as they simultaneously transform and are transformed by their continuing growth in U.S. society. Through a careful examination of the biographies of leaders in Latino communities, we will examine what role they have each played in empowering Latino communities to advance in business, arts, education, community organizing, entertainment, medicine, religion, law, academia, politics, and other areas. The course will coincide with the Transformative Latino Leadership Speaker Series sponsored by the Arthur Foundation through the Institute for Latino Studies. Students in the class will have the opportunity to interact with invited leaders in several settings including the classroom, meals, receptions, and university-wide events. The primary course requirement is a research essay about the life and career of a chosen leader.

Fraga, Luis MW 11:00-12:15

CAPSTONE

HESB 43898 Contributing to the Policy Process

This course offers the opportunity to draft a policy proposal for a national- or international-level challenge facing the United States government. Students will learn about the types of organizations that offer policy proposals (e.g., interest groups, think tanks, and government agencies), how they present their proposals, and what gives certain proposals traction while others fall by the wayside. Groups of students will then apply that knowledge to propose a possible solution to a particular challenge drawn from an issue area like environmental regulation, trade competitiveness, homeland security, defense planning, and international diplomacy (specific issue choices will depend on student interest). The group projects will involve both written and oral presentation. This course satisfies the capstone requirement for the Hesburgh Program in Public Service.

Gholz, C. Eugene MW 2:00-3:15

HESB 48000 Independent Capstone Research Project

This course offers students an opportunity to pursue an independent capstone research project. Students will choose a faculty member that will guide them through the semester-long research, including producing a final research note or policy memo. Interested students should speak with the Hesburgh Program in Public Service academic advisor to obtain approval.