**Правительство Российской Федерации**

**Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение**

**высшего профессионального образования
Национальный исследовательский университет
"Высшая школа экономики"**

Факультет мировой экономики и мировой политики

Школа востоковедения

**Программа дисциплины**

**«Политические и торговые блоки в АТР – основные тренды региональной интеграции/**

**Political and Trade Blocs in Asia Pacific- main trends towards Regional Integration»**

для направления 41.04.03 «Востоковедение и африканистика»

подготовки магистра

Автор программы: Захаров В.Ю., ст. преподаватель кафедры цивилизационного развития Востока vzakharov@rambler.ru

Одобрена на заседании кафедры цивилизационного развития Востока

«\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20 г

Зав. кафедрой А.А. Маслов \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Рекомендована академическим советом ОП «Социально-политическое развитие и вызовы современной Восточной Азии»

«\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20 г

Председатель О.В. Волосюк \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Утверждена УС факультета мировой экономики и мировой политики

«\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20 г.

Ученый секретарь Т.Б. Коваль\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Москва, 2015**

*Настоящая программа не может быть использована другими подразделениями университета и другими вузами без разрешения кафедры-разработчика программы.*

Master's Program in Sociopolitical Development and the Challenges of Modern East Asia

**Senior Lecturer Vladimir Zakharov**

**Political and Trade Blocs in Asia Pacific- main trends towards Regional Integration**

Instructor:Senior Lecturer Vladimir Zakharov.

e-mail: vzakharov@rambler.ru

**General Schedule:**

**Overview of the course**

This course focuses on the main reasons for setting up political and trade Blocs in Asia Pacific giving prospects to shape general patterns of Regional Integration. In the same time it provides a general design for creation of a total new Structure of Regional Security. In general we will summarize bilateral and multilateral relations between regional states as well the impact of globalization to this region and the role played by external actors. In this course we will stress on most important functional features of the emerging regional order: economics, globalization, and regional security.

This course is mainly based on the students creative work in finding and reading new materials about present day policies and it means that for each class you have to read a lot to understand the different approaches to international Relations in Asia Pacific.

This course examines Asia Pacific as a pivotal regional system in the international context, focusing on security, economic ties and transnational global relations.

The course will draw upon theories and questions found in the international relations literature to examine whether Asia Pacific is a coherent region. We will provide an overview to the general theory of international relations in Asia Pacific, model or regional and sub-regional relations, the legacy of history for the region. Attention is paid to continuities and discontinuities in state formation and foreign policy, regime types, and political culture. We will also cover developments in the international relations of Asia Pacific since the end of the Cold War. It also stresses on the case studies of regional conflicts, development of regional organizations (NGOs, etc.), non-state actors, analyses most important bilateral relations (Russia-China, Russia- Japan, Russia-USA, China-Japan, China-USA, China-India, China-Korea, etc.) and multilateral relations inside and outside Political and Trade Bodies.

**Rational**

In the framework of our study we will consider

**Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation** (**APEC**) as a forum for 21 [Pacific Rim](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Rim) member economies that seeks to promote [free trade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_trade) and economic cooperation throughout the [Asia-Pacific](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia-Pacific) region. It was established in 1989 in response to the growing interdependence of Asia-Pacific economies. APEC works to raise [living standards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Living_standards) and education levels through sustainable [economic growth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_growth) and to foster a sense of community and an appreciation of shared interests among Asia-Pacific countries. APEC includes [newly industrialized economies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newly_industrialized_economy), although the agenda of [free trade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_trade) was a sensitive issue for the developing economies and aims to enable Paciic countries to explore new export market opportunities for [natural resources](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_resources) such as [natural gas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_gas), as well as to seek regional [economic integration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_integration) by means of [foreign investment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign_direct_investment).

# South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) as an [economic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_economics) and [geopolitical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_politics) cooperation among eight [member nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asian_Association_for_Regional_Cooperation#Members_of_SAARC) that are primarily located in [South Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia) continent.

 **The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** as a political and economic organization of ten countries located in [Southeast Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia) in order to accelerate [economic growth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_growth), [social progress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_progress), cultural development among its members, protection of regional peace and stability, and opportunities for member countries to discuss differences peacefully. Aside from improving each member state's economies, the bloc also focused on peace and stability in the region.

Beginning in 1997, the bloc began creating organizations within its framework with the intention of achieving regional integration. [ASEAN Plus Three](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASEAN_Plus_Three) was the first of these and was created to improve existing ties with the [China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China), [Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan), and [South Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea). This was followed by the even larger [East Asia Summit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Asia_Summit), which now includes these countries as well as India, Australia, New Zealand, United States and Russia. This new grouping acted as a prerequisite for the planned [East Asia Community](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Asia_Community), which was supposedly patterned after the now-defunct [European Community](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Community).

**The** [**East Asia Summit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Asia_Summit) **(EAS)** as a pan-Asian forum held annually by the leaders of 16 countries in East Asia and the region, with ASEAN in a leadership position. The summit has discussed issues including trade, energy and security and the summit has a role in [regional community building](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Asia_Community). The members of the summit are all 10 members of ASEAN plus China, Japan, South Korea, India, Australia, New Zealand, Russia and the United States (2011)

 **Regional Forum (ARF)** as a formal, official, multilateral dialogue in Asia Pacific region. ARF objectives are to foster dialogue and consultation, and promote confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the region.

 **The** [**Asia–Europe Meeting**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia%E2%80%93Europe_Meeting) **(ASEM)** is an informal dialogue process initiated in 1996 with the intention of strengthening cooperation between the countries of Europe and Asia, especially members of the [European Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Union) and ASEAN in particular.[[58]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asean#cite_note-58) ASEAN, represented by its Secretariat, is one of the 45 ASEM partners. It also appoints a representative to sit on the governing board of [Asia-Europe Foundation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia-Europe_Foundation) (ASEF), a socio-cultural organisation associated with the Meeting.

**The ASEAN–Russia Summit** as an annual meeting between leaders of member states and the [President of Russia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_Russian_Federation).

We will follow with interest and passion new dramatic developments of current negotiations over realizing new trade and political schemes for setting up **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership and Transpacific Partnership**.

Special attention will be given **the Shanghai Cooperation Organization as a new type multifaceted cooperation regional body/**/

We will also discuss the flashpoints in Asia Pacific international politics, e.g. territorial claims, battle for recourses, denuclearization, conflict resolution and the search for the new architecture of NE Asia. We will analyze the interplay between world and regional powers, alongside the foreign policies of the main actors in the region. Special attention is also given to trends in Asian regionalism (politics, security, economy). This course will also look at the prospects of Asian community building and address the traditional and changing roles of external powers (the US, Europe, and Russia), regional powers (China and Japan).

**Aims of the course:**

* provide an introduction to the domestic and international politics of main actors in Asia Pacific;
* provide an overview of the regional policies and bilateral relationships of the major powers
* examine regional organizations and the changing nature of regional order;
* discuss the main conflictual dynamics in the region (Korean Peninsula, Prospects for solution of territorial issues);
* discuss post-Cold War continuities and changes.
* Provide a detailed introduction to the main concepts and trend of the development of foreign policy in Asia Pacific
* Discuss the key issues of internal development in China, Japan, India, Korea countries and their foreign policy, including role of USA and Russia, regional cooperation and tensions in the region
* Compare and contrast comprehensive security with other concepts of
security;

**Learning outcomes and competences**

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able

* Identify the geographical region of Asia Pacific and role played there by regional political and trade organizations.
* understand the nature of conflicts betweenAsia Pacific countries and main approaches for its solving
* be able to examine main trends in the foreign policy of China, Japan, Korea and the influence of Russia and USA in the region;
* to describe the specifics of regions of North-East Asia and summarize fundamental problems of Asia in the context of international relations
* be familiar with the political systems of the North-East Asian countries;
* explain the linkages between local, regional, and global developments and their impact on Asia Pacific Nations;
* describe applications of comprehensive security concepts in the Asia Pacific region
* analyze the foreign policies of the main Northeast Asian states;
* have an understanding of the factors facilitating and hindering regional security and cooperation.
* to summarize political and security trends inAsia Pacific, evaluate interests of key countries, and explain causes of conflicts, current development and issues.
* Recognize the political and trade organizations that make up the region and their historic role in making the region the place that it is today.
* understand the principal regional organizations relevant to security.
* **Course Information and Policies**

**The structure of the course**

This course is divided into several sessions, each session could comprise from one to three classes. Each session is divided into part: short introductory lecture by instructor and the discussion. Discussion could be presented in two forms: as a group discussion or as a presentation by one or two students and the discussion after this presentation.

**Participation and attendance**

This is a graduate course and given the nature of the course students are expected to **mandatory** attend all classes and to actively participate. Students are expected to attend class as well as participate in lectures, discussions, and review sessions. As well, preparing the assigned readings is essential, due to the complexity of the subject and the fact that the amount of material covered every week is quite large. If you are late in class more that for 20 minutes without reasonable explanation you grade for participation could be degraded (Instructor will formally inform you about this)

If you’ve missed a class you have to inform instructor before (!) the class and explain the formal reason for that. For each unexcused absence thereafter you have to write an overview using the readings provided for the missed class (2-3 pages). You could miss no more that two classes (sessions). In other case your final grad will be decreased. You are responsible for keeping the professor informed of any situation that prevents you from attending class.

Class participation will constitute 25% of the final grade.

**Readings**

 Readings is very important for this course. All classes will be built around discussion after reading recommended materials. It means that if you won’t read these materials and can not discuss it content and authors’ approaches to the problems you will get a very low final grade.

Students are expected to complete all the assigned readings on time and contribute to class discussions. In addition, each class one or two students will be assigned to give a short commentary related to the class’s topic and/or readings.

**Discussion**

We will have six group discussions and one “strategic game”. The participation is very important for the final grade. Asking questions to instructor as well to each other (even the same question twice ) is expected, indeed strongly encouraged.

**Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty**

Plagiarism is a serious academic offense and it will not be tolerated. Plagiarism is the theft of someone else’s intellectual property or presenting another person’s work as one’s own. Plagiarism is "a piece of writing that has been copied from someone else and is presented as being your own work." This includes ideas as well as specific phrases, sentences or paragraphs. To avoid plagiarism, it is essential that you use proper quotation and citation in all the written work you submit for the course. *You are responsible for handing in original work and for citing all of your information sources.*

**Grading**

**Final grade = 0,5 cumulative grade + 0,5 grade for the exam**

**Cumulative grade:**

Attendance and Class Participation - 25%

Presentation - 40%

Group Discussion and readings – 35%

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **10 point grading system** |  |
| 10,9, 8 | Excellent |
| 7,6 | Good |
| 5,4 | Fair  |
| 3,2,1 | failing grade |

**Course syllabus**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Week | **Topic** | Total class hours | Self-study |
| Lectures | Seminars | Practical classes |
| 1 | Session 1**. Asia Pacific as a coherent region**The definition and structure of the continent and its regionsState formation and regional order: Asia Pacific in the twentieth centuryRegionalism and Integration TheoryRegional and sub-regional system in NE AsiaRegional Dynamics**Readings** Borthwick, Mark. Pacific Century: The Emergence Of Modern Pacific Asia, Second Edition. 2nd ed. Westview Press, 1998, p. 3-6Giragosian Richard, The Ggeopolitics of Eurasian Securiry, Washington, 2006Clinton H. Remarks on Regional Architecture in Asia – Principles and Priorities, 2010East Asian multilateralism – prospects for regional stability, The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008 Wang Shaoguang (1997): “The State, Market Economy, And Transition | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 2 | Session 2.**Rising political and economic role of East Asia in global dimension**Geographical, Civilization, political and economic patterns in Asia, Eurasia, Asian Pacific Rim. Introductory review of the common trends of political and economic integration in East Asia; prospects for building up a new security architecture in East Asia. Main political and economic integration associations and forums – ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, ARF, East Summits and others. Principal political and economic interests of regional actors - China, India, Japan, USA. ASEAN– possible challenges and arrangements between them. After-class readings:* APEC Economic leaders Declaration, The Yokogama vision, 14 November, 2010
* Clinton H. Remarks on Regional Architecture in Asia – Principles and Priorities, 2010
* East Asian multilateralism – prospects for regional stability, The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008

Wang Shaoguang (1997): “The State, Market Economy, And Transition | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| 3 | **Session 3. China. General political, economic and social design.**What are the key constitutional, executive and juridical rules and their interaction, ongoing and upcoming reforms of political institutions, role of the CPC,PLA and NGO in China.**Readings:** Lum Thomas. Comparing Global influence – China and U.S. Diplomacy || CRS Report for Congress/ 2008|11|7/* Wang Shaoguang (2000): “The Changing Role of Government.” from p. 6 on.
* Kiren Aziz Chaudhry (1993): “The Myths of the Market and the Common History of Late Developers.”

Adrian Leftwich (1994): “States of Underdevelopment: The Third World State in Theoretical Perspective.Nicholas J. Cul. Listening for the Hoof Beats: Implications of the Rise of Soft Power and Public DiplomacyBy // global Asia Vol. 7, No. 3, Fall 2012, pp. 8-12Nolan Theisen. China’s Management of North Korea and the Perpetual Status Quo \\ Korea Review, Vol. II, No. 2 November 2012, 136-157 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 4 | Session 3. **China. Main factors contributing to evolution of Beijing foreign policy**.Bilateral relations with regional and global partners – USA, Japan, EU, Russia, India, ACEAN. Political and economical Interaction with regional and international organizations. **Readings:** A Special Report on China Plece in the World, The Economist, 2010, Dec2D.Shambaugh, Coping with a conflicted China, The Washington Quarterly, 2011, vol. 34, # 1, WinterAdrian Leftwich (1995): “Bringing Politics Back In: Towards a Model of the Developmental State?”Ziya Öniş (1990): “Review: The Logic of the Developmental State.”Mark Beeson (2009): “Developmental States in East Asia: A Comparison of the Japanese and Chinese Experiences.”Zhang Yunling. Emerging Force: China in the Region and the World // global Asia Vol. 6, No. 4, Winter 2011, pp. 18-21Zhou Qingan & Mo Jinwei. How 21st-Century China Sees Public Diplomacy As a Path to Soft Power// Global Asia Vol. 7, No. 3, Fall 2012, pp. 18-23Lovell, Julia. The Great Wall: China Against the World, 1000 BC-AD 2000. Atlantic Books, 2007 pp.323-348Jacques, Martin. When China Rules the World: The Rise of the Middle Kingdom and the End of the Western World. 2nd ed. Penguin Books, 2011 Ch. 13 589-616, 624-636Guthrie, Doug. China and Globalization: The Social, Economic and Political Transformation of Chinese Society. 3rd ed. Routledge, 2012, chapter 8, 261-298 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 5 | **Session 5. India, political institutions, economic and social situation, ongoing reforms**.- Foreign policy and trade.- Participation in international organizations (UN, SAARC, BRICS, SCO)**Readings*** Paul Krugman (1994): “The Myth of Asia’s Miracle.”
* Ben Fine (1999): “The Developmental State is Dead - Long Live Social Capital?”

Joseph Wong (2004): “The Adaptive Developmental State in East Asia.” | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 6 | **Session 6. Changing Japan in Asia Pacific*** The role and position of Japan in the contemporary world
* Japanese economy and Japanese policy in NE Asia
* Island State and struggle for supremacy
* A Chinese View of the U.S.-Japanese Alliance
* Japan's Shifting Strategy Toward the Rise of China
* Posture in international organizations

***Readings:***Jeffrey W. Hornung**. J**apan and the Asia-Pacific. *From APEC 2011 to APEC 2012: American and Russian Perspectives on Asia-Pacific Security and Cooperation*. Honolulu : Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies;: 2012, pp. 138-150Kazuo Ogoura. From Ikebana to Manga And Beyond: Japan’s Cultural and Public Diplomacy Is Evolving // Global Asia Vol. 7, No. 3, Fall 2012, pp. 24-29 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 7 | **South East Asia, ASEAN, problems of regional security** Political institutions, economical systems, role of NGO and ongoing reforms in Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia.Readings:* Chang Lu, Xue Kai, China going Global, Beijing, Foreign languages Press, 2008
* Cai K.G, The political Economy of east asia – Regional and national dimensions, Palgrave bacmillan, 2008
* Dilip K. Das (1992): “The Invisible Hand versus the Visible Hand: The Korean Case.”
* Making New Partnership, A rising China and its neighbors, Beijing, Social science Academics Press, 2008
 | 2 | 2 |  | 6 |
| 8 | **Session 8. US factor and International situation in NE Asia*** US policy in NE Asia
* Triangle US-China-Japan
* Multilateral mode of cooperation
* Military Cooperation
* Models: US-China, US-Japan
* China Reaction to US policy in Asia

***Readings:***Rouben Azizian. United States and the Asia-Pacific: Balancing Rhetoric and Action // *From APEC 2011 to APEC 2012: American and Russian Perspectives on Asia-Pacific Security and Cooperation*. Honolulu : Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies;: 2012, pp. 114-127Michael J. Green American Aims: Realism Still Prevails Over Community Idealism // Global Asia Vol. 5, No. 1, pp . 32-36Susan Shirk. American Hopes: An Agenda for Cooperation That Serves US Interests // Global Asia Vol. 5, No. 1, pp . 27-31Roy D. China’s Reaction to US predominance // *From APEC 2011 to APEC 2012: American and Russian Perspectives on Asia-Pacific Security and Cooperation*. Honolulu : Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies;: 2012, pp. 114-127Yuan Peng. Awaiting the Handshake: China-US Relations Are the Key to Stability In Northeast AsiaBy // Global Asia Vol. 6, No. 2, summer 2011, 34-37 | 2 | 0 |  | 6 |
| 9 | **Session 9. Russia in NE Asia*** Russia as a regional power
* Hope for new role in Asia
* Battle for Russian resources and cooperation in Russian Far East
* Participation at International obodies

***Readings:***Viacheslav Amirov. Russian, Japan and Asia Pacific // *From APEC 2011 to APEC 2012: American and Russian Perspectives on Asia-Pacific Security and Cooperation*. Honolulu: Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies; 2012, pp.127-137 Tsuneo Akaha. Distant Neighbor. Russia’s Search to Find Its Place in East Asia // Global Asia Vol. 7, No. 2, summer 2012, 8-21Jonathan Berkshire Miller. It’s Time for a ‘Grand Bargain’ Between Japan and Russia// Global Asia Vol. 7, No. 2, summer 2012, 58-63Nodari Simonia & Victor Sumsky As an APEC Summit Nears, So Does a Moment of Truth For Putin and Russia in Asia // Global Asia Vol. 7, No. 2, summer 2012, 28-37Stephen Blank. (Multi) Polar Bear? Russia’s Bid for Influence in Asia // Global Asia Vol. 7, No. 2, summer 2012, pp. 23-2 7 | 2 | 2 |  | 6 |
| 10 | **Session 10. Flashpoints and Conflict resolution in Modern NE Asia*** Military and economic concerns for Asia
* Territorial claims
* Crisis in the Taiwan Straits

***Readings:***Zhang Tuosheng. Territorial Disputes: Compromise, Co-operate, And Keep Conversing // Global Asia Vol. 6, No. 2, summer 2011, 42-45Zhang Baohui. Taiwan & China: The Honeymoon That Never Got As Far as Finland // Global Asia Vol. 6, No. 1, spring 2011 , pp . 68-75Avery Goldstein & Edward D. Mansfield When Fighting Ends Global Asia Vol. 6, No. 2, summer 2011, pp. 8-17Mark J. Valencia High-Stakes Drama: The South China Sea ￼Disputes global Asia Vol. 7, No. 3, Fall 2012б p. 56-73Conclusion and summary. | 2 | 0 |  | 6 |
| 11 | Central Asia Shanghai cooperation organizationProblems of security – terrorism, extremism, separatism. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan – economical and social situation, ongoing reforms, external police. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization – trends for multifaceted interaction. Afghan problem.Readings:Пань Гуан, Ху Цзянь, 21 шицзи дэ ди игэ синь син цюйюй хэцзщ цзучжи – Дуй Шанхай хэцзо цзцчжи вэ цзунхэ яьцзю, Бэйцзин 2006Чжунго гоцзи дивэй баогво, Бэйцзинб 2009Цюанцю нэнъюань цицзюй, Бэйзиню 2009David Kerr, Central Asian and Russian perpectives on China strategic emergence, Washington,2010 | 2 |  |  | 6 |
| 12 | **Session 12. Toward a new Regional order in N-E Asia*** Economic regionalism in NE Asia
* Competition and Primacy in NE Asia
* Trends: isolation and integration
* Financial Crisis and Regionalism
* Nation’s branding and rebranding
* Nonstate Actors (NSAs) in Asia
* Global and Regional Interstate Organizations in Asia

***Readings:***Wu Xinbo Building Closer Ties: Economic Regionalism’s Impact on Security //global asia Vol. 6, No. 2, summer 2011, 24-29Alexander L. Vuving. What Regional Order for the Asia-Pacific? China’s Rise, Primacy Competition, and Inclusive Leadership, *From APEC 2011 to APEC 2012: American and Russian Perspectives on Asia-Pacific Security and Cooperation*. Honolulu: Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, 2012.pp. 213-224Keith Dinnie. More Than Tourism: The Challenges of Nation Branding in Asia // Global Asia Vol. 7, No. 3, Fall 2012, pp. 13-17Borthwick, Mark. *Pacific Century: The Emergence Of Modern Pacific Asia, Second Edition*. 2nd ed. Westview Press, 1998, p. 507-551 | 2 | 2 |  | 5 |
| 13 | **Session 13. Regional cooperation and perspective development within the region*** Forms of Cooperation in NE Asia
* Military and economic concerns for Asia
* Japan-China-US Strategic Dialogue
* Transregional Linkages and Regional Dynamics: The NE Asian Regional Economy
* Battle for Resources and cooperation
* NGOs and block-building strategy

***Readings:***Hitoshi Tanaka. Asia Uniting: Many Tiers, One Goal // Global Asia Vol. 5, No. 1 8-11, pp . 17-21Avery Goldstein & Edward D. Mansfield When Fighting Ends // Global Asia Vol. 6, No. 2, summer 2011, pp. 8-17Yukiko Fukagawa. Asia Is Weathering the Global Economic Storm, But Can It Do Better?// Global Asia Vol. 7, No. 3, Fall 2012, pp. 78-85An Enduring But Elusive Idea: Peace Through Cooperation // Global Asia Vol. 7, No. 3, Fall 2012, pp. 108-113Danielle Cohen & Jonathan Kirshner Myth-Telling: The Cult of Energy Insecurity and China-US Relations // Global Asia Vol. 6, No. 2, summer 2011pp. 38-41 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
|  | TOTAL HOURS 114 | 28 | 12 | 0 | 74 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Questions for Study and Group Discussion ***(examples):***

* Do Asian common values exist?
* Is Asia United is possible?
* How do we define and measure levels of conflict and cooperation in the region?
* Can Russia reconstruct it Far East without external help?
* Allies and opponents of Russia in NE Asia
* NE Asian territorial conflicts – could they be resolved? . What problems remain unresolved between the states in Northeast Asia?
* Since the historical attempts at creating a political region have failed, is it safe to assume that Northeast Asia may never be a political region rather than an assembly of competing political powers? Does this mean that Northeast Asia is likely to be stable in the future?
* Are there distinctive patterns in East Asia’s international relations?
* How are regional patterns of interaction affected by history, balance of power, international institutions and culture?
* What is the likelihood of conflict on the Korean peninsula? Can the dominant powers with their diverse national interests arrive at an acceptable compromise?
* What new roles are subregional organizations undertaking since the end of the Cold War and are do they need to modify to meet the challenge? Is the Shanghai Cooperation Organization the possible foundation for wider cooperation in the region?
* What problems remain unresolved between the states in Northeast Asia?

**Précis Assignment**

A précis is short and concise summary of a scholarly book, approximately 1000 words in length.

1. A précis is not a book review or a critique. A précis should capture the essence of a longer argument, summarizing the argument, theory and data presented by the work's author.

2. You can criticize, approve, agree or disagree with the shown material. In any case essay should have a critical design and reflect your independent thinking. Any thesis or statement should be proved by historical or socio-cultural analysis.

3. It’s better to concentrate in several most important ideas than to try to write “in general”. Be brief, laconic, and specific in developing your ideas

4. Good English is mostly welcomed.

**Précis should be due by the End of October!!!**

You can ask for the recommended book from the instructor or you can propose the book by yourself