Sophomore Politics & PA Reading

Course website:
www.omnifoo.info/pages/PSReadingOnlineS21.html

Session 1: Course introduction

*Course administration
*Catch up on news since Jan.

Pronunciation: text Vs. test
*Textual Categorization: What is a text? We read and interpret texts to understand their meaning.
The author's original intent is best expressed in the text's original language. Some things are "lost in translation."
Is a movie a text? Documentary film 纪录片. Or a movie in a foreign language? We read the subtitles.

What kinds of texts will we read in this course?
Easier texts at first, then becoming longer & more difficult.

*Categories (kinds of things) & Sources
Textual Categorization worksheet

the intended audience (观众) = for whom is the author writing? Who does the author expect to read the text?

Who was Confucius' 孔夫子 intended audience?

*Introduce homework on textual categorization (due on Tues.)

HOMEWORK: Tell me your topic preferences if you haven't yet. On Thurs. we will review and continue the handout on "Basic Political Terms."

Session 2 (3-11): Text Categories & Sources

News: NPC explores the implementation of family leave. The division of childcare between men and women remains very uneven.
Review

Text Categories: with a partner, use ten minutes to decide and find for ONE category...

Who usually writes this kind of text?
Where (in what source) can we find this kind of text?
Who is the intended audience for this kind of text?
What famous examples are there inside/outside China?
(Any other details you want to say?)
Present your answers to the class for a few minutes.

Academic Article – Shirley & Winter. Written by experts (scholars), China National Knowledge Internet, written for graduate students & professionals in the field (not undergraduates). Published in academic journals. Usually very technical, they explain their research methodology.

"Tell-All" Account/Memoir – Nature, Bonnie, Elif. Written by famous people, usually. Of interest to historians. Biography (written by another author) vs. Autobiography (written by the subject herself/himself)

Constitution – Sunny & Emma. The founding legal document for a country. Usually written by legislators and other political officials. Citizens should read it for their own countries.

Editorial – Suzy, Lily, Wendy. A text which gives the author's opinion, usually on current events. Written

by commentators (columnists, pundits, etc.) for newspapers & websites, such as People's Daily (written for Chinese citizens). How is this different from propaganda 宣传品? Westerners expect editorial content to be excluded from objective news articles.

Intelligence Report – Written by intelligence agencies (i.e. CIA, FBI, etc.) to "steal secrets" from foreign governments and organizations which may threaten the country. . . . 内部的   for internal reference, classified. Freedom of Information Act (FoIA): usually after 50 years, secret documents are "declassified". Wikileaks also "leaks" them.

Manifesto/Mission Statement – River & Yura. Written by an organization's leaders, states the purpose and goals of an organization, such as an NGO.

Meme – Picture & text posted on social media, usually humorous.

Memorandum – Alisa, Lucy, Cassie, Stella. Written by office workers & gov't officials. Usually directed at one or a few people and circulated internally (not for the public).

News Article – Herman & Inner. Written by

journalists & reporters for the general public, describing things "in the public interest". Is it the same as propaganda 宣传品?

Policy Briefing/ "White Paper" - announce the details of an official policy to the public.

Satire – Karen, Jessica, Po. Written by satirists and critics of society and politics. "The Man in a Case" & "The Scholars". Satirical texts criticize problems, leaders, cultures, etc. Also intended to be humorous.

Tweet – Shaw & Diego. Written and posted by users of the social media app Twitter. Read by "followers" of the users. Most famously used by Pres. Trump, until he was banned for spreading lies about the 2020 election and encouraging violence.

*If time permits, finish reading "Basic Political Terms"

HOMEWORK: For Tues., decide the text category and the source for each of the 14 text samples.

Session 2 (3-16)

*News: Gu Ailin changed her citizenship to China in 2019, competing in skiing. Another athlete took on Chinese nationality.

Chinese factories were set on fire in Burma (Myanmar) by protesters, in response to China's support for the military coup. The military junta has killed almost 200 protesters.

Beijing and northern China are experiencing one of the worst dust storms of the decade.

*Review

*Textual Categorization: read the samples and give your answers about their categories.

Session 4 (3-18)

*News. Extreme weather has hit Mongolia with sandstorms and snowstorms, killing several people.

The Burmese military has killed approx. 216 people, including some children, in response to protests against their coup. $37 million of damage to Chinese-owned textile factories.

A white gunman in Atlanta, GA, (USA) shot and killed 8 people, six of whom are Asian-American women. The shootings may be racially motivated.

*Finish Textual Categorization handout

For Tues.: Take a look at handouts and glossary on public health, two articles on whether women leaders have responded better to the pandemic. We'll introduce them on Thurs. and discuss them on Tues. in more detail.

3-23: Health & Welfare (Public Health & The Covid-19 Pandemic)

*News: How to improve our sleep? A new study gives suggestions.

Two Taiwanese airplanes crashed and fell into the sea on the 22nd.

The Tatmadaw in Burma have now killed over 250 people for protesting against the coup, now in night raids of people's homes.

Chinese and American officials under the Biden Administration met in Alaska and showed that our

relationship has many conflicts.

*Health & Medical English handout. More listening & speaking practice: Using English only (!), find the classmate who shares THE MOST medical experiences and conditions with you, and sit with him/her. (i.e. How healthy do you think you are? Have you ever broken a bone? Are you already vaccinated for Covid-19? Do you know how to swim? Have you never had to go to the emergency room of a hospital? Have you never had a surgery? Have you never missed a day of school for an illness? Do you brush your teeth twice a day? Do you sleep 8 hours every night? What kinds of traditional Chinese medicine have you tried/not tried...acupuncture, cupping, *guasha*? Do you prefer a foot massage 足疗 or a body massage 保健按摩? Etc.) Present to the class what you have in common (Both of us...Neither of us...)

*Public Health Glossary relevant terms for Covid-19: vaccine/vaccination/vaccinate; quarantine, etc. What kind of disease is Covid-19? It is a pandemic (not just an epidemic = within one area/country) = global. Not just a seasonal illness. It is a coronavirus.

*The Welfare State in political science & PA: to what extent does a state (any/all states?) have a responsibility to provide its citizens with healthcare & the financial means to survive? In what regions and countries is "the welfare state" more or less strong and generous? What subfield(s) (of political science)

studies the welfare state as a research topic?

Subfields of Political Science (in the USA): American Politics, Political Theory, Comparative Politics, International Relations, Political Economy, Political Psychology, etc.

*Medical Science & Practice (one patient needs medical attention to cure an illness or stay healthy) Vs. Public Health (all of a polity's citizens are patients...combines medical studies with politics & PA. How do we keep an entire population healthy? Includes the entire medical system.): What's the difference?

*Basic information about the articles in The Conversation & Wired

*For Thurs., try your best to read and understand the articles on women leaders' responses to Covid-19. We'll discuss them in detail. Send your topic preferences to me if you still haven't.

3-25: Women Leaders' Responses to Covid-19

*News: Chinese embassy in the UK expressed disagreement with sanctions of officials over alleged human rights violations in Xinjiang.
PM Boris Johnson credits vaccination success to "capitalism and greed." Safety of AstraZeneca vaccine called into question due to blood clots.
*Review

*Basic details of the Wired article.

*How well do you understand the two articles? What questions do you have about them (incl. parts you don't understand)?

*What should we do with two articles which contradict one another?

*Critical Thinking (reasoning and thinking for yourself to judge what is true or not true): What standards should we use to decide whether to believe any particular argument? What can we do to judge? We must evaluate the evidence for and against it.

-credibility/reputation & bias (of the author & the source, such as "the paper of record" = the most respected newspaper). Kinds of bias: ideological (conservative, liberal, etc.), anti-China or pro-China, male.

-social science methodology: Is the evidence anecdotal or based on a representative sample of the population?

*The Conversation article: What are the "causal mechanisms" the authors propose to explain why women leaders were more effective? Different leadership styles (Women think less about economic impact than about health. Women are more risk averse, less willing to take risks. Men are "task-oriented," while women are "interpersonal" leaders with better communication styles/skills.) led women to lockdown their countries earlier, resulting in fewer cases and deaths. What alternative explanations can you think of to explain the results? Maybe there is no relationship: maybe the results are a coincidence (an accident). Geography: NZ is an island, easier to close to travel.   Germany is not doing particularly well anymore (most of Europe has had many cases,

deaths, and lockdowns).

*Wired article: Confirmation bias = If we want something to be true, we are more likely to find it to be true, even if there is not enough evidence.

If we want positive, interesting results in our research in general, or in this case, if we want to show that patriarchy (men having power over women) is bad/harmful, we would be in danger of confirmation bias.

Behavioralism. We as researchers should try to be neutral. Naturally our own culture and cultural biases will influence everything we read, do, and research. "original research". Replication by other researchers can overcome this problem: be transparent, share your data and your methods explicitly.

HOMEWORK: Compare the academic article version of the two authors' work. Be prepared to talk about a few similarities and differences, as well as the basic details of the article. I DON'T expect you to read the whole academic article or to understand

much of it.

3-30 Conclusions about Covid-19 & Women Leaders
articles

*News: The Ever Given cargo ship which was
blocking the Suez Canal was dislodged, but regular
navigation has not yet resumed. Commodity prices
(such as oil) have been affected. Estimated daily
costs of the blockage are over $65 billion.
Xi Jinping honored individuals fighting organized
crime.
Chinese consumers have boycotted products from
brands such as Nike and H&M. This is an example of
nationalist consumer activism.

*Review

*Did you watch the video of Jacinda Ardern (NZ's
Prime Minister) singing about Covid-19? An example
of political satire

*Basic details of the academic article by Garikipati &
Kambhampati

*_The Conversation_ article versus the academic article: similarities & differences.

*Reading comprehension quiz on the _Wired_ article

*Discuss in a small group: do you believe the authors who think women leaders did better, or are you skeptical? What are your reasons?

*Alternative explanations for the correlation. Just a coincidence (an accident)? A result of confirmation bias? Is the "sample size" too small?

*Confirmation bias in scientific experiments (and political science publications) Vs. skepticism

4-1

*News. WHO acknowledges the source of Covid-19 will take a long time to find.   "Early reported cases aren't necessarily where it originated." China will assume the responsibility of finding the source.

China-WHO joint experts group released its report, which is "a good start." An "intermediate host" is likely, a "lab leak" is very unlikely.

*Review

*Your answers to the reading comprehension quiz.
Perfect = Po, Yura, Cassie   (EEADD)
Epidemic Vs. Pandemic

*Poll results & discussion of your reasons. Are you convinced or skeptical of the research results?
Is there really a relationship (a correlation) between the variables? Is the relationship "causal"?

*Science, especially political science perhaps, is not certain. It requires critical thinking, analysis, and debate. We may never know "the truth."
A person who is impossible to convince (more than stubborn) may be called a "bigot."

*Basic Terms in Politics handout

HOMEWORK: For Tues., we'll finish the handout. I

want to assign more readings but still need topic preferences from several of you (River, Inner, Suzy, Diego, Shaw, Jenny, Alisa, Jessica, and Noora). Read the college web page on the similarities and differences between political science and public administration.

4-6: The course website and syllabus (still a work in progress) may be found here:
www.omnifoo.info/pages/PSReadingOnlineS21.html

*News. China will release a white paper on poverty alleviation (likely related to the recent announcement that "extreme poverty" has been eliminated in China.) Officers & soldiers paid tribute to those who died in Xinjiang (related to the Qingming Holiday, in English usually called "Tomb-Sweeping Day").
50 people died in a train crash in Taiwan.

*Review
regime = the whole political system of a state, including things like the laws (especially of succession), the type of head of state (i.e. president, king, dictator, prime minister, etc.), and the policy-

making process

*Text on similarities & differences between political science & public administration
We are undergraduates studying for a bachelors degree (undergraduate degree).
PA studies in the USA: usually at the graduate level. An MPA program will recruit students who have graduated with degrees in political science, sociology, etc. Most programs last two years, but some can be completed in just 1 or 1.5 years. A PhD program usually takes 4-7 years. At the undergraduate level, we write term papers. In grad school, we graduate after writing a masters thesis (or taking comprehensive exams) or a dissertation.

*Public Vs. Private (sometimes called "the public sector" & "the private sector"). The public sector is sometimes called "the government"
What's the difference between them? How do we know if something is public or private?
2 factors: 1. Ownership (gov't/public OR private individual citizens?) MNCs and large corporations (multinational corporations, businesses, companies, etc.) are "publicly traded" on the stock market but still considered private. Others are SOEs (state-owned enterprises) 2. Funding (i.e. the sources of revenue/income for the budget). Private funding means rich

individuals give the funds and/or the organization sells things to get funds.

Taobao = private

Sinopec (中国石油）= public   Microsoft = private

The Post Office = public

*Professional (done for a job outside of universities) Vs. Academic (for theory & university/research jobs)

PA includes: management & "day-to-day operations" of PSOs (public service organizations), implementation of policy (putting policies created by higher-level politicians "into practice"), formulation of programs and services in coordination with the gov't to meet social needs.

PA (focused) is a subfield of Political Science (broad).

*Does the study of this topic fit better in PA or political science?

1. public health   2. the welfare state

3.The 低保 in China4.The 低保 from outside China

5.Women's leadership styles

6.Predicting when a country will have its first female

head of state

7. The role of the executive & legislative branches in policymaking

8. Cooperation between NGOs & local governments

9.10.11. Three levels of gov't : local, provincial/state, national/federal/central

*Which of the two is more interesting to you, and can you choose to focus on one or the other at NENU?

*Homework: Review the U.S. political spectrum with the worksheet on hypothetical Americans' placement according to their ideologies (or lack of ideology). Watch the three videos on political ideology and "the squad". Skim the handout on partisanship and polarization (but we probably won't get to it until Tues.)

4-8

*News: "Vaccine War?" Developing countries face shortages. WHO works toward equal availability. Will China or India or the developed countries supply them to poorer countries?

During Qingming (Tomb-Sweeping Day), defenders of the border and victims of the coronavirus were honored for their sacrifice

Apr. 6th NK's official website announced it would not participate in the Olympics this summer in Japan, the first country to say so. Is the decision really health-related or political?

The death toll in Myanmar is nearing 600 killed by the junta, ethnic armies around the frontiers of the country may unite with protesters in a new civil war.

*Review

*Thoughts & questions on the videos? Political ideology, U.S. politics including "The Squad". Who is in "The Squad"? Congressional freshmen Democrats who are young women minorities (Hispanic, Muslim, African-American): they are radical left-wing politicians who are critical of capitalism and the patriarchal, conservative U.S. culture & political corruption. They are left-wing populists who support socialist policies.

*Poll results & questions about the article on Political

Science & PA

*Ideological Spectrum Placement exercise

For Tues., read the editorial by Jonah Goldberg on what it means to be a U.S. conservative under Pres. Trump.

4-13

*News: Pres. Biden announced executive actions to address gun violence.
The Japanese gov't has decided to discharge parts of the Fukushima Daichi nuclear reactor into the sea, leading to criticism from neighboring countries. Radioative water will affect the Pacific Ocean for many years.
The death toll in Myanmar has reached over 700.

*Review. What do right-wing people ("The Right") want? Tax cuts, strong national defense spending, deregulation for "free markets," support for capitalism (usually Republicans in the USA). In most of The West, the right-wing is conservative, maybe also

religious.

Left-wing people ("The Left", usually Democrats in the USA) want income gaps to be closed/equalized (support of socialist redistribution policies), progressive taxation, high social spending. In Western countries, they are liberals.

Others are "in the middle" as moderates or centrists. They may have no strong ideology, may be practical, or they may have contradictory beliefs & policy preferences.

Should public administrators be partisan or non-partisan? According to the bureaucratic ideal of Max Weber, civil servants need to administer the laws and policies without bias, according to the rules, and without ideological preferences. Bureaucracies get their legitimacy from this neutrality.

Progressive (helps the poor) Vs. Regressive taxation (helps the rich or hurts the poor)

"sin tax" on things that are bad for us (i.e. cigarettes, alcohol, gasoline) = Maybe socially progressive in intention (we expect they will make poor people use them less b/c these things become more expensive), but considered regressive taxation because poor people use these things much more than rich people do. A luxury tax would be progressive.

*Handout on Partisanship & Polarization in the USA

4-15

*News : The first female mayor of Nanjing began her term in office. More female officials are expected in the future.
Japan's ruling LDP and coalition party are discussing the plan to discharge radioactive wastewater into the sea. Third-party inspection may be done.

*Review

*Jonah Goldberg's article on U.S. conservatism

*Comprehension quiz based on an excerpt of Goldberg's article (also from the junior class's midterm exam last semester)

*For next week, take a look at the handouts on American political structure, media, and the "Media Comparison" file's lists and charts (not the articles).

4-20

*News: Bo Ao Forum in Hainan hosts a four-day BFA conference on "World Change & Global Governance" with a focus on Covid, environmental issues.
China states that it will not allow Taiwan to go independent after a joint statement of cooperation between Japan & the USA.

*Discuss with a partner or in a small group: 1. If you were a U.S. citizen, do you think you would have an ideological preference—whether radical or slightly "left or right of center"--or do your own views contain some ideological contradictions?

2. Some say the USA is too polarized, too divided by ideologies today, while others say it reflects the political preference for individual freedom, that even in apparently united countries there are still such divisions between liberals and conservatives. Would the USA be stronger if it were united in a one-party system like China's, or would that undo what makes the USA so strong (and so American)?

*Discuss comprehension quiz on Goldberg article Planning may either be "top-down" or "bottom-up" (grassroots movements)

*American Political Structure handout

For Thurs., be ready to discuss the article. Midterm exam = probably in early May

4-22

*News: Ex-policeman Chauvin was convicted of three kinds of murder/manslaughter crimes for the

killing of George Floyd in Minnesota. Multiracial discrimination, not just against African Americans. Australia's federal gov't has canceled its BRI agreement with China, citing "conflicts with Australia's foreign policy." The Chinese Embassy in Australia expressed strong dissatisfaction with the decision.

*Review
*American Political Structure handout concepts...
"Rule of Law" vs. "Rule by Law"
a "contentious" legislature (there is real debate & deliberation, can oppose the Executive/top leadership) i.e. in the USA a president will veto a policy he opposes, but if 2/3 of Congress still want the policy, they can "override" the veto. Vs. a "rubber stamp" legislature

*Media Bias & Quality Chart, "Fake News," paid pro-state commentators in social media

*Media handout
Traditional/Old media (newspapers, radio, magazines & other print media) Vs. New Media (websites, news

apps, social media)

"Legacy" media (produced by professionals, whether public or private) Vs. Social media (produced by average people with "user-generated content": blogs, video sites, etc.)

"soft news" (human interest, celebrities, lifestyle news, etc.) Vs. "hard news" (political, etc.)

What is "mainstream"主流 media? In China, it includes all gov't sources. In the USA, it means the major TV broadcasting networks such as CBS, NBC, ABC, CNN, FOX, as well as "legacy" print media. Some doubt it because they think it is corrupt, owned and operated by large corporations.

 *Introduce article on conspiracy theories

*The Conspiracy Chart & what people believe without evidence.

For Tues., revisit the handout on Music & Politics from last semester. We may also talk about the comparative NY Times article on tech monopolies.

4-26

*News: A tiger in Heilongjiang entered a village and injured people near Xinkai Lake. Perhaps it came from Russia (as a Siberian tiger).
Shortening the 5/1 Int'l Labor holiday to just one to five days rather than a week is controversial, especially as some have to "make up" vacation days by working many days in a row.
India's Covid-19 cases have increased sharply, with hospitals running out of oxygen and bed space. The number of cases in the world has increased, mainly from. The new strains are proving more contagious.
Pres. Biden has recognized the Armenian genocide, angering Turkey.
Chinese-American Chloe Zhao was the first woman of color to win two Oscar awards for best director and best picture.
*Review

*Finish Media Handout

*Social Media, Conspiracy Theories, Freyne's Irish Times article. If these ideas/people are "crazy," why are we taking class time to study them? Read #1-6

quickly, with survey data on how many people believe.

"Conspiracy Theory Pyramid": Is the prevention of rumor-spreading worth strict gov't control over the media? (Censorship)

*3 Models of Media Influence (from handout)

1. The Hypodermic Model: Like getting a drug from a shot, the influence is strong, like brainwashing or mind control.
2. The Minimal Effects Model. Media have little or no influence on us. Instead we choose media which agrees with us and reinforces our pre-existing biases. Media (almost) never changes our minds on anything.
3. The Agenda-Setting Model: Media is less effective in telling us what to think than telling us what to think *about*. What is shown in mass media signals to us that it is important, we should think about it and have an opinion about it.

THURS. Finish discussing mass (news) media. Return to handout and recommended readings on Music & Politics. If finished discussing media, schedule Small Conversation Groups and review sessions for midterm exam in early May?

4-29: Last session before "Int'l Labor Week" vacation

*News: U.S. CDC reports two more cases of Johnson & Johnson vaccine causing blood clots. This is likely to increase the problem of "vaccine hesitancy" and delay or prevent the goal of "herd immunity."
Fukushima's radioactive water dumping plan is a big topic of fishing ministry conference. Widespread popular opposition to the plan remains, including the Fishermen's Association of Japan.
*Review

*NYT article on Tech Monopolies. When do you think big tech companies have too much power and need to be fined or split up with "anti-trust" gov't action?

*Handout on Music & Politics

Do you think it's more important that the gov't censor political or sexual content in music (or TV, movies and other media)? Why?

*Articles on censorship of music

Thurs., May 6th: Small Conversation Groups

5-8

*News: Conference on Russia & influence of China was held by G7. The Chinese response called the accusations & criticism "not based on facts."
Pres. Biden is considering lifting patent protections on Covid-19 for intellectual property as India struggles to contain its latest wave. Developed countries generally oppose this. Most doubt that the USA can achieve "herd immunity" due to hesitancy to get the vaccine.
A study shows that paying Americans $100 to get the vaccine may be effective.
Sec. Of State Anthony Blinken, in an interview with the Financial Times, opposed framing the relationship with China as a new cold war.

*Vocabulary Game (Set up separate computer, divide evenly into two teams.)

*Round 1: Say as much as you need to get your team to guess the word on the card (but no gestures!)

*Round 2: Gestures only (& no talking!)

*Tues. we'll play the review game and hand out the oral exam questions. Expect the written midterm

exam on Thurs.

5-11 Midterm Review Game
(Sit with your team members)

*Give an Example
*Vocabulary: Guess w/ Gestures (need to call someone's phone on Dingtalk to share w/ the actors)
*Oral Exam Questions
*Rule of Law OR Rule by Law?
*Federal or Unitary State?
*Dictation

Written exam on Thurs. Sign up for your oral exam time on the DingTalk spreadsheet if you haven't yet.

5-20

*Midterm grades should be calculated by next week.
*News: 244 Indian doctors have died so far in the 2nd wave just in March & April. Over 1000 have died in total. Overwork and a shortage of healthcare workers

are making the condition worse.

China and Russia mark bilateral cooperation in nuclear energy with online meetings between Xi & Putin. Nuclear cooperation between the two countries have a long history, accelerating today.

UN released a statement on domestic violence in S.Africa noting that prosecution of abusers is not up to standard, allowing much violence against women to go unpunished. Many reforms for greater "capacity building" have been proposed.

*Media & Corruption: "Watchdogs Vs. Lapdogs" (a distinction made by Yuezhi Zhao). Investigative journalism in the West & in China. In China, the practice may be to report on successful use of anti-corruption efforts within the gov't. "Kill the chicken to scare the monkey." Often Chinese newspapers will report on the corruption of neighboring cities and provinces.

*Handout on Corruption. The opposite of being corrupt = clean governance, uprightness, probity

Where is corruption better or worse: locally or nationally? In China, most believe that local gov'ts are more corrupt, while the central gov't is upright & clean. In the USA, most people think the opposite. They believe the federal gov't is very corrupt.

*Transparency International – Corruption Perception Index

*Culture, Corruption, Wealth & Rule of Law: Is it culture or corruption to use 关系 and 走后门? Do rich countries simply become less corrupt (so poor countries should focus on getting rich rather than fighting corruption)? Does the "Corruption Perception Index" really compare levels of corruption (high to low), or does it ignore that corruption is different (and not comparable) in different countries?

*Handout on Secrecy & Transparency

HOMEWORK for Tues.: Read the articles on "mass surveillance" and "total surveillance".

5-25

*News: Chinese scientist Yuan Longping, who developed a hybrid of rice which fed millions, died. S.Korean food safety and oil are under question for their purity and quality. Food inspection is the responbility of the FDA (Food & Drug Admin.).
21 are confirmed dead after extreme weather in Baiyin, Gansu, during an "ultramarathon". Low temperatures and hail were responsible for the deaths and injuries.
A critical journalist from Belarus, age 26, had his commercial plane forced to land by an air force jet so that the gov't of Belarus could arrest him.
*Reporters Without Borders "Press Freedom Index"
*Review

*Questions about midterm exam?

*Finish handouts on Corruption, Secrecy = keeping things such as sensitive information & gov't actions/decision-making processes as 内部的 (for internal reference) /Transparency = even sensitive information is public
"lights on, rats out" says Wikileaks and those who favor extreme transparency

*Social Credit such as 芝麻信用, Bureaucratic Dominance: we need a gov't permit /certificate for everything. There are rules and laws for everything that control our lives.
Credit (mainly financial, such as bank loans & credit cards) Vs. Social Credit (are you a good, trustworthy person, do you do you duties as a citizen? Is your everyday behavior approved by the gov't?)

*Two articles on mass surveillance
Should everyone be under surveillance, or just "bad people"? Civil liberties such as privacy should protect us against unwarranted/undue surveillance.

Current examples: your fudaoyuan reports on your activites in your domitory and on campus, class monitors, etc.
Historically, China used the "baojia" system to report on neighbors to the gov't, etc.
*Surveillance technology & terms

HOMEWORK: Print the surveys on personal privacy and follow the instructions. DO NOT write your

name on the survey (anyone's personal answers are no one else's business!), but find another way to mark it to remember your paper. A class monitor will collect the surveys and send me a picture of your answers by Wed. morning. You will collect your survey on Thurs. for an activity.

5-27 Collect your survey paper before we begin. We will use it for today's class activity.

*News: A spy for Japan was uncovered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
8 people were killed in a mass shooting in San Jose, CA at a rail yard. 232 mass shootings so far in 2021.
Pres. Biden & Putin will meet for a bilateral summit in mid-June to discuss the many conflicts and global issues between the USA and Russia.
Huawei will announce a new OS in early June: Harmony, reaching 300 million devices in use.

*Review

*Civil liberties incl. Privacy: the "What's the problem if I've got nothing to hide?" argument

*Privacy & Surveillance Survey Results & comparison w/ 2018 classes

*Role Playing activity. Sit with a partner you trust, and exchange your survey papers. Choose one item that your partner is *NOT OK* with. Imagine you are either your partner's parent, employer, or the government. Think of a reason why you might want the information your partner is unwilling to reveal/share. Try to justify 辩护 that you need that information or that you have a right to know it. Also think of ways to persuade your partner to give you the information when s/he says "no." When you've decided on the item, your reasons, and your means of persuasion, test it. See who is able to persuade their partner to give up the information or support something that s/he previously found not OK. After the negotiation is over, switch roles (the one who was asked for private information now asks for it from the other). Try to speak in English!

HOMEWORK: For Tues., be prepared for a comprehension quiz. Read the article from the *LA Times* about Changchun.

6-1

*News: 15 Elephants in Yunnan, from Xishuangbanna are migrating very publicly, now in Yuxi, south of Kunming. "The fantasy adventure of the elephants" heading north, maybe a result of the lead elephant getting lost. Reminds me of a book on the

environment in China called "The Retreat of the Elephants"

Pres. Bolsonaro in Brazil faced protests and opposition to his handling of Covid-19.

The Chinese gov't announced that parents are allowed 3 children to respond to demographic challenges of "getting old before getting rich" as a nation.

*Review: Our private data on the internet is shared with the gov't and sold to corporations as part of "Big Data". This aids in their analysis of us for social control and marketing of products (to make money by selling us things we are expected to be interested in).

Civil liberties: rights within society as a citizen to be protected by law, especially related to personal freedoms and privacy, especially at home b/c of "castle laws" (we are entitled to privacy in our homes to do what we want, if it isn't harming others).

*Who watched "Nosedive" from *Black Mirror*? How many years away are we from that kind of society? Dystopia vs. Utopia What is a "police state"?

*Mass surveillance & Total surveillance articles. In the long-term, how can a stable, law-abiding society be achieved?   Facial recognition technology
Foucault's "Discipline & Punish"
Bentham's "Panopticon" = originated in prisons where the authorities can see everyone at all times (total surveillance)
Orwell's "Big Brother" from the novel *1984*

*Closing question: Do you agree or disagree that in the 21st century gov'ts are becoming more secretive, while it's becoming more and more difficult for an individual to keep secrets and civil liberties like privacy? Why? Are we all moving towards total surveillance, a society under a panopticon?

*Comprehension Quiz based on Beens's article (send me your answers on DingTalk)

For Thurs., read the article about Changchun from the *LA Times*. We will begin discussion of political economy.

6-3

*News: Pentagon News Service says it will request $85 billion for intelligence activities (CIA, FBI, etc.). Former Pres. Trump continues to promote Q Anon conspiracies, including a prediction that Trump might reatake the presidency in Aug. Approx. 15% of Americans believe Q Anon. It is part of what those outside of the Rep. Party call "The Big Lie" about how Trump is believed to have had his "victory" in the 2020 election stolen from him.

Free beer is among the rewards to Americans for getting the Covid-19 vaccine. Ohio offers a $1 million. Other cash rewards, sports and events tickets are offered, with the goal of reaching 70% immunization before Independence Day, July 4th. Thailand offers to have rural residents win a cow for getting the shot.

*Review

*Comprehension quiz answers

*In 1-2 sentences, summarize one of the three articles we read about surveillance or the Changchun article, in your own words (don't just copy the text!). Send me your summary on DingTalk.

*_LA Times_ article on Changchun from 2016

On Tues., we'll continue to talk about political economy, comparing major macro-economic systems.

6-8

*News: 3 killed in Miami, FL, with several also injured in a parking lot on June 6th during a graduation party.
The Chinese college entrance examination, the _gaokao_, began. Covid-19 has had minimal effects on the testing, including allowing some to take the exam in the hospital.
Philippines FDA has approved Sinopharm vaccine.
*Review

*Finish discussion of _LA Times_ article on Changchun and Chinese economic reforms
overcapacity (in large factories, especially) = more is produced (or able to be produced) than the market demands. This is a problem because it may not be profitable, it may cause foreign companies to go out

of business or accuse China of "dumping." ("Anti-competitive practice")

It happens in part because of the structure of the Chinese economy, relying on large SOEs for production (they have production targets that exceed domestic demand). The overcapacity must be exported.

When a Chinese city want to promote economic development, it makes a "new dictrict" 新区 (incl. Tax and land discounts to companies who will build there)

Have "anti-corruption" campaigns been good or bad for the local economy? Why?

Commodities (mass produced goods such as agricultural products, natural resources, and simple inputs for manufacturing which can be traded on global markets) & "heavy industry" (factories which require lots of labor and commodities produced in large scale to be profitable, such as steel, cars, etc.)

*What exactly did Deng Xiaoping's "Reform and Opening Up" of the Chinese economy entail?

How do we study PRC history? In the West, we divide it into two "eras": Revolutionary Era/Maoist

Era & Post-Mao/Reform Era. Maybe Xi Jinping has begun a new era.

"Reform & Opening" reformed the economic system in the PRC, specifically ending the planned economy in favor of a market-oriented one and opened up to foreign investment and trade. Private ownership also increased.

*Handout on political economy (macro-economic systems)

Any volunteers to help me work on a handout about civilian-military relations and coups? For Tues., read the three articles about coups generally and the coup in Burma (Myanmar).

6-10

*News: Wang Yongzheng of Fudan University was murdered by his colleagues. Non-promotion system may cause unfair treatment, such as favoritism and unequal prospects for promotion.
Xi Jinping met with Kazakhstan leaders and

emphasized strengthening ties and cooperation to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CCP.

*Review

*Finish political economy handout

*Distribution Vs. Redistribution of Wealth

*Discuss with a partner: How far should China's economic reforms go? How (in-)accurate are the terms "Red Capitalism" and "State Capitalism," often used by Westerners to describe today's PRC?

I still need volunteers to help with next week's handout.

For Tues., read the articles about coups and the situation in Burma (Myanmar).

6-15

*News: Lifting of Covid-19 lockdown in the UK say increasing numbers of cases in a third wave will cause

a delay of another month. The USA is once again being less cautious and is lifting lockdowns quickly for summer activities.

Police in Guangzhou intercepted telecommunications about fraud totaling one million yuan.

Israel's Knesset voted to form a new gov't, ending the 12 years of PM Netanyahu's leadership of the country. The new gov't, also led by a right-wing nationalist, vows never to allow Iran to acquire nuclear weapons.

College students in Nanjing Normal University protested against a merger with a vocational school by holding a school leader prisoner.

*Review

*Distribution Vs. Redistribution of Wealth

*Handout on military coups, etc.

*Introduce articles on coups d'etat, the situation in Burma (Myanmar)

Be ready to discuss the articles on Thurs.

*News: Chinese spacecraft will be launched, keeping taikonauts in space at the space station for three months.
US Center for Disease Control (CDC) identified the India variant (Delta) making up nearly 10% of cases (which are falling in number with vaccination rates nearing 70% in many states).
Tokyo Olympic Games will allow spectators to attend, up to 10k people per event, lifting the state of emergency.
Pres. Biden meets with Putin, so far announcing a new "strategic dialog" at summit in Geneva, Switzerland.
*Review

*Finish handout on militarism, conscription, coup d'etats

*Max Weber's 3 "Legitimate Authority" ideal types:
1. Traditional (the way things have always been) 2. Charismatic (a persuasive, popular leader) 3. Rational-Legal (based upon codified, formal laws & standard procedures as in bureaucracy...impersonal &

the most "fair").
Regime (political system = "the rules of the game", how does political succession work, what powers do the government, the people, and polt. institutions have or not have according to law?) Legitimacy & "The Right to Rule" (people accept the authority of the gov't). Military juntas tend to have low legitimacy.

Current events = the news
Not usually in textbooks (more introductions to topics, theory, academic study topics)

*Articles on coups d'etat, the situation in Burma (Myanmar), my personal experience w/ Burmese refugees

HOMEWORK: Comprehension quiz, vote on the poll for the last sessions of class if you haven't yet.

6-22

*News: People's Bank of China criticized corruption and the mining of cryptocurrencies.
UN passed a resolution calling for a ban on arms trade with Burma (Myanmar), with over 100 supporting it,

only major arms supplier Belarus in opposition, and many significant countries like Russia, China, and Thailand abstaining (not voting).

*Review

*Comprehension quiz answers

*Regime Legitimacy 3 ways to gain & maintain "The Right to Rule": democratic (the people choose their leaders), performance (good governance/management of the country especially in terms of econ. Development/growth, social stability, rule of law, national territorial integrity), ideological (socialism, fascism, nationalism)

Discussion questions: Who decides the legitimacy of a political regime's rule? Can people outside of the country (i.e. political scientists, exiled dissidents, etc.) judge its legitimacy or not? Is there a legitimate gov't in Myanmar today (if so, is it the Tatmadaw or the CPRH?)? Why/why not? To what extent does "might make right"?

*Two other articles by Fisher, Chin, more generally about military coups.

*Vote results: we'll have three review sessions & study nationalism next semester (assuming I return to NENU).

Thurs. we'll play the vocabulary game (unless you want to try a different vocabulary review method/game), meet for small conversation groups next Tues., and end with the final review game.

7-1 (100th Anniversary of the founding of the CCP)

Sitting in evenly divided teams?

Final Review Game
*Give an Example *Answer in a Complete Sentence (Oral Exam Short Answer Questions) *What's the Opposite? *Word Scramble *What Kind of Macro-Economic System? *Rhyme Battle *Dictation

Word Scramble: corruption = cop ton pun corrupt no in cup purr top
panopticon

Sign up for an oral exam appointment if you haven't yet. Good luck on your exams, and maybe see you for another course next semester!

Final Review Game winners: Team 5 (Winter, Karen, Jessica, Shirley).