Course ID Number: ADC5365
Course Title: Contemporary Political and Economic Regionalism

No. of Credits: 2

Graduate School of International Relations
International University of Japan
Term: Spring 2012

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Course Introduction

The course aims at allowing students to develop and sharpen their own views about past and ongoing processes of regional integration and regional cooperation. It does so by contextualizing regionalism with its history in various parts of the world, thereby contending the perception that regionalism is essentially of European origin. It also interconnects regionalism with parallel processes that partly impact on and partly result from it, namely migration and the security discourse. It is neither a surprising nor a contingent matter that ‘new regionalism’ began to feature in the academic debate simultaneously with ‘new migration’ and ‘new security’. ‘New migration’ stands for perceptions of new attitudes towards migration among migrants and administrators in charge of controlling migration. ‘New security’ stands for the widening scope of the notion of security beyond the reach of military affairs into the area of human security. ‘New migration’ and ‘new security’ are interconnected with ‘new regionalism’ because regionalism makes existing international boundaries threadbare and thereby reduces the border-controlling capability of governments of sovereign states. As a consequence, the security discourse can no longer be limited to matters concerning the military nor can it be confined to issues that fall within the competence of governments of sovereign states. The study of regionalism thus has much to reveal about the structure of institutions of statehood and their fates vis-à-vis pressures emerging from populations within and beyond the boundaries of sovereign states.

(Full length syllabus: ¥¥Iuj-home¥ir materials¥Kleinschmidt)
Course Title: Contemporary Political and Economic Regionalism

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Syllabus
The rising tide of regionalism has been a striking feature in international relations during the 1990s and the early years of the twenty-first century. Initially, most analysts regarded regionalism as a European phenomenon, modeled upon the institutions established in postwar Europe, then merged into the current European Union and successively, though unsuccessfully, applied in the so-called developing countries of Latin America and Africa. Since the end of the Cold War, however, regionalism has become more diversified, and the European model has mostly been rejected as inapplicable. Instead, new variants of regionalism have emerged, both in conceptual terms as well as in political practice, most dramatically in Southeast Asia but, to some extent, also in Latin America and parts of Africa. ‘New regionalism’ has become a serious rival and better appreciated strategic and conceptual alternative to globalization. Even more recently, China’s inclusion into the World Trade Organization has boosted expectations that regionalism will also take roots in East Asia, where the Chinese government has launched a series of provocative initiatives to advance prospects of economic cooperation, political strategies of conflict resolution and patterns of cultural communication within processes of the formation of transnational civil society.

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The course examines long-term as well as short-range factors that are behind the rise of regionalism. It seeks to reveal long-term factors through historical description. It seeks to establish short-term factors through theory-based analysis. It will also reflect on the likely consequences of regionalism, namely the reduction of the border-controlling capability of governments of sovereign states and its results, legal as well as undocumented migration together with rising human security concerns. For the purpose of this course, regionalism will comprise regional integration and regional cooperation. Regionalism will be approached in its historically grown and regionally specific forms. It will be defined formally as a process of the shift of collective identities and loyalties within various levels of regionalness. Levels of regionalness are institutions of governance in which certain types of control over population groups in areas of various extensions are vested legitimately. Among the levels of regionalness that are taken into account in this course are institutions of local governance, institutions of district governance, institutions of regional governance within or regional agreements across sovereign states, governments of sovereign states and institutions of regional governance above sovereign states. The course will also provide an introduction to a number of controversial issues. Among them are: the merit of distinguishing between contractual and institutional regionalism; the difficulty of separating regional identity from national identity; the logic of differentiating between macroregions and microregions; the problematics of ranking the legitimacy of regional institutions above that of institutions of sovereign states; the possibility or lack of possibility of controlling undocumented migration within states with a liberal constitution; the advantage of allowing a competition among governments of sovereign states and civil society as security providers; the problem of determining the role of transnational civil society as a factor of regionalism.

Grading:
Regular attendance, active participation in class and the submission of one full-length research paper are the requirements for the awarding of two credits.
References

General discussions of migration, regional integration and human security:

Fassmann, Heinz, Rainer Münz, eds: *European Migration in the Late Twentieth Century* (Aldershot, Laxenburg: Ashgate, 1994).


Miles, Robert, Dietrich Thänhardt, eds: Migration and European Integration (London: Pinter, 1995).


Weiner, Myron: The Global Migration Crisis. Challenge to States and to Human Rights (New York:


For further references see: [www.vandenhoeck-ruprecht.de/kleinschmidt](http://www.vandenhoeck-ruprecht.de/kleinschmidt)

List of readings for each session

**I: Theories of the state**

Assigned source text:

Unilateral Declarations of Denmark to be Associated to the Danish Act of Ratification of the Treaty on European Union (1992) [course material no I/2 C]

Secondary literature:


**II: Regional Integration: An Historical Overview, Part I: The Region Before the State**

Assigned source text:

Dudi Chwa, Kabaka of Buganda, Letter to Sir Ormsby Gore, Colonial Office in the Government of the United Kingdom, September 1927 [course material no III/1 E]

Secondary literature:


III: Regional Integration: An Historical Overview, Part II: The State Succeeding the Region as a Major Category in International Relations

Assigned source texts:
Haas, Ernest Bernard: The Uniting of Europe (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1958; second edn 1968), pp. 3-19 [course material no II/2 B].

Secondary literature:

IV: Regional Integration: An Historical Overview, Part III: The Region After the State

Assigned source text:

Secondary literature:

V: Regional Integration Theory

Assigned source texts:
AGEG: Cross/Border Cooperation Schemes (1999) [course materials no V/1 A].

Secondary literature:

VI: Institutional vs contractual integration: shifting loyalties and identities

Assigned source text:
270-283.

Secondary literature:
Miles, Robert, Dietrich Thänhardt, eds: Migration and European Integration (London: Pinter, 1995).

VII: Regional Cooperation vs Regional Integration

Assigned source text:

Secondary Literature:

VIII: Migration theory

Assigned source text:
Treaty of Amsterdam, Art 62 (1997) [course materials no IX/ 1 B].

Secondary literature:
Layton-Henry, Zig, ed.: The Politics of Immigration. Immigration, ‘Race’ and ‘Race’ Relations in

IX: Security

Assigned source text:

Secondary literature: