

Global Health Program Course Descriptions

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Core Courses:

Lower Division Requirements

Introduction Courses:

HILD 30. History of Public Health: Explores the history of public health, from the plague hospitals of Renaissance Italy to the current and future prospects for global health initiatives, emphasizing the complex biological, cultural, and social dimensions of health, sickness, and medicine across time and space.

GLBH 20. Introduction to Global Health: Provides a foundational interdisciplinary understanding of complex global health issues and introduces major concepts and principles in global health. The course surveys the range of problems contributing to the global burden of disease and disability including infectious disease, mental illness, refugee and immigrant health, natural disasters, climate change, and food insecurity.

Majors Only:

SOCI 30. Science, Technology, and Society: A series of case studies of the relations between society and modern science, technology, and medicine. Global warming, reproductive medicine, AIDS, and other topical cases prompt students to view science-society interactions as problematic and complex.

SOCI 40. Sociology of Health-Care Issues: Designed as a broad introduction to medicine as a social institution and its relationship to other institutions as well as its relation to society. It will make use of both micro and macro sociological work in this area and introduce students to sociological perspectives of contemporary health-care issues.

SOCI 70. General Sociology for Premedical Students: This introductory course is specifically designed for premedical students and will provide them with a broad introduction to sociological concepts and research, particularly as applied to medicine.

PHIL 26. Science, Society, and Values: An exploration of the interaction between scientific theory and practice on the one hand, and society and values on the other. Topics can include the relationship between science and religion, global climate change, DNA, medicine, and ethics.

GLBH 20. Introduction to Global Health: Provides a foundational interdisciplinary understanding of complex global health issues and introduces major concepts and principles in global health. The course surveys the range of problems contributing to the global burden of disease and disability including infectious disease, mental illness, refugee and immigrant health, natural disasters, climate change, and food insecurity (**if not used for introduction course**).

Statistics Course (Choose one - major only)

COGS 14B. Introduction to Statistical Analysis: Introduction to descriptive and inferential statistics. Tables, graphs, measures of central tendency and variability. Distributions, Z-scores, correlation, regression. Probability, sampling, logic of inferential statistics, hypothesis testing, decision theory. T-test, one and two-way Anova, nonparametric tests (Chi-square). (Prerequisites: Cognitive Science 14A).

MATH 11/11L. Calculus-Based Introductory Probability and Statistic + Lab: Events and probabilities, conditional probability, Bayes' formula. Discrete random variables: mean, variance; binomial, Poisson distributions. Continuous random variables: densities, mean, variance; normal, uniform, exponential distributions, central limit theorem. Sample statistics, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing, regression. Applications. Intended for biology and social science majors. (Prerequisites: AP Calculus BC score of 3, 4, or 5, or Math 10B or Math 20B, and concurrent enrollment in Math 11L).

PSYC 60. Introduction to Statistics: This course provides an introduction to both descriptive and inferential statistics, core tools in the process of scientific discovery and the interpretation of research. *Recommended to complete during a student's 2nd year.*

POLI 30. Political Inquiry: Introduction to the logic of inference in social science and to quantitative analysis in political science and public policy including research design, data collection, data description and computer graphics, and the logic of statistical inference (including linear regression). Poli Sci 30 is Lecture only, and Poli Sci 30D is Lecture plus Discussion section. These courses are equivalents of each other in regards to major requirements, and students may not receive credit for both 30 and 30D.

Global Health Core Courses

GLBH 148. Global Health and Cultural Diversity (cross-listed with ANSC 148) (4)

Introduction to global health from the perspective of medical anthropology on disease and illness, cultural conceptions of health, doctor-patient interaction, illness experience, medical science and

technology, mental health, infectious disease, and health-care inequalities by ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic status.

GLBH 181. Essentials of Global Health (4)

This course will provide an overview of global health as a field of research and practice, with an emphasis on use of surveillance methods to understand health and determinants of health, evidence-based program development and evaluation of programs in the field, and engagement with governments and advocacy groups to elicit evidence-based policy change. Topics of focus will prioritize infectious diseases, maternal child health, substance use and gender-based violence, as case examples of global health research and programmatic approaches. By the end of this course students should have acquired an understanding of the global burden of major diseases and population health concerns, how to understand and intervene upon the determinants of disease and other health concerns, and how to develop and implement monitoring and outcome evaluations for use in low resource settings.

MGT 173. Project Management: Health Services (4)

This course covers efficient techniques for managing health services projects including both the technical aspects of project management as well as the human capital management issues associated with blending administrative and technical staff with healthcare professionals. Topics include: scheduling methods, milestone setting, governmental regulations, resource allocation, interpersonal skills, and performing research and development projects - all with a health services focus.

Policy Analysis Courses (One Course - for Majors only)

GLBH 160. Global Health Policy: Students will learn fundamental principles and concepts of global health policy, law, and governance. The course will focus on identifying critical global health policy challenges and solving them using a multidisciplinary approach that takes into account the perspectives of various stakeholders.

POLI 160AA. Introduction to Policy Analysis: (cross-listed with USP 101) This course will explore the process by which the preferences of individuals are converted into public policy. Also included will be an examination of the complexity of policy problems, methods for designing better policies, and a review of tools used by analysts and policy makers. (Prerequisites: Poli 10 or 11).

POLI 170A. Introductory Statistics for Political Science and Public Policy: Introduction to the use of statistics in both political science and public policy concentrating on regression based approaches. Students undertake a series of small quantitative analyses and one project. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

USP 147. Case Studies in Health Care Programs/Poor and Underserved Populations: The purpose of this course is to identify the special health needs of low income and underserved populations and to review their status of care, factors influencing the incidence of disease and health problems, and political and legislative measures related to access and the provision of care. Selected current programs and policies that address the health care needs of selected underserved populations such as working poor, inner city

populations, recent immigrants, and persons with severe disabling mental illnesses will be studied. Offered in alternate years. (Prerequisite: upper-division standing or consent of instructor).

USP 171. Sustainable Development: Sustainable development is a concept invoked by an increasingly wide range of scholars, activists, and organizations dedicated to promoting environmentally sound approaches to economic development. This course critically examines the diverse, often contradictory, interests in sustainability. It provides a transdisciplinary overview of emergent theories and practices. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

SOCI 152/USP 133. Social Inequality and Public Policy: (Same as USP 133.) Primary focus on understanding and analyzing poverty and public policy. Analysis of how current debates and public policy initiatives mesh with alternative social scientific explorations of poverty. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing. Will not receive credit for SOCI 152 and SOCC 152).

ECON 130. Public Policy: Course uses basic microeconomic tools to discuss a wide variety of public issues, including the war on drugs, global warming, natural resources, health care and safety regulation. Appropriate for majors who have not completed Econ 100A-B-C and students from other departments. (Prerequisites: Econ 2 or 100A).

HISC 180. Science and Public Policy: This course will explore the evolution of the institutions, ideologies, procedures, standards, and expertise that modern democratic societies have used in applying science to generate and legitimate public policy.

ENVR 110. Environmental Law : Explores environmental policy in the United States and the ways in which it is reflected in law. The social and political issues addressed include environmental justice and environmental racism, as well as the role of government in implementing environmental law. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing or consent of instructor).

Global Health Horizons Honors Thesis Seminar

****During Spring quarter of a student's junior year, Global Health majors may apply to be a part of the two-quarter Horizons Honors Thesis Seminar, open only to Global Health majors in the BA and BS. More information about eligibility requirements can be found [here](#).***

GLBH 150A. Global Health Horizons Honors Thesis Seminar I (4): Course will consist of intensive reading and discussion in fields related to each student's primary interest and building on their Global Health Field Experience. The course is oriented toward producing a senior thesis that serves as credential for students applying for postgraduate or professional training.

GLBH 150B. Global Health Horizons Honors Thesis Seminar II (4): Course will be a workshop with critical input from all participants focused on preparing a senior thesis. The course is oriented toward producing a senior thesis that serves as credential for students applying for postgraduate or professional training. (Prerequisites: GLBH 150A). [Additional Senior Thesis Resources here.](#)

Electives

The following electives are accepted for Global Health Major and Minor electives. Courses from the Global Processes category are not accepted for Global Health minor electives or Global Health B.S. degree.

Biological Sciences Electives:

ANTH 2. Human Origins: An introduction to human evolution from the perspective of physical anthropology, including evolutionary theory and the evolution of the primates, hominids, and modern humans. Emphasis is placed on evidence from fossil remains and behavioral studies of living primates.

ANTH 43. Introduction to Biology and Culture of Race (DEI Course): This course examines conceptions of race from evolutionary and sociocultural perspectives. We will critically examine how patterns of current human genetic variation map onto conceptions of race. We will also focus on the history of the race concept and explore ways in which biomedical researchers and physicians use racial categories today. Finally, we will examine the social construction of race, and the experiences and consequences of racism on health in the United States and internationally.

ANBI 116. Human Sexuality in an Evolutionary Perspective: This course examines how human sexuality evolved and how it is similar/dissimilar to that of other primates. The topics include the evolution of mating strategies and parenting strategies including the role of sexual selection and how hormones control these behaviors. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

ANBI 131. Biology and Culture of Race (DEI Course): This course examines conceptions of race from both evolutionary and sociocultural perspectives. We will examine current patterns of human genetic variation and critically determine how these patterns map onto current and historic conceptions of race in the United States, and abroad. We will also explore the social construction of race throughout US history, the use of racial categories in biomedicine today, and consequences of racism and discrimination on health. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

ANBI 134. Human Evolutionary Genetics: This course explores how genetic data can be used to address core issues in human evolution. We will reconstruct population history and explore sources of human genetic diversity, such as migration and selection, based on studies of modern and ancient DNA. Through critical evaluation of recent publications, we will discuss the molecular evidence for the origin of modern humans, race, reconstruction of key human migrations, interactions with the environment, and implications for disease. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

ANBI 139. Evolution of Human Disease: The course will explore the major epidemiological transitions from ape-like ancestors to foraging tribes, farmers and pastoralists, to the global metropolitan primate we now are. We will focus on how diseases have shaped humans and how humans have shaped disease.

ANBI 140. The Evolution of the Human Brain: Introduction to the organization of the brain of humans and apes. Overview of the theoretical perspectives on the evolution of the primate cortex and limbic system. Exposure to contemporary techniques applied to the comparative study of the hominoid brain. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

ANBI 141. The Evolution of Human Diet: The genotype of our ancestors had no agriculture or animal domestication, or rudimentary technology. Our modern diet contributes to heart disease, cancers, and diabetes. This course will outline the natural diet of primates and compare it with early human diets. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

Biological Science Courses: Please visit the [Division of Biological Sciences](#) webpage for elective course descriptions.

COGS 11. Minds and Brains: How damaged and normal brains influence the way humans solve problems, remember or forget, pay attention to things; how they affect our emotions, and the way we use language in daily life.

COGS 17. Neurobiology of Cognition: Introduction to the organization and functions of the nervous system. Topics include molecular, cellular, developmental, systems, and behavioral neurobiology. Specifically, structure and function of neurons, peripheral and central nervous systems, sensory, motor, and control systems, learning and memory mechanisms. (Students may not receive credit for both Biology 12 and Cognitive Science 17. This course fulfills general-education requirements for Marshall and Roosevelt Colleges as well as Warren by petition.)

COGS 174. Drugs: Brain, Mind and Culture: This course explores how drugs interact with the brain/mind and culture. It covers evolutionary and historical perspectives, brain chemistry, pharmacology, expectancies and placebo effects, and models of addiction. It also provides a biopsychosocial survey of commonly used and abused substances. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

ENVR 30. Environmental Issues: Natural Sciences: Examines global and regional environmental issues. The approach is to consider the scientific basis for policy options. Simple principles of chemistry and biology are introduced. The scope of problems includes: air and water pollution, climate modification, solid waste disposal, hazardous waste treatment, and environmental impact assessment.

FMPH 101. Epidemiology: This course covers the basic principles of epidemiology, with applications to investigations of noninfectious ("chronic") and infectious diseases. Explores various study designs appropriate for disease surveillance and studies of etiology and prevention. Must be taken for a letter grade to be applied to the public health major. Renumbered from FPMU 101. Students may not receive credit for FMPH 101 and either FPMU 101 or FPMU 101A. (Prerequisites: FMPH 40; PSYC 60 or MATH 11 or COGS 14B; and upper-division standing).

FMPH 102. Biostatistics in Public Health: Fundamentals of biostatistics and basic methods for analysis of continuous and binary outcomes for one, two, or several groups. Includes: summarizing and displaying data; probability; statistical distributions; central limit theorem, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing;

comparing means of continuous variables between two groups; comparing proportions between two groups; simple and multiple linear regression. Hands-on data analysis using software and statistical applications in public health. Must be taken for a letter grade to be applied to the public health major. Renumbered from FPMU 102. Students may not receive credit for FMPH 102 and either FPMU 101B or FPMU 102. (Prerequisites: FMPH 40; PSYC 60 or MATH 11 or COGS 14B; and upper-division standing).

GLBH 102. Global Health Epidemiology: This course will address basic epidemiology principles, concepts, and procedures that are used in investigation of health-related states or events from a global perspective. Explores study designs and methods appropriate for studies of incidence and prevalence, causality and prevention, with emphasis on research in resource-poor settings. (Prerequisites: GLBH 20 or FMPH 40, stats and GLBH 181)

GLBH 109. Decolonizing Global Health: This course aims to provide epistemological, theoretical, and methodological perspectives to approach global health from a decolonial stance. We will analyze the colonial legacies in global health to discuss the challenges of pursuing a change in the field. Themes to explore include: the westernization of knowledge in health, decolonizing global health education, colonialism as a social determinant of health, decolonial research methodologies, and dismantling colonialism in health care systems.

HDP 110. Brain and Behavioral Development: The purpose of this course is to familiarize students with basic mechanisms of brain and behavioral development from embryology through aging. Multiple levels of analysis will be discussed, including the effects of hormones on behavior, developmental events at the level of cells, structures, and neural systems, and the neural basis of cognition, social, perceptual, and language development. (Prerequisites: HDP 1 or PSYC 101).

SOCI 107. Epidemiological Methods: Statistical Study of Disease: Epidemiology is the statistical study of disease, and epidemiological methods are a powerful tool for understanding the causes of certain diseases, e.g., AIDS, scurvy, cholera, and lung cancer. These fundamental epidemiological methods will be taught. (Prerequisites: SOCI 60. Will not receive credit for SOCI 107 and SOCA 107).

Medical Social Sciences:

Anthropology

***ANSC 100. Special Topics (when relevant to global health):** Course usually taught by visiting faculty in sociocultural anthropology. Course will vary in title and content. When offered, the current description and title is found in the current Schedule of Classes and the anthropology department website. (Can be taken a total of four times as topics vary.) (Prerequisites: upper-division standing or consent of instructor).

ANSC 106. Global Health: Indigenous Medicines in Latin America: Drawing on medical anthropology ethnography, students will explore a variety of forms of healing among rural and urban indigenous communities. A particular focus on intercultural health will allow the students to analyze contemporary

medical landscapes where patients encounter indigenous and Western medicine. Students will learn about the complexities of urban and rural indigenous healing settings and their sociopolitical significance in contexts of state biomedical interventions.

ANSC 121. Psychological Anthropology: Interrelationships of aspects of individual personality and various aspects of sociocultural systems are considered. Relations of sociocultural contexts to motives, values, cognition, personal adjustment, stress and pathology, and qualities of personal experience are emphasized

ANSC 144. Immigrant and Refugee Health: Examines physical and mental health sequelae of internal and transnational movement of individuals and populations due to warfare, political violence, natural disaster, religious persecution, poverty and struggle for economic survival, and social suffering of communities abandoned by migrants and refugees.

ANSC 149. Health, Conflict & Inequality: Mitigating the effects of conflict and inequality is a major priority for global health practitioners. This course explores the ways that conflict and structural inequalities deeply affect people's mental and physical health and how they cope and survive in these conditions. We know that the effects of violence and war do not just disappear after the fact, but linger for a long time. How do we know how and when a person's health is restored after massive disruptions?

ANSC 155. Humanitarian Aid: What is it Good For?: This course examines the intended and unintended consequences of humanitarian aid. How do organizations negotiate principles of equality with the reality of limited resources? What role does medicine play in aid efforts? In spaces where multiple vulnerabilities coexist, how do we decide whom we should help first? While the need for aid, charity, and giving in the face of suffering is often taken as a commonsensical

ANSC 156. Mad Films: This course examines historical and cultural dimensions of madness as depicted in iconic and popular films such as *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, *Girl Interrupted*, *Silver Linings Playbook*, along with ethnographic and artistic films that utilize anthropological approaches.

ANSC 164. Introduction to Medical Anthropology: Basic concepts and theory of medical anthropology are introduced and applied to comparison of medical systems including indigenous and biomedical, taking into account cross-cultural variation in causal explanation, diagnosis, perception, management, and treatment of illness and disease.

ANSC 182. Gun Violence as Social Pathology: In this seminar, we investigate gun violence from a critical perspective that draws on social and health sciences, films, media, and more. While we take the contemporary issue of gun violence in the United States as a primary case study, we employ a global and comparative perspective. We explore controversies to include cultural, gendered, ethnic, political, and economic analysis. We examine discourses on gun violence as rational/irrational, healthy/pathological, and individually or socially produced.

Communications

COMM 114J. CSI: Food Justice: Examine food justice from multiple analytical and theoretical perspectives: race, class, diversity, equity, legal-institutional, business, ethical, ecological, scientific, cultural, and socio-technical. Compare political strategies of food justice organizations/movements aimed at creating healthy and sustainable food systems locally and globally. (Prerequisites: COMM 10).

Critical Gender Studies

CGS 123. Gender & Reproductive Politics: Legal treatment of gender, reproductive rights, and the family, particularly as evolving law, primarily in the US, has created conflicting rights, roles, and responsibilities. Topics include abortion, fetal rights, surrogacy, marriage, and child custody issues. Students will not receive credit for both CGS 107 and 123. (Prerequisites: CGS 2A-B, at least one CGS upper-division course, or permission of the instructor).

Economics

ECON 140. Economics of Health-Care Producers: Provides an overview of the physician, hospital, and pharmaceutical segments of the health sector. Uses models of physician behavior, for-profit and nonprofit institutions to understand the trade-offs facing health-sector regulators and the administrators of public and private insurance arrangements. (Prerequisites: Econ 2 or 100B).

ECON 141. Economics of Health-Care Consumers: Demand for health care and health insurance, employer-provision of health insurance and impact on wages and job changes. Cross-country comparisons of health systems. (Prerequisites: Econ 100C).

Ethnic Studies

ETHN 142. Medicine, Race, and the Global Politics of Inequality: Globalization fosters both the transmission of AIDS, cholera, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases and gross inequalities in the resources available to prevent and cure them. This course focuses on how race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, class, and nation both shape and are shaped by the social construction of health and disease worldwide.

Family Medicine and Public Health

FMPH 102. Biostatistics in Public Health: Fundamentals of biostatistics and basic methods for analysis of continuous and binary outcomes for one, two, or several groups. Includes: summarizing and displaying data; probability; statistical distributions; central limit theorem, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing; comparing means of continuous variables between two groups; comparing proportions between two groups; simple and multiple linear regression. Hands-on data analysis using software and statistical applications in public health. (Prerequisites: FPMU 40; PSYC 60 or MATH 11 or MATH 3C or MATH 10A or MATH 10B).

FMPH 110. Health Behavior and Chronic Disease: This course introduces health behavior concepts through applications to chronic disease prevention. The focus is on smoking, dietary behaviors, and

physical activity and is organized around relationships to health, measurement, influencing factors, interventions, and translation to public health practice. (Prerequisites: FPMU 40).

Global Health Program

GLBH 100. Special Topics in Global Health: Selected topics in Global Health. Content will vary from quarter to quarter. May be taken for credit up to four times (different topics).

GLBH/ANSC 101. Aging: Culture and Health in Late Life Human Development (cross-listed with ANSC 101): Examines aging as process of human development, from local and global perspectives. Focuses on the inter-relationships of social, cultural, psychological and health factors that shape the experience and well-being of aging populations. Students explore the challenges and wisdom of aging.

GLBH 103. Global Health Disparities and the Quest for Global Health Equity

This course examines health and healthcare for racial and ethnic minorities in the United States. Students will explore explanations for why racial and ethnic minorities have poorer health outcomes and receive lower quality health care than other societal groups. Students will examine discrimination in healthcare settings, psychosocial stress and mental and physical health, and how the healthcare system generates disparate outcomes through interpersonal and institutional processes.

GLBH/ANSC 105. Global Health and Inequality (cross-listed with ANSC 105): Why is there variation of health outcomes across the world? We'll discuss health and illness in context of culture and address concerns in cross-national health variations by comparing healthcare systems in developed, under-developed, & developing countries. Study the role of socioeconomic & political change in determining health outcomes & examine social health determinants in contemporary global health problems: multi-drug resistance to antibiotics, gender violence, human trafficking, etc.

GLBH 106. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Global Health

This course provides an overview of water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) in global health. We discuss the global burden of disease from inadequate access to WaSH services, survey the state of WaSH across the globe, learn about a range of WaSH technologies, examine the social, economic, and policy considerations important in WaSH planning and sustainability, and learn how to conduct a water safety test. Case studies from the Americas, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa will be discussed.

GLBH 110. Demography and Social Networks in Global Health: This course will provide an overview of demographic principles, and their associations with maternal and child health outcomes. We will focus on demographic trends in developing countries, using research from the DHS to discuss inequalities in fertility, mortality, and morbidity. The remainder of the class will question why we see such spatial variation in many maternal and child health outcomes, with a focus on theories of social norms, and social network methods for uncovering those trends.

****For Students accepted to HFIT program only:***

GLBH 111. Clinic on the Border: Health Frontiers in Tijuana: Introduces students to the physical and mental health needs of vulnerable migrants and socially marginalized communities, including substance users, LGBTQ, deportees, and the homeless and medically indigent. Students will become integrated into a free clinic in Tijuana where they will obtain community-based field experiences in interacting with these populations; learn about delivering evidence-based health care in underserved settings and be introduced to issues regarding cultural appropriation. Students may enroll up to three times for credit. Only one of the courses can be used to fulfill a Global Health elective. [Students apply prior to quarter beginning.](#) (Prerequisites: GLBH 20 or FMPH 40)

GLBH 113. Women's Health in Global Perspective: The course examines women's and girl's health throughout the world, focusing on the main health problems experienced primarily in low resource settings. This course presents issues in the context of a woman's life, from childhood, through adolescence, reproductive years, and aging. The course will have a strong emphasis on social, economic, environmental, behavioral, and political factors that affect health behaviors, reproductive health, maternal morbidity/mortality, and STIs/HIV.

GLBH 114. Latin American Health and Healing: This course aims to analyze the health and healing processes in Latin America. Students will understand the social, cultural, political, and economic aspects traversing those processes. We will analyze biomedical health care systems and intercultural health practices at structural, community, and individual levels based on specific cases. Finally, alternative health care services and self-care practices will be discussed to understand health and healing experiences in specific contexts.

GLBH 114W. Communication and Social Institutions: Global Health Communication: Public health campaigns attempt to change behavior, slow the spread of disease, and improve the health of a population. This course takes a critical social science perspective on the production, dissemination, and impacts (intended and otherwise) of public health communication, including questions of coercion, autonomy, and perceptions of collective health and well-being.

GLBH 115. Social Justice and Health Equity: The Intellectual Legacy of Paul Farmer: This course examines the legacy of Dr. Paul Farmer. Dr. Farmer used a strong moral focus on equity and social justice and an anthropologically informed analysis of health to deliver life saving HIV medications around the world and strengthen national health systems. Through a mix of readings and case study reviews, this course will help students understand how theory, social science research, and medicine can be combined to directly help improve the health of the most vulnerable among us.

GLBH 116. Global Health and Non-Communicable Diseases: Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, obesity, cancer, lung diseases and depression are a growing problem in low and middle income countries. NCDs present great challenges to global health, even considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The course explores the consequences of multimorbidity, aging and low access to health care on NCDs and social inequalities and to understand how to guide prevention efforts for NCD risk factors.

GLBH/ANSC 129. Meaning and Healing (cross-listed with ANSC 129): This course examines the nature of healing across cultures, with special emphasis on religious and ritual healing.

GLBH/ANSC 139. Native American Health & Healing (cross-listed with ANSC 139): This course examines fact and fiction with respect to epidemics of contagious diseases including smallpox and tuberculosis, alcohol and drug dependency, diabetes and obesity, depression and suicide. We analyze health care with respect to the history and development of the Indian Health Service, health care efforts by Christian missionaries, tribal-led health initiatives, indigenous spiritual healing, and collaborations between indigenous healers and biomedical professionals.

GLBH 141. Clinical Perspectives in Global Health: This course aims to understand the salient aspects of global health from the point of view of the clinician who translates epidemiological knowledge into treatment approaches for their patients. The perspective of the clinician illuminates that of the patient, and allows us to understand public health on the front line. We'll examine many aspects of Global Health from the point of view of the clinicians involved, whose perspectives will help illuminate those of their patients.

GLBH 142. "When the field is a ward:" Ethnographies of the Clinic: The purpose of this course is to introduce ethnography as a strategy to conduct research on clinical contexts. During the first part of the course, students will learn about the ethnographic method, and how both qualitative research and ethnography may be utilized in healthcare and medical education. We will also discuss some key limitations to these methods.

GLBH/ANSC 143. Mental Health as a Global Health Priority (cross-listed with ANSC 143): Why is mental health a global concern? This anthropological course reviews globalization, culture, and mental health. We examine issues of social suffering, stigma, and economic burden associated with mental illness, gender inequality, political violence, "global security," pharmaceutical and illegal drugs.

GLBH/ANSC 146. A Global Health Perspective on HIV (cross-listed with ANSC 146): An introductory course to HIV taught through a medical student format, with emphasis on research and experiential learning, including observation of physicians providing care for patients from diverse socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds, and who may be underinsured/uninsured, homeless, and/or immigrants.

GLBH/ANSC 147. Global Health and the Environment (cross-listed with ANSC 147): Examines interactions of culture, health and environment. Rural and urban human ecologies, their energy foundations, sociocultural systems, and characteristic health and environmental problems, are explored. The role of culture and human values in designing solutions will be investigated.

GLBH/ANSC 150. Culture and Mental Health (cross-listed with ANSC 150): This course reviews mental health cross-culturally and transnationally. Issues examined are cultural shaping of the interpretation, experience, symptoms, treatment, course and recovery of mental illness. World Health Organization findings of better outcomes in non-European and North American countries are explored.

GLBH 160. Global Health Policy: Students will learn fundamental principles and concepts of global health policy, law, and governance. The course will focus on identifying critical global health policy

challenges and solving them using a multidisciplinary approach that takes into account the perspectives of various stakeholders. (If not used for Policy Analysis course for majors)

GLBH 162. Research Translation for Global Health: This targeted seminar course is designed to provide students with an introduction into the fundamental skills and tools needed for translation of undergraduate research to scientific abstracts, conference posters, and eventual publication in the peer review literature. The course is taught with didactic skills-based training and applied learning approaches that take students on the full journey from topic formulation all the way to research dissemination.

GLBH 163. Global Health Technology: This course provides an introduction to the impact of, and potential for, global health technology in low resource areas of the world through case studies of communication (e.g., sensors, cellphones), interventions (e.g., telemedicine, drones) and population analytics (e.g., metadata, epidemic tracking).

GLBH 171R. Global Mental Health: Global Mental Health (GMH) is a field of research, practice, and advocacy prioritizing mental health for all persons and communities worldwide. GMH recognizes mental, neurological, or substance use disorders as the leading causes of disability worldwide and works to counteract social stigma and discrimination commonly associated with such conditions. The course introduces this interdisciplinary field based on analysis of and writing about critical sources from the relevant scholarly literature.

GLBH 173. Substance Use and Global Mental Health: Case Studies for Research and Praxis: Psychoactive substance use, or drug use, is a rapidly growing global health concern. This course examines local and global case studies of substance use and its treatment through Global Health frameworks for social justice and health equity. Topics include the co-morbidity of drug use with other mental health problems; the relationship between drug use and poverty/social inequity; the War on Drugs; available treatment options; and emerging technologies to aid recovery.

GLBH 197. Global Health Academic Internship Program: Offers Global Health students the opportunity to intern and gain credit for their Global Health Field Experience requirement. Students will intern and work with a faculty advisor to elaborate on the intellectual analysis and critique of the field experience.

GLBH 198. Directed Group Study: Directed group study for students to elaborate the intellectual analysis and critique of the required field experience for students enrolled in the Global Health program. (Prerequisites: departmental authorization required).

GLBH 199. Independent Study in Global Health Field Experience: Independent study opportunity for students to elaborate the intellectual analysis and critique of the required field experience for students enrolled in the Global Health program. (Prerequisites: departmental authorization required).

Political Science

POLI 111D. Social Norms and Global Development: Study of types of social norms and practices, and how to change them. Illustrated with development examples such as the end of foot binding, female

genital cutting, urban violence in Colombia, Serbian student revolution, early marriage, and other adverse gender norms.

Psychology

PSYC 100. Clinical Psychology (formerly named PSYC 163): This course provides a comprehensive overview of the causes, characteristics, and treatment of psychological disorders. Particular emphasis is given to the interaction between biological, psychological, and sociocultural processes contributing to abnormal behavior. Students may not receive credit for both Psychology 163 and Psychology 100.

PSYC 101. Developmental Psychology: This course provides a comprehensive overview of the field of developmental psychology, including topics in cognitive, language, and social development.

PSYC 116. Laboratory in Clinical Psychology Research: This course provides examination of theory, research design, and methods for clinical research. Students complete an internship at a clinical research lab, culminating in a paper. May be taken for credit three times. Students may not receive credit for both PSYC 116 and PSYC 107. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing. Instructor approval).

PSYC 124. Clinical Assessment and Treatment: This course provides an introduction to the history, purpose, and recent changes to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders along with appropriate evidence-based interventions. Other topics include psychiatric emergencies, crisis management, and ethics. (Recommended preparation: Completion of Psychology 100).

PSYC 125. Clinical Neuropsychology: This course provides a fundamental understanding of brain-behavior relationships as applied to the practice of clinical neuropsychology. Major topics include functional neuroanatomy, principles of neuropsychological assessment and diagnosis, and the neuropsychological presentation of common neurologic and psychiatric conditions.

PSYC 134. Eating Disorders: This course provides an overview of the biology and psychology of eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge eating disorder. Abnormal, as well as normal, eating will be discussed from various perspectives including endocrinological, neurobiological, psychological, sociological, and evolutionary.

PSYC 143. Control and Analysis of Human Behavior: This course provides an overview of the behavioral approach, including basic principles, self-control, clinical applications, and the design of cultures. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

PSYC 155. Social Psychology and Medicine: This course provides an exploration of health, illness, treatment, and delivery of treatment as they relate to psychological concepts and research and considers how the social psychological perspective might be extended into medical fields.

PSYC 168. Psychological Disorders of Childhood: This course provides an overview of psychological disorders in children. Topics may include anxiety disorders, depressive and bipolar disorders,

communication and learning disorders, conduct problems, autism, and other conditions. Emphasis is placed on symptomatology, assessment, etiological factors, epidemiology, and treatment.

PSYC 172. Psychology of Human Sexuality: This course provides an overview of human sexuality research including diversity of sexual behavior and identities, sex and gender development, intimate relationships, and sexual dysfunction. (Recommended preparation: completion of Psychology 1, 2, or 106. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

PSYC 179. Drugs, Addiction, and Mental Disorders: This course provides an overview of the use, abuse, liability, and psychotherapeutic effects of drugs on humans.

PSYC 181. Drugs and Behavior: Develops basic principles in psychopharmacology while exploring the behavioral effects of psychoactive drugs and mechanisms of action of drugs.

PSYC 188. Impulse and Control Disorders: This course provides an overview of problems of impulse control, which are important features of major psychiatric disorders and also of atypical patterns of behavior including pathological gambling, compulsive sex, eating, exercise, and shopping. Topics include development, major common features, treatment, and neurobiological basis of impulse control disorders. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

Scripps Institution of Oceanography

SIO 116. Climate Change & Global Health: This course explores direct and indirect links between climate change and global health. Course topics include understanding anthropogenic climate change, the impact of climate change on infectious diseases, and the impact of extreme weather events on global health.

SIO 189. Pollution, the Environment, and Health: The goal is to understand the scope of the pollution problem facing the planet. Students will learn the properties of chemicals in the environment and survey the biological mechanisms that determine their accumulation and toxicity. (Prerequisites: Chem 6C and BILD 1 or 3 or consent of instructor).

Sociology

SOCI 113. Sociology of the Aids Epidemic: This course considers the social, cultural, political, and economic aspects of HIV/AIDS. Topics include the social context of transmission; the experiences of women living with HIV; AIDS activism; representations of AIDS; and the impact of race and class differences

SOCI 134. The Making of Modern Medicine: A study of the social, intellectual, and institutional aspects of the nineteenth-century transformation of clinical medicine, examining both the changing content of medical knowledge and therapeutics, and the organization of the medical profession.

SOCI 135. Medical Sociology: An inquiry into the roles of culture and social structure in mediating the health and illness experiences of individuals and groups. Topics include the social construction of illness, the relationships between patients and health professionals, and the organization of medical work.

SOCI 136E. Sociology of Mental Illness: A Historical Approach: An examination of the social, cultural, and political factors involved in the identification and treatment of mental illness. This course will emphasize historical material, focusing on the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries. Developments in England as well as the United States will be examined from an historical perspective.

SOCI 136F. Sociology of Mental Illness in Contemporary Society: This course will focus on recent developments in the mental illness sector and on the contemporary sociological literature on mental illness. Developments in England as well as the United States will be examined.

SOCI 138. Genetics and Society (DEI Overlap): The class will first examine the direct social effects of the “genetic revolution”: eugenics, genetic discrimination, and stratification. Second, the implications of thinking of society in terms of genetics, specifically—sociobiology, social Darwinism, evolutionary psychology, and biology.

SOCI 143. Suicide: Traditional and modern theories of suicide will be reviewed and tested. The study of suicide will be treated as one method for investigating the influence of society on the individual.

SOCI 173. Sociology of Health, Illness, and Medicine: This course will explore the social forces that shape our health and the way we understand illness. Themes will include American public health and healthcare, inequality and biomedicine as well as special topics like suicide, lead, autism and HIV/AIDS.

Urban Studies and Planning

USP 143. The US Healthcare System: This course will provide an overview of the organization of health care within the context of the community with emphasis on the political, social, and cultural influences. It is concerned with the structure, objectives, and trends of major health and health-related programs in the United States to include sponsorship, financing, training and utilization of health personnel. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing or consent of instructor). (Offered winter quarter.)

USP 144. Environmental and Preventive Health Issue: This course will analyze needs of populations, highlighting current major public health problems such as chronic and communicable diseases, environmental hazards of diseases, psychiatric problems and additional diseases, new social mores affecting health maintenance, consumer health awareness and health practices, special needs of economically and socially disadvantaged populations. The focus is on selected areas of public and environmental health, namely: epidemiology, preventive services in family health, communicable and chronic disease control, and occupational health.

USP 145. Aging: The Social and Health Policy Issues: This course will provide a brief introduction to the nature and problems of aging, with emphasis on socioeconomic and health status; determinants of

priorities of social and health policies will be examined through analysis of the structure and organization of selected programs for the elderly. Field visits will constitute part of the course

USP 147. Case Studies in Health-Care Programs/Poor and Underserved Populations (if not taken for Policy Analysis requirement): The purpose of this course is to identify the special health needs of low income and underserved populations and to review their status of care, factors influencing the incidence of disease and health problems, and political and legislative measures related to access and the provision of care. Selected current programs and policies that address the health-care needs of selected underserved populations such as working poor, inner city populations, recent immigrants, and persons with severe disabling mental illnesses will be studied. Offered in alternate years.

Medical Humanities:

Anthropology

ANSC 129. Meaning and Healing (*if not taken for a med ss elective): This course examines the nature of healing across cultures, with special emphasis on religious and ritual healing. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing or consent of instructor).

ANSC 188. Cultures of Healing: This course looks at how illness, health, and healing are understood and experienced in contexts where they are not defined merely as physiological problems, but are seen as having important spiritual, aesthetic, and sociopolitical dimensions. We will look at the role of traditional healers, such as shamans; how cultures vary in what they consider to be the forces that lead to illness; what forms illness takes; and how we evaluate the effectiveness of healing practices. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

ANSC 190. Yoga Practices: From Banaras to Beverly Hills: Yoga practices have recently gained dizzying popularity in the U.S. But how has yoga changed and transformed over time? How might we contextualize yoga practices in India and globally? This course is divided into two parts. First, we will do a close reading of philosophical texts about yoga, such as The Yoga Sutras of Patanjali. Second, we will examine yoga practices, including processes of commodification and popularization of yoga in the West. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

Critical Gender Studies

CGS 111. Gender and the Body: Various approaches to the study of gendered bodies. Possible topics to include masculinities/femininities; life cycles; biology, culture, and identity; medical discourses; and health issues. May be taken for credit three times when topics vary.

Global Health

GLBH 104. Humanities, Ethics, and Professionalism: Engaging Moral Imaginaries for Exploring Health and the Human Condition

Questions of morality are implicit in all aspects of health. Drawing insights from the medical humanities, this course engages students in thinking about the human condition (what it means to be human or dehumanized) from multiple perspectives: individual, social, civic. How do humans ascribe meaning to their lives? What does it take to flourish? What is empathy; for whom do we have it? What is ethical & just about the organization of society and its impact on health?

GLBH 107. Refugee Health in Local and Global Contexts

This course provides an overview of the health worlds of forcibly displaced populations, focusing on the intersections of violence, migration, and globalization. Topics include infectious disease, mental health, health policy, and access to care. Specific case studies explored include Latin American migrant experiences in the US, Haitian migrant experiences in the Dominican Republic, African migrant experiences in France, and Afghan migrant experiences in Greece.

GLBH 118. Placing People First: Introduction to the Global Health Humanities: This course explores global health issues through the lens of the arts and humanities disciplines - a multidisciplinary area that investigates the human and social aspects of health and medicine. Using humanities exploratory tools, students will gain humanistic insights into global health issues for the purpose of generating a historical and holistic consciousness of health and health disparities.

GLBH 129. Meaning and Healing (*if not taken for a med ss elective): This course examines the nature of healing across cultures, with special emphasis on religious and ritual healing. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing or consent of instructor).

History

HISC 108. Life Sciences in the Twentieth Century: The history of twentieth-century life sciences, with an emphasis on the way in which model organisms such as fruit flies, guinea pigs, bacteriophage, and zebra fish shaped the quest to unlock the secrets of heredity, evolution, and development.

HISC 109. Invention of Tropical Disease: Explores the origins of the idea of the “tropics” and “tropical disease” as a legacy of European conquest and colonization, and introduces students to themes in the history of colonialism, tropical medicine, and global public health.

HISC 115. History of Modern Medicine: Explores the origin of clinical method, the hospital, internal surgery, and the medical laboratory, as well as the historical roots of debates over health-care reform, genetic determinism, and the medicalization of society.

HISC 116. History of Bioethics: The story behind the postwar rise of bioethics—medical scandals breaking in the mass media, the development of novel technologies for saving and prolonging life, the emergence of new diseases, the unprecedented scope for manipulation opened up by biology.

HISC 117. History of Neuroscience: A survey of the history of the neurosciences from the seventeenth century to the present, exploring the political, philosophical, cultural, aesthetic and ethical aspects of research into the workings of the human brain.

HISC 119. Biology and Society: This course explores contemporary issues in biology, ethics, and society. We will start by examining early cases of biopolitics, like social Darwinism and eugenics, and proceed to more recent issues, such as genetic engineering, patenting life, and the pharmaceutical industry.

HISC 176. History of Medicine in East and Southeast Asia: This course introduces students to new and classic works in the history of medicine in East and Southeast Asia. Topics will include epidemic disease and state vaccination campaigns; opium and drug control; mental illness and asylums; earthquakes and disaster technologies; colonialism and public health; venereal disease and prostitution. Special emphasis will be placed on the role of experts and institutions and forms of scientific exchange and collaboration across the region.

Literature

LTCS 155. Health, Illness and Global Culture: The course will examine one or more forms of cultural production or cultural practice from a variety of theoretical and historical perspectives. Topics may include: contemporary debates on culture, genres of popular music/fiction/film, AIDS and culture, the history of sexuality, subcultural styles, etc. Repeatable for credit when topics vary.

LTCS 165. Special Topics: The Politics of Food his course will examine the representation and politics of food in literary and other cultural texts. Topics may include: food and poverty, the fast food industry, controversies about seed, sustainable food production, myths about hunger, eating and epistemology, aesthetics, etc. Repeatable for credit up to three times when topics vary.

LTWL 177. Literature and Aging: A humanistic approach to the research field of healthy aging. Students learn to bring humanistic practices to the study of aging in the fields of neurobiology, biomedical engineering, neuroscience, and medical education.

Philosophy

PHIL 150. Philosophy of Cognitive Science: Theoretical, empirical, methodological, and philosophical issues at work in the cognitive sciences (e.g., psychology, linguistics, neuroscience, artificial intelligence, and computer science), concerning things such as mental representation, consciousness, rationality, explanation, and nativism.

PHIL 163. Biomedical Ethics: Moral issues in medicine and the biological sciences, such as patient's rights and physician's responsibilities, abortion and euthanasia, the distribution of health care, experimentation, and genetic intervention.

PHIL 164. Technology and Human Values: Philosophical issues involved in the development of modern science, the growth of technology, and control of the natural environment. The interaction of science and technology with human nature and political and moral ideals.

PHIL 173. Topics in Bioethics: An in-depth exploration of an issue in Bioethics. Topics will vary, and may include the ethics of genetic engineering, mental capacity and genuinely informed consent, the just distribution of health care, the ethics of geo-engineering, and the ethics of climate change and health

Global Processes (these courses are not accepted for the BS or minor electives):**

Anthropology

ANAR 146. Feeding the World: What should we eat and how should we farm to guide a sustainable future? This course will examine what humans evolved to eat and how we began to first cultivate the foods we rely on today. After a survey of traditional farming methods around the world, we will examine how farming systems have changed since the Green Revolution and its successes and failures. The last part of our class will focus on the last 20 years, when humans began to modify plant life at the genetic level.

ANBI 132. Conservation and the Human Predicament: Interdisciplinary discussion of the human predicament, biodiversity crisis, and importance of biological conservation. Examines issues from biological, cultural, historical, economic, social, political, and ethical perspectives emphasizing new approaches and new techniques for safeguarding the future of humans and other biosphere inhabitants. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing or consent of instructor).

***ANSC 100. Special Topics (when relevant):** Course usually taught by visiting faculty in sociocultural anthropology. Course will vary in title and content. When offered, the current description and title is found in the current Schedule of Classes and the anthropology department website. (Can be taken a total of four times as topics vary.) (Prerequisites: upper-division standing or consent of instructor).

ANSC 124. Cultural Anthropology: This course introduces the concept of culture and the debates surrounding it. Cultural anthropology asks how people create meaning and order in society, how culture intersects with power, and how national and global forces impact local meanings and practices. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

ANSC 125. Gender, Sexuality, and Society: How are gender and sexuality shaped by cultural ideologies, social institutions, and social change? We explore their connections to such dimensions of society as kinship and family, the state, religion, and popular culture. We also examine alternative genders/sexualities cross-culturally.

ANSC 140/HMNR 101. Human Rights II: Contemporary Issues: Interdisciplinary discussion that outlines the structure and functioning of the contemporary human rights regime, and then delves into the relationship between selected human rights protections—against genocide, torture, enslavement, political persecution, etc.—and their violation, from the early Cold War to the present.

ANSC 142. Anthropology of Latin America: This course will examine the overarching legacies of colonialism, the persistence of indigenous peoples and cultures, the importance of class and land reform, the effects of neoliberalism, and citizens' efforts to promote social change in contemporary democracies. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

ANSC 145A. International Politics and Drugs: This course examines the domestic and international aspects of the drug trade. It will investigate the drug issues from the perspectives of consumers, producers, traffickers, money launderers, and law enforcement. Course material covers the experience of the United States, Latin America, Turkey, Southeast Asia, Western Europe, and Japan.

ANSC 154. Gender and Religion: How and why is gender important to religious practices, doctrines, and ideologies? Focusing on modern Islam, Christianity, and Judaism, we will look at women's involvement in religious movements as well as religious debates over issues of gender, sexuality, and marriage. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

***ANSC 156. Mad Films:** This course examines historical and cultural dimensions of madness as depicted in iconic and popular films such as *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, *Girl Interrupted*, *Silver Linings Playbook*, along with ethnographic and artistic films that utilize anthropological approaches.

ANSC 160. Nature, Culture, and the Environment: Course examines theories concerning the relation of nature and culture. Particular attention is paid to explanations of differing ways cultures conceptualize nature. Along with examples from non-Western societies, the course examines the Western environmental ideas embedded in contemporary environmentalism.

ANSC 168. The Human Condition: This course explores experiences of the human life cycle—birth, death, love, family relations, coming of age, suffering, the quest for identity, the need for meaning—from diverse cultural perspectives. Examines anthropological thought concerning what it means to be human. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

Communication

COMM 112G. IM: Language and Globalization: The interaction of language and culture in human communication. New and old languages, standard and dialect, dominant and endangered are the special focus. Selected languages as examples of how languages exist in contemporary contexts. Students will not receive credit for COHI 135 and COMM 112G. (Prerequisites: COMM 10).

COMM 114J. CSI: Food Justice: Examine food justice from multiple analytical and theoretical perspectives: race, class, diversity, equity, legal-institutional, business, ethical, ecological, scientific,

cultural, and socio-technical. Compare political strategies of food justice organizations/movements aimed at creating healthy and sustainable food systems locally and globally. (Prerequisites: COMM 10).

COMM 179. Media and Technology: Global Nature and Global Culture: Considers globalization's impact on concepts of nature in and through media texts, information systems, circulation of consumer goods and services, the emergence of global brands, science, health initiatives, environmental media activism, technology transfer in the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Students will not receive credit for COCU 141A and COMM 179. (Prerequisites: COMM 10 and one from COMM 100A, 100B, 100C).

Critical Gender Studies

CGS 114. Gender, Race, Ethnicity, & Class (Cross-listed with ETHN 183) Gender is often neglected in studies of ethnic/racial politics. This course explores the relationship of race, ethnicity, class, and gender by examining the participation of working class women of color in community politics and how they challenge mainstream political theory.

CGS 123. Gender & Reproductive Politics (if not used for medical social science elective): Legal treatment of gender, reproductive rights, and the family, particularly as evolving law, primarily in the US, has created conflicting rights, roles, and responsibilities. Topics include abortion, fetal rights, surrogacy, marriage, and child custody issues. Students will not receive credit for both CGS 107 and 123. (Prerequisites: CGS 2A-B, at least one CGS upper-division course, or permission of the instructor).

Ethnic Studies

ETHN 142. Medicine, Race, and the Global Politics of Inequality: Globalization fosters both the transmission of AIDS, cholera, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases and gross inequalities in the resources available to prevent and cure them. This course focuses on how race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, class, and nation both shape and are shaped by the social construction of health and disease worldwide.

ETHN 183. Gender, Race, Ethnicity, and Class (Cross-listed with CGS 114.): Gender is often neglected in studies of ethnic/racial politics. This seminar explores the relationship of race, ethnicity, class, and gender by examining the participation of working class women of color in community politics and how they challenge mainstream political theory.

Latin American Studies

LATI 122B. Field Research Methods for Migration Studies: Practicum: Students will collect survey and qualitative data among Mexican migrants to the United States and potential migrants, participate in team research, organize data collected for analysis, and submit a detailed outline of an article to be based on field data. Students may not receive credit for both SOCI 122B and LATI 122B. Recommended: advanced competency in conversational Spanish. (Prerequisites: LATI 122A; permission of instructor (department authorization required)).

Literature

LTCS 165. Special Topics: The Politics of Food (*if not used for med humanities): This course will examine the representation and politics of food in literary and other cultural texts. Topics may include: food and poverty, the fast food industry, controversies about seed, sustainable food production, myths about hunger, eating and epistemology, aesthetics, etc. Repeatable for credit up to three times when topics vary.

Political Science

POLI 108. Politics of Multiculturalism (DEI Overlap): This course will examine central issues in debates about race, ethnicity, and multiculturalism in the United States. It will look at relations not only between whites and minorities, but also at those among racial and ethnic communities. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

POLI 113A. East Asian Thought in Comparative Perspective: This course examines the major traditions of East Asian thought in comparative perspective. Topics include Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, and contemporary nationalist and East Asian political thought. Throughout, focused comparisons and contrasts will be made between western and eastern thought. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

POLI 122. Politics of Human Rights: What do we mean by “international human rights”? Are they universal? This course examines human rights abuse and redress over time, and across different regions of the world. From this empirically grounded perspective, we critically evaluate contemporary human rights debates.

POLI 125. Gender, Politics and Globalization What have been the effects of globalization on gender, and how has gender shaped conceptions and processes of globalization? Through case studies drawn from the global north and south, this course critically assesses contemporary theoretical debates on global gender justice.

POLI 125B. The Politics of Food in a Global Economy: This course explores emerging issues in production and consumption of food in a global economy. On production side, we discuss issues such as famine, overproduction of commercial crops, and sustainability. On consumption side, we explore issues such as fair trade, ethical consumption, and public health consequences (such as obesity). Then we discuss the roles of governments, international organizations, and communities to address these issues.

POLI 127. Politics of Developing Countries: This course critically examines central concepts and theories of development, and assesses their utility in understanding political, economic, and social change in the developing world. Central case studies are drawn from three regions: Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia.

POLI 136. Religion and Politics: The political impact of major religious traditions—including Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Confucianism—around the world. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

POLI 136A. Nationalism and Ethnic Conflict: An examination of nationalist politics as practiced by opposition movements and governments in power. Appropriate case studies from around the world will be selected. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing).

POLI 140D. International Human Rights Law: Migrant Populations: International migration creates a distinct set of human rights challenges. This course examines the conflict between international legal obligations and domestic politics of citizenship, human rights, asylum, and human trafficking.

***POLI 144. International Political Economy:** This course serves as an introduction to the study of international political economy. We will examine the evolution of international economic relations in trade, finance, and economic development and discuss different explanations for its likely causes and consequences.

POLI 145A. International Politics and Drugs: This course examines the domestic and international aspects of the drug trade. It will investigate the drug issues from the perspectives of consumers, producers, traffickers, money launderers, and law enforcement. Course material covers the experience of the United States, Latin America, Turkey, Southeast Asia, Western Europe, and Japan.

POLI 150A. Politics of Immigration (DEI Overlap): Comparative analysis of attempts by the United States and other industrialized countries to initiate, regulate and reduce immigration from Third World countries. Social and economic factors shaping outcomes of immigration policies, public opinion toward immigrants, anti-immigration movements, and immigration policy reform options in industrialized countries.

POLI 151. International Organizations: Surveys the theory and function of IOs (UN, NATO, EU, World Bank, IMF) in promoting international cooperation in security, peacekeeping, trade, environment, and human rights. We discuss why IOs exist, how they work, and what challenges they face. (Prerequisites: POLI 12, upper-division standing).

Scripps Institution of Oceanography

***SIO 116. Global Health and Climate Change** (if not used for medical social science elective): This course explores direct and indirect links between climate change and global health. Course topics include understanding anthropogenic climate change, the impact of climate change on infectious diseases, and the impact of extreme weather events on global health.

Sociology

SOCI 111. Local Lives, Global Problems (DEI Overlap): This course surveys the variety of ways that scholars across disciplines have studied local-global phenomena and developed theoretical, methodological, and empirical orientations that incorporate concern for place, space, and scale into their analytical lens.

SOCI 127. Immigration, Race, and Ethnicity (DEI Overlap): Examination of the role that race and ethnicity play in immigrant group integration. Topics include theories of integration, racial and ethnic

identity formation, racial and ethnic change, immigration policy, public opinion, comparisons between contemporary and historical waves of immigration.

SOCI 169. Citizenship, Community, and Culture: Will survey the liberal, communitarian, social-democratic, nationalist, feminist, post-nationalist, and multicultural views on the construction of the modern citizen and good society. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing. Will not receive credit for SOCI 169 and SOCD 169).

SOCI 185. Globalization and Social Development: Social development is more than sheer economic growth. It entails improvements in the overall quality of human life, particularly in terms of access to health, education, employment, and income for the poorer sectors of the population. Course examines the impact of globalization on the prospects for attaining these goals in developing countries.

SOCI 188E. Community and Social Change in Africa: The process of social change in African communities, with emphasis on changing ways of seeing the world and the effects of religion and political philosophies of social change. The methods and data used in various village and community studies in Africa will be critically examined.

SOCI 188J. Change in Modern South Africa: Using sociological and historical perspectives, this course examines the origins and demise of apartheid and assesses the progress that has been made since 1994, when apartheid was officially ended. Contrasts of racism in South Africa and the United States. (Prerequisites: upper-division standing). Will not receive credit for SOCI 188J and SOCD 188J.