

Human Rights

POL-UA 994.02, Spring 2012

Class meetings: Mon and Wed, 2:00-3:15 PM in Kimmel Center, Room 803

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19 West 4th St, Room 430
Office hours: Mon, 4:00-6:00 PM

Description

This course studies the politics and history of the conception, protection, and violation of human rights throughout the world. It is divided into five sections. The first section introduces tools, concepts, and facts used in the study of human rights. The next four sections examine a set of questions about four phenomena central to modern human rights: democracy and democratization, international law and institutions, the activities of powerful democracies, and global civil society. At the end of the course, students will understand how political actors and institutions interacting within states and among them affect human rights, how those institutions and actors rose to their positions, and what the future holds for human rights.

This is a course for students who have had some exposure to international relations, comparative politics, and/or analytical politics, and who can keep up with a reading load of two to three scholarly articles or book chapters per week. Nearly every reading includes data analysis, many of these readings discuss statistical concepts and models, and a few readings revolve around mathematical models of politics.

Students should also note that several subjects are not covered in this course: (a) the practice of human-rights investigation, reporting, activism, or litigation, (b) traditional political and legal philosophy of human rights, (c) in-depth historical studies of particular developments in human rights, such as the international human rights movement prior to the 20th century, or the American civil rights movement. This course will give students wishing to study these subjects elsewhere a valuable perspective.

Evaluation

1. First midterm, 20% of grade
2. Second midterm, 20% of grade
3. Paper, 20% of grade
4. Final exam, 40% of grade

Books to Buy

These books are available on Amazon, and they should be available at the NYU Bookstore and Shakespeare and Co. Alternatively, both books are available electronically through the NYU Library. We will use the books immediately for required readings.

1. Landman, T. 2006. *Studying Human Rights*. Routledge, New York, NY.
2. Simmons, B. A. 2009. *Mobilizing for Human Rights: International Law in Domestic Politics*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

Format of Class Meetings

Class meetings will include some combination of a lecture, a small-group discussion, and a large-group discussion. Small groups of 3-5 students will form in the first class meeting and work together throughout the semester. Large-group discussions will engage the entire class.

Policies

1. *Required readings*: You are required to read the journal articles and book chapters marked with a *solid bullet* before class. There are usually just 1-2 of these, but occasionally there are more. You should bring the readings to class in print, on a laptop, or on a tablet. Readings that are not widely available online will be posted on the course website. We will discuss the readings in class, and the midterms and final will test your knowledge of them. Occasionally, readings may be dropped from or added to the set of required readings. If readings are added, then they may feature on the exams and final.
2. *Optional readings*: Readings marked with an *open bullet* are highly recommended but optional. They are a sample of the broader literature on the topic, which may be discussed in class. I suggest reading one optional reading for every required reading.
3. *Attendance*: Class attendance is strongly encouraged. You do not need to email me for permission to miss a class. You are responsible for acquiring information from any classes that you miss.
4. *Discussions*: Your participation is essential for a productive class discussion. Be aware that the discussion is not simply a chance for you to express your opinion, but is rather a pedagogical tool for getting the most out of the readings. During class discussions I may quickly move from student A to student B to keep things on track. This practice has no bearing on either student A's or B's course grade.
5. *Exam content*: Midterms and the final exam will consist of a mix of true-or-false, multiple-choice, short-answer, and essay questions. Each midterm will primarily test ideas and information introduced in class and required readings since the last exam, but some material may not have been covered in class. Knowledge of material from

previous sections may improve your exam grade. The final exam will be comprehensive.

6. *Paper*: A paper will be due by email the week of the final exam. Its purpose is for you to demonstrate your creativity and ability to build upon the course content with independent research. *Expect the thinking, researching, and reading for this paper to take several weeks, even if the writing goes quickly.* Specific instructions follow.
 - a. In this paper, identify an important problem with the literature on human rights. Justify why this is an important problem. Carefully document your factual claims, understanding of the extant theory, and conceptual language. Propose whether, why, and how the problem can be fixed.
 - b. The paper must be between four and five pages in length, not including the references section. Use 12pt font, double-spacing, and one-inch margins. Include introductory and including paragraphs. You do not need to arbitrarily cite readings in this syllabus, but you must be aware of relevant readings on this syllabus.
 - c. Turn the paper in the Assignments section of the course's NYU Classes page. The exact due date will be announced around the time of the second midterm.
7. *Citing Authors*: In the exams and the paper, cite literature parenthetically. On exams, the years may be omitted.
8. *Exam and paper grades*: For essays and papers, grades will be determined by the clarity, logical validity, soundness, and succinctness of the argument, by how well the work uses course information, and by the relevancy and accuracy of supporting points. You should not expect to have your work graded on a point-by-point basis; I may grade some items with a simple letter grade scale.
9. *Missed work*: I will penalize missed exams and late papers by a full letter grade (e.g. A- to B-) unless your academic advisor emails me with an excuse. Questions on the make-up exams may differ from those on the original exam.
10. *Extra credit assignments*: No extra-credit assignments will be available.
11. *Academic honesty*: I encourage you to read NYU's policies on academic integrity. You may not turn in papers written for other classes.
12. *Disabilities*: Students with academic disabilities or similar concerns should contact me by email to discuss an accommodation.
13. *Meeting with me*: I am available to meet with you during my scheduled office hours. If you cannot attend my office hours, then please ask questions at the beginning of class or by email.

Tips for Success

1. Print readings early and take notes as you read. Don't expect class slides to contain sufficient information for you to do well on exams.
2. Prepare for a class discussion before each class meeting. For each paper or chapter, write down answers to the following questions and bring them to class.
 - a. What question is the paper asking?
 - b. What debates or controversies is the paper trying to influence?
 - c. What is the paper's argument?
 - d. What is/are the dependent variable/s?
 - e. What is/are the explanatory variable/s?
 - f. How does the paper reach its conclusions?
 - g. What is innovative about the paper? How does its methodological and conceptual approach improve on that of past work?
 - h. Do you disagree with the paper's assumptions, reasoning or methods?
 - i. Are there any puzzles arising from the paper?
 - j. What are the implications of the paper for other papers that you have read?
 - k. Does the paper intrigue, inspire, depress, upset, or bore you, and why?
3. Participate in class discussions and take notes on what your classmates say.
4. Read the news; a set of media resources are listed in the Resources section of the NYU Classes page.
5. Reread readings and edit your notes before exams.
6. Don't wait until the night before the exam to study.

Important Dates

1/28: Start of Section I: The Social Science of Human Rights

2/6: Start of Section II: Democracy and Democratization

2/18: No class: President's Day

2/25: Start of Section III: International Law and Institutions

3/13: First midterm

3/18: No class: Spring Recess

3/20: No class: Spring Recess

4/3: Start of Section IV: Powerful Democracies

4/13: Second midterm

4/29: Start of Section V: Global Civil Society

5/13: Last class

5/15-5/21: Final exam period, week in which the final paper is due, and final exam

Schedule and Readings

I. The Social Science of Human Rights

The analytical tools, concepts, and facts supplied in this section will make the required readings below accessible to you. Upon completing this section, you will be expected to (1) distinguish theory from empirical investigation, (2) distinguish different kinds of empirical investigation, (3) informally define a correlation and a causal effect, (4) informally define endogeneity, know why it arises, and know how it compromises inference from data, (5) distinguish the purposes of multiple regression with control variables and regression with instrumental variables, (6) interpret the results of a regression table. You will also be expected to (7) distinguish different classes of rights, (8) identify international institutions involved in human rights, (9) understand received wisdom about the major causes, correlates, and determinants of human-rights problems, as well as the evidence on them.

1/28: Language, law, and history of human rights

1/30: Language, law, and history of human rights continued

- Chapter 1 (The Scope of Human Rights) of Landman, T. 2006. *Studying Human Rights*. Routledge, New York, NY.
- Chapter 2 (The Terrain of Human Rights) of Landman, T. 2006. *Studying Human Rights*. Routledge, New York, NY.
- Buergenthal, T. 2006. The Evolving International Human Rights System. *The American Journal of International Law*, 100(4):783–807.
- Chapter 2 (Why International Law?) of Simmons, B. A. 2009. *Mobilizing for Human Rights: International Law in Domestic Politics*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.
- Elliott, M. A. 2011. The Institutional Expansion of Human Rights, 1863–2003: A Comprehensive Dataset of International Instruments. *Journal of Peace Research*, 48(4):537–546.
- Glendon, M.A. 1998. Knowing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. *Notre Dame Law Review*, 73:1153-1181.
- Pages 1-42 of Shestack, J. 2000. The Philosophical Foundations of Human Rights. In Janusz Symonides, ed., *Human Rights: Concept and Standards*. Paris: UNESCO.

2/4: Studying human-rights problems: Facts and methods

- Chapter 4 (Social Science Methods and Human Rights) of Landman, T. 2006. *Studying Human Rights*. Routledge, New York, NY.
- Chapter 5 (Measuring Human Rights) of Landman, T. 2006. *Studying Human Rights*. Routledge, New York, NY.
- Chapter 6 (Global Comparative Studies) of Landman, T. 2006. *Studying Human Rights*. Routledge, New York, NY.
- Appendix of Aghion, P., Howitt, P., and Bursztyn, L. 2009. *The Economics of Growth*. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.

- Przeworski, A. 2009. Is the Science of Comparative Politics Possible? in Carles Boix and Susan Stokes, eds. *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*. Oxford, UK.
- King, G. and Zeng, L. 2006. The Dangers of Extreme Counterfactuals. *Political Analysis*, 14(2):131–159.
- Sovey, A. J. and Green, D. P. 2011. Instrumental Variables Estimation in Political Science: A Readers' Guide. *American Journal of Political Science*, 55(1):188–200.
- Chapter 3 (Social Theory and Human Rights) and Chapter 9 (Theory and Method in Studying Human Rights) of Landman, T. 2006. *Studying Human Rights*. Routledge, New York, NY.

II. Democracy and Democratization

At a glance, the evidence supports the theory that democratic institutions protect people from a state that might otherwise ignore demands for human rights. But when does democracy emerge? And which democratic institutions protect human rights? Are there shortcuts to protected rights—e.g., imposed democracy and institutions created under dictatorship. Is achieving prosperity under a dictatorship an alternative to democratization if we want to realize human rights? We address these four questions in this section of the course.

2/6: When does democracy emerge? Theories of elites and masses

- North, D.C., and Weingast, B. 1989. Constitutions and Commitment: The Evolution of Institutions Governing Public Choice in Seventeenth-Century England. *The Journal of Economic History*, 49(4):803-832.
- Haggard, S. and Kaufman, R. R. 2012. Inequality and Regime Change: Democratic Transitions and the Stability of Democratic Rule. *American Political Science Review*, 106:495–516.
- Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., and Robinson, J.A. 2000. The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation. *American Economic Review*, 91 (5): 1369-1401.
- Hariri, J.G. 2012. The Autocratic Legacy of Early Statehood. *American Political Science Review*, 106:471-494.
- Boix, C. 2011. Democracy, Development, and the International System. *American Political Science Review* 105(4): 809-828.

2/11: Which democratic institutions protect human rights?

- Bueno de Mesquita, B., Cherif, F. M., Downs, G. W., and Smith, A. 2005. Thinking Inside the Box: A Closer Look at Democracy and Human Rights. *International Studies Quarterly*, 49(3):439–458.
- Keith, L. C., Tate, C. N., and Poe, S. C. 2009. Is the Law a Mere Parchment Barrier to Human Rights Abuse? *The Journal of Politics*, 71:644–660.
- Conrad, C. R. and Moore, W. H. (2010). What Stops the Torture? *American Journal of Political Science*, 54(2):459–476.

2/13: Shortcuts to human-rights protection? Democratic institutions created by dictators or imposed from abroad

- Magaloni, B., and Kricheli, R. 2010. Political Order and One-Party Rule. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 13: 123-43.
- Bueno de Mesquita, B. and Downs, G. W. 2006. Intervention and Democracy. *International Organization*, 60(03):627-649.

2/18: President's Day, no class

2/20: Alternative to democratization? Prosperity in oil-exporting and wealthy dictatorships

- Ross, M. 2008. Oil, Islam and Women. *American Political Science Review*, 102(1):1-18.
- King, G., Pan, J., and Roberts, M. 2013. How Censorship in China Allows Government Criticism But Silences Collective Expression. *American Political Science Review*, forthcoming.

III. International Law and Institutions

Treaty regimes, courts, and assemblies operating at the international level are deeply involved in activities related to human rights. We consider two questions here. First, *why* do states accept the restrictions on sovereignty that arise when they ratify or accede to treaties, agree to abide by the rules of an assembly, and authorize the jurisdiction of courts? In other words, why do they commit? Second, *how* do these institutions affect state behavior, and can their behavior be said to constitute compliance? We take the United Nations treaties on human rights, the International Criminal Court, and the supranational European institutions as case studies.

2/25: The UN treaties, part I

- Chapter 1 (Introduction) and Chapter 3 (Theories of Commitment) of Simmons, B. A. 2009. *Mobilizing for Human Rights: International Law in Domestic Politics*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.
- Hafner-Burton, E. M. and Tsutsui, K. 2005. Human Rights in a Globalizing World: The Paradox of Empty Promises. *American Journal of Sociology*, 5:1373-1411.

2/27: The UN treaties, part II

- Chapter 4 (Theories of Compliance) of Simmons, B. A. 2009. *Mobilizing for Human Rights: International Law in Domestic Politics*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.
- Chapter 5 (Civil Rights) of Simmons, B. A. 2009. *Mobilizing for Human Rights: International Law in Domestic Politics*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.
- Chapter 6 (Equality for Women) of Simmons, B. A. 2009. *Mobilizing for Human Rights: International Law in Domestic Politics*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

- Chapter 7 (Protection of Innocents) of Simmons, B. A. 2009. *Mobilizing for Human Rights: International Law in Domestic Politics*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.
- Hafner-Burton, E. M. and Tsutsui, K. 2007. Justice Lost! The Failure of International Human Rights Law To Matter Where Needed Most. *Journal of Peace Research*, 44(4):407–425.
- Hill, D. W. 2010. Estimating the Effects of Human Rights Treaties on State Behavior. *The Journal of Politics*, 72(04):1161–1174.

3/4: The UN Convention Against Torture

- Chapter 7 (Humane Treatment) of Simmons, B. A. 2009. *Mobilizing for Human Rights: International Law in Domestic Politics*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.
- Hollyer, J. R. and Rosendorff, B. P. 2011. Why Do Authoritarian Regimes Sign the Convention Against Torture? Signaling, Domestic Politics and Non-Compliance. *Quarterly Journal of Political Science*, 6(3–4):275–327.
- Vreeland, J. R. 2008. Political Institutions and Human Rights: Why Dictatorships Enter into the United Nations Convention Against Torture. *International Organization*, 62:65–101.
- Powell, E. J. and Staton, J. K. 2009. Domestic Judicial Institutions and Human Rights Treaty Violation. *International Studies Quarterly*, 53(1):149–174.
- Cole, W. M. (2012). Human Rights as Myth and Ceremony? Reevaluating the Effectiveness of Human Rights Treaties, 1981-2007. *American Journal of Sociology*, 117(4):1131–71.

3/6: The International Criminal Court, part I

- Goodliffe, J. and Hawkins, D. 2009. A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to Rome: Explaining International Criminal Court Negotiations. *Journal of Politics*, 71(3):977–997.
- Chapter 9 (The Progeny of Nuremburg: International Criminal Tribunals) of Ratner, S. R., Abrams, J. S., and Bischoff, J. 2009. *Accountability For Human Rights Atrocities in International Law: Beyond the Nuremberg Legacy*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK, 3rd edition.
- Deitelhoff, N. 2009. The Discursive Process of Legalization: Charting Islands of Persuasion in the ICC Case. *International Organization*, 63:33–65.

3/11: The International Criminal Court, part II

- Chapman, T. and Chaudoin, S. 2011. Ratification Patterns of the International Criminal Court. Forthcoming at *International Studies Quarterly*.
- Simmons, B. A. and Danner, A. 2010. Credible Commitments and the International Criminal Court. *International Organization*, 64(2).
- Kelley, J. 2007. Who Keeps International Commitments and Why? The International Criminal Court and Bilateral Non-Surrender Agreements. *American Political Science Review*, 101(3).

- Peskin, V. 2005. Beyond Victor's Justice? The Challenge of Prosecuting the Winners at the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. *Journal of Human Rights* 4(2).
- Hashimoto, B.H. 2013. Why Do Leaders Accept the Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court? Working paper, New York University.

3/13: First midterm exam in class

3/18: Spring Recess, no class

3/20: Spring Recess, no class

3/25: The International Criminal Court, part III

- Gilligan, M. (2006). Is Enforcement Necessary for Effectiveness? A Model of the International Criminal Regime. *International Organization*, 60:935–967.
- Kim, H. and Sikkink, K. 2010. Explaining the Deterrence Effect of Human Rights Prosecutions for Transitional Countries. *International Studies Quarterly*, 54(4):939–963.
- Snyder, J. and Vinjamuri, L. 2003/4. Trials and Errors: Principle and Pragmatism in Strategies of International Justice. *International Security*. 28(3): 5-44.
- Hencken Ritter, E., and Wolford, S. 2012. Bargaining and the Effectiveness of International Criminal Regimes. *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, 24(2):149-71.
- Hashimoto, B.H. 2013. Do International Criminal Courts Guard the Guardians? The Economic Consequences of War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity, and Genocide. Working paper, New York University.

3/27: Europe, Part I

- Moravcsik, A. 2000. The Origins of Human Rights Regimes: Democratic Delegation in Postwar Europe. *International Organization*, 54(2):217–252.
- Shirley Williams. 2000. Human Rights in Europe. In Samantha Power and Graham Allison, eds., *Realizing Human Rights*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Staton, J. and Moore, W. 2011. Judicial Power in Domestic and International Politics. *International Organization*, 65(3):553-587.

4/1: Europe, Part II

- Moravcsik, A. 1995. Explaining International Human Rights Regimes: Liberal Theory and Western Europe. *European Journal of International Relations*, 1(2):157–189.
- Checkel, J. T. 2001. Why Comply? Social Learning and European Identity Change. *International Organization*, 55(3):553–588.

IV. Powerful Democracies

Rich and powerful democracies like the United States exert global influence today, and this influence is moderated by economic globalization. Here, we consider two sets of questions. First, how do they advance the human rights agenda, and how do they hinder it? Second, what are the results of their actions, and why?

4/3: The failure of universal jurisdiction?

- Langer, M. 2011. The Diplomacy of Universal Jurisdiction: The Political Branches and the Transnational Prosecutions of International Crimes. *American Journal of International Law*.
- Hawkins, D. 2003. Universal Jurisdiction for Human Rights: From Legal Principle to Limited Reality. *Global Governance*, 9:347-365.

4/8: Humanitarian intervention: promises and perils

- Goodman, R. 2006. Humanitarian Intervention and Pretexts for War. *American Journal of International Law* 100: 107-.
- Krain, M. 2005. International Intervention and the Severity of Genocides and Politicides. *International Studies Quarterly*, 49(3):363–388.
- Evans, G. and Sahnoun, M. 2002. The Responsibility to Protect. *Foreign Affairs*, 81(6):99-110.
- Bueno de Mesquita, B. and Downs, G. W. 2006. Intervention and Democracy. *International Organization*, 60(03):627–649.
- Voeten, E. 2005. The Political Origins of the UN Security Council’s Ability to Legitimize the Use of Force. *International Organization*, 59:527–557.

4/10: Do rewards and sanctions work?

- Nielson, R. 2013. Rewarding Human Rights? Selective Aid Sanctions Against Repressive States. *International Studies Quarterly*, Forthcoming.
- Drezner, D. W. 2011. Sanctions Sometimes Smart: Targeted Sanctions In Theory and Practice. *International Studies Review*, 13(1):96–108.
- Nielsen, R. A., Findley, M. G., Davis, Z. S., Candland, T., and Nielson, D. L. 2011. Foreign Aid Shocks as a Cause of Violent Armed Conflict. *American Journal of Political Science*, 55(2):219–232.
- Hashimoto, B.H. 2013. Do International Criminal Courts Guard the Guardians? The Economic Consequences of War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity, and Genocide. Working paper, New York University.

4/15: Does trade improve human rights? Part I

- Hafner-Burton, Emile. 2005. Trading Human Rights: How Preferential Trade Agreements Influence Government Repression, *International Organization* 59(3), 593-629.
- Aaronson, S. A., and Abouharb, M. R. 2011. Unexpected Bedfellows: The GATT, the WTO and Some Democratic Rights. *International Studies Quarterly* 55:2, 379–408.

4/17: Does trade improve human rights? Part II

- Cao, X., Greenhill, B., and Prakash, A. 2012. Where Is the Tipping Point? Bilateral Trade and the Diffusion of Human Rights. *British Journal of Political Science*, January: 1-24.
- Greenhill, B., Mosley, L., and Prakash, A. 2009. Trade-Based Diffusion of Labor Rights: A Panel Study, 1986-2002. *American Political Science Review*, 103(4): 669–690.

4/22: Do capital flows improve human rights?

- Freeman, J.R., and Quinn, D. 2012. The Economic Origins of Democracy Reconsidered. *American Political Science Review*, 106(01):58-80.
- Blanton, S. L., and Blanton, R. G. 2009. A Sectoral Analysis of Human Rights and FDI: Does Industry Type Matter? *International Studies Quarterly* 53:2, 469–493.

4/24: Second midterm exam in class

V: Global Civil Society

The organizations and people comprising global civil society have championed human rights. Here, we consider four questions. First, what is global civil society? Second, what are the internal politics of the organizations comprising it? Third, how does it seek to influence states? Fourth, what are the results?

4/29: Overview

- Goodman, R. and Jinks, D. 2004. How to Influence States: Socialization and International Law. *Duke Law Journal* 54: 621-.
- Tarrow, S. 2001. Transnational Politics: Contention and Institutions in International Politics. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 4(1):1–20.
- Finnemore, M. and Sikkink, K. 1998. International Norm Dynamics and Political Change. *International Organization*, 47(4):565–597.
- Price, R. 2003. Transnational Civil Society and Advocacy in World Politics. *World Politics*, 55:579–606.
- Deitelhoff, N. 2009. The Discursive Process of Legalization: Charting Islands of Persuasion in the ICC Case. *International Organization*, 63:33–65.

5/1: Monitoring and shaming: one side of the story

- Murdie, A.M. and Davis, D.R. 2012. Shaming and Blaming: Using Events Data to Assess the Impact of Human Rights INGOS. *International Studies Quarterly* 56, 1, 1–16.
- Krain, Matthew. 2012. *J'accuse!* Does Naming and Shaming Perpetrators Reduce the Severity of Genocides or Politicides? *International Studies Quarterly* 5:3, 574–589.

5/6: Monitoring and shaming: another side of the story

- Kelley, J. 2009. D-Minus Elections: The Politics and Norms of International Election Observation. *International Organization*, 63, 765-787.

- Cohen, D. K. and Green, A. H. 2012. Dueling Incentives: Sexual Violence in Liberia and the Politics of Human Rights Advocacy. *Journal of Peace Research*, 49(3):445–458.
- Hafner-Burton, E. 2008. Sticks and Stones: Naming and Shaming and the Human Rights Enforcement Problem. *International Organization* 62:4.

5/8: Explaining NGO behavior: picking issues

- Carpenter, R.C. 2007. Setting the Advocacy Agenda: Theorizing Issue Emergence and Nonemergence in Transnational Advocacy Networks. *International Studies Quarterly* 51:1 99–120.
- Ron, J., Ramos, H., and Rodgers, K. 2005. Transnational Information Politics: NGO Human Rights Reporting, 1986–2000. *International Studies Quarterly*, 49(3):557–588.
- Joachim, J. 2003. Framing Issues and Seizing Opportunities: The UN, NGOs and Women’s Rights. *International Studies Quarterly* 47(2): 247-74.

5/13: Explaining NGO behavior: private aid

- Büthe, T., Major, S. and de Mello e Souza, A. 2012. The Politics of Private Foreign Aid: Humanitarian Principles, Economic Development Objectives, and Organizational Interests in NGO Private Aid Allocation. *International Organization* 66, 571-607.

5/15-5/21: Exam period, no class