

**A. The Turbulent '60s
Tuesdays, 9:30-10:45 a.m.**

Social upheaval, massive demonstrations, a controversial war, significant Supreme Court decisions, economic worries, government policies for a better society, and a changing culture—no, not the present, but a deep dive into the Turbulent '60s. Learn what happened then and the ramifications of that era on society today.

Sep. 22 Introduction

Kevin Boyle, *Professor, History*

This talk sets the stage for the '60s by stopping by an ordinary side street in Chicago's bungalow belt on the Fourth of July 1961. There, under the flags and the elms and the threat of rain, we'll find a new perspective of the decade to come.

Sep. 29 Panel Discussion: Student Unrest at Northwestern

Note extended time for this session only: 9:30-11:00 a.m.

Ken Janda, *Professor Emeritus, Political Science*: When Students Evicted the Faculty from Harris Hall.

Jack Hinz, *Retired, former Director of Admission and later Dean of Students in the '60s*: I was in the Middle of It!

Jeff Rice, *Senior Lecturer, Political Science*: A View of a Participant. What did the people on the barricades think during the protest? What was our view of the world? Of Northwestern? Of the events? What made us do what we did?

Eugene Sunshine, *Retired, Northwestern's Senior Vice President for Business and Finance and a student in the '60s*: What Did Students Think?

Oct. 6 Economic Legacy of the '60s

Robert Coen, *Professor Emeritus, Economics*

The '60s saw the launch of many progressive economic programs: most notably, a large tax cut to "Get America Moving Again"; the Alliance for Progress to aid Latin America; and the "Great Society" initiatives (War on Poverty; Medicare and Medicaid; Head Start; and National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities). We will look into what sparked this progressive agenda, the resistance to it, and, in hindsight, its successes and failures.

Oct. 13 Popular Culture in the '60s-Music, Film, TV, and Books

John M. Merrill, MD, *former Professor of Oncology, Feinberg School of Medicine*

This lecture will be about more than the music of the '60s. Music and film both influenced and reflected the upheavals of the decade. The "counterculture" of the '60s was a reaction to the norms of the time, particularly post-WWII values, and once started in the United States, spread around the world.

Oct. 20 Who Won the War on Poverty?**Henry Binford**, *Associate Professor, History Department*

More than fifty years later, policy makers, scholars, and journalists still debate the wisdom and consequences of Lyndon Johnson's ambitious efforts to improve economic opportunity for Americans. This lecture will explore where the "war" came from, what strategies it included, what it did and did not accomplish, how it became controversial, and why it keeps coming up in public discussions of inequality.

Oct. 27 Time Warps: American Novelists and Poets of the ('40s, '50s) '60s, ('70s and '80s).**Bill Savage**, *English Department, Academic Adviser*

What do we mean when we say "'60s American literature"? Books written between 1960 and 1969? Or books set in, or "about," the 1960s, written later? Or books written earlier but culturally influential during the 60s? This lecture will address literature's significance during the 1960s, and the 1960s significance in American literature since then.

Nov. 3 That War: The Vietnam War**Michael Sherry**, *Professor Emeritus, History*

Why did the U.S. wage it? Why, and for whom, was it so disastrous? What legacies did it leave?

Nov. 10 SCOTUS in the '60s: The Legacy of the Warren Court**Jerry Goldman**, *Professor Emeritus, Political Science*

This lecture will examine the lasting legacy of the Supreme Court in the 1960s. The Warren Court breathed new life into the Bill of Rights. The swift change wrought by Earl Warren and others – and resisted by some older icons – slowed. However, the leadership qualities of the new Chief Justice were no match for his predecessor.

Nov. 17 The Rhetoric of the 1960s**David Zarefsky**, *Professor Emeritus, Communication Studies and former Dean of the School of Communication*

Topics covered will include public speeches and presidential leadership; the rise and fall of Cold War rhetoric; The New Frontier and The Great Society; justifying and challenging the war in Vietnam; new forms of protest rhetoric; the 1968 election and the triumph of conservatism.

Profiles of our faculty speakers and additional information about the course are available on our website: <https://www.nualumnae.org>.

B. Chinese Politics
William Hurst, Professor, Political Science
Tuesdays, 1:00-2:15 p.m.

China is the world's largest country by population, the largest and most important authoritarian regime of the 21st Century, the oldest continuous state in world history, and (in the minds of many) America's most important global competitor. Yet, too few people study or think about Chinese politics systematically. This class offers an introduction to contemporary politics in the People's Republic. Key topics will include: an overview of China's political history (especially since 1949), a discussion to how the state and Communist Party are organized and interface with each other, and in-depth analysis of critical social, economic, and political changes and challenges since 1989 and up to the present day. In particular, we'll focus on issues of land, labor, law, and China's troubled borderland regions of Hong Kong, Taiwan, Xinjiang, Macau, and Tibet. In our last session, we'll talk about where Chinese politics might go from here and China's evolving role in the region and the world.

Sep. 22 Historical Overview I

We'll begin with a review of the history of Dynastic/Imperial China, the Republican Period, and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)'s rise to power. A more detailed analysis of the Mao era, from 1949 through to the Cultural Revolution, will follow.

Sep. 29 Historical Overview II

We'll pick up with a summation of the Cultural Revolution endgame and succession politics, before moving on to talk about Hua Guofeng's interregnum and the rise to power of Deng Xiaoping. We'll then move to a discussion of politics in the Reform Era and of the 1989 student movement, ending up with an overview of the 1990s and 2000s, through to the present day.

Oct. 6 Structures, Ideas, Leaders, and Debates

This lecture will focus in on the institutional structures of the CCP and Chinese states, but will move pretty quickly to an analysis of ideological debates, specific leaders' styles and strengths, and several ongoing debates that I believe have permeated Chinese politics across multiple time periods.

Oct. 13 Political Economy from Mao to Now

This class will examine how the planned economy actually worked, who won and who lost from collectivization and state-led industrialization. We'll then turn to just how Deng and others sought to reform the system and what effects this had – successes as well as unintended consequences. We'll conclude by looking at the two most recent rounds of serious change in China's political economy, in the mid-1990s and after the 2008 financial crisis.

Oct. 20 Land and Rural Politics

What has become of the largest class in Chinese society? How have farmers fared in the reform era? Land and the state's control over it have been key to China's development model since the 1950s, but this has kept hundreds of millions in relative (and sometimes absolute) poverty. We'll review how rural residents have related to the state, how they have petitioned for redress of their grievances and seen their political lives change, and how the state and Party try to manage their expectations and participation.

Oct. 27 Labor and Workers Politics

This class will focus on two key groups of workers: those in urban state-owned enterprises and those migrating from rural areas into cities to work in the informal and private sectors. These two groups have faced distinct challenges and at time have even been pitted against each other in competition for scarce employment. But together they form the majority of the largest urban workforce in the world and probably the most critical social group the state feels it needs to control and assist.

Nov. 3 Law and Legal Institutions

China's legal system changed dramatically after 1949 and again after 1978. But it was in the 1990s that we clearly see a semblance of today's order come into focus. We'll explore how and why China's criminal apparatus operates in one manner, while its civil dispute resolution system works very differently, as well as the implications of this hybrid model for political, social, and economic life.

Nov. 10 Troubled Borderlands: Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, Tibet, & Xinjiang

These four regions present extreme challenges to the CCP, which it still struggles to meet. We'll review and discuss each area's unique history and institutional arrangements and examine why their governance problems are so intractable.

Nov. 17 Whither the CCP? China's Political Future and Role in the World

In this final session, I'll begin by thinking about where China might go from here in terms of its own internal political, economic, and social development. We'll conclude with a discussion of what China's changing role in the world has been and what it might look like—in relation both to the United States (by this class we'll know who our president for the next four years will be) and to other key regions (e.g. other parts of Asia, Europe, Africa, etc.).

Biographical information about Professor William Hurst and additional information about the course are available on our website: <https://www.nualumnae.org>.