Course Description

In today’s increasingly globalized world, serious conflicts occur not only between governments but also between governments and corporations, corporations and unions, or different ethnic or religious groups within one country, to name but a few. Conflicts however seem to arise more often within countries (intra-state) rather than between them (inter-state). When such conflicts seem intractable, international “conflict resolutionists” or others are often called in to mediate or to facilitate dialogue between people of different cultures who may view concepts such as peace, war, negotiation, and compromise in contrary ways. In this regard, this course examines distinct characteristics of problems associated with international security for the United States of America and other nation states.

Goal

The overall purpose of this course is to help students understand how people operating in international politics have tried to enhance security by reducing threat, incidence, and the consequences of war.

Objectives

- To introduce students to the major concepts, events, institutions, and strategies of for peace and security in international affairs.

- To provide students with a broad perspective about peacemaking, deterrence and arms control, terrorism, conflict resolution, environmental security, and humanitarian intervention. These issue areas have come to dominate the international agenda around the globe, with an emphasis on post-Cold War conflicts.
To help students develop a broad critical perspective toward problems of war and peace, a perspective that challenges the traditional framework of conflict as something that occurs between nation-states and can only be resolved by national governments.

To integrate students into the “real-world” community of those who work on peace and conflict resolution which will equip students with the professional tools needed to undertake careers in world, regional, national, or non-governmental organizations.

Methods

Corresponding to the first objective, weekly topics will combine chronological and thematic approaches in an effort to highlight both the enduring problems of international security and war and the ways in which human beings have sought to limit war and encourage peace as oppose to conflict. Students will also become acquainted with case studies that focus on water and oil, China’s rising, globalization, Human Security, Asymmetric Conflict, Great Powers and Grand Strategy, Israeli-Palestine Conflict, Al Qaeda, War Crimes, and international cooperation.

To help develop their critical perspective, students will be expected to seek out a variety of views and perspectives, appreciate the gender-based, political, social, and ethical issues of the field, and link information about peace and conflict resolution with that in other fields of international affairs, and appreciate the different actors who have worked for peace.

As an introduction to the “real world” of international security issue areas, students will review case studies in the implementation of diverse strategies to prevent or end war and conflict and to develop and sustain peace.

Interdisciplinary content

The study of international security has evolved, naturally enough, out of the field of political science, and so it will be closest in topics and methods to that discipline. However, this course will also draw from other disciplines to enhance the work of “resolutionists,” the most relevant of which are history, sociology, psychology, economics, anthropology, and law.

Assessment

This course will assess students’ critical thinking, written and oral expression, and ability to seek, process, and synthesize information from various sources. Students will be required to write exams, participate actively in discussions and research and write a policy proposal and culminating term paper. All of these means of assessment will also measure students’ ability to apply a multidisciplinary approach to inquiry and analysis.
Course Evaluation

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<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>25 percent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Critical Policy Proposal Paper</td>
<td>25 percent</td>
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<td>Critical Analysis Paper</td>
<td>25 percent</td>
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<td>Take Home Final</td>
<td>25 percent</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 percent</strong></td>
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Note: Guidelines for all papers appear present in attachments.

**Participation.** Students are expected to participate actively during classes. It is in this participation that students will demonstrate familiarity with the reading assignments, all students will lead the class in an assigned Power Point presentations from the course readings.

**Critical Policy Proposal Paper.** Students will write and analyze a problem in international security from a topic list as they relate to U.S. or another country's international competitiveness and national security. See Appendix A for guidelines.


**Take-Home Final Examination.** Instructions will be provided on the last day of class and exams are due on December 8, 2011.

**Required Texts:**


**Recommended Texts**

What is international security and how should it be studied? What is the relationship if any between politics, security, and development? What do we mean by international issue areas? What does it mean to be insecure within a globalized context? How do these questions relate to war and peace for both developed and developing countries? What roles if any does collective security have on reducing insecurity for nation-states? What factors explain the shift from the expectation of a major war between the great powers? How can global analyst explain the growing attention to the North-South axis instead of the East-West paradigm of global security? What role if any does material improvements in the developing world impact global security? How has international terrorism impacted global insecurity?

WEEK TWO
THE CHALLENGE TO THE NEW SECURITY AGENDA

Read: Sean Kay Chapter 1: Introduction: “The Dynamics of global Security”
Chapter 4: Great Powers and Grand Strategy

P.M. Morgan  Chapter 1: An Introduction to Security in International Relations


WEEK THREE AND FOUR
STRATEGIC, STRUCTURAL SOLUTIONS and DEVELOPMENT

Read:  P.M. Morgan  Chapter 2: “The Problem of War in international Politics”

Supplement 1:  Robert E. Williams, Jr. and Dan Caldwell, “The Terrorist Treat”

Sean Kay  Chapter 7: “Asymmetric Conflict”


WEEK FIVE & SIX
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY and DEVELOPMENT


Frazier  Rosa Ehrenreich Brooks, Failed States or the State as a Failure

Morgan  Chapter 12: “Peacebuilding”

### WEEK SIX AND SEVEN
**HUMAN INSECURITY, China, & GLOBALIZATION**

**Read:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frazier</td>
<td>Chapter 5: Michael Frazier, Beyond the Glitter in the PRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean Kay</td>
<td>Chapter 8: Human Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplement 3:</td>
<td>Thomas Freeman, <em>The World is Flat</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplement 4:</td>
<td>Pankaj Gemawat, “Why the World Isn’t Flat.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplement 5:</td>
<td>Barbara Ehrenreich and Arlie R. Hochschild, “Global Women: Nannies, Maids and Sex Workers in the New Economy”</td>
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### WEEK EIGHT
**DETERANCE AND ARMS CONTROL**

**Read:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.M. Morgan</td>
<td>Chapter 5: Deterrence and Arms Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frazier</td>
<td>Chapter 14: Sam Nunn, “The Race Between Cooperation and Catastrophe: Reducing the Global Threat”</td>
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### WEEK NINE AND TEN
**ENVIRONMENT, RESOURCES AND MIGRAGRATION**

**Read:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sean Kay</td>
<td>Chapter 9: “The Environmental and Energy Security”</td>
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<td>Supplemental 6:</td>
<td>Ronland Dannreuther, Chapter 5: “The Struggle for Resources: Oil and Water”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental 7:</td>
<td>Marq De Villiers, The “Chinese Dilemma: China is not running Out of water, Except in Place Where Water is Needed Most”</td>
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</table>
Supplemental 8: Richard J. Payne and Jamal R. Nassar, “Migration”

WEEK ELEVEN

Read: Sean Kay

Chapter 6: Technology and Business Security
Chapter 10: Meeting the Challenge of Power and Peace

Supplement

WEEK TWELVE

PROBLEMS IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY: TOWARDS A SYNTHESIS

This session will present a summary of the course readings as well as highlighting the expectation for the take home examination.

IMPORTANT DATES TO REMEMBER

Policy Proposal Topic Due: September 15, 2011
Policy Proposal Paper Due: October 13, 2011
Distribute Take-Home Final: December 2, 2010
Last Day of Class
Take-Home Final Due: December 9, 2010
POLICY PROPOSAL PAPER GUIDANCE

GENERAL:

- The policy proposal is one of your writing requirements for the course. It is due not later than October 13, 2011. Please submit to the professor in hard copy.
- Unlike other papers you may have written at Howard University, there will be no set of questions or choice of questions. You will select your own topic, but note that the professor must approve your topic before you begin writing your paper.
- Submit your topic to the professor by September 15, 2011. You may use e-mail to accomplish this task. The format for the paper must following the required format as presented below.

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the paper are:

- To analyze one or more of the problems of international security from the topics listed in the required readings and supplements as they relate to U.S. or another country’s international competitiveness and national security or from the list of topic in the guidelines on page 10.
- To propose a policy or policies that improve, enhance, or mitigate the selected issue area which, impacts U.S. or another country’s competitiveness and national security.
CONTENTS: Your paper should include these sections:

- **Problem (or Opportunity).** Describe the issue, the international security issue area at stake, and the degree to which this problem (or opportunity) can or does influence or mitigate U.S. or another country’s competitiveness and national security.

- **Policy Proposal.** Concisely state the policy or policies you recommend. The policy position you recommend for your issue may include creating new policies, continuing current policies, or even having no policy. This is not a policy option paper. You will want to consider the options as you prepare, but only write about the policy or policies that you propose. If you are able to, and elect to, identify the agency or agencies responsible for the policy.

- **Consequences.** Lay out some possible consequences of your proposal. State how your proposal will lead to the desired outcomes. What resources e.g., funds, priority adjustments, leadership) will you need to succeed? Specify where the resources will come from (new resources taken from other programs) and whether other areas of policy will be significantly affected – negatively or positively – by allocating the resources you need for your proposal to succeed.

- **Anticipated Objections.** Outline the objections you anticipate to your proposal. Explain how others might react to the proposal and what they might consider the drawbacks might be.

- **Rational.** Explain the rational for accepting your proposal, in spite of potential undesirable consequences or anticipated drawbacks. Give a convincing argument of how the advantages of your proposal clearly outweigh the actual or perceived disadvantages.

**FORMAT:**

- This paper must be concise – the main body should be five to seven pages, one-fifth spaced (1.5) typed pages (approximately 1,500 words or less).
- The cover page of the submitted paper should indicate the number of words used. An electronic copy of the paper should be forward to the professor when the hard copy is submitted.
- You should cite the source for any quotation used or idea from other works. You should have endnotes or footnotes and a bibliography. End material will not count toward the length of the paper. The manual of style used for the paper should be specified in the bibliography.
TOPICS:

You may choose a topic dealing with any of the subject areas covered in the course: deterrence and arms control, terrorism, conflict resolution, environmental security, humanitarian intervention, water, oil, Al Qaeda, War Crimes, international cooperation, education, jobs, energy, infrastructure, manufacturing, research, information technology, agriculture/agribusiness, international cooperation, science and technology. Or you may choose a topic that addresses a subject area not included in this list, such as military preparedness, the quality of diplomacy, quality of government, etc.

After you select two possible topics, ask the professor to review and approve one of them.

The professor will apply to test for acceptability.

(1) does the issue deal with at least one of the subject areas in the course?
(2) Does the issue have implications for U.S. or another nation-state’s competitiveness and national security?

The paper is due: **November 3, 2011**. A hard copy of the paper and students must email their paper to the professor. The software will be used to insure the submission has not been plagiarized. Papers that are plagiarized or extensively paraphrased will result in a failing grade for the course. The paper should be original work based upon your understand of Hochschild’s work.

I. Thesis Section [1-3 paragraphs]
A. What, exactly, will you be discussing/considering?

B. Why is this interesting/important?

C. Provide a thesis assertion. What argument(s) do you want to make about the issue(s)?

D. Overtime what has been the relationship between the United States, Russia, and China? Why do the Chinese like play "wei qui" and has been historically been a part of their overall grand strategy? Kissinger has long considered democracy within the United States as well agitation for democracy in other lands as a burden on statecraft? Why? What is the central theme of Kissinger’s experience and counsel to students of foreign policy decision making?

II. Analysis Section [Largest section of essay]
A. Clearly define the concept of the book. Provide a logical explication of the elements surrounding your argument(s). Describe in detailed and coherent pieces the evolution of your assertions. How and why did you arrive at a particular question or conclusion?
B. Engage criticism surrounding thesis assertion. What are the questions/problems involved with the issue(s) that you are engaged in? Is there someone who agrees or disagrees with your approach or thoughts about the main issue or issues directly related?

C. Exactly how does the insight that you are developing speak to the significance of your thesis assertion? Your analysis should always move toward complicating and clarifying your thesis assertion and notions surrounding it.


III. Synthesis Section [2-5 paragraphs – 1 – 2 pages]

A. Bring together poignant elements of analysis to widen the implications and scope of the thesis. After deconstructing points A, B, and C, considers what the results of your analysis might mean?

B. Give the reader something to consider beyond the argument of the essay in addition to a vivid picture of the effects of your argument. What are the implications of such a critical discussion?

C. Attempt to broaden the scope of the thesis assertion by using points of analysis as a step-ladder to a larger and potentially more profound significance.