

Emerging Issues in Security Studies

IFSA-Butler London Flagship

US semester credit hours: 3 credits

Contact Hours: 45

Course Code: PO381-02 or IS381-02

Course length: Semester

Delivery method: Face to face

Language of Instruction: English

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Précis

Emerging Issues in Security Studies will engage its students with a broad range of global political topics implicated in the challenging security environment of the 21st century. Beginning with an intensive survey of the disciplinary approaches to the study of security common throughout the 20th century, it quickly transitions into a topical course exploring contemporary security issues through multi- and interdisciplinary lenses. This methodological pluralism, a strength of security studies as a program of inquiry, will prepare students not only to contemplate security as a complex and contested concept in the language of the academy, but also to address discrete, pressing issues in the realm of practical public policy. Informed by theories of international relations, fundamental issues such as the globalization of security studies and evolving relationships between security and environmental, economic, and social issues are critically explored.

Philosophy

Security is a concept that cuts across the many barriers—physical, conceptual, and disciplinary—that we sometimes attempt to erect in the name of making the concept more definite and less slippery. This has never been truer than in the globalized world of the 2010s. The flows of information, commerce, and violence that increasingly inter-penetrate our communities create challenges and stressors that test and sometimes threaten populations and institutions. The insecurity that results from these broad-based, cross-cutting, and often invisible pressures demands equally broad-minded inquiry into their causes, their effects, and their potential amelioration. This is the essence of security studies, a problem-focused, multi- and interdisciplinary program of investigation into the nature and provision of security.

Grounded in theories but conversant with practice, this course employs a diverse collection of readings to encourage its students to consider a variety of security challenges in explicitly global terms. It asks purposive questions not only about the meaning of security but also about the new and often confusing linkages, good and bad, that have sprung up among international communities in the post-Cold War era. How has the security of states, groups, and individuals grown more mutually-dependent in recent years? How and where has vulnerability and outright insecurity increased? What competing goods must be balanced when considering solutions to

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security problems? To what extent do the institutions and practices of the past meet the needs of the present, and to what extent should their possible deficiencies be accepted as necessary trade-offs?

These questions seem, at least in the long term, unavoidable for humankind. This course thus seeks to prepare the leaders, the thinkers, and the citizens of tomorrow to address them proactively and with the confidence that comes from extensive exposure to challenging issues in all their complexity. Along the way, a focus on written and oral communication abilities will instill in them the skills necessary to clearly and effectively express their understandings in both personal and professional settings.

A background, including coursework at the 100- or 200-levels, in political science, international relations, sociology/anthropology, environmental studies, and/or economics would greatly benefit students entering this course.

COURSE DELIVERY

Structure

This semester-length course is structured into three modules. The first module provides an overview/review of the traditional approaches to security found in international relations theory and strategic studies. These form the basis of our course-long inquiry into the meaning of security. In the second module, topical security challenges are subjected to examination using a variety of sources drawn from multiple disciplines. These topics, often rooted in fields of study very different from departments of political science (such as environmental studies, geography, and computer science) encourage by their very nature a broad-minded, multi-faceted approach to the subject of security that remains sensitive to alternative ontologies of understanding and diverse methodological approaches. The third and final module closes out the course with a critical examination of the security-generating institutions of the 21st century, the stresses they face, and their possible future.

Each module is further subdivided into themed units containing one or more discrete topics. Each topic will be the subject of a lecture followed by class discussion.

Class Discussion

Class discussion is based as much upon questions as much as upon answers. Students are expected to read or view assigned resources in advance and be prepared to actively discuss them in class. In most meetings, the instructor will overview the topic and then facilitate a group discussion, drawing out relevant themes, following up on specific lines of inquiry, and prompting students' thoughtful engagement with the topic. These discussions are the cornerstone of the class community as well as an important element in the instructor's evaluation of student engagement with the material (see below under Evaluation).

Students are encouraged to bring their prior learning experiences into class discussions (based on experiential learning theory) and to make cognitive connections between this course and others in the IFSA-Butler London Flagship whenever possible (based on the philosophy of integrative learning).

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STUDENT LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Students who successfully complete this course will:

- Become equipped with a broad understanding of the meaning of security and its many implications in a globalized world
- Become familiar with the challenges to security that characterize the contemporary international environment
- Be prepared to propose, analyze, debate, and discuss solutions to global security problems
- Be able to recognize and explain the diverse values and methods of moral reasoning that can characterize competing understandings of security and insecurity
- Have improved their facilities for written and oral communication
- Become familiar with resources available for further research on security studies
- Make cognitive connections between learning in this course and other learning experiences in the IFSA-Butler London Flagship

COURSE OUTLINE

Key: [**Modules**, Units, *topics*, ●reading assignments, °evaluation assignments]

Assigned readings for each module will be selected from among the following listed. In some cases, students will select from among readings.

Module One: Surveying Security Studies

1. Studying Security

Security Studies as a Programme of Thought

- Williams, *Security Studies*, 1-11
- Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies*, 1-10
- Buzan, *People, States & Fear*, 1-2, 9-11, 19-21, 25-48

2. Security in International Relations Theory: Traditional Approaches

Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism

- Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies*, 13-43
- Jervis, "Cooperation under the Security Dilemma," 167-214
- Doyle, "Liberalism and World Politics," 1151-69
- Deudney, "The Philadelphian System," 191-228
- Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies*, 70-86

[*topics for this unit cont. on next page*]

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Threat, Identity, and the State

- Buzan, *People, States & Fear*, 49-156
- Gause, "Balancing What? Threat Perception and Alliance Choice in the Gulf," 273-305
- Mitzen, "Ontological Security in World Politics," 341-70

3. Security in International Relations Theory: Critical Approaches

Critical and Alternative Approaches to Security

- Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies*, 58-69, 87-182
- Sjoberg, "Introduction to *Security Studies: Feminist Contributions*," 183-213

4. Security in Strategic Studies

Securing International Security: Grand Strategy

- "X" [George F. Kennan], "The Sources of Soviet Conduct"
- Strachan, "Strategy and contingency," 1281-96
- Aldrich, "Strategic culture as a constraint: intelligence analysis, memory and organizational learning in the social sciences and history," 625-35
- Layne, "The US foreign policy establishment and grand strategy: How American elites obstruct strategic adjustment," 260-75
- HM Government, *National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review 2015: A Secure and Prosperous United Kingdom*, 5-84

Consequences of Security-Seeking for Regime Type

- Levy, "Domestic Politics and War," 1281-96
- Preston, "Kennedy, the Cold War, and the National Security State," 89-102

Module Two: Contemporary Security Challenges

5. Nuclear Weapons

◦Paper 1 due at beginning of class

Nuclear Weapons & Nuclear Policy

- BBC4 Radio Drama, "The Letter of Last Resort"
- Mueller, *Atomic Obsession*, 1-70

WMD Proliferation

- Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies*, 294-310, 356-69
- Monteiro and Debs, "The Strategic Logic of Nuclear Proliferation," 7-51
- Deudney, "Dividing Realism: Structural Realism versus Security Materialism on Nuclear Security and Proliferation," 5-36
- Waltz, "Why Iran Should Get the Bomb"

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6. Resource Competition

- Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies*, 343-55
- Caselli, Morelli, and Rohner, "The Geography of Interstate Resource Wars," 267-74, 281-5, 304-5
- Humphreys, "Resource Wars: Searching for a new definition," 1065-82

7. ◦Midterm Exam

8. Environmental Security

Concepts of Environmental Security

- Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies*, 229-46
- Trombetta, "Environmental security and climate change: analysing the discourse," 585-602
- Deudney, "The Case Against Linking Environmental Degradation and National Security," 461-76
- Dalby, "Anthropocene Formations: Environmental Security, Geopolitics and Disaster," 233-52
- O'Sullivan, "Environmental Security is Homeland Security: Climate Disruption as the Ultimate Disaster Risk Multiplier," 183-222
- Elliott, "Human security/environmental security," 11-24

The Arctic: Environmental Security in Practice

- Stokke, "Environmental security in the Arctic: The case for multilevel governance," 835-48
- Depledge, "What's in a name? A UK Arctic policy framework for 2013," 369-72
- Council on Foreign Relations, "Arctic Imperatives: Reinforcing U.S. Strategy on America's Fourth Coast," ix-55

9. Cyber Security

The New Domain

- Barnes, "NATO Recognizes Cyberspace as New Frontier in Defense"
- Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies*, 400-416
- Mandel, *Optimizing Cyberdeterrence: A Comprehensive Strategy for Preventing Foreign Cyberattacks*, 1-31, 65-148, 190-250

10. Migration, Borders, and Sovereignty

Borders and National Security

- Andreas, "Redrawing the Line: Borders and Security in the Twenty-first Century," 78-111
- Adamson, "Crossing Borders: International Migration and National Security," 165-99

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[topics for this unit cont. on next page]

Migration and Society

- Donato and Massey, "Twenty-First-Century Globalization and Illegal Migration," 7-24
- Adamson, "The Limits of the Liberal State: Migration, Identity and Belonging in Europe," 843-59
- Adamson, "The Growing Importance of Diaspora Politics," 291-7

11. Terrorism

◦Paper 2 due at beginning of class

Understanding Terrorism

- Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies*, 311-326
- Miller, "The Intellectual Origins of Modern Terrorism in Europe," 27-62
- Kaplan, "Aum Shinrikyo (1995)," 207-26
- Cronin, "Behind the Curve: Globalization and International Terrorism," 30-58
- Klausen, "Tweeting the Jihad: Social Media Networks of Western Foreign Fighters in Syria and Iraq," 1-22
- Huey and Witmer, "#IS_Fangirl: Exploring a New Role for Women in Terrorism," 1-10

Combating Terrorism

- Frampton, "Agents and Ambushes: Britain's 'Dirty War' in Northern Ireland," 77-103
- Smithson and Levy, "Ataxia: The Chemical and Biological Terrorism Threat and the US Response," chapters 1-3
- Hendrix, "Combating Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Nigeria: Defining a New Approach to Winning Modern Jihadist Conflict," 427-50
- Perliger, "How Democracies Respond to Terrorism: Regime Characteristics, Symbolic Power and Counterterrorism," 490-528
- Cronin, "ISIS Is Not a Terrorist Group"

Module Three: Contemporary Security Institutions

12. International Security Organizations

- Barnett and Finnemore, *Rules for the World*, 1-44, 121-55
- Sperling and Webber, "NATO: From Kosovo to Kabul," 491-511
- Oliver and Williams, "Special Relationships in Flux: Brexit and the future of the US-EU and US-UK relationships," 547-647

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13. The Intelligence Community

Secret Intelligence and State Security

- Agrawal, "There's more than the CIA and FBI: The 17 agencies that make up the U.S. intelligence community"
- Manjikian, "Two types of intelligence community accountability: Turf wars and identity narratives," 686-98
- Cormac, "Secret Intelligence and Economic Security: The Exploitation of a Critical Asset in an Increasingly Prominent Sphere," 99-121

Intelligence and Global Threats

- Aldrich, "Global Intelligence Co-operation versus Accountability: New Facets to an Old Problem," 25-56
- Byman, "The Intelligence War on Terrorism," 837-63

14. Institutions Under Threat: Insecurity Studies in the 21st Century

Democracy

- Foa and Mounk, "The Danger of Deconsolidation: The Democratic Disconnect"
- Mounk, "Pitchfork Politics: The Populist Threat to Liberal Democracy"
- Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies*, 215-28, 247-61, 370-83

Liberal World Order

- Gates, "The Security and Defense Agenda (Future of NATO)"
- Ikenberry, "The Future of the Liberal World Order: Internationalism After America"
- Ikenberry, "The Plot Against American Foreign Policy: Can the Liberal Order Survive?"
- Richard Haass, "It's the End of the World as We Know It," Foreign Policy podcast (<http://foreignpolicy.com/2017/01/09/its-the-end-of-the-world-as-we-know-it/>)

15. ◦Paper 3 due at beginning of class / ◦Final Exam

RESOURCES

Required Texts:

Buzan, Barry. *People, States & Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era*. Colchester: EPCR Press, 2016.

Collins, Alan. *Contemporary Security Studies*. 4th edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016.

Mandel, Robert. *Optimizing Cyberdeterrence: A Comprehensive Strategy for Preventing Foreign Cyberattacks*. Washington: Georgetown University Press, 2017.

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_____. "The Growing Importance of Diaspora Politics." *Current History* 115, no. 784 (2016): 291-7.

_____. "The Limits of the Liberal State: Migration, Identity and Belonging in Europe." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 37, no. 6 (2011): 843-59.

Agrawal, Nina. "There's more than the CIA and FBI: The 17 agencies that make up the U.S. intelligence community." *The Los Angeles Times*. January 17, 2017.

Aldrich, Richard J. "Global Intelligence Co-operation versus Accountability: New Facets to an Old Problem." *Intelligence and National Security* 24, no. 1 (2009): 25-56.

_____. "Strategic culture as a constraint: intelligence analysis, memory and organizational learning in the social sciences and history." *Intelligence and National Security* 32, no. 5 (2017): 625-35.

Andreas, Peter. "Redrawing the Line: Borders and Security in the Twenty-first Century." *International Security* 28, no. 2 (2003): 78-111.

Barnes, Julian E. "NATO Recognizes Cyberspace as New Frontier in Defense." *The Wall Street Journal*. June 14, 2016.

Barnett, Michael and Martha Finnemore. *Rules for the World: International Organizations in Global Politics*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2004.

Buzan, Barry. *People, States & Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era*. Colchester: EPCR Press, 2016.

Byman, Daniel. "The Intelligence War on Terrorism." *Intelligence and National Security* 29, no. 6: 837-63.

Caselli, Francesco, Massimo Morelli, and Dominic Rohner. "The Geography of Interstate Resource Wars." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 130, no. 1 (2015): 267-315.

Collins, Alan. *Contemporary Security Studies*. 4th edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016.

Cormac, Rory. "Secret Intelligence and Economic Security: The Exploitation of a Critical Asset in an Increasingly Prominent Sphere." *Intelligence and National Security* 29, no. 1 (2014): 99-121.

Council on Foreign Relations. "Arctic Imperatives: Reinforcing U.S. Strategy on America's Fourth Coast." Independent Task Force Report No. 75 (2017).

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Cronin, Audrey Kurth. "Behind the Curve: Globalization and International Terrorism." *International Security* 27, no. 3 (2003): 30-58.

_____. "ISIS Is Not a Terrorist Group." *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 2015.

Dalby, Simon. "Anthropocene Formations: Environmental Security, Geopolitics and Disaster." *Theory, Culture & Society* 34, no. 2-3: 233-52.

Depledge, Duncan. "What's in a name? A UK Arctic policy framework for 2013." *The Geographical Journal* 179, no. 4 (2013): 369-72.

Deudney, Daniel. "The Case Against Linking Environmental Degradation and National Security." *Millennium: Journal of International Studies* 19, no. 3 (1990): 461-76.

_____. "Dividing Realism: Structural Realism versus Security Materialism on Nuclear Security and Proliferation." *Security Studies* 2, no. 3-4: 5-36.

_____. "The Philadelphian System: Sovereignty, Arms Control, and Balance of Power in the American States-Union, Circa 1787-1861." *International Organization* 49, no. 2 (1995): 191-228.

Donato, Katharine M. and Douglas S. Massey. "Twenty-First-Century Globalization and Illegal Migration." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 666, no. 1 (2016): 7-26.

Elliott, Lorraine. "Human Security/environmental security." *Contemporary Politics* 21, no. 1 (2015): 11-24.

Hendrix, Steven E. "Combating Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Nigeria: Defining a New Approach to Winning Modern Jihadist Conflict." *International Lawyer* 49, no. 3: 427-50.

Humphreys, Jasper. "Resource Wars: Searching for a new definition." *International Affairs* 88, no. 5 (2012): 1065-82.

Foa, Roberto Stefan and Yascha Mounk. "The Danger of Deconsolidation: The Democratic Disconnect." *Journal of Democracy* 27, no. 3: 5-17.

Frampton, Martyn. "Agents and Ambushes: Britain's 'Dirty War' in Northern Ireland." In *Democracies at War Against Terrorism: A Comparative Perspective*. Edited by Samy Cohen. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.

Gates, Robert M. "The Security and Defense Agenda (Future of NATO)." Speech delivered June 10, 2011. Digitized online at <http://archive.defense.gov/speeches/speech.aspx?speechid=1581>.

Gause III, F. Gregory. "Balancing What? Threat Perception and Alliance Choice in the Gulf." *Security Studies* 13, no. 2 (2003): 273-305.

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- Ikenberry, G. John. "The Future of the Liberal World Order: Internationalism After America." *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 2011.
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- Layne, Christopher. "The US foreign policy establishment and grand strategy: How American elites obstruct strategic adjustment." *International Politics* 54, no. 3: 260-75.
- Levy, Jack S. "Domestic Politics and War." *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 18, no. 4 (1988): 653-73.
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- Manjikian, Mary. "Two types of intelligence community accountability: Turf wars and identity narratives." *Intelligence and National Security* 31, no. 5 (2016): 686-98.
- Miller, Martin A. "The Intellectual Origins of Modern Terrorism in Europe." In *Terrorism in Context*. Edited by Martha Crenshaw. University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1995.
- Mitzen, Jennifer. "Ontological Security in World Politics: State Identity and the Security Dilemma." *European Journal of International Relations* 12, no. 3 (2006): 341-70.
- Monteiro, Nuno P. and Alexandre Debs. "The Strategic Logic of Nuclear Proliferation." *International Security* 39, no. 2 (2014): 7-51.
- Mounk, Yascha. "Pitchfork Politics: The Populist Threat to Liberal Democracy." *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 2014.
- Mueller, John. *Atomic Obsession: Nuclear Alarmism from Hiroshima to Al-Qaeda*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

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O'Sullivan, Terrence M. "Environmental Security is Homeland Security: Climate Disruption as the Ultimate Disaster Risk Multiplier." *Risk, Hazards & Crisis in Public Policy* 6, no. 2 (2015): 183-222.

Oliver, Tim and Michael John Williams. "Special Relationships in Flux: Brexit and the future of the US-EU and US-UK relationships." *International Affairs* 92, no.3 (2016): 547-647.

Perliger, Arie. "How Democracies Respond to Terrorism: Regime Characteristics, Symbolic Power and Counterterrorism." *Security Studies* 21, no. 3 (2012): 490-528.

Preston, Andrew. "Kennedy, the Cold War, and the National Security State." In *The Cambridge Companion to John F. Kennedy*, edited by Andrew P. Hoberek. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015.

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Williams, Paul D. *Security Studies: An Introduction*. 2nd ed. Abingdon: Routledge, 2013.

"X" [George F. Kennan]. "The Sources of Soviet Conduct." *Foreign Affairs*, July 1947.

EVALUATION METHODS

The course instructor will provide specific requirements and grading rubrics for individual assignments for the course. Students' final grade in the course will be comprised of the following course requirements:

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15% - Class discussion

15% - Paper 1

20% - Midterm Exam

15% - Paper 2

15% - Paper 3

20% - Final Exam

This course relies upon five primary evaluation mechanisms—three papers and two exams—as well as participation in in-class discussion to produce a final grade.

The three papers (~4-6 pages each) will ask the students to critically engage with the themes explored in each of the three modules. Feedback will be provided after each paper with an emphasis on improving communication abilities, argument structure, and clarity and economy of language. Prompts with specific topic information will be provided in advance of each paper assignment, which will be completed outside of class using in-class resources.

The two exams will be conducted in-class and will feature a mixture of short- and long-form essay questions. Preparatory advice will be provided in-class in advance of the exams.

See also under Course Delivery for information on in-class discussion.

Timely Submissions

Assignments submitted after the deadline will be accepted at the discretion of the course instructor and generally only in the event of a documented illness or emergency.

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Any academic endeavor must be based upon a foundation of honesty and integrity. Students are expected to abide by principles of academic integrity and must be willing to bear individual responsibility for their work while studying abroad. Any academic work (written or otherwise) submitted to fulfill an academic requirement must represent a student's original work. Any act of academic misconduct, such as cheating, fabrication, forgery, plagiarism, or facilitating academic dishonesty, will subject a student to disciplinary action.

IFSA-Butler takes academic integrity very seriously. Students must not accept outside assistance without permission from the instructor. Additionally, students must document all sources according to the instructions of the professor. Should your instructor suspect you of plagiarism, cheating, or other forms of academic dishonesty, you may receive a failing grade for the course and disciplinary action may result. The incident will be reported to the IFSA-Butler resident director as well as your home institution.