

## **INR 3333 SECTION 4474 – UF – SPRING 2006**

### **INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

Prof. B. Arfi

Office: Anderson Hall 221

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Place & Time: AND 101, T 8:35-10:25am, R 9:35-10:25am.

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Office hours: Mondays, Wednesdays 3:00-5:30p.m. or by appointment.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

In the last decade or so the field of security studies has undergone enormous changes as the Cold War ended, the era of fighting international terrorism began, and many of the problems that preoccupied the field for the last few decades either disappeared or were greatly diminished while other problems persisted or became more difficult to resolve. It has become clear that we need a much more expanded notion of security to understand and explain sources and outcomes of both security and insecurity in today's world. This course is designed as a broad introduction to contemporary issues, actors, theories, debates, and major scholarly traditions in the study of international security. The course examines and assesses the foundational assumptions, methods and scope of the problem as defined by each school or approach. This course also introduces students to core concepts useful in understanding how the world, although diverse in composition and divided against itself, addresses security issues and decides whose security preferences will win out and be fostered in ways that are viewed – or not viewed – as legitimate and authoritative by the contending populations of the globe. It attempts to equip the students with conceptual tools they can use to understand their place and prospects within international security.

#### **STUDENT INITIATIVE**

Students should be alerted to the obvious fact that it will not be easy to summarize the diversity and complexity of international security in terms of a few concepts. Much of the richness and significance of security issues and problems is lost in generalizations. To grasp what these concepts and generalizations mean, students should read widely in history and the social sciences and strive to integrate information and ideas taken from different sources about how human beings pursue their security concerns and goals. They should also acquire the habit of regularly reading news magazines, opinion journals, and national newspapers.

The problem confronting the serious student of international security is made more acute by the absence of any single textbook that performs the tasks of sketching a satisfactory picture of the evolution of international security, of furnishing a conceptual framework to give structure and meaning to international security issues and problems, and of providing a set of concepts useful for advanced study in the discipline. It is important that students read assigned materials thoughtfully and thoroughly and that they attend classes regularly, since class time will be primarily devoted to the exploration and integration of assigned readings. The class is to be conducted as a discussion. The students are hence expected to come prepared to discuss each week's materials in an informed and critical manner.

## TEXTS

1. Kolodziej, Edward A. 2005. Security and International Relations. Cambridge University Press.
2. Hough, Peter. 2004. Understanding Global Security. Routledge.
3. Electronic readings posted on the WebCT site for the course.

## REQUIREMENTS AND GRADING

### Examinations

There will be one mid-term and one final essay form examinations based on assigned readings and class discussions. In their essays, students will be asked to develop an argument based on concepts used in the course and a detailed grasp of material covered in the readings, lectures, and discussion sections.

### Summary-Critiques of the Reading Materials:

Students are also required to submit two 10-page critiques of chosen themes addressed in the readings (as shown down below in the schedule). The paper is to be submitted as an electronic file (using student last name and paper # for filename) to turnitin.com page on the university WebCT site for the course prior to coming to class. No late paper accepted. No exception to this rule.

### Criteria for Evaluating All Assignments:

1. Mechanics of rhetoric — spelling (use the speller checker), grammar, and punctuation.
2. Organization and clarity of presentation of the material.
3. Discrimination and depth of analysis in arguments presented.
4. Supporting evidence: the persuasiveness and cogency of your argument.
5. The logical consistency of your argument.
6. The depth of the research and degree to which there is a clear relation between cited material, the written presentation, and the tasks required by the assignment.

## OVER-ALL GRADING POLICY

1. Combined together the paper assignments count for 40% of the grade – Each paper is worth 20% of the overall grade.
2. Each of the in-class exams counts for 30% of the overall grade, combined they count for 60% of the overall grade.
3. Attendance-encouraging rule: each absence which is not justified with a valid documentation reduces the overall grade by 1% (per absence).

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## **RULES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA**

### 6C1-4.017 Student Affairs: Academic Honesty Guidelines.

(1) All students are required to abide by the Academic Honesty Guidelines which have been accepted by the University and are set forth in this rule.

(2) The conduct set forth hereinafter constitutes a violation of the Academic Honesty Guidelines. Those adjudged to have committed such conduct shall be subject to the sanctions provided in Rule 6C1-4.016, F.A.C.

(a) Cheating — The improper taking or tendering of any information or material which shall be used to determine academic credit. Taking of information includes, but is not limited to, copying graded homework assignments from another student; working together with another individual(s) on a take-home test or homework when not specifically permitted by the teacher; looking or attempting to look at another student's paper during an examination; looking or attempting to look at text or notes during an examination when not permitted. Tendering of information includes, but is not limited to, giving your work to another student to be used or copied; giving someone answers to exam questions either when the exam is being given or after having taken an exam; giving or selling a term paper or other written materials to another student; sharing information on a graded assignment.

(b) Plagiarism — The attempt to and/or act of representing the work of another as the product of one's own thought, whether the other's work is published or unpublished, or simply the work of a fellow student. Plagiarism includes, but is not limited to, quoting oral or written materials without citation on an exam, term paper, homework, or other written materials or oral presentations for an academic requirement; submitting a paper which was purchased from a term paper service as your own work; submitting anyone else's paper as your own work.

(c) Bribery — The offering, giving, receiving or soliciting of any materials, items or services of value to gain academic advantage for yourself or another.

(d) Misrepresentation — Any act or omission of information to deceive a teacher for academic advantage. Misrepresentation includes using computer programs generated by another and handing it in as your own work unless expressly allowed by the teacher; lying to a teacher to increase your grade; lying or misrepresenting facts when confronted with an allegation of academic dishonesty.

(e) Conspiracy — The planning or acting with one or more persons to commit any form of academic dishonesty to gain academic advantage for yourself or another.

(f) Fabrication — The use of invented or fabricated information, or the falsification of research or other findings with the intent to deceive for academic or professional advantage.

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## WEEKLY READING ASSIGNMENTS AND OUTLINE OF THE COURSE

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### PART I: WHAT IS INTERNATIONAL SECURITY?

#### Week 1 / January 10, 12: The Concept of Security and Securitization I

##### Electronic Readings

1. Steven E. Miller. 2005. Terrifying Thoughts: Power, Order, and Terror After 9/11. Global Governance 11: 247–271.
2. P. H. Liotta. 2002. Boomerang Effect: The Convergence of National and Human Security. Security Dialogue 33 (4): 473–488.
3. Brooke A. Smith-Windsor. 2002. Terrorism, Individual Security, and the Role of the Military: A Reply to Liotta. Security Dialogue 33 (4): 489–494.
4. P. H. Liotta. 2002. Converging Interests and Agendas: The Boomerang Returns. Security Dialogue 33 (4): 495–498.
5. Elke Krahnemann. 2005. American Hegemony or Global Governance? Competing Visions of International Security. International Studies Review 7 (4): 531-545.

#### Week 2 / January 17, 19: The Concept of Security and Securitization II

##### Readings from Textbooks

1. Hough. Chapter 1: Security and Securitization. pp. 1-20.

##### Electronic Readings

1. David A. Baldwin. 1997. The Concept of Security. Review of International Studies 23: 5-26.
  2. Mark Beeson and Alex J. Bellamy. 2003. Globalisation, Security and International Order after 11 September. Australian Journal of Politics and History 49 (3): 339-354.
  3. Johan Eriksson. 1999. Observers or Advocates? On the Political Role of Security Analysts. Cooperation and Conflict 34 (3): 311–330.
  4. Heidi Hudson. 2005. 'Doing' Security As Though Humans Matter: A Feminist Perspective on Gender and the Politics of Human Security. Security Dialogue 36 (2): 155–174.
  5. Greg Bankoff. 2003. Regions of Risk: Western Discourses on Terrorism and the Significance of Islam. Studies in Conflict & Terrorism 26: 413–428.
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## **PART II: THREATS AND SECURITY**

### **Week 3/ January 24, 26: Military Threats**

#### Readings from Textbooks

1. Hough. Chapter 2: Military Threats to Security from States. pp. 21-60.
2. Hough. Chapter 3: Military Threats to Security from non-State Actors. pp. 61-82.

#### Electronic Readings

1. Giandomenico Picco. 2003. New Entente after September 11? The United States, Russia, China and India. Global Governance 9: 15-21.
2. Nizar Messari. 2002. The State and Dilemmas of Security: The Middle East and the Balkans. Security Dialogue 33 (4): 415-427.

### **Week 4/ January 31, February 2: Social, Economic, and Technology Threats**

#### Readings from Textbooks

1. Hough. Chapter 4: Economic Threats to Security. pp. 83-103.
2. Hough. Chapter 5: Social Identity as a Threat to Security. pp. 105-132.

#### Electronic Readings

1. Susanne Peters. 2004. Coercive Western Energy Security Strategies: 'Resource Wars' as a New Threat to Global Security. Geopolitics 9 (1): 187-212.
2. Alessandra Buonfino. 2004. Between Unity and Plurality: The Politicization and Securitization of the Discourse of Immigration in Europe. New Political Science 26 (1): 23-49.
3. Johan Eriksson. 2001. Cyberplagues, IT, and Security: Threat Politics in the Information Age. Journal of Contingencies & Crisis Management 9 (4): 200-211.

**Paper I Submitted to WebCT before Class: Thursday, February 2<sup>nd</sup>**

### **Week 5/ February 7, 9: Environmental and Health Threats**

#### Readings from Textbooks

1. Hough. Chapter 6: Environmental Threats to Security. pp. 133-152.
2. Hough. Chapter 7: Health Threats to Security. pp. 153-177.

#### Electronic Readings

1. Braden R. Allenby. 2000. Environmental security: Concept and implementation. International Political Science Review 21 (1): 5-22.

2. Steven Ney. 1999. Environmental Security: A Critical Overview. Innovation: The European Journal of Social Sciences 12 (1): 7-31.
3. Gro Harlem Brundtland. 2003. Global Health and International Security. Global Governance 9 (4): 417-423.

### **Week 6/ February 14, 16: Natural, Accidental and Criminal Threats**

#### Readings from Textbooks

1. Hough. Chapter 8: Natural Threats to Security. pp. 179-197.
2. Hough. Chapter 9: Accidental Threats to Security. pp. 199-214.
3. Hough. Chapter 10: Criminal Threats to Security. pp. 215-230.

### **Week 7/ February 21, 23: International Security as Part of International Relations**

#### Readings from Textbooks

1. Kolodziej. Chapter 1: International Relations and International Security: Boundaries, Levels of Analysis, and Falsifying Theories. pp. 11-47.

#### Electronic Readings

1. Norrin M. Ripsman and T. V. Paul. 2005. Globalization and the National Security State: A Framework for Analysis. International Studies Review 7 (2): 199-227.
2. J. Marshall Beier and Samantha L. Arnold. 2005. Becoming Undisciplined: Toward the Supradisciplinary Study of Security. International Studies Review 7 (1): 41-62.
3. P. H. Liotta. 2005. Through the Looking Glass: Creeping Vulnerabilities and the Reordering of Security. Security Dialogue 36 (1): 49-70.

### **FIRST IN-CLASS EXAMINATION: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23<sup>rd</sup>**

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### **PART III: THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO SECURITY STUDIES**

### **Week 8/ February 28, March 2: Theorizing Security and the Cold War as a Test**

#### Readings from Textbooks

1. Kolodziej. Chapter 2: The Foundations of Security Studies: Hobbes, Clausewitz, and Thucydides. pp. 48-76.
2. Kolodziej. Chapter 3: Testing Security Theories: Explaining the Rise and Demise of the Cold War. pp. 77-126.

Electronic Readings

1. David A. Welch. 2003. Why International Relations Theorists Should Stop Reading Thucydides. Review of International Studies 29: 301-319.
2. Richard N. Lebow. 2001. Thucydides the Constructivist. American Political Science Review 95 (3): 547-560.

**Week 9/ March 7, 9: Contending Security Theories I**

Readings from Textbooks

1. Kolodziej. Chapter 4: Realism, Neorealism, and Liberal Institutionalism. pp. 127-174.

**SPRING BREAK: MARCH 11-18**

**Week 10/ March 20, 22: Contending Security Theories II**

Readings from Textbooks

1. Kolodziej. Chapter 4: Realism, Neorealism, and Liberal Institutionalism. pp. 127-174.

**Week 11/ March 28, 30: Contending Security Theories III**

Readings from Textbooks

1. Kolodziej. Chapter 5: Economic Liberalism and Marxism. pp. 175-226.

Electronic Readings

1. Helen E. S. Nesadurai. 2004. Introduction: economic security, globalization and governance. The Pacific Review 17 (4): 459–484.

**Paper II Submitted to WebCT before Class: Thursday, March 22<sup>nd</sup>**

**Week 12/ April 4, 6: Validating Security Theories I**

Readings from Textbooks

1. Kolodziej. Chapter 6: Behaviorism. pp. 227-258.

**Week 13/ April 11, 13: Validating Security Theories II**

Readings from Textbooks

1. Kolodziej. Chapter 7: Constructivism. pp. 259-307.

#### Electronic Readings

1. Latha Varadarajan. 2004. Constructivism, Identity and Neoliberal (In)Security. Review of International Studies 30: 319–341.
2. Michael C. Williams. 1998. Identity and the Politics of Security. European Journal of International Relations 4 (2): 204–225.

### **Week 14/ April 18, 20: Discourse of Security: Securitization in Theory and Practice**

#### Electronic Readings

1. Jef Huysmans. 1998. Security! What Do You Mean? From Concept to Thick Signifier. European Journal of International Relations 4(2): 226–255.
2. Michael C. Williams. 2003. Words, Images, Enemies: Securitization and International Politics. International Studies Quarterly 47: 511–531.
3. Thierry Balzacq. 2005. The Three Faces of Securitization: Political Agency, Audience and Context. European Journal of International Relations 11 (2): 171–201.
4. Michael C. Williams. 2004. Why Ideas Matter in International Relations: Hans Morgenthau, Classical Realism, and the Moral Construction of Power Politics. International Organization 58 (Fall): 633–665.
5. Pavel K. Baev. 2004. Instrumentalizing Counterterrorism for Regime Consolidation in Putin’s Russia. Studies in Conflict & Terrorism 27: 337–352.
6. Richard Johnson. 2002. Defending Ways of Life The (Anti-)Terrorist Rhetorics of Bush and Blair. Theory, Culture & Society 19 (4): 211–231.
7. Olav F. Knudsen. 2001. Post-Copenhagen Security Studies: Desecuritizing Securitization. Security Dialogue 32 (3): 355–368.

## **PART IV: INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AS SECURITY-TO-COME?**

### **Week 15/ April 25: Security Studies: Whereto?**

#### Readings from Textbooks

1. Kolodziej. Chapter 8: Whither International Security and Security Studies? pp. 307-318.
2. Hough. Chapter 11: Toward Global Security. pp. 231-240.

**Reading Days: April 27 – 28**

**Final Examination: (Exam Group: 4E) Thursday May 4<sup>th</sup>: 5:30 – 7:30pm.**