TE WHARE WĀNANGA O TE ŪPOKO O TE IKA A MĀUI

VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

SCHOOL OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PROGRAMME OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTP 248 CONFLICT ANALYSIS

TRIMESTER 1 2010
1 March to 4 July 2010

Trimester dates
Teaching dates: 1 March 2010 to 4 June 2010
Mid-trimester break: 5 April to 18 April 2010
There is no final examination for this course

Withdrawal dates
Information on withdrawals and refunds may be found at
http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/admisenrol/payments/withdrawlsrefunds.aspx

Contact details
Lecturer: Dr Kate Schick
Room: Murphy 542
Phone: 463 6547
Email: kate.schick@vuw.ac.nz
Office hours: Tuesday 3-5pm

Lecture time[s]: Tuesdays and Fridays 14.10 – 3pm
Lecture venue[s]: HM105

Tutorial time[s]: tba in first week of class and posted on Blackboard
Tutorial venue[s]: tba in first week of class and posted on Blackboard

Course Delivery
The course has two lectures and one tutorial per week. The lectures are taught by Dr Kate Schick and take place on Tuesdays and Fridays at 14.10 at HM105. The times and locations of the tutorial groups will be finalised in the first week of the course and begin in Week 2. Sign-up sheets for tutorial groups will be on Blackboard in the first week of term.

Communication of additional information
Information on any changes will be communicated via Blackboard.

Course content
This course is an introduction to the study of conflict. It examines how and why conflict emerges in the international system and explores different approaches to its mitigation and resolution. Students will learn to discern varying forms of conflict and will employ theoretical perspectives on conflict analysis to analyse key case studies.

Learning objectives
Students passing the course will:
1. Have a good understanding of different theoretical perspectives on conflict and how these affect approaches to conflict in world politics
2. Have a good understanding of debates about the causes of conflict
3. Be aware of the different processes employed to manage and/or resolve conflict
4. Be able to write a structured and theoretically-informed essay about debates in contemporary conflict

Graduate attributes
As with all POLS and INTP courses, learning objectives of this course contribute to the attainment of specific attributes in the areas of critical thinking, creative thinking, communication and leadership. Please consult the Programme Prospectus, p. 10, for more details or on our website http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/undergrad/publications/Pols-Intpol.pdf

Expected workload
In accordance with Faculty of Humanities and Social Science guidelines the overall workload for this course is 200 hours in total for reading, writing, and researching material. This includes 2 hours of lectures per week.

Group work
There is no assessed group work as a part of this course, although tutorials will involve group discussions.

Reading
Essential texts:
The essential text for this course is:
Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, *2nd Edition* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2005).

There is also a Book of Reading that contains required readings.

You can purchase the textbook online: try http://www.thenile.co.nz/ or https://www.goodbooksnz.co.nz/ - allow a week or two for delivery

Textbooks can also be purchased from Vicbooks located on the top floor of the Student Union Building, Kelburn Campus. Books of Reading are distributed from the Student Notes Shop on the ground floor of the Student Union Building. Customers can order textbooks and student notes online at www.vicbooks.co.nz or can email an order or enquiry to enquiries@vicbooks.co.nz. Books can be couriered to customers or they can be picked up from the shop the day after placing an order online. Opening hours are 8.00 am – 6.00 pm, Monday – Friday during term time (closing at 5.00 pm in the holidays) 10.00 am – 1.00 pm Saturdays. Phone: 463 5515

Recommended Reading:
Chris Brown with Kirsten Ainley, *Understanding International Relations* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005).
This book can be accessed electronically from the library and read online or downloaded to your laptop. There are also hard copies available for loan from the library.

Other recommended readings are listed underneath the topics for each week.

Other books that you might find useful (particularly for essay research) are:

- Peter Wallensteen, *Understanding Conflict Resolution* 2nd ed. (London: Sage, 2007).
- John Darby and Roger MacGinty, *Contemporary Peacemaking: Conflict, Violence and Peace Processes* 2nd ed. (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008).
- K. M. Fierke, *Critical Approaches to International Security* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2007).
- John Bayliss et al., *Strategy in the Contemporary World* (Oxford University Press, 2002).
- Jacob Bercovitch and Jeffrey Z. Rubin eds., *Mediation in International Relations: Multiple Approaches to Conflict Management* (St Martin's Press, 1992).
- Marshal Cohen et al, eds., *War and Moral Responsibility*, Princeton University Press, 1974.
- Martin van Creveld, *On Future War* (Brassey's, 1991).
- Yoram Dinstein, *War Aggression and Self-Defence* (Cambridge University Press, 1996).
- Niall Ferguson, *The War of the World* (Penguin, 2006).
- L.L. Farrar Jr. ed., *War: A Historical, Political and Social Study* (Clio Press, 1978).
- Ian Forbes and Mark Hoffman, eds., *Political Theory, International Relations and the Ethics of Intervention* (St Martin's Press, 1993).
- David Galula, *Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice* (Praeger, 1964).
- Azar Gat, *War in Human Civilization* (Oxford University Press, 2006)
- Daniella Groseffi, *Women on War* (Feminist Press, 2nd ed 2003).
- Bruce Hoffman, *Inside Terrorism*, Rev ed. (Columbia University Press, New York: 2006)
- Michael Howard ed., *Restraints on War: Studies in the Limitation of Armed Conflict* (Oxford University Press, 1979).
- Vivienne Jabri, *War and the Transformation of Global Politics* (Palgrave, 2007).
- Alan James, *Peacekeeping in International Politics* (St Martin's Press, 1990).
- Edward N. Luttwak, *Strategy: The Logic of War and Peace* (Belknap Press, 1987).
- Hans Morgenthau, *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace* (Alfred A. Knopf, 4th ed., 1967).
- John Nagl, *Counterinsurgency: Learning to Eat Soup with a Fork* (University of Chicago Press, 2005).
- Naval Studies Board, *Post-Cold War Conflict Deterrence* (National Academy Press, 1997).
- Robert O'Connell, *Of Arms and Men* (Oxford University Press, 1989).
- Robert O'Connell, *Ride of the Second Horseman* (OUP, 1995).
- Emerson M.S. Niou et al, *The Balance of Power: Stability in International Systems* (Cambridge, 1989).

- Ralph Pettman, *World Politics: Rationalism and Beyond* (Palgrave 2001).
- Rupert Smith, *The Utility of Force* (Allen Lane, 2005).
- Peter Turchin, *War and Peace and War* (London, 2005).
- Michael Walzer*, Arguing About War* (Yale Nota Bene, 2005).

Assessment requirements
2 x 1500 word essays (30% each)
2 x in-class tests (20% each)

Essay topics are attached at the end of this course outline.

- Essay 1 due 19 April 2010
- Essay 2 due 17 May 2010

Essays should be 1500 – 2000 words long, including footnotes, and follow all scholarly conventions, especially those relating to citations. Extensions will be granted only by the course coordinator and only in rare circumstances (such as illness verified by a medical certificate or bereavement).

The essays assess student knowledge of the course material (learning objectives 1, 2, 3) and student ability to write a clear, structured, and theoretically-informed essay about conflict in world politics (learning objective 4).

The two tests are as follows:
- Test 1 – Understanding conflict – 30 March 2010
- Test 2 – Mitigating conflict – 4 June 2010

Return of assignments
Essays and tests will be returned during tutorials, within three weeks of the due date. If students fail to attend the relevant tutorial, they may pick up their essay from the Political Science and IR Office on the fifth floor between the hours of 2 and 3pm on Monday to Friday.

Penalties
Students will be penalised for late submission of essays – a deduction of 5% for the first day late, and 2% per day thereafter, up to a maximum of 8 days. Work that is more than 8 days late can be accepted for mandatory course requirements but will not be marked. However, penalties may be waived if there are valid grounds (for example, illness [presentation of a medical certificate will be necessary] or similar other contingencies). In all such cases, prior information will be necessary. These are standard Political Science and International Relations penalties.

Mandatory course requirements
To gain a pass in this course each student must submit the written work specified for this course, on or by the specified dates (subject to such provisions as are stated for late submission of work) and sit AT LEAST ONE of the two tests.

Class Representative
A class representative will be elected in the first week of lectures to provide a communication channel to liaise with the Course Coordinator on behalf of students. The elected

representative's name and contact details will be available to VUWSA, the Course Coordinator and the class.

Statement on legibility

Students are expected to write clearly. Where work is deemed 'illegible', the options are:

- the student will be given a photocopy of the work and asked to transcribe it to an acceptable standard (preferably typed) within a specified time frame after which penalties will apply;
- the student will be given a photocopy of the work and asked to transcribe it to an acceptable standard (preferably typed) and lateness penalties apply;
- if the student does not transcribe it to an acceptable standard, the work will be accepted as 'received' (so any associated mandatory course requirements are met) but not marked.

Academic Integrity and Plagiarism

Academic integrity means that university staff and students, in their teaching and learning are expected to treat others honestly, fairly and with respect at all times. It is not acceptable to mistreat academic, intellectual or creative work that has been done by other people by representing it as your own original work.

Academic integrity is important because it is the core value on which the University's learning, teaching and research activities are based. Victoria University's reputation for academic integrity adds value to your qualification.

The University defines plagiarism as presenting someone else's work as if it were your own, whether you mean to or not. 'Someone else's work' means anything that is not your own idea. Even if it is presented in your own style, you must acknowledge your sources fully and appropriately. This includes:

- Material from books, journals or any other printed source

- The work of other students or staff

- Information from the internet

- Software programs and other electronic material

- Designs and ideas

- The organisation or structuring of any such material

Find out more about plagiarism, how to avoid it and penalties, on the University's website: http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/plagiarism.aspx

Statement on the use of Turnitin

Student work provided for assessment in this course may be checked for academic integrity by the electronic search engine http://www.turnitin.com. Turnitin is an online plagiarism prevention tool which compares submitted work with a very large database of existing material. At the discretion of the Head of School, handwritten work may be copy-typed by the School and subject to checking by Turnitin. Turnitin will retain a copy of submitted material on behalf of the University for detection of future plagiarism, but access to the full text of submissions is not made available to any other party.

Academic integrity and plagiarism

Academic integrity means that university staff and students, in their teaching and learning are expected to treat others honestly, fairly and with respect at all times. It is not acceptable to mistreat academic, intellectual or creative work that has been done by other people by representing it as your own original work.

Academic integrity is important because it is the core value on which the University's learning, teaching and research activities are based. Victoria University's reputation for academic integrity adds value to your qualification.

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- Material from books, journals or any other printed source
- The work of other students or staff
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- Software programs and other electronic material
- Designs and ideas
- The organisation or structuring of any such material

Find out more about plagiarism, how to avoid it and penalties, on the University's website: *http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/plagiarism.aspx*

GENERAL UNIVERSITY POLICIES AND STATUTES

Students should familiarise themselves with the University's policies and statutes, particularly the Assessment Statute, the Personal Courses of Study Statute, the Statute on Student Conduct and any statutes relating to the particular qualifications being studied; see the *Victoria University Calendar* or go to the Academic Policy and Student Policy sections on:

http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/policy

This website also provides information for students in a number of areas including Academic Grievances, Student and Staff conduct, Meeting the needs of students with impairments, and student support/VUWSA student advocates.

Lecture plan

March 2	Introduction
March 5	Key concepts
March 9	Realism and war
March 12	Liberalism and peace
March 16	From old wars to new wars
March 19	Postmodern war
March 23	Causes of war: Ethnic conflict
March 26	Causes of war: Greed and Grievance
March 30	Class test
April 2	No lecture: Good Friday

Break

April 20	Terrorism and asymmetric conflict
April 23	The War on Terror
April 27	Responding to conflict: Conflict Management
April 30	Responding to conflict: Conflict Resolution
May 4	Responding to conflict: Humanitarian intervention
May 7	Responding to conflict: Post-War Reconstruction
May 11	Responding to conflict: Conflict transformation
May 14	Responding to conflict: Peace movements and gender
May 18	Dealing with the past: Trauma and atrocity
May 21	Dealing with the past: The pursuit of justice and truth
May 25	Promises – Part I
May 28	Promise – Part II
June 1	Conclusion / Revision
June 4	Class test

Conflict Analysis Tutorials and Readings

Please note that the tutorials each week will correspond to the lectures of the previous week (i.e. the first tutorial will be held in week 2, but will correspond to the content of week 1)

Week 2: Key concepts

Why do we study conflict?
How can conflict be defined and understood?
How might theory help us to understand conflict?
How do realist, liberal, and critical approaches to conflict differ?
Why does this matter?

Required reading:
Chris Brown, *Understanding International Relations*: Chapter 3: International Relations Theory Today, pp. 40-62 (available online – go to http://www.vuw.eblib.com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/EBLWeb/patron/ and type in book title where prompted)
Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, *2nd Edition* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2005), Chapters 1 and 4.

Additional reading:
Scott Burchill, et al, eds., *Theories of International Relations, 2nd ed.* (Palgrave Macmillian, 2001).
Robert W. Cox, 'Social Forces, States and World Orders: Beyond International Relations Theory', *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (1981), pp. 126-155.

Week 3: Theories of war: Realism and Liberalism

What is 'war'? What forms does it take, and what and whose purposes does it serve?
What are the classical realist and structural realist views of the sources of conflict and war?
Have they strategies for its avoidance?
What is liberalism in international relations?
What is utopianism? What is idealism? Are these the same as liberalism?
What is the democratic peace thesis? How is this an example of liberalism?
What is the United Nations' role in promoting international peace?
Is the UN too altruistic to function in world politics?

Required reading:

Chris Brown, *Understanding International Relations*, Chapter 6: The Balance of Power and War (97-115) (available online – go to

http://www.vuw.eblib.com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/EBLWeb/patron/ and type in book title where prompted)
Chris Brown, *Understanding International Relations* Chapter 7: Global Governance, pp. 116-140 (available online – go to http://www.vuw.eblib.com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/EBLWeb/patron/ and type in book title where prompted)

Additional reading:
Realism
Jack Donnolly, 'Realism', in Scott Burchill, et al, eds., *Theories of International Relations, 3nd ed*. (Palgrave Macmillian, 2005).
Richard Ned Lebow, 'Classical Realism', in Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, and Steve Smith, eds., *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity* (Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 52-70.
John Mearsheimer, 'Structural Realism', in Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, and Steve Smith, eds., *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity* (Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 71-88.
Kenneth Waltz, *Man, the State and War* (Columbia University Press, 1959)
John Mearsheimer, *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics* (WW Norton, 2001)
Robert Keohane, ed., *Neorealism and its Critics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1986)

Liberalism
Scott Birchill 'Liberalism' in Scott Burchill, et al, eds., *Theories of International Relations, 3nd ed*. (Palgrave Macmillian, 2005).
Diana Panke and Thomas Risse, 'Liberalism', in Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, and Steve Smith (eds.), *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity* (Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 89-108.
Lisa L. Martin, 'Neoliberalism' in Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, and Steve Smith (eds.), *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity* (Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 109-126.
Paul Taylor and Devon Curtis, 'The United Nations', in John Baylis and Steven Smith, eds., *The Globalization of World Politics, 3rd ed*. (Oxford University Press, 2005), pp. 405-424
Peter Willetts, 'Transnational Actors and International Organizations in World Politics', 'The United Nations', in John Baylis and Steven Smith, eds., *The Globalization of World Politics, 3rd ed*. (Oxford University Press, 2005), pp. 425-450.
Paul F. Diehl, *Peace Operations* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2008), Chapter 2: The Historical Evolution of Peace Operations, pp. 28-67.

Week 4: From old wars to new wars

What is the 'new wars' thesis?
How do 'new wars' differ from 'old wars'?
Are they really 'new'?
Is war becoming post-modern or pre-modern?

Required reading:

Mary Kaldor, *New and Old Wars: organized conflict in a global era* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1st Edition, 1999; 2nd edition, 2006), Chapter 1.

Robert Kaplan, 'The Coming Anarchy', Atlantic Monthly (February 1994), http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/print/199402/anarchy

James Der Derian, 'War as Game', *Brown Journal of World Affairs*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (2003), pp.37-48.

Additional reading:

C. Coker, *Waging War Without Warriors? The changing culture of military conflict*, 2002.

C. H. Gray, *Postmodern War: the new politics of conflict*, 1997.

Edward Newman, 'The New Wars Debate: A Historical Perspective is needed', *Security Dialogue*, Vol. 35 (2004), pp. 173-189.

Stathis Kalyvas, '"New" and "Old" Civil Wars. A Valid Distinction?' *World Politics* 54 (2001), pp. 99-118.

Week 5: No tutorial (test week and Good Friday)

.

 MID-SEMESTER BREAK

Week 6: Causes of War: Ethnic and Economic

What role does ethnicity play in contemporary conflict?

What is its role in international conflict?

What is its role in domestic conflict?

Does nationalism have primordial roots or is it constructed?

How well does the greed thesis explain new wars?

Do resources fuel civil wars?

Can resources promote peace?

Required reading:

John Mueller. 'The Banality of "Ethnic War", *International Security*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (Summer 2000), pp. 42-70.

Paul Collier, 'Natural Resources, Development and Conflict: Channels of Causation and Policy Interventions', World Bank Paper (April 2003)

Additional reading:
Ethnic conflict

Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism.* (London: Verso Editions, 1999).

Ernest Gellner, *Nations and nationalism* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983).

V. P.Gagnon, Jr., 'Ethnic Nationalism and International Conflict: The Case of Serbia', *International Security*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (1994-95), pp. 130-66.

Misha Glenny, *The Fall of Yugoslavia : the third Balkan war*, 3rd ed, (London, Penguin, 1996).
David Campbell, *National Deconstruction: violence, identity and justice in Bosnia* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1998)
Micheal Ignatieff, *Blood and Belonging: Journeys into the new nationalism* (New York: Farrar, Strauss, and Giroux, 1994).
Connor Cruise O'Brien. 'The Wrath of Ages: Nationalism's Primordial Roots.' *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (1993), pp. 142-149

Economic conflict
Paul Azam and Anke Hoeffler, "Violence Against Civilians in Civil Wars: Looting or Terror?" *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol. 39, No. 4 (2002), pp. 461-485.
Indra De Soysa, 'Paradise is a Bazaar? Greed, Creed, and Governance in Civil War, 1989-1999', *Journal of Peace Research* Vol. 39, No. 4 (2002): 395-416.
Michael Ross, "How Does Natural Resource Wealth Influence Civil War?" *International Organization* (2004), pp. 35-67.

Week 7: Asymmetric conflict and Terrorism

Why do people employ terrorism as a tactic?
Is it different to other forms of political violence and, if so, how?
How have critical scholars responded to 9/11 and the war on terror?

Required reading:
Contemporary Conflict Resolution, Chapter 3
Roundtable: September 11 and its Aftermath: voices from Australia, Canada, and Africa, *Signs:Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (2003), pp. 576-578; pp. 579-582.
Mary Kaldor, 'Old Wars, Cold Wars, New Wars, and the War on Terror', *International Politics*, Vol. 42, pp. 491-498.

Additional reading:
Rita Abrahamsen, 'A Breeding Ground for Terrorists? Africa and Britain's 'War on Terrorism'.' *Review of African Political Economy*, No. 102 (2004), pp. 677-84.
Paul Wilkinson, *Terrorism and the Liberal State*, 2nd edition (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 1986)
Paul Wilkinson, *Terrorism versus Democracy: The Liberal State Response* (London: Routledge, 2006)
Mark Juergensmeyer, *Terror in the mind of God: the global rise of religious violence, 3rd ed.* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2003).

Week 8: Responding to conflict: Conflict Managment and Conflict Resolution

What were the fundamental laws of traditional peacekeeping during the cold war?
Why did peacekeeping play such an important role during this era?
What is a 'post-Westphalian' approach to peace operations?

What is the purpose of peace operations?

Required reading:
Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, 2*nd* *Edition* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2005), Chapters 6 and 7
Alex Bellamy and Paul Williams, 'Special Issue: Peace Operations and Global Order', *International Peacekeeping*, Vol.11, No.1 (2004): Read the introduction and at least one additional article in this special issue.

Additional reading:
Paul F. Diehl, *International Peacekeeping* (Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press) 1993.
Ray Murphy, *UN peacekeeping in Lebanon, Somalia and Kosovo: operational and legal issues in practice* (Cambridge: CUP, 2007).
Andrzej Sitkowski, *UN Peacekeeping: Myth and Reality* (Westport: Praeger Security International 2006).

Week 9: Responding to conflict: Humanitarian Intervention and Post-War Reconstruction

Is there such a thing as international society?
What is the difference between pluralist and solidarist ideas in international society?
Why do states undertake humanitarian interventions?
Do states have an obligation to intervene to protect human rights? Why or why not?

Required reading:
Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, 2*nd* *Edition* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2005), Chapter 8
Gregory Shank, 'Not a Just War, Just a War - NATO's Humanitarian Bombing Mission', *Social Justice*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (1999), pp. 4-48.

Additional reading:
James Mayall (ed.), *The New Interventionism, 1991-1994 : United Nations experience in Cambodia, former Yugoslavia, and Somalia,* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996).
Andrew Linklater, 'Rationalism', in Scott Burchill, et al, *Theories of International Relations*, 2nd ed., (Palgrave, 2001), pp.103-128.
Robert Jackson and Patricia Owens, 'The Evolution of International Society' in John Baylis and Steven Smith, eds., *The Globalization of World Politics*, 3rd ed. (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005), pp.45-62.
Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse, *Humanitarian Intervention in Contemporary Conflict* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1996)
Nick Wheeler and Tim Dunne, 'East Timor and the new humanitarian interventionism', *International Affairs*, Vol. 77, No. 4 (2001), pp. 805-827.

Week 10: Responding to conflict: Conflict transformation and peace movements

What are conflict transformation approaches?
Can conflict be transformed?
How do grassroots peace movements differ from conflict resolution approaches?

Required reading:
Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, 2*nd* *Edition* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2005), Chapters 9 and 12
John Paul Lederach and Michelle Maiese, 'Conflict Transformation'
http://www.tetras-consult.gr/en/resources/Resources/Dialogue,%20Conflicts%20%20%20Creativity/Conflict%20Transformation.pdf

Additional reading:
R. Lentin, 'Israeli and Palestinian Women Working for Peace' in Lorentzen & Turpin (eds) *The Women and War Reader* (New York: New York University Press, 1998).
G. Svirsky, 'The Impact of Women in Black in Israel', in Lorentzen & Turpin (eds) *The Women and War Reader* (New York: New York University Press, 1998).
R. Lipschutz, 'Beyond the neoliberal peace: from conflict resolution to social reconciliation.' *Social Justice*, Vol. 25, No. 4 (1998), (Special Issue: Beyond the Neoliberal Peace: From Conflict Resolution to Social Reconciliation).
Ho-Won Jeong, (ed.), *Peacebuilding in Post Conflict Societies*, Lynne Rienner, 2005

Week 11: Dealing with the past

Can communities experience trauma?
What are the political ramifications of trauma in post-conflict situations?
How does the pursuit of justice contribute to peacebuilding?
What are the limitations of the pursuit of post-atrocity justice?
How do truth commissions contribute to peacebuilding?
What are the limitations of this approach to post-conflict reconciliation?

Required reading:
Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, 2*nd* *Edition* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2005), Chapter 10
Karin Fierke, *Critical Approaches to International Security* (Cambridge: Polity, 2007), Chapter 6
Michael Humphrey, 'From Victim to Victimhood: Truth Commissions and Trials as Rituals of Political Transition and Individual Healing', *The Australian Journal of Anthropology* Vol. 14, No. 2 (2003), pp. 171-188.
Rosalind Shaw, .Rethinking Truth and Reconciliation Commissions: Lessons from Sierra Leone., *United States Institute of Peace Special Report 130*, 2005,
http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr130.pdf

Additional reading:

Chandra Sriram, 'Justice as peace? Liberal peacebuilding and strategies of transitional justice', Global Society: Journal of Interdisciplinary International Relations vol. 21, no. 4 (2007).

Martha Minow, 'Breaking the Cycles of Hatred' in Minow and Rosenblum (eds) *Breaking the Cycles of Hatred: Memory, Law and Repair* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2002).

Robert I. Rotberg and Dennis Thompson, *Truth v. Justice: The Morality of Truth Commissions*, Princeton U.P., 2000

P. Hayner, *Unspeakable Truths: Facing the Challenge of Truth Commissions*, (New York: Routledge, 2002).

Patricia Marchek, *No Easy Fix: Global Responses to Internal Wars and Crimes Against Humanity* (Montreal: McGill University Press, 2008), Chapter 12: 'Justice, Truth, Reconciliation and Sobering Reality'

Week 12: Conclusion/Reflection

Essay topics

Essay 1 must be chosen from the following topics:

1. To what extent are choices about methods of conflict resolution dictated by our understanding of the roots of conflict?

2. 'The dream of a liberal international organisation that could promote world peace was never a credible one'. Discuss with reference to the UN.

3. What kinds of dilemmas does postmodern war create?

4. To what extent is 'ethnic' conflict really about ethnicity?

5. What role, if any, does greed play in civil conflict?

Essay 2 must be chosen from the following topics:

1. Has the 'War on Terror' relied too much on military solutions?

2. Is the growing ambition of post-Cold War peace operations a mistake?

3. 'Armed intervention can never be 'humanitarian' and should therefore be avoided'. Discuss.

4. Assess the value of conflict transformation approaches.

5. What role can either:

(a) war crimes tribunals or
(b) truth and reconciliation commissions

play in peace-building?