TE WHARE WĀNANGA O TE ŪPOKO O TE IKA A MĀUI

VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

SCHOOL OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PROGRAMME
INTP 371: Human Security

TRIMESTER 2 2012
16 July to 17 November 2012

Joseph Duo, Liberian militia commander, July 2003
Photo: Chris Hondros (Getty Images)

Trimester dates
Teaching dates: 16 July to 19 October 2012
Mid-trimester break: 27 August to 9 September 2012
Study week: 22–26 October 2012
Examination/Assessment Period: 26 October to 17 November 2012

Note: *Students who enrol in courses with examinations must be able to attend an examination at the University at any time during the scheduled examination period above.*

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

Names and contact details

Course Coordinator:	Dr David Capie
Room No.:	Murphy (MY) 504
Phone:	463-7483
Email:	david.capie@vuw.ac.nz
Office hours:	Tuesday 3-5

Class times and locations

Lecture Time: Friday 10.00 – 11.50 am
Lecture Venue: Maclaurin (MC) LT101

Teaching learning summary
The course has one lecture per week. The lecture is scheduled for two hours and will involve a combination of lecture and seminar-style class discussions.

Communication of additional information
This course uses Blackboard and presumes that all enrolled students have valid myvuw.ac.nz addresses. Please check that this account is active and you have organised email forwarding. Additional information and any changes to the timetable or lecture and tutorial/seminar programme will be advised by email, announced in lectures, and posted on the INTP 371 Blackboard site.

Course prescription
This course examines conflict and violence in world politics. It explores the changing nature of war between and within states, giving particular emphasis to contemporary civil wars. Topics covered may include: the relationship between natural resources (e.g. diamonds and oil) and conflict; the role and regulation of mercenaries; terrorism and armed groups; aid and war; and the efforts of governments and civil society groups to reduce the harm caused to civilians (e.g. through action against landmines, small arms and cluster bombs). A wide range of cases are discussed in class including Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, Sierra Leone and Rwanda.

Course content
The course will begin with a discussion of the scope, character and consequences of contemporary violence. Why are wars fought today? Is there more or less conflict globally than in the past? What is the role of states, armed groups and private actors in war? It introduces various theoretical explanations for armed conflict, including those that emphasize identity, ethnicity and economic incentives. While this is not a course on conflict resolution, it also examines attempts to prevent conflicts and end the harm they do by focusing on efforts to promote the concept of human security and an associated agenda encouraging humanitarian intervention, holding accountable corporations for their actions in conflict zones and efforts to regulate small arms, light weapons, land mines and cluster munitions.

Learning objectives
Students who pass this course should:

- have a good grasp of the concept of human security and debates about it, as well as
- have a general understanding of contemporary conflict and efforts to deal with it.

Graduate attributes
As with all Political Science and International Relations courses, learning objectives of this course contribute to the attainment of specific attributes in the areas of logical and critical thinking, conceptual analysis and rational and ethical decision-making. For more details please

consult our website http://www.victoria.ac.nz/hppi/about/overview-of-the-school/psir-overview#grad-attributes

Expected workload
In accordance with Faculty Guidelines, this course has been constructed on the assumption that students will devote 200 hours to INTP 371 throughout the trimester. This includes weekly attendance at lectures, and tutorial/seminars, completion of all set weekly readings and research and writing for set assessment tasks.

Readings

Set texts:
The primary source for course materials is the course handbook for INTP 371: *Human Security* (2012), available from VicBooks, Student Union Building.

All undergraduate textbooks and student notes will be sold from the Memorial Theatre foyer from 9–27 July 2012, while postgraduate textbooks and student notes will be available from the top floor of vicbooks in the Student Union Building, Kelburn Campus. After week two of the trimester all undergraduate textbooks and student notes will be sold from vicbooks on Level 4 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 nominated collection points at each campus. Customers will be contacted when they are available. Opening hours are 8.00 am – 6.00 pm, Monday – Friday during term time (closing at 5.00 pm in the holidays). Phone: 463 5515.

Additional Readings
In addition to the course notes, we will be using excerpts from *The Human Security Report 2005* (Oxford University Press, 2005), *Human Security Brief 2006 and Human Security Report 2009-10* as important texts. The good news is that **free** versions of these reports are available online at: http://www.hsrgroup.org/ **Make sure you download and read the required sections.**

Additional readings are posted on E-Reserve in the Library or on Blackboard. Additional readings listed below that are not on E-Reserve or Blackboard can be accessed through the library's e-journals site. Because this is a course on contemporary conflict, students are also expected to read widely and stay informed about current affairs. Recommended news sources include *The Economist*, *The New York Times*, *International Herald Tribune* as well as the reports of organizations like the International Crisis Group (ICG), Amnesty International, the International Peace Academy, and Human Rights Watch.

The Blogs of War
Here are a few relevant blogs I read from time to time. They contain interesting and insightful analysis of contemporary conflict and some also provide bibliographies that may help with your essays.

Danger Room http://www.wired.com/dangerroom/
Small Wars Journal http://smallwarsjournal.com/
Kings of War http://kingsofwar.org.uk/
Long War Journal http://www.longwarjournal.org/
The Best Defense http://ricks.foreignpolicy.com/

Assessment requirements
The course is internally assessed. The word limits, weighting and dates for each task are as follows:

Short Paper	1000 words	20%	Due: 5pm Friday 24 August
Research essay	2500 words	30%	Due: 5pm Friday 28 September
Final exam	3 hours	50%	Date to be announced

Short paper
The Short Paper is designed to give you a chance to show your understanding of the key debates around the concept of human security and to critically consider the use of the concept as it relates to one key conflict or issue. Short paper questions will be distributed in the second week of class. The paper is due at **5pm on Friday 24 August.**

Research Essay
The research essay is designed to give you the chance to apply your understanding of key concepts and theories about internal conflicts as discussed in the course to a specific case or cases. Topics will be distributed before the mid-term break. You should note that the questions will include topics that we have not covered in class by the due date. The research paper is due by **5pm on Friday 28 September**. It must not be more than 2500 words and should include appropriate references and a bibliography (the references and bibliography do not count towards the word limit). Appropriate references means using academic journals and books, not a quick Google search and a few footnotes to Wikipedia. More information about the research paper will be distributed in class and posted on Blackboard.

If you have difficulties with writing, you should make use of Student Writing Services. They will look at your drafts and offer helpful suggestions.

Final Exam
A three hour final exam will be held during the exam period 26 October –17 November 2012. The date and location of the examination will be announced when the timetable becomes available, typically halfway through the trimester. Students must be able to attend an examination at the University at any time during the formal examination period. If you cannot sit an examination during this period, you should not enrol in the course. The exam will cover all of the material in lectures and in the readings. More information about the format and kind of questions you can expect will be distributed closer to the time

Submission of Work
All written work must be typewritten and submitted in **hardcopy**, with the Programme's Declaration Form signed and attached. The Declaration Form (PSIR Assignment Coversheet) is available on Blackboard or from the Programme's main office.

The Programme's policy requires that students also submit an **electronic copy** along with the hardcopy. In this case, that means uploading your essay to Turnitin.

The course expects students to submit their assignments on time. Requests for **extensions** should be made with the lecturer in person with proper documentation *before* the due date. Requests for extensions received *after* the due date will not be granted. Extensions are normally given only to those with a medical certificate, bereavement, or other evidence of forces beyond your control.

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.

Mandatory course requirements
To gain a pass in this course each student must:

- Submission of the short paper by the due date
- Submission of the research essay by the due date
- Sit the final exam

A student who has obtained an overall mark of 50% or more, but failed to satisfy a mandatory requirement for the course, will receive a K grade, while a course mark less than 50% will result in the appropriate fail grade (D, E or F)

Return of marked course work
Essays will be returned at times to be advised. If students fail to attend these times, they may collect their essay from the School Office in level 5, Murphy Building between the hours of 2.00 and 3.00 pm from Monday to Friday and must show their Student ID card before collection.

Class representative
A class representative will be elected in the first week, and that person's name and contact details will be available to VUWSA, the Course Coordinator and the class. The class representative provides a communication channel to liaise with the Course Coordinator on behalf of students.

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. *It is also not acceptable to submit work of your own that you have already submitted for assessment in another course.*

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

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.

Where to find more detailed information
Find key dates, explanations of grades and other useful information at www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study. Find out how academic progress is monitored and how enrolment can be restricted at http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/academic-progress.aspx. Most statutes and policies are available at www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/policy, except qualification statutes, which are available via the *Calendar* webpage at www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/calendar.aspx (See Section C).

Other useful information for students may be found at the Academic Office website, at www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about_victoria/avcacademic.

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

LECTURE TOPICS, READINGS & DISCUSSION/STUDY QUESTIONS:

JULY 20   <u>**Introduction and Historical Overview of War and Conflict**</u>

This class will provide an introduction to the course, its content, mandatory requirements and assessment. We will also start to consider the influences that shape state behaviour and the changing nature of conflict. How has war changed over the last few hundred years?

JULY 27   <u>**The State of War**</u>

This lecture will continue from week one, looking at contemporary war and attempts to measure the changing prevalence of armed conflict. Has war changed? Is war today more or less common than in the past? Where does it take place? Is it more or less deadly than in the past and if so, why? Who suffers most? What are the sources of our information and how reliable are they?

Readings:

The Human Security Report 2009-10 – Chapter one "Why international wars are increasingly rare" Available here: http://www.hsrgroup.org/ and chapter two 'Peace, war and numbers'

John Mueller, 'The Control of War and the Rise of War Aversion' and 'The Decline of War: Explanations and Extrapolations', in *The Remnants of War, (*Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 2004), p.24-38, 161-181. **[Book of Readings]**

Stephen Pinker, "The Long Peace" from his *The Better Angels of Our Nature: the decline of violence in history and its causes* (London: Allen Lane, 2011) **[On Blackboard]**

Additional Readings:

Stathis Kalyvas, "'New' and 'Old' Wars: A Valid Distinction?" *World Politics,* vol. 54. no.1 (2001) 99-118 **[Book of Readings]**

Mats Berdal, 'How "New" are "New Wars"? Global Economic Change and the Study of Civil War', *Global Governance,* 9*,* 2003, pp. 477-502. **[Book of Readings]**

Edward Newman, "The 'New Wars' Debate: A Historical Perspective is Needed," *Security Dialogue* vol. 35, (2004) 173-199 **(E-Reserve)**

Sinisa Malesevic, "The Sociology of the New Wars? Assessing the Causes and Objectives of Contemporary Violent Conflicts" *International Political Sociology*, (2008) 2, 97-112

Mikael Eriksson, Peter Wallensteen and Margareta Sollenberg, 'Armed Conflict, 1989-2002', *Journal of Peace Research,* Vol. 40, No.5, pp 593-599. **[Book of Readings]**

Lotta Themnér and Peter Wallensteen, "Armed conflict 1946-2010" *Journal of Peace Research,* Vol. 40, No.5, (2011) pp 525-536.

*Human Security Report 2009, (*Human Security Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver)

John Bohannon and John Travis "How many have died due to Congo's fighting? Scientists battle over how to estimate war-related deaths" Science, 21 January 2010

You can find a summary and documents concerning the controversy over the 2009 *Human Security Report* here: http://tinyurl.com/266j6ra

John Mueller, "The Banality of 'Ethnic War'" *International Security*, vol. 25, no. 1 (Summer 2000) 42-70 [**Book of Readings**]

AUGUST 3   Human Security: Concept and Critique

This week's class addresses the concept that underpins the course: human security. Since the end of the Cold War there has been a proliferation of new concepts of security: common, comprehensive and cooperative security. One of the more prominent today is the notion of 'human security.' This session will critically examine the concept and its contested meanings. Why has human security gained currency? What are the different understandings? What difference can a human security approach make? What are the concept's shortcomings and prospects?

Readings:

Amitav Acharya, 'Human Security' in John Baylis and Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics,* (4th Edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2008), pp.492-505. **[Book of Readings]**

Taylor Owen, "In All but Name: The Uncertain Future of Human Security in the UN" in *Rethinking Human Security*, (Blackwell Press: Oxford, 2008) 113-127 **[Book of Readings]**

Additional Readings:

S. Neil MacFarlane and Yuen Foong Khong, 'Human Security and the UN: A Critique', in *Human Security and the UN: A Critical History, (*Indiana University Press, Bloomington, 2006), pp.225-259, 318-322. **[Book of Readings]**

David Chandler, "Human security: the dog that didn't bark" *Security Dialogue*, vol. 39 (2008)

Roland Paris, "Human security: paradigm shift or hot air?" *International Security*, vol. 26, no.1 (2001)

Taylor Owen, "Human Security – Conflict, Critique and Consensus: Colloquium Remarks and a Proposal for a Threshold Based Definition," *Security Dialogue*, vol. 35 (3) (2004) available online at http://sdi.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/35/3/373.pdf

See also the selection of short essays in the special issue of *Security Dialogue* vol. 35 (3) (2004) and the papers available at Taylor Owen's website: http://taylorowen.com/?page_id=6

AUGUST 10   The Political Economy of War

World Bank research argues that 'greed' is a much more important explanation for armed rebellion than grievances such as inequality or ethnic and religious discrimination. In this class we will assess the so-called 'greed versus grievance' debate, looking closely at cases in the Pacific. Are you persuaded by the World Bank's argument? What kind of economic factors

increase the probability of a country falling into civil war?   Do different kinds of natural resources lead to different kinds of conflict?

Readings:

Paul Collier, "Doing Well Out of War: An Economic Perspective," in Mats Berdal and David Malone, *Greed and Grievance: Economic Agendas in Civil Wars* (Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 2000) 91-112 **[Book of Readings]**

Glenn Banks, "Understanding 'Resource' Conflicts in Papua New Guinea" Asia-Pacific Viewpoint, vol. 49, no. 1, April 2009, 23-34 **(E-Reserve)**

Anthony J. Regan, "The Bougainville Conflict: Political and Economic Agendas," in Karen Ballentine and Jake Sherman (eds.) *The Political Economy of Armed Conflict: Beyond Greed and Grievance* (Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 2003) 133-166 **[Book of Readings]**

Matthew Allen, "Greed and grievance: the role of economic agendas in the conflict in Solomon Islands" paper presented at the 10th Pacific Islands Political Studies Association, Port Vila, Vanuatu, 7-8 December 2007 **(Blackboard)**

Additional Readings:

Michael Ross, "Oil, drugs and diamonds: the varying role of resources in civil wars," in Karen Ballentine and Jake Sherman (eds.) *The Political Economy of Armed Conflict: Beyond Greed and Grievance* (Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 2003) 47-70 **(E-Reserve)**

Brian Fung, "The Geopolitics of the iPhone" *Foreign Policy*, 28 June 2010, available online here: http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/06/28/the_geopolitics_of_the_iphone

Don Hubert, 'Resources, Greed, and the Persistence of Violent Conflict', in Rob McRae and Don Hubert (eds.), *Human Security and the New Diplomacy, (*McGill Queens, Montreal, 2001), pp.178-189. **[Book of Readings]**

Philippe LeBillon, "The political ecology of war: natural resources and armed conflict" *Political Geography*, vol. 20 (2001) 564-584 **(E-Reserve)**

Philippe LeBillon and Eric Nicholls, "Ending 'resource wars': Revenue sharing, economic sanction, or military intervention?" *International Peacekeeping*, 14 (5) (2007): 613-632   **(E-Reserve)**

AUGUST 17   <u>Aid, Intervention and Conflict</u>

Some writers have argued that humanitarian assistance can actually aggravate or prolong conflict and that the actions of even the best-intentioned aid agencies always disproportionately benefit one side or another in a conflict. Can aid ever really be neutral? What kind of challenges do humanitarian agencies face in intrastate conflicts?

Mary B. Anderson, 'Aid's Impact on Conflict Through Resource Transfers', *Do No Harm: How Aid Can Support Peace – Or War, (*Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 1999), pp.37-53. **[Book of Readings]**

Fiona Terry, 'Introduction', in *Condemned to Repeat? The Paradox of Humanitarian Action, (*Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 2002), pp. 1-16 **[Book of Readings]**

Andrew Anthony, "Does humanitarian aid prolong wars?" *The Observer*, 25 April 2010

"Aid and war: a response to Linda Polman's critique of humanitarianism" *Overseas Development Institute Opinion*, May 2010

Additional Readings

David Shearer, 'Aiding or Abetting? Humanitarian Aid and Its Economic Role in Civil War', in Mats Berdal and David M. Malone (eds.), *Greed and Grievance: Economic Agendas in Civil Wars, (*Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 2000), pp.189-203. **[Book of Readings]**

Linda Polman, *War Games: The Story of Aid and War in Modern Times. (*New York: Viking, 2010)

AUGUST 24   Civil Society, NGOs and Norm Making

This class will examine the role of NGOs and civil society organizations in pressing for the adoption of human security norms. How are civil society groups able to influence core 'national security' issues and what (if anything) does this say about the changing balance of influence between state and non-state actors in world politics? Are NGOs accountable and how can they be manipulated?

Readings:

Rebecca Peters, 'Campaigning to Create Awareness: How to Influence People and Change the World', in Paul van Tongeren et al. (eds.), *People Building Peace; Successful Stories of Civil Society, (*Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 2005), pp.519-527. **[Book of Readings]**

Margaret Keck and Kathryn Sikkink, 'Transnational Advocacy Networks in International Politics: Introduction', in *Activists Beyond Borders; Advocacy Networks in International Politics, (*Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 1998), 1-38. **[Book of Readings]**

Additional Readings:

Clifford Bob, 'Insurgent Groups and the Quest for Overseas Support' and 'Power, Exchange and Marketing', in *The Marketing of Rebellion: Insurgents, Media and International Activism, (*Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2005), pp.14-53 **[Book of Readings]**

Cindy Horst, "The Role of Diasporas in Civil War" Working paper presented at the PRIO workshop on the Transnational Aspects of Civil War, Oslo, December 2007 **[Book of Readings]**

*** SHORT PAPER DUE FRIDAY 24 AUGUST AT 5pm ***

MID-SEMESTER BREAK

SEPTEMBER 14 & 21   Human Security Campaigns: Past, Present and Future:

Following the success of the 1997 Ottawa Mine Ban treaty, many NGOs expected to be able to enact similar controls over transfers of small arms and light weapons. How successful were they? What are the similarities and differences between the two cases? More recently, international efforts have turned to the regulation of cluster munitions. What were the issues

and challenges involved in controlling the use of cluster bombs? What other human security campaigns are being developed (and which issues are not being addressed)?

Readings:

R. Charli Carpenter, "Vetting the advocacy agenda: network centrality and the paradox of weapons norms" *International Organization*, vol. 65, no. 1 (Winter 2011) 69-102 (**E-Reserve**)

Kenneth R. Rutherford, 'The Evolving Arms Control Agenda: Implications of the Role of NGOs in Banning Antipersonnel Landmines', *World Politics,* 53, October 2000, pp.74-114. **[Book of Readings]**

Jody Williams and Stephen Goose "Citizen Diplomacy and the Ottawa Process: A Lasting Model?" in Williams, Goose and Wareham (eds) *Banning Landmines: Disarmament, Citizen Diplomacy and Human Security* (Rowman and Littlefield, New York 2008) 181-198 **[Book of Readings]**

Additional Readings:

R. Charli Carpenter, "Studying Issue (Non)-Adoption in Transnational Advocacy Networks," *International Organization*, Volume 61, Issue 3, July 2007 **(E-Reserve)**

Mark Gwozdecky and Jill Sinclair, 'Case Study: Landmines and Human Security', in Rob McRae and Don Hubert, *Human Security and the New Diplomacy, (*McGill Queens, Montreal, 2001), pp.28-40 **[Book of Readings]**

David Capie, "Localization as resistance? The contested diffusion of small arms norms in Southeast Asia" *Security Dialogue*, vol. 39, no. 6 (2008) 637-658

Human Rights Watch, *Flooding South Lebanon: Israel's Use of Cluster Munitions in South Lebanon in July and August 2006*, available online at: http://www.hrw.org/reports/2008/lebanon0208/

Take a look at these websites:

Cluster Munition Coalition http://www.stopclustermunitions.org/

Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers http://www.child-soldiers.org/

The Convention on the Prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of antipersonnel mines and on their destruction. (The Ottawa Treaty) available online at http://www.icbl.org/treaty/treatyenglish.html

Engaging Non-State Armed Groups on a Landmine Ban – http://www.genevacall.org

SEPTEMBER 28   'Humanitarian Interventions' and the Responsibility to Protect (R2P)

In the last decade there have been attempts to fashion a new norm that redefines sovereignty not as a right, but as a state's *responsibility* to protect its population. When a state fails to meet that responsibility, the 'international community' has a responsibility to take action, including potentially through the use of military force. This norm has been cited in recent interventions in

Libya and Cote D'Ivoire, and non-interventions in Syria and Sri Lanka. Is R2P anything new or just imperialism with mood lighting? How widely has the norm spread and why do some states still have reservations?

Readings:

Alex Bellamy and Paul D. Williams The New Politics of Protection: Cote D'Ivoire, Libya and the responsibility to protect," *International Affairs*, vol. 87, no.4 (2011) available online at: http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/87_4BellamyWilliams.pdf

David Chandler, "The responsibility to protect: imposing the liberal peace?" *International Peacekeeping*, vol. 11, no.1 (2004) 59-81

Alex Bellamy and Catherine Drummond, "The responsibility to protect in Southeast Asia: between non-intervention and sovereignty as responsibility" *The Pacific Review*, vol. 24, no. 2 (2011)

David Capie, "The responsibility to protect in Southeast Asia: framing, resistance and the localization myth" *The Pacific Review*, vol. 25, no. 1 (2012)

Additional Readings

Gareth Evans, *The Responsibility to Protect: Ending Mass Atrocity Crimes Once and for All* (Washington DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2008).

Ramesh Thakur, *The Responsibility to Protect: Norms, Laws and the Use of Force in International Politics* (London: Routledge, 2011).

Weiss, Thomas (2011). "RtoP alive and well after Libya" *Ethics and International Affairs*, vol. 25, no.3, 1-6.

Jennifer Welsh, "Civilian protection in Libya: putting controversy back into RtoP," *Ethics and International Affairs*, vol. 25, no.3 (2011), 255-262.

Take a look at the websites for the Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect (globalr2p.org) and the Asia-Pacific Centre for R2P (r2pasiapacific.org)

*** RESEARCH ESSAY DUE 28 September 5pm ***

OCTOBER 5   <u>The New Dogs of War? Mercenaries and the Outsourcing of War</u>

We usually think of modern war as something fought by states or non-state actors who want to take over the control of a state. However, there is a growing move to 'outsource' or privatise important aspects of the military to private businesses, including core functions such as the use of force and intelligence gathering. What has caused this shift and what are the consequences? When governments are reluctant to act in cases of humanitarian crisis is there a legitimate role for private military actors to be deployed? What can be done to regulate these 'corporate warriors'?

Peter W. Singer, 'An Era of Corporate Warriors?' in *Corporate Warriors: The Rise of the Private Military Industry, (*Cornell University Press, Ithaca) 2003, pp.3-18, 256-260. **[Book of Readings]**

Peter W. Singer, 'Morality and the Privatized Military Firm', in *Corporate Warriors: The Rise of the Private Military Industry, (*Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 2003), pp.216-229, 296-299. **[Book of Readings]**

Sarah V. Percy, "Mercenaries: strong norm, weak law," *International Organization*, vol. 61 (Spring 2007) 367-397 **(E-Reserve)**

Additional Readings:

Deborah Avant, 'Introduction', in *The Market for Force: The Consequences of Privatizing Security',* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2005, pp.1-39. **[Book of Readings]**

James R. Davis, 'Executive Outcomes in Sierra Leone', *Fortune's Warriors: Private Armies and the New World Order, (*Douglas and MacIntyre, Vancouver, 2000), 133-148. **[Book of Readings]**

Take a look at the websites of these private security corporations:

G4S http://www.g4s.com/
Blackwater (now known as Xe Services LLC) http://www.xecompany.com/
DynCorp http://www.dyn-intl.com/
Aegis http://www.aegisworld.com/
Erinys http://www.erinys.net

OCTOBER 12   **Making a Killing? Corporations and Conflict**

Private corporations are frequently active in zones of conflict in the developing world. How they behave can have an important influence on the nature of the violence. This session looks at the role of extractive industries in three areas: oil, timber and diamonds and examines the efforts of NGOs and governments to control their activities and promote greater transparency and 'responsible' corporate behaviour. Should corporations have an obligation to protect human rights and prevent conflict? How do campaigns like 'Publish Way You Pay' or the 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' work? How effective have they been? Are divestment campaigns an effective tool for changing the behaviour of multinationals operating in places like Darfur?

Readings:

Jill Shankleman, 'Links Between Oil and Conflict in Producing Areas' and 'Angola: Oil, Conflict, and Postconflict Reconstruction', in *Oil, Profits and Peace: Does Business Have a Role in Peacemaking?,(*US Institute for Peace Press, Washington DC, 2006), pp.37-54 **[Book of Readings]**

Glenn Banks, "The Activities of TNCs in Extractive Industries in Asia and the Pacific : Implications for Development" *Transnational Corporations*, 18, 1 (April 2009) (**E-Reserve**)

Additional Readings:

Philip Swanson, "Fuelling Conflict: The Oil Industry and Armed Conflict," available online at: http://www.fafo.no/pub/rapp/378/index.htm

Also, please familiarise yourself with <u>at least one</u> of these campaigns/initiatives:

Publish What You Pay http://www.publishwhatyoupay.org/english/

'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' http://eitransparency.org/

UN Global Compact: http://www.unglobalcompact.org/

'Divest from Darfur' http://www.savedarfur.org/page/content/index/

FTSE4Good –a Responsible Investment Measure: http://tinyurl.com/nlogw5

More useful resources:

The Corporate Social Responsibility Newswire and FAFO websites are also useful resources:
http://www.csrwire.com
http://www.fafo.no/nsp/index.htm

October 19   **The Changing Nature of Peacekeeping**

Since the end of the Cold War peacekeeping has been an increasingly important instrument for managing conflicts, with mixed success. How has peacekeeping changed from the way it was originally conceived in the UN? How effective has it been at protecting people? How is peacekeeping changing again with the rise of new participants like China?

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