TE WHARE WĀNANGA O TE ŪPOKO O TE IKA A MĀUI

VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

SCHOOL OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PROGRAMME

INTP/POLS 427 SPECIAL TOPIC: WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH

2013 TRIMESTERS 1 AND 2
4 March to 17 November 2013

Trimester dates
Trimester dates: 4 March to 17 November 2013
Teaching dates: 4 March to 18 October 2013
Easter break: 28 March to 3 April 2013
Mid-trimester break 1/3: 22–28 April 2013
Mid-year break: 4–14 July 2013
Mid-trimester break 2/3: 26 August to 8 September 2013
Last piece of assessment due: Friday 18 October 2013

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

Contact details
Lecturer: Dr Kate Schick
Room: Murphy 542
Phone: 463 6547
Email: kate.schick@vuw.ac.nz
Office hours: Friday 3-4pm

Class times and locations
Can be found on the Victoria website at:
http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/subjects/coursecatalogue
It is advisable to check the above for any changes to the timetable programme.

Seminar time: Friday 1.10-3.00 pm
Seminar venue: OK301

Teaching/Learning Summary
The course has one seminar per week. The seminar is scheduled for two hours and will involve student presentations and 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 seminar programme will be advised by email, announced in seminars, and posted on the Course Blackboard site.

Course Prescription

This course examines war and its aftermath in global politics. It explores different forms of conflict in the international system as well as the changing nature of political violence. It then explores the ways in which actors in the international system have attempted to mitigate conflict through conflict resolution and to deal with its fallout in criminal tribunals and truth commissions after war. Alongside analysis of the tangible dimensions of war, students will also consider the unseen dimensions, exploring motivations for political violence as well as the psychological effects of such violence on communities. The course employs a multidisciplinary perspective, drawing on readings from political studies, security studies, history, psychology, and social theory.

Learning objectives

Students passing the course will:
1. Develop an understanding of the key arguments about the nature of war and the different theoretical perspectives that underlie these arguments
2. Develop an understanding of debates about how and why war emerges in world politics
3. Develop an awareness of the different processes employed to manage and/or resolve war. Understand how these processes were constructed and how they have been modified over time
4. Develop an understanding of the aftermath of war: its effects on military and civilians and the ways in which those affected attempt to come to terms with the past
5. Develop a good understanding of historical and contemporary case studies
6. Develop the ability to write well-structured, theoretically-informed, and critically-aware essays about debates in contemporary conflict studies

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 the Faculty Guidelines, this course has been constructed on the assumption that students will devote a total of 300 hours to this course, including two hours of seminars per fortnight. Over the 24 teaching weeks of the academic year, that is an average of 12.5 hours per week.

Group work

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

Presentations
Seminar participants will be expected to regularly attend seminars and be active discussants. In addition to general participation in class, students will be required to give one 7-10 minute presentation during the first trimester (to kick-start discussion on the week's topic) and one 20 minute presentation on their research topic in the second trimester (to get feedback on their project before the final due date). Neither presentation is assessed but they present an opportunity to develop presentation skills and to get constructive feedback on your research project.

Readings
Set texts:
There is no set text for this course, although there are texts that you may find helpful (see recommended reading). The most important resource for this course is your Book of Reading, which contains compulsory readings.

All undergraduate textbooks and student notes will be sold from the Memorial Theatre Foyer from 11 February to 15 March 2013, while postgraduate textbooks and student notes will be available from vicbooks' new store, Ground Floor Easterfield Building, Kelburn Parade. After week two of the trimester all undergraduate textbooks and student notes will be sold from vicbooks, Easterfield 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.

Recommended Reading:

General texts that you might find useful are:

- Paul Williams, *Security Studies: An Introduction* (Routledge: London, 2008). Available electronically through the library.

- Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, 3rd *Edition* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2011). This text gives a good overview of conflict resolution.

- Chris Brown with Kirsten Ainley, *Understanding International Relations, 4th edition* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009). This text will be particularly useful if you come to this course with no background in International Relations. It 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.

- Columba Peoples and Nick Vaughan-Williams, *Critical Security Studies: An Introduction* (London: Routledge, 2010).

- K. M. Fierke, *Critical Approaches to International Security* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2007).

Other recommended readings are listed underneath the topics for each week, later in the course outline.

Other books that you might find useful are:

- 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).
- Martin van Creveld, *On Future War* (Brassey's, 1991).
- John Darby and Roger MacGinty, *Contemporary Peacemaking: Conflict, Violence and Peace Processes* 2nd ed. (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008).
- 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).
- Fred Charles Ikle, *Every War Must End* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1991)
- G. John Ikenberry, *After Victory: Institutions, Strategic Restraint and the Rebuilding of Order after Major Wars* (Princeton University Press, 2001).
- 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).
- Peter Wallensteen, *Understanding Conflict Resolution* 2nd ed. (London: Sage, 2007).
- Michael Walzer, *Arguing About War* (Yale Nota Bene, 2005).
- Andrew Williams, *Liberalism and War: the Victors and the Vanquished* (London: Routledge, 2006).

Electronic journals that you may find useful, particularly for essay research, are:

International Organization, Review of International Studies, Millennium, British Journal of Politics and International Relations, European Journal of International Relations, International Relations, New Political Science, Globalizations, Political Studies, Third World Quarterly, International Affairs, World Politics, Social Justice, Alternatives, American Political Science Review, International Journal of Human Rights, Globalizations , Journal of Global Ethics, Ethics and International Affairs, International Peacekeeping, Global Governance, Australian Journal of International Affairs and New Left Review.

Assessment requirements
The assessment for this course comprises one research proposal (15%), a mid-year test (35%), and one research paper (50%).

The research proposal is due on Monday 29 April (after the mid-trimester break) and acts as preparation for the research paper due in the second trimester. Students will be required to formulate their own research topic pertaining to the course content. The research proposal will include a summary of the project and a two-page bibliography. More detailed guidelines will be posted on blackboard in the first two weeks of the course.

The research paper is due 5pm, Friday 18 October and is to be 8000 words in length, *including* footnotes.

Both the research proposal and paper should be submitted both in hard copy to the course coordinator's box outside the fifth floor office and electronically to Blackboard.

The mid-year test is scheduled during class time on Friday 7 June (1.10pm) and will last for 1 hour and 50 minutes.

Both the research paper and the test assess student ability to critically engage with the key themes of the course. By the end of the course students are expected to be familiar with key debates about war and its aftermath in world politics, as outlined in the learning objectives above.

Penalties
Students will be penalised for late submission of assignments – **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 10 weekdays late can be accepted for mandatory course requirements but may not be

marked. 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.

There is a uniform deadline for the final submission of all written in-term work (including research papers) for second trimester and full year honours courses. Students are advised that this deadline will be firmly adhered to; extensions will only be granted in exceptional circumstances, under the conditions stipulated in Victoria University's aegrotat regulations. Extensions must be approved by the Honours Coordinator (Kate McMillan) in advance of the deadline. In 2013 the deadline will be 5pm, Friday 18 October. Work not submitted by this deadline will not be taken into consideration when determining final results.

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 the mid-year test.

Submission of work
All written work must be submitted in hard copy to the PSIR Programme office with the Programme cover sheet attached. It should also be uploaded electronically to the Course Blackboard site.

Return of assignments
Essays and tests will be returned at times to be advised. If students fail to attend these times, they may collect their essay from the PSIR office on the fifth floor of the 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.

The research proposal will be graded and comments returned by email, within three weeks of receipt. The research paper cannot be returned until all the honours papers and exams have been graded and moderated externally. It will be available from the office after this date and an email will be sent out telling students when they may pick it up.

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.

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

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 www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/academic-progress. 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 (See Section C).

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

INTP/POLS 427: War and its Aftermath

March 6: Honours social

March 15: Approaches to war and the international system

What are realist, liberal, and critical theoretical explanations for war between states?
Do these different approaches to thinking about conflict have strategies for its avoidance? If
so, what are they?
How, if at all, does moral progress take place according to these perspectives?
Which approach do you find more persuasive and why?

Required reading:

Colin Elman, 'Realism' in Paul Williams, *Security Studies: An Introduction* (Routledge:
London, 2008), pp. 15-28. [available electronically through VUW library]
Cornelia Navari, 'Liberalism' in Paul Williams, *Security Studies: An Introduction* (Routledge:
London, 2008), pp. 29-43. [available electronically through VUW library]
Columba Peoples and Nick Vaughan-Williams, *Critical Security Studies: An Introduction*
(Routledge: London, 2010), Chapter 1 'Critical Theory and Security', pp. 17-32. [in Book of
Readings]

Additional reading:

Chris Brown, *Understanding International Relations*, Chapter 6: The Balance of Power and
War, pp. 97-115 and Chapter 7: Global Governance, pp. 116-140 (available electronically
through the library)
Michael Dillon, 'The Liberal Way of War', Lecture to The Universidad Catolica, Santiago,
Chile, Thursday March 20 2008available online:
http://biopolitica.cl/ingles/docs/Dillon_The_Liberal_Way_of_War.pdf
K. M. Fierke, *Critical Approaches to International Security* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2007).
John Mearsheimer, *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics* (WW Norton, 2001)
Robert Keohane, ed., *Neorealism and its Critics* (New York: Columbia University Press,
1986)
Kenneth Waltz, *Man, The State and War: A Theoretical Analysis* (Columbia University Press,
1959/2001).
Kenneth Waltz, 'Structural Realism after the Cold War', *International Security*, Vol. 25, No.
1 (2000), pp. 5-41.
Scott Birchill 'Liberalism' in Scott Burchill, et al, eds., *Theories of International Relations,
3nd ed*. (Palgrave Macmillian, 2005).
James Fearon, 'Rationalist explanations for war', *International Organization* (Summer 1995).
Edward Luttwak, 'Give War a Chance', *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 78, No. 4 (July-August 1999).
Michael Howard, *War and the Liberal Conscience* (London: Temple Smith, 1978).
Martin Ceadel, *Thinking About Peace and War* (Oxford: OUP, 1987).

March 22: The Changing Nature of Political Violence

Is war becoming pre-modern or post-modern?
What are 'old wars' and 'new wars' as portrayed by the new wars thesis? To what extent are Kaldor's 'new' wars new?
What is the Military-Industrial-Media-Entertainment Network (der Derian)? How does this nexus influence our perception of war?

Required reading:

Mary Kaldor, *New and Old Wars: Organized Conflict in a Global Era*, 2nd edition, (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2006), Introduction pp. 1-14.
Stathis Kalyvas, '"New" and "Old" Civil Wars. A Valid Distinction?', *World Politics*, Vol. 54 (2001), pp. 99-118.
James der Derian, 'War as Game', *The Brown Journal of World Affairs,* Vol 10 (1), pp. 37-48.
[See also: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_XLUI6sM8nQ]

Additional reading:

Michael Boyle, 'The Costs and Consequences of Drone Warfare', *International Affairs,* Vol. 89, No. 1 (2013), pp. 1-29. [listen to a podcast of Boyle discussing his research here: http://www.chathamhouse.org/publications/ia/archive/view/188363]
Charlie Carpenter and Lina Shaikhouni, 'Don't Fear the Reaper: Four misconceptions about how we think about drones', *Foreign Policy*, June 7, 2011.
Avery Plaw and Matthew S. Fricker, 'Tracking the Predators: Evaluating the US Drone Campaign in Pakistan', *International Studies Perspectives*, Vol. 13 (2012), pp. 344-365.
Mary Kaldor, 'Old Wars, Cold Wars, New Wars, and the War on Terror', *International Politics*, Vol. 42, pp. 491-498.
Mary Kaldor, *New and Old Wars: Organized Conflict in a Global Era*, 2nd edition, (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2006).
Buzan, Barry (2006) 'Will the 'global war on terrorism' be the new Cold War?' *International Affairs*, 82 (6), pp. 1101-1118.
Edward Newman, 'The New Wars Debate: A Historical Perspective is needed', *Security Dialogue*, Vol. 35 (2004), pp. 173-189.
M. Duffield, *Global Governance and the New Wars: The Merging of Development and Security* (London, Zed, Books, 2001).
James Der Derian, *Virtuous War: Mapping the Military-Industrial-Media-Entertainment Network* (New York: Routledge, 2009). [available electronically through the library]
Michael Pfau et al, 'Embedding journalists in military combat units: Impact on newspaper story frames and tone', *Mass Communication and Society*, Vol. 8 (3), 2005, pp. 179-195.
Michael Ignatieff, *Virtual War* (Viking 2000).
Christopher Coker, *Humane Warfare* (New York: Routledge, 2001).

Christopher Coker, *Waging war without warriors? The changing culture of military conflict* (Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner, 2002).
Stephen Chan, *Out of Evil: New International Politics and Old Doctrines of War* (London: IB Tauris, 2005).
C. H. Gray, *Postmodern War: The New Politics of Conflict* (London: Routledge, 1997).
Martin van Creveld, *The Transformation of War* (Free Press, 1991).

EASTER BREAK

April 5: From Conflict Management to Resolution (or, from Westphalian to post-Westphalian peacekeeping)

How do conflict management and conflict resolution approaches to peace operations differ in their assumptions about war and peace?
Why did conflict management approaches (traditional/Westphalian peacekeeping) play such a big role during the Cold War?
Why did conflict resolution approaches (post-Westphalian peace operations) come to the forefront after the Cold War?
What are the limitations of each approach?
Do you agree that 'the world is better with [peacekeeping] than without it' (Maley)? Why/why not?
How might we evaluate the success of contemporary peace operations?

Required reading:

William Maley, 'Introduction: Peace Operations and Their Evaluation', *Journal of International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 16 (2012), pp. 199-207.
Special issue 'Peace Operations and their Evaluation', *International Peacekeeping* [read a case study of your choice from this special issue – available electronically through the library]
Alex Bellamy and Paul Williams, Special Issue: Peace Operations and Global Order, *International Peacekeeping*, Vol.11, No.1, Spring 2004: Introduction, pp. 1-15.

Additional reading:

Thierry Tardy, 'A Critique of Robust Peacekeeping in Contemporary Peace Operations,' International Peacekeeping 18(2)(2011): 152-67.
Tuoko Piiparinen, 'Related powers of the United Nations: Reconsidering conflict management of international organisations in ontological light', *Review of International Studies*, Vol. 35 (3), 2009, pp. 675-699.
Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, *3rd Edition* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2011), Chapter 6: Containing Violent Conflict: Peacekeeping.
Michael Pugh and Waheguru Sidhu, *United Nations and Regional Security: Europe and Beyond* (Boulder: Lynne Reinner, 2004).

Paul F. Diehl, *International Peacekeeping* (Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993).
Paul F. Diehl, *Peace Operations* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2008).
John Burton, *Conflict Resolution and Provention,* (New York, St. Martin's Press, 1990)
Kevin Avruch, *Culture and Conflict Resolution* (USIP, 1998).

April 12: Conflict Transformation

Pugh argues that 'peace support operations serve a narrow, problem-solving purpose'. Do you agree (and, if so, to what extent)? How do conflict transformation approaches address the perceived shortcomings of conflict management and resolution approaches to peace operations?
What's critical about conflict transformation approaches?
Can conflict be transformed?
Can peace be sustained?

Required reading:

Michael Pugh, 'Peacekeeping and Critical Theory', in Alex Bellamy and Paul Williams, 'Special Issue: Peace Operations and Global Order', *International Peacekeeping*, Vol.11, No.1, Spring 2004, pp. 39-58.
John Paul Lederach, 'Cultivating Peace: A Practitioner's View of Deadly Conflict and Negotiation', in *Contemporary Peacemaking: Conflict, Violence and Peace Processes*, eds. John Darby and Roger MacGinty. New York: Palgrave MacMillan. 2003.
Christopher Mitchell, 'Beyond Resolution: What does Conflict Transformation actually Transform?', *Peace and Conflict Studies*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (2002), pp. 1-17.

Additional reading:

John Paul Lederach, *Preparing for Peace: Conflict Transformation Across Cultures,* (Syracuse, N.Y., Syracuse U.P., 1995)
John Paul Lederach, *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies,* (Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1997)
Stephen Ryan, *The transformation of violent intercommunal conflict* (Aldershot, England: Ashgate, 2007).
Rawwida Baksh-Soodeen, *Gender mainstreaming in conflict transformation: Building sustainable peace* (London: Commonwealth Secretariat, 2005).
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)

April 19: Humanitarian Intervention

Is humanitarian intervention justified? If so, when? Who decides?

How has the notion of intervention changed over the past twenty-five years and why?

What is the White Saviour Industrial Complex and what are the dangers of this problem-solving response to suffering? To what extent do you agree or disagree with Cole's critique of the liberal desire to 'make a difference' through intervention?

Required reading:

Catherine Lu, 'Humanitarian Intervention: moral ambition and political constraints', *International Journal*, Vol. 64, No. 4 (2007), pp. 942-951.

Touko Piiparinen, 'The lessons of Darfur for the future of humanitarian intervention', *Global Governance*, Vol. 13(3) (2007), pp. 365-391.

Teju Cole, 'The White Savior Industrial Complex', *The Atlantic* (March 21, 2012) available at: http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2012/03/the-white-savior-industrial-complex/254843/

Additional reading:

Nick Wheeler and Tim Dunne, 'East Timor and the new humanitarian interventionism', *International Affairs*, Vol. 77, No. 4 (2001), pp. 805-827.

Shank, Gregory. 'Not a Just War, Just a War - NATO's Humanitarian Bombing Mission', *Social Justice*, 26:1 (1999), pp. 4-48.

Alex Bellamy, 'Whither the responsibility to protect? Humanitarian intervention and the 2005 World Summit', *Ethics and International Affairs* Vol. 20, No. 2 (2006), pp. 143-170.

Thomas Weiss, *Humanitarian Intervention: Ideas in Action* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2007).

Fernando R. Teson, 'The moral basis of humanitarian intervention' in Ronald Tinnevelt and Gert Verschraegen (eds.) *Between Cosmopolitan ideals and state sovereignty: Studies in global justice* (New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2006).

Nicholas Wheeler, *Saving Strangers: Humanitarian Intervention in International Society*, (Oxford: OUP, 2000).

Simon Chesterman, *Just War or Just Peace?: International Law and Humanitarian Intervention* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001)

MID-TRIMESTER BREAK

May 3: Peace-building/Empire-building: Towards a Liberal Peace

Should the UN or great powers take responsibility for rebuilding failed states after conflict?

How might post-war reconstruction be perceived as empire-building?

Should the UN/US engage in regime transformation? Why/why not?

Are there viable alternatives to the liberal peace?

How might incorporating indigenous approaches to peace making help to address some of the shortcomings of contemporary peace operations? What barriers are there to such a synthesis?

Required reading:

Linda S. Bishai, 'Liberal Empire', *Journal of International Relations and Development*, Vol.7 (2004), pp.48-72.
Oliver Richmond, 'The Problem of Peace: Understanding the 'Liberal Peace'', *Conflict, Security and Development*, Volume 6, No. 3 (2006), pp. 291-314.
Roger Mac Ginty, 'Indigenous Peace-Making versus the Liberal Peace', *Cooperation and Conflict*, Vol. 43, No. 2 (2008), pp. 139-163.

Additional reading:

Roger Mac Ginty and Oliver Richmond, 'Myth or Reality: Opposing Views on the Liberal Peace and Post-war Reconstruction', *Global Society*, Vol. 21, No. 4 (2007), pp. 491-497.
R. Mac Ginty and O. Richmond (eds.) 'The Liberal Peace and Post-war Reconstruction', Special issue of Global Society: Journal of Interdisciplinary International Relations, Vol. 21, No. 4, October 2007, pp 539 – 551. [this whole special issue is worth looking at]
G. John Ikenberry, *After Victory: Institutions, Strategic Restraint and the Rebuilding of Order after Major Wars* (Princeton University Press, 2001).
Michael Ignatieff, *Empire Lite* (Vintage, 2003).
Niall Ferguson, *Colossus: The price of America's empire* (London: Allen Lane, 2004).
Charles-Phillippe David and David Grondin (eds.), *Hegemony or Empire? The redefinition of US power under George W. Bush* (Aldershot, England: Ashgate, 2006).
John Ikenberry, *Liberal order and imperial ambition: essays on American power and world politics* (Cambridge: Polity, 2006).
Amy Bartholomew (ed.), *Empire's Law: The American imperial project and the 'war to remake the world'* (London: Pluto, 2006).
F. Fukuyama (ed.), *Nation – Building: Beyond Afghanistan and Iraq* (Baltimore, Johns-Hopkins, 2006).

May 10: Trauma: too personal to be political?

Can communities experience trauma?
What are the political ramifications of trauma in post-conflict situations?
What does it mean to work through past trauma?
Does the West need therapy? (How) does unexamined white supremicism foster oppression in the West and in Western inventions?

Required reading:

Kate Schick, Acting out and working through: trauma and (in)security', *Review of International Studies*, Vol. 37, No. 4 (2011), pp. 1837-1855.
Genevieve Parent, 'Peacebuilding, healing, reconciliation: An analysis of unseen connections for peace', *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (2011), pp. 379-395.
Robbie Shilliam, 'Who Will Provide the West with Therapy?', in Amanda Beattie and Kate Schick (eds.), *The Vulnerable Subject: Beyond Rationalism in International Relations* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013), pp. 133-148.

Additional reading:

Karin Fierke, 'Whereof We Can Speak, Thereof We Must Not Be Silent: Trauma, Political Solipsism and War', *Review of International Studies*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (2004), pp. 471-491.
Martha Cabrera, 'Living and Surviving in a Multiply Wounded Country', *Revista Envio*, http://www.envio.org.ni/articulo/1629
Vamik Volkan, *Killing in the name of identity: a study of bloody conflicts* (Charlottesville, VA: Pitchstone Publications, 2006).
Vamik Volkan, *Blood Lines: From Ethnic Pride to Ethnic Terrorism* (Colorado: Westview Press, 1997).
Yael Danieli (ed.), *International Handbook of multigenerational legacies of trauma* (New York: Plenum Press, 1998).
Jenny Edkins, 'Forget Trauma? Responses to September 11', *International Relations*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (2002), pp. 243-256.

May 17: War Crimes Tribunals

How does the pursuit of justice through war crimes tribunals contribute to peacebuilding?
Do war crimes tribunals bring 'closure' after war?
What are the limitations of pursuing post-atrocity justice in this form?

Required 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), pp. 579-591.
Allison Corey and Sandra F. Joireman 'Retributive justice: the gacaca courts in Rwanda', *African Affairs*, Vol. 103(410) pp. 73-90.

Additional reading:

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).
Nigel Eltringham, *Accounting for Horror: Post-Genocide Debates in Rwanda*, (Pluto Press, 2004), Chapters 4 and 5 (pp. 69-146).
Jeffrey Sharley, 'Fierce Debate Divides Scholars of the 1994 Rwandan Genocide', *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, Vol. 47 (2001), pp. 16-20.

Gary Jonathan Bass, *Stay The Hand of Vengeance: The Politics of War Crimes Tribunals* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000).
Howard Ball, *Prosecuting War Crimes and Genocide: The Twentieth Century Experience* (University Press of Kansas, 1999).
 Philippe Sands (ed.), *From Nuremberg to the Hague* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003).
Charles G. Boyd, 'Making Peace with the Guilty', Foreign Affairs, Sept/Oct. 1995, Vol. 74, No. 5, pp. 22-38.

May 24: Truth and Reconciliation

What are the goals of truth commissions?
What procedures have been followed in an attempt to meet these goals in TC processes (illustrate with reference to case studies)?
Do truth commissions enable people to work through their trauma in post-conflict situations?
What are the limitations of this approach to post-conflict reconciliation?

Required reading:

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:

Special section (multiple articles) on Transitional Justice, *Constellations*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (2008), pp. 208-264.
Katherine Smits, 'Deliberation and Past Injustice: Recognition and the Reasonableness of Apology in the Australian Case', *Constellations*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (2008), pp. 236–248.
Schaap, Andrew, 'Forgiveness, Reconciliation and Transitional Justice', in *Hannah Arendt and International Relations*, Ed. Anthony F. Lang, Jr. and John Williams, (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005).
Chapman, Audrey, 'Truth Commissions as Instruments of Forgiveness and Reconciliation', in Raymond Helmick and Rodney Petersen (ed.s), *Forgiveness and Reconciliation*, (Philadelphia: Templeton Foundation Press, 2001).
Holiday, Anthony, 'Forgiving and Forgetting: the Truth and Reconciliation', Sarah Nuttall and Carli Coetzee (ed.s) *Negotiating the Past: The Making of Memory in South Africa*, (Cape Town: Oxford University Press, 1998).
Chandra Sriram, 'Truth Commissions and the quest for justice: Stability and accountability after internal strife', *International Peacekeeping* Vol. 7, No. 4 (2000), pp. 91-106.
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'

Michael Humphrey, *The politics of atrocity and reconciliation: from terror to trauma* (New York: Routledge, 2002).

Sarah Nuttall and Carli Coetzee (eds.), *Negotiating the past: the making of memory in South Africa* (Cape Town: Oxford University Press, 1998).

May 31: Memory and Memorialisation

How do nations mourn?

Is it important to remember past atrocities though memorialisation? How might memorialisation help nations come to term with the past? How might it hinder coming to terms with the past?

To what extent do apologies address past trauma?

Required reading:

Alexander Etkind, 'Post Soviet Hauntology: Cultural Memory of the Soviet Terror', *Constellations*, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 182-200.

Damien Short, 'When sorry isn't good enough: Official remembrance and reconciliation in Australia', *Memory Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 293-304.

Additional reading:

Sigmund Freud, 'Mourning and Melancholia', in Sigmund Freud, *On Murder, Mourning and Melancholia*, trans. Shaun Whiteside (London: Penguin Books, 2005), pp. 201-218.

Theodor W. Adorno, 'What Does Coming to Terms with the Past Mean?', trans. Timothy Bahti and Geoffrey Hartman, in Geoffrey Hartman (ed.), *Bitburg: In Moral and Political Perspective* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1986).

Vanessa Pupavac, 'Pathologizing Populations and Colonising Minds: International Psychosocial Programs in Kosovo', *Alternatives*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (2002), pp. 489-511.

Jenny Edkins, *Trauma and the Memory of Politics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003).

S. Miyoshi Jager and R. Mitter, *Ruptured Histories: War, Memory and the Post-Cold War in Asia*, (Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 2007).

B. Pouligny, S. Chesterman and A. Schnabel, *After Mass Crime: Rebuilding States and Communities* (Tokyo: United Nations Press, 2007).

'Cultural Memory Revisited': Special section (multiple articles) in *Constellations*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (2009).

Seigfried Sassoon, *Memoirs of an Infantry Officer* (Faber Fiction Classics, 2000).

June 7: Mid-year class test

MID-YEAR BREAK

July 19: Student presentations

July 26: Student presentations

August 2: Student presentations

August 9: Student presentations

August 16: Student presentations

August 23: Student presentations

MID-TRIMESTER BREAK

September 6 – October 18: Workshop sessions and one-to-one appointments to discuss research essay progress.