SCHOOL FOR CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND RESOLUTION (S-CAR) GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

CONF 340 GLOBAL CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND RESOLUTION

Semester: Spring 2012

Class Time: Monday, 7:20 - 10:00 pm

Location: Fairfax Campus, Robinson A243

Instructor: Dr. Dennis J.D. Sandole
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COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course examines the causes and conditions of violent conflicts within and between states. The objective is to explore to what extent this knowledge can be used as a basis to better understand and respond to violent conflicts through either their prevention, management, settlement, resolution and/or transformation. Examples include conflicts that led to the genocidal implosion of former Yugoslavia (e.g., Bosnia and Kosovo), challenged successor states of the former Soviet Union (e.g., Azerbaijan, Georgia, and the Russian Federation), or have escalated to post-9/11 terrorism (e.g., Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Somalia, and Yemen).

COURSE REQUIREMENTS

- 1. Prerequisites: Acceptance into S-CAR's BA/BSc. program and successful completion of CONF 101, or permission of the instructor.
- 2. Class Format: Classes will follow an interactive seminar format. Hence, class attendance, participation, and the completion of relevant readings prior to class are required.

3. Assessment:

- [a] A midterm paper, worth 40% of the final grade, in which each student identifies, discusses and assesses, from the required course readings, the major causes of violent global conflict, war and terrorism within and between states. In other words, according to our readings, what are the major causes of violent conflict?(10-15 double-spaced pages [i.e., 250-300 words per page]). (NOTE: This is a pillar 2 analysis.) Due 19 March 2012.
- [b] A **final paper**, also worth 40% of the final grade, in which each student (1) analyzes a complex violent conflict and (2) provides recommendations on how, according to the required course readings, it should be handled by the international community (10-15 double-spaced pages [i.e., 250-300 words per page]). (NOTE: This is a **pillar 1-2-3 analysis**.) Due 7 May 2012.

NOTE: Since these two (2) papers are meant, among other things, to demonstrate that students have been in the course, the papers should contain appropriate references to course concepts and the corresponding readings. For further clarification -- including about the GMU Honor Code (e.g., avoiding any hint of plagiarism at all costs) -- please feel free to consult with the instructor.

- [c] Student presentations: Each student will be invited to lead a discussion on one or more chapters from the readings by Clemens; Hewitt, Wilkenfeld, and Gurr; Ramsbotham, Woodhouse and Miall; Sandole (2007); and/or Sandole (2010)(see "Required Readings," below). In each case, the rest of the class will be expected to have read the same material to facilitate a rich discussion. Please consult with our course assistant about your preferences and the order and dates on which you want to make your presentations (which may be jointly given, involving more than one student per presentation). Presentations should be aimed at distilling from the readings their relevance to the themes of the midterm and final papers; e.g., the causes of violent conflict, with implications for dealing with them, including those resulting in terrorism. Students are also expected to participate in scenario development exercises (see below) (worth 20% of final grade).
- Overall in-class participation will determine whether a "borderline" final grade of, for example, B+/A- remains in the B or A category.
- **5. Office Hours:** 10:00-10:30 pm following each class, either in the classroom or in the CAR Office, located at Robinson B365, or by appointment.
- **6. Withdrawal:** The last day to drop the course without any penalty is 31 January 2012.

REQUIRED READINGS

- (1) Clemens, Jr., Walter C. (2004). Dynamics of International Relations: Conflict and Mutual Gain in an Era of Global Interdependence. 2^{nd} Edition. Lanham (MD), New York, and Oxford (UK): Rowman & littlefield.
- (2) Hewitt, J. Joseph, Jonathan Wilkenfeld, and Ted Robert Gurr (2012). Peace and Conflict 2012. Boulder and London: Paradigm Publishers.
- (3) Ramsbotham, Oliver, Tom Woodhouse, and Hugh Miall (2010). Contemporary Conflict Resolution: The Prevention, Management and Transformation of Deadly Conflicts. 3rd Edition. Malden (MA) and Cambridge (UK): Polity Press.
- (4) Sandole, Dennis J.D. (2002). "Virulent Ethnocentrism: A Major Challenge for Transformational Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding in the Post-Cold War Era." The Global Review of Ethnopolitics, vol. 1, no. 4, June, pp. 4-27. (Simply insert "virulent ethnocentrism dennis sandole" into Google and a number of sites for this article will appear.)
- (5) Sandole, Dennis J.D. (2007). Peace and Security in the Postmodern World: The OSCE and Conflict Resolution. London and New York: Routledge (Taylor & Francis Group).
- (6) Sandole, Dennis J.D. (2010). Peacebuilding: Preventing Violent Conflict in a Complex World. Cambridge (UK) and Malden (MA): Polity

Press.

COURSE SYLLABUS

- 23 Jan I. Introduction: Course Overview.
- 30 Jan II. The Problem: Conflict, Violence, and War.
 - A. The Subject Matter.
 - 1. Latent Conflict (LC).
 - 2. Conflict Processes.
 - a. Manifest Conflict Process (MCP).
 - b. Aggressive Manifest Conflict Process (AMCP).
 - (1) Post-Cold War Ethnic Conflicts.
 - (2) Post-9/11 Terrorism.
 - B. Why is a Course on Violent Conflict Necessary?
 - 1. Violent Conflict Trends in the United States.
 - 2. Violent Conflict Trends Worldwide.
 - a. Domestic: The *spillover potential* of *intra*state conflicts.
 - (1) Functional Spillover.
 - (2) External Intervention.
 - [a] Ethnic Kin Intervention.
 - [b] Humanitarian Intervention.
 - (3) Multiplier-Effect Systemic Contagion.
 - b. Interstate/Trans-societal(including post-9/11 terrorism and the "Clash of Civilizations").
 - C. Three Theoretical and Practical Questions:
 - 1. How Can MCPs be Prevented from Becoming AMCPs?
 - 2. What are the Causes of AMCPs?
 - 3. How Do We Conduct Research on AMCPs?

READ: Clemens, Chapter 4;
Hewlett, et al., all;
Ramsbotham, et al, Chapters 1-3; and
Sandole, 2007, Chapters 1, 4 and Appendix A.

- 6 Feb/ III. An Enhanced Basis for Understanding and Dealing with 13 Feb the Problem.
 - A. Three levels of Conflict Reality.
 - Conflict-as-Symptoms (Perceptible/Measurable Indicators of Underlying Causes and Conditions).
 - 2. Conflict-as-Process (Underlying Conflicted Relationships).
 - 3. Conflict-as-Start-up Conditions (Underlying Deep-Rooted Causes and Conditions of the Conflicted Relationships).
 - B. A Comprehensive Mapping of Conflict and Conflict Resolution: A 3-Pillar Approach (3PF).

 READ: Sandole, 2007, Chapters 2, 5 and Appendix B Sandole, 2010 Chapters 1-2.

(Review Hewlett, et al.)

- Pillar 1: Conflict (Dependent Variable).
 - a. Parties.
 - b. Issues.
 - c. Long-term Objectives.
 - d. Means.
 - e. Preferred Conflict-Handling Orientations.
 - f. Conflict Environments.
- 20 Feb 2. Pillar 2: Conflict Causes and Conditions (Independent Variables).

READ: Clemens, Chapters 1, 3-8; Ramsbotham, et al., Chapter 4 and Sandole, 2007, Chapter 6.

- Individual Level (Image I)
 - [1] Biological Theories.
 - [2] Physiological Theories.
 - [3] Learning Theories.
 - [4] Dissonance Theories.
- Societal/National level (Image II).
 - [1] Domestic-Foreign Conflict Nexus.
 - [2] Crisis Decisionmaking.
 - [3] Action-Reaction Dynamics.
 - [4] Power Distance.
 - [5] Imperialism (and "Lateral Pressures").
- Trans-societal/International level (Image III).
 - [1] [Endogenous vs. Exogenous Systems.
 - [2] Bi- vs. Multipolar Systems.
 - [3] Tendencies toward the "Unit Veto" System.
 - [4] International Distribution of Wealth ("Marxist Delight"): Income Inequality.
- Global/Ecological Level (Image IV).
 - [1] Environmental Degradation.
 - [2] Global Warming.
 - [3] The "Malthusian Nightmare" Revisited.
- 5 Mar 3. Pillar 3: Conflict Intervention.

Clemens, Chapters 2, 9-15; and READ: Ramsbotham, et al., Chapters 5-10.

- 3rd Party Objectives. a.
 - [1] Violent Conflict Prevention [= Preventive Diplomacy].
 - [2] Conflict Management [= Peacekeeping].
 - [3] Conflict Settlement [= Coercive Peacemaking].

27 Feb

- [4] Conflict Resolution
 [= Noncoercive Peacemaking].
- [5] Conflict Transformation [Provention] [= Peacebuilding].
- b. 3rd Party Approaches for Achieving Goals.
 - [1] Confrontational and/or Collaborative Processes.
 - [2] Negative and/or Positive Peace Orientations.
 - [3] Track-1 and/or Multi-Track Actors and Techniques.

12 Mar SPRING BREAK (no class)

19 Mar MID-TERM PAPERS DUE

19 Mar/

26 Mar IV. Application of Theory: Dealing with Violent Conflict, War and Terrorism Globally.

READ: Clemens, Chapter 16;
Ramsbotham, et al., Chapters 11-16;
Sandole, 2002, all;
Sandole, 2007, Chapters 3, 7-10; and
Sandole, 2010, Chapters 3-5.

- 2 Apr/ V. Putting it All Together "in Practice" Scenarios 9 Apr/ Development Exercises. 16 Apr/
- 23 Apr A. Identity a *Conflict* (Current, Developing or Potential) that Could Worsen or Improve during the Next 5-10 Years (*Pillar 1*).
 - B. Explore Conflict Trajectories:
 - 1. Identify the Factors -- "Drivers" -- That Could Make the Conflict Worse or Better (**Pillar 2**).
 - 2. Construct a Scenario Indicating How These Factors Could Combine to Make the Conflict Worse (Worst-Case Scenario=Negative Trajectory) or Better (Best-Case Scenario= Positive Trajectory) (Pillar 2).
 - C. Design a Strategy for Responding to these Factors ("Drivers") to Either Undermine their Potential Negative Impact or Enhance their Positive Impact on the Conflict over Time (Pillar 3).
- 30 Apr VI. Conclusion.

7 May FINAL PAPERS DUE