I. Objectives

The International Security Policy concentration is designed for students interested in political violence and conflict management, defense policy, military strategy, terrorism, unconventional warfare, arms control, intelligence, peacekeeping, coercion, negotiation, and alternatives to the use of force as an instrument of policy. It provides a conceptual foundation for understanding conflict and the political, economic, and military components of policies and capabilities for coping with the possibility of war, as well as expertise for analyzing specific functional and regional security issues.

The ISP course of study prepares students for employment in a wide range of professional positions: in government (for example, the U.S. departments of State, Defense, Homeland Security, and Energy, intelligence agencies, Congressional Research Service, Congressional Budget Office, legislative staffs, and their foreign counterparts), international organizations such as the United Nations, consulting firms (for example, SAIC, Booz Allen, System Planning Corporation, DFI International, the Eurasia Group), public interest and policy advocacy organizations (for example, the Arms Control Association, Heritage Foundation, Center for Defense Information), non-profit research institutes (for example, the Stimson Center, Institute for East-West Studies, Center for Strategic and International Studies), FFRDCs (for example, RAND, Institute for Defense Analyses, and CNA), journalism, or other areas.

While ISP concentrators choose a variety of regional or other 3-course specializations the concentration especially attracts many students who choose International Conflict Resolution. The specialization is directed by Prof. Edward Luck.
II. **Curriculum**

Columbia offers a wider array of courses in security studies than all but a handful of other universities in the world. ISP requires five courses selected from among 30-40 choices usually offered during the two-year M.I.A./M.P.A. cycle. The core requirement for a capstone workshop should ideally be fulfilled in one on a security-related topic, but need not be. The five regular courses must be distributed as follows:

1. The introductory course (category 1 below);
2. One course on general problems in international security (from category 2 below);
3. One course on the use of force (from category 3 below);
4-5. Two electives, preferably but not necessarily including a course on security issues in a particular country or region (from categories 2-4 below).

**NB:** --- Students may double-count no more than two courses for the International Conflict Resolution specialization and the ISP concentration.

--- Students may count either U6346 or U6347 as an ISP elective, but not both.

--- Many courses listed are offered in alternate years, or have been offered in the past and may be again in a year not determined. Do not assume that a course listed below will necessarily be available to you. ISP courses offered in the current year are listed on the last two pages of this bulletin. **When planning your schedule or assessing options for this year, refer only to the listings on the last two pages.**

1. **INAF U6871: War, Peace, and Strategy.** Required of all concentrators. Must be taken in the first semester unless a compelling schedule conflict interferes, in which case the concentration director’s approval must be obtained to delay the course to the second year. Anyone who transfers into the concentration late may take U6871 in the second year.

One course must be taken from each of the two baskets of choices below. ("W" and "G" listings are Political Science courses, except where another department is listed in parentheses and italics.) **Students interested in careers in managing national security in any capacity, especially those who want the option of employment in the U.S. defense policy sector, or who wish to have their views on defense budgets, programs, or military intervention taken seriously in professional debates, are strongly advised to take U6880, “Planning U.S. Military Forces” and either U6285, “Methods for Defense Analysis and Assessment” or U6345, ”Analytical Techniques in Military Science.”**

2. **General Problems in International Security and Conflict Management**

- G6801 Theories of International Relations
- G8810 New Perspectives on the Cold War
- G8815 Topics in International Relations Theory
- G8844 Nationalism
- G8863 Conflict and Cooperation in World Politics
- G8864 Cooperation and Security
- G8866 International Signaling and Communication
- G8874 Territorial Conflict
- G9801/2 Seminar on International Politics
- G9818 Seminar on International Theory
- G9850 Seminar in Security Studies
- U4545 Contemporary Diplomacy

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1 SIPA designation for the same Arts & Sciences course: Political Science W4895.
3. **Use of Force:**

- **G88XX** Causes and Consequences of Terrorism
- **U6285** Methods for Defense Analysis and Assessment
- **U6387** Terrorism and Counterterrorism
- **U6393** Evolving Military Strategy Post-9/11
- **U6378** Evolution of Terrorism
- **U6345** Analytical Techniques in Military Science
- **U6384** Cyberwar
- **U6388** Urban Counter-Terrorism / Modern Urban Terrorism
- **U6398** Unconventional Warriors
- **U6399** Weapons of Mass Destruction
- **U6799** Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict
- **U6805** Limited War and Low Intensity Conflict
- **U6880** Planning U.S. Military Forces
- **U8866** Political Violence and Terrorism
- **U8879** Technology and National Security
- **W3018** Weapons of Mass Destruction (*Physics and Engineering*)

4 and 5. **Electives:** Any two courses in the categories above not used for requirements 1-3, or any in sections A or B below, which count as electives but do not fulfill distribution requirements:

**A. General**

- **W3377** International and Global History Since World War II (*History*)
- **G8301** Empire, State, and Nation in the Modern World (*History*)
- **G8811** Civil Wars
- **G8823** Debates in International Peace Interventions
- **G8843** International Law and International Institutions
- **G8833** Law of War

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2 Students graduating in 2016 may count U6680 for the “General Problems” distribution requirement. Students graduating at a later date may count U6680 as an elective only.

3 Students graduating in 2016 may count U6383 for either the “Use of Force” or “General Problems” distribution requirements. Students graduating later may count it only for “General Problems.” U6384 may be counted only for “Use of Force.” (Of course either may be counted as an elective.)
G8853 Normative and Empirical Perspectives on International Law
U6221 Navigating by Starlight: Challenges of Conflict Resolution
U6222 Intelligence Estimates and National Security (1.5 credit course)
U6394 Writing About War
U6391 Conflict Resolution
U6396 Mediation of Armed Conflict
U6445 Talking with the Enemy
U6470 Logic of the Weak State
U6485 Law and Politics of Intervention and Conflict Management
U6556 UN: Challenges and Global Responsibilities
U6561 Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding, and Development
U6564 Applied Peacebuilding
U6570 Challenging Sovereignty
U6680 Geopolitics of Oil and Gas
U6712 Modern Islamic Political Thought
U6796 War and Captivity
U6801 Negotiation and Conflict Resolution
U6802 International Law
U6807 International Conflict Resolution
U6869 Evolution of Civil War Mediation Strategy
U6890 Theoretical Overview of International Conflict Resolution
U8488 Analytic Thinking, Writing, and Briefing
U8538 Prevention of Genocide and Mass Killings
U8507 Security Council and Peacekeeping in Africa in the 21st Century
U8508 Inside the Security Council
U8556 Preventive Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution in the UN
U8559 Building Peace After Conflict (1.5 point course)
U8561 War Termination and the Stability of Peace
U8715 Cold War and the Third World
U8799 Reporting Conflict (1.5 point course)
U8867 International Enforcement and the Security Council
U8869 Civil Wars and Peace Settlements
U8885 Conflict Assessment
U8909 Environment, Conflict, and Resolution Strategy
U8920 Contemporary Challenges in International Relations
U9005 Conflict Resolution Workshop
U9232 Workshop on Terrorist Financing
G8861 Change in the International System
G8922 20th Century Revolution (History)
ORLJ6040 Fundamentals of Cooperation, Conflict Resolution, Mediation….... (TC)
J 6005 Covering Conflict (Journalism School)
L6182 Terror and Consent (Law School)
L6410 Constitution and Foreign Affairs (Law School)
L6458 National Security Law (Law School)
L6549 Terror and Consent (Law School)
L8079 Jurisprudence of War (Law School)
L8347 Negotiating International Conflicts (Law School)
L8881 Civil Liberties and National Security (Law School)
L8882 Use of Force in the International System (Law School)
B. Countries and Regions

- W3222 Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union  
  (History)
- W3719 History of the Modern Middle East  
  (History)
- W4235 Central Asia: Imperial Legacies, New Images
- W4650 Political Identity, Civil Wars, State Reform in Africa  
  (Anthropology)
- W4846 International Politics of the Middle East
- W4871 Chinese Foreign Policy
- G4845 National Security Strategies of the Middle East
- G4893 Military Issues in Latin America
- G4866 Russian Foreign Policy
- G8870 U.S. Relations with East Asia
- G8876 United States and Japan from Pearl Harbor to the Present
- G8712 The U.S., the West, and the Middle East  
  (History)
  (History)
- G8424 Nations and Nationalism in the Former USSR
- G8445 Legacies of Russian Empire and Soviet Union  
  (History & Political Science)
- G8468 Conflict Resolution in Central Asia
- G8701 Islamic Movements in the Modern Middle East  
  (History)
- G8865 United States Foreign Policy
- G8870 U.S. Relations with East Asia
- G8876 U.S.-Japan Relations from WW II to the Present
- G8893 Russian Policy Toward Asia and Europe
- W3491 U.S. Foreign Relations, 1890-1990
- W3719 History of the Modern Middle East  
  (History)
- W4871 Chinese Foreign Policy
- L8813 Geopolitics of Law and conflict on the Korean Peninsula  
  (Law School)
- U4450 Islam in South Asian Politics
- U4633 The Balkans: 1878-1995
- U4690 Palestinian and Israeli Security Dilemmas
- U4825 Central Issues in U.S. Foreign Policy
- U4582 International Politics of Iran
- U6161 African Institutions in a Changing Regional and Global Security Environment
- U6346 Role of the United States in World Affairs, I  
  (See p. 2 above)
- U6347 U.S. Role in World Affairs  
  (See p. 2 above)
- U6430 East Asian Security
- U6633 Geopolitics of South Asia
- U6644 The Idea of Political Islam
- U6647 International Relations of Northeast Asia
- U6658 United States-Southeast Asia Relations
Occasionally a course not listed above may qualify to count toward concentration requirements if it truly focuses on security-related matters. **Students petitioning to substitute such a course must supply the complete syllabus to the concentration director**, who will decide whether it may be counted. **Do not ask whether any unlisted course may be counted for ISP before you have given the director the syllabus.** All requests to count a course not listed above should naturally be made before the student takes the course in question if the decision to take the course is contingent on getting ISP credit.

### III. Instructors

Many ISP courses are given by the Columbia Political Science Department, one of few in the world with more than one faculty member in security studies. Among them are **Richard K. Betts**, professor of political science, ISP concentration director, and director of the Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies. SIPA faculty dedicated to ISP are **Austin Long** and **Dipali Mukhopadhyay**, assistant professors of international and public affairs. Before coming to Columbia, Betts worked at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., taught at Harvard and SAIS, and served on staffs of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the National Security Council. He has been Director of National Security Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, consultant to the Director of Central Intelligence and Departments of State and Defense, and a member of the National Commission on Terrorism. Long’s Ph.D. is from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and he has worked as an analyst at the RAND Corporation and with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and extensively in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Mukhopadyay’s Ph.D. is from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and her research has focused on unconventional warfare and conflict in Afghanistan, where she has spent much time in research. Other faculty in the Political Science Department, SIPA, the Law School, and Barnard who teach and conduct research primarily or in part in the area of security studies include **Robert Jervis**, **Jack L. Snyder**, **Robert Jervis**, **Jack L. Snyder**, and **Robert Jervis**.
Among those who have taught adjunct courses tailored for the ISP program in recent times are people who combine academic backgrounds and publications in public policy with experience in government, the military, and policy analysis organizations. For example: Stuart Gottlieb (Ph.D. Columbia, formerly on Yale faculty and staffs of Senators Schumer and Dodd); Michael O’Hanlon (Ph.D. Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton, formerly at the Congressional Budget Office, currently at the Brookings Institution); Stuart Johnson (Ph.D. MIT, currently at the RAND Corporation, formerly at the Institute for National Strategic Studies of the National Defense University, U.S. Defense Department, U.S. mission to NATO, and Naval War College); Adm. Eric Olson, USN (Ret.) (former commander, U.S. Special Operations Command); Roy Kamphausen, National Bureau of Asian Research, formerly U.S. Army and Defense Intelligence Agency); Martin Libicki (Ph.D. Berkeley, now at RAND, formerly at the National Defense University, Navy Staff, and GAO); Elbridge Colby (J.D. Yale Law School, now at the Center for a New American Security, formerly at the Center for Naval Analyses, Department of Defense, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, President's Commission on WMD, and Iraq Coalition Provisional Authority); Stephen Biddle (Ph.D. Kennedy School, Harvard, at George Washington University, formerly at the Council on Foreign Relations and the faculties of the U.S. Army War College and the University of North Carolina, and analyst with the Institute for Defense Analyses); Mark Lowenthal (Ph.D. Harvard, formerly Assistant Director of Central Intelligence, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, senior analyst at the Congressional Research Service, and Staff Director of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence); Michael Warner (Ph.D. University of Chicago, analyst and historian in the Central Intelligence Agency and Office of the Director of National Intelligence); Col. Jay Parker, Lt. Col. Isaiah Wilson, Maj. Reid Sawyer, and Lt. Col. Joseph Felter, all of the USMA faculty, West Point; Audrey Kurth Cronin (D.Phil. Oxford, formerly at the National War College, Congressional Research Service, and faculties of Georgetown and University of Virginia); Cynthia Roberts (Ph.D. Columbia, Hunter College faculty, specialist on Russian military policy and European security); Janne Nolan (Ph.D. Fletcher School, currently at George Washington University, formerly at the University of Pittsburgh, the Century Fund, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, staff of Senator Hart, and the Brookings Institution); Mark Brzezinski (attorney, D.Phil. Oxford, former NSC staff member); Michael A. Levi (Ph.D. King’s College, London, currently at the Council on Foreign Relations, formerly at the Brookings Institution); Joshua Rovner (Naval War College faculty, Ph.D. MIT); Brian Fishman (New America Foundation, formerly Combating Terrorism Center, West Point); Andrew Exum (Center for New American Security, Ph.D. King’s College London, formerly U.S. Army in Afghanistan).

IV. Special Research Paper Option

In the second year, students may write a major policy analysis paper for three points of credit. This may count as one of the two electives, but cannot normally substitute for any of requirements 1-3 above. This option is difficult to pursue. It requires the student to find a faculty member willing to commit time to supervise the conception and planning of the project and to grade the resulting paper, and the student must register for U9044, "Individual Research." The project must also be approved by the concentration director if it is to count toward concentration requirements. The paper must be a substantial and rigorous research exercise of the sort expected in a 9000-level Ph.D. program course, meaning that it is more than an essay, exploits significant sources (preferably, though not necessarily, primary sources), and is modeled on an academic journal article of approximately 12,000 words. This option should be undertaken only if it is not feasible to pursue the special interest through a paper in an 8000-level colloquium or 9000-level seminar.

V. Co-Curricular Program

In addition to the academic program, ISP offers other activities. These include guest speakers, field trips, political-military crisis and arms control simulations, specialized symposia, films, and social activities. Many of these activities
are planned and organized by the ISP students.

The initial event of the year is a "get acquainted" weekend retreat at a campsite in early September. The crisis simulation in the spring semester is entirely organized and conducted by the students. Simulations in recent years have included scenarios of crises in Kashmir, the Taiwan Straits, Central Asia, and Indonesia; negotiations on the North Korean nuclear program; escalation of war between Armenia and Azerbaijan; arms control negotiations; the civil war in Syria; Iran’s nuclear program; and other subjects.

There is normally one field trip each year, alternating between a combination of U.S. military installations, in the even-numbered year, and government offices in Washington, D.C., in the odd-numbered year. In each two-year M.I.A. cycle, therefore, ISP students have a chance to see something of both operational and policymaking aspects of U.S. national security policy. Expenses for the trips are subsidized (for ISP concentrators only), but participating students pay a share of the costs; exact amounts depend on the particular trip, schedule, and available ISP budget.

Examples of facilities visited in past field trips include Fort Bragg (Army Airborne and Special Forces headquarters); Pope Air Force Base; Camp Lejeune (Marine Corps); Atlantic Fleet headquarters and various ships in Norfolk; Langley Air Force Base; and NATO headquarters (Brussels) and SHAPE (Mons), Belgium. The trip to Washington has included meetings at the level of Under and Assistant Secretary at organizations such as the National Security Council; Office of Management and Budget; State Department Policy Planning Staff, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, Bureau of Public Affairs, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretaries for Global Issues and International Security Affairs and Arms Control; on Capitol Hill, the House Armed Services Committee, Senate Intelligence Committee, Senate Appropriations Committee, Congressional Budget Office, and, at the Pentagon, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Under Secretary and Comptroller, and offices of International Security Affairs, Program Analysis and Evaluation, Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, Strategy and Threat Reduction, Deputy Under Secretary for Readiness, Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Affairs, Assistant Secretary of the Army, Under Secretary for Policy, and Navy Staff.

ISP students initiate and organize their own activities as well, for example:

The Defense and Security Student Organization (DSSO), an entirely student-run enterprise within the concentration. It sponsors various activities such as speaker panels of outside experts, working groups, networking events, and other opportunities aimed at widening and deepening students’ exposure to security issues and contacts with the policy world.

The Women in Security Student Organization (WSSO) is open to all students at Columbia pursuing careers in international security. It supports fellow students in fine-tuning their academic studies; networking in the security field; and moving into professional activities at Columbia and beyond. WSSO defines security broadly, to include issues involving the environment, gender, economic development, and conflict resolution. (Students are also encouraged to join the national organization outside Columbia, Women in International Security [WIIS], whose membership is not restricted to women.)

The concentration also has a store of old movies on military topics available for informal group viewing and discussion.

VI. Arnold A. Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies

The institutional affiliate for the ISP concentration is the Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies (SIWPS), founded by Dwight Eisenhower when he served as president of Columbia, named in 2003 in honor of Arnold A. Saltzman, and located on the 13th Floor of the International Affairs Building. This is the center for faculty in security studies. It has also been the home of the Center for International Conflict Resolution as well as the Comparative Defense Studies
Program directed by SIWPS research associate Dr. Stephanie G. Neuman (who also teaches a course for ISP). In 2013-15 the institute also hosted Peter Clement, a high official in the Central Intelligence Agency’s analytical directorate as visiting professor and beginning in 2015, Jason Healey, coordinator of SIPA’s cyber initiative. SIWPS in recent years was also home to the late Professor Kenneth N. Waltz, one of the foremost theorists of international politics in the past half-century. Beginning in 2015 the institute will also host an Army Fellow each year – an active-duty U.S. Army senior officer who will conduct research, participate in SIPA activities, and be available as a resource for SIPA students. The first Army Fellow is Lieutenant Colonel James Koeppen.
**INTERNATIONAL SECURITY POLICY COURSES 2015-2016**

** Provisional list.** Courses in bold type are limited enrollment courses in which ISP concentrators normally receive preference for admission. As information about other appropriate new courses is received, they will be added to the lists. Constant changes in course offerings mean that some listed courses may be canceled while some courses that might count are not yet listed. These lists will be updated periodically in revised editions of the Bulletin.

**Fall 2015**

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4 SIPA designation for same Arts and Sciences course: POLS W4895.
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5 Re PHYS W3018 note Dean McIntyre’s reminder: “SIPA students can receive credit for an undergraduate course, if (a) they register for it as a graduate-level independent study, and (b) the professor requires some appropriate, graduate level extra work.”