



College of Fine Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences  
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**School of Criminology and Justice Studies**

**CRIM.5750 – CONTEMPORARY SECURITY STUDIES**

**Monday: 5:00 - 7:50p**

**Fall Semester 2016**

**James J.F. Forest, Ph.D.**

**Professor and Director of Security Studies**

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**Course Office Hours: Mondays 3:00 - 5:00pm *by appointment only***

**COURSE DESCRIPTION**

This course examines the complex nature of key domestic and international security threats and how nations respond to them. While the traditional focus of security studies has been the phenomenon of war, the past two decades have seen tremendous growth and expansion of the field. Some scholars have studied the threat, use and control of military force, while others have studied various forms of political violence such as terrorism, organized crime, and insurgency or armed rebellion. Research in this field also incorporates scholarship on the politics of defense and foreign policymaking, traditional theories of international relations, comparative analysis of national and regional case studies, ethics and morality of security policies, and transnational issues like arms trafficking, piracy, and the proliferation of materials and technology for weapons of mass destruction. Overall, the study of national and international security has evolved into a complex, interdisciplinary field.

As a graduate-level seminar, the reading assignments in this course include a diversity of academic journal articles, government reports, and original source materials. Students are expected to read all assignments each week, and become familiar with all the concepts and terminology introduced in the readings. **This course relies much more on group discussion than on lectures; showing up to class having read the material will determine whether or not we have a successful semester together.**

**Required Textbook**

This course will use the following graduate-level textbook, in addition to scholarly journal articles, book chapters and other materials made available via the course website:

Title: *Security Studies: An Introduction* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)

Author/Editor: Paul D. Williams

Publisher: Routledge (2013)

ISBN: 978-0-415-78281-4

## Graded Assignments

Students will be assessed by their performance on two research papers and a final exam.

1) Research Paper #1 (30% of the overall course grade): You have three options for the first research paper. Whichever option you choose, the paper should be 12-15 pages in length, with quality reference citations (APA citation) and is due at the start of class on October 31st.

*Option A*: Choose two countries (not including the U.S.). Then describe and compare the most important security challenges they face.

*Option B*: Choose one specific type of security challenge covered in this course, and describe its impact on the governments and people of at least three different countries.

*Option C*: Choose two countries (not including the U.S.). Then describe and compare how their governments are responding to one of the major security challenges covered in this course, and provide recommendations for improvement.

2) Research Paper #2 (30% of the overall course grade): Critically assess how the U.S. government is responding to one of the major security challenges we have covered in this course, and then provide recommendations for improving that response. If possible, highlight lessons or approaches the U.S. should learn from the experience of other countries that we have discussed in class. Your paper should be 12-15 pages in length, with quality reference citations (APA citation) and is due at the start of class on December 5th.

3) Final Exam (40% of the overall course grade)

The final written assignment in this course will involve a take-home final exam in which students will have 48 hours to provide short essay answers (2-3 pages max for each question) to a small number of open-ended questions. The exam is cumulative – all topics covered throughout the semester are considered fair game for the final exam, so be sure to keep up with the reading assignments each week. The Final Exam will be made available via the Blackboard course website at noon on Monday, December 12, 2016 (the first day of Final Exams), and will be **due via the Blackboard course website by noon Friday, December 16, 2016**.

## Grading

### Graded Assignment Distribution

30% Research Paper #1

30% Research Paper #2

40% Final Exam

Final grades will be awarded according to the general policies of the University of Massachusetts Lowell. Here is the link to the graduate grading policy:

<http://www.uml.edu/registrar/grades%20and%20transcripts/grading.html>

For this course, the following will apply:

Grade	GPA	Point Structure	Comment
A+	4.0	99-100	Work of the highest professional standard demonstrating independent and exemplary performance.
A	4.0	96-98	Excellent work demonstrating independent and high quality performance.
A-	3.7	91-95	Very good work, carefully executed, but requiring some areas of improvement.
B+	3.3	86-90	Good work, indicating careful thought and attention to the task, yet requiring several areas of improvement.
B	3.0	80-85	Work of graduate standard, but omissions exist or careful analysis is not in evidence.
Below Graduate School Standard			
B-	2.7	76-79	Effort is evident, but work indicates lack of understanding of the demands of the task.
C+	2.3	70-75	Poor quality work with little attention to detail and the demands of the task.
C	2.0	65-69	Work of very poor quality, indicating no understanding of the depth of analysis required.
F	0.0	Below 65	Serious neglect or evidence of cheating.

This grading chart is used, with permission, from Dr. Carolyn Siccama from the UML Graduate School of Education.

**Late Assignments:** There are specific “due date and time” requirements for assignments. Each assignment should be submitted on or before the day/time that it is due. If a student is unable to submit an assignment on time because of an emergency or other unforeseen circumstance, s/he must **make arrangements with the instructor for an extension** and make a request for an extension at least 24-48 hours in advance. Keep in mind that extensions are only for true emergencies. **Any late assignment without an approved extension will either not be accepted or will have its grade reduced reflecting the late submission – the minimum penalty is a ½ grade reduction for each day the assignment is submitted late.**

## Expectations

Graduate study means learning to learn from every possible source—from readings, peers, life experiences, the instructor, and research projects. The intent in any graduate course is to develop a learning community in which individuals' ideas are freely expressed and the class works together to support and challenge each others' work and ideas. The success of the learning experience in this class—and ultimately each student's grade—is critically dependent on the excellence of each student's preparation, written assignment submissions, and participation in discussions where each student presents ideas and considers what others have to say as part of a reasoned, thoughtful discourse. Class discussions of issues relating to politics, security strategies, and criminology can lead to strong feelings and heated debate. All discussion must be respectful and scholarly. Each student and his/her contributions should be treated with respect—not only taking them seriously but also challenging ideas. No student should feel left out, minimized, or otherwise discriminated against. The instructor will quickly and directly counter any discussions or comments that do not display professionalism and respect for the contributions of others.

### Scholarly Comments:

- are respectful of diverse opinions and open to follow up questions and/or disagreement
- are related to class and/or the course material
- focus on advancing the discussion about issues related to the course and/or course material rather than personal beliefs, and
- are delivered in normal tones and a non-aggressive manner.

### Unacceptable Comments:

- are personal in nature. This includes attacks on a person's ideas or political beliefs.
- argue for political positions and/or beliefs. If political discussions arise, they must be discussed in a scholarly way (see above).

## UMass Lowell Blackboard Access Information

Students can login to Blackboard by going to <http://uml.umassonline.net> and using their **student.uml.edu** email usernames and passwords.

### How to Get Technical Help (Monday - Friday 8:30am - 5:00pm EST)

If you are having problems with Blackboard, please contact the Division of Online and Continuing Education technical support: 978-934-2467 or 800-480-3190

### Blackboard Tutorials

Once logged into Blackboard, tutorials for using basic Blackboard features can be found by clicking on the “**Blackboard Learn Tutorials for Students**” link in the upper right corner of the **UML Online Learning** landing page.

**CRIM5750 Contemporary Security Studies  
WEEKLY SCHEDULE**

<b>Week</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Topic</b>
1	Sept. 12	Introduction to Security Studies and Theories
2	Sept. 19	Uncertainty, Coercion and War
3	Sept. 26	Human Security and State Failure
4	Oct. 3	Environmental and Energy Security
5	<i>Oct. 10</i>	<i>Columbus Day, No Classes</i>
6	Oct. 17	Arms Trafficking and Weapons Proliferation
7	Oct. 24	Terrorism and Insurgencies
8	Oct. 31	Transnational Criminal Organizations <i>Research paper #1 due</i>
9	Nov. 7	Cybersecurity
10	Nov. 14	U.S. National Security Strategies
11	Nov. 21	U.S. Homeland Security
12	Nov. 28	Intelligence, Moral & Ethical Dimensions
13	Dec. 5	Science, Technology and the Private Sector <i>Research paper #2 due</i>
14	Dec 16	Final Exam Due by noon

# WEEKLY LESSON TOPICS

(\*BB\*) Indicates materials are available on course Blackboard website

## PART ONE: THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL DIMENSIONS

### September 12: Introduction to Security Studies and Theories

This lesson introduces key concepts in the field of security studies, with a particular focus on the philosophical and political framework under which the U.S. (and other liberal democracies) view a variety of security threats and the overarching desire to ensure both security and civil liberties. Reading assignments and discussion questions will address realism, liberalism, constructivism and other principal international relations traditions; polarity (unipolar, bipolar, and multipolar systems); and the Democratic Peace Theory.

#### **Required Reading:**

- Jack Snyder, “One World, Rival Theories,” *Foreign Policy*, no. 145 (November/December 2004), p. 52-62. (\*BB\*)
- Chapter 1: Paul D. Williams, “Security Studies: An Introduction,” in *Security Studies* (course textbook #1), edited by Paul D. Williams, p. 1-11
- James R. Clapper, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, “Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community,” (February 22, 2016). (\*BB\*)

#### **Required Activities**

- Sign up for the D Brief National Security daily newsletter:  
<http://www.defenseone.com/>
- Review the Foreign Policy magazine’s National Security channel, at:  
<http://foreignpolicy.com/channel/national-security-2/>

## September 19: Uncertainty, Coercion and War

In this second lesson of the course, we explore various kinds of security-related behavior among nation-states. For centuries, the main actors in the Westphalian system (nation-states) have sought to influence the behavior of others in ways that help ensure their own security. The strategies and tactics of war – the ultimate use of force – have evolved through the centuries, as have the reasons behind a nation-state's decisions about going to war. Key concepts include conventional, inter-state and intra-state war; asymmetric, unconventional, and irregular warfare; coercion, balancing, deterrence, uncertainty, arms control, and mutually assured destruction.

### **Required Reading:**

- Chapter 10: Ken Booth and Nicholas J. Wheeler, “Uncertainty,” in *Security Studies* (course textbook #1), edited by Paul D. Williams, p. 137-153
  - Office of the U.S. Historian, “The Cuban Missile Crisis” (3-page overview) (**\*BB\***)
  - Matthew C. Waxman, “Self-Defense and the Limits of WMD Intelligence” Hoover Institution Task Force on National Security and Law (2012). (**\*BB\***)
  - Chapter 14: Lawrence Freedman and Srinath Raghavan, “Coercion,” in *Security Studies*, p. 206-219
  - Victor David Hanson, “Why Did We Invade Iraq?” *National Review* (March 26, 2013) (6-page commentary) (**\*BB\***)
  - Chapter 13: Paul D. Williams, “War”, in *Security Studies*, p. 187-205
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## September 26: Human Security and State Failure

This lesson examines the increasingly popular topic of human security, and how it relates to many of the topics and concepts discussed thus far in this course. Then we look at contexts in which a nation-state's leaders are unable or unwilling to ensure human security for its people, and consider how these contexts can impact global security and U.S. national security.

### **Required Reading:**

- Chapter 19, Fen Osler Hampson, "Human Security" in *Security Studies* (course textbook), edited by Paul D. Williams, p. 279-293
- Chapter 32, Alex J. Bellamy, "The Responsibility to Protect," in *Security Studies* (course textbook), edited by Paul D. Williams, p. 486-501.
- Fund for Peace and *Foreign Policy*, "The Fragile State Index 2016" Online at: <http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/>
- Country Profiles (CIA World Factbook):
  - Yemen: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ym.html>
  - Somalia: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/so.html>
  - Afghanistan: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/af.html>
  - Syria: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sy.html>

### **Websites to Review and Bookmark**

- Human Security Project: <http://www.hsrgroup.org/>
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### October 3: Environmental and Energy Security

- Chapter 35, Michael T. Klare, “Energy Security,” in *Security Studies* (course textbook), edited by Paul D. Williams, p. 535-551.
- World Energy Outlook 2015 Fact Sheet: Global Energy Trends to 2040. **(\*BB\*)**
- Veronica Mara Ziliotto, “Expanding our Notions of Defence,” in *Handbook of Defence Politics*, edited by Isaiah Wilson and James J.F. Forest (London: Routledge, 2007), p. 383-393. **(\*BB\*)**
- National Intelligence Council, *Natural Resources in 2020, 2030, and 2040* (Report NICR 2013-05, July 2013) **Read pages ii-vi, 16-32 and 57-65**
- Joshua W. Busby, “Climate Change and US National Security: Sustaining Security Amidst Unsustainability.” in *Sustainable Security: Rethinking American National Security Strategy*, edited by Jeremi Suri and Benjamin Valentino. Oxford University Press, 2016. **(\*BB\*)**
- *U.S. Energy Sector Vulnerabilities to Climate Change and Extreme Weather*. U.S. Department of Energy, July 2013 (read p. 1-35 only). **(\*BB\*)**

#### Websites to Review and Bookmark

- International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook: <http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/>
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: <https://www3.epa.gov/>
- UN Global Climate Action Summit: <http://www.climateaction2016.org/>
- National Intelligence Council, Global Trends 2030: <https://www.dni.gov/index.php/about/organization/global-trends-2030>

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### Oct. 10 – Columbus Day, No Classes

**NOTE: Despite the Registrar’s attempts to manipulate the calendar, this class does not meet on any day other than a real Monday.** Please take this week as an opportunity to catch up on anything you’ve missed, and to read up on WMD and weapons proliferation issues for next week’s class.

## October 17: Arms Trafficking and WMD Proliferation

In this week's lecture and readings, we examine how the proliferation of weapons impacts the security of nation-states and citizens worldwide. We begin with a look at small arms and light weapons, and then in the second part we examine the dimensions of WMD proliferation, and the possibility of terrorists acquiring and using them.

### Required Readings:

- Chapter 29, William D. Hartung, "The International Arms Trade," in *Security Studies* (course textbook), edited by Paul D. Williams, p. 441-456.
- United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs, "The Impact of Poorly Regulated Arms Transfers on the Work of the United Nations" (March 2013). **(\*BB\*)**
- Scott Stewart, "Global Arms Markets as Seen Through the Syrian Lens," *STRATFOR Security Weekly* (July 25, 2013). **(\*BB\*)**
- David Albright and Corey Hinderstein, "Unraveling the A.Q. Khan and Future Proliferation Networks," in *Weapons of Mass Destruction and Terrorism*, edited by James J.F Forest and Russell Howard (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2012), p. 317-330. **(\*BB\*)**
- UN Security Council Resolutions on North Korea: <http://goo.gl/zBjNg4>
- NTI Country Profiles
  - North Korea: <http://www.nti.org/learn/countries/north-korea/>
  - Pakistan: <http://www.nti.org/learn/countries/pakistan/>
  - Libya: <http://www.nti.org/learn/countries/libya/>
  - Iran: <http://www.nti.org/learn/countries/iran/>

### Websites to Review and Bookmark:

- UN Small Arms & Light Weapons reports: <http://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/SALW>
  - Nuclear Threat Initiative: <http://www.nti.org>
  - Defense Threat Reduction Agency: <http://www.dtra.mil>
  - National Nuclear Security Agency: <http://nnsa.energy.gov>
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## October 24: Terrorism and Insurgencies

The readings and discussion questions for this week focus on various dimensions of terrorism, insurgency, rebellion and other forms of political violence. Topics include: definitions of political violence versus criminality; categories of terrorist ideologies; radicalization and indoctrination processes; the al-Qaeda threat; and the intersections of (and distinguishing features between) terrorism and insurgency.

### Required Readings:

- Assaf Moghadam, Ronit Berger and Polina Beliakova, "Say Terrorist, Think Insurgent: Labeling and Analyzing Contemporary Terrorist Actors," *Perspectives on Terrorism*, Vol. 8, No. 5 (2014). (**BB\***)
- Andrew H. Kydd and Barbara F. Walter, "The Strategies of Terrorism," *International Security* 31, no. 1 (Summer 2006), p. 49-80 (**BB\***)
- Alex P. Schmid, "Revised Academic Definitions of Terrorism" in *Handbook of Terrorism Research*. London, Routledge, 2011, p. 86-87 (**BB\***)
- Clint Watts, "Deciphering Competition Between Al Qaida and the Islamic State," *CTC Sentinel* (July 27, 2016) (**BB\***)
- U.S. Congress, "European Terror Threat Snapshot" (April 2016). (**BB\***)
- U.S. Congress, "Terror Gone Viral: Overview of the 75 ISIS-linked Plots Against the West" (March 2016). (**BB\***)

### Websites to Review and Bookmark

- START BAAD terrorism database: <http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/database>
  - National Counterterrorism Center: <https://www.nctc.gov/site/groups.html>
  - *Perspectives on Terrorism*: <http://www.terrorismanalysts.com/pt/>
  - *CTC Sentinel*: <https://www.ctc.usma.edu/publications/sentinel>
  - Intelwire: <http://www.intelwire.com>
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## October 31: Transnational Organized Crime

As clandestine organizations, terrorists and criminals have several things in common, notably their use of violence, expertise in trafficking and weapons, and their need for operational security. However, the motivations, organizational models, and activities of criminal networks also differ, as this week's lesson will examine. Topics include: drug cartels, triads, mafias and other forms of organized crime; trafficking in small arms and light weapons, drugs, and humans; piracy and other threats to maritime security; black markets and financial safe havens; and understanding the nature of potential criminal-terrorist collaboration.

### Required Readings:

- Phil Williams, "Transnational Organized Crime," in *Security Studies* (course textbook), edited by Paul D. Williams, p. 503-517.
- James Forest, "Criminals and Terrorists: An Introduction to the Special Issue" *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 24 (2012), p. 1-9. (**\*BB\***)
- Duncan Deville, "The Illicit Supply Chain." In *Convergence: Illicit Network and National Security in the Age of Globalization*, edited by Michael Miklaucic and Jacqueline Brewer. Washington, DC: National Defense University, 2013, p. 63-72. (**\*BB\***)
- Patrick Radden Keefe, "The Geography of Badness: Mapping the Hubs of the Illicit Global Economy." In *Convergence*, p. 97-107. (**\*BB\***)

### Websites to Review and Bookmark

- FBI list and descriptions of major organized crime groups: <http://goo.gl/P8h5xA>
- U.S. Money Laundering Threat Assessment: <http://goo.gl/IUikkz>
- UN Fact Sheet on Organized Crime: <http://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/organized-crime.html>
- UN Fact Sheet on Human Trafficking: <http://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/human-trafficking.html>
- UN Fact Sheet on Migrant Smuggling: <http://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/migrant-smuggling.html>
- UN Fact Sheet on Counterfeit Products: <http://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/counterfeit-goods.html>

## November 7: Cybersecurity

This week, our review of security threats takes us into a world that has become vital to the public and private sector. As we expand our reliance on information and services provided via the Internet, concerns are growing about the security of cyberspace. Topics covered in this lesson will include online vulnerabilities and high profile government and private sector hacking targets (commercial services, websites, e-mail, databases, etc.); state-based hacking and intrusion threats (including examples from China, Iran, North Korea); organized criminal activities, including identity theft, fraud, and data hostage schemes; technological tools used by hackers, including sniffer, port scanning, spoofer, buffer overflow, phishing, password cracking and Trojan horse; and the concepts of cyberwar and cyberdeterrence.

**Please Note:** This is an area of security in which *states and non-state actors* are increasingly involved, making it one of the most complex challenges of our time. The reading assignments examine this as it pertains to criminals, states, and terrorists. Don't be daunted by the number of items on this week's reading list—several of the items listed below are very short (1-2 pages).

### **Required Readings:**

- SANS Institute, "Hacking: The Basics" (rev. June 2006), p. 2-12. **(\*BB\*)**
- HPE Security Research, *Cyber Risk Report 2016*. **(\*BB\*)** [ Please Read p. 13-53 ]
- David Berlind, "What is an API?" Programmable Web, December 3, 2015. Online at: <http://goo.gl/wlhlGu>
- David Berlind, "API Security is Easier Said than Done," *Programmable Web*, February 18, 2016. Online at: <http://goo.gl/vfvYTo>
- Antonia Chayes, "Rethinking Warfare: The Ambiguity of Cyber Attacks," *Harvard National Security Journal*, Vol. 6 (2015). **(\*BB\*)**
- Robert Morgus, "Rules of Cyber Engagement," Slate (March 10, 2016). Online at: <http://goo.gl/eggj5O>
- Cheryl Pellerin, "U.S. Cyber Command Chief Testifies on Challenges, Security Initiatives," *DoD News*, April 5, 2016. Online at: <http://goo.gl/JYQpPo>
- Bill Gertz, "China Invests in Cyberwarfare Superiority," *Washington Times*, (April 1, 2015). Online at: <http://goo.gl/E3nDeQ>
- Christopher Heffelfinger, "The Risks Posed by Jihadist Hackers," *CTC Sentinel*, Vol. 6, No 7 (July 2013), p. 1-5. **(\*BB\*)**
- Cybersquirrel1, "The Threat to America's Electrical Grid is Much Bigger Than You Can Possibly Imagine," *Foreign Policy* (July 31, 2016) **(\*BB\*)**

### **Websites to Review and Bookmark:**

- White House, Cybersecurity Overview: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/foreign-policy/cybersecurity>
  - US-CERT (monitors and tests software for potential vulnerabilities, and publishes alerts): <http://www.us-cert.gov/cas/techalerts/index.html>
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## November 14: US. National Security Strategies

In this lesson we'll examine how the U.S. is responding to challenges, beginning with this week's review of national security strategies and our efforts to tackle complex security challenges in partnerships with the international community. This lesson will also describe different U.S. agencies involved in the security strategy and foreign policy-making process; an interagency policy model of integrating all facets of national power: diplomacy, information, military, economic, finance, intelligence and legal/law enforcement (DIMEFIL); challenges to organizational collaboration; and international cooperative efforts like alliances, collective security organizations, and sanctions regimes.

### **Required Reading / Listening:**

- Audio Podcast (MP3): Professor Lawrence Freedman on Strategy and Strategists. *War on the Rocks*, December 4, 2014. Online at: <http://warontherocks.com/2014/12/on-strategy-and-strategists/>
- David Jablonsky, "National Power," in *US Army War College Guide to National Security Policy and Strategy*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, p. 127-137 (only). **(\*BB\*)**
- Gabriel Marcella, "National Security and the Interagency Process", in *US Army War College Guide to National Security Policy and Strategy*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, p. 263-280 (only). **(\*BB\*)**
- The White House: *The National Security Strategy of the United States* (February 2015). **(\*BB\*)**
- Department of Defense, *U.S. Special Forces Field Manual 3-05-130* (September 2008)  
**[ Please READ Chapter 2 and SKIM Appendices A thru G only ]. (\*BB\*)**

### Websites to Review and Bookmark:

U.S. National Security Council: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/nsc>

Collection of US National Strategy Documents: <https://www.hsdl.org/?collection&id=4>

## November 21: U.S. Homeland Security and Critical Infrastructure Protection

This lesson will examine how we distinguish national security from homeland security; strategies and policies of transportation, border and port security, and critical infrastructure protection; key agencies involved in homeland security (including the Department of Homeland Security, the Transportation Security Agency, Customs and Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; mechanisms for multi-level interagency collaboration, including the Homeland Security Council (a counterpart to the National Security Council), and over 100 Joint Terrorism Task Forces across the country; the role of the private sector in working with government agencies on homeland security initiatives; and the relationship between homeland security and local law enforcement.

### Required Readings:

- Christopher Bellavita, "Changing Homeland Security: What is Homeland Security?" *Homeland Security Affairs Journal*, Volume IV, No. 2 (June 2008). **(\*BB\*)**
- Steven Brill, "Is America Any Safer?" *The Atlantic* (September 2016). Online at: <http://theatltn.tc/arewesafier>
- Michael Byrne, "A Prepared Community is a Resilient Community" (Testimony to Congress, July 11, 2016). Online at: <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2016/07/11/written-testimony-fema-house-homeland-security-subcommittee-emergency-preparedness>
- Hon. Jeh Johnson, DHS Secretary, "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland: ISIS and the New Wave of Terror" (Testimony to Congress, July 14, 2016). Online at: <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2016/07/14/written-testimony-dhs-secretary-jeh-johnson-house-committee-homeland-security>
- Matthew C. Waxman, "Police and National Security: American Local Law Enforcement and Counterterrorism After 9/11," *Journal of National Security Law & Policy*, Vol. 3, p. 377, 2009
- The Role of Community Policing in Countering Violent Extremism, START Research Brief, February 2014. Online at: [http://www.start.umd.edu/pubs/STARTResearchBrief\\_CommunityPolicing\\_Feb2015.pdf](http://www.start.umd.edu/pubs/STARTResearchBrief_CommunityPolicing_Feb2015.pdf)

### Websites to review and bookmark:

- Homeland Security (the White House): <http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/homeland-security>
- Department of Homeland Security: <http://www.dhs.gov/index.shtm>
- Department of Homeland Security. (2011). *If you see something, say something campaign*. <http://www.dhs.gov/files/reportincidents/see-something-say-something.shtm>
- DHS Organizational Chart: <https://www.dhs.gov/organizational-chart>
- Transportation Security Agency: <http://www.tsa.gov>
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement: <http://www.ice.gov>
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection: <https://www.cbp.gov/border-security>
- Boston FBI Field Office: <http://boston.fbi.gov>
- Defense Threat Reduction Agency: <http://www.dtra.mil>
- U.S. Maritime Security: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/255380.pdf>
- National Nuclear Security Agency: <http://nnsa.energy.gov>

## November 28: Intelligence, Moral and Ethical Dimensions

The complex, multilevel U.S. intelligence community plays a central role in how our nation responds to the security threats discussed in Part One of this course. This lesson will address just a small handful of the myriad topics and dimensions one can study in this area, such as: local, state and federal intelligence organizations, from DNI, CIA, NCTC etc. to Joint Terrorism Task Forces, Fusion Center, and other examples of inter-agency intelligence sharing; national security intelligence and the relationship between the executive and legislative branches of government; and various types including human intelligence, signals intelligence, imagery collection, processing and dissemination, and financial intelligence. [Note: These topics are covered much more extensively in 44.578 – *Intelligence, a required course in the MA/MS in Security Studies program.*]

The ethics, legality and morality of policy decisions—particularly regarding the use of force—are also central to the study of national and international security. While we have touched on these subjects throughout the course, this lesson will focus our attention on several key issues such as the fundamental “security vs. civil liberties” challenge of national and homeland security; Just War theory and its implications for U.S. foreign policy; the role of the International Criminal Court in prosecuting individuals responsible for genocide and other “crimes against humanity”; moral, legal and ethical dilemmas about certain intelligence gathering methods, including include surveillance, detection, and wiretapping; the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878, National Security Act of 1947, Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (2004), USA PATRIOT Act, and other key Congressional legislation; U.S. rendition, detention and interrogation programs and the application of international human rights law; and the ethical and moral debates over targeted killings.

### Required Readings:

- Chapter 16, Richard J. Aldrich, “Intelligence,” in *Security Studies* (course textbook), edited by Paul D. Williams, p. 235-249.
- Office of the Director of National Intelligence, “U.S. National Intelligence: An Overview” (2013), p. **51-54 only** (\*BB\*)
- Audio Podcast (MP3): Patrick Skinner (Soufan Group), “Understanding the Limits of Intelligence and Counterterrorism,” interviewed by John Little, Blogs of War. Online at: <http://blogsofwar.com/podcast-understanding-the-limits-of-intelligence-and-counterterrorism/>
- Thomasingar, “Myths, Fears and Expectations,” in *Reducing Uncertainty: Intelligence and National Security*, Stanford University Press, 2011, p. 19-32. (\*Handout in class\*)
- Matthew M. Aid, “The CIA’s New Black Bag is Digital,” *Foreign Policy* (July 17, 2013). (\*BB\*)
- Shane Harris, “Meet the Spies Doing the NSA’s Dirty Work,” *Foreign Policy* (Nov. 21, 2013). (\*BB\*)
- Jane Mayer. “Outsourcing Torture” *The New Yorker* (February 2, 2005), p. 1-18. (\*BB\*)
- United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984) p. **113-116 only**. (\*BB\*)
- John Kaag and Sarah Kreps, “The Moral Hazard of Drones,” *New York Times*, (July 22, 2012). (\*BB\*)

### Websites to review and bookmark:

- Office of the Director of National Intelligence: <http://www.dni.gov>
- Central Intelligence Agency: <https://www.cia.gov>
- Center for the Study of Intelligence: <https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence>
- National Security Agency: <http://www.nsa.gov>
- National Counterterrorism Center: <http://www.nctc.gov>
- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency: <https://www.nga.mil/Pages/Default.aspx>
- National Reconnaissance Office: <http://www.nro.gov>

## December 5: Science, Technologies and the Private Sector

In our effort to address the most important topics in contemporary security within just one semester, it is sometimes necessary to combine several different topics into one lesson. Such is the case this week. First, we will explore a variety of scientific and technological dimensions of security, including the efforts of several government agencies to develop new technological tools for use in securing the homeland. Topics include security screening, sensors for chemical and biological agents, and surveillance technologies. We will also examine some moral and ethical issues related to various uses of technology (e.g., computer hacking tools and UAVs) in pursuit of national security objectives. Lecture notes and discussion assignments have been reduced to account for the time needed to complete the final exam, due the last day of term. Then we look at how corporate industries provide security for themselves (e.g. efforts to prevent industrial espionage, hiring private security guards, establishing security guidelines, etc.) and how governments try to help the private sector respond to security challenges. Finally, we turn to look at how the private sector is increasingly helping the government achieve its national security objectives through the use of private military and security companies, whose employees are often deployed to conflict areas (like Afghanistan and Iraq).

### Required Readings:

- Robert O. Work and Shawn Brimley, *Preparing for War in the Robotic Age*, Center of a New American Security (January 2014) (\*BB\*)
- Devlin Barrett, "U.S. Plans to Use Spy Law to Battle Corporate Espionage," *Wall Street Journal* (July 23, 2015) (\*BB\*)
- Wesley Bruer, "FBI Sees Chinese Involvement Amid Sharp Rise in Economic Espionage Cases," CNN (July 24, 2015). Online at: <http://www.cnn.com/2015/07/24/politics/fbi-economic-espionage/>
- FBI Briefs: "The Insider Threat", "Visitor Risks" and "Intellectual Property Protection" (\*BB\*)
- FBI, "Economic Espionage: FBI Launches Nationwide Awareness Campaign," Online at: <https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/economic-espionage>
- A Brief Physical Security Checklist: <http://www.solutionary.com/resource-center/blog/2012/12/a-quick-physical-security-checklist/>
- Chapter 28, Deborah Avant, "Private Security," in *Security Studies* (course textbook), p. 425-438
- Sean McFate, "America's Addiction to Mercenaries," *The Atlantic* (August 12, 2016) (\*BB\*)

### Websites to review and bookmark:

- DHS Science and Technology Directorate "Snapshots": <http://www.dhs.gov/st-snapshots>
- Defense Threat Reduction Agency: <http://www.dtra.mil>
- National Nuclear Security Agency: <http://nnsa.energy.gov>

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## December 12-16: Final Exam

The final written assignment in this course will involve a take-home final exam in which students will have 48 hours to provide short essay answers (2-3 pages max for each question) to a small number of open-ended questions. The exam is cumulative – all topics covered throughout the semester are considered fair game for the final exam, so be sure to keep up with the reading assignments each week. The Final Exam will be made available via the Blackboard course website at noon on Monday, December 12, 2016 (the first day of Final Exams), and will be **due via the Blackboard course website by noon Friday, December 16, 2016.**

## ABOUT THE INSTRUCTOR



**James J.F. Forest, Ph.D.** is Professor and Director of Security Studies at the University of Massachusetts Lowell, and a senior fellow at the U.S. Joint Special Operations University (MacDill AFB, Tampa, FL). He is also a Visiting Professor at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, and has taught courses and seminars on terrorism, counterterrorism, weapons of mass destruction and security studies for a broad range of civilian, law enforcement and military audiences for nearly 15 years. He previously served on the faculty of the United States Military Academy (2001-2010), six of those years as Director of Terrorism Studies, and led a series of research initiatives and education programs for the Combating Terrorism Center at West Point.

Dr. Forest has published 20 books, including:

- *Essentials of Counterterrorism* (Praeger, 2015)
- *Intersections of Crime and Terrorism* (Routledge, 2013)
- *Homeland Security and Terrorism* (McGraw-Hill, 2013)
- *The Terrorism Lectures* (Nortia Press, 2012; Second Edition, 2015)
- *Weapons of Mass Destruction and Terrorism* (McGraw-Hill, 2012, with Russell Howard)
- *Countering the Terrorist Threat of Boko Haram in Nigeria* (JSOU Press, 2012)
- *Influence Warfare: How Terrorists and Governments Fight to Shape Perceptions in a War of Ideas* (Praeger, 2009).
- *Handbook of Defence Politics: International and Comparative Perspectives* (Routledge, 2008, with Isaiah Wilson)
- *Countering Terrorism and Insurgency in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* (3 volumes: Praeger, 2007)
- *Teaching Terror: Strategic and Tactical Learning in the Terrorist World* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2006)
- *The Making of a Terrorist: Recruitment, Training and Root Causes* (3 volumes: Praeger, 2005)

Dr. Forest is co-editor of the peer-reviewed scholarly journal *Perspectives on Terrorism*. He has also published dozens of articles in journals such as *Terrorism and Political Violence*, *Contemporary Security Policy*, *Crime and Delinquency*, the *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, the *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*, the *Journal of Political Science Education*, *Stability*, and *Democracy and Security*. He has been interviewed by many newspaper, radio and television journalists, and is regularly invited to give speeches and lectures in the U.S. and other countries. He also served as an advisor to the Future of War panel for the Defense Science Board, testified before Congressional committees, and served as an expert witness for several terrorism-related court cases. His academic degrees are from Boston College, Stanford University, Georgetown University and De Anza College.

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