

Graduate Certificate in Global Security Studies

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Purpose of Certificate Program

- Training
 - Increase understanding of salient security issues, such as the proliferation of nuclear weapons and fissile material, terrorism, and arms control
 - Increase understanding of the U.S. political system, especially U.S. national security institutions, but also the important relationship between the Executive and Legislative branches of the U.S. government
 - Increase understanding of policy process and bureaucratic decision-making
 - Increase understanding of the drivers of violent conflict, both inter-state and intra-state

Purpose of Certificate Program, cont.

- Research
 - Facilitate studies of violent conflict, insurgency, terrorism, and connections between arms proliferation and violence.
 - Explore conditions that support disarmament
 - Explore demand-side of nuclear weapons programs and how such programs influence rivalry and regional security
 - Executive-legislative relations
 - Bureaucratic policy implementation
 - Connect research to policy development

Purpose of Certificate Program, cont.

- Public Outreach
 - Increase the public's awareness of security, proliferation, and arms control issues
 - Support Baker Center workshops, conferences, and meetings on security issues

Demand for Certificate Program

- Other Similar Programs
 - Maryland (PGSD)
 - Princeton (PSGS)
 - Johns Hopkins
 - Texas A&M (Bush School)
- Who will benefit from this program?
 - Current Political Science graduate students that desire expertise in security affairs
 - Professionals that work in government or security that desire career advancement
 - Graduate students in physical sciences or engineering that desire training in policy, government, & international politics

Program Specifics

- Training and expertise in global security issues, such as arms control, weapons proliferation, terrorism, and U.S. national security institutions
- Analytical tools to critically evaluate threats to U.S. and global security
- Develop social science skills to model threats

Program Specifics, cont.

- 15 semester hour (5 course) non-degree program
- Core seminars
- Two basic tracks
 - National Security Institutions
 - Conflict Processes

Program Specifics, cont.

- Students take 2 of 4 core seminars
- Students choose track 1 or track 2
- Students take 3 additional seminars in track chosen

Courses

- Core Seminars
 - International Politics (PS 580)
 - Foundations of Security Studies (new course)
 - War, Peace, & Grand Strategy (new course)
 - Public Policy Process (PS 548)
 - U.S. Government (PS 530)

Courses, cont.

- Track 1: National Security Institutions
 - Theory & Analysis of U.S. Foreign Policy (PS 682)
 - Congress & National Security Policy (new course)
 - Defense Policy (new course)
 - Arms Control & Non-proliferation (PS 688)
 - Congress (533)
 - Presidency (PS 532)

Courses, cont.

- Track 2: Conflict Processes
 - Violent Inter-state Conflict (PS 688)
 - Political Violence, Insurgency, and Civil War (new course)
 - Politics of Terrorism (new course)
 - Military Strategy & National Security Policy (new course)

Hypothetical Program Schedule

- Fall
 - Foundations of War & Peace
 - Plus 1 Track 1 Seminar & 1 Track 2 Seminar
- Spring
 - PS 580 (IR Theory)
 - Plus 1 Track 1 Seminar & 1 Track 2 Seminar
- Summer
 - One core seminar
 - Plus 1 Track 1 Seminar & 1 Track 2 Seminar

Need for Internships

- Assists in professional development
- Enables a refinement of career goals
- Bush School has a director of career services that facilitates internships
- Bush School partners with many federal, state, private-sector, and non-governmental organizations
 - CIA, FBI, State, Homeland Security
 - OAS, American Red Cross
 - CSIS, World Bank, Stratfor

Comparisons with Other Programs

- Johns Hopkins
 - 5 course National Security Certificate
 - 2 Tracks (Foreign Policy & Science)
- Maryland
 - Non-degree programs housed with Department of Government and Politics
- Princeton
 - Non-degree program within the Woodrow Wilson School
- Texas A&M
 - 4 course National Security Affairs Certificate
 - MPIA with Tracks in international economics and national security

Current Political Science Faculty

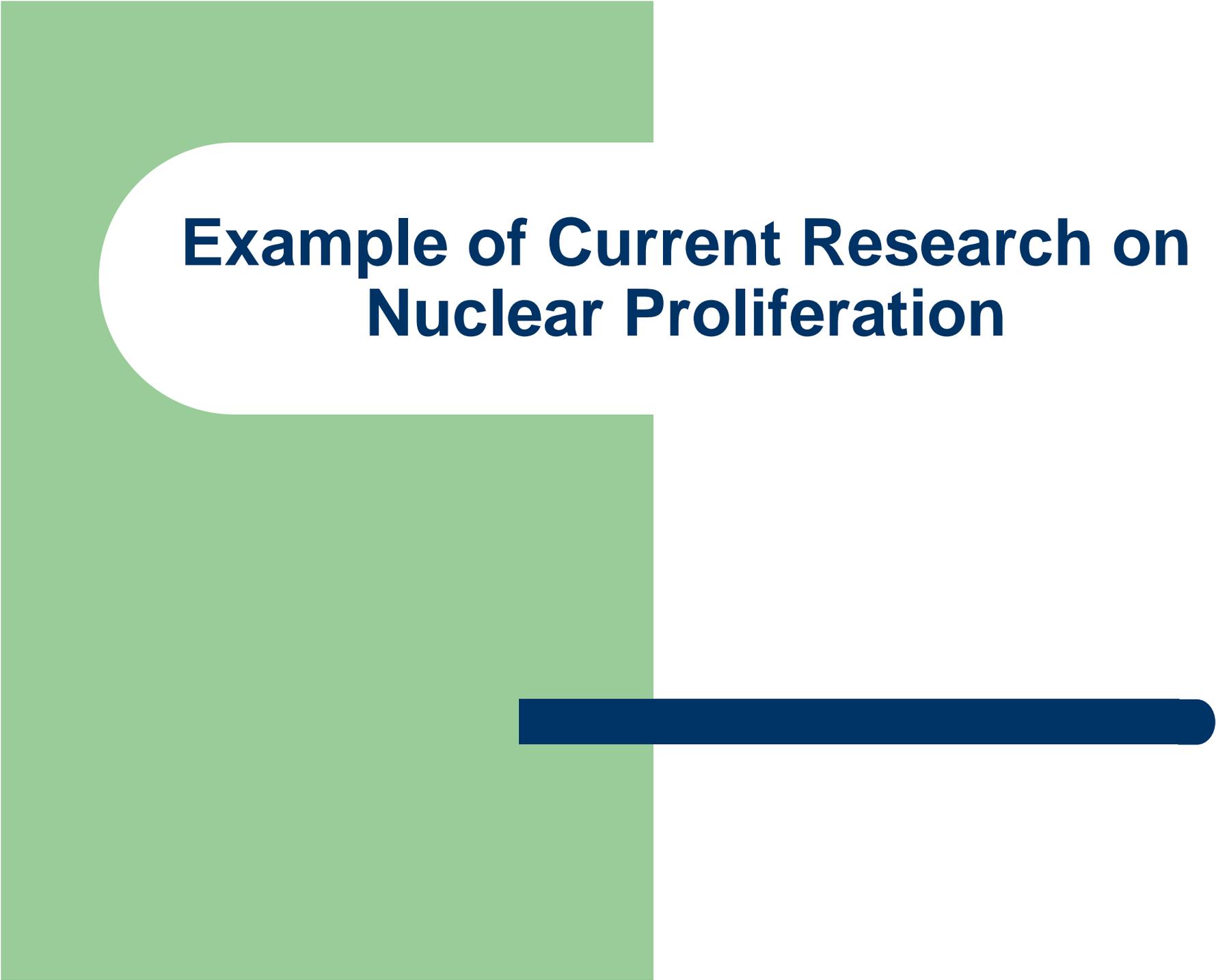
- **Brandon Prins**
 - PhD Michigan State 1999
 - Conflict processes
 - Foreign policy
 - Methodology
- **David Brulé**
 - PhD Texas A&M 2006
 - Foreign policy
 - Conflict processes
 - Methodology
- **Wonjae Hwang**
 - PhD Michigan State , 2004
 - Political economy& Globalization
 - Conflict processes
 - Methodology

Recap

- Develop a program that will fill a growing need for policy and technical expertise in security and non-proliferation issues
- Connect the Political Science Department to the Baker Center and ORNL.
- Provide internship opportunities for students at Baker Center and ORNL.
- Need to find resources to implement program

Preliminary Budget Needs

- Staff
 - ~25-35k per year
- Faculty Resources
 - Summer → ~16k per year
 - Fall → ~30k per year
 - Spring → ~30k per year
- Graduate Student Funding
 - Two TA lines at 15k each → ~30k per year
- Total Cost = ~130-150k per year



Example of Current Research on Nuclear Proliferation

Demand-Side of Nuclear Weapons

- Cirincione & Sagan
 - Security
 - Prestige
 - Domestic Politics
 - Technology

Demand-Side of Nuclear Weapons

- Sagan
 - Security over-emphasized as driver of nuclear weapons
 - Cases
 - India (domestic politics)
 - South Africa (Technology and Prestige)
 - France (Prestige)
 - Ukraine (New Prestige of giving up nukes)
 - Role of NPT
 - Increase states' confidence about limits of adversaries' nuclear weapons programs
 - Tool to empower domestic actors who are opposed to development of nukes

Empirical Evidence Related to Sources of Demand for Nuclear Weapons

- Economic development increases probability of exploring, pursuing, and acquiring nukes
 - But only for poorer countries
 - Increases in per capita GDP actually decreases probability of exploring, pursuing, and acquiring nukes for richest states
 - Dispute involvement increases probability of all 3
 - Great power alliances decrease probability of all 3
 - Democracy increases probability of all 3
 - Economic openness decreases probability of all 3

Empirical Evidence Related to Sources of Demand for Nuclear Weapons

- Countries that should have gone nuclear (high hazards, but no programs)
 - Saudi Arabia → 1980s-1990s
 - W. Germany → 1950s-1960s
 - Japan → 1950s-1960s
 - Turkey → 1960s-current
 - Bulgaria → 1960s-1970s
 - Spain → 1950s-1970s
 - Italy → 1950s-1960s
 - Syria → various periods

Empirical Evidence Related to Sources of Demand for Nuclear Weapons

- Countries that should not have (low hazards but programs)
 - Libya
 - Brazil
 - Algeria
 - Pakistan