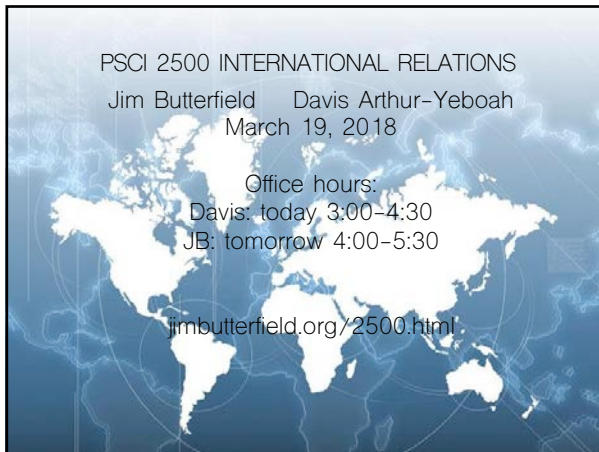


PSCI 2500 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
 Jim Butterfield Davis Arthur-Yeboah
 March 19, 2018


Office hours:
 Davis: today 3:00-4:30
 JB: tomorrow 4:00-5:30

jimbutterfield.org/2500.html



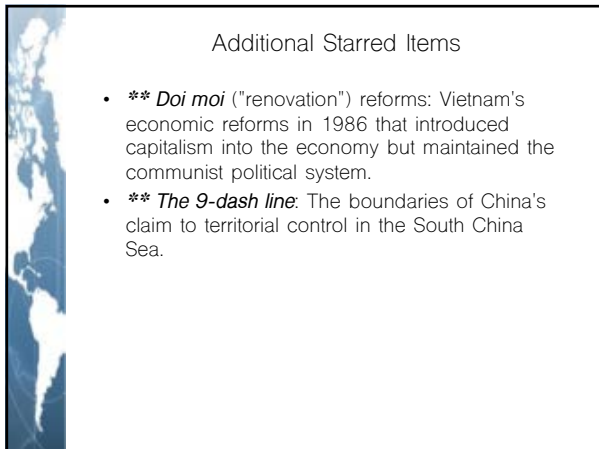
Exam II

- Wednesday.
- All material since February 12:
 - Assigned readings.
 - Videos.
 - Class lecture.
 - Quizzes 4-6 questions.





Additional Starred Items

- **** Doi moi** ("renovation") reforms: Vietnam's economic reforms in 1986 that introduced capitalism into the economy but maintained the communist political system.
- **** The 9-dash line**: The boundaries of China's claim to territorial control in the South China Sea.




Today

- Nuclear proliferation.
- Terrorism.


Nuclear Proliferation

- Nine countries in the "nuclear club."
 - US, Russia, China, UK, France
 - India, Pakistan, Israel, North Korea



Nuclear Proliferation

- Nine countries in the "nuclear club."
 - US, Russia, China, UK, France
 - **India, Pakistan**, Israel, North Korea


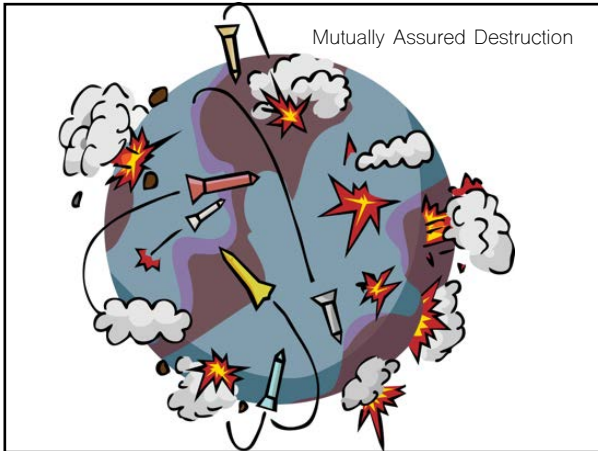


Nuclear Proliferation

- Nine countries in the "nuclear club."
 - US, Russia, China, UK, France
 - India, Pakistan, Israel, **North Korea**
- Goals:
 - Halt proliferation: no more "club" members.
 - Keep weapons out of the hands of terrorists or ****rogue states**: states that do not adhere to international norms of behavior.

Important Treaties

- **** NPT: Non-Proliferation Treaty** (1970). Agreement to forego nuclear weapons. 191 signatories today.
- **** ABM: Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty** (1972). Both sides agreed to not build a shield.
 - **** MAD: mutually assured destruction** (deterrent).

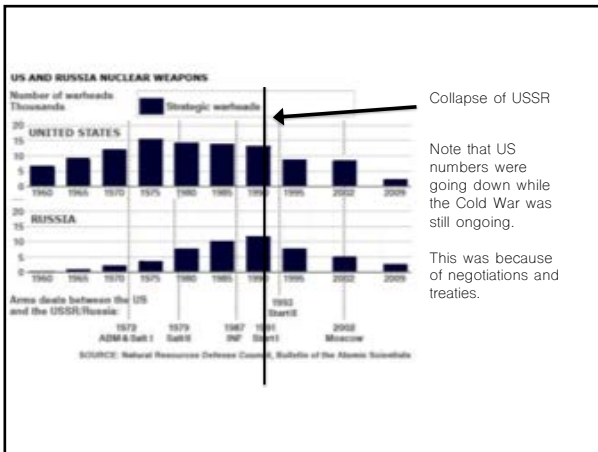
You don't need to memorize these!

Important Treaties

- INF: Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (1987). Affected shorter-range weapons.
- START: Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (1991).
- SORT: Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (2002).
- New START (2011).



Putin and Bush sign SORT



More Recent Developments

- President Bush withdrew the US from the ABM Treaty in 2001.
- President Trump on January 30: "we must modernize and rebuild our nuclear arsenal."
- Putin on March 1: "We have embarked on the development of the next generation of missiles."

Terrorism



Categories of Terrorism

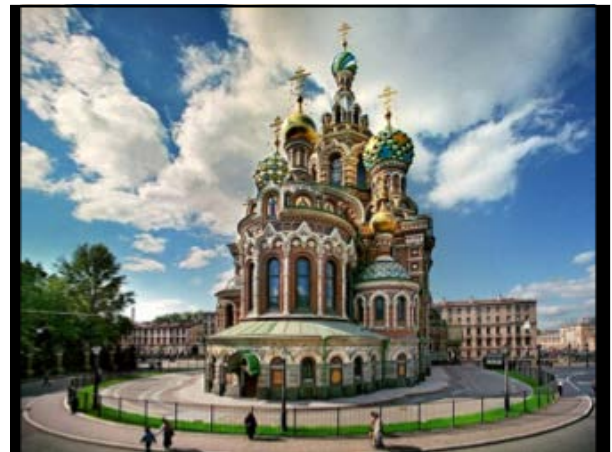
- Grass-roots, "rebel" terrorism:
 - Committed by groups against other groups or the state.
- State terrorism:
 - Committed by the state against its own people.
- State-sponsored terrorism:
 - Rebel terrorism in one state sponsored by another.

Waves of Grass-Roots Terrorism

- 1880s–1920s: Anarchist wave.
 - Assassinated Tsar Alexander II (Russia), 1881.
 - Haymarket bombing in Chicago, 1886.
 - Assassination of William McKinley, 1901.





Assassination of Tsar Alexander II

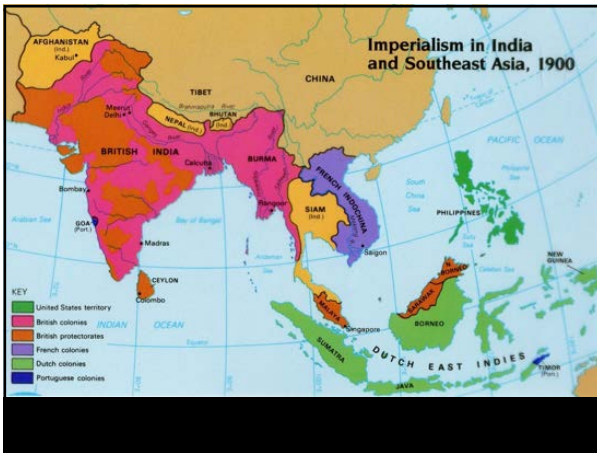
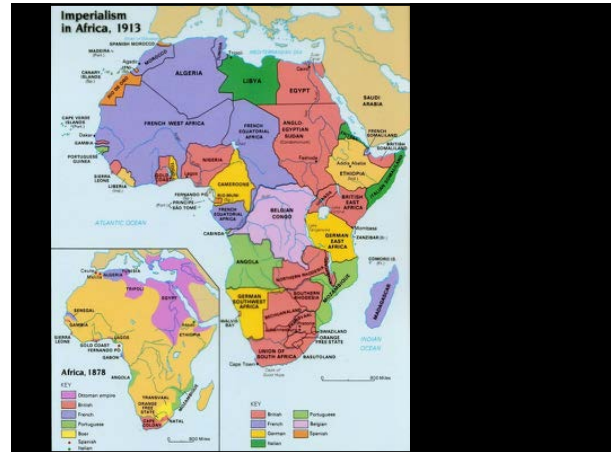


Waves of Grass-Roots Terrorism

- 1880s– 1920s: Anarchist wave.
- 1920s– 1960s: Anti-colonial wave.

Michael Collins of the Irish Republican Army
(1919 left, 1996 film right)



Waves of Grass-Roots Terrorism


- 1880s– 1920s: Anarchist wave.
- 1920s– 1960s: Anti-colonial wave.
- 1960s– 1990s: New Left wave.
 - Mostly anti-capitalist in Europe, US, Japan.






Waves of Grass-Roots Terrorism

- 1880s– 1920s: Anarchist wave.
- 1920s– 1960s: Anti-colonial wave.
- 1960s– 1990s: New Left wave.
- 1979+: Religious wave.
 - Especially among radical Muslims.




Examples of State Terrorism

- German Fascism, 1933–1945.
- Target: Jews, Roma (gypsies), the "unclean."



Examples of State Terrorism

- Chinese Cultural Revolution, 1966-76.
- Target: "counter-revolutionaries."



Mao Zedong



Examples of State Terrorism

- Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, 1975-79.
- Target: all educated members of society.

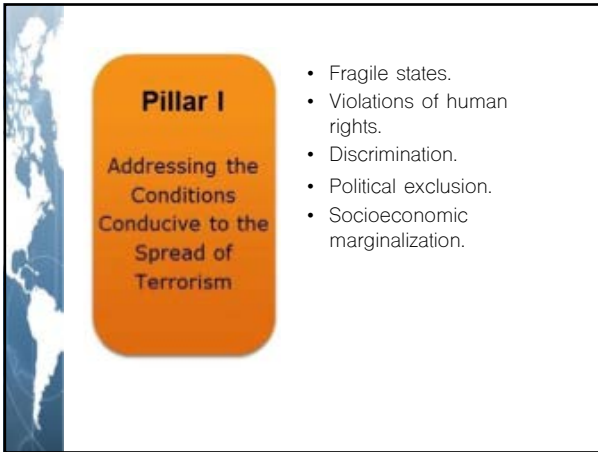
The Killing Fields (1984)
Film about Cambodian state terrorism and genocide

How do we fight grassroots terrorism today?

Counter Terrorism

2006 UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Pillar I Addressing the Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism	Pillar II Preventing and Combatting Terrorism	Pillar III Building States' capacity and strengthening the role of the United Nations	Pillar IV Ensuring Human rights and the rule of law
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Pillar I
Addressing the Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism

- Fragile states.
- Violations of human rights.
- Discrimination.
- Political exclusion.
- Socioeconomic marginalization.



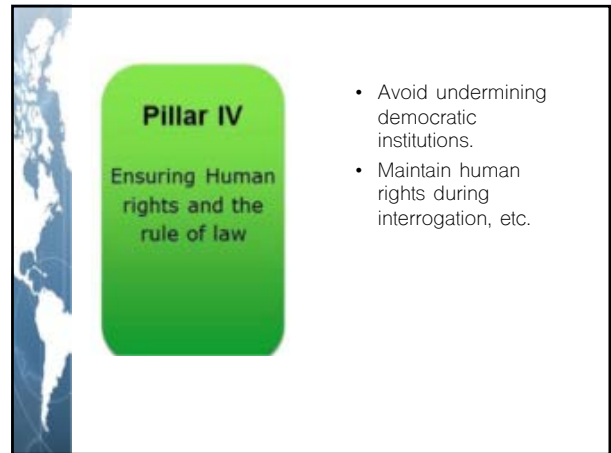
Pillar II
Preventing and Combatting Terrorism

- Arrest and prosecution.
- Military action.
- Interdiction of terrorist financing.



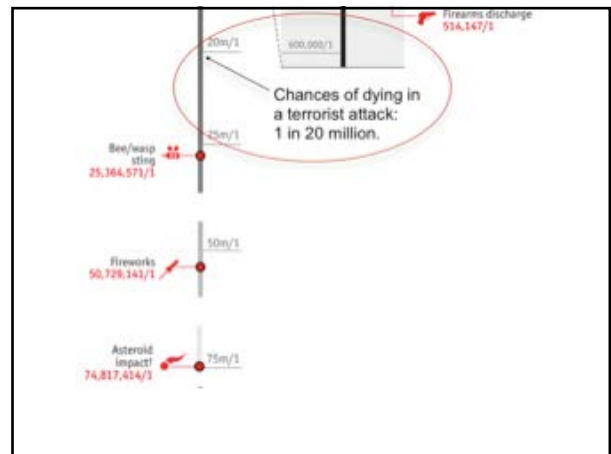
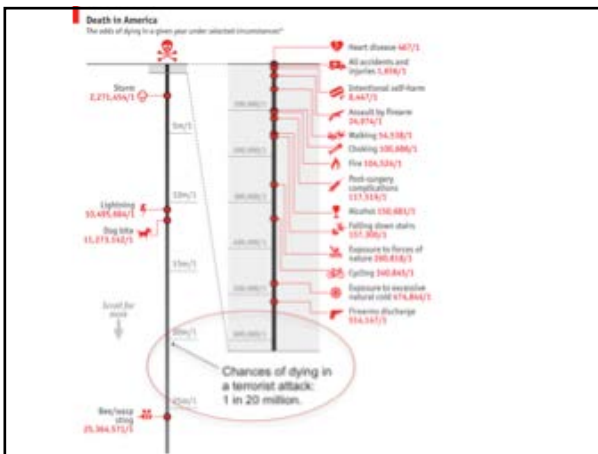
Pillar III
Building States' capacity and strengthening the role of the United Nations

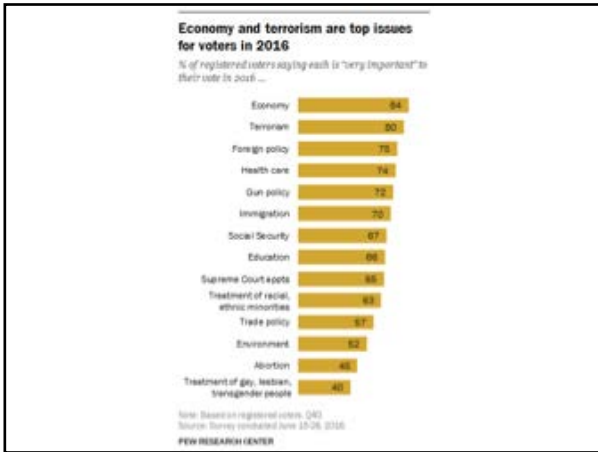
- Assisting fragile states.
- Local counter-terrorism agencies.
- Police training.



Pillar IV
Ensuring Human rights and the rule of law

- Avoid undermining democratic institutions.
- Maintain human rights during interrogation, etc.





Your Papers

- Worth nine points.
- Full points were not hard to earn. You lost points only if:
 - You didn't answer the question.
 - Your answer was too simplistic.
 - You wrote things that are wrong.