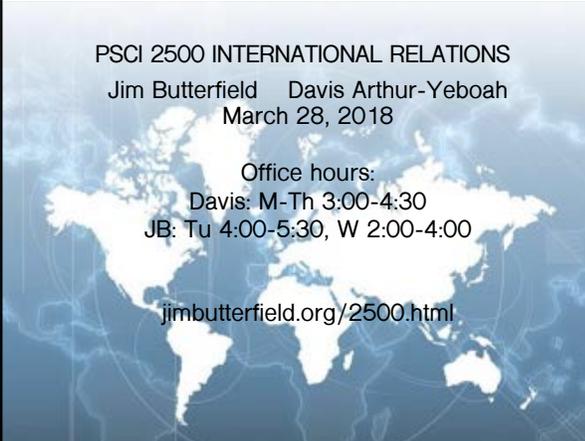**PSCI 2500 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

Jim Butterfield   Davis Arthur-Yeboah
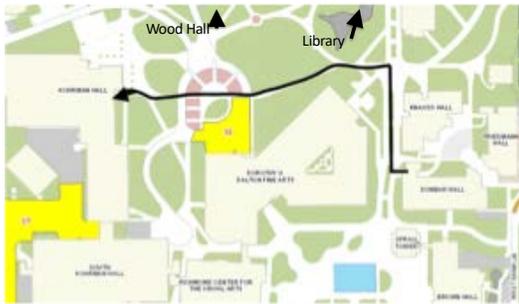March 28, 2018

Office hours:
Davis: M-Th 3:00-4:30
JB: Tu 4:00-5:30, W 2:00-4:00

jimbutterfield.org/2500.html

Announcement

- Monday's class will in 3303 Kohrman Hall.

Today

- Humanitarian intervention.
- Humanitarian assistance.
- The expanded view of human security.

- Note: Migration (Current Events Wednesday) will be next week.

Today

- From last time, know for the final exam:
  - What is the liberal tradition in human rights?
  - How has international law evolved to protect human rights?
  - Why is the International Criminal Court weak?
  - Why do some countries reject univeralism?
    - Be prepared to give examples.

- *Rely on the book, not just class!*

New Initiative

- I will regularly give you final exam prep questions as we go along.
- Davis will hold his office hours on M and Th (3:00–4:30) in the political science library (3301 Friedmann).
- He will be there to help you with the final exam prep questions.
- This will help you prepare as you go along, not in a mad rush right before the exam.

International Relations and Human Rights

- So where does that leave us if human rights are being violated somewhere?
- Is humanitarian intervention possible?

- Point of clarification: *Does not violate sovereignty.*
  - Humanitarian *assistance* is common (e.g., after natural disasters).
  - Humanitarian *intervention* is to stop conflict and is rare.
    May violate sovereignty.

Intervention: UN Peacekeeping

- Multinational armed force.
- Only after cease-fire has been accepted.
- Troops are posted between warring factions.
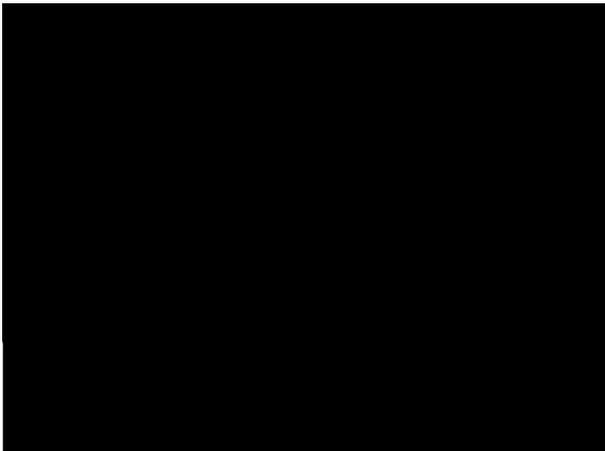- Can only defend themselves, not take offensive action.

Japanese peacekeeping troops in South Sudan

Intervention: ** *Responsibility to Protect (R2P)*

- 2005 UN Agreement that the international community can violate sovereignty to stop conflict.
- Can be invoked in cases of:
  - genocide
  - war crimes
  - crimes against humanity
  - ethnic cleansing
- Requires decision of Security Council.

Jennifer Welsh, UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, 6 min video →

R2P

- "Sovereignty no longer exclusively protects States from foreign interference; it is a charge of responsibility that *holds States accountable for the welfare of their people.*"
- "The duty to prevent and halt genocide and mass atrocities lies first and foremost with the State, but *the international community has a role that cannot be blocked by the invocation of sovereignty.*"

http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/responsibility.shtml

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Has R2P ever been invoked?

Yes. Once. In Libya.

THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Muammar Qaddafi of Libya
Seized power in 1969.

Airline Bombing 1988
259 killed.

The Arab Spring* erupts in Libya, 2011.

* The Arab Spring: a series of protests that toppled several dictators.

Civil war breaks out.

Qaddafi threatens mass killings of opposition.

The Security Council approves a resolution invoking R2P.

Air strikes by NATO based on UN resolution.

Qaddafi is killed in the conflict.

Libya and R2P

- R2P turned into regime change (beyond the scope of R2P).
  - NATO: Events on the ground were beyond our capacity. But atrocities were stopped.
  - Critics: R2P was just cover for NATO powers to do what they wanted to.

R2P Now

- Has not been used since Libya.
- R2P blocked in Syrian civil war. Why?
  - Who approves the invoking of R2P?
    - The UN Security Council.
  - What are the voting rules of the Security Council? (Hint: Feb. 26 notes)
    - 9 votes for with no P5 veto.
  - Russia and China claimed that R2P was used to eliminate Qaddafi, an enemy of the West. No repeat in Syria.

R2P Now

- R2P blocked in Syrian civil war.
  - Roughly a quarter million deaths.
  - 50% of population displaced or refugees.

Group Discussion

- What human rights do you consider to be universal, if any?
- How much accommodation should be made, if any, for cultural and religious interpretations of human rights?