International Security after the Cold War
Introduction

  1. The proliferation of weapons
  2. Terrorism
  3. Growth of International Crime
Topics of Discussion

- The Nature of War in IR
- Interstate Warfare
- Two case studies
  1. Persian Gulf War
  2. Ethiopia and Eritrea
Topic One

- The Nature of War in IR
- War can be defined as an armed conflict in which there are more than 1000 combat-related deaths in any given year of the conflict
- Hegemonic war is based on the Long Cycle Theory.
- Interstate warfare – war between two or more states.
Iraq invaded and occupied Kuwait in August 1990. The UN passed a series of resolutions calling for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. US led military coalition consisted of United States, Britain, France, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria. Forty day air campaign against Iraq began in January 1991. Saddam Hussein expanded the war by attacking Israel. The attempt was to break up the coalition of Western and
Topic Three

- **Ethiopia and Eritrea**

- Ethiopia began a bombing campaign against Eritrea in June 1998.
- Economic disputes between the two countries has led to the conflict.
- Access to the Red Sea became a heated issue in the conflict.
- Both Ethiopian and Eritrean civilians have suffered from drought, famine, ethnic cleansing and mass deportation in the past twenty five years.
Potential Conflicts

- Greece and Turkey – both countries have made claims to the Aegean Sea. In addition there have been Clashes in Cyprus between the Greek Cypriot community and Turkish Cypriot.

- India and Pakistan – have fought three wars since their independence. In 1998 both countries developed nuclear programs.

- China, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei and the Philippines dispute over the Spratly Islands, over access to fishing and minerals.

- North Korea and South Korea. High level
Next week we will look at Intrastate warfare.

- Yugoslavia – the fragmented state
- Somalia – the failed state
- Chechnya
- Terrorism