PREDATION & PROTECTION

PSC/IR 265: CIVIL WAR AND INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS
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Overview

- 1. The Mafia
- 2. Exploitation Schemes
- 3. Responsibility to Protect
- 4. Barriers to Intervention

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Government Purpose

- What is the purpose of the American government?
- What is the purpose of the North Korean government?

Government Purpose

- What is the purpose of the American government? Organize production.
- What is the purpose of the North Korean government? Extraction.

- A long, long time ago, people with comparative advantages in violence stole for a living.
 - Think of these people as "roving bandits"

- Roving bandits created demand for protection from extraction.
 - So some people with comparative advantages in violence became defenders of these regions.

- Problem: Those people had comparative advantages in violence.
 - So they extracted from the people they were supposed to protect!
 - From roving to stationary bandits.

- Problem: Those people had comparative advantages in violence.
 - So they extracted from the people they were supposed to protect!
 - From "roving" to "stationary" bandits.

• Early governments thus sold protection from others...and themselves.

States are like the mafia.

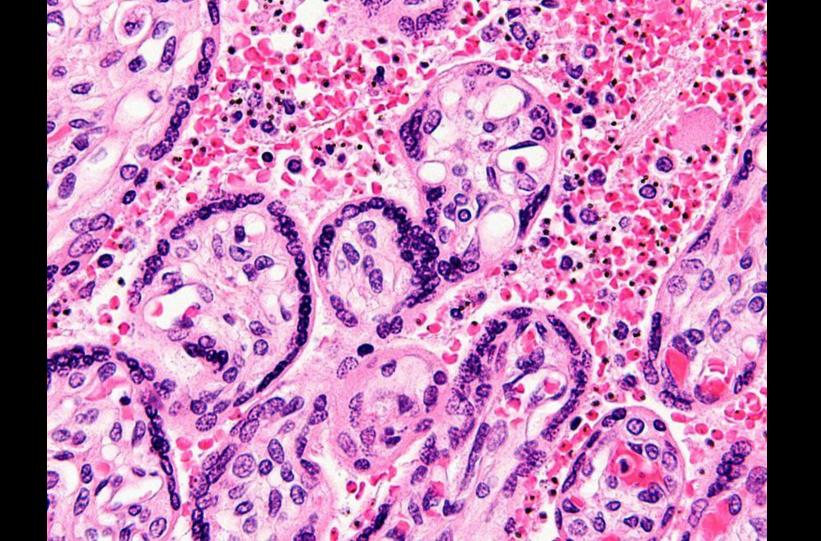


War made the state and the state made war.



- Institutions have slowly limited the state's internal power.
 - 1215: Magna Carta
 - 1787: U.S. Constitution

- But not all states are blessed with such institutions.
 - And, ironically, many of those states are leftovers from British colonization.



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Two Strategies

- 1. The Hit-and-Run
- 2. The Long Con

Hit-and-Run

- Exploit all that you can for as long as you can.
- Save for retirement.
- Flee the country when things get bad.

The Long Con

- Provide reasons for your population to not completely hate you.
- Extract wealth from your people over time.

Determinants

- 1. Value of exploitable resources
- 2. Value of tax revenue
- 3. Expectations about future power

Changes Pre/Post-1990?

- 1. Value of exploitable resources
- 2. Value of tax revenue
- 3. Expectations about future power

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Responsibility to Protect

- Appeared in Foreign Affairs, a policy-oriented journal.
- Is normative, not positive.

Responsibility to Protect

 Argument: Intervention should not be a luxury states can choose. The strong have a responsibility to protect the defenseless.



Responsibility to Protect

- Sovereignty is not a right. It is a responsibility to protect your own.
 - Failure to live up to that responsibility means you lose your sovereign right.

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Power

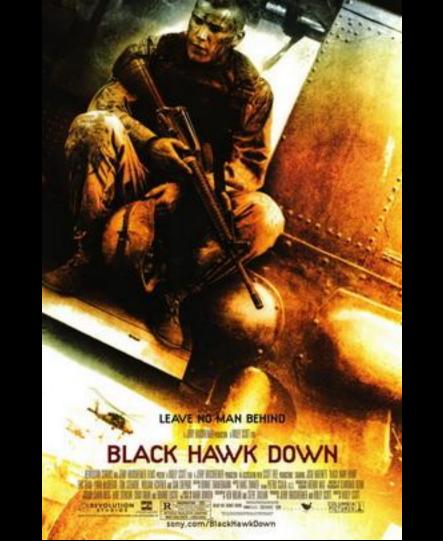
- Few states have military resources to spare.
- Even fewer states can project power.

Costs

 Those that have the power might not have the willingness to intervene.

Recent U.S. War Casualties

- WWII: 420,000
- Korean: 37,000
- Vietnam: 58,000
- Persian Gulf: 294 (145 by accident; 35 by friendly fire)
- Mogadishu: 18
- Kosovo: Some planes and helicopters
- Afghanistan: 2,300
- Iraq: 4,800
- Libya: Some missiles?





Next slide has unsettling images.







Knowledge

- Two strategies
 - Police patrols
 - Firefighting

Rwandan History

- Demographics
 - 84% Hutu
 - 15% Tutsi
 - 1% Twa
- Former Belgian colony
 - Minority rule strategy

Rwandan History

- 1959: Hutu revolution
- 1990-1992: Civil War
- 1993: Arusha Accords



Juvénal Habyarimana

Rwandan Genocide

- 500,000-1,000,000 dead
- Why did U.S. "let" it happen?
 - Conventional wisdom: international community did not care.
 - Kuperman: We didn't know enough in time anyway.