

Lecture 16
19 November 2009
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- I. Introduction
 - A. Clips on Rwanda
 1. Seeds of Genocide: http://archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-71-1686-11594/conflict_war/romeo_dallaire/clip2 5:40
 2. On Edge of Horror: http://archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-71-1686-11595/conflict_war/romeo_dallaire/clip3 11:32
 3. All Hell Breaks Loose: http://archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-71-1686-11596/conflict_war/romeo_dallaire/clip4 4:57
 4. Killing Continues: http://archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-71-1686-11620/conflict_war/romeo_dallaire/clip5 6:15
 - a) and PERHAPS:
 5. Evil on Trial http://archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-71-1686-11624/conflict_war/romeo_dallaire/clip9 8:49
 - II. How should we respond to wartime rape and female genital mutilation
 - A. Support for feminist view of IR
 1. Rape not considered a crime at Nuremberg
 2. Low-profile given to rape during and after war
 3. Failure to see rape as systematic tool of war
 - B. What do you make of Carpenter's argument about norms and human rights?
 - C. Questions
 1. Are the following similar or different, and what should we do in each case?
 - a) A particular government's military commits systematic rape during war
 - b) A particular government fails to take actions to prevent rape when it is known to be a systematic problem in society during peacetime
 - c) A particular government punishes those who do not follow certain reproductive rules
 - d) A religion punishes those who do not follow certain reproductive rules
 - e) Government forces young women to submit to genital mutilation
 - f) Men in society force young women to submit to genital mutilation
 - g) Women in society force young women to submit to genital mutilation
 2. If we think we should do something, what should we do?
 - a) Education? Is it bi-directional (do Westerners get educated as well as educate)? Are our minds open to change?
 - b) Social change and mobilization?
 - c) Diplomacy?
 - d) Sanctions? Military force?
 3. Should we be concerned about the homogenization of world culture?
 - III. Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Human Rights
 - A. Sources of effectiveness of NGOs (as opposed to effectiveness of regime).
 1. Weak legal, economic or physical force; usually not violent military force; no official mandate or standing; limited staff and resources
 2. Methods for exercising power:
 - a) Broaden scope of conflict: Public audience for initially private conflict. Use credible and impartial information. Hold themselves to demanding standard of evidence and don't publish everything they know.
 - (1) Amnesty International was primarily responsible for publicizing disappearances in Argentina after coup in 1976. This eventually led to UN Working Group on Disappearances and eventually in falling off of disappearances.
 - (2) Americas Watch published report on Mexican governments abuses of human rights just before President Salinas de Gortari and Bush were to begin negotiating NAFTA. Salinas established Mexican National Human Rights Commission just four days before meeting to quell international concern.
 - b) Shift terms of debate: Make reference to international norms that are also generally accepted by population at large in many countries.

- (1) Environment vs. development is classic case.
 - (2) Human rights vs. law and order, but law and order only plays at domestic level.
 - (3) Peru case: First say abuses not occurring; Then say abuses needed in emergency; Then say abuses occurred in past but not today. All three legitimize principle that other countries have the right to dictate its relations with its citizens. Debate is discussed in terms dictated by regime. Must justify actions in terms of international HR, even if this is only lip service.
 - (4) Kausikan: "How a country treats its citizens is no longer a matter for its own exclusive determination. Others can and do legitimately claim a concern....[Countries] tend to interpret rather than reject such norms when there are disagreements." (24-25)
 - c) Make principled but pragmatic demands: Set clear and specific deadlines. Respectful and courteous - undercut ability of opponent to find a means to deny the authority of AI to make such demands.
3. Functions
- a) Create pressures to create regimes: 40 NGOs were on US delegation to Conference that created UN in 1945; NGOs played major role in including HRs in the UN Charter.
 - b) Help strengthen regimes
 - c) Monitoring performance - much less constrained in what they can say. Publish monthly newsletters that can be quite scathing.
 - d) Mobilize public opinion and sympathetic governments to oppose violations
 - e) Improve victims' capacity to defend themselves
 - f) Pressure from within violating country, from other governments, and from citizens of other countries
- B. Capabilities of NGOs that states lack
- 1. Focus on single issue: keep "clean" and "pure"
 - 2. Collect information within other countries borders in ways that are considered legitimate. Compare to CIA
 - 3. More willing than states to criticize other governments. Diplomatic deference. NGOs can meddle in affairs of a state, because there is no possibility of reciprocity even on single issue.