

# Key Issue 3: Boundary Disputes

- Boundary Disputes:
  - Territorial (definitional)
    - Defined political boundaries
  - Functional (operational)
    - National security or help through boundaries
  - Positional (locational)
    - Dispute among the boundary being written up
      - Chile vs Argentina- Based their border on water sheds  
problems with new technology
  - Resources (allocational)
    - Resources

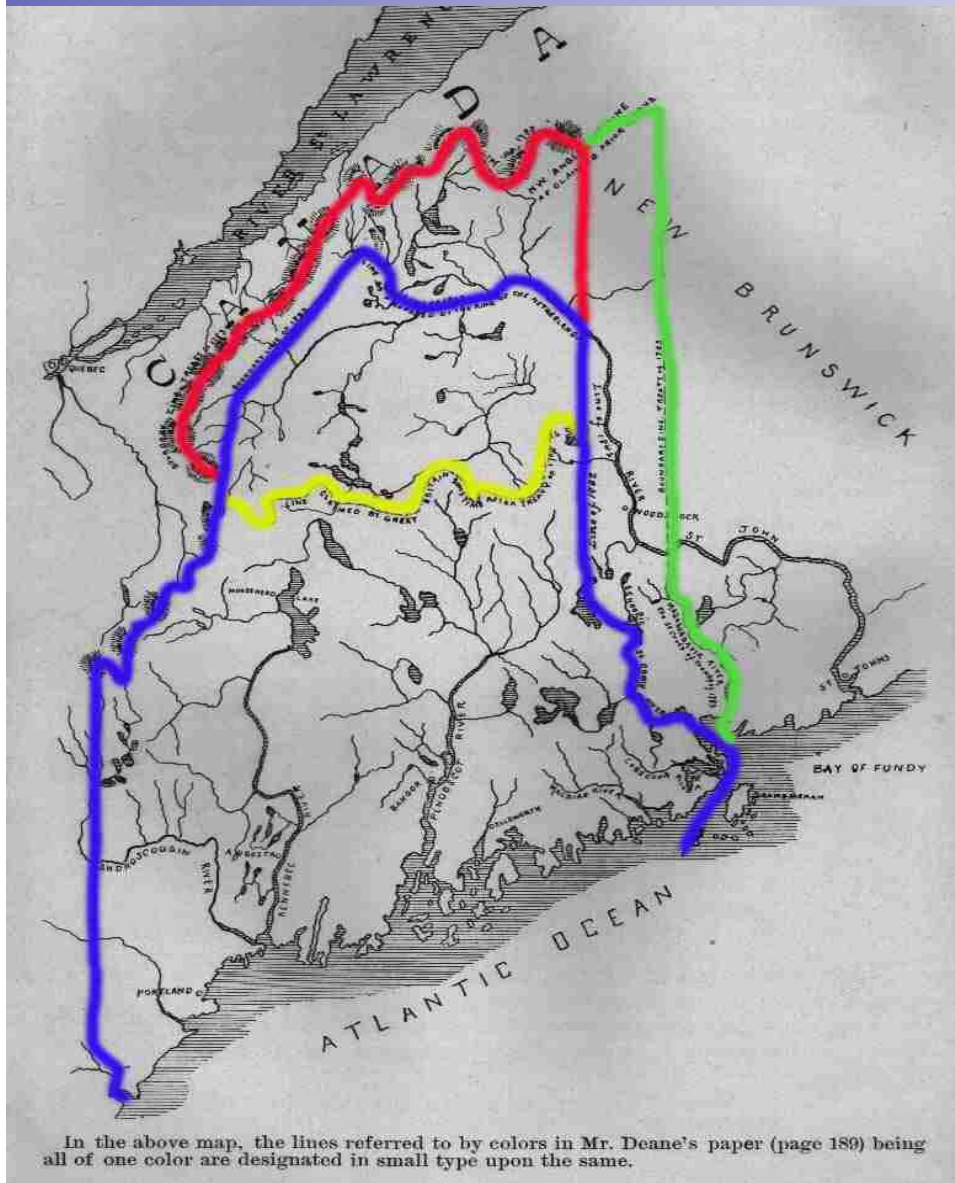
# Division of Cyprus



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Cyprus has been divided into Greek and Turkish portions since 1974 creating an ethnic boundary.

# Positional Disputes



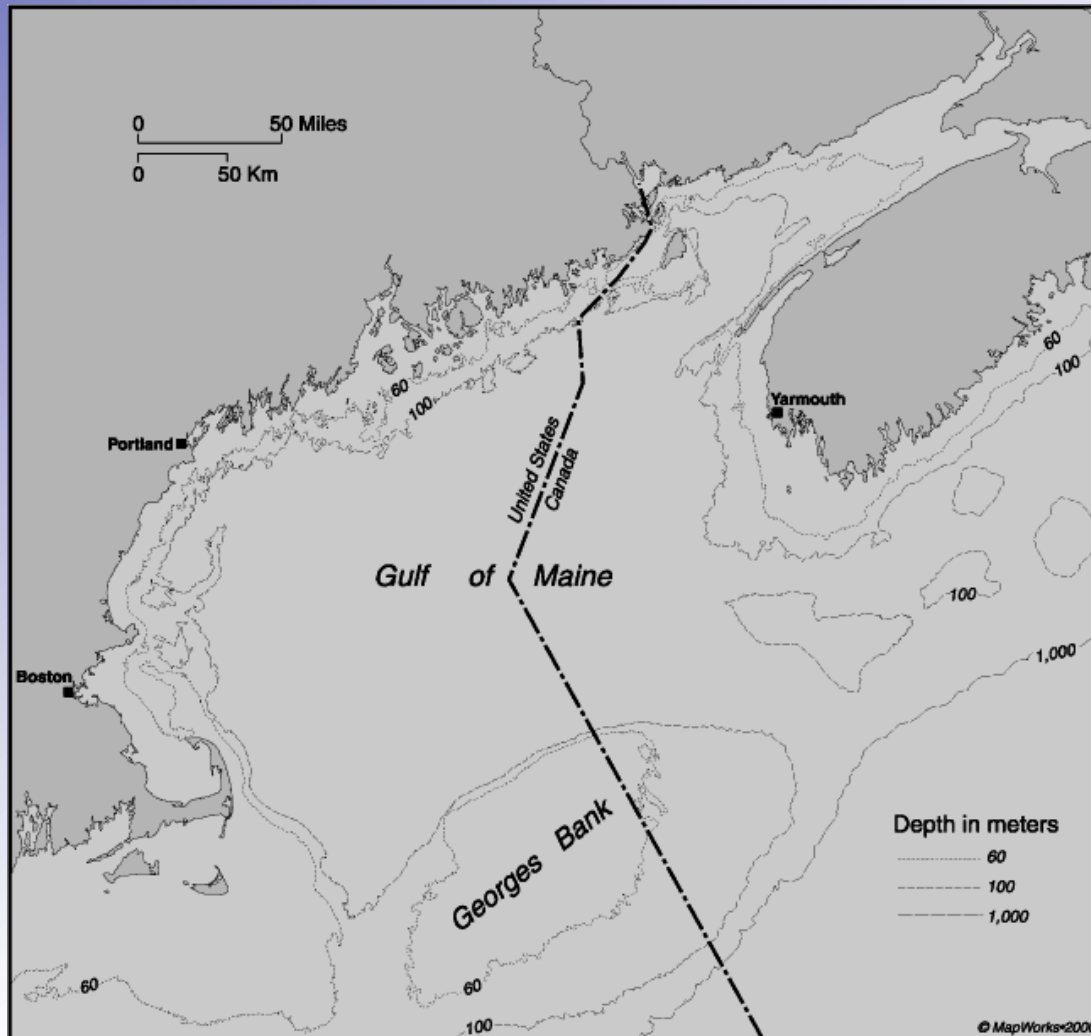
- The **blue line** is the current border between Maine and New Brunswick and Quebec established by the Webster Ashburton Treaty of 1842
- The **yellow line** was the line the British claimed as the border.
- The **red line** was the border claimed by the United States, on the basis of which it undertook various surveys and censuses (including the 1830 and 1840 censuses) of the north bank of the upper St. John River.
- The **green line** was the maximum US claim until 1794, which was never actually acted upon.

# Territorial Disputes





# Resource Disputes

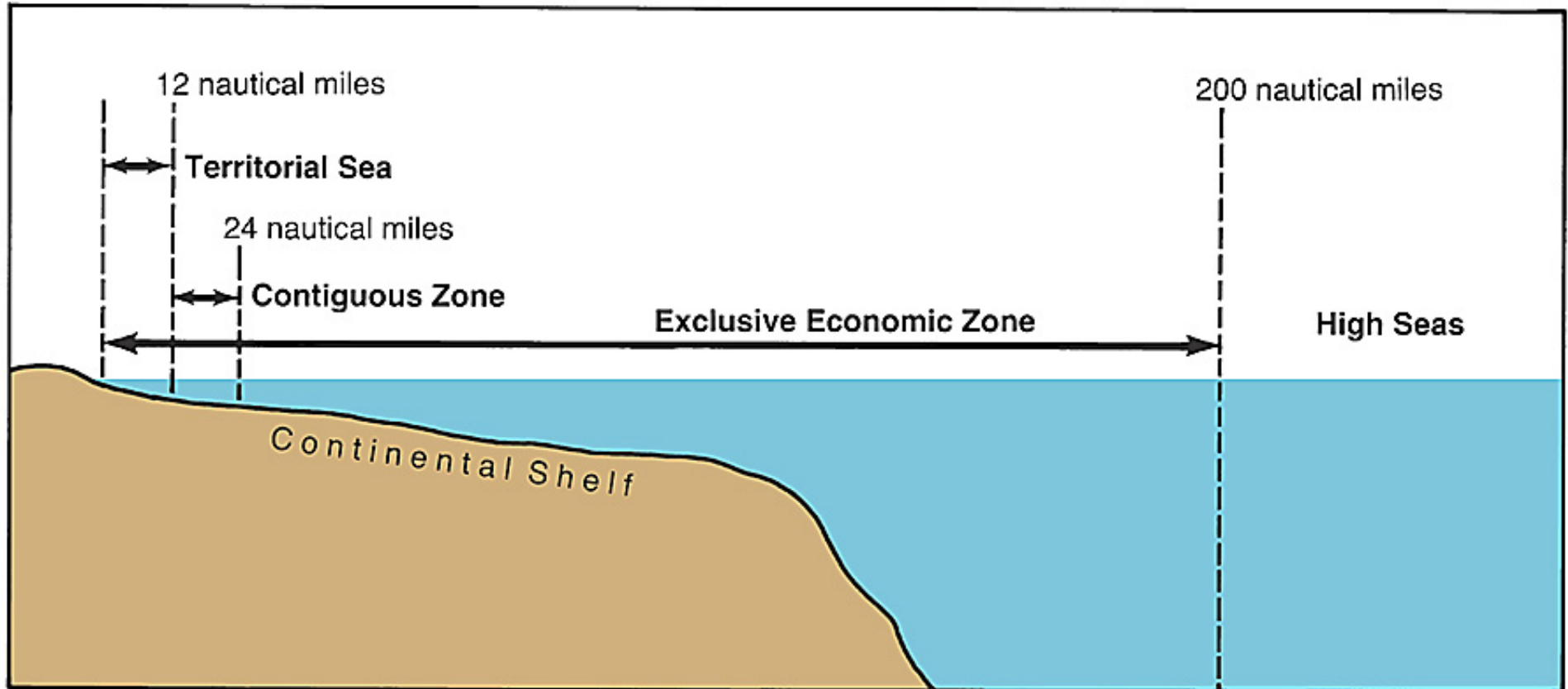


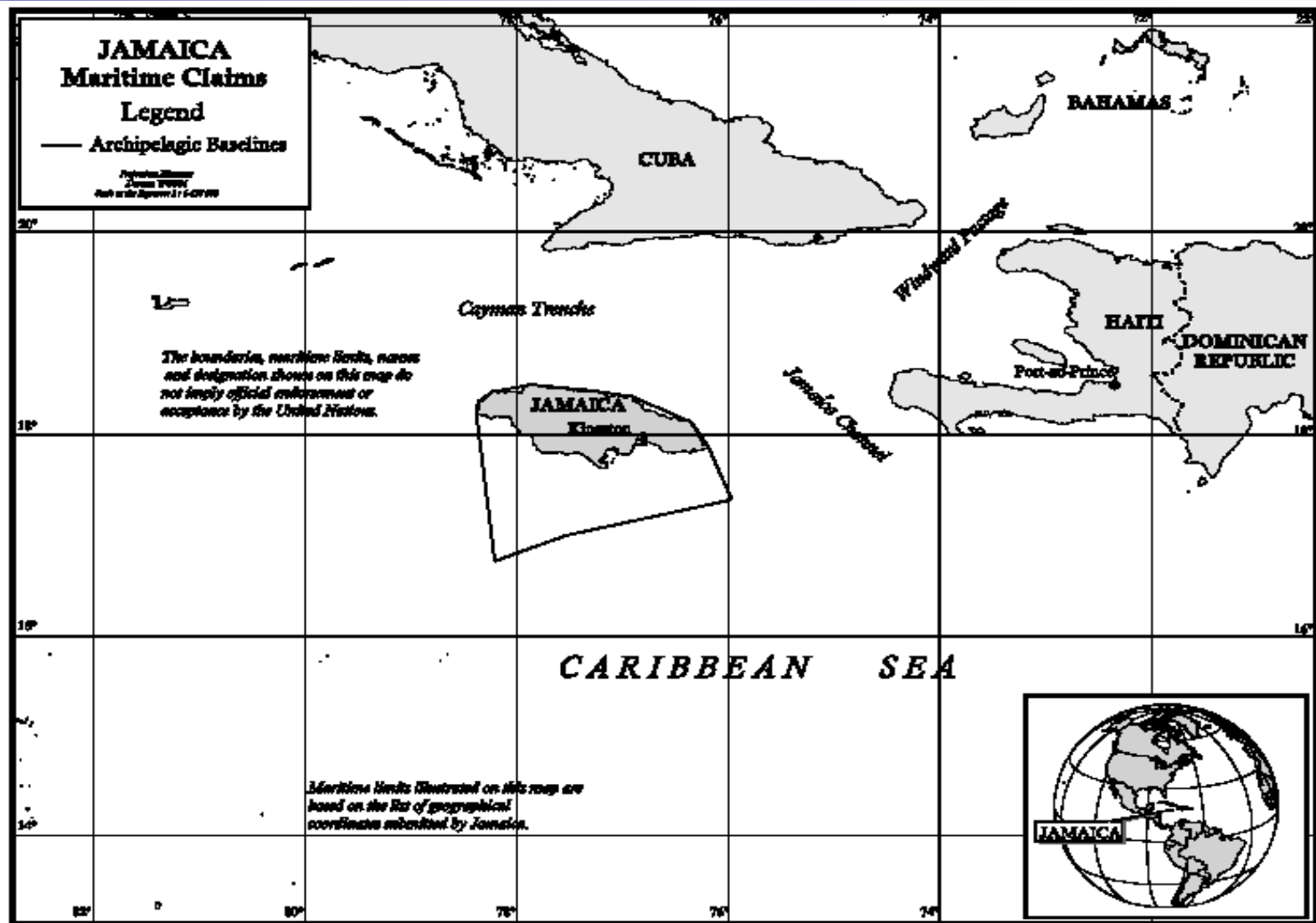
Canada and the US share jurisdiction over Georges Bank, a traditional fishing ground for scallops, lobster, cod, haddock, and other fin fish, which marks the southern gateway to the Gulf of Maine. Approximately one sixth of the Bank lies on the Canadian side of the border.

# UN Convention on the International Law of the Sea

Zone	Distance from Coast	Provisions of Convention
Territorial Sea	12 nm (19 km)	sovereignty, including exclusive fishing rights; vessels have the right of innocent passage, though military and research vessels can be challenged
Contiguous Zone	Up to 24 nm (38 km)	coastal states can enforce customs, immigration, sanitation laws and have the right of hot pursuit out of its territorial waters
Exclusive Economic Zone	Up to 200 nm (370 km); or the continental shelf to 350 nm (560 km)	rights to explore, exploit, conserve, and manage the natural resources of the seabed and waters; traditional freedoms of the high seas are to be maintained
High Seas	beyond EEZ	freedoms include the right to sail ships, fish, fly over, lay submarine cables and pipelines; mineral resources are declared the common heritage of humankind to be managed for the benefit of all the peoples of the earth

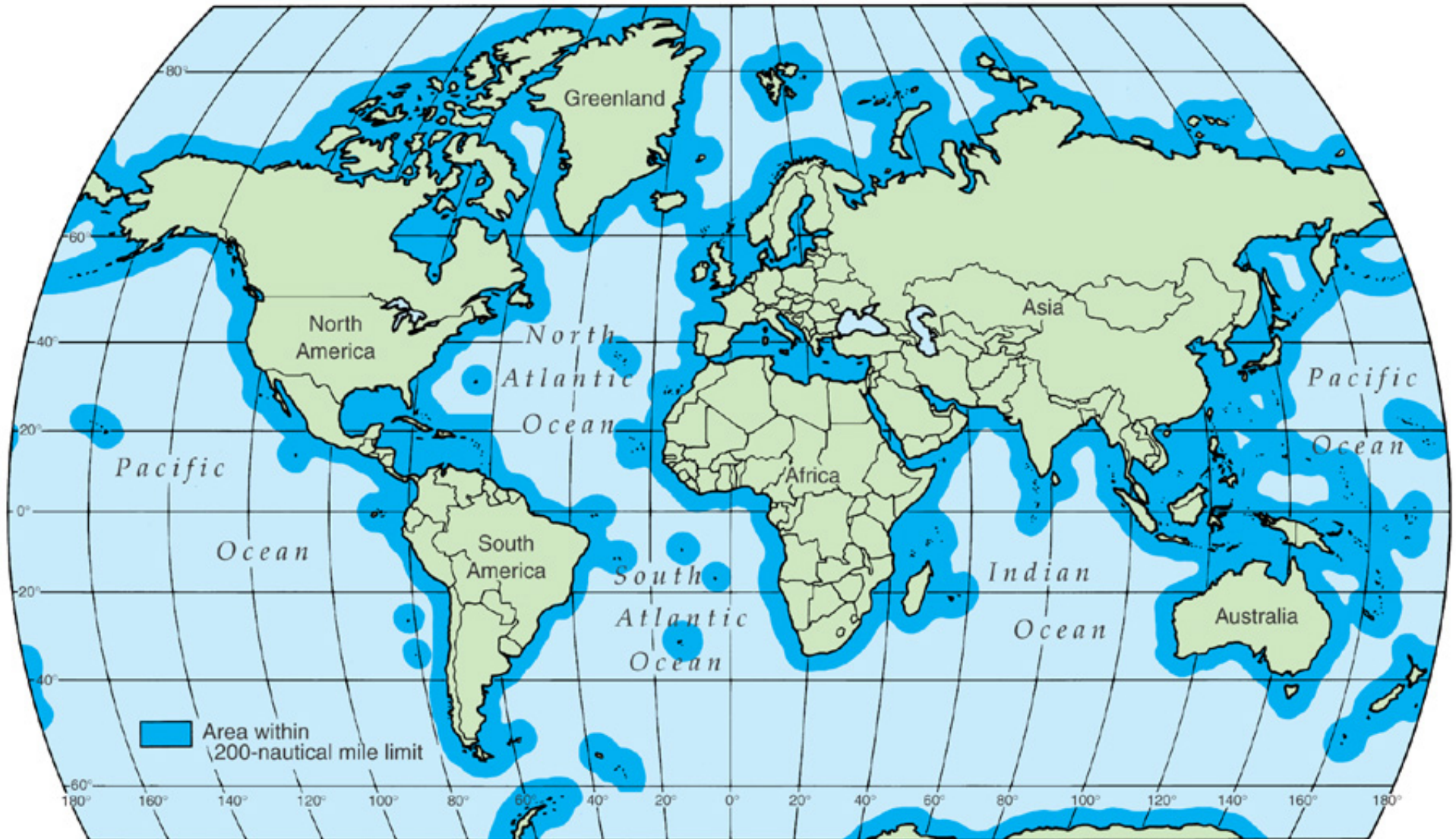
# Territorial Claims







# 200-Nautical Mile Exclusive Economic Zone



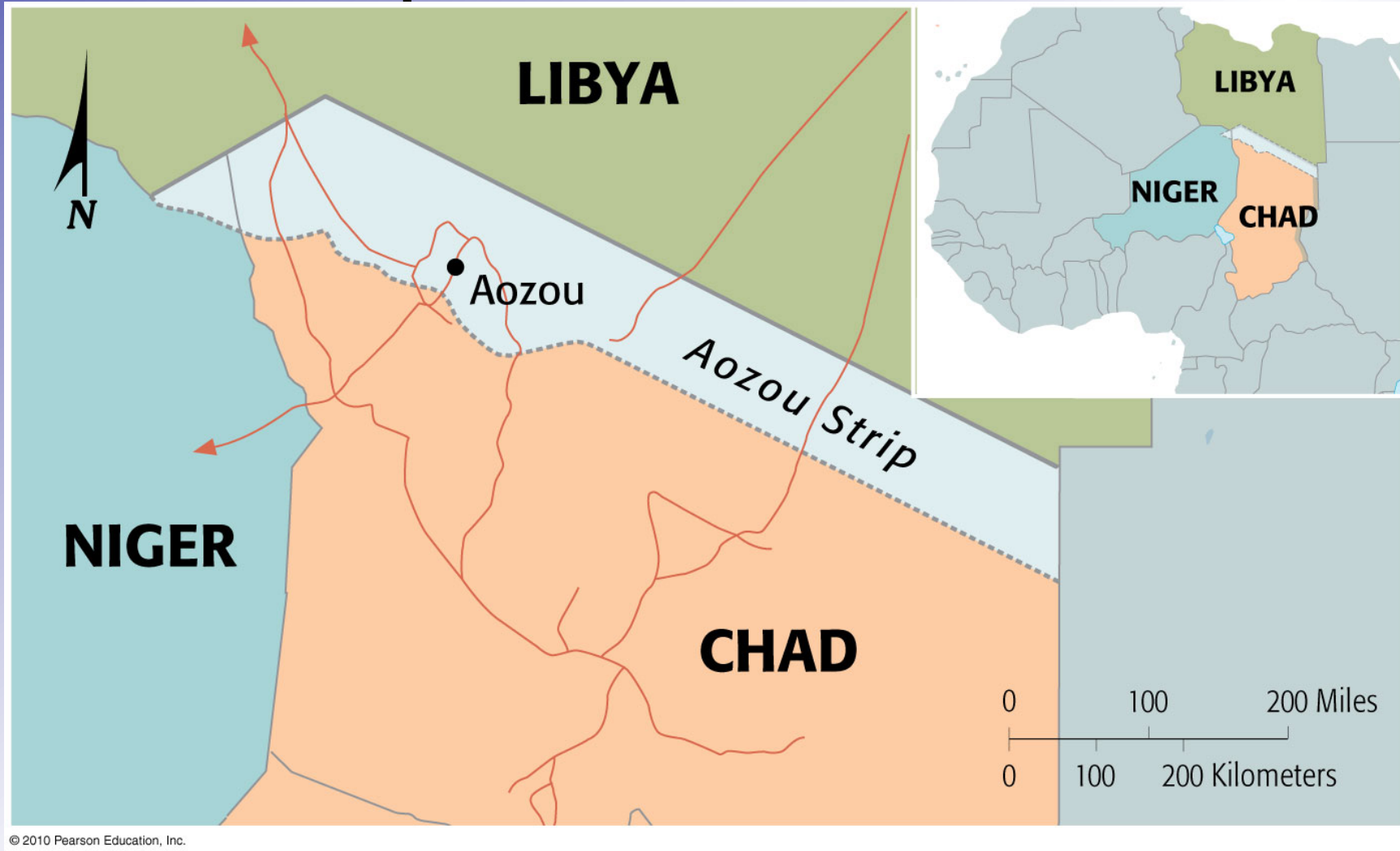
# Functional Disputes

Illegal immigration and drug smuggling between US and Mexico





# Aozou Strip: a Geometric Boundary



The straight boundary between Libya and Chad was drawn by European powers, and the strip is the subject of controversy between the two countries.

# Centrifugal Forces

- Organized religion
- Nationalism (part-nation state/stateless nations)
- Regionalism (French Canadians)
- Devolution (Great Britain)
- Irredentism

- Devoluton (area in country that desires greater autonomy or independence. Yugoslavia; Great Britain (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) Basque

# Centrifugal Forces: Slovakia

## The Velvet Divorce

- Officially, The Slovak Republic came into existence on January 1, 1993.
- Except for a brief period during World War II, during which Slovakia was a protectorate state of Nazi Germany, the Slovak people have been subjected to domination by stronger political entities, such as the Czechs of the Czechoslovak federation, the Magyars of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the sovereigns of the Habsburg Empire.
- Slovaks celebrated independence on Jan. 1, 1993.
- Although the history of the Slovak people as expressed in the nation state is less than a decade old, Slovaks have existed as a unique entity for over 1500 years.





# Fig.9.21



(a)



(b)

# Political Conflict

- Northern Ireland
- Middle East (Palestine)
- Sudan

# Northern Ireland

- Colony: 1921
- Unionists (Protestants)
- Nationalists (Catholics)
- Sinn Fein (political arm of IRA)
- IRA

Good Friday Agreement (1998)

# Israeli/Palestinian

- Roots in Diaspora 70 a.d.
- Zionist movement 1880s
- Created in 1948; immediately attacked
- 1964: founding of PLO
- Both agree to a two-state solution



# What They Have to Agree Upon

- The status and future of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem, which Israel considers in dispute and Palestinians as well as most of the international community consider occupied
- Israeli security from attacks against Israeli targets, which Israel considers acts of terrorism and Palestinians as legitimate resistance against an illegal occupying force
- Palestinian security from Israeli military attacks.
- The nature of a future Palestinian state.
- The fate of the Palestinian refugees.
- The settlement policies of Israel, and the ultimate fate of settlements.

# Sudan

- Black Arabs in the North/non-Arab blacks in the south. South Muslim, Christian/animistic. North Muslim.
- Government controlled by Muslim Arabs.
- South: more resources. Water, better land, now oil. Farmers
- North: pastoralists. Went south looking for land and water.



- Long civil war. Peace agreement in 2003. Except in Darfur. Rebels (black non-Arab) felt government discriminating against them.
- Conflict begins in 2003.
- Gov't supporting (although they deny it) Janjaweed. Force children from south to fight against their own families and neighbors.

- UN resolutions past, but little help.

## Sanctions

- African Union sent in troops. UN has some “observers”. Encouraging African Union to send in more “peacekeepers”.

# Ethno nationalism and Conflict

## Self Determination

- Pakistan → • India- Kashmir
- Palestine → • Israel
- Taiwan → • China
- F. Yugoslavia → • Belgrade- govt.
- Russia → • Chechnya- Moscow

# Buffer States and Shatter belts

- Buffer State- Mongolia between China and Russia (Exclave (Inclave))
- Buffer Zone- Eastern Europe in the Cold War
  - Satellite States- “Iron Curtain”



- Shatter Belt- Place you don't want to be- Poland, many Eastern European Countries

