

## International organizations

- International organizations: concept, issues, and history
  - Beyond force and war, there is cooperation
    - Why?-
      - realists look to balance of power, assumes it's about power,
      - liberals point more to institutions (rules),
    - International organizations and institutions- create cooperation
- International institutions, regimes, and organizations
  - Int. institutions: institutions are primarily rules. They can be implied or explicit, physical, or understood. We generalize all of the above to institutions
  - Int. organizations are physical/material. International; organizations exist, they have members, written characters, mandates, etc. they are public and private, governmental (IGO) and non-governmental (NGO)
    - Examples: the UN, the EU, world bank, NAFTA (IGO)
    - Amnesty international, human rights watch (NGO), don't have the force of a state membership (IGO's)
    - Mostly looking at IGO's
  - Int. regimes: Krasner's definition: rules, norms, and procedures in a given issue area.
    - Ex. Human rights regime, nuclear non-proliferation regime, environmental regime, free trade regime. Regimes can hold institutions and organizations in any combination.
    - Working together to get something done
  - NGOs and IGO
    - NGO's are non-governmental organizations, states are not members
      - A lot less power than IGO's
      - Provides data for IGO's
      - Global, regional, issue specific, restricted
    - IGO's are our focus
      - Members are always states
      - Regional- ASEAN, EU,
  - International organizations in history
    - Thousands of years
    - Trade leagues, law of the seas, craftsmen guilds, religions and churches
    - Never fully INT until post Westphalia
    - Starts with the beginning of the state system and really destructive war
    - Peace and security are addressed for the first time by IO's
      - To avoid doing it again
  - Selective history of international organizations
    - Concert of Europe: 1815- after French revolutionary war
      - France, Austria-Hungarian empire, Russia, British, and Germanic states
        - French lost
        - Winners: UK, Prussia, Russia, Austria-Hungary

- Conference system- simple mechanism to avoid the next war: call a conference- those of us included in the system will all sign a contract saying if I go to war the other four must approve it. (UK, Prussia, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and France)
  - Dominated by individuals- Castlereagh & Metternich (Austria)
  - Worked for a while (25-30 years), but once C and M are gone conflict breaks out: (Italy, Germany, etc.)
- Included French, recognized as a great power even after defeat.

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- The league of nations (the gigantic, legal, peace and organization formed after WWI to avoid another war) and the rise of idealism
  - End of concert system- rise of conflict, WWI, etc.
  - Post WWI- utter devastation: trench warfare, massive casualties, civilians, poison gas, etc.
    - Avoid this, but how?
    - Nov. 1918 armistice signed to agree to no longer fight
      - Leaves a huge question- what do we do next?
  - Woodrow Wilson, US president, internationalist:
    - 14 points speech: create a league of nations to make the rules
    - We need a league of all nations to cooperate and avoid another world war
  - Idea of French to make Germany responsible for their actions or they'll go back to war
    - Civilians running Germany and don't want to go back to war
    - France will simply attack Germany
    - France is looking to solve the war
  - Paris Peace Conference, Jan. 1919
    - Treaty of Versailles, Jun. 1919- league is created, France won't have a league of nations unless Germany signs treaty.
    - Treaty blames Germany for war and says they can't have an army, navy, pay Britain and France, admit blame, lose a ton of territory, and are prohibited to joining the league and in making any decisions
    - 44 states initially signed and ratified- 75% vote from US senate
      - Foundation of collective security- everyone is in it together, attack on one, all others will defend, Asia, Africa, Europe
      - US senate doesn't want that responsibility, US has to right to sit out the wars- senate will only approve with this revision to the treaty
      - Wilson say no to the revision so US senate doesn't approve
    - Up and running in Geneva, Switzerland, 1920
      - No Russia, US, or Germany- significant powers
  - Russia loses WWI and is fighting themselves, doesn't sign the treaty
- The league of nations, 1920-31
  - Purpose of the league- first, avoid another war, about 64 nations
  - Generally; peace and collective security, disarmament, global welfare
  - Initial members include defeated nations- Austria, Hungary, Turkey, etc.
    - Germany "refinances" and join the league, becomes a much more progressive, technological, and educated state
    - Russia eventually joins as the soviet union

- o From beginning, no US- the US signs, but fails to ratify in the US senate
- o Wilson blocked by Republican senators Henry Cabot Lodge and William Borah (even though Wilson won Nobel Peace Prize)
- o US never joins the league
- o League is dominated by France and UK
- League continued
  - o From the beginning- no universal membership
    - States use the league to solve and settle disputes
    - League's ability to act is restricted by strict policies
  - o Strong reliance on Collective Security- all states will contribute to stopping an aggressor
  - o By the end, there were 63 states that joined at some point, many left
  - o Successes: many, most were smaller outbreaks that never turned to major war- "the dog that didn't bark"
    - Hard to measure success
  - o Failures at this time not major but notable
  - o By 1931, major failures and major weaknesses became apparent
- End of the league
  - o General weakness
    - Structure 1- too legal, forced yes or no decisions, not at all sensitive to power
    - Structure 2- too strict, needed unanimity that was difficult to obtain
  - o Membership never universal, states left or never were consulted- hard for truly collective action
- Where did the league fail
  - o 1931 Manchuria, China- Japanese invade, league condemns, but Japan withdraws and league collective action never materializes
    - Japan starts fighting in 31, invading China, setting up WWII in Asia
  - o 1935 Italian invasion of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) league only has economic sanctions- fear major war with Italy
    - League fails to stop Italy
  - o Finally, rise of Nazi Germany- appeasement of Hitler at Munich, Sudetenland, 1938 Germany rearms and Hitler withdraws from the league, war in 1939, league is dead
    - Hitler takes a piece of Czechoslovakia, asking league to give it to him to avoid war
    - The deal gave up a chunk of Czechoslovakia to Hitler
    - Hitler ignores deal with the league and takes over Poland starting WWII- considered worst war in world history
  - o With that, the league ends, officially in 1945
- League exists until 1946, but inactive
  - o A series of global wars break out mostly in Europe, Nazi Germany
    - The entire Pacific is affected by the war
  - o US keeps Britain alive by illegally sending them supplies
  - o The run up to the United Nations is very different than the development of the league
    - As early as 1941, the British don't know if they're going to survive the attacks.
    - US says they're isolationists
    - Looks like Hitler and Germany will rule the world
    - Nations come together to make a new plan- the league