

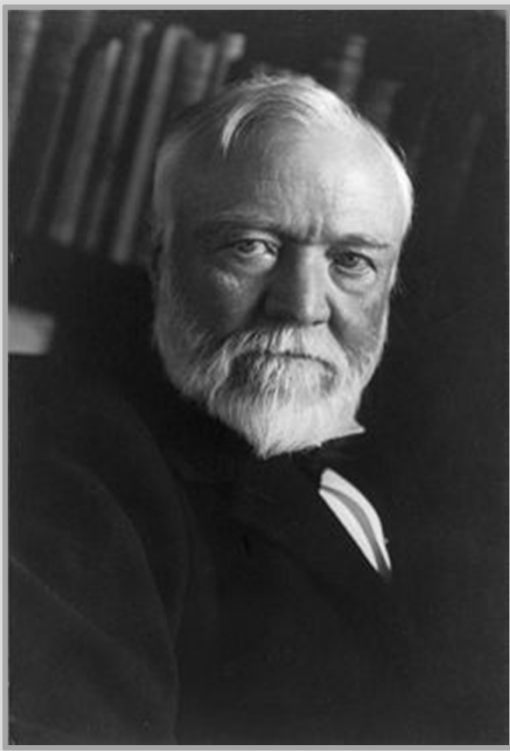
INTERNATIONALISM

The League of Nations

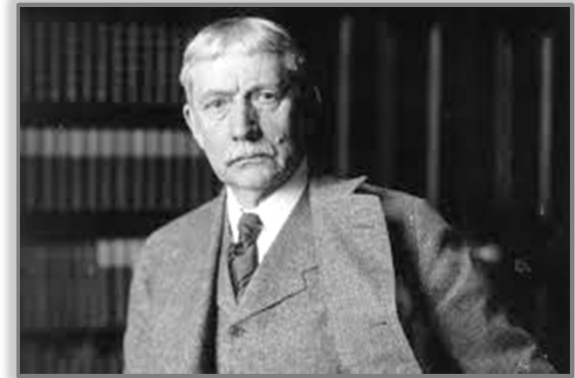
An Academic Exercise



"And when he had opened the fourth seal, I heard the voice of the fourth beast say, Come and see. And I looked, and behold a pale horse: and his name that sat on him was Death. and Hell followed with him. And power was given unto them over the fourth part of the earth, to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth" (Rev. 6:7-8).



Andrew Carnegie

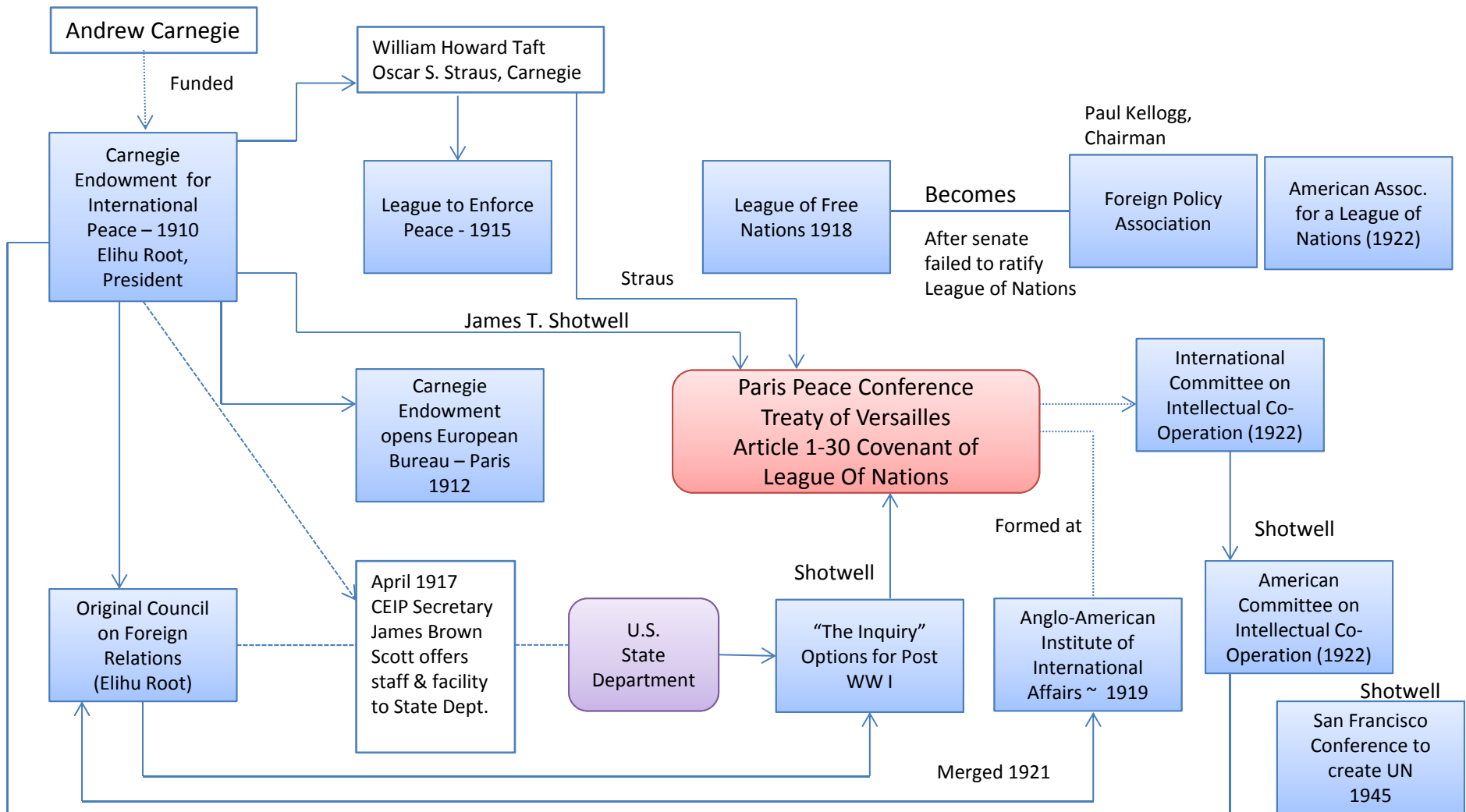


Elihu Root

Behind the League of Nations

*“As the evil-doer must be restrained by force in our local communities,
so the evil-doer must be restrained by force in the community of nations”*

Enforced Peace, Proceedings of the First Annual Assemblage of the League To Enforce Peace, Washington, May 26-27, 1916



Paris Peace Conference of 1919



Members of "The Inquiry" appear together at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. Seated, from left to right: Charles Homer Haskins, Isaiah Bowman, Sidney Mezes, James Brown Scott, and David Hunter Miller. Standing, from left to right: Charles Seymour, Robert H. Lord, William L. Westermann, Mark Jefferson, Edward M. House, George Louis Beer, Douglas W. Johnson, Clive Day, William Edward Lunt, James T. Shotwell, and Alyn A. Young. (Photo: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library)

Everyone in this photo except for Westermann, Jefferson, Beer, Lunt, and Shotwell were members of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1922. James T. Shotwell was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Edward M. House was the head of "The Inquiry" and the founder of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Charles Homer Haskins, James Brown Scott, Charles Seymour, Robert H. Lord, Edward M. House, Douglas W. Johnson, Clive Day, and James T. Shotwell were members of the American Institute of International Affairs.

Surviving Organizations from the League of Nations inception



“The Foreign Policy Association was founded in 1918 as the League of Free Nations Association. It was formed by 141 distinguished Americans to support President Woodrow Wilson's efforts to achieve a just peace. The Association was reconstituted in 1923 as the Foreign Policy Association with a commitment to the careful study of all sides of international questions affecting the U.S. John Foster Dulles and Eleanor Roosevelt were among the incorporators.”

<http://www.fpa.org/>



The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) is an independent, nonpartisan membership organization, think tank, and publisher.

[The American delegation to the 1919 Paris Peace Conference] “proceeded to set up in New York what became the Council on Foreign Relations. This drew its seventy-five original members mainly from two groups: academic and professional experts, mostly from universities, who had participated in the so-called Inquiry in Paris, seeking to develop the best possible factual basis and to offer advice and recommendations to Wilson, and public-minded businessmen and bankers with international exposure, almost all from New York itself.”

<http://www.cfr.org/>

Carnegie's Man – James T. Shotwell

“For Shotwell, pursuit of peace was primarily a problem of management”



JAMEST. SHOTWELL

A longtime member of the Columbia University faculty, James T. Shotwell was beloved by his students for his “deep, resonant voice, his wit ... and his willingness to experiment with new teaching techniques”. He devoted his career toward developing a functional framework for world politics, suffused with the belief that peace does not merely mean the absence of war, but rather the maintenance of those conditions that facilitate society’s growth and development. For Shotwell, the pursuit of peace was primarily a problem of management. He temporarily left Columbia only when presented with the opportunity to oversee production of a comprehensive history of the Great War, then in its fourth year. Soon thereafter, in 1919, Endowment successfully courted Shotwell to continue his treatise as part of its Division of Economics and History, of which he became the director in 1924.

An unassuming man without pretensions of his own, Shotwell did much of his work behind closed doors. However, in the spring of 1927, Shotwell delivered a speech at a university in Berlin before an audience of German dignitaries, including the German chancellor and top-ranking military officials. It was here that he first enumerated the principles that would lead him to pursue a treaty renouncing war between nations. War, he said, had “ceased to be a legitimate instrument of policy in the world of civilized nations.” Instead, it was a contagion that was “too dangerous to employ.”

Shotwell continued to push for the international organization of peace. In 1945, he actively participated in the UN Conference in San Francisco, helping to craft key amendments to ensure the inclusion of human rights. “I have never had a more inspiring experience than that of helping, at last, to weld [our] aspirations for peace into a world-wide organization,” he wrote in his autobiography.

“League of Minds”

“Just as diversity is the condition of unity, so this intellectual federalism, which finds its being in the National Committees, is the condition of universality—the aim and objective of international co-operation.”

Gonzague De Reynold, Rapporteur to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
President of the Swiss National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

It is in the implementation of the theoretical musings
in the minds of Academics that set the conditions that necessitate war.

Vicky

American National Committee on Intellectual Co-Operation of the League of Nations

- Formed in 1926 on the initiative of Dr. R.A. Millikan, American member of the International Committee
- Chairman: Professor James T. Shotwell, professor at Columbia University, Director of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
- Advisory Committees:
 - Education
 - Adult Education
 - International Education
 - Literature
 - Archives and Documentation
 - Social Science
 - Broadcasting
 - Pure and Applied Science

Source: International Understanding: Agencies Educating for a New World, John Eugene Harley, 1931, Stanford University Press, London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press
League of Nations, Intellectual Co-Operation Organization, National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva, 1937
<http://www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&d=3959037#>

Activities of the American National Committee

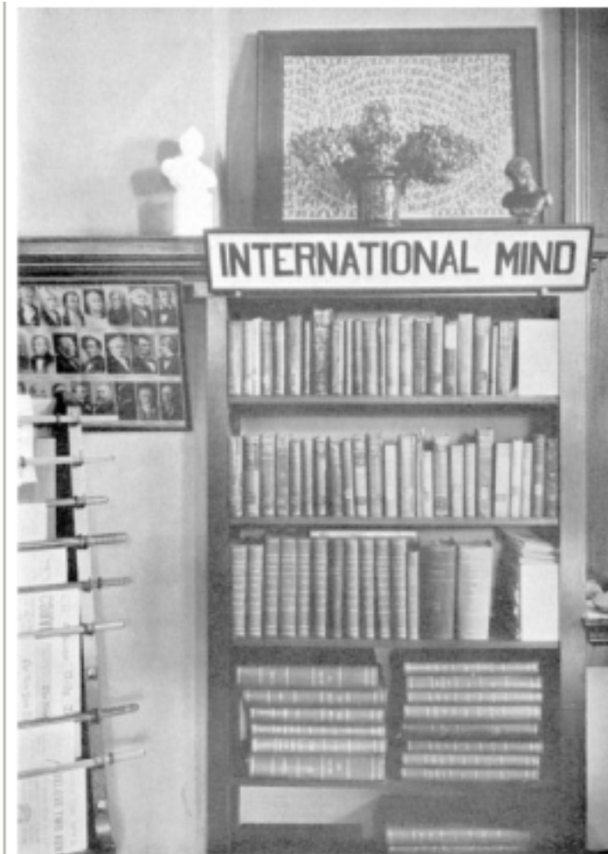
- In the National Sphere – The committee brings the results of the work of the Intellectual Co-Operation Organization to the attention of appropriate groups in the U.S.
- Relations with the Different Organs of the Intellectual Co-Operation Organization
- Relations with Other International Organizations... International Studies Conference, Institute of Pacific Relations, the Pan-American Unions, the P.E.N. Clubs, the International Students' Organization, the Institute of International Education
- Actions taken on the Resolutions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-Operation:
 - Moral Disarmament
 - Chinese Educational Mission
 - Exchange of Documents with European Libraries
 - Index Translationum
 - Revision of Textbooks
 - Study of the Laws and Regulations of the United States governing temporary admission and residence for employment of alien artistic groups
 - Intellectual Rights
 - Press Relations

Source: League of Nations, Intellectual Co-Operation Organization, National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva, 1937 <http://www.archive.org/details/nationalcommitte031498mbp>

The “Peace Movement”

Sponsored by Carnegie Institutions

Libraries, Films, Newspapers, Radio, Television



An International Mind Alcove in the Mercer Township Public Library, Aleo, Illinois.

JUNE 30, 1931

A group of American economists and social scientists visited Europe under the sponsorship of Carnegie's Division of Intercourse and Education. The purpose of the trip fell in line with the Endowment's broader campaign to promote greater understanding between nations through education.

An integral part of this campaign was the proliferation of "International Mind Alcoves" in libraries around the world — an initiative first begun by the Endowment during World War I to encourage a wider knowledge of international relations.



The Endowment produces "Made in the U.S.A." - a short film designed to blunt American protectionist sentiment during the Great Depression by teaching citizens about foreign trade and its integral role in American life.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace – Carnegie Endowment Timeline and Yearbook of 1925

<http://carnegieendowment.org/about/timeline100/index.html>

http://www.pennsylvaniacrier.com/filemgmt_data/files/Carnegie1933-%20part%201.pdf

http://www.pennsylvaniacrier.com/filemgmt_data/files/Sovereignty%20is%20Seen%20Handicap%20to%20Peace.pdf

Carnegie Regional International Relations Clubs



Regional conferences of the International Relations Clubs

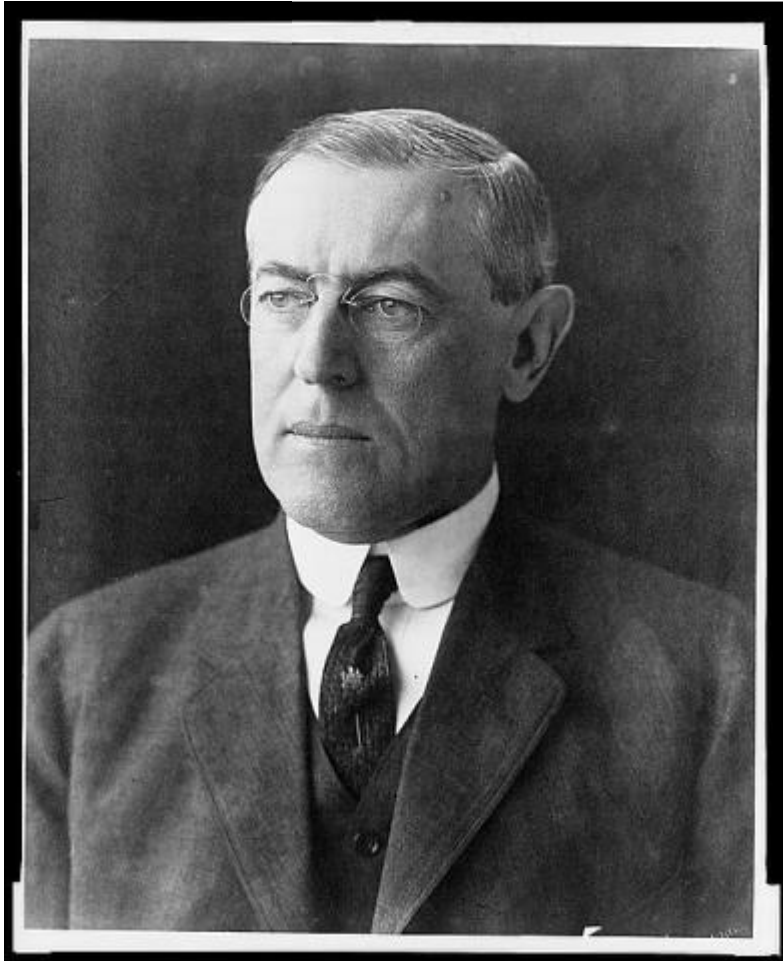
1920

The Carnegie Endowment began sponsoring International Relations Clubs at universities across the United States. The clubs were originally organized to discuss the basis of modern international relations, the fundamental causes of war, and the possible means through which to eliminate those causes. They evolved into informal training grounds for potential leaders in the field, and later expanded beyond the United States to universities around the world.



International Relations Club, Colegio "El Pacifico," Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

WOODROW WILSON



President from 1913 - 1921

He developed a program of progressive reform and asserted international leadership in building a new world order. In 1917 he proclaimed American entrance into World War I a crusade to make the world "safe for democracy."

He was nominated for President at the 1912 Democratic Convention and campaigned on a program called the New Freedom, which stressed individualism and states' rights.

Wilson maneuvered through Congress three major pieces of legislation. The first was a lower tariff, the Underwood Act; attached to the measure was a graduated Federal income tax. The passage of the Federal Reserve Act provided the Nation with the more elastic money supply it badly needed.

Wilson went before Congress in January 1918, to enunciate American war aims--the Fourteen Points, the last of which would establish "A general association of nations...affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

After the Germans signed the Armistice in November 1918, Wilson went to Paris to try to build an enduring peace. He later presented to the Senate the Versailles Treaty, containing the Covenant of the League of Nation... the Versailles Treaty failed in the Senate.

Fourteen Points

- Wilson's Fourteen Points Speech to Congress, January 8, 1918. This speech formed the basis for the League of Nations – predecessor to the United Nations
 - I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.
 - II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.
 - III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
 - IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
 - XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

<http://www.firstworldwar.com/bio/wilson.htm>

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1918wilson.html>

<http://firstworldwar.com/source/fourteenpoints.htm>

League of Nations

World War I ended in 1919 with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. The Treaty of Versailles was the implementation of the Fourteen Points and included the League of Nations as the international association of nations. The League of Nations was the first attempt to establish a global structure to govern the actions of nations towards other nations and towards people.

International Labour Office

Part XIII, Section 1, Articles 387-399¹ of the Versailles treaty defined an organization for labor stating the following as the reason:

Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice;

And whereas conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship, and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required...

¹ Michael Duffy, "First World War", International Labor Organization (Office) Articles 387-399
<http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles387-399.htm>

League of Nations – International Organizations

1922: League of Nations Health Committee. In 1922, and in accordance with Article 23 of the Covenant (concerning the prevention and control of disease), the League of Nations Health Committee and Health Section were established... After the demise of the League of Nations, the Health Organization became the World Health Organization (WHO) founded on 7 April 1948 and based in Geneva.¹

1924: International School of Geneva (a.k.a. Ecole Internationale de Genève, or Ecolint) is founded under the League of Nations Charter “by a group of parents predominantly from the League of Nations [est. 1919] and the International Labour Office [est. 1920]” to educate the children of League of Nations delegates.²

1926: International Institute for the Unification of Private Law established as an auxiliary organ of the League of Nations. It was re-established in 1940 by multilateral agreement. They work in cooperation with the Hague Conference on Private International Law and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The three private-law formulating agencies, are quite appropriately referred to as "the three sisters."³

¹ World Health Organization website, League of Nations Archive, http://www.who.int/archives/fonds_collections/bytitle/fonds_3/en/index.html

² Debbie Niwa, “International Baccalaureate (IB) Unraveled”, http://www.channelingreality.com/Niwa/IB_unraveled_040610.htm

³ International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, <http://unidroit.org/dynasite.cfm?dsmid=103284>

League of Nations Failure

Excerpt:

In 1935, Roosevelt remarked that “The League has become nothing more than a debating society, and a poor one at that.”

When war broke out in September 1939, American diplomats were generous in their assignment of blame. According to an official State Department history, the declarations of war by Great Britain and France were a pivotal moment in U.S. history:

The general war had come as the culmination of an Axis policy of planned aggression . . . the facts and the lessons of experience with insecurity between the wars had been but partly assessed by the American people and the rest of mankind. One instant meaning of the war, however, was clear: American efforts, the League’s efforts, and all other efforts to prevent it had utterly failed. To think out the lessons of that experience and to conceive a way to restore and keep international peace were vital future tasks.

Source: CPL Haynes, Harvard, November 2001, [Mobilizing Public Support for the United Nations](http://www.hks.harvard.edu/cchrp/Web%20Working%20Papers/CPLHaynes.pdf), A Case Study of State Department leadership in building public and Congressional support for a leading U.S. role in international organizations 1944-1945, P.3