I. Diplomatic affairs governed by the “great powers”
   A. The Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815
      1. Agreement follows years of warfare vs. Napoleon
      2. Cooperation vs. two historic dangers
   B. The “Concert of Europe” in action
      1. Great powers sanction military interventions
      2. Great powers bestow recognition upon new states
      3. Great powers claim the right to protect minorities in the Ottoman Empire
   C. Expanding the reach of the system
      1. The forced “opening” of Japan, 1853
      2. Establishing colonial rule
      3. “Informal” empire
II. Incipient globalization of…
   A. Communication
   B. Transportation & commerce
      1. Railroads
      2. Long-distance shipping
      3. The Gold Standard
   D. Cultural and scientific endeavors
      1. The International Olympic Committee
      2. Various professional organizations
III. A multilateral intervention: China, summer 1900
   A. China’s peculiar international status
   B. The Boxers: “Righteous and Harmonious Fists”
   C. The foreign legations (and Chinese converts) under attack
      1. Mass killings in the countryside
      2. Besieged in Peking
      3. A similar scene in Tientsin
   D. The “China Relief Expedition”
      1. Eight countries send troops
      2. Looting and massacres
      3. “Pacification” measures against Boxer remnants
   E. China’s punishment
      1. An indemnity to the eight powers
      2. Further territorial concessions
      3. Apology to Germany
The Great War and International Society
History 300 / August 27, 2013
I. Codifying the laws of war
   A. The International Committee of the Red Cross (1864)
      1. Instigated by Henri Dunant (1828-1910)
      2. Geneva Convention: caring for the wounded during and after battles
      3. Services organized along national lines
   B. The Brussels Conference (1874)
      1. Response to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71
      2. Responsibilities of occupiers -- and the occupied
      3. Definition of belligerents
   C. The Hague Conferences (1899 & 1907)
II. The conduct of the Great War
   A. Germany identified (by the Allies) as the main aggressor
      1. The war's complex origins in the Balkans
      2. But: German violation of Belgian neutrality
   B. Widespread belief in German atrocities
      1. "Reprisals" against civilians, Aug. 1914
      2. The use of poison gas, 1915
      3. Unrestricted submarine warfare
   C. Ottoman Turkey and the Armenian genocide
   D. The behavior of the Allied Powers
      1. The blockade of Germany
      2. Plotting for territorial gains
   E. The Bolshevik regime challenges the system
      1. Exposes incriminating "secret treaties"
      2. Repudiates foreign debt
      3. Signs a separate peace deal with Germany
III. The "Wilsonian Moment"
   A. The Fourteen Points (Jan. 8, 1918)
   B. Hope and anticipation in far-flung regions (Egypt, China, India, Japan)
I. Paris, 1919: the “big four” reshape Europe
   A. Containing Germany
      1. Reparations
      2. Military restrictions
      3. Occupation
   B. Implementing “self-determination”
      1. Rewarding the smaller Allied powers
      2. Plebiscites in contested areas
      3. Exchange of populations between Greece & Turkey
II. The structure of the League of Nations
   A. The League Covenant
      1. Obligations of members
      2. Rules for settling disputes
   B. Institutions
      1. The League Assembly
      2. The League Council
      3. The Secretariat
      4. Other affiliated organizations
   C. Membership in the League
      1. The US Senate rejects ratification
      2. Germany and the USSR as pariah states
III. The League at work
   A. Humanitarian work
      1. Emergency relief for refugees (and repatriation)
      2. Protection of minorities
      3. The League of Nations Health Organization (LNHO)
      4. “Slave women” in China and other causes
   B. Organizational work
      1. Overseeing colonial mandates
      2. Governing disputed territories
      3. Setting standards
      4. Limited role in economic management
   C. International security
      1. Peaceful resolution of conflicts
      2. Striving for disarmament
IV. Great-power diplomacy outside the League framework
   A. Managing German reparations
      1. Setting the sum (London, 1921)
      2. France and Belgium occupy the Ruhr (1923)
      3. The Dawes Plan (1924), Young Plan (1929), Hoover Moratorium (1930)
   B. Disarmament and conflict resolution
      1. The Washington Naval Conference, 1922
      2. The Locarno Treaty, 1925
      3. The Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928
The League at Its Worst, 1929-1936
History 300 / September 3, 2013

I. The “end of globalization”
   A. The disruption of global finance
      1. America's bubble drains liquidity elsewhere
      2. Wall Street crashes, industrial production plummets
      3. The banking crisis of 1931
      4. Britain drops the gold standard (September 1931)
   B. The disruption of trade: “beggar thy neighbor”
      1. America’s Smoot-Hawley Tariff (June 1930)
      2. Britain’s turn toward imperial preferences
      3. Germany negotiates bilateral trade arrangements
   C. German war reparations lifted (July 1932)

II. The League in shambles
   A. Japan’s aggression in Manchuria
      2. The Mukden Incident (September 1931)
      3. The fiction of “Manchukuo” (March 1932)
      4. The Lytton Commission report (October 1932)
   B. The farce of the World Disarmament Conference (1932-33)

III. The Abyssinian Crisis
   A. The Walwal incident (Dec. 1934)
   B. The failure of deterrence
   C. The failure of sanctions
   D. Italy’s use of poison gas
The Axis Challenge
History 300 / September 5, 2013

I. From autarky to aggression
   A. The constraints of autarky
      1. The high cost of manufactured substitutes
      2. The disadvantages of bilateral trade
      3. Continuing dependence on certain raw materials
   B. The false morality of limited resources
      1. “Lebensraum” claimed as a German right
      2. Circular reasoning:
         war for the sake of fighting war
      3. Victims of the limited-resource pecking order
      4. Slave labor and the Holocaust

II. Appeasement – a disastrous substitute for deterrence
   A. Hitler evades the military strictures of Versailles
      1. Conscription resumed
      2. Naval warships and war planes
      3. The remilitarization of the Rhineland (March 1936)
      4. Ital & German intervention in Spanish Civil War
   B. Hitler exploits prevailing “national” sentiments
      1. The absorption of Austria (March 1938)
      2. The Evian conference (July 1938)
      4. A step too far: marching into Prague (March 1939)
      5. Calculated aggression: Germany and Poland

III. New principles: updating Wilson for the 1940s
   A. The Atlantic Charter (Aug. 1941)
   B. The Declaration of the United Nations (Jan. 1942)
   C. Axis alternatives belied by predatory behavior
      1. Hitler’s “New Order”
      2. Japan’s “Greater Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere”
I. The United Nations at war, 1941-1945
   A. Unconditional surrender as an unconventional goal
   B. Wartime conferences of the Big Three
   C. Wartime meetings of the United Nations
      1. Hot Springs, VA:
         The UN Conference on Food and Agriculture (May - June 1943)
      2. The UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
         (November 1943) = UNRRA
      3. Bretton Woods (July 1944)
      5. San Francisco (April – June 1945)
II. Creating a structure for the United Nations
   A. Traditions in the codification of international relations
      1. The legalist tradition
      2. The moralist tradition
      3. A pragmatic/institutional tradition?
         (A “New Deal for the world”?)
   B. Institutions of the new organization
      1. The General Assembly
      2. The Security Council
      3. The Secretariat and its Secretary-General
      4. An assortment of Special Organizations
   C. Contentious points
      1. Representation of the great powers
      2. Voting powers of the Security Council
      3. UN trusteeships – a new colonial network?
      4. The position of “non-self-governing territories”
The Bretton Woods system and the new international economy
History 300 / September 12, 2013

I. Functional units of the Bretton Woods system
   A. Monetary relations: the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
      1. Fixed -- but adjustable -- exchange rates
      2. The U. S. dollar convertible to gold (at $35/ounce)
      3. Voting on policy (and loans) weighted by IMF quota
      4. Operational challenges under Bretton Woods: the "dollar gap", convertibility, speculative attacks
   B. Investment: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development = IBRD (World Bank)
      1. Emphasis on large-scale infrastructural projects
      2. Cheap lending as stimulus for private investment
   C. Trade: the missing piece of the triad
      1. The International Trade Organization (ITO) fails
      2. The General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) succeeds -- round by round

II. Regional rebuilding: the Marshall Plan (1947-52)
   A. America’s initiative -- an anti-communist agenda
   B. Principles of participation
      1. Enhanced productivity
      2. Greater economic unity across Europe
      3. Long-term American influence via "counterpart funds"
      4. The Org. for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), later Org. for Econ. Cooperation & Devel. (OECD)

III. The Soviet bloc goes its own way
   A. Membership in IMF rejected
      1. Soviet resistance to economic oversight
      2. The ruble as a "soft" currency
   B. The CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, 1949-91)
      1. Bilateral trade deals centered on Moscow
      2. Direction of exploitation shifts over time
   C. Cold War embargo: the Coordinating Committee (COCOM)
Partitioning Palestine
History 300 / September 17, 2013

I. Introduction: the UN as arbiter of last resort
II. The mandate period
   A. Britain assumes control of Palestine
      1. The Balfour Declaration (1917)
      2. The Mandate (1922)
   B. The Zionist settlers
   C. Palestinian responses and British adjustments
      1. Communal violence (1922, 1929)
         and a General Strike (1936)
      2. The White Paper of 1939
   D. British opportunism during the WW II
III. Crabwalking toward partition
   A. Britain retreats
   B. The UN calls for partition (Nov. 29, 1947)
      1. A mixed-ethnicity Israel
      2. A scarcely contiguous Palestine
   C. Confusion in Washington
   D. The proclamation of Israel (May 14, 1948)
IV. Sanctioning the partition
   A. The first Arab-Israeli war
      1. The invaders: Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon
      2. Ethnic cleansing of Palestinians
   B. UN mediation
      1. The fate of Folke Bernadotte
      2. Ralph Bunche and the armistice of 1949
I. The consolidation of Cold War camps
   A. The West seeks mutual security outside the UN
      1. The Brussels Pact (1948)
      2. NATO (April 1949)
   B. The Soviet camp solidifies
      1. Moscow’s “two camps” theory (Sept. 1947)
      2. The Soviet A-Bomb (1949)
      3. The “fall” of China (Oct. 1949)
   C. Divided nations as a symbol of the Cold War
      1. North and South Korea (1948)
      2. East and West Germany (1949)
      3. Taiwan and the People’s Republic of China (1949)

II. The United Nations at war, 1950-53
   A. Stalin gives the green light for Korean “unification”
   B. The Security Council requests action to repel N. Korea
   C. MacArthur’s military leadership
      1. Rescues Seoul…
      2. … but brings China into the war
   D. “Uniting for Peace”: the General Assembly in action

III. The crumbling of the “free world”
   A. The critique of America
      1. McCarthyism
      2. Racial discrimination
      3. Aversion to “Mutual Assured Destruction”
   B. The non-aligned movement
      1. European neutrals
      2. Asian and African neutrals:
         The Bandung Conference (1955)
   C. Khrushchev embraces the cause of decolonization
      1. Support for communist insurgencies (Malaysia)
      2. Courting “bourgeois” national leaders
The Suez Crisis
History 300 / September 26, 2013

I. Introduction: varieties of power
   A. Economic and financial power
   B. Moral legitimacy
   C. Military capacity

II. Nasser – an irritant to the West
   A. Pan-Arab aspirations
   B. Playing the Soviet card
   C. Financial & diplomatic maneuvering
      1. The Aswan Dam
      2. Nationalizing the Suez Canal

III. Resolving the nationalization problem
   A. Internationalize the canal?
   B. Hammarskjöld’s six peaceful principles
   C. Military intervention

IV. Crisis diplomacy
   A. The temporal coincidence: Soviet intervention in Hungary
   B. The (First) UNGA Emergency Session
      1. “Uniting for Peace” – against Britain and France!
      2. The U.S. sponsors a condemnatory resolution
   C. Threats from East and West
      1. America’s financial muscle
      2. Soviet nuclear threats
   D. UNEF: The birth of UN peacekeeping
   E. The (Second) UNGA Emergency Special Session

V. The West’s position in the Middle East wobbles
   A. Parliamentary governments weaken
   B. Britain’s friends in Iraq toppled
   C. France’s problems in North Africa
The UN and African Decolonization
History 300 / October 1, 2013

I. The theory (not reality!) of decolonization
   A. Training post-colonial elites
   B. Eliminating threats to stability
   C. Creating the economic basis for independence
   D. Persistent links between former colonies & metropole

II. Congo, a bloody exception
   A. Belgium’s sudden departure
   B. The first UN mission: restoring order
   C. The death of Patrice Lumumba
   D. The problem of secession
      1. Katanga, an economic prize
      2. The UN’s war on Tshombe

III. After decolonization: a world transformed
   A. Problems of internal cohesion in the decolonized states
      1. Ethnic rivalries, artificial boundaries, weak national identity
      2. Dictatorships and violent coups
   B. The values and priorities of the new states
      1. Sovereignty – the mantra of the OAU
      2. Decolonization as a perpetual ideology
   C. The Nigerian Civil War (1967-70) as a litmus test
      1. "Biafra" declares independence
      2. Transnational/NGO sympathy for the Igbo rebels
      3. International support for the Nigerian central government
   D. A new axis of global politics: "North" vs. "South"

IV. The campaign against South African apartheid
   A. What was apartheid?
   B. Dimensions of isolation via the UN system
      1. Declaratory condemnations
      2. Coordinated monitoring; anti-apartheid publicity
   C. Implementing anti-apartheid measures
   D. Enforcing the anti-apartheid regime
   E. The industrial world and the end of apartheid
      1. Resistance to pressure, 1960-1985
      2. Submitting to economic logic
I. Introduction: the challenge of institutionalizing inequality
II. "Atoms for Peace": nuclear sharing, of a sort
   A. National controls on nuclear technology
   B. International controls
      1. The IAEA in Vienna
      2. A European solution: EURATOM
   C. The “Plowshare” program
III. Sharing within NATO – for military purposes
   A. Polaris rockets for Britain
   B. De Gaulle’s own path: the force de frappe
   C. A Multi-Lateral Force?
IV. Negotiating the NPT
   A. Moscow and Washington reach consensus, 1965-66
      1. The impetus: China’s bomb (1964)
      2. An elegant solution: parallel promises
   B. Germany, Italy, and Japan push for changes, 1967-68
      1. Complaints specific to Europe
      2. Complaints concerning commercial nuclear sales
      3. Complaints concerning inequality
   C. The final treaty, July 1, 1968
   D. To sign or not to sign?
      1. A “non-nuclear conference” (Sept. 1968)
      2. Important non-signatories
V. The NPT in operation
   A. “Holes” in the treaty structure
   B. The Nuclear Suppliers’ Group, 1975-present
   C. Revision conferences maintain the status quo
   D. Current topics in non-proliferation
      1. The bilateral U.S. deal with India
      2. Iran and the bomb
Polarization and Terrorism: 1967 and its Aftermath
History 300 / October 15, 2013

I. Introduction: UN forces and conflict stabilization (UNEF, UNFICYP)
II. Lining up the sides: the Six Day War (June 1967)
   A. Before the war, tentative alignments
      1. Radicals try to equate “Zionism” and “imperialism”
      2. Israel seeks security guarantees from US
   B. Nasser tires of the UN’s fetters
   C. Israel’s lightning victory
      1. Warsaw Pact expresses solidarity w/ Arabs
      2. The Western camp divided
III. The superpowers and the Middle Eastern states
   A. UNSC Resolution 242 (Nov. 1967)
   B. The difficulty of controlling “clients”
      1. Sadat turns against the Soviets
      2. Israel starts to colonize conquered territories
   C. War in 1973: the last of its kind
      1. Henry Kissinger’s “shuttle diplomacy”
      2. Syria as the lone holdout
IV. A stateless people and international terrorism
   A. The Palestine Liberation Organization (est. 1964)
   B. Airline hijackings
   C. Spectacular terror attacks
      2. The Munich Olympics massacre (Sept. 1972)
   D. “Domestic” terrorists in the West
   E. International cooperation against terrorism
      1. Multilateral law enforcement
      2. UN reluctance (in 1970s) to condemn terrorism
Asian Development: The “Green Revolution”
History 300 / October 17, 2013

I. Development aid from West & East, 1950s-1960s
   A. The goal: creating modern, fully industrial societies
   B. Forms of state-financed development aid
      1. Capital aid
      2. Technical aid
      3. Military aid
      4. Aid in kind
   C. Support for economic activity in recipient countries
      1. Preferential trading agreements
      2. Subsidies for export insurance
      3. Capital investment protection treaties
   D. Common critiques of development aid practices

II. The role of non-government actors (mostly Western)
   A. Missionary activities
      1. Medical services
      2. Translation work
   B. Informal networks of activists
   C. Big thinking on global problems: the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations
      1. Food production
      2. Population control

III. Toward the “Green Revolution”
   A. Prominent developers
      1. Norman Borlaug’s work in Mexico
      2. The International Rice Research Institute
   B. Advantages of the new breeds
   C. Disadvantages of the new breeds
   D. “IR-8” and the war in Vietnam
   E. A “war on poverty” in India

IV. The UN Development Program, a latecomer
“Limits to Growth” and the oil shock
History 300 / October 22, 2013

I. Environmentalism and the critique of consumerism
   A. The ill effects of human activities
      1. Industrial pollution
         > Rachel Carson, The Silent Spring (1962)
      2. Population growth
         > Paul Ehrlich, The Population Bomb (1968)
   B. Citizens’ activism: environmental NGOs & other initiatives
      1. The Sierra Club (1893; strong growth in 1960s)
      2. Earth Day (introduced 1970)
      3. Greenpeace (early 1970s)
   C. Inter-governmental action
      1. The UN Conference on the Human Environment
         (Stockholm, June 1972)
      2. The United Nations Environmental Program
   D. The report to the Club of Rome

II. The collapse of Bretton Woods
   A. Lack of fiscal discipline in most industrial countries
   B. America's inflation problem
      1. Too much spending: Vietnam & the Great Society
      2. Effects of inflation on American competitiveness
      3. Effects of inflation on the value of the $
   D. Speculators attack fixed exchange rates
   E. Twin crises in Feb-March 1973 lead to widespread floating

III. OPEC and the power of commodities
   A. Broader changes in the “terms of trade”
   B. The fall of the dollar hits producers
   C. OPEC takes command of the oil market
      1. An oil boycott of Israel's supporters
         (October 1973 – March 1974)
      2. Prices doubled, then doubled again
      3. Production cuts to maintain high prices

IV. Organizing a response
   A. The industrial powers coordinate policies closely (the G-7)
   B. Cooperation between industrial powers & leading producers
   C. Left behind: resource-poor LDCs
The Radical 1970s
History 300 / October 24, 2013

I. Superpower relations in the era of détente, 1969-1975
   A. Nuclear parity and Strategies Arms Limitation (SALT)
   B. Soviet control acknowledged in Eastern Europe
      1. Willy Brandt’s Ostpolitik, 1969-1974
      2. The Conf on Security and Cooperation in Europe
         (= CSCE, Helsinki, Aug. 1975)
   C. Nixon goes to China
      1. The PRC replaces Taiwan on the UNSC
      2. Nixon’s summits in Beijing and Moscow (1972)
   D. America in retreat
      1. Overthrowing Allende (Sept. 1973): pyrrhic victory
      2. South Vietnam collapses (1973-75)
      3. Cambodia plunged into genocide (1975-79)

II. North-South battles at the UN
   A. UNCTAD and the G-77
   B. The “New International Economic Order” (NIEO)
      1. The UNGA resolution, May 1, 1974
      2. Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States
      3. Algeria and Mexico as dominant voices
   C. “Zionism = racism” (Nov. 1975)
   D. The fights in UNESCO
   E. Iran’s revolution (1979)
      1. Radicals victorious: the shah deposed
      2. Radicals suppressed: the mullahs seize control

III. The ebbing of détente
   A. “Peaceful coexistence” retains its competitive meaning
   B. Moscow’s advances in the Third World
      1. Proxy wars in Angola (1975-early 1990s)
         (Cuba, South Africa)
      2. Support for Ethiopian dictator (esp. 1977-78)
      3. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (Dec. 1979)
   C. American backlash
      1. Carter’s naval buildup
      2. Boycotting the Moscow Olympics
      3. Ronald Reagan and the “Second Cold War”
The IMF and the Rise of Austerity Economics
History 300 / October 29, 2013

I. The debt crisis unfolds
   A. The “second oil shock,” 1979-80
   B. The Fed hits the brakes – hard
      1. Paul Volcker jerks up interest rates (Aug. 1979 onward)
      2. The Europeans follow suit
   C. Third World debt explodes
      1. Initial loans come due
      2. Fresh loans taken to cover payments
      3. Summer 1982: Mexico defaults

II. “Structural adjustment” under the IMF
   A. IMF demands, part I: austerity policies
      1. Sound fiscal policies (elimination of subsidies)
      2. Low inflation
      3. Sustainable balance of payments
   B. IMF demands, part II: openness to globalization
      1. Lower tariffs
      2. Free capital flows
   C. Effects of the IMF programs
      1. Best-case scenario
         – a stable country that attracts investments
      2. Worst-case scenario
         – capital flight, outflow of talent
      3. Winners and losers in the target societies
      4. What impact on government?
I. NGOs in the “First” Cold War, 1940s-1960s
   A. Who carried out government aid projects?
      1. Economists are everywhere!
      2. Private contractors (engineers, etc.)
      3. Peace corps volunteers
   B. Major foundations: private money at work
      1. US institutions: Ford, Rockefeller Foundations
      2. German institutions: Konrad Adenauer & Friedrich Ebert Foundations
   C. Trade unions (East & West) court Third World workers
   D. Religious networks: missionaries, charities, translators
II. Behind the explosion in international civil society
   A. “New social movements”, ca. 1963-1975
      1. Civil rights (esp. in USA)
      2. Student protests (across the West)
      3. Feminism
      4. Environmentalism
   B. The retreat of the state?
      1. Fiscal & budgetary strains
      2. Declining faith in technocracy
   C. Further enabling factors
      1. Adequate wealth and education
      2. Global flows of information
         (media-driven activism)
III. Patterns of NGO activity
   A. Advantages enjoyed by NGOs
      1. Greater mobility in contested regions
      2. Greater freedom to publish damning reports
      3. Ease in facilitating person-to-person contacts
   B. Disadvantages faced by NGOs
      1. Splintered activities
      2. Particularist agendas
      3. Problems of democratic legitimation
      4. Problems of cultural bias
   C. Examples of prominent NGOs
      1. Doctors Without Borders = Medicins sans frontières (MSF)
      2. Amnesty International
      3. The Aga Khan Development Network
IV. NGOs and the rise of the “Second Cold War”
   A. Civil society (on the right) revives anti-communism
      1. Human Rights Watch celebrates dissidents
      2. Charter 77 (Czech.), Solidarity (Poland)
      3. Conservative intellectuals back US buildups
   B. Civil society (on the left) reacts against the new Cold War
      1. Massive peace movements, 1981-83
      2. Strident critiques vs. Reagan policies in LA