

Europe

Evolution of Social Organization

From Tribes to Empires to States

2,000+ years of war

Victoribus Spolia

To the victor go the spoils

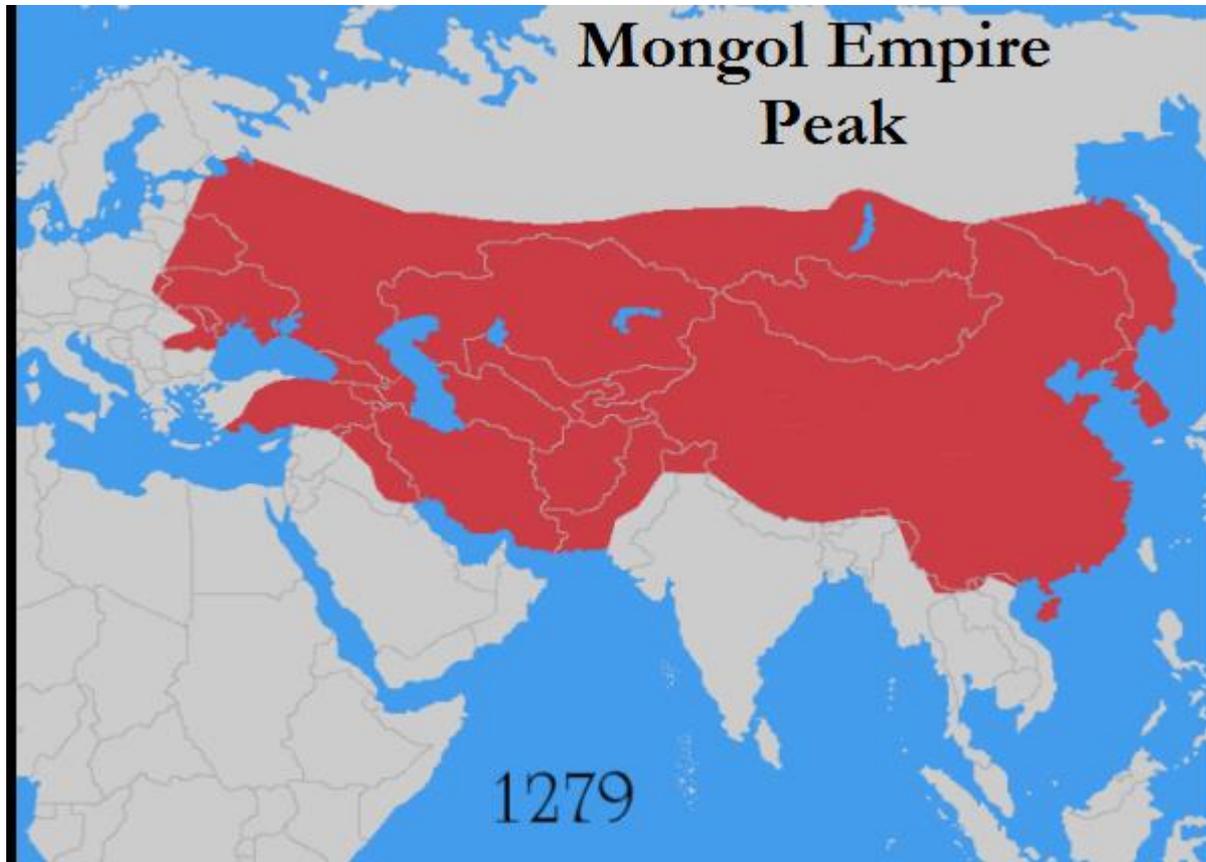
- Territory
- Institutions
 - Law - Religion
 - Education
- Social Systems
 - Culture – Ideas, Beliefs, Ways of Behaving
 - Music, Art, Literature, Philosophy

Roman Empire



Mongol Empire

Ruled by Ghengis Khan, Military Leader

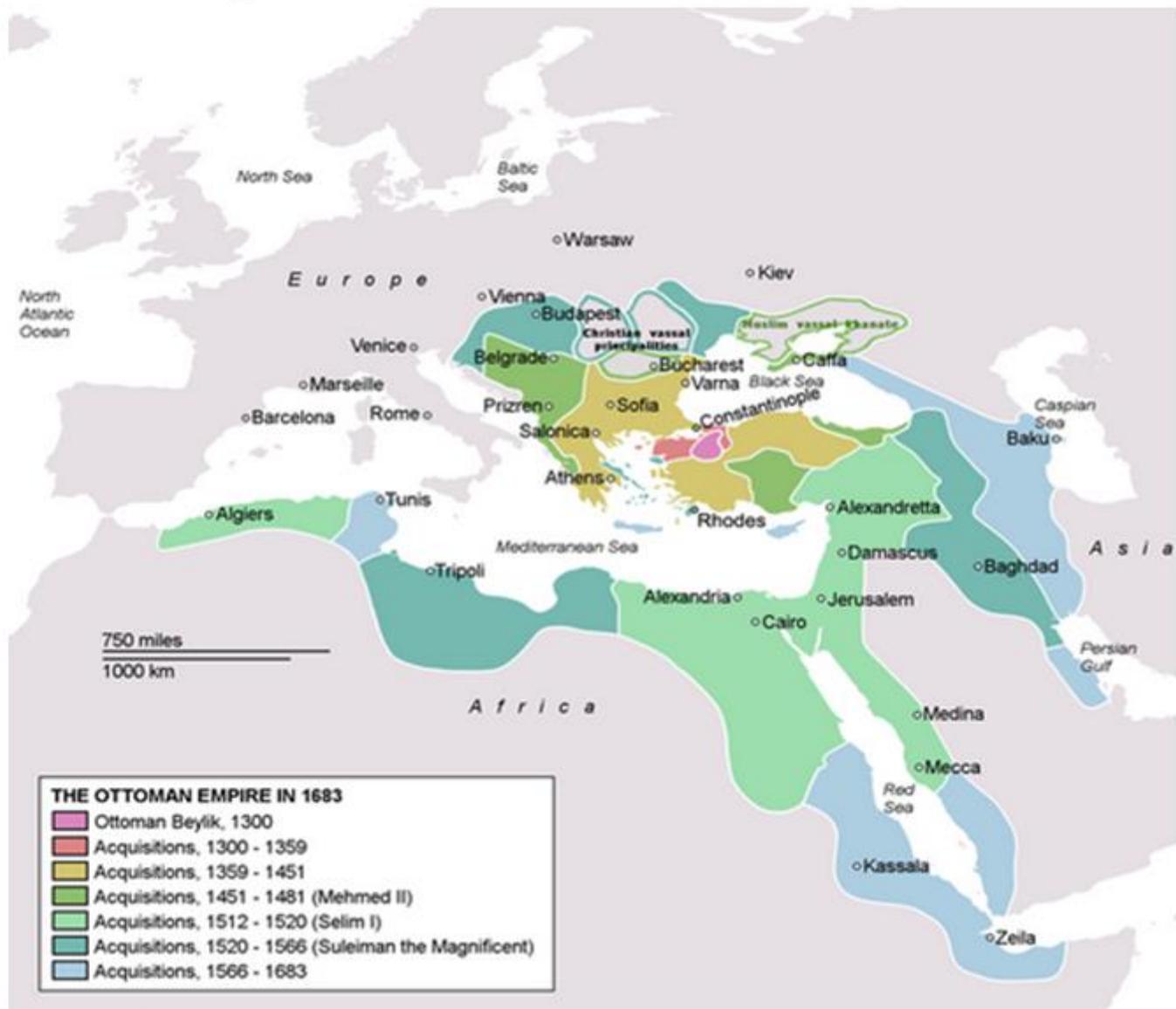


Russian Empire

1613-1914



Ottoman Empire - 1683



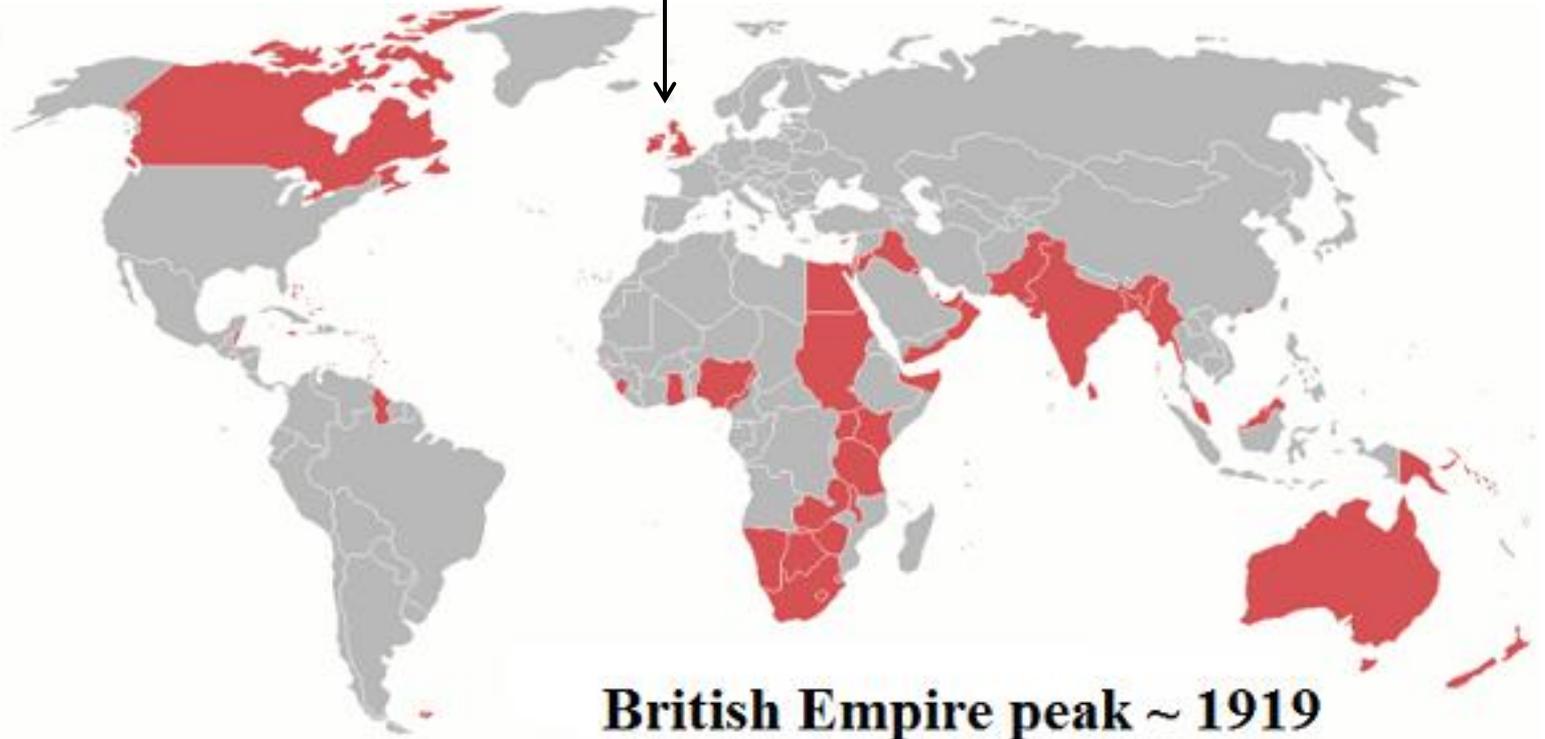
The Holy Roman Empire



British Empire

“The sun never sets on the British Empire”

1919



Monarchy - “Defender of the Faith”

1618

Thirty Years War – Central Europe

Catholics v. Protestants

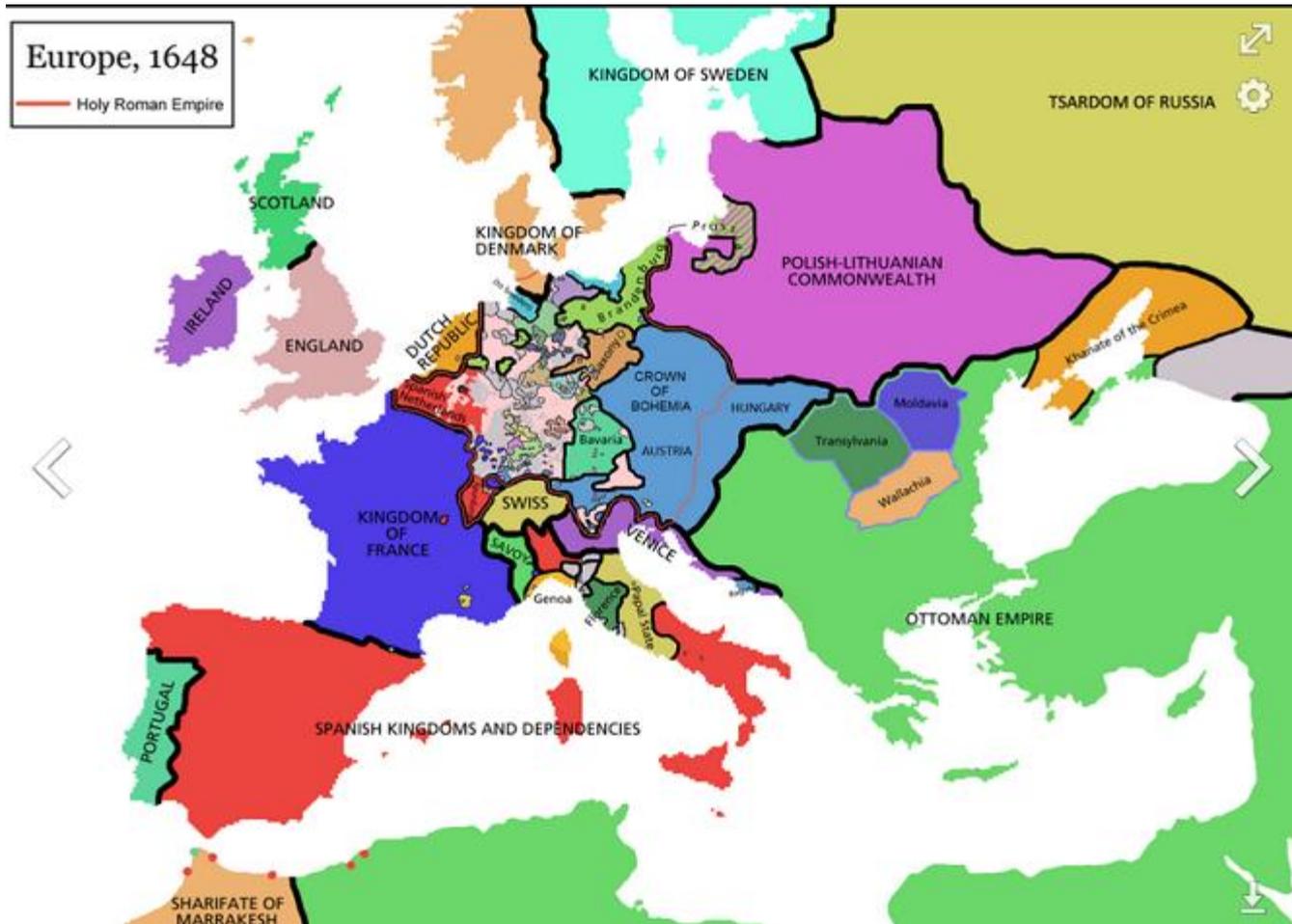


1648 - Peace Treaty of Westphalia

Established the system of sovereign nation-states defined by borders

Roughly the beginning of a formalized system of International Law

(Age of Enlightenment ~ 1650 – 1780's)



British Maritime Empire

Intellectual & Financial Empire – wealth from colonies

Global Vision

Strategy of Empire

Administration of government

International law - Admiralty – Maritime

Military

Trade

Imperial Federation

1706 – Treaty of Union, England and Scotland became a single state – the United Kingdom of Great Britain. <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/england-scotland-and-treaty-union-1706-08>

Literacy among the general population
Hanging of a young man for blasphemy –
the loss of sovereignty – autonomy

Scottish Enlightenment

Intellectual Center of Europe

Education in English as opposed to Latin

Specialization in teaching (Professors)

Universities – centers of intellectual thought – Aberdeen City

Philosophy: Law, morality, humanities, Government

Liberalization of religious institutions – tolerant of new ideas

Enlightenment Spread to Europe

Adam Smith (1776)

Wealth of Nations

Peace through Trade

Richard Cobden

Imperial Federation

(1804-1865)

England – Industrial Revolution

The most important of the changes that brought about the Industrial Revolution were (1) the invention of machines to do the work of hand tools; (2) the use of steam, and later of other kinds of power, in place of the muscles of human beings and of animals; and (3) the adoption of the factory system.

The Industrial Revolution came gradually. It happened in a short span of time, however, when measured against the centuries people had worked entirely by hand. Until John Kay invented the flying shuttle in 1733 and James Hargreaves the spinning jenny 31 years later, the making of yarn and the weaving of cloth had been much the same for thousands of years. By 1800 a host of new and faster processes were in use in both manufacture and transportation.

Parallel Movements

Launch of Internationalism

Intellectual Revolution

First World Peace Conference – London 1843

Inter-Parliamentary Union launched - 1889

Hague Peace Conference – 1899

International Court of Arbitration - 1901

1903 Andrew Carnegie donated \$1.5 million to build a “palace of peace”. The Hague

Industrial Revolution

First World’s Fair – London, 1851

New York, 1853

(Statue of Liberty – 1865)

Paris 1867 (Eiffel Tower)

Vienna, 1873 **

Philadelphia, 1876

1904 – St. Louis, organizer Robert S. Brookings - Founder of the Brookings Institute

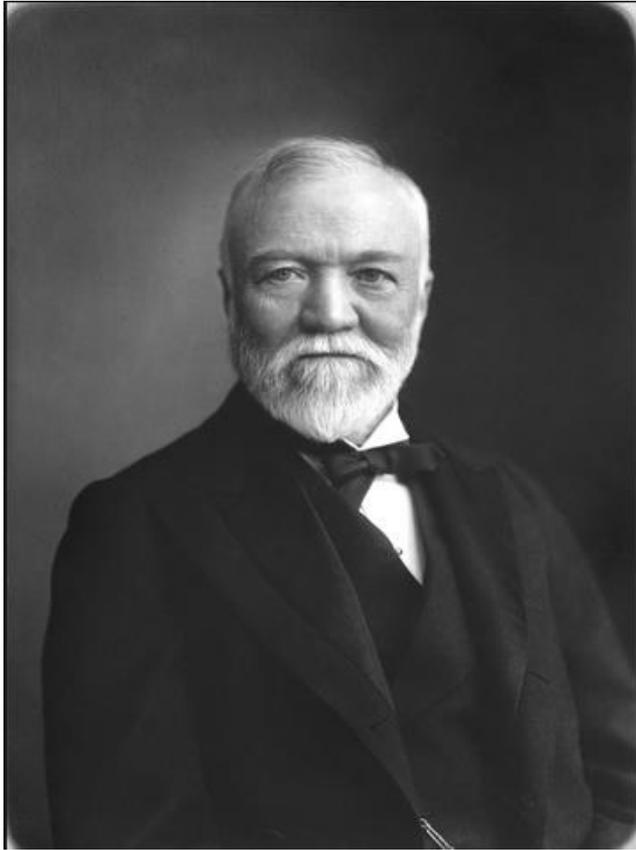
** Carnegie traveled to England in 1873 to visit Bessemer Steel. He returned to the U.S. and began construction on a steel plant near Pittsburgh. It’s not known if he went to Vienna.

The Beginning

- Intellectual Revolution
- Industrial Revolution
- Imperial Federation
- International Trade

Of the Long March to the Empire of the Black Robes

Trade + Peace = International Law



Andrew Carnegie

Carnegie family moved from Scotland to U.S. in 1848

1873 Vienna World's Fair, Carnegie trip to England

Built Carnegie Steel Company – sold it to J.P. Morgan 1901 for \$480 million.

1903 – Carnegie provided \$1.5 million to build The Hague “Palace of Peace”



1905 Liege, Belgium

- World's Fair
- First meeting of International Congress of Chambers of Commerce

**1905 Carnegie Foundation
for the Advancement of Teaching
Chartered by Congress**

1914 War in Europe



United States: World War I

- April 2, 1917, United States declared war on Germany
- Commonly held opinion : it was because of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare
- Less well known - the Zimmerman Telegram - *British intercept*

Alleged that Germany would assist Mexico in recovering lost territory in exchange for Mexico's help with war in Europe

1917 – the United States passed the first legislation putting quotas on immigration to the U.S.

Treaty of Versailles

Signed June 28, 1919 in the **Hall of Mirrors** at the Versailles Palace



League of Nations



Scottish statesman Arthur Balfour (1848-1930). In July 1902, Balfour became Prime Minister, resigning in 1905 but returning in 1916 to serve as Foreign Secretary. He also represented Britain in the first assembly of the League of Nations. (circa 1910). (Photo by Topical Press Agency/Getty Images)

Scottish Statesman Arthur Balfour
Representing the British Empire

Chairman at the first assembly of the League of Nations
1920

Balfour Declaration – letter from Foreign Secretary to
Lord Rothschild concerning the British Empire’s support
For a Jewish Homeland – “state” for the Jewish people.

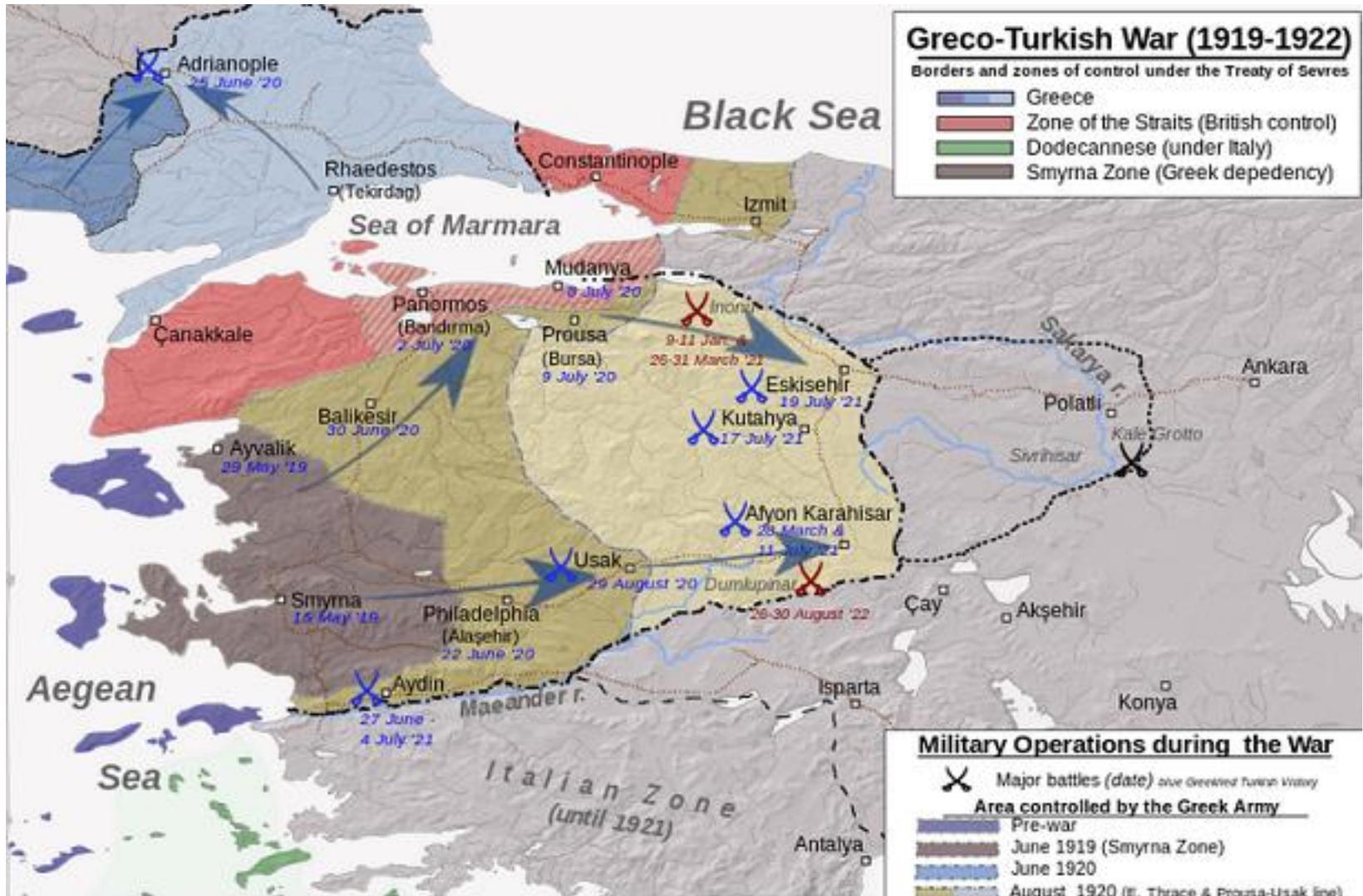
Date on the letter: November 2, 1917

Objectives of the League of Nations

- Disarmament
- Economic Weapons – Economic Blockade
- Mandates - administration of territories not
organized into self-governing states

British Empire given Mandate over Palestine

Greco-Turkish War



Greco Turkish War 1919-1922" by Alexikoua

Treaty of Lausanne

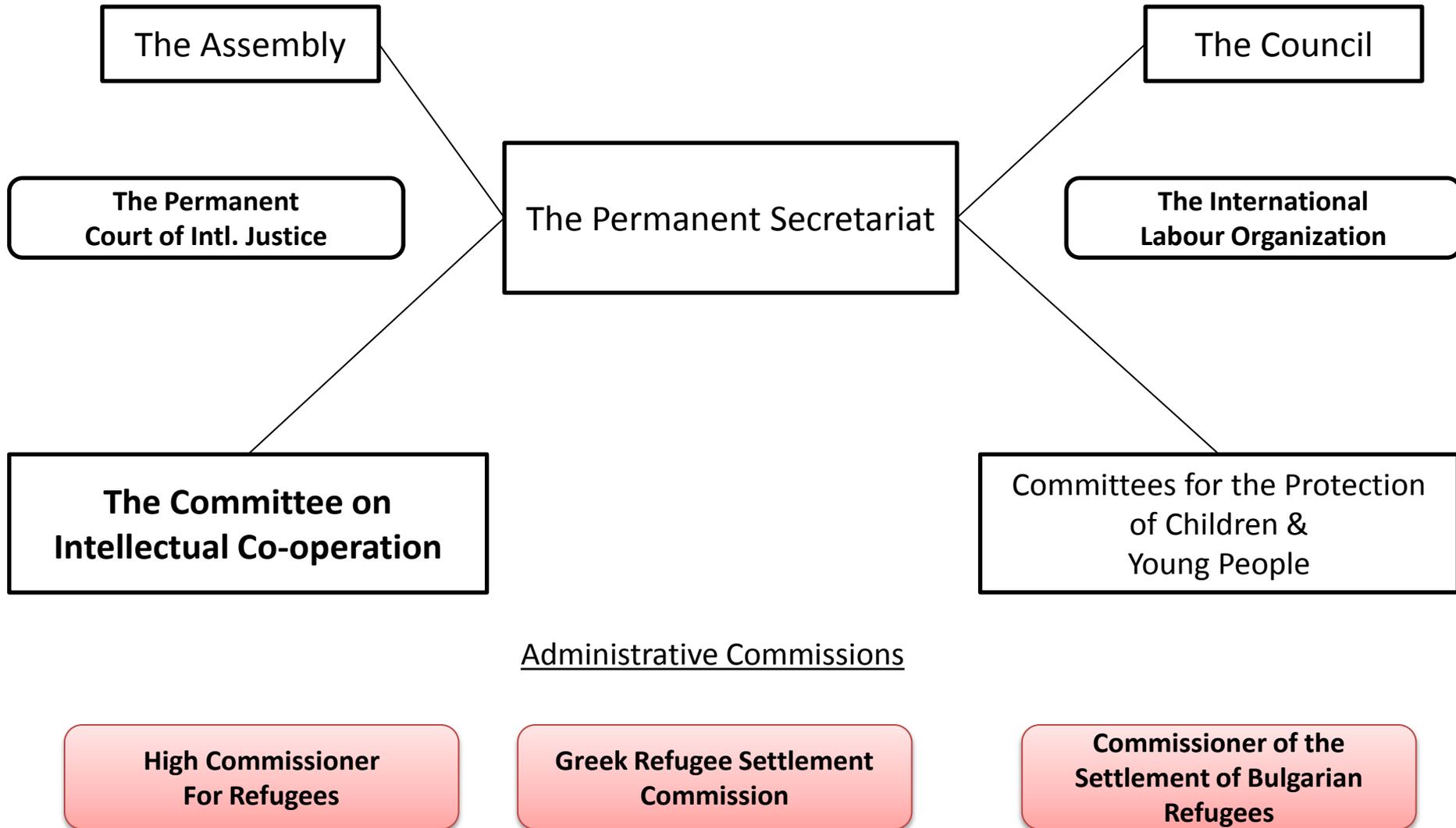
Precedent: Forced Relocation of Populations

League of Nations sanctioned – negotiated by the British



Greeks back to Greece and Muslims back to Turkey

Organization of the League of Nations



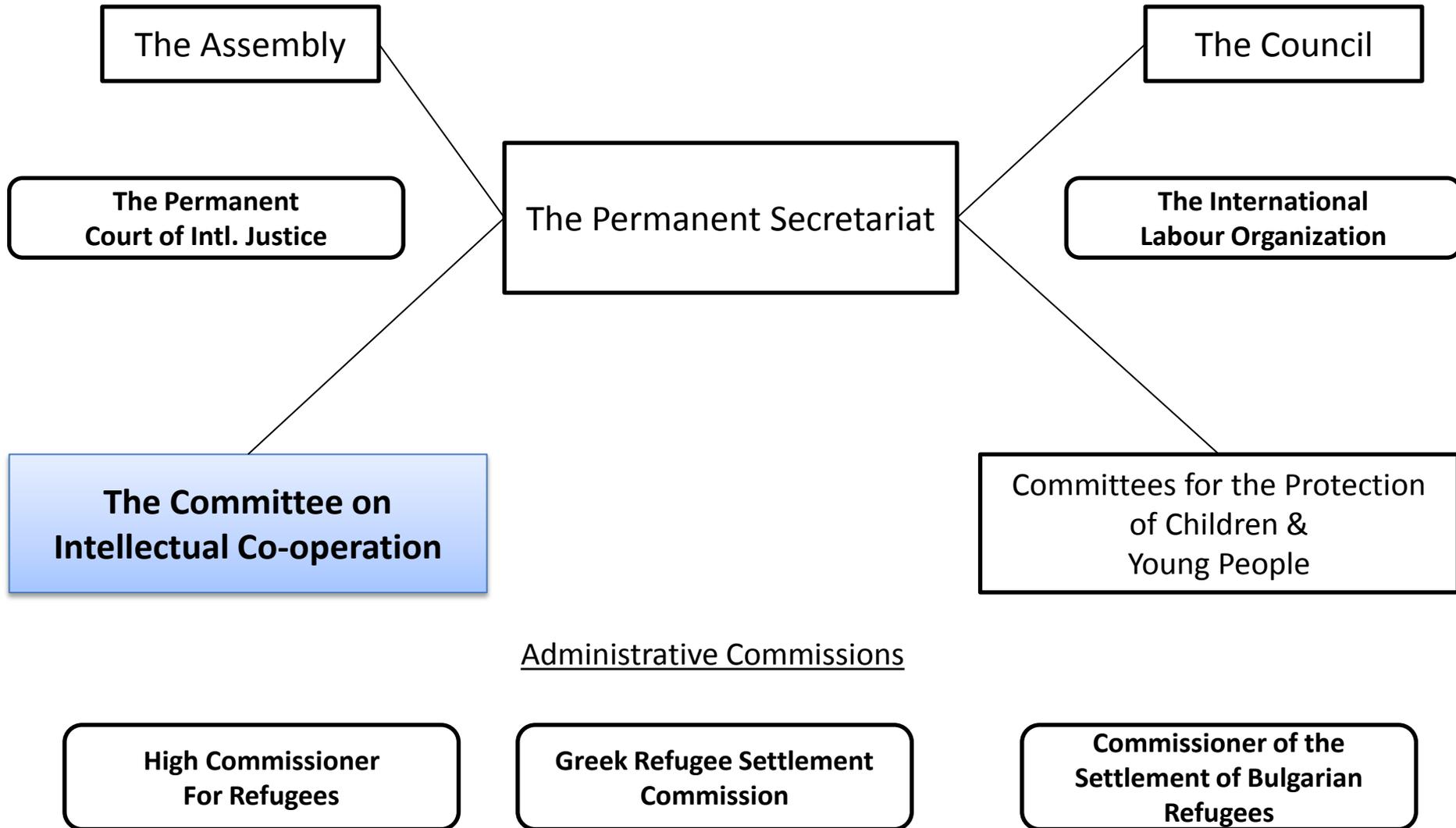
High Commissioner for Refugees

International Rules for the BUSINESS of Resettlement

- Inter-government organization and co-ordination of domestic laws concerning refugees
- Definitions: nationality, refugee, conditions leading to designation of status
- Passports & Travel Documents – including “Nansen Passports” – named for Fridtjof Nansen, first High Commissioner for Refugees
- International financing for costs of resettlement

“...one of the most crucial facts contributing to the escalation of the refugee problem in Europe specifically was that Europe’s traditional strategy for its displaced populations no longer performed. **Transatlantic export of people was not possible since America had closed its doors**”.
(in 1917).

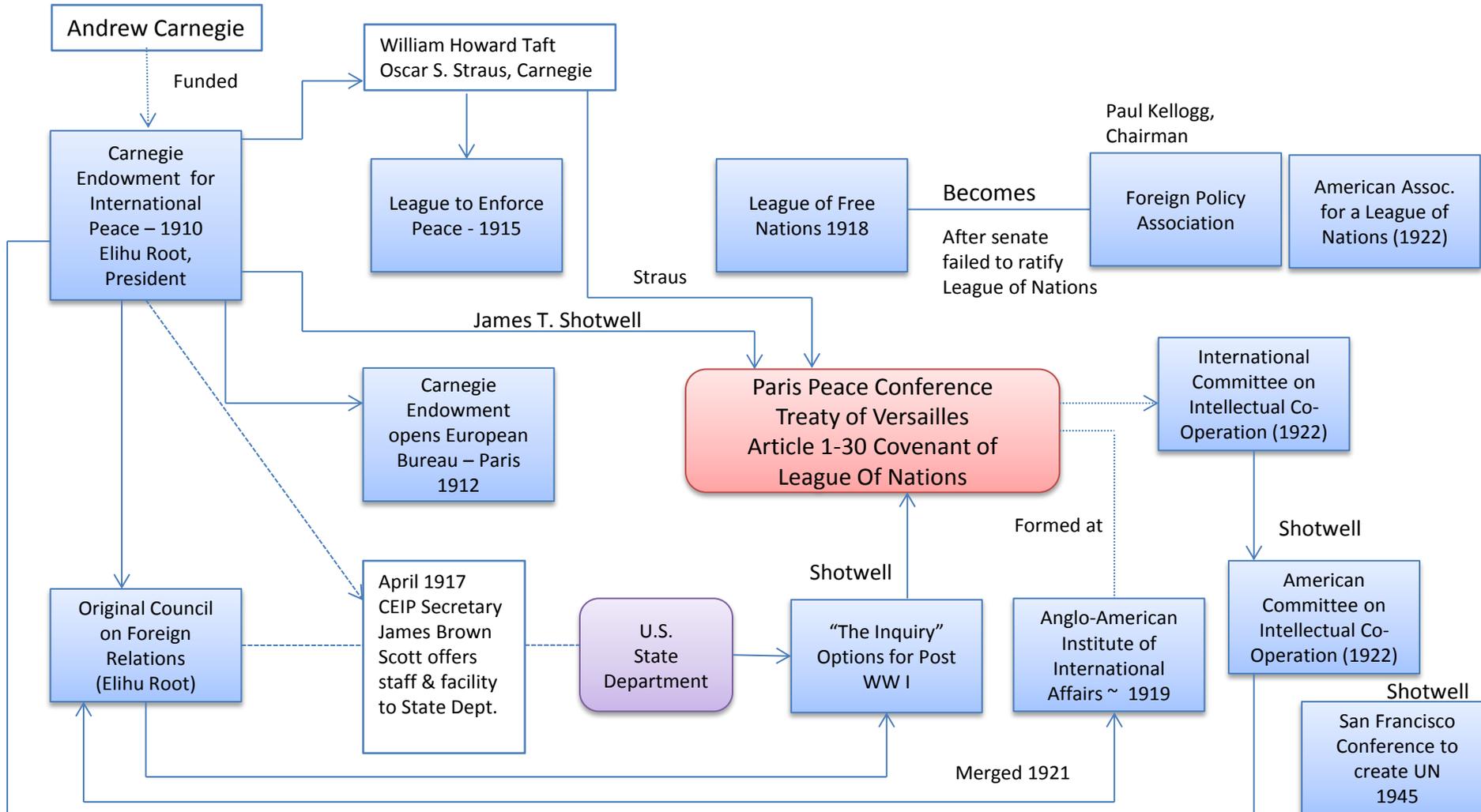
Organization of the League of Nations



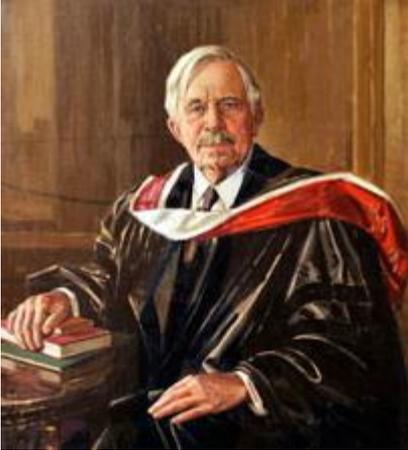
Behind the League of Nations

“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



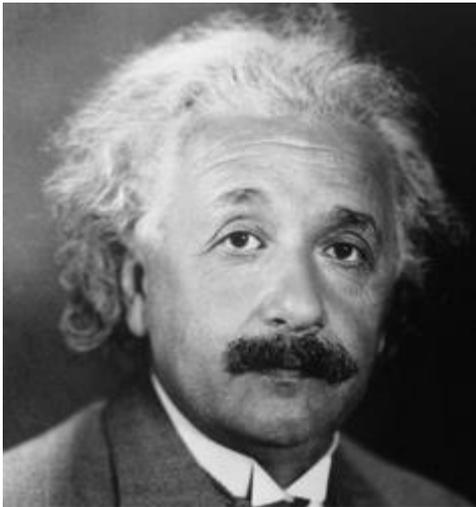
Intellectual Co-operation



James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

Professor of History and Economics at Columbia

Director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

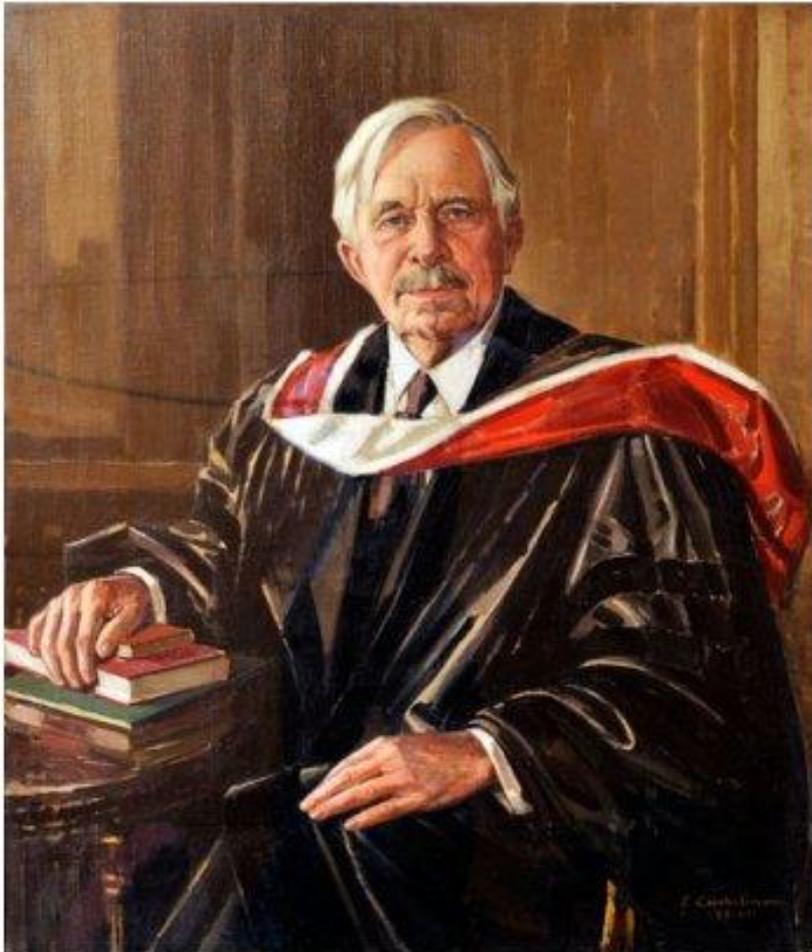


Albert Einstein, member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

Carnegie's Man – James T. Shotwell, Chairman

American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

“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.

American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

- 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 (including broadcasting)**

Propaganda

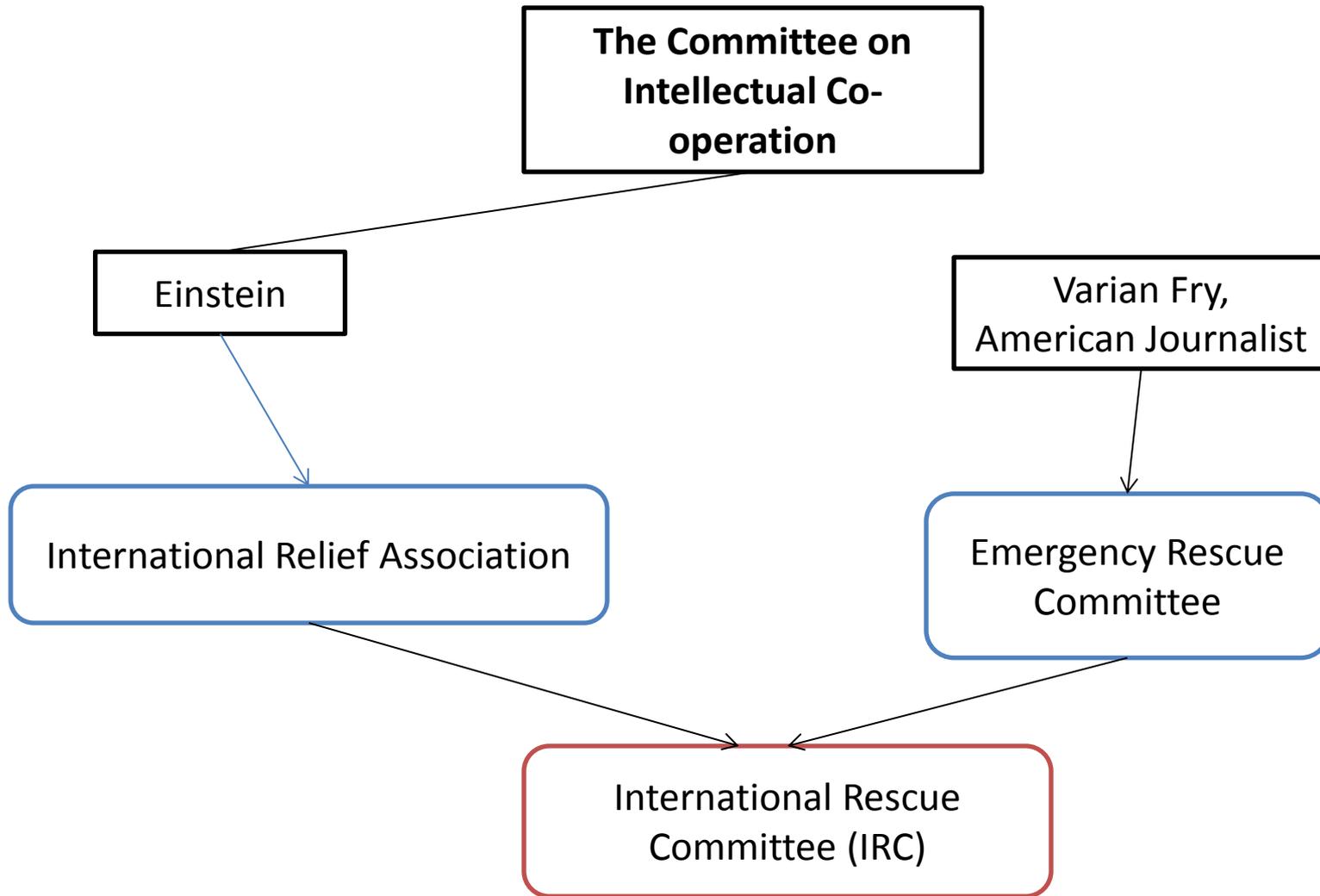
All sciences and culture must be co-ordinated and made to serve the purposes of the leader.

Propaganda is the method.

Propaganda knows neither right nor wrong, neither truth nor falsehood but only what it wants.

1933

- Hitler as Leader of the National Socialist Worker's Party – became Chancellor of Germany
- Hitler was a German Nationalist - Germany as an independent, sovereign nation, he rose to power within the Nazi Party by opposing the Versailles Treaty that redrew the the borders of Germany – taking territory, imposed draconian economic punishment on the German people, caused to exile of Wilhelm. Massive unemployment, homelessness poverty and despair. Berlin was the sin capital of Europe. Dadaists.
- Communist agitators fled Germany, Berlin – sin capital of Europe
- International Relief Association joins forces with the Emergency Rescue Committee to form the International Rescue Committee (IRC)



The IRC's earliest incarnation, the International Relief Association (IRA), was founded in 1931, not in the United States but in Germany by two left-wing factions, the Communist Party Opposition (KPO) and the Socialist Workers Party (SAP) to aid victims of state repression. After the Nazis took power in 1933, **the organisation moved its headquarters to Paris (Chester, p.7).**

Varian Fry – Journalist,
Harvard

Emergency Rescue Committee
1914

American Jewish Joint
Distribution Committee

Henry Morgenthau, Sr. was Ambassador to Turkey
He cabled NY philanthropist Jacob Schiff seeking emergency aid for the Jews
Of Palestine.

American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee and the People's
Relief Committee- formed the **American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee** to
Distribute funds to Jews in Eastern Europe and Palestine.

Of note in this collection are records of prominent American Jewish leaders and
philanthropists, such as Jacob Schiff, Felix Warburg, Louis Marshall, Cyrus Adler,
Julius Rosenwald, and Judah Magnes, Genealogists and family researchers may
find relevant correspondence, lists, and receipts for transmission of remittances
to individuals.

1915 – Russian Jews expelled from Poland

<http://archives.jdc.org/exhibits/a-joint-effort/wrestling-with-chaos.html>

<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005740>

Page 207

It is difficult to see the purpose of this extensive exercise of bothering Governments with this matter, except that the recommendation to do so was passed by the Assembly of the League. The request was also sent to the United States. The reply from the US State Department made the position of the US Government clear. The US was not in a position to issue Nansen passports, had not adopted the Nansen stamp, and could not regard the Russian ex-servicemen eligible to any national benefits. However, the reply stated that the American consular officers may accept Nansen certificates in lieu of passports.⁵⁴⁷

Refugee Conventions of 1933 and 1938, and consequently for the present Refugee Convention of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol".⁵⁵⁰

Page 213

After his appointment, Nansen recognized in the official League documents that the only real solution for the refugee problem was to settle them in productive employment in countries where they will not become "a charge on the public funds". Nansen made efforts to induce countries where such a prospect was possible. He mentioned especially that the Government of Czecko-Slovakia had agreed to accept 6000 refugees from Constantinople and that the arrangements for execution of the plans were well advanced.⁵⁷⁷

Restrictive measures in immigration policies took place in many places of the world in the 1920s. The Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924 in the United States marked limitations on immigration from Europe, and favored immigrants born in northern and Western Europe in the expense of those born in southern and Eastern Europe. In Latin America, countries also developed restrictive immigration policies favoring those willing to be agricultural colonists.⁵⁷⁸

In the beginning of his work, Nansen made an appeal to Governments through the Secretary General of the LON, making it clear that in connection to resettlement questions the High Commissioner was fully dependent on the assistance and cooperation of the Governments of the various countries concerned. It was necessary to arrange transport of the refugees to other countries, to grant transit visas, find the necessary means for the maintenance of the refugees as well as their settlement in productive employment.⁵⁷⁹

The question asked in this connection was, whether refugees could be settled in wide open spaces which were available in many places on the globe, notably throughout the British Empire. It was recognized, however, that the space itself is not enough for a settlement. Careful preparations beforehand were required. Financing had to be in place. Thirdly, technical supervision was needed when refugees got there. Some kind of communications and social amenities also had to be in place if the settlement was meant to be a success.⁵⁸¹ Let alone the willingness of people to move to a place sometimes located in the middle of nowhere

Page 221

As far as assistance, development cooperation, and relief in a larger context is considered, we can divide the financial possibilities in two: grant and loan. Grant is donated for good, but the purpose of a loan is to get it recovered. The market economy in the global scale works so that there are always lenders.

The loan arrangements were referred to as 'refugee loans' in the beginning, but from 1927 the League documentation as well as the reports of the both (Greek and Bulgarian) Refugee Settlement Commissions started referring to these arrangements as 'stabilization loans'. The development of the societies of Greece and Bulgaria respectively was more or less supervised by the League of Nations. The sums allocated to these development purposes were considerable, measured with any modern day's parameters. The purpose and the scope of the stabilization loans were broader than just settlement of refugees. A scheme on reconstruction of the whole country was discussed in connection of these loans.⁶³⁴

The nature of a loan requires recovery. The Greek Refugees Settlement Commission actually received repayments from the refugees in Greece. Payments were made by both agricultural and urban refugees. The repayments were transferred to the International Financial Commission for amortization of the Loan.⁶³⁸

The Co-Ordination of Spirit

Science, Handmaiden of Inspired Truth

15. All sciences and “culture” must be co-ordinated and made to serve the purposes of the “leader”, “total,” “corporate” “master” (Herren) state. Propaganda is the method. Propaganda knows neither right nor wrong, neither truth nor falsehood, but only what it wants.

Fascism is monopoly capitalism become conscious of its powers, the conditions of its survival, and mobilized to crush all opposition.

Aristotle – advice to the sovereign who is faced with unrest and threat of revolution from his subjects: if all other means have failed to settle the trouble, divert attention by “inventing terrors”.

Hitler – Chancellor of Germany, January 1933

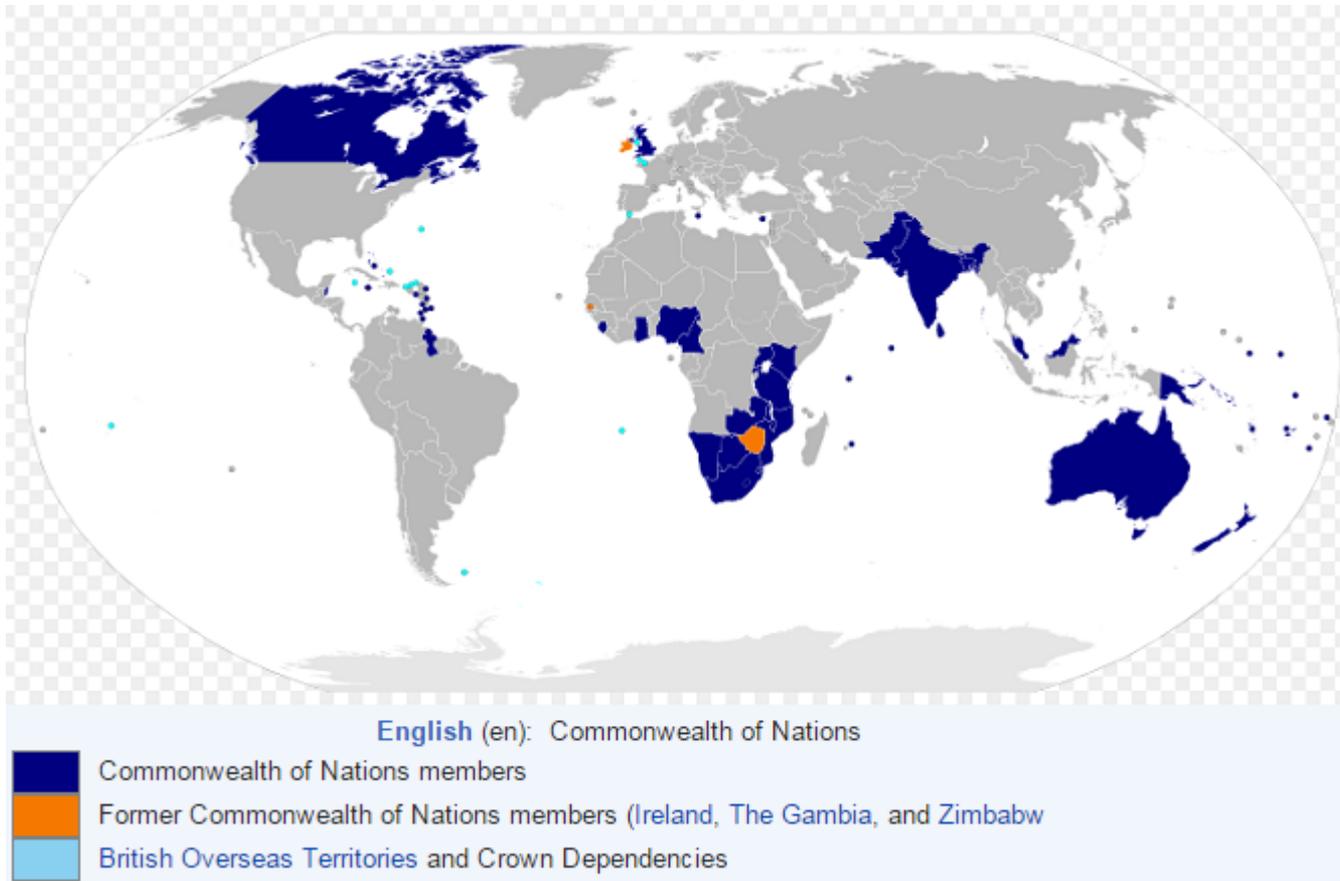
Hitler-Zionist World Federation - Transfer Agreement, August 1933
ended the World Zionist boycott of German goods

http://www.yadvashem.org/odot_pdf/Microsoft%20Word%20-%203231.pdf

1936 Arab riots

British Empire

Commonwealth of Nations (1949)



Control of Administrative Systems

<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e483b76.html>

http://ussc.edu.au/ussc/assets/media/docs/publications/1402_Palen_AdamSmith.pdf

<http://imperialglobalexeter.com/2014/03/12/adam-smith-and-empire-a-new-talking-empire-podcast/>

<http://www.ppu.org.uk/people/einstein.html>

Law must have a philosophical basis born out of moral principles

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching – a Livery Company

<https://archive.org/details/annualrepor1905a06carnuoft>

Incorporated in District of Columbia

<http://legisworks.org/congress/59/session-1/publaw-42.pdf>

Page 60 – Woodrow Wilson - Trustee