

TITLE :

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TOWARDS
PEACE : THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THE
KELLOGG BRIAND PACT

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Grade Level : High School

National Standards : 9 GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

- *Social studies programs should include experiences that provide for the study of global connections and interdependence.*



THE COST OF WORLD WAR II AND AFTER IN LIVES

World War II death count by Neil Halloran on vimeo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cWUaDMuMATM>

Has international cooperation led to peace?



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TREATIES

LESSON PLAN

Objective

students are able to think systematically about personal, national, and global decisions, and to analyze policies and actions, and their consequences. They also develop skills in addressing and evaluating critical issues such as peace, conflict, poverty, disease, human rights, trade, and global ecology.

1. Introduction – Video
2. Power Point – Lecture and Discussion
3. Quiz
4. Modifications DBQ
5. Enduring Understanding _ Impact on Today -
6. Extension- Video and Essay



THE KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT

The Kellogg-Briand Pact was an agreement to outlaw war signed on August 27, 1928. Sometimes called the Pact of Paris for the city in which it was signed,

the pact was one of many international efforts to prevent another World War, but it had little effect in stopping the rising militarism of the 1930s or preventing World War II.



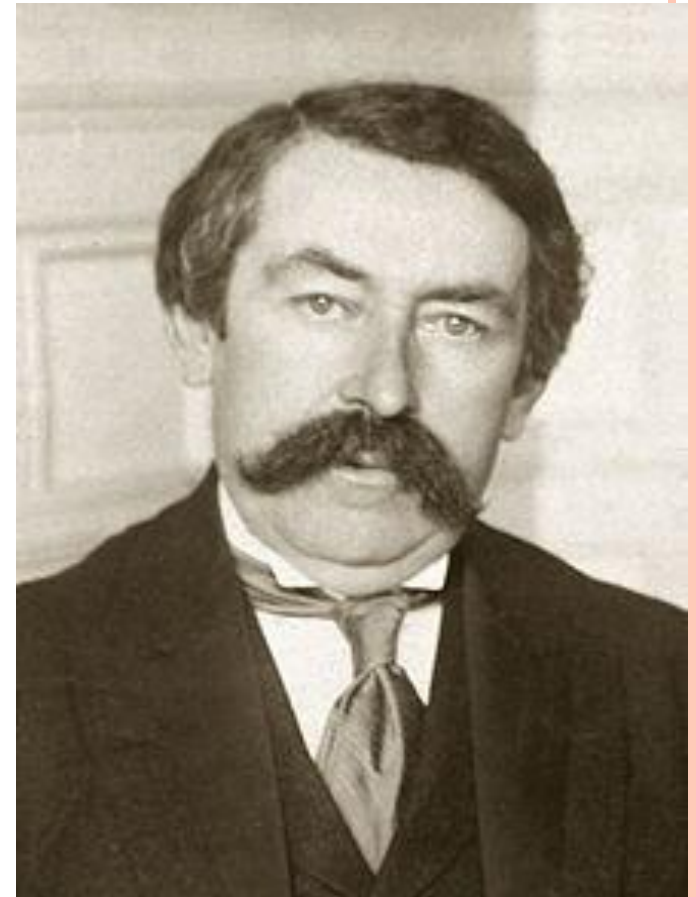
After the severe losses of the First World War, the idea of declaring war to be illegal was immensely popular in international public opinion.



French Involvement

French Minister of Foreign Affairs *Aristide Briand* proposed a peace pact as a bilateral agreement between the United States and France to outlaw war between them.

Particularly hard hit by World War I, France faced continuing insecurity from its German neighbor and sought alliances to shore up its defenses.



U.S. Peace Advocates

In the wake of World War I,

U.S. officials and private citizens made significant efforts to guarantee that the nation would not be drawn into another war.

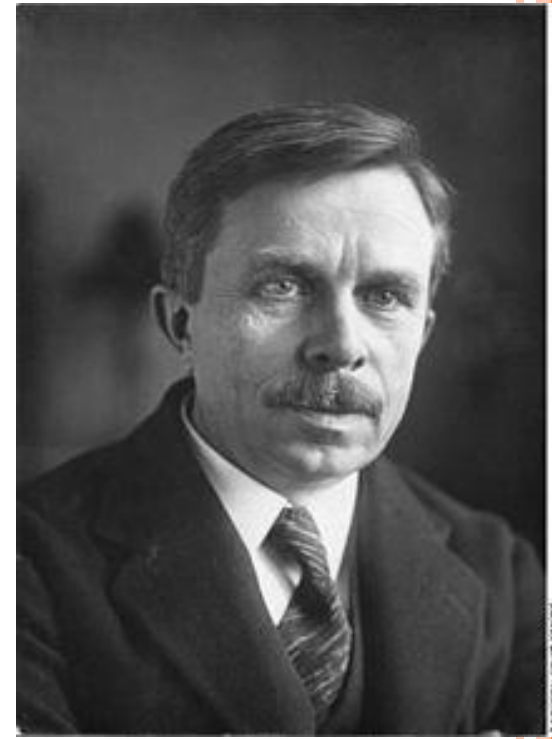
Americans tried to avoid war in three ways

1. Some focused on disarmament, such as the series of naval conferences that began in Washington in 1921, and
2. Some focused on cooperation with the League of Nations and the newly formed World Court.
3. Others initiated a movement to try to outlaw war outright.



Peace advocates Nicholas Murray Butler and James T. Shotwell were part of the movement to outlaw war .

Both men were affiliated with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, an organization dedicated to promoting internationalism that was established in 1910 by leading American industrialist Andrew Carnegie.



- Briand published an open letter in April of 1927 containing the proposal.
- Though the suggestion had the enthusiastic support of some members of the American peace movement,
- U.S. President Calvin Coolidge and Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg were less eager than Briand to enter into a bilateral arrangement.
- They worried that the agreement against war could be interpreted as a bilateral alliance and require the United States to intervene if France was ever threatened. To avoid this, they suggested that the two nations take the lead in inviting all nations to join them in outlawing war.

- *President Calvin Coolidge*



SIGNATORIES INCLUDED

1. France,
2. United States,
3. United Kingdom,
4. Ireland,
5. Canada,
6. Australia,
7. New Zealand,
8. South Africa,
9. India,
10. Belgium,
11. Poland,
12. Czechoslovakia,
13. Germany,
14. Italy and
15. Japan.



In the final version of the pact, they agreed upon two clauses:

1. the first outlawed war as an instrument of national policy
2. the second called upon signatories to settle their disputes by peaceful means.

Because the language of the pact established the important point that *only wars of aggression* – not military acts of self-defense – would be covered under the pact, many nations had no objections to signing it.



AMERICAN POLITICS

The Pact was well received in the United States .

The U.S. Senate ratified the agreement by a vote of 85-1,

though it did so only after making reservations to note that U.S. participation did not limit its right to self-defense or

require it to act against signatories breaking the agreement.



Frank Kellogg earned the Nobel Peace Prize in 1929 for his work on the Peace Pact.

The pact was popular world wide and an additional **forty-seven** nations followed suit, so the pact was eventually signed by most of the established nations in the world



As a practical matter, the Kellogg–Briand Pact did not live up to its aim of ending war, and in this sense it made no immediate contribution to international peace and proved to be ineffective in the years to come. Moreover, the pact erased the legal distinction between war and peace because the signatories, having renounced the use of war, began to wage wars without declaring them as in the

Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931,

Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935,

Soviet invasion of Finland in 1939,

German and Soviet Union invasions of Poland.



MUKDEN INCIDENT

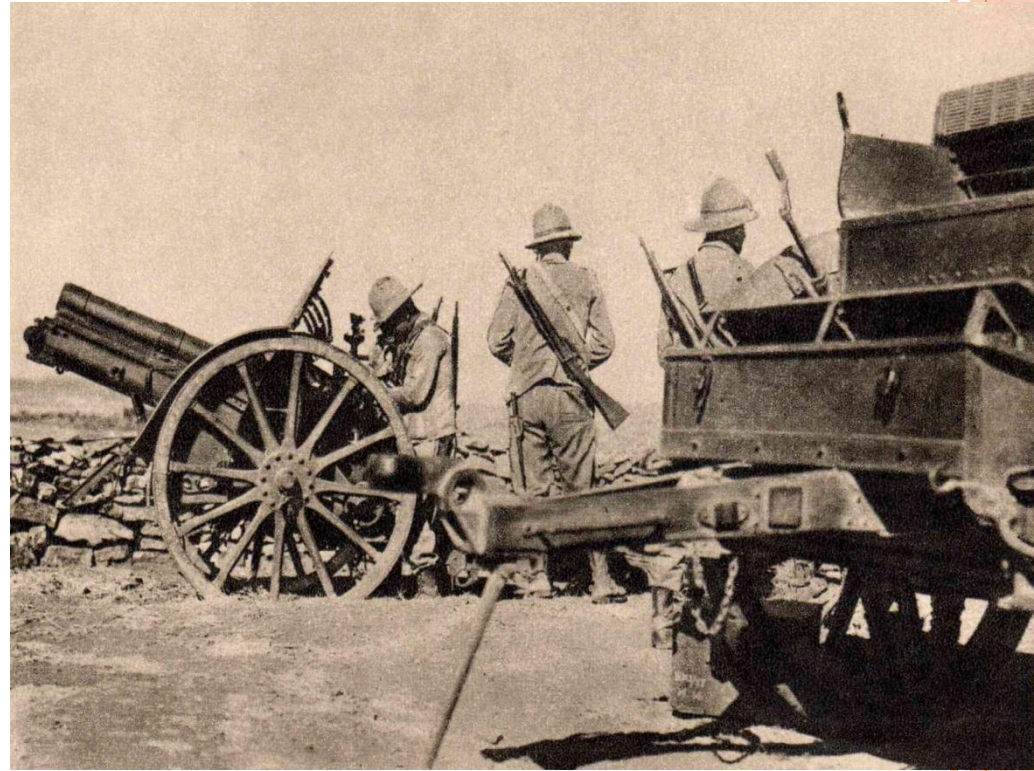
The first major test of the pact came just a few years later in 1931, when the Mukden Incident led to the **Japanese** invasion of Manchuria.

Though Japan had signed the pact, the combination of the worldwide depression and a limited desire to go to war to preserve China prevented the League of Nations or the United States from taking any action to enforce it.

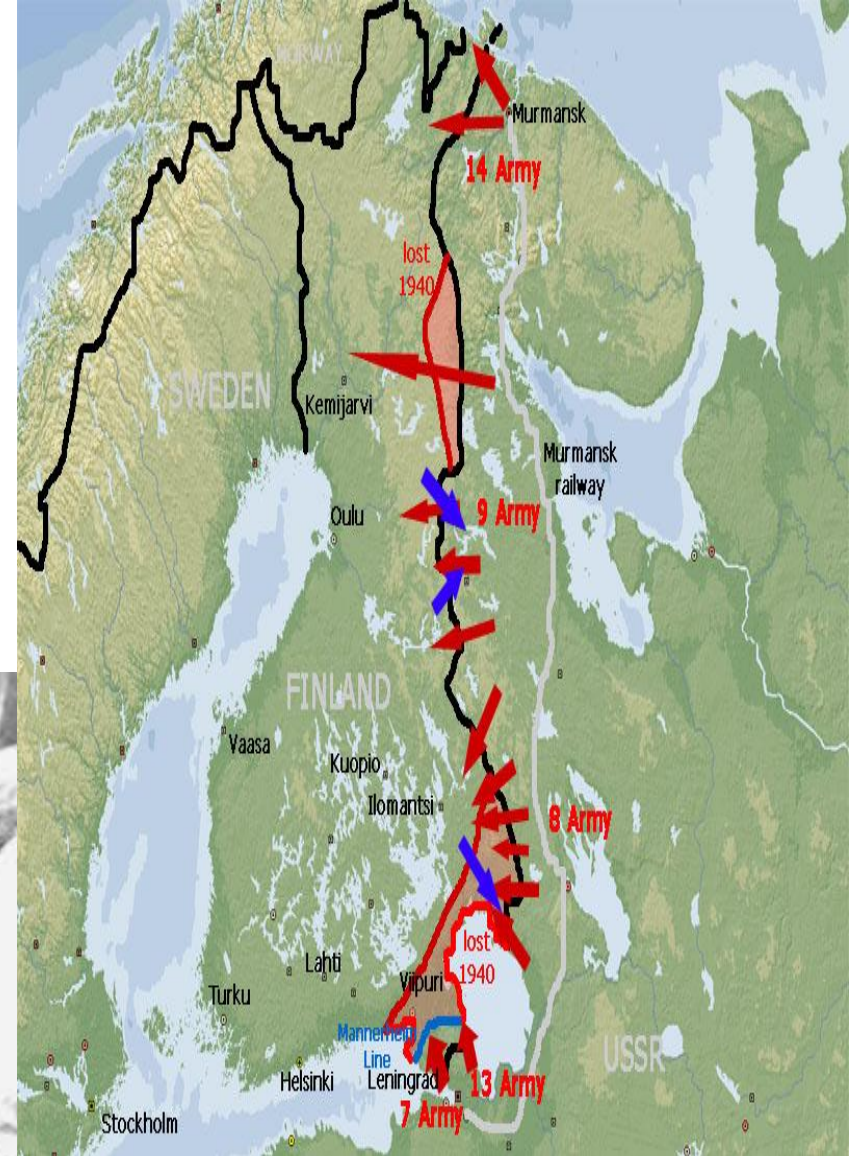




Signing the Pact Did not Stop Mussolini's attack on Ethiopia



Signing the Pact did not
stop the Soviet invasion
of Finland in 1939,



Signing the Pact did not
stop German and Soviet
Union invasions of
Poland.



Since the Pact did not stop these invasions was it useless?

NO

the pact served as the legal basis for the creation of the notion of crime against peace – it was for committing this crime that the Nuremberg Tribunal and Tokyo Tribunal sentenced a number of people responsible for starting World War II.





The Kellogg Briand Pact formed the basis of the United Nations Charter, which provides in article 2, paragraph 4, that

"All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."



One legal consequence of this is that it is clearly **unlawful** to annex territory by force. However, neither this nor the original treaty has prevented the subsequent use of annexation.

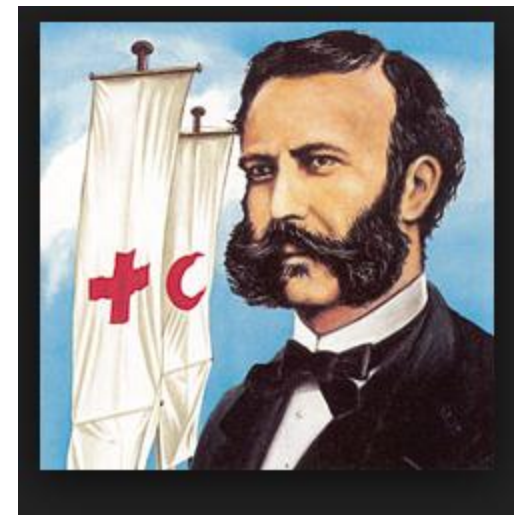
More broadly, there is a strong presumption against the legality of using, or threatening, military force against another country. Nations that have resorted to the use of force since the Charter came into effect have typically invoked self-defense or the right of collective defense.



The Geneva Convention – an Introduction

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oqipj1h06og>

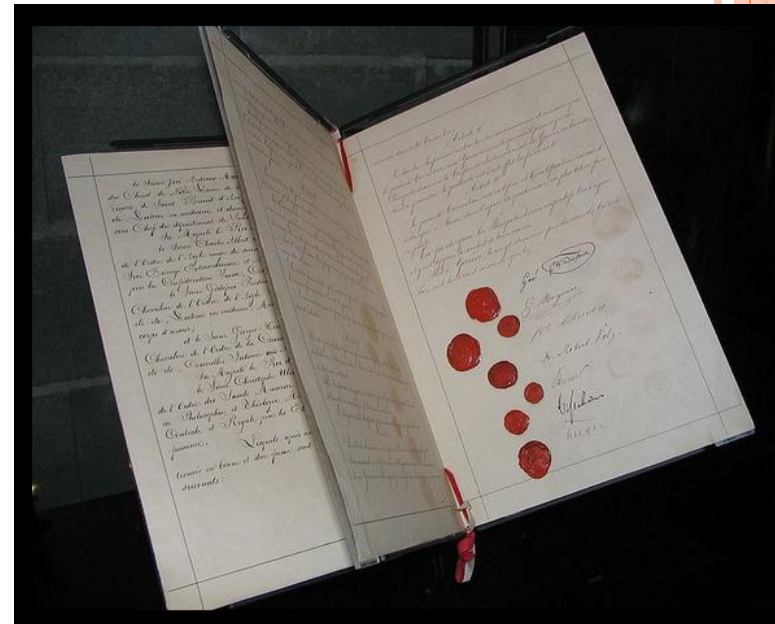
In 1859 Henry Dunant, a Swiss citizen, witnessed the aftermath of the [Battle of Solferino](#) and was horrified by the sight of thousands of [wounded soldiers lying helpless](#) and abandoned with no one to care for them.



This experience led him to suggest the setting up of voluntary relief societies who could be trained, during peacetime, to care for the wounded in time of war.

He also called for an international agreement to be drawn up to protect the wounded, and those who looked after them, from further attack.

This led to the first Geneva Convention



GENEVA CONVENTIONS – BRIEFLY

1st – 1866

- ❖ Protects forces removed from Combat due to illness or injury
- ❖ Protects facilities and personnel that provide care for those injured
- ❖ Established the Red Cross as a recognized neutral Humanitarianism

2nd – 1906

- ❖ Extends protection to those at sea

3rd - 1929

- ❖ Defines prisoners of war and established standards of treatment

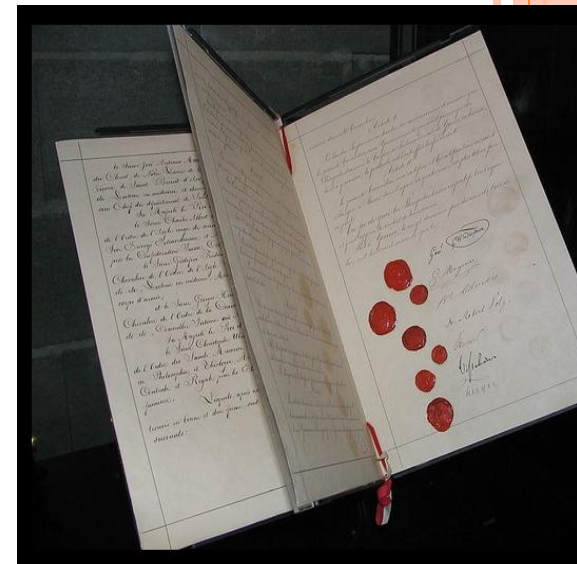
4th - 1949

- ❖ Extends protection to civilians and bans total war



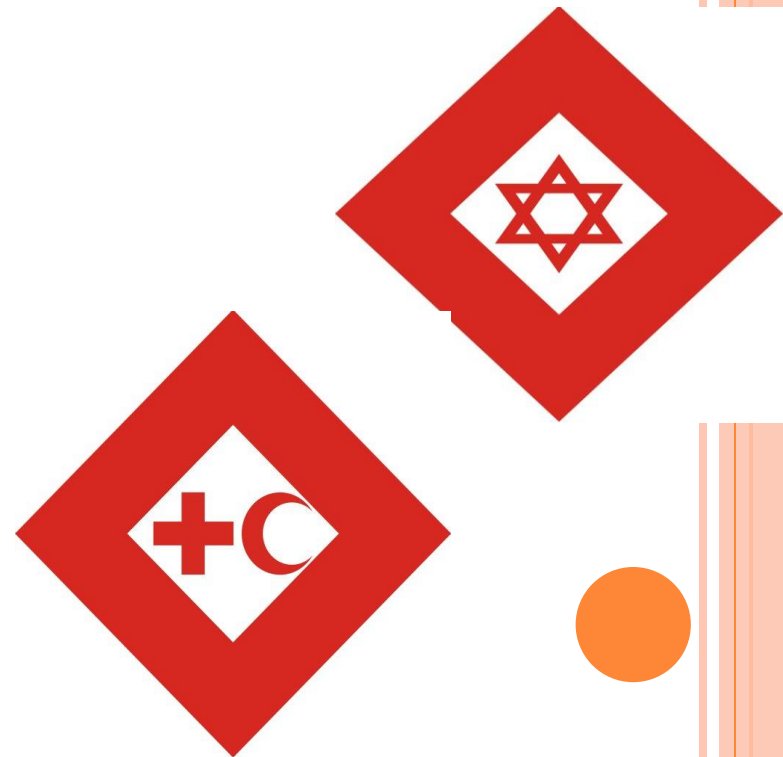
In 1864 governments were invited to send representatives to a diplomatic conference. As a result 12 European nations signed a treaty stating that in future wars

1. Grand Duchy of Baden (now Germany)
2. Kingdom of Belgium
3. Kingdom of Denmark
4. French Empire
5. Grand Duchy of Hesse (now Germany)
6. Kingdom of Italy
7. Kingdom of the Netherlands
8. Kingdom of Portugal
9. Kingdom of Prussia (now Germany)
10. Kingdom of Spain
11. Swiss Confederation
12. Kingdom of Württemberg (now Germany)



In 1863 Henri Dunant arranged an unofficial international conference at which it was agreed that each country should form a relief organization capable of assisting the Army Medical Services in wartime.

This was how the Red Cross began.



they would care for all sick and wounded military personnel, regardless of nationality.

They would also recognize the neutrality of medical personnel, hospitals and ambulances identified by the emblem of a red cross on a white background.

The treaty was called the Geneva Convention.

This Convention was concerned only with soldiers wounded on the battlefield.

Over the years, however, it has been expanded to cover everyone caught up in conflicts but not actually taking an active part in the fighting.

RED CROSS POSTER FROM WORLD WAR I

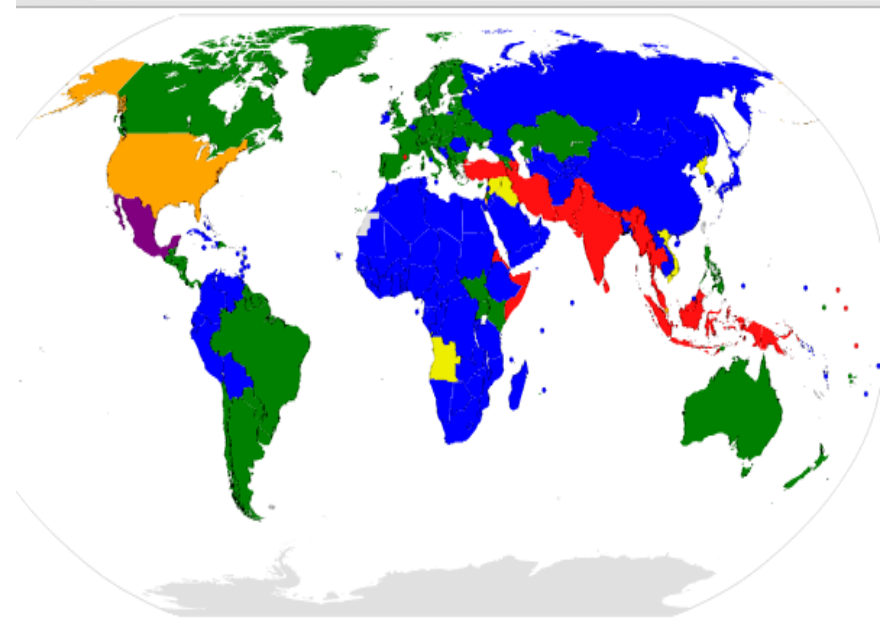


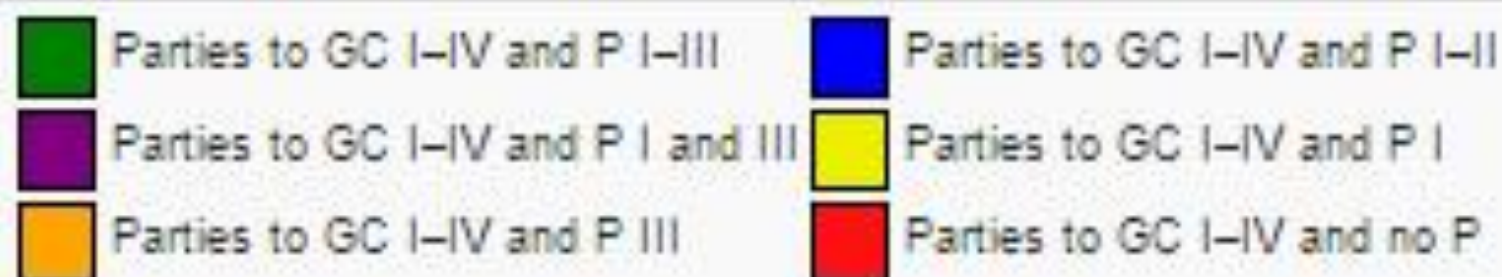
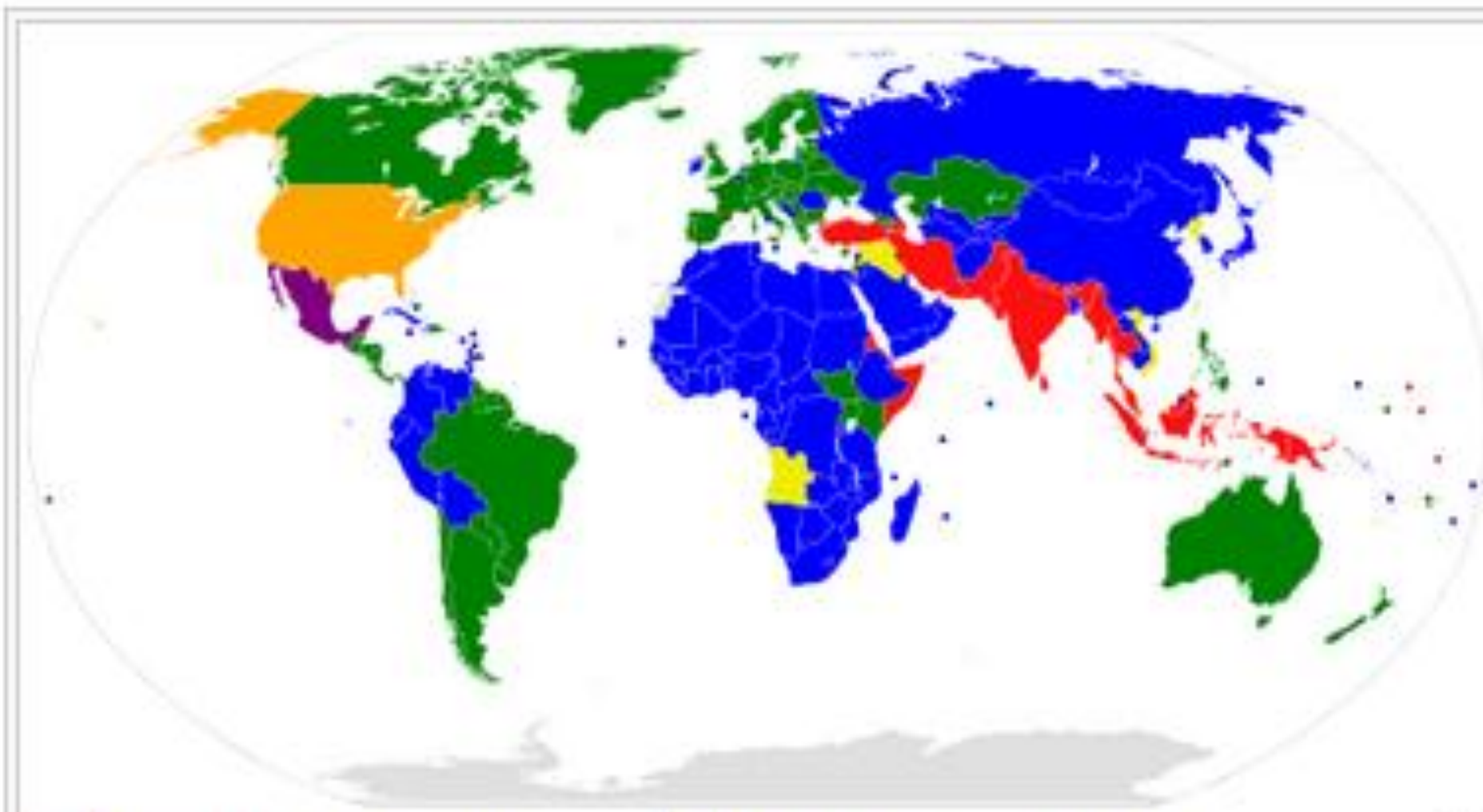
There are now four Geneva Conventions, which were drawn up in 1949.

1. They cover armed forces on land and at sea,
2. prisoners of war
3. civilians.

And all of them have now been accepted by virtually every State in the world.

In addition, two new Protocols (*a Protocol is an addition or amendment to a Convention*) were drawn up in 1977 at a diplomatic conference





CONTENT

The Conventions are long and complicated, but they are essentially a series of 'do's' and 'don'ts' to apply during conflict to protect vulnerable and defenseless individuals.

Their underlying principles can be simply stated.

1. The human dignity of all individuals must be respected at all times.
2. Everything possible must be done, without any kind of discrimination, to reduce the suffering of people who have been put out of action by sickness, wounds or captivity whether or not they have taken direct part in the conflict.



The First Protocol

extends the Conventions, taking into consideration modern means of warfare and transport and aiming to give further protection to civilians.



The Second Protocol

provides a code of minimum protection for the combatants and the civilian population during civil wars.



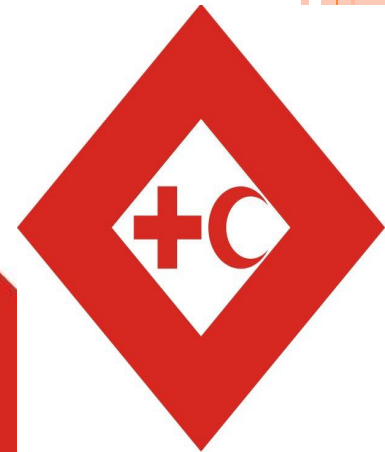
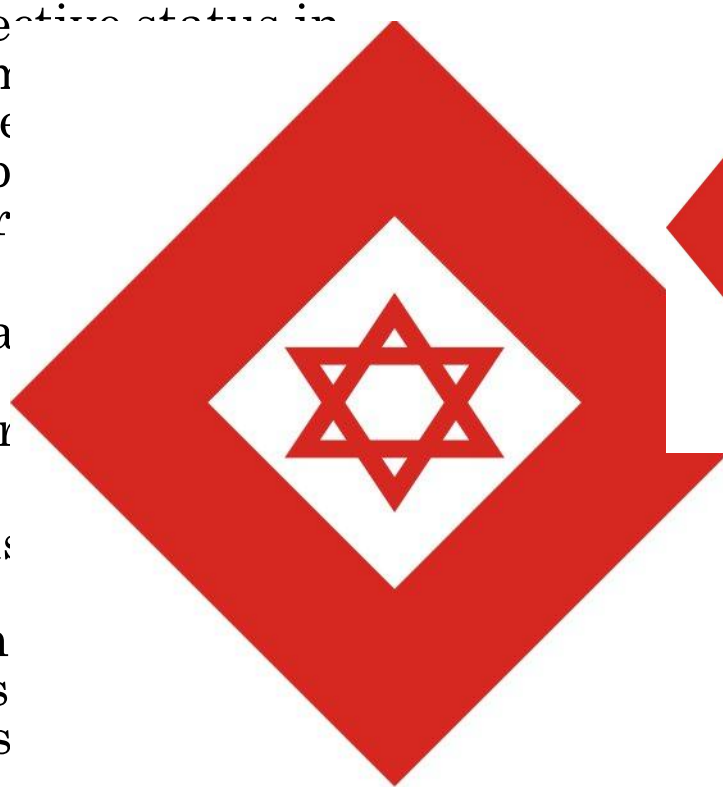
Summary of main points

The distinctive emblems defined in the Geneva Conventions are the *red cross or the red crescent on a white background.*

In order to retain their protective status in wartime, these emblems must be used either in peace or war exclusively to protect the medical personnel, establishments and materiel of the Conventions.

(National Societies may, in accordance with their national legislation, use the emblem for their other *activities.*)

In wartime they must not be used to signify that 'protection' is granted, unless specifically authorized by their governments: in this way the use of the red cross or red crescent is protected from abuse.



The first Geneva Convention ("for the Amelioration of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces and Field")
the second Geneva Convention ("for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea") are similar, covering land and sea respectively.

They embody the main idea which led to the founding of the Red Cross:
if a member of the armed forces is wounded or sick, and therefore in **no condition to take an active part in the hostilities**,
he is no longer part of the fighting force and becomes a vulnerable person **in need of protection and care.**



The main points of these two Conventions are:

1. The sick, wounded and shipwrecked must be cared for adequately.
2. Belligerents must treat members of the enemy force who are wounded, sick or shipwrecked as carefully they would their own.
3. All efforts should be made to collect the dead quickly;
4. to confirm death by medical examination;
5. to identify bodies and protect them from robbery.
6. Medical equipment must not be intentionally destroyed and medical establishments and vehicles must not be attacked, damaged or prevented from operating even if, for the moment, they do not contain patients.



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The third Geneva

Convention ("Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War")

covers members of the armed forces who fall into enemy hands.

They are in the power of the enemy State, not of the individuals or troops who have captured them



Prisoners of war MUST be:

1. Treated humanely with respect for their persons and their honor.
2. Enabled to inform their next of kin and the Central Prisoners of War Agency (ICRC, the International Red Cross) of their capture.
3. Allowed to correspond regularly with relatives and to receive relief parcels.
4. Allowed to keep their clothes, feeding utensils and personal effects.
5. Supplied with adequate food and clothing.
6. Provided with quarters not inferior to those of their captor's troops.
7. Given the medical care their state of health demands.
8. Paid for any work they do.
9. Repatriated if certified seriously ill or wounded, (but they must not resume active military duties afterwards)
10. Quickly released and repatriated when hostilities cease.



Prisoners of war must NOT be:

1. Compelled to give any information other than their name, age, rank and service number.
2. Deprived of money or valuables without a receipt (and these must be returned at the time of release)
3. Given individual privileges other than for reasons of health, sex, age, military rank or professional qualifications.
4. Held in close confinement except for breaches of the law, although their liberty can be restricted for security reasons.
5. Compelled to do military work, nor work which is dangerous, unhealthy or degrading.



The fourth Geneva Convention ("Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War")

covers all individuals "who

1. do not belong to the armed forces,
2. take no part in the hostilities and
3. find themselves in the hands of the Enemy or an Occupying Power".



Protected civilians MUST be:

1. Treated humanely at all times and protected against acts or threats of violence, insults and public curiosity.
2. Entitled to respect for their honor, family rights, religious convictions and practices, and their manners and customs.
3. Specially protected, for example in safety zones, if wounded, sick, old, children under 15, expectant mothers or mothers of children under 7.
4. Enabled to exchange family news of a personal kind.
5. Helped to secure news of family members dispersed by the conflict
6. Allowed to practice their religion with ministers of their own faith.



Civilians who are interned have the same rights as prisoners of war.

They may also ask to have their **children interned with them, and wherever possible families** should be housed together and provided with the facilities to continue normal family life.

Wounded or sick civilians, civilian hospitals and staff, and hospital transport by land, sea or air must be specially respected and may be placed under protection of the red cross/crescent emblem.



Protected civilians must NOT be:

1. **Discriminated against because of race, religion or political opinion.**
2. **Forced to give information.**
3. **Used to shield military operations or make an area immune from military operations.**
4. **Punished for an offense he or she has not personally committed.**
5. **Women must not be indecently assaulted, raped, or forced into prostitution.**



IMPACT ON TODAY

The US States has
signed but has not
ratified the 1st and 2nd
Protocols

Read the Article on
those protocols

[http://foreignpolicy.com/
2010/08/11/obama-bush-
and-the-geneva-
conventions/](http://foreignpolicy.com/2010/08/11/obama-bush-and-the-geneva-conventions/)



- **Protocol I** is a 1977 amendment protocol to the Geneva Conventions relating to the protection of victims of *international conflicts*, where "armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination, alien occupation or racist regimes" are to be considered international conflicts.
- It reaffirms the international laws of the original Geneva Conventions of 1949, but adds clarifications and new provisions to accommodate developments in modern international warfare that have taken place since the Second World War.



○ As of June 2013, it had been ratified by 174 states, with the

1. United States,
2. Israel,
3. Iran,
4. Pakistan,
5. India, and
6. Turkey being notable exceptions.

However, the United States, Iran, and Pakistan signed it on 12 December 1977, which signifies an intention to work towards ratifying it.

According to an appeal by the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1997, a number of the articles contained in both protocols are recognized as rules of customary international law valid for all states, whether they have ratified them or not.



Protocol II is a 1977 amendment protocol to the Geneva Conventions relating to the protection of victims of *non-international* armed conflicts.

It defines certain international laws that strive to provide better protection for victims of *internal* armed conflicts that take place within the borders of a single country.

The scope of these laws is more limited than those of the rest of the Geneva Conventions out of respect for sovereign rights and duties of national governments.



As of January 2015, the Protocol had been ratified by 168 countries, with the

1. United States,
2. Turkey,
3. Israel,
4. Iran,
5. Pakistan, and
6. Iraq being notable exceptions.

However, the United States, Iran, and Pakistan signed it on 12 December 1977, which signifies an intention to work towards ratifying it.

According to an appeal by the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1997, a number of the articles contained in both protocols are recognized as rules of customary international law valid for all states, whether or not they have ratified them



QUIZ

1. What was the Kellogg Briand Pact and what did it attempt to do?
2. Why did France ignited the conference that became the pact ?
3. Why was it popular in the United States ?
4. What Nations signed the Pact that later became aggressor nations?
Where did attack other nations?
5. What Trials occurred because of the pact?
6. What international organization's foundation was found in the pact?
7. What was the Topic of the 1st Geneva Convention?
8. What was the Topic of the 2nd Geneva Convention?
9. What was the Topic of the 3rd Geneva Convention?
10. What was the Topic of the 4th Geneva Convention?
11. What protocols did the US fail to ratify?
12. In your Opinion was the Kellogg Briand Pact a failure ? Why or why not ?
13. In your Opinion which Geneva Convention was the most important?
Why ?



MODIFICATIONS

the 1st protocol

<http://deoxy.org/wc/wc-proto.htm>

Read the 1st Protocol. Either provide Written answers or possible class discussion topics

1. In your Opinion what is the most important Article ? Why?
2. In your opinion what article might be the cause of the US failure to ratify the agreement ? Why ?
3. Are there any items in the protocol that trouble you?



EXTENSION

GAME THEORY

USE ONLY 2:59- 7:18

(PLEASE WATCH BEFORE SHOWING IT TO YOUR CLASS. THERE IS SOME ITEMS THAT MIGHT BE CONSIDERED INAPPROPRIATE)

Essay Question - Do you think that video games like Call of Duty should force players to adhere to the Geneva Conventions for war? Why or why not?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DcckHAYCxGk>



RESOURCES

http://www.ppu.org.uk/learn/texts/doc_geneva_con.html



Human Rights and the Geneva Convention

Multiple Choice *Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- _____ 1. Henry Dunant witnessed the Battle of ---- which shocked him by seeing the treatment of injured soldiers
 - a. Ypres
 - b. Galipoli
 - c. Solferino
 - d. Austerlitz
- _____ 2. The 12 governments that attended the first Geneva Convention -
 - a. were all from the Americas
 - b. were the US and 11 European governments
 - c. were all from Aisa
 - d. were all from Europe
- _____ 3. the Geneva Conventions' underlying principles promote
 - a. winning wars quickly
 - b. the power of the nation state
 - c. human dignity
- _____ 4. The International symbol of Humantarian aid is
 - a. The Red Cresent
 - b. The Red Cross
 - c. The Red Diamond
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 5. The Red Cross may in times of peace be used promote human dignity
 - a. True
 - b. False
- _____ 6. The 2nd Convention dealt with battles --
 - a. on land
 - b. in the air
 - c. at sea
 - d. in urban areas
- _____ 7. Under the 3rd Convention, Prisoners of War ---
 - a. could not be compelled to do military or danger work
 - b. can be denied the freedom of religion
 - c. do not have to be paid by their country for their service to be considered a POW
 - d. must be immediately released
- _____ 8. The 4th Convention , relates to the treatment of
 - a. Soldiers
 - b. Sailors
 - c. Civilians
 - d. Military Officers
- _____ 9. Children under the age of --- are classified as civilians
 - a. 15
 - b. 10
 - c. 6
 - d. 5
- _____ 10. Protected civilians may
 - a. be denied news of family members
 - b. be forced to supply military information
 - c. practice their religion with ministers of their faith