

THE START OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN NATIONS



Henri Dunant

Switzerland

Founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1863.

Nobel Peace Prize 1901

Geneva Conventions

The Swiss social activist Henri Dunant was shocked by the condition of the soldiers after the battle of Solferino in 1862.

He was instrumental in founding the Red Cross in Geneva. This led to the 1864 Geneva Convention, an international treaty that covered the sick and wounded soldiers in the battlefield.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

1873 **Institute of International Law**, a private organisation founded by lawyers from nine different countries which aimed to build up a body of law governing the relationship between states. It encouraged international arbitration to settle disputes. Nobel Peace prize 1904

1889 **Inter-Parliamentary Union** founded by Frederic Passy (France) and Randal Cremer (UK) for political negotiation of conflicts.



1891 **International Peace Bureau** founded in Switzerland to coordinate peace societies (Nobel Peace prize 1910).



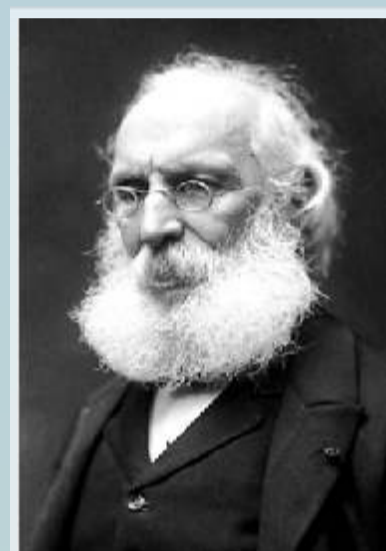
1899 **First Peace Conference** in the Hague created a temporary **Court of Arbitration** to settle international disputes. It also defined the conduct of warfare and war crimes.

1907 **Second Peace Conference** in the Hague extended the rules of warfare and the rights of neutral countries.

1910 **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**. Andrew Carnegie, an American industrialist, donated \$10 million to create an organisation with the aim of promoting closer cooperation between countries and making war more unlikely. It funded the **Peace Palace in the Hague**. A Permanent **International Court of Arbitration** was established in the Peace Palace.



Champions of Peace



Frederic Passy

(France)
Founder of French Peace Society. Promoter of free trade between nations. Organiser of first Universal Peace Congress, 1889.



Elie Ducommun

(Switzerland)
First Secretary of International Peace Bureau in 1890. He maintained that people could be educated to choose peaceful solutions. A strong supporter of international arbitration.



Charles Gobat

(Switzerland)
First secretary of InterParliamentary Union. He worked to bring together elected representatives from different nations.



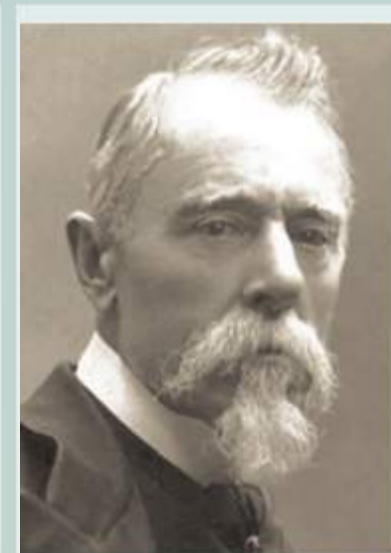
Sir Randal Cremer

(Great Britain)
Worked tirelessly for the use of arbitration to resolve international conflicts. Father of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.



Bertha Von Suttner

(Austro-Hungary)
Peace campaigner and cofounder of the Austrian and German Peace Societies.



Ernesto Moneta

(Italy)
Leader of the Italian Peace movement. He thought states ought to cooperate to prevent war and he encouraged brotherhood amongst all people.



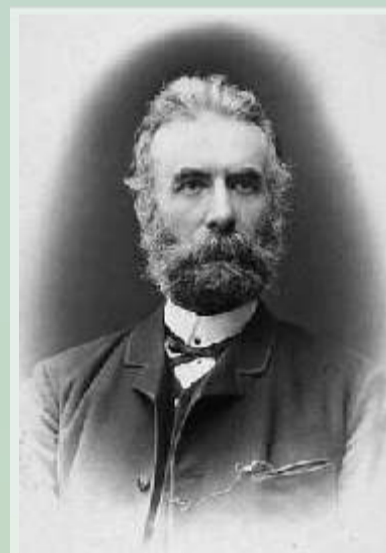
Louis Renault

(France)
Jurist, advocate for International Law and member of Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague



Klas Arnoldson

(Sweden)
Founder of the Swedish Peace and Arbitration League. He looked forwards to closer cooperation between European countries



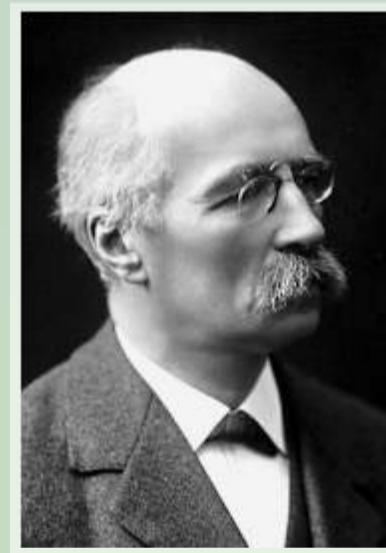
Fredrick Bajer

(Denmark)
Founder and President of the International Peace Bureau. He was a strong supporter of international arbitration



Alfred Fried

(Germany)
Founder of the German Peace Society. Ardent supporter of International Law and the use of arbitration for the peaceful organisation of society.



Henri La Fontaine

(Belgium)
International Lawyer and Head of International Peace Bureau. He founded the Belgian League for the Rights of Women in 1890 and supported the establishment of a world court.



Emily Hobhouse

(Great Britain)
Cornish Campaigner who exposed the appalling conditions in the Concentration camps for Boer families in South Africa. She was an ardent campaigner for peace.

NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS



1660 **The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)** originally a British (and now worldwide) Christian group made their statement:

“We utterly deny all outward wars and strife, for any end, or under any pretence whatever...”

1816 **The Peace Society** founded by Quakers in London for the promotion of permanent and universal peace.

1867 **Société française d'arbitrage entre les Nations** - the first French Peace society founded by Frederic Passy. It was originally the *Ligue internationale de la paix* but changed names after the Franco Prussian war.

1880 **International Arbitration and Peace Association** founded in London by Hodgson Pratt.

1891 **Austrian Peace Society** founded by Bertha von Suttner.

1892 **German Peace Society** founded by Alfred Fried and Bertha von Suttner.

1898 **French League for Human Rights** (*Ligue des droits de l'homme*)

1908 **National Peace Council** in Britain co-ordinated British Peace societies.

Wars during the 50 years 1864 - 1914. Most were wars of colonisation.

Great Britain

1864 Bhutan war
1868 British Expedition into Abyssinia
1873 Third Anglo-Ashanti War, Ghana
1878 Second Anglo-Afghan War
1879 Anglo-Zulu War, South Africa
1880 First Boer war, South Africa
1881 Mahdist war in Sudan
1885 Third Anglo-Burmese War
1888 Sikkim expedition
1893 First Matabele War (Zimbabwe)
1895 Fourth Anglo-Ashanti War
1897 Benin expedition
1898 Fashoda incident against France
1899 Boxer rebellion, China
1899 Second Boer War
1900 War of the Golden Stool, Ashanti, Ghana
1901 Anglo-Aro war, Nigeria
1901 Venezuelan crisis against Venezuela and US
1903 British expedition into Tibet

Austro-Hungary

1866 Austro-Prussian war
1866 Italian War of independence against Austro-Hungary
1899 Boxer rebellion, China
1908 Annexation of Bosnia from Turkey

France

1866 Campaign against Korea
1870 Franco-Prussian War
1881 French occupation of Tunisia
1883 French occupation of Vietnam and war against China (Tonkin War)
1898 Fashoda incident against Britain
1890 First Franco-Dahomean War
1893 Franco-Siamese War (Thailand)
1894 French occupation of Madagascar
1899 Boxer rebellion, China
1909 Ouaddai War in Chad
1911 French conquest of Morocco

Germany

1864 Second Schleswig War against Denmark
1866 Austro-Prussian war
1870 Franco-Prussian War
1899 Boxer rebellion, China
1901 Venezuelan crisis against Venezuela and US
1904 Herero War in South West Africa (Namibia)

Russia

1877 Russia-Turkish War
1899 Boxer rebellion, China
1904 Russo-Japanese War
1905 Revolution of 1905

Italy

1866 Italian War of independence against Austro-Hungary
1895 First Italo-Ethiopian War
1899 Boxer rebellion, China
1901 Venezuelan crisis against Venezuela and US
1911 Italo-Turkish war after Italian invasion of Libya

Turkey

1877 Russia-Turkish War
1897 Greco-Turkish war
1911 Italo-Turkish war after invasion of Libya
1912 First Balkan war against Bulgaria, Serbia & Greece
1913 Second Balkan war against Bulgaria

USA

1864-81 Wars against indigenous Americans
1871 US expedition against Korea
1895 Cuban War of Independence against Spain
1898 Spanish-American war over Cuba and the Philippines
1899 Boxer rebellion, China
1899 Philippine-American War
1901 Venezuelan crisis supporting Venezuela against Britain, Germany and Italy
1912 US occupation of Nicaragua until 1933
1914 US retaliation against Mexico

Japan

1868 Japanese Civil War
1894 First Sino-Japanese War
1895 Japanese invasion of Taiwan
1899 Boxer rebellion, China
1904 Russo-Japanese War