

CHAPTER 16: MULTINATIONALISM ON THE MAP

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Supranationalism
 - A. The efforts of three or more states to forge associations for common advantage and in pursuit of common goals
 - 1. Today, some 60 organizations exist
 - 2. The more states involved the less likely they are to act alone in selfish pursuits
 - B. International sanctions
 - 1. Designed to induce states to change their behavior
 - 2. Examples: South Africa, Iraq
 - C. From League of Nations to United Nations
 - 1. Supranationalism began with the forming of the League of Nations in 1919
 - 2. The League, though unsuccessful itself, spawned other international organizations
 - 3. The League laid groundwork for maritime boundaries that helped decades later
- II. The United Nations
 - A. Representation of countries has been more universal than that of the League (Figure 16-1)
 - 1. Membership of 191 states in 2002
 - 2. Has many subsidiaries that are very productive
 - 3. Member states are committed to standards of behavior
 - B. Peacekeeping operations
 - 1. Individual states have asked the UN to intervene in internal conflicts
 - 2. Any UN army is made up of soldiers from member states
 - 3. Peace-keeping operations are not always successful—Yugoslavia
 - 4. By the middle of 2001, more than 40,000 peacekeeping troops served in many different countries
 - 5. The UN peacekeeping function provides major benefits to the international community
 - C. Unrepresented peoples
 - 1. Created in 1991, the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO)
 - 2. Applications for membership in the UNPO came from all over the world
 - a) By 2002 had 51 members and 13 applicants
 - b) Cannot solve the problems of stateless people itself
 - c) Gives the people a platform from which to be heard
 - d) Has cleared up misunderstandings and forestalled conflict
- III. The *law of the sea*
 - A. After long negotiations the UN Convention on the law of the sea achieved a treaty in 1982
 - 1. Debates on national claims to adjacent waters are centuries old
 - 2. Different countries claimed different numbers of miles of territorial sea
 - B. The **Truman Proclamation**
 - 1. The United States would regulate fisheries' activities adjacent to its coastlines
 - 2. The United States would have jurisdiction over the continental shelf and its contents
 - 3. This focuses attention on the potential of the continental shelves
 - 4. Argentina claimed not only the continental shelves but the waters lying above it
 - C. Widening maritime claims
 - 1. In 1947 Chili and Peru claimed their seaward boundaries lay 200 miles into the

- Pacific
- 2. Economic motives have been the driving force behind maritime expansion
- D. The UNCLOS process
 1. UNCLOS I, convened in 1958, was unsuccessful as was the second conference in 1960
 2. UNCLOS III began in 1973 and ended in 1982 with a successful treaty
 3. Main provisions of the treaty:
 - a) The territorial sea—12 nautical miles
 - b) The exclusive economic zone—200 to 350 nautical miles, depending on the extension of the continental shelf
 4. The United States finally ratified the treaty in June 1994
- E. Median lines
 1. The treaty has generally been adopted in international relations
 2. Figure 16-2 shows the effect of the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
 3. When states are closer together than 400 miles the *median-line principle* takes effect
 - a) States on opposite coasts divide the waters separating them
 - b) Creates an intricate system of maritime boundaries
 - c) Boundaries may cross resource-rich zones creating disputes
- IV. Regional multinational unions
 - A. The first *multinational union*
 1. Benelux—Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg
 - a) Have much in common including economic complementarity
 - b) Reduced divisiveness of their political boundaries
 - c) Encouraged other European states to consider economic unions
 2. The Marshall Plan
 - a) Started just after World War II in 1947
 - b) Sixteen European states plus the then country of West Germany)
 - c) Spurred a movement toward cooperation among European states
 - B. Toward European union
 1. Forming the Organization of the European Economic Community (OEEC)
 2. France proposed a union with six other states called the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)
 3. The ECSC through negotiations and agreement led to the formation of the EEC or *Common Market*
 4. Expansion created the *European Community* (EC)
 5. In 1992, further expansion led to creation of the *European Union* (EU). See Figure 16-4.
 - a) A major stumbling block was money—having a common currency
 - b) The euro was introduced on January 1, 2002
 6. The future of European Supranationalism
 - a) A difficult process causing painful adjustments in some states
 - b) Concern over Germany being the most populous and most productive of the EU states
 - c) The EU is still a patchwork of states
 - d) The United Kingdom did not allow its citizens to vote on membership in the EU
 7. Expansion
 - a) Expansion eastward may cause strains on the EU
 - b) Turkey has been denied membership on the basis of its human rights record
 - c) Wealthy states are expected to help support new poorer members

- d) Progress toward supranational goals tends to be cyclic and flourishes when economic times are good
- C. Sense of Scale box: “Euroregions”
- D. Supranationalism elsewhere
 1. NAFTA—the North American Free Trade Agreement
 2. Caribbean Community—CARICOM
 3. South America—Andean Group and Southern Cone Community Market (MERCOSUR)
 4. Economic Community of West African States—ECOWAS
 5. Today, new groups are forming in almost all parts of the world
- E. Other forms of Supranationalism
 1. Often the formation of one group spawns another
 2. Paralleled by formation of military alliances, which normally allow use of military bases by member forces
 3. Discussion of NATO and its growth
 4. Other organizations are based on cultural objectives, some have political overtones
 5. Some organizations are political unions