

Great Diplomacies from 1884 to 1939 and Some Essential Impacts on International Relations

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Abstract— *This important subject as objective will go a long way to show some diplomatic movements amongst states, countries and nations of the world especially between great personalities. Also student will find it interesting, how decisions taken changed the course of events among nations of the world with either in bilateral or multilateral perspectives. Furthermore, we shall move ahead to examine glaring issues on the wars, its course manifestations and effects on the balance of power system as a conduct for the quest of great power hegemony. More so, the weaknesses or relaxation of some diplomacies adopted by some states members via organizations led to the beginning of new pattern or standard. At a certain level, diplomacy sprang up aggression that plunged the world into greater power domination in 1939. Worth noticing is the fact that the nature of evolution in diplomacy from 1915 to the 1940 could not be left out entirely. At the end of this topic readers would understand, peace seeking is the goal for international relations. As sensitivity play vital role, usually a successful role in establishing diplomacy and the outcomes, always, positive, when use the methods. As method we use some available sources which of most important is the written source got from schools and public libraries and archives centers. The results show clearness of diplomacy at work which has been the solution for conflicts, holding on peace. More so, we find out and diagnose and give as result, positive results how diplomacy yield more fruits. These are proving to say that Diplomacy is the best alternative to advocate for peace.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Open or hidden Diplomacy as objective is for peace and without the notion of future peace then it's not Diplomacy, thought or thinking, such example could be The Atlantic Charter at the Heart and offshores of the Atlantic Ocean held by the Great Powers while talks at Yalta and Potsdam avoided unknown and accepted to be known. As concerns the changing nature of Diplomacy the British Diplomat Sir Harold Nicolson in his classic or Diplomacy. "Diplomacy is the management of

International relations are adjusted and managed by Ambassadors and envoys..." Diplomacy today still involves the art of negotiation and practiced by ambassadors and envoys, the nature has changed which is the focus on the role of the embassy and ambassador, the role of the public as opposed to secret diplomacy like the Red or Red Orange War, [20] a Diplomacy that deals with Europe Versus the Pacific, was no longer within the realm of probability, but the Atlantic area occupied more of the attention of the strategists after 1938, as well as the role of multi-lateral as opposed to Bilateral diplomacy, the role of

facet as opposed to explicit or formal diplomacy. [14] Today Ambassadors can conceivably trace their roots as far back as prehistoric times when even the members of primitive societies no doubt occasionally felt the need to deal with mutual concerns through emissaries of some sort. In some circumstances for example the United states, nonprofessionals were found in this Ambassadorial duties like that of Nixon to the count of St. James in London but it was ancient which had much problems but nowadays it has become more professionalized because of the advanced communication and travel technology, has made leaders less reliable to their Ambassadors. Our center of concern here is how public versus secret Diplomacy, multi-lateral versus Bilateral Diplomacy works. [8] [14] Therefore to better understand these subject it will be good to diagnose our center of concern which is diplomacy in all its meaning so as to make known our focus objectives which is the already done and the future event to come which is in the making. The question pose here is What is diplomacy and how was it applied in current issues during the period 1884 to 1939 and how did these diplomacy actions impacted some worldly events during and after this period? To better answer this question it will be interesting to expound on the following key aspects, Some Conceptual Framework, Origin, evolution of Diplomacy, global historical context on some diplomacy before 1884, diplomacy centered around and within the two great wars in the world, universal diplomacy within and outside 1884 and 1939 and its impact on international relations.

SOME CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Diplomacy refers to the activity of managing relations between different countries, states and among nations. It should be emphasized that the skill or talent of doing this is known or called International Diplomacy. Diplomacy is to obstruct war and as such better than war. Diplomacy usually deal with difficult situation that is always very dangerous or crucial and must not led to up-seething or offending (offensive) the personalities and countries representative, it should have much with tact hence shuttle diplomacy. Shuttle diplomacy will refer to international talks carried out between countries of members who travel to talk to the different government that involved hence these members are diplomat.

A diplomat therefore refers to a diplomatist thus a person whose job is to represent his or her country in a foreign country. For example, in an embassy, in a conference hence this is a person who is stilled at dealing with other people in the struggle for peace using diplomatic means. Diplomatically, this will refer to the methods, means or manner a problem was resolve either

by isolation (secluding) or coming to closeness with one another usually among countries.

State will denote an organized political community forming part of a country for example the state of Victoria, and Western Australia, the Southern state of the U.S. Also state means a country considered as an organized political community controlled by one government for example the Baltic states, the state of Israel, European union member states, city state of Greece, nation state, police state, welfare state, the United States of America thus informal. The state could be referring or known to be the government of a country hence matters, affairs of state, people who are financially dependent on the state for example state owned company, they wish to limit the power of the state. Furthermore, a state is a geographically bounded entity governed by a central authority that have the ability to make laws, rules, decisions to enforced them within its boundaries. A state is also a legal entity recognized under international law as a fundamental decision. Analytically, making unit of the international legal system. States determined their own policies at best in theory and established their own form of government which may differ significantly from state to state. The citizens of a state depended on the law passed by the government of that state. Regent less of their citizenship states and subject to the law of that state. While a nation by contrast need not necessarily geographically banded or legally defined. A nation is a grouping of people who viewed themselves as being link to one another in some manner. A nation is therefore as mush a psychological fixation as anything else, groups of people who consider themselves to be ethnically, culturally and linguistically related may hence be consider a nation. Nation may exist without territorial control for example the Jewish nation before 1947 until when the state of Israel was founded. The nation state, therefore, will denote the geographical bounded entity under a government. The population is related and shaped. Historically, nation state is more related than either state or nation that reflects the growing convergence of recent event. For example, the Rome-Germanic Empire that ended with the treaty of Westphalia then established a state system in the European system that extended to other areas of the world. They created overseas colonial empires in 1870. Europeans states constructed empires in the 17th and 18th countries to increase their wealth, power and prestige that became effective when they laid down the ground work of the conquest, partition in colonization of Africa during the Berlin Colonial Conference of November 1884 to February 1885.

As of what concern national interest, it refers to the ways a state defines its own interest and achieved it for

(generalities) all its citizens. In this case states determined their own policies at best in theory which established their own government which may differ significantly from state to state. A state interest is called national interest in method and actions, it employs in the attempt to achieve, are called national policy. Therefore, the concept of national interest is ambiguous and the winner defines the state national interest.

Sovereignty means complete power to govern a country, the state of being a country with freedom to govern itself. It was usually seen under the declaration, proclaimed the full sovereignty of the republic; Many countries, nations, states used methods in the political, socio-cultural, economic, military, linguistic and others to gain diplomatic links hence sovereignty. Many have undergone conflictual stages to gain sovereignty. For example, how China and Japan see each other was coupled with a lot of different ideologies and national interests. Chinese and Japanese of western imperialism in the nineteenth century in almost diametrically opposite ways, each struggling to gain her sovereignty, Japan accommodated herself to an incorporated modern technology while China disintegrated as a social system and required a century before she could begin her own modernization under conditions of national unity, as such attain her sovereignty. International Relations is a branch of political science concerned with relations between political units of National rank and dealing primarily with foreign policies, the organization and function of government agencies concerned with foreign policies. [1]

Conventions: It often includes many signatories and for which the original signatories encourage other countries to join long after the original agreement is reached. In 1973, for example, representatives of 80 countries agreed on a convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to protect rare plants and animals around the world. Treaties: It must be signed to by the U S Senate and ratified by the President. The United States and Great Britain ended the Revolutionary War with the treaty of Paris in 1783. Alliances: Among nations are often formed for mutual economic, political or security benefits and can be multilateral or bilateral. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed in 1949 to serve as a bulwark against threats by the Communist Warsaw pact in Eastern Europe. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the dislocation of Pact nations, many Eastern European Nations have joined NATO, thus changing and expanding its defensive outlook. A bilateral example is the U S South Korea Mutual Defense Treaty of 1953. Accords: These are voluntary agreements that countries enter into instead of a treaty or which they try to work out the terms of a treaty. The Kyoto Accord is an

agreement among nations to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases.

-The subjects of treaties span the whole spectrum of International relations: Peace, trade, Independence, reparations, territorial boundaries, human rights, immigration, and many others.

-The final result of negotiations is usually a formal written communiqué or agreement that spells out the actions and responsibilities of each side. The most well-known is, of course, the treaty, a formal, written agreement between sovereign states or between or among countries and International organizations.

Cultural Diplomacy: China is also escalating cultural outreach. It does so largely through Confucius Institute, nonprofit public institutions that aim to teach and promote Chinese language and culture around the world. Diplomacy: Is the act of dealing with other nations usually through negotiation and discussion. It involves meetings between political leaders, sending diplomatic messages, and making public statements about the relationship between countries. [17]

II. ORIGIN, EVOLUTION OF DIPLOMACY

One of the fathers of history, Thucydides who recounted, discussion geared in certain episodes made references to diplomatic missions through treaties signed. As an eye witness to some negotiations in other contexts associated with diplomacy gives it legal official start. As far as this is known the first professional diplomatic corps appear in the Byzantine Empire due to the collapse of Rome. Byzantine established the world first diplomacy of foreign affairs that developed strict and complex diplomatic protocols with actively sort intelligence about friends and enemy alike. Surrounded by enemies, Byzantium needed all the skills in diplomacy it could master.

Furthermore, the act took an advance level or greater height hence might say plan in Italy during the 5th and 6th centuries. The Italian city states of Rome and Athens engaged in constant intrigues against each other. During this era, diplomacy became identified with behind the scene scheming duplicity with double dealings. However, Niccolò Machiavelli of Florence stresses the system internationally, in his book "the prince" 1532. He explains that royals should use whatever means they had at their disposal to stay in power. More so, when European diplomacy further evolved in the 17th and 18th Centuries particularly in France under Louis XIV, the minister of foreign affairs became an important adviser to the king Louis XIV, also established embassies in all major foreign

capitals. For the first time, international treaties and agreement also required exact and specific wordings: foreign affairs, embassies, protocols-intrics Ambassadors, treaties, agreements and its people.

The realization of international interest of diplomacy

The act of Diplomacy according to Prince Metternich is the act of according victory. Since Napoleon Bonaparte Empire failed the conquerors had more say than the vanquished power. According to John W. Stoessinger, diplomacy can be defined as the conduct of international relations by negotiation. It is a process through which nation attempt to realize their international interest. It is of course not always an instrument of political order. It objects at times may be the intensification of a struggle between nations or it may be a mutual two that regard other as irrelevant or pursuance of national interest. [14] But more often than not diplomacy is an important instrument of political order for the very process of negotiation implies that nations settled their differences through peaceful change in the frame work of given system rather than by resorting with the over throw of the system through violence. The eruption of war means diplomacy has not yield it instrumental goal hence becomes super flows as far as the national interest detects the avoidance of war, *diplomacy work on behalf of peace*, then since most nation feel most of the time that their policies may be realized by means of war, diplomacy has been a major highway for political order. In the Far East and the pacific, the main powers involved were Russia, Japan, Britain, Germany the USA and France. Britain used Forceful diplomacy to strengthen her interest by the policy of lord Palmerstone and China Grant to Britain special trading facilities in the five treaty ports and at the same time gain the lease of Hong Kong. This diplomatic act brought Germany and America who occupied Fiji Islands and Samba was divided respectively. Furthermore, Germany in 1884 gained control of part of New Guinea and purchase from Spain Caroline Islands. In 1902 Russia completed the Trans-Siberian Railway as a result of British forceful diplomacy. [4] [12] To better explain this study, the question we need to ask is, how was diplomacy carried out between 1884 to 1939 in the World? To answer this question, we shall examine the following points or axis below.

III. GLOBAL HISTORICAL CONTEXT ON SOME DIPLOMACIES BEFORE 1884

As a flashback, not only from 1884 to 1939 that, great diplomacies were carried out. Before this date much was done.

1. In Some Places of Continental Europe

The only way Napoleon could think to solve French enormous difficulties like the French revolution was to establish an aggressive foreign policy of constant attacks. His limitation ended him in a fiasco. Statement had the gigantic task to resolve the crisis. At Vienna in November 1814 after the renounced West-Phalia in 1684, a diplomatic corps was set under Alexander of Russia, Prince Metternich for Austria, and Lord Castlereagh for England, king of Prussia, and Talleyrand for France. Decisions were those of the great diplomat. Aggression was checked, territorial dispute and effective alliance. This actually further boil down with the support of the Quadruple Alliance, the Holy Alliance, the Congress of Aix-La-Chapelle, Congress of Troppau/ October 1820. Troppau protocol/oct/1820, the congress of Laibach January 1821, the Verona congress October 1822 including others. The congress system (diplomacy) became or brought modern idea, like the League of Nations as an inter organization. [14]

Also, in Europe a diplomatist Lloyd George seek to solve the Anglo-Irish problem by diplomacy in the 19th centuries, when it was fashionable to speak of international problems in the 19th Centuries, when it was fashionable to speak of international problems in terms of “Questions” proved particularly intractable for successive British governments. The long problem between Great Britain and Ireland. Diplomatically, Ireland was divided into two as first attempted solutions – Northern Ireland came into existence while southern Ireland came to a still born. L. George negotiation with the Irish nationalists and Ireland had a status within the commonwealth like Canada and other dominion. Northern Ireland opted, a month and retain its status within the United Kingdom, hence or therefore, the solution was unsuccessful with the partition of Ireland. N. Ireland was never stable and eventually become unworkable within its existing framework. [7]

Germany diplomacy could by and large term “strings of diplomacy” with Austria and Russia due to the 1870 detent over France so as to stay on Alsace-Lorraine. Bismarck’s foreign policy of 1871 onward to 1890 was very successful. His diplomacy and king Kaiser William I was known as lightly protective diplomacy. The defensive and protective history of the chancellor ended with the charismatic maneuvers policy in Europe under Bismarck and King Kaiser William II was known as highly protective diplomacy. The defensive and protective history of the chancellor end with the charismatic Kaiser W II, in 1890 emergence. World diplomacy or throughout the 19th C diplomatic practices were for malaise in regularized ambassadors in their embassies attempt on the immense international importance often creating and implementing their countries foreign policy on the scene with detail

control from their home capital. Diplomats were drawn almost exclusively from the nobility. Most diplomacy was bi-lateral, directly between two countries for example, Germany and France. [7] [10]

2. In Some Areas of the Americas.

The United States of America and the huge dominion of Canada were established. Thanks to the events in Europe, long interconnected with that of the world by the only twentieth century became emerged with it entity, hence underwent the same process of national consolidation already traced from Europe. Due to economic importance Europe stabilizing economic diplomacy that led to immigration into the continent, new world Diplomats like Lincoln Abraham, Du Bois, and others advocated across conferences to end slavery and slave trade in the Americas. By 1850, the “companies of 1850” agreed to enforce the laws on runaway slaves aroused abolitionist sentiment to a higher pitch. [5] Finally determined confederated states of America, Lincoln ordered the armed forces to defend the territory of the United States and the resulting civil war, or war of southern independence. The continual infiltration of European power way for deadlock as once France and Great Britain had fought for control beyond the Alleghenies thus north and south fought to occupy and control of Mississippi. In 1846 the United States made war upon Mexico by methods at which Bismarck would not have blushed. Due to diplomatic moves or company the new state California was created called “Missouri compromise”. The Monroe Doctrine violated laws made against the Negroes of the America which diplomatically some blacks landed back to Africa. In 1861 the Russian serf owners face an overwhelming loss of property value as owners of liberated slaves were never compensated. Finally, the union armies (civil war) preserved the United States by 1870s, America undergone reconstruction and industrial growth, hence the dominance of business and finance. The civil war reduced English speaking America to a scramble of jealously competing minor republics which resulted in Economic, political, liberal and democratic consolidation hence its political principles, and committed, enthusiastically to private enterprise, in its economic system. [6] [9]

3. In The Continent of Africa

Before the coming of the Europeans into the continent of Africa diplomacy had existed, in the assumed “Dark continent” or as South-South, indigenous diplomatic meetings in routines within the different groupings as tribes, clan and villages took place. Also, trade diplomacy existed known as the exchange of goods and services. As time went on conflicts were usually resolved between

states or African communities diplomatically using slaves as payment of damages or indemnity.

However, the scramble and partition of Africa mark a turning point in African diplomatic will practices. Europeans signed treaties with African kings and chiefs which became exasperating as Africans were vexed because the accords were never respected. Missionaries, explorers and individuals first opened this world to Europe. Before 1841 Scot David Livingstone a medical missionary arrived Southeast Africa before the imperialist stage. He and Stanley Henry Morton, the roving journalists opened friendly diplomacy which permitted him to be let alone. David was permitted freedom which he explored the Zambezi river and Victoria Falls. [19]

In 1878 King Leopold with the same notion at heart China, Formosa, the Philippines and Morocco attracted his fancy. Stanley and Leopold founded at Brussels with a few financiers, an international Congo Association emanated in 1878. He struggled but for the African central basin which was like a “terra nullius” like America inland in the days of Columbus. In 1882 Stanley returned to Congo and opened diplomatic contacts which he signed about 500 treaties with some chiefs which he gave them some few trinkets or a few yards of cloth put their marks on his mysterious European papers and accepted the blue- and gold flag of the association. [13]

Others exploratory diplomatists from various domains ignorant of internal frontiers in the “Dark continent” such as Karl Peters – concerned with Zanzibar sign treaties with the chiefs of East Africa. The Frenchman Brazza departing from the West coast distributing “Tricolor” as a symbolic method of, to claim the Congo river. All these people mentioned used pressures, trickish, peaceful, and generous diplomacy accords to achieve their goal. The Portuguese applied or did same to Angola, Mozambique. Bismarck’s personal diplomatic interest on Africa cannot be left out of this discussion. In late 1884-to early 1885 summoned the conference of Berlin of what was styled “the African question to international regulation”. The two goals were to “set up the territories of Congo Association as an international state, under international auspices and restrictions. Secondly, to draft the code governing the way in which European powers wishing to acquire Africa territory should precede, Prince Otto Edward Leopold Von Bismarck the Prussian statesman who established the Unified German Empire and became the first Chancellor in 1871, used open diplomacy across a large conference. [11]

4. In Middle East and Far East Asia

Open, secret, hidden or close door shuttled diplomacy had been used in several occasions as regards on

states, Nations and countries ways to resolve conflicts. In the Middle East before 1884 in the long past, the Byzantine became very aggressive against the Israelite which threatened the peace of the holy land of Jerusalem and the tomb of Jesus. At this circumstance Europe seeks measures to protect their original religion, origin and vital trade zone. To draw an end to this threat religions crusade was enforce from Europe into the Middle East at Israel. This action diplomacy, several crusades amounting from one and extending to the seven. Thanks to this form of diplomacy that ended the danger at the time. [4]

Japan and china were sociologically, quite different societies and western imperialist pressure impinged up on each of them in different ways; some specific history occurrences continue to mold Chinese and Japanese attitude towards each other, in addition to the lowered pressures on the two nations of different ideologies and national interests. Their common Semitic civilization, closed to foreign intercourse since the 17th C which the west opens up in the 1840s and both faced common challenges. [20]In 1895 the "Celestial Empire" the Chinese suffered from the Japanese that led to the annexation of Taiwan (Formosa). This occupation evokes the first Chinese revolutionary movements into being was to blame their own independent Government. The western world used modernization diplomacy to have a grip in the far Eastern part of the world. This distinctive national identity and continuity with the past Diplomatic history was very barbaric and uncivilized due to a fusion of traditional cultures and incessant foreign humiliations which dismantle national dignity. Furthermore, ideological warfare let to the struggle or hammering on economic balance of power system. This is linked to the Chinese seriously, with their attitude toward their continental neighbors as somewhat comparable to the English or German industrialist's attitude toward an Italian or Spanish aristocrat that recently, gone into commerce. The leaders Sun yat-sen, Chiang ka-shek, Mao Tse-tung showed the culture, capitalism and communism practices at various levels. For example, Mao Tse-tung Hundred Flowers campaign. The long march, the Cultural Revolution acted as active intelligent methods or diplomatic moves to implement and foster communist gripe in China. [11] [9]

IV. DIPLOMACY CENTERED AROUND AND WITHIN THE TWO GREAT WARS IN THE WORLD

At this juncture the diplomatic links between American and Europe was not very open nor serious. Some diplomats in certain or some conferences acted very slow and served as observers only. But activities in

Europe, Africa and Asia plunged the world into two great wars due to failures to apply diplomacy by diplomat, in other worlds, struggling to apply diplomacy others looked at it as an assault.

1.Before the first world war 1914

Peace movements before 1914 was pacifist and major influences opposed to war was gathering strength. The "Nobel peace prize" was instituted at the cause of peace. Diplomatic moves under taken by Czar Nicholas II of Russia called for The Hague Peace Conference in an effort to secure some accepted measures of disarmament among the Great power. This brought about 26 countries in its first meeting in 1907; the matters on actual disarmament became "greatest nonsense" as one agreement was not meted at.

The Berlin congress of 1878 change the course of history in Europe, the formation of alliances; system or strategies was the struggle for a balance of power system. Bismarck cognoscente of the fact after 1870 built up the alliances system as diplomatic moves and sense to counteract any ideological warfare. But to Bismarck greatest dismayed, he was dismissed by the Kaiser William II in 1890. But before the German chancellor left the diplomatic podium he had set the pace for the alliance system. Some of these alliances were the Dual Alliance of France and Russia in 1893 to counterweigh the triple Alliance between, Austria, Germany and Italy. The alliances system brought tension in certain crisis in the Balkan, Egypt, Persia, Afghanistan and the Far East not leaving out Moroccan crisis of 1905-1906. [13]

Other close diplomatic peaceful alliances for war and against war were the Anglo-Japanese Alliance 1902, the Anglo-French Entente 1904, the entente cordiale 1904, the Algeciras conference of 1906, the second Moroccan and the Agade incident all in 1911 which nearly brought a general war on this year. The Balkan problem of 1878-1919 and the Balkan war of 1912-1913 resulted to the Great War that only came to an end in 1919 at the Paris Peace Settlement. Diplomats could resolve conflicts of interest, reconcile hostile forces and enhance all nations' safety and well being. Combined diplomacy that in value diplomatist such as Vitorio Emmanuelle Orlando of Italy, David Lloyd George of Great Britain, George Clemenceau of France, and Woodrow Wilson of the United States examine situations in their light as they accepted the responsibility at their interest. [6][15] [12]

Bismarck policies stemmed from his experiences combined with his nature temperament. He supported the William with that of the king. As a care diplomat worked in the Prussian Diet. At Frankfurt he became, was sent as Prussian Ambassador to Russia. Bismarck became

president of the country in 1862 he organized the military in 1862. He organized the army so well that he gains the popular. In 1872 he brought three Emperors to reasoning known as Dreikauser bund: Empower of Germany, Austria and Russia thus mutual security and support in attaining the object of their respective foreign policies: Russia in the Balkans; Russia against Turkey; and Germany against France. But any such "understanding" was too artificial to endure the test, had few interests in common and many that were divergent. In particular, the aims of Russia and Austria in the Balkans were bitterly opposed to each other: Austria, while anxious to extend in the southeast, wished also to uphold Turkey in order to counterbalance Russia; whereas Russia wished to dismember Turkey and seize Constantinople, it was the treaty of Berlin of 1878 which emphasized these differences: for after Russia had beaten Turkey and had dictated the treaty of San Stefano, the European Congress at Berlin insisted on the modification of the terms of the treaty; and foremost among the opponents of Russia at the Congress were Germany and Austria. The result was that, in spite of continued negotiations, the Dreikaiser bund a natural death before Bismarck fell in 1890. [15]

Furthermore, Diplomacy also surfaced due to Bismarck's initiation through he had personal interest but was highly peaceful. He accepted the drawdown together of Germany and Austria in case of Russian attack, out of this then neutrality was to be maintained. This was called the triple alliance of 1882 which Italy also entered the alliance, hence, being friction with France on the question of Tunis. It was a territorial alliance designed to secure the territorial integrity of its members. But it was unnatural superficial as only time could test its durability.

More so the Dual Alliance of 1891, the consequent isolation of Russia in the East and of France in the West, tended to draw those two powers together. The two powers signed in 1891 a binding treaty or agreement. Furthermore, the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 to counterbalance the menace of Russia on Japan over Manchuria and others. More so, the Entente cordiale of 1904. The "epoch-making" agreement achieved by the diplomacy of Delcassé hence an attempt to the Anglo-French Agreement. Before 1914 Triple alliance and Triple entente were ranged against each other hence conceivably be able to maintain such a suitable and stable balance of power for peace preservation, some number of events threw them into the mess and violent tragedy in 1914. [12]

a. The Versailles Diplomacy for peace settlement after November 11th 1918.

The conference began at Paris on the 20th of January 1919 two months after the signing of the

armistice, 32 nations were officially represented as well as large number of unofficially delegations and pressure groups. Here the type of punishment for Germany was to be discussed, senior politicians and communities of experts assisted in the deliberation of the treaty on Germany and that of the other countries. The main actions of the diplomacy (diplomats) consisted of members from Britain, France, USA, Italy and Japan. Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson, Vittorio Orlando and the Prime Minister of Japan. Italy and Japan withdrew which became a conference headed by the Big Three. The minor left the conferences in annoyance. Diplomats who came for peace came with differences as personalities had views contrasting with one another. Their differences could be examined below. [14]

The Diplomat Wilson came with the dislike of the House of Senate or Congress not an accepted personality by the country. He was an inflexible idealist but only dictated to his close men because he knew less of European diplomacy. He did not take advice from anybody but established an unbending temperament hence made it difficult for him to take advice or to adjust his views with colleagues. He needed a lenient peace but the German refused his fourteen points and imposed the harsh Brest-Litovsk treaty on Russia. Therefore, Germany was to be disarmed severely and heavy reparations imposed. This diplomat supported nations that will be democratic and free from foreign influence. He wished individual countries should choose a government for their self hence via genuine elections. Globally Paris seems to be relaxed to him but emphasizes on 14 points.

1. 'All diplomacy and negotiation between states was to be carried on openly- "frankly and in public view"
2. Absolute freedom of navigation on the seas both in peace and war-except in territorial waters
3. Equality of trade conditions between nations and the abolition of tariffs- "so far as possible"
4. The nations to give guarantees that they would disarm to "the lowest point consistent with domestic safety"
5. When the question of colonies was being settled the interests of the colonial peoples themselves must be given equal weight with those of the government who put forward claims to mandates
6. Evacuation of all Russian territory and assistance "of every kind that she may need and may herself desire"
7. Belgium to be completely freed.
8. France to receive back Alsace-Lorraine

9. Italy to receive her proper "national frontiers"

10. The people of Austria-Hungary to be given the opportunity of independent development

11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro to be evacuated and Serbia gives access to the sea

12. People under Turkish rule to be autonomous and the Dar-danelles to be open to the ships and commerce of all nations

13. An independent Poland to be established inhabited by "indisputably Polish population"

14. An international organization to be formed to guarantee the independence of all States both great and small. [14]

Another diplomatist who came to Versailles was Lloyd George from Britain was the British Prime minister. He was charismatic and Energetic like one with deepness and Celtic humor which gave him success. Character wise, he was sympathetic to particularly European disorder that hinders him the wind of nationalism. He wanted sanctions that will enable Germany to recover rapidly in order for him to trade with Germany hence a major client. Due the any back at home push him to yield and deem necessary to imposed hash sanctions on Germany in line with his brother Clemenceau

Georges Clemenceau of France interest firstly was to make known his state of country destruction by Germany France was classed while as French Premier. In his dream, it has occurred twice which need not happen again. He demanded a harsh peace that will paralyses Germany economically and militarily. He feared Germany will struggle to the oppressor that France security could be preserved.

Finally, talks were focus on Wilson 14 points that arranged the practical territories and Frontiers thus paving the way for a League of Nations; searching for a just and lasting peace and accordance of war. Critics hold firm that it was a court verdict but not a negotiated settlement searching for peace. This shows that another war must emerge.

b. The disarmament Diplomacy from 1920s to 1930s

The first of this was discussed at Versailles realized by the word leaders (diplomats). The was the need for the reduction of arms. In 1920 a temporary mixed commission was set up. On September 1921 the resolution XIV under the League of Nations limitation was achieved. Secondly, the Washington Naval Conference of November 1921 to February 1922, the conference achieved limited results for the disagreement on parity and

land forces, Francs in particular rejected the idea of having the same parity with Italy. She contended that, overall parity for her in the Mediterranean. However, Francs was forced to yield to the nation of 5:5:3:1 for America, Britain, Japan, Francs and Italy, respectively. Weakness to this fifteen-year agreement that was signed only applied to the tonnage of capital ships (over 10.000tons). Lighter ships and submarines had to be excluded.

Furthermore, the Locarno agreement raised some hopes that peace would be lasting and that disarmament will continue to prevail in the nearest future. From 1925 to May 1926, the involvement of the USA and later Russia participation advocated for pre-war level of general reduction hence a "Unilateral disarmament". France advocacy proceeded to disarmament. Britain and Francs opinion was accepted by all but was considered by the Russians as an attempt to spread capitalists to spread imperialism. Additionally, the Kellogg FB Briand Pact (1928). Kellogg, an American secretary of state and Briand the French Foreign Minister agreed to renounced war as an instrument of national policy. Weakness to this was that the pack was vague because no clause was proposed for sanctions against any country to break the pledge for example Japan sign but attack China and no action was taken by the western powers.

Henceforth, the young plan (1929), an America banker advocated. Reparation levied on Germany created tension especially when the "wall street crash" caused the great depression which resulted to wide spread unemployment. The Dawes plan had left the total amount to be paid uncertain. As condition improved francs became compromising willingly thus a committee headed by Owen young reduced out of diplomacy amounted to £6,600 million to £2.000 million, to be paid on a graded scale over the next 59 years. This figure was suggested by Keynes at Versailles ten years back hence an admission of error by the Allies. The plan was received well in Germany but failed because events deteriorating and destroyed the fragile harmony of Locarno. The death of Stresemann in October 1929, the Wall Street Crash in the same month which led to the great depression and later to mass employment and finally the rise of Hitler the whimsical diplomat to power destroyed all hopes as such international tension mounted.

2.Prelude to the second world war 1939

A peace that was meant to end war later brought an uneasy war. Many historians find the structural interpretation convincing. Diplomats came from Great nations lay the ground foundation of another war. Woodrow Wilson fourteen points could not rightly manifest due to his absent in later conferences on

disarmament, hence America went into seclusion or isolation. Britain isolation could not carry the weight of the burden to resolved crisis in Europe which he could only come in for a support of her brother France hence they jointly opposed Germany right as the “war guilt Clause” was propounded on her. At this juncture the Russian support of Britain and France ideologies in Europe was shattered by her internal problem. The successive Czar government could not revalue resolved Russian problems. A revolution in 1917 charge the course of international relations even before the First World War came to an end. In 1919 the crises in Asia remain chaotic due to the differences of the Bourgeoisies and the proletariat. On the communist manifesto Marx and Engels scientific ways Karl Marx 1818-1883 and Frederick Engels 1820-1895.

The Paris peace settlement of 1919 to 1923 set a pace for diplomat to reflect rationally on great power rivalries, arm race, secret alliances in balance of power politics. The policy makers experience at Versailles palace reevaluate assumptions about the roles of state-craft principles for building a new war order. The diplomatist played nationalistic sentiment. Worth of note are the Various treaties at Versailles as seen by the illustration of the table.

Date signed	Name and place of treaty	Defeated country concerned
28 th June 1919	Versailles	Germany
10 th September 1919	St. Germain	Austria
27 th November 1919	Neuilly	Bulgaria
4 th June 1920	Trianon	Hungary
23 rd July 1923	Lausanne	Turkey

Source: Peter Wales, World Affairs since 1919, Versailles to the Chinese Atomic test may 1965

Following the above peace treaties, the Balkans and Europe were disintegrated and a new shape taken to maintain world peace and security. Woodrow Wilson’s idea about world order expressed in his 14 points speech gave voice room for idealism hence it was enforced by the creation of an international Organization this a diplomacy to safeguard peace and substituting collective security for interlocking alliances in the balance of power system as they brought state sovereignty under jurisdiction of international law permitting internal national independence movement to determined their own fate according to the principle of self-determination as seen in the creation of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia thus promoting global

prosperity through free trade. The Locarno agreement tried to rival the Russian crisis in 1923. But before this agreement the League of Nations had gone operational. Next was the treaty of Brend Kellog (pact) under the Washington Naval conference thus the pact of Paris in 1928 that outlawed War as part of a design to substitute peace methods of dispute settlement. [18]

The rise of aggressors in the world gave another peace for the establishment of Diplomatic meetings to resolve errors put in place as a result of vex over Germany having caused the Great War. Joseph Chamberlain a British Diplomat initiated talks with Hitler that amounted to right some wrongs at Versailles. But, the British peace maker was parochial as Hitler Adolf (Chairman Chancellor) demands were unlimited. Hitler Whimsical Diplomacy went across his Meinkampt and his propaganda. The Diplomatic “Führer” invited Czech President at Berchtesgarden and bully him to let go the Sudentalend and Czech to Germany hence he should surrender power. The head of the Nazis had before established and demanded Alsac and Lorraine. From Hitler’s target was Poland, before Poland event in Europe and Far East Asia had also been to the limelight. The Rome Berlin-Tokyo Axis was signed, the Stressa front Agreement, the Locarno and several others. [6]

Furthermore, Japan is the Far East continued with it expansionist policies. When approximately in 1895 down to the treaty of Versailles Japan seizure of Manchuria in 1931. Chinese and nationalists of many different political hues traveled to Tokyo to learn modern scientific culture and emerged or were attenuated. Some Japanese gave considerable aid and assistance to Chinese revolutionaries such as Sun Yat-sen. Equally, Japan provided the climate for political discussion and ideological exploration that was so essential to the education of revolutionary Leaders. Contemporary Chinese vocabulary of politics terms like anarchism, socialism, communism, nationalism entered the Chinese language from Japanese rendering of these European words. The Japanese bolstered their international, the Far East Asia and the Sino-Japanese was bred further animosities and hatreds. In later periods or years, Japan experienced her economic miracle, thanks to America Economic Diplomacy. Japan militarism was criticized due to her control over Okinawa and her close ties with the rim land states of East Asia. Failure of diplomacy to cheek Japanese military might pearl Harbour (USA) was bombarded. [20]

Italy under the “Duce” had to revenge some assault like the Italian humiliation by Ethiopia in the 19th century. In 1936 Ethiopia was attacked. He also spread his

tentacles in the Balkans and North Africa. His diplomatic alignment with Hitler what is known as the Dictators together gave greater growth for Hitler to trouble men, France and Britain at Berchtesgaden 15th September 1938, Godesberg 21st September 1938 and Munich 28th September 1938 diplomacy conferences. He signed the Russo-German pact of Non-aggression on 23rd August 1939. This amazement set the world into confusion Munich. [12]

“How horrible, Fantastic, incredible it is that we should be digging trenches and trying on gas masks here because of a quarrel in a faraway country between people of whom we know nothing... I would not hesitate to pay a third visit to Germany if thought it would do any good”. [6]

As America went on Isolation, Britain thought of self-determination and the League rest on Nonintervention diplomacy, hence it prevented foreigners who became passive even when Germany bombarded Guernica in 1937. Benito Mussolini sent 60,000 troops to Spain; Russia discovered poor manufacture of her tanks and withdrew. Finally, by March 1939 there was over and Spain surrender to the dictatorship of General-Francisco Franco. This encouraged the tyrants to usurp and commit more act of aggression. This could be work upon as military diplomacy without words. [6]

Finally, the League of Nations became a toothless Bull Dog that can back but could not bit. There was limitation in diplomacy in the 1920s and the 1930s. Ties between countries' Nations and states were established through secret treaties. The US came to witness or experience a great slump or depression in 1929. The lack of dialogue hindered prosperity that was marred by Gangsterism such as Alcapone and the Ku Klux Klan, the southern Negro and export mainly to the USA of a few commodities. For example, Brazil depended on the sale of her coffee. The depression in the USA therefore led to suffering in Latin America. Roosevelt had to open-up with the world and created internal projects. For example, he created or introduced the Tennessee River Valley project as well as in 1935 and 1937 congress passed “Neutrality Acts as the nation wanted peace in the next future in the Atlantic Charter and other negotiations, America join Russia to defeat Japan and Germany hence aligned with an opposite camp the Communist state of Russia. “Roosevelt is the only president who has ever cared for people like us” said one American voter in 1932 election.[3][6]

In the 1930s power politics was a reality. From 1932-1933 at Geneva a conference was held Germany calling for global equality of armament. This was felt by

others as calling for rearmament. The conference was handicapped by constant opposition from Russia. France had a warm attitude due to support for the Nazis in Germany. Britain and Italy were sympathetic to Germany as viewed by League but in 1934 the conference ended in Franco-Germany embarked seriously for arm production and uncompromising with the system of the League. Another Organization was the United Nations that is now at work after a series of diplomatic Conferences. [11] [10]

V. UNIVERSAL DIPLOMACY WITHIN AND OUTSIDE 1884 AND 1939 AND ITS IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The universal or general effects of diplomacy run throughout the course from one event to another. Much is also viewed from 1939 into the 1940s.

1. Within 1884-1939 (Blunders, flashback, compare.)

The US diplomatic vision toward Great powers should have assumed the role of Tran's maritime balance after the First World War to counteract the power of the united Germany. The Versailles treaties became unfavorable as it absents serve as a catalyst to the Second World War. Her participation in later period gave stability to Europe. She certainly continues to play similar role even if the soviet break apart. [5] A comparative analysis of the Vienna and Versailles diplomacy were aimed for peace keeping hence one of the best means to preserve national and international integrity and security. After 1919, diplomacy became or changed from maintaining peace to real dialogue and reconciliation especially with Hitler in the 1930s. Treaties were abrogated and military regimes installed hence diplomacy was use to accommodate and to express maximum goals and advantages amongst States, countries and Nations. [5]

During the 1920s and 1930s difficulties, about two decades, the beginning of Aggression and New patterns of diplomacy during the 1940s came to be realized or stalemate, couple with the atmosphere of uncertainty. Well, the five treaties signed had doubt if all it will or objective laws will practically be manifested. The Great powers decision faced much challenges especially from Japan, Italy, Germany and Spain under Hideki, Tojo, Benito Mussolini, Hitler distorted the international framework and the patterns of diplomacy which however affected the conduct of inter- relations, the post Versailles period. In 1931 Japan attack Manchuria and made it a puppet state, the League of Nations did nothing. Mussolini unsatisfaction with following the Rome Agreement lost one position as regard the question of armament provoked. Hitler to be hostile to Britain and France as such distort

international diplomacy benefited at this time by Britain and France. Therefore, open diplomacy was not experience but rather secret diplomacy such as that of 1887 of Bismarck Germany and Austria. Also, that of the Czars Russia and Germany, therefore the diplomacy of Europe was in the interest of Germany from the 1930s as it was in 1887. Russia was for Austria-Hungary. [2]

Additionally, the November 5th 1937 Anschluss secret conference thus secrete diplomacy could be term power diplomacy since as Hitler united the two countries by bringing Georing, Von Nerrok, Von Fritsch, Von Blomberg (General), Arrival Racder and colonel Hosback hence Germany and Austria became strong once more to gain international position for war. Hitler started carrying out conscription. He revamps foreign affairs and ministers of war (Keitel l'eberkommaunts der Wehrmacht). On the path of Britain, the growing suspects of Hitler unlimited demands the *Gentlemen diplomacy* was carried out with Chamberlain rapprochement on January to February 1938 at Berchtesgaden, Godesberg and Munich. Following this action Italy, Britain and France signed an accord to re-enforced measures of investigation against parity in the Mediterranean, Chamberlain also was entertain by the Italian Ambassador to Britain in February 1938 by name Edden as conflict mounted. Chamberlain was put to work by dictators hence the Italian empire of Ethiopia was recognized. Further approval was made accepted or granted by Winston Churchill between lord Perth and comte Gane. After Anschluss, they accelerated and signed an accord in Rome on April 16th 1938 known as the Accord of Paque by Italian historians. Winston Churchill won elections in Britain because of matter arising in Europe. He became the war time Prime Minister of Britain which he promised the people that he had nothing to offer at his desperate moment but blood, sweat and toil to stop Hitler aggressive moves hence using Radar and Ultra to detect war planes emergences at the horizon. Hitler lost much plane in his lightening war term (Blitzkrieg) "Operation Sea Lion". This battle was styled by Hitler. Hitler and Mussolini used propaganda, whimsical or carry force and bulky diplomacy that characterized and is attributed to tyrants. Head or leader and war mongers. This form of diplomacy is to achieve what is not deserved of them using brutalities measure. Summarily, the gentlemen Agreement gave upper hands to the aggressors over the Mediterranean zone and the Middle East but avoided Italy not to participate in any military service out of their territory. This to guaranteed security of religious communities in East Africa and their usage of the Suez Canal found close to the red sea. [14]

In the 1930s the strategies of alliance initially applied became diplomatic appeasement of British, France and

USSR. While America applied and hold strong to isolationism, diplomacy of avoiding close interaction. All these plunged the world into a great disaster on 1st of September, at 4.45 AM, 1939 Hitler lunched war of nerves over Poland. Poland received full-hearted support from Britain and later France, since Russia had signed a Non-aggression pact with the Germans. Mussolini also extended to the Mediterranean with hostilities. It is with this note that we move into the consequences from 1940s and onward. [20]

2.From 1940 Onward...

To end the war several treaties were signed with diplomats from the western power. To mention few of the conferences: The Casablanca 1943, Atlantic Charter August 1941, and Washington Conferences. Among the diplomats were Roosevelt of USA, Winston Churchill of Britain and Joseph Stalin of Russia met in the Teheran conference in December 1943, they talk on postwar demilitarization of Germany, an international organization later and strategies of winning the war. Churchill apprehension "Steeped in traditional balance-of-power politics, he sensed that without diplomatic bargaining and political arrangements, the victory over the Nazi would leave Russia dominant over all central and eastern Europe. He proposed Mediterranean and Balkan invasion. Conforming that launching was to take place in France in 1944 in spring. In the Atlantic Charter of 1941 that took place off shore of Newfoundland Roosevelt and Churchill expounded on sovereign rights and self-government that all nation will have equal access to world trade and world resources, together to achieved, improved living standards and end force and aggression in international affairs. Other conference that was close, end the enumerated war were the February 1945 conferences at Yalta (Crimean city in Soviet Union and in July 1945 at Potsdam, in the new diplomat join the team Clement Atlee from Britain and Harry Truman U S A, (Roosevelt died and Churchill faced defeat from the labour party). Issues of reparation were discussed, denazification, demilitarization Democratization and partition of Germany and Berlin and the mapping of Germany boundaries. An International Organizational scenario was set up, hence effectuated the diplomatic movements (talks) laid down by the diplomatic corps at Yalta. [2][6]

The UNO was form after the second world war as after the First, this conference of all anti-Axis powers held at San Francisco in 1945, hence drew up its Charter and lay the framework and functions. This world organization had been making some successes which up to date no aggressor like that of the Axis-Powers had emerged. The UN had solved problems in Africa, Europe, America and

middle and Far East. Its standing arm force is the Blue-Cap. [2]

VI. CONCLUSION

Let us examine here the Rules for Good Diplomats. For those who feel the key to diplomatic negotiations is deception, then the chief "virtue" a good diplomat presumably should have been the ability to lie with a straight face. Indeed, diplomacy has often been defined as "The ability to say and do the nastiest thing in the nicest way" another famous definition described a diplomat as "an honest man sent abroad to lie for his country" In the 1940 a push assigned at Moscow commented on a soviet diplomat by name Vyshinsky "In a way Vyskinsky was the perfect Diplomat. He was capable of telling an obvious untruth to your face you know it was a lie and he knew that you knew it was a lie but he stubbornly adhered to it. No other diplomat was able to do this such nonchalance" [14] Given the importance of the credibility factor that we noted earlier, however deceitfulness is hardly very used as a diplomatic quality. While any bargainer might well wish to conceal certain Information, and there can be some occasion when duplicity is necessary, there is all usually is good reason for a diplomat, on balance to be honest and truthful when conducting negotiations-if only to retain future credibility and effectiveness of the few qualities that Handel Nicolson lists as essential to being an ideal diplomat, the first is truthfulness. The others include precision, in terms of clarity of Expression, calmness, modesty, since vanity makes a diplomat more likely to alienate the other side with arrogant behavior or to succumb to its flattery, and loyalty to ones own government, a quality that can sometimes be lost, especially in cases where a particular post spent so much time abroad in a particular post that he or she unconsciously develops an affinity for the local culture and people which can affect one's judgment concerning the interest one is representing. Some countries exhibit certain "diplomatic claimed sometimes based on ideological point of view on cultural traits that Characterize their negotiating teams in general rather than any individual diplomatic representative forexample, the soviets are often to be deliberately brusque an offensive in manner at the negotiating table, while the Japanese are often self-effacing. Much has been made of the American diplomatic establishment have been lawyers and have tended to adopt a legalistic approach in diplomatic negotiations. [14]

However, too much can be made of these kinds of national negotiating stereotypes. The soviets have shown themselves to be capable of exercising tact and civility in

moments when sound diplomacy called for it, while American negotiators frequently have been quite pragmatic and willing to overlook legal niceties, in pursuit of diplomatic goals. The personal factor-the qualities a specific negotiator brings to the bargaining table-should never be completely overlooked, even in an age when emissaries are often more messengers of their governments. The Good Diplomat must obtain Good Diplomacy with the following six Rules to follow, Determine whether the other side is serious about negotiating, do not discuss what might appear to be purely cosmetic or symbolic procedural concerns expressed by the other side, Related to point 1 and 2, show some empathy and understanding toward the other sides position, offer proposals that are correct enough for the other side to think about and respond to, if a comprehensive settlement of all aspects of a dispute is not possible slice up the problem into narrower more manageable issues to be negotiated separately. Finally, do not humiliate the other side. [14]

In a successful bargaining, promises and threats that might be potent but lack credibility are just as likely to fail as those that are credible but lack potency. The needly to communicate in a credible fashion is especially important in an era in which misperception and miscalculation can lead to nuclear holocaust. Furthermore, the "came Theory" as a large body of literature exists nature of International bargaining and the way in which cooperation can occur amidst conflict. Two basic types of games are common to discussions, the "Zero-sum" games and the "variable sum" (mixed-motive) game. The zero sum game is structured so that what one party wins, the other party automatically loses, conflict in other words is total. An example would be a territorial dispute in which two states claim the same parcel of land but obviously cannot exercise sovereignty over it at once. Through creative Diplomacy the zero sum can be tum into the variable-sum game in which both parties can simultaneously win something, even though one might benefit more than the other. If the disputants determined that they could share the land the game would feature a "win-win" outcome. However, customary laws, conventions, treaties, constitutions and others build international laws for peace. [14] How are informal diplomacy versus formal Diplomacy manifest itself in the International systems, and how are all these applicable after 1939?

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