Key Issues for International Engagement:

- What circumstances or conditions invite or provoke an international administration?
- How is the activity authorized? From where does its mandate emanate and by what acts?
- What sort of activity is the international administration of war-torn territories? What are the implications for our understanding of contemporary international society and its normative framework?

Key Terms

- **International Administration** - The adjective *international* conveys the idea that the administration is authorized and installed by an external body.
- **War-torn Territories** - There is no definition to which the issue can be decided scientifically or objectively. It is not only a descriptive term but also a prescriptive term that is employed about the contemplation and execution of international involvement.

Cases

- **Post-war Germany**
  - Circumstance - Germany was to be reconstructed along liberal democratic lines determined by those Allies and under close Allied scrutiny and supervision before being readmitted to international society.
  - Authority
    - The Atlantic Charter - Return of the German-occupied states to their rightful owners. German conquests were illegitimate and perhaps that the right of conquest was now a thing of the past.
    - Yalta and Potsdam agreements - The protocol identified two main political purposes of the occupation of Germany: to eliminate all remaining traces of the Nazi state and to construct a liberal-democratic polity in its place.
  - Activity - Complete disarmament and demilitarization, destruction of not only the Nazi party but “all Nazi institutions,” and bringing home to the German people the reality of their utter and total military defeat and their responsibility for having brought the disaster upon themselves.

- **Post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina**
  - Circumstance - The Balkans that emerged after the Cold War out of the dismemberment of the former Yugoslavia. One of the most significant instances is war-ravaged Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the Western allies, operating with UN Security Council concurrence, assumed significant territorial control for a temporary period without entirely displacing the local state.
  - Authority - Dayton accord
    - Authorized the insertion of an international military power and civil administration not only to bring about peace but also to engage in a substantial restructuring and reform of the state.
  - Activity
    - The high representative was responsible not only for rehabilitating infrastructure and coordinating economic reconstruction, but also for promoting human rights and humanitarian assistance and arranging for the return and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons.
    - The Dayton accords contained a Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina that each of the three parties to the agreement were required to approve before any other provisions came into force. The constitution has many earmarks of a contemporary liberal democracy.

Conclusion

- International society is assuming territorial jurisdiction and exercising it for a temporary period as a government. That is done with political purposes in mind, such as pacification and democratization. The occupying powers are seeking to leave behind a local political order that will fit into the world order they have in mind. They cannot withdraw until those good political works are finished--or at least left in reliable local hands that can be counted on to finish the job.
- This is not an indication of an international society on the verge of returning to an era of long-standing trusteeships, protectorates, and the like. It is an indication of an international society whose leading members are prepared, when they deem that circumstances call for it, to take in hand previously sovereign states with the aim of reforming them before returning political responsibility to their people.