

World Order, Regime and Law of the U.S., UK, France and Europe

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Abstract

After the Second World War, the United States, United Kingdom, France and Europe have built Peace, World Order, Regime and Law with NATO and alliances. In 2020, the World is confused by the coronavirus pandemic. The United States, United Kingdom, France and EU cope with the pandemic. On March 2020, French President Emmanuel Macron said “We are at war.” Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte decided on lockdown of Italy. On April 2020, the U.S. President Donald Trump criticized the WHO (the World Health Organization) for the coronavirus pandemic response. After the First World War and the Second World War, the United States, United Kingdom and France have built World Order, for example the United Nations. Certainly, the pandemic may seriously influence the modern politics and world. But I think that the World Order of the U.S., UK, France and Europe will continue and build peace, regime and law. The clash of civilizations and remaking of the world order advocated by Samuel Phillips Huntington may occur, but the U.S., UK, France and Europe will build Peace and World Order after the coronavirus pandemic. This paper researches the World Order of the U.S., UK, France and Europe after the Second World War. And this paper investigates how the U.S., UK, France and Europe will survive and revive after the pandemic.

Keywords: Regime, Power-Dependence, Interdependence, Linkage

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Power-Dependence of Intergovernmental Relations and Interdependence of International Relations

First, actors of the power-dependence are organizations composed of the central government and local governments within the same regime of the state but different evaluation systems, while actors of the interdependence are states some of which belong to one regime but the other of which belong to different regime. The legislative rule in the power-dependence relations is the statute and common law, while the legislative rules in the interdependence relations are the international law including treaty and soft law, especially manipulating on the balance of power and collective security. Second, common factors between the power-dependence theory and the interdependence theory are linkage, asymmetry and cost of change. Concept of the linkage is essential both in the power-dependence in the intergovernmental relations and the interdependence in the international relations. The power-dependence itself is the concept of linkage between the central government and community of the local authorities. In the framework of the power-dependence in the UK there exist four kinds of linkages.

The linkage plays an important role in the international interdependence theory. Nye pointed out that much of the political conflict over interdependence involves the creation or prevention of linkage, and economic sanctions are often an example of such linkage (Nye, 2007, pp.216-7). Asymmetry is also common factor in the power-dependence and the international interdependence. Asymmetry is a concept of unbalanced power between two organizations or states. Rhodes recognizes asymmetry in the intergovernmental relations (Rhodes, *The National World of Local Government*, p. 20). Nye pointed out that asymmetry is at the heart of the politics of international interdependence. He analyzed its reason that if two parties are interdependent but one is less dependent than the other, the less dependent party has a source of power as long as both value the interdependent relationship, and concluded that manipulating the asymmetries of interdependence can be a source of power in international politics (Nye, 2007, p.215). Cost of change is also common factor in the power-dependence and the international independence. Rhodes pointed out that unilateral action is not cost-free; as the cost becomes visible, the government either intensifies the attempt to direct local authorities or employs different strategies by recognizing its dependence on local authorities (Rhodes, 1986a, p.6). The cost of international interdependence corresponds to sensitivity and vulnerability, respectively. Due to Nye's definition, sensitivity means amount and pace of the effects of dependence: scale and quickness which change in one part influences to another part. Vulnerability means the relative costs of changing the structure of a system of interdependence (Nye, 2007, pp. 213-4). Difference between power-dependence and interdependence exists in sanction. Within the intergovernmental relations in the UK, the discretionary power of the local authority is conferred by the Parliament. Although the local authority can implement policies using conferred discretion, the local authority must comply under the principle of *ultra vires*. Therefore, the sanction does exist even if the local authority acts beyond the statute. In the interdependence relations, the bilateral treaty or multilateral treaty and many trade agreements or environment protocols never provide sanction based on the legal force. However, if the compliance is not maintained, stronger state sometimes maneuvers political sanction or economic sanction. For maintaining peace and stability, the balance of power and collective security sometimes require the political sanction. The states seek alliance, the balance of

power and the collective security.

I also discuss degree of dependence in the power-dependence of the intergovernmental relations and interdependence of the international relations. The political agenda in the intergovernmental relations is featured by the bargaining between the state strategy and the local interest. The political agenda in the international relations depends on the regime of states. As pointed out by Krasner, the regime is defined as a set of principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures around which expectations of actors converge in the given area of international relations (Krasner, 1982, pp. 185-7). The interdependence relations also exist between different regimes by considering balance of power.

(Yoshihiro Nagata, Power-Dependence of British Central-Local Government Relations and Interdependence of International Relations in the EU, ACPEL2016)

Table 1 Comparison between Power-Dependence Theory and Interdependence Theory

	Power-Dependence Theory	Interdependence Theory
representative Researchers	R.A.W. Rhodes	Joseph Nye Robert Keohane
Research Area	Administration Politics	International Relations
Objective	Intergovernmental Relations between Centre and Local	International Relations among States
Common Concept 1	Linkage between Centre and Local Connection between Organizations, Policy Networks	Linkage between States
Common Concept 2	Asymmetry between Centre and Local	Asymmetry between States
Common Concept 3	Cost Unilateral decision is not cost- free.	Cost Short-term sensitivity Long-term vulnerability
Law	Law, Statute	Treaty, Soft Law
Sanction	Law with sanction	Treaty and Soft Law without sanction
Stability	Principle of <i>Ultra Vires</i>	Collective Security and Balance of Power Alliance

This Table is made by the author based on Rhodes(1986a, 2006), Nye(2007), and Keohane and Nye(1977).

(Yoshihiro Nagata, Power-Dependence of British Central-Local Government Relations and Interdependence of International Relations in the EU, ACPEL2016)

Policy Networks and Linkage

The policy networks and the linkages have similarity, meanwhile the former is addressed in the domestic power dependence and the latter in the international interdependence. Policy networks are composed of bureaucracy, central government, party, parliament, politicians, interest groups and local government. Policy networks, especially central government and bureaucracy coordinate domestic and foreign issue and policy. Policy-making has been determined by policy networks. Rhodes defines policy networks as set of formal institutional and informal linkages between government and other actors structured around shared if endlessly negotiated beliefs and interests in public policy making and implementation (Rhodes, 2006, pp. 423-424). Rhodes continues that the power-dependence approach treats policy networks as set of resource-dependent organizations. Their relationships are characterized by power-dependence (Rhodes, 2006, pp. 432-433). On the other hand, in the world of international relations, Kissinger, a pioneer of the 'linkage', describes start of the linkage in the Nixon Administration. Kissinger pointed out that Nixon's view of Soviet Union was not based on all-or-nothing proposition as his predecessors but rather based on comprehensive approach, that is, linkage on issues with varying degree of solubility. Nixon attempted to synthesize all the elements of the superpower relationship into an overall approach which is neither confrontation nor conciliation (Kissinger, 1994, p. 714). Keohane and Nye pointed out that military and economically strong states will dominate organizations and issues by linking their own policies to other states' policies, however, when military force is devalued, strong states may still attempt linkages on other issues, trade, shipping or oil (Keohane and Nye, 1977, pp. 30-31).

The power-dependence theory (Rhodes, 1986b) and interdependence theory (Keohane and Nye, 1977) involve the policy networks and the linkage, respectively.

(Yoshihiro Nagata, Policy Networks of Central-Local Government Relations in the UK and Japan and Linkage of International Relations in the EU, IICSSHawaii2017)

Linkage Diplomacy

James Rosenau created "linkage" theory connecting with domestic politics and foreign policy in 1960s (Rosenau 1969). Linkage theory means how domestic politic affects foreign policy. Afterwards, in 1970s, the concept of "linkage" has been reconstructed by Henry Kissinger. The concept of linkage by Kissinger is the revolutionary idea such that when state conducts diplomacy and foreign policy, the states should not carry out diplomatic negotiations at odds with one of issues, but carry out diplomatic negotiations in the package of several issues. By using the concept of linkage, Kissinger challenged negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. When Kissinger reconstructed the concept of linkage, the linkage strategies were used as the concept to alleviate the conflict relations between the United States and the Soviet Union (Kissinger 1979, 1994). After that, in 1980s, the concept of linkage has been used as the relationships between the allies and the friendly nations, for example, the relations between the U.S. and Japan, the relations between the U.S. and the UK, the relations between the U.S. and the EU, and the relations between the U.S. and Canada. Joseph Nye Jr. have defined linkage strategies in association with trade and security between the United States and Japan (Nye 2007).

So, Japan has been guaranteed security and peace by the United States through the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America. Nye defines that Japan has to accept asymmetry, imbalance of trade instead of benefits of national security. This is the matters of sensitivity and vulnerability. This is essential for the cost of interdependence. Keohane and Nye referred these matters to “interdependence” or “complex interdependence.” The concept of interdependence by Nye and Keohane has been based on the liberalism and constructivism, in a sense, as antithesis of realism, traditional diplomatic idea. The concept of interdependence is crucial in modern domestic politics and diplomacy (Keohane and Nye 1977).

The policy-making actors in domestic politics are bureaucracy, party and parliament. This paper will discuss how bureaucracy affects foreign policy. This paper studies bureaucracy by the two reasons; first, as Rhodes pointed out, all the services in the domestic policy network are a mixture of bureaucracy, market and network, especially, bureaucracy is the most influential actor in policy-making, second, what bridges between domestic politics and foreign policy are government and bureaucracy (Rhodes 2006).

There exists a preoccupation that domestic politics and foreign policy are absolutely different matters. Kenneth Waltz regarded the cause of wars as one of three images: within individuals; within the structure of individual states; or within the structure of the interstate system. The third Image depends on the sovereign state by rational and unitary actor (Cohen 2008, p.120, Waltz 1959). The relationship between domestic politics and foreign policy is not found in Waltz’s concept in 1959. Later, however, Waltz pointed out importance of domestic determinants of state action, such as leadership and bureaucracy (Waltz 1979), (Katzenstein, Keohane and Krasner 2004, p. 653). On the other hand, from the end of the 1970s, new political theory emerged that the domestic politics is deemed to relate with the foreign policy. Representative scholars of this new political theory are Katzenstein and Putnam. The connection between domestic politics and foreign policy come to be captured in the international political economy, whose issues are free trade on car, agricultural product and oil because of tariff reduction.

In 1978, Peter Katzenstein presented a theory that domestic policy influences the foreign policy. In the preface of Katzenstein’s literature, “it was to understand how “domestic structures” shape political strategies in the international political economy” (Katzenstein 1978, p. vii). Katzenstein described “The action in society influencing the definition of foreign economic policy objectives consist of the major interest groups and political action groups. The former represents the relations of production (including industry, finance, commerce, labor, and agriculture); the latter derive from the structure of political authority (primarily the state bureaucracy and political parties)” (Katzenstein 1978, p. 19). In contrast to the statist regarding states as actors, the domestic structure privileged state-society relationship in Katzenstein’s theory (Katzenstein, Keohane and Krasner 2004, p.667). Robert Putnam also insisted that domestic sphere and foreign sphere are interwoven more than previously assumed (Putnam 1988). Putnam presented concept of two-level games to integrate domestic structures, systematic opportunities and constraints, and foreign economy policy. Putnam’s two level games consists of domestic level where the game is played between public authorities and social actors, and of international level where the game

is played among governments (Putnam pp. 427-460), (Cohen 2008 p. 128). Putnam pointed out that the bargaining power of a state could be enhanced, if its rules can demonstrate that their domestic supporters would only accept a narrow range of outcomes (Katzenstein, Keohane and Krasner 2004, p. 668). Putnam also studied entanglement of domestic and international politics. Putnam takes a case of Japan in which the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI), the Economic Planning Agency, and some politicians within the Liberal Democratic Party attempted to promote business interest agenda, using U.S. pressure against the resistance of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) (Putnam 1988). Peter Gourevitch also pointed two ways in which the world economy could influence politics; the basic institutional structures of politics including governing norms and capabilities and strategic opportunities of different interest groups (Gourevitch 1978), (Katzenstein, Keohane and Krasner 2004, p.668), where the norm is one of the important elements of the regime.

(Yoshihiro Nagata, Bureaucracy in the Power-Dependence of Domestic Politics and Linkage in Foreign Policy, IICSS2017Dubai)

Table 2 Comparison between Policy Networks and Linkage

	Policy Networks	Linkage
representative Researchers	Katzenstein R.A.W. Rhodes	H.Kissinger Joseph Nye Robert Keohane
Research Area	Administration Politics	International Relations
Objective	Intergovernmental Relations between Centre and Local	International Relations among States
Common Concept	Linkages between governmental and other actors	Linkage between States
Actor	Bureaucracy, Central Government, Parliaments, Politicians, Interest Group Local Government	States International Organizations

This Table is made by the author based on Rhodes(1986a, 2006), Nye(2007), Keohane and Nye(1977) and Katzenstein(1978).

(Yoshihiro Nagata, Policy Networks of Central-Local Government Relations in the UK and Japan and Linkage of International Relations in the EU, IICSSHawaii2017)

The United Kingdom, France, Austria, Europe and United States have built World Order, Regime and Law, and brought Peace and Stability to the World. The principle, “Balance of Power” was built by Cardinal Richelieu, Cardinal Armand Jean du Plessis. In 1648, the Peace of Westphalia was signed in Westphalian sovereignty. Prototype of Balance of Power occurred in Italy in 16th century. After the Peace of Westphalia, the UK, France, Austria(Habsburg) and Prussia(Germany) built Regime and World Order by Balance of Power. The Congress of Vienna, Vienna System, Concert of Europe(1815) was built by Prince Klemens von Metternich, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord and Viscount Castlereagh. Vienna System had

harmonization, morality, legitimacy and justice. Chancellor Kaunitz-Rietberg, Haugwitz, William Pitt, Emmerich Vattel developed Balance of Power. William Gladstone and Otto von Bismarck built New World Order. About Balance of Power, Tory Party and Whig Party had conflicted. World Order are sustained by Regime, Law, rule of law and fundamental rights. Two Treatises of Government by John Locke, Leviathan by Thomas Hobbes and Albert Venn Dicey, Jennings advocated rule of law. Alfred Verdross, Hans Kelsen advocated Reine Rechtslehre.

Augustus and Agrippa built Principatus.

The Treaty of Dunkirk(1947), UK-France Alliance was signed. The Treaty of Brussels was signed, and Western Union(WU) was established(1948). I think Western Union(WU) is linked with NATO(OTAN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Robert Schuman and Dean Acheson contributed foundation of ECSC(1951). I think ECSC is reincarnation of Vienna System.

EU and European Council President Charles Michel achieved recovery plan of coronavirus.

I think Politics are Mathematics, Multiple Variables of Sovereign State, government, citizens, politicians, local and bureaucracy.

Carl Friedrich Gauss constructed Gaussian integer. Évariste Galois developed Group theory. Kurt Gödel developed Gödel's incompleteness theorems.

John von Neumann and Alan Turing developed Computer, Von Neumann architecture and Turing machine. ARPANET(1960s) was computer network. I think Computer, Computer Network are linked with Politics.

The League of Nations(1920), U.S.-UK-France-Japan Treaty 1921(Four-Power Treaty), Atlantic Charter(1941), the United Nations(1945), G7 Summit are collective security. The Treaty of Paris(1951), Treaty of Rome(1957), Merger Treaty, Brussels Treaty(1965), European Council Fontainebleau(1984), Internal Market, Delors speech in parliament(1985), Single European Act(SEA)(1986), Maastricht Treaty, Treaty of European Union(1992), three pillars of European Union and Treaty of Lisbon(2007) brought regime. Japan-EU EPA(Economic Partnership Agreement), Japan-EU SPA(Strategic Partnership Agreement), TPP and Japan-U.S. TAG(Trade Agreement) are interdependence and linkage. Japan-U.S. Alliance, Japan-UK Alliance, Japan-UK Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting(Japan-UK 2+2), Japan-France Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting(Japan-France 2+2), US-UK-France-Japan ACSA are important. The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer(1985), Kyoto Protocol(1997), Paris Agreement(2016), the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations(1961), IPCC, UNFCCC brought Soft Law.

About Japan-EU EPA, Japan-EU SPA and TPP, Japan Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Keidanren promoted because of economic growth, interdependence and linkage, but JA, agricultural association opposed.

(Yoshihiro Nagata, Bureaucracy in the Power-Dependence of Domestic Politics and Linkage in Foreign Policy, IICSSDubai2017)

On April 2019, Japan and U.S. started bilateral negotiation, Japan-U.S. TAG. On August 2019, Japan and U.S. negotiated Japan-U.S. TAG on G7 Summit, France. On October 2019, Japan and U.S. signed Japan-U.S. TAG.

On June 2020, Japan and UK started bilateral negotiation, Japan-UK FTA. Japan-UK FTA will strengthen Japan-UK relations.

Ieyasu Tokugawa (1543-1616), Shogun, had built artistic regime to bring peace and stability, Pax Tokugawana. Nobunaga Oda (1534-1582) had brought a paradigm shift from Medieval Period to Early modern period.

In Edo period (1603-1868), Bureaucracy had supported Tokugawa Shogunate. Daimyo, Karo were Bureaucrats and Politicians in Japan. My ancestors are Daimyo, Ujikane Toda (1576-1655), Ujiyori Toda (1614-1686), First feudal Lord of Ogaki, Lord of Ogaki Castle.

My ancestor is Daimyo, Kazuaki Toda (1543-1604), Feudal Lord of Otsu, Lord of Otsu Castle, First Feudal Lord of Zeze, Lord of Zeze Castle.

In Edo period, Japan and U.S. Treaty of Peace and Amity was signed on March 1854.

Japan and U.K. signed Anglo-Japanese Friendship Treaty (1854) and Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Amity and Commerce (1858). Japan and France signed Treaty of Amity and Commerce between France and Japan (1858). Japan and Austria signed Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Austria and Japan (1869).

Bureaucrats and Politicians have supported Japan.

My family and I live in Kyoto and once lived in Vienna (Wien), Austria. I became Cool Forest Ambassador of IBFRA18 (IIASA, Austria). In 2018, I attended and presented at IBFRA18 (IIASA, Austria) as Cool Forest Ambassador.

Austria Federal President Thomas Klestil visited Japan in 1999. In 2019, Chancellor of Austria Sebastian Kurz visited Japan for the 150th anniversary of friendship between Japan-Austria.

In coronavirus pandemic 2020, Power-Dependence, Linkage of central-local government relations, domestic politics, and Interdependence, Linkage of International relations, Diplomacy become stronger.

Conflicts for Initiatives between Japan central government, prime minister's official residence and local government occur. Japan government declared state of emergency about coronavirus. But Local Government demanded government-led emergency declaration rather than local-led emergency declaration because local government demanded Grant of small and medium-sized companies implemented by central government. Budget of Local Governments became austerity budget. If local government implement Grant of small and medium-sized companies, many local governments will become financial collapse. Japan Government demanded local governments to implement Grant of small and medium-sized companies by local government, because local governments demand delegation from central to local. I

think that these politics are similar to British central-local relations in the Thatcher administration in 1970s and 1980s.

President Dwight David Eisenhower, John Foster Dulles, Robert McNamara, Edwin Reischauer, Kissinger, Nye, Keohane, Katzenstein, Graham Allison, Richard Armitage strengthened Japan-US alliance.

After Merger of Conservative Party(1955), Liberal Democratic Party, prime minister Yoshida-Ikeda-Miyazawa-Kishida, Kishi-Fukuda-Abe-Mori, Sato-Tanaka-Takeshita-Hashimoto, Kono-Nakasone Factions, made de facto regime change. The 55 system started.

Power Elite by Mills, Pluralism, Polyarchy by Dahl and Technocracy influence Japan Politics.

In 1944, Kitaro Nishida of Kyoto School(Kyoto-gakuha) advocated new World Order.

Japan Constitutional Law was influenced by British Westminster System, U.S., Germany and Austria.

I have researched Law, Domestic Politics and Diplomacy.

I have researched Interdependence, Linkage, Regime, EU, Soft Law, Law, Politics, Norm, Principle of Subsidiarity, Open Method of Coordination(OMC), Power-Dependence, Bureaucracy etc. in my Master's Degree Paper (Yoshihiro Nagata, 2013).

Keohane and Nye define "relationships of interdependence often occur within, and may be affected by, networks of rules, norms, and procedures that regularize behavior and control its effect.", "sets of governing arrangements that affect relationships of interdependence as international regimes."(Keohane and Nye, 1977)

In international finance, concept of Regime was introduced by Cooper in 1970s.

I think Norm is progressing, and concept of Norm is constancy. Concept of Soft Law is floating. EU(European Union) had adopted Soft Law. Soft Law was used to EU secondary legislation, and principle of implementation.

EU operates law by decision, Hard Law, and recommendation, opinions, non-legal binding acts, Soft Law. Hard Law is actually prioritized to Soft Law of EU, recommendation, opinions, OMC because Soft Law is not-binding.

EU governs indirectly by OMC, but indirect approach, Soft Law approach may cause the Member States non-compliance. EU demands Member States compliance by European dimension. The Member States sometimes prioritize National interest by history and culture.

EU has 3 principles, principle of subsidiarity, proportionality and conferral principle.

The norm which is standard of behavior and sometimes non-binding soft law is

remarkable property in the legal system of the EU. The soft law is juristically justified by the EU secondary legislation such as non-binding recommendation and opinion, and binding directive with harmonization in the Member States.

By Finnemore and Sikkink, who are scholars in the international relations and international organization, norm is defined as a standard of appropriate behavior for actors with a given identity. Furthermore, by Krasner, who is also a scholar in the international relations, norm is standards of behavior defined in terms of rights and obligations. Norm is an element of the regime. Regime is defined as a set of principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures around which expectations of actors converge in the given area of international relations.

The legalization is discussed the field of international relations and international organization, concerning the soft law. Abbott, Keohane, Moravcsik, Slaughter and Snidal presented three dimensions of the legalization, i.e., obligation, precision and delegation and discussed degree of these dimensions.

The primary EU legislation is the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). The secondary EU legislation is composed of regulation, directive, decision recommendation and opinion (TFEU Article 288).

(Yoshihiro Nagata, Policy-Making Process of Higher Education and Vocational Training in the EU, ACE2014)

The Education Reform Act 1988 legislated the school budget by new funding formula, as the local management of schools (LMS) (Part I Chapter III). The Thatcher Administration proceeded delegation and control simultaneously, where the discretionary power of school budget is delegation and the funding formula is control. Relationship between the school budget and funding formula is similar to relationship between parental participation to the school board as delegation and national curriculum as control.

The delegation of the school budget is combined with control by new National Funding Formula, like the Education Reform Act 1988. Principle of the National Funding Formula is fairness, simplicity, consistency and transparency.

(Yoshihiro Nagata, Financial Controls in Education Policy of the UK, ACE2015)

The Education Reform Act 1988 is huge law which is said to be summary of the education policy in the Thatcher Administration.

This is delegation to the school. This Act also established City Technology College and City College for the Technology of the Art (105).

The Education Act 2005 states duty to inspect certain schools at prescribed intervals (5(1)). This section is applied to community, foundation and voluntary schools, community and foundation special schools, city technology colleges and city colleges for the technology of the arts (5(2)).

(Yoshihiro Nagata, Delegation and Intervention of Education Policy in the UK, ACE-

ID2015)

UK School consolidation was related to Grant Maintained School and City Technology College of Education Reform Act 1988.

Partnership between School and Local, Reciprocity, Subsidiarity, Mutuality in Education, Local Network, Partnership between Education and Welfare, Special Education Needs, Reciprocity and Subsidiarity in Education Act in UK, EU, Japan and U.S. are important.

Culture, Music, Olympic, Expo, Sport, Rugby, Igo(Go), Tea Ceremony, etc. build Soft Power.

I hope that kindness, altruism, sympathy will bring peace and stability.

Conclusion

I have researched Power-Dependence in central-local government relations, Domestic Politics and Interdependence in International Relations, Diplomacy, Linkage, Linkage strategy.

I have researched Bureaucracy, Soft Law, Norm, the principle of subsidiarity, Law, Policy, Politics, Balance of Power, Collective Security and Regime etc.

I think Diplomacy and Domestic Politics are related each other.

I think Balance of Power is applied to Domestic Politics and Diplomacy.

Coronavirus pandemic 2020 may damage citizens compared with Plague(Pest) from 14th century to 17th century.

Kärntner Straße and Der Graben are in Vienna(Wien) Austria. St. Stephen's Cathedral is near Kärntner Straße and Der Graben. On 17th century, Plague Column was built in Graben, praying the end of Plague(Pest). I pray and hope the end of coronavirus pandemic.

After Coronavirus pandemic, New Cold War and clash of civilization may happen. Civilization should prepare for New Cold War and clash of civilizations. World Order may change. Many companies will go bankrupt, unemployment will increase and life-style will change. Civilizations should advance in preparation for second wave, third wave of coronavirus pandemic.

I think that core culture of UK, U.S., France and Europe is Democracy, human dignity, human right, order and the rule of law.

I hope U.S., UK, France, Austria, Germany, Europe and Japan make strong partnership and alliance in diplomatic, political, legal and cultural fields.

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