

#### **EMOTIONS IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

In recent years, social scientists have increasingly recognized the interconnectedness of thought and emotions. Nowhere is the role of passions more evident than international politics, where pride, anger, guilt, fear, empathy, and other feelings are routinely on display. But in the absence of an overarching theory of emotions, how can we understand their role at the international level?

Emotions in International Politics fills the need for theoretical tools in the new and rapidly growing subfield of international relations. Eminent scholars from a range of disciplines consider how emotions can be investigated from an international perspective involving collective players, drawing evidence from such emotionally fraught events as the Rwandan genocide, World War II, the 9/11 attacks, and the Iranian nuclear standoff. The pathbreaking research collected in this volume will be a valuable theoretical guide to understanding conflict and cooperation in international relations.

Yohan Ariffin is senior lecturer at the Institut d'Etudes politiques, historiques et internationales of the University of Lausanne. His work addresses the role of normative and affective ideas in international relations. He has held research fellowships at the London School of Economics, the Victoria & Albert Museum, and the Institut d'Etudes politiques, Paris.

Jean-Marc Coicaud is Professor of Law and Global Affairs and Director of the Division of Global Affairs at Rutgers University. He is also a Global Ethics Fellow with the Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs. He has published widely in the fields of political theory, comparative politics, international relations, and international law.

Vesselin Popovski is Vice Dean of the Law School and Executive Director of the Centre for UN Studies at Jindal Global University, India. He is the author of numerous books and articles on human rights and public international law and has participated in major international initiatives including the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty and the Princeton Project on Universal Jurisdiction.





# Emotions in International Politics

## BEYOND MAINSTREAM INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Edited By

# YOHAN ARIFFIN

Lausanne University

### JEAN-MARC COICAUD

Rutgers University

### VESSELIN POPOVSKI

Jindal Global Law School





# **CAMBRIDGE**UNIVERSITY PRESS

32 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013-2473, USA

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning, and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107113855

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First published 2016

A catalog record for this publication is available from the British Library.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Emotions in international politics: beyond mainstream international relations /
Yohan Ariffin, Lausanne University, Jean-Marc Coicaud, Rutgers University,

Vesselin Popovski, Jindal Global Law School.

pages cm

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-1-107-11385-5 (hardback)

1. International relations – Psychological aspects. 2. Emotions – Political aspects.

I. Ariffin, Yohan, editor.

JZ1253.E65 2015

327.101'9-dc23 2015020638

ISBN 978-1-107-11385-5 Hardback

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### Notes on Contributors

**Assia Alexieva, PhD** (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva), is currently Monitoring and Evaluation Officer at the World Meteorological Organization.

**Yohan Ariffin** is Senior Lecturer of International Relations at the Institut d'Etudes politiques et internationales of Lausanne University.

**Jean-Marc Coicaud** is Professor of Law and Global Affairs and Director of the Division of Global Affairs at Rutgers University. He is also a Global Ethics Fellow at the Carnegie Council for Ethics and International Affairs.

Pierre Hassner is Research Director Emeritus at the Centre d'études et de recherches internationales, Paris.

**Naomi Head** is Lecturer of Politics in the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Glasgow.

**James M. Jasper** is Professor of Sociology at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.

**Ainius Lašas** is Lecturer of European Politics in the Department of Politics, Languages & International Studies at the University of Bath.

**Richard Ned Lebow** is James O. Freedman Presidential Professor Emeritus at Dartmouth College, Professor of International Political Theory at the Department of War Studies, King's College London, and Bye-Fellow of Pembroke College, University of Cambridge.

**Jocelyn Pixley** is Honorary Professor of Sociology at Macquarie University, Senior Visiting Fellow at the Industrial Relations Research Centre Faculty of the Australian



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Cambridge University Press 978-1-107-11385-5 - Emotions in International Politics: Beyond Mainstream International Relations Edited by Yohan Ariffin, Jean-Marc Coicaud and Vesselin Popovski Frontmatter More information

Notes on Contributors

School of Business University of New South Wales, and Professorial Research Fellow at the Global Policy Institute of London Metropolitan University.

**Vesselin Popovski** is Professor of Law and Vice Dean of Jindal Global Law School and Executive Director of the Centre for UN Studies.

Andrew A. G. Ross is Associate Professor of Political Science at Ohio University.

**Jean-Michel Roy** is Professor of Philosophy and Cognitive Science at the Human Sciences Department, Ecole Normale Supérieure of Lyon, France, and at the Department of Philosophy, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China.

**Pierre de Senarclens** is Emeritus Professor of International Relations at Lausanne University.

**Peter N. Stearns** is Professor of History and Provost Emeritus at George Mason University.



### Foreword

This book is an important challenge and corrective to rationalist approaches that assume that politics is a rational activity or can be best described and predicted by rational models. This assumption flies in the face of several millennia of evidence to the contrary. Rationalist approaches further assume that reason is some objective process independent of the motives of actors. However, it can readily be shown that reason, especially when it applies to risk, generates different logics depending on whether actors are motivated by fear, interest or honor.¹ Strangest of all is the application of rationalist models to foreign policy, a subject in which emotions and passions are routinely on display and often the driving forces for leaders, elites and peoples.

All mammals display emotions, but only humans are thought to have sophisticated cognitive capabilities. Many philosophers have valued reason over emotions and considered the former a means of taming the latter and enabling us to rise above animals in our behavior and accomplishments. For Aquinas, most emotions were related to capital sins. In his 1649 *Passions de l'Âme* [Passions of the Soul], Descartes equated emotions with "uproar," "social unrest," vehemence and rowdiness. For Kant, they were illnesses of the mind (*Krankheiten des Gemüts*), although he touted the therapeutic value of the emotions associated with the sublime. Social science is steeped in this tradition.

Psychologists associate reason with complex cognitive processes that entail logical inference. Political scientists frame reason in terms of means-ends relationships. They have long considered emotional arousal damaging to both inference and goal seeking. Only recently, and thanks in part to neuroscience, have a minority within both disciplines began to consider the beneficial consequences of emotions for

Richard Ned Lebow, A Cultural Theory of International Relations (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008), chs. 3 and 10.



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social and political behavior.<sup>2</sup> The present book is among the first studies to explore this relationship in the domain of international relations.<sup>3</sup>

International relations scholars have borrowed extensively from cognitive psychology. They use cognitive biases, heuristics and prospect theory to study foreign policy decision making.<sup>4</sup> Some – myself included – have used motivational models of decision making, drawing on Irving Janis and Leon Mann.<sup>5</sup> Psychobiography, rooted in Freudian concepts, has illuminated the careers and policy decisions of such well-known figures as Martin Luther, Mahatma Gandhi, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.<sup>6</sup> Again, with few exceptions, these scholars turn to emotions to explain deviance from what they consider rational behavior and generally attribute bad outcomes to emotional arousal or the personality structure responsible for it.<sup>7</sup>

Research in neuroscience indicates that emotions are involved in all stages of decision making, and generally in a positive way. They help us to decide what information deserves our attention and how it should be evaluated and acted upon. Reason and affect are so closely entwined in formulating goals and decisions that it is almost impossible to separate them. People who succeed in doing so do not become highly rational and effective actors, but pathological ones. Instrumental reason divorced from emotional commitments reinforces people's conceptions of themselves as autonomous and egoistic. It leads them to act in selfish, if sometimes efficient, ways and to frame relationships with others in purely strategic ways. They treat others as means, not ends in themselves, to use Kant's famous distinction. In these circumstances, the pursuit of self-interest is likely to intensify conflict and undermine or prevent the emergence of communities that enable actors to advance

- <sup>2</sup> An important exception is George Marcus, W. Russell Neuman and Michael Mackuen, Affective Intelligence and Political Judgment (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000).
- 3 Especially noteworthy is Annette Freyberg Inan and Daniel Jacobi, eds., "Forum on Human Nature and International Relations," forthcoming in *International Studies Review*.
- <sup>4</sup> Robert Jervis, Perception and Misperception in International Relations (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1976); Jack L. Snyder, Ideology of the Offensive: Military Decision Making and the Disasters of 1914 (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1984); Rose McDermott, ed., Special Issue of Political Psychology on prospect theory, and Risk-Taking in International Politics: Prospect Theory to American Foreign Policy (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1998).
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- <sup>6</sup> Erik H. Erikson, Gandhi's Truth: On the Origins of Nonviolence (New York: Norton, 1969); Arnold A. Rogow and James Forrestal, A Study of Personality, Politics, and Policy (New York: Macmillan, 1963); Alexander L. George and Juliete George, Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House: A Personality Study (New York: Dover Publications, 1964).
- 7 Important exceptions are discussed in Rose McDermott, "The Feeling of Rationality: The Meaning of Neuroscientific Advances for Political Science," *Perspectives in Politics* 2 (December 2004), pp. 691–706.



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their interests and satisfy their spirit more effectively by means of cooperative behavior. Modern social science, which welcomes, even propagandizes, the conception of human beings as autonomous, rational actors is thus part of the problem, not a solution to it.

Such a framing appeals to many scholars as scientific and helpful in promoting peace and cooperation. But rationalist models cannot explain these phenomena. The most that realist, liberal institutionalist, social capital and "thin" constructivist theories and models can do is identify conditions likely to facilitate cooperation (e.g., coordination, leadership, institutions, trust), in situations where actors are already predisposed to cooperate. They tell us nothing about how this commitment comes about or how it can be encouraged in an otherwise hostile environment. The more interesting and fundamental question, and one addressed by several chapters in this book, is accounting for an underlying propensity and willingness to cooperate with a given set of actors. In its absence, order is impossible, and cooperation, if possible at all, is unlikely to extend beyond the most obvious, important and self-enforcing issues.

Conflict and war also require analysis of the ways in which reason and affect interact. Elsewhere, I explore the role of anger arising from sleights to one's standing as an important cause of war. Several chapters in this volume also explore the role of emotional arousal in war and terrorism.

There is much to be done in elaborating the relationship between reason and affect, and emotions and passions, at the individual, group, national and international levels. The essays in this volume offer insight into these questions and will prove a valuable inspiration and resource for other like-minded scholars.

Richard Ned Lebow Darthmouth College and King's College London

Martha Finnemore and Stephen Toope, "Alternatives to 'Legalization': Richer Views of Law and Politics," *International Organization* 55, no. 3 (2001), pp. 743–758.





# Acknowledgements

Most of the chapters in this volume originated as papers at two workshops. The first was held at the United Nations headquarters in New York in 2010, and the second took place at the University of Lausanne the following year. We would like to thank all of the participants who presented papers and attended the workshops. We also would like to thank the United Nations University for funding the first workshop and the Fondation Anthropos, the Service des affaires socio-culturelles and the Institut d'Etudes politiques et internationales of the University of Lausanne for having provided the financial resources for the second workshop. Finally, we would like to thank Lynette E. Sieger for her assistance in bringing this volume together.