

## ***Ch11 SUMMARY NOTES***

### ***HOW HAVE CHANGING WORLD CONDITIONS PROMOTED THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONALISM?***

- Challenges of countries cannot be confined within their own borders due to our globalizing world.
- Example, the SARS outbreak. This was a disease originally started in China. However, in one year, the disease had already spread to 26 countries, including Canada.
- Disease, global threats (such as terrorism and climate change), communication, travel are conditions that demand that countries co-operate to find solutions from all points of view and perspectives.
- Countries supporting internationalism accept responsibility for some of the global issues and work together to solve them.
- Electronic mass media (internet, cell phones, etc.) collapses space and time, the barriers that had stood in the way of human communication. Due to the disappearance of these barriers, people can now relate to each other on a global scale. This is the concept of "GLOBAL VILLAGE"

- Marshall McLuhan- 1960's Media Philosopher

- McLuhan's theory was not accepted by everyone.
- Marshall Van Alstyne, Boston University information economics professor, and Erik Brynjolfsson, Massachusetts Institute of technology management professor, developed a new theory.
- Their research has shown that internet users seek out connections with like-minded people. These people then become unlikely to trust important decisions to those whose values are different from theirs.
- This phenomenon is referred to as VOLUNTARY BALKANIZATION. (Balkanization refers to the separation of people into isolated and hostile groups.)
- One other man, Darin Barney, says that the real issue is whether technology can empower people and contribute to their independence, not if people can just have access to digital technology.

### ***HOW HAVE THE UNITED NATIONS' CHANGING INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES AFFECTED NATIONALISM?***

- There are many disputes regarding internationalism and bringing peace to the world.

- Failed peacemaking missions (the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda) are a major contributor to this doubt to internationalism and the effectiveness of the organization.
- The UN decided to re-examine its goals and Kofi Annan (general secretary at the time) said the UN needed to adapt to changes in the world.
- A panel of diplomats and international leaders examined the future of the UN.
- They produced a controversial report that stated that the UN has a responsibility to protect people when states violate or fail to uphold the rights and welfare of their own citizens.
- This new direction to the UN was challenged almost immediately!
- Many countries such as the U.S., Russia, Britain, France, China, India, and Pakistan have nuclear weapons.
- While most countries only produced enough for personal use, Iran was producing more than the UN felt comfortable with.
- The UN Security Council called on Iran to stop its nuclear program – and imposed sanctions when the Iranian government refused. Some observers believe that this disagreement has the potential to escalate rapidly. For this reason, they believe that it poses the most pressing threat to world peace.
- In 1945 the UN created the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. UNESCO promotes international co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture, and communication and works to create respect for the shared values and dignity of every civilization and culture.
- One of UNESCO's roles involves preserving the common human heritage.
- Many threats to common human heritage include the fact that UNESCO's safeguards can interfere with the plans of nation-states. This makes many people upset.

### ***HOW DO THE RESPONSES OF VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AFFECT NATIONALISM?***

- Many of our globalizing forces also shape the growth of internationalism. Each of those forces increases contact among countries at both governmental and non-governmental levels.
- John F. Kennedy says "As they say on my own Cape Cod, a rising tide lifts all boats."
- That idea created has become the driving force behind many international trade agreements.

- Supporters of these agreements believe that as economies of developed countries become stronger and more prosperous, a trickle-down effect is created.
- This theory suggests that when people in developed countries have more money to spend, they will buy goods and services offered by businesses in less developed countries.
- In 1948 23 countries sign the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In 1995 GATT became the WTO.
- Director General, Pascal Lamy, said that “reducing trade barriers has been, is, and will remain essential to promote growth and development, to improve standards of living and to tackle poverty reduction.”
- Not everyone believes that the WTO is helping the world. Some believe that it threatens national identity and the ability for nations to pursue their own interest.
- For example, the WTO can force Canada to export water to the United States, even if that is not in Canada’s national interest.
- Another example of an international organization is the European Union. The EU promotes space, security, justice, and is dedicated to creating one of the largest free-trade zones in the world by integrating the economies of member countries. They play an important role in world trade.
- One of their obstacles to freer trade is national currencies. They then developed the more universal “euro” for European currency. However, not all members were willing to adopt this currency because they believe that we will lead to a loss of national identity and sovereignty.
- Many cultural and language-based organizations have been formed in an effort to affirm and promote national identity or governmental identity.
- Many security organizations have also been formed to ensure a countries security. Due to the fact that these organizations are often allied with other countries, this becomes another form of internationalism.