Chapter 10

Foreign Policy and Internationalism

Chapter Issue: To what extent can foreign policy promote internationalism?

Related Issue #3: To what extent should internationalism be pursued?

Name: ______________________________
Social 20-1: Chapter 10
Foreign Policy and Internationalism

Chapter Issue: To what extent can foreign policy promote internationalism?

LOOKING AHEAD:
* How do countries set foreign policy?
* How can states promote internationalism through foreign policy?
* How does Canadian foreign policy try to balance national interest and internationalism?

Please read the opening paragraph on pages 230 and 231 about Canada creating the Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal. The medal is the same as a peacekeeping monument in Ottawa that is called Reconciliation. This name captures the central purpose of peacekeeping: to keep the peace long enough for reconciliation to take place.

How do countries set foreign policy? (page 232)
We will skim briefly over pages 232, 233, and 235 to gain a better understanding of how countries set foreign policies.

Influences on Foreign Policy Decisions (pages 232 and 233)

Foreign Policy Goals (page 233)
How can nation-states promote internationalism through foreign policy?
(page 236)
Countries can use foreign policy strategies to promote internationalism in many ways. These may include peacekeeping, international law and agreements, and foreign aid.

Promoting Peace (page 236)
Using foreign policy to build world peace is a powerful strategy for promoting internationalism. Two major foreign policy tools that nation-states use to achieve this goal are:

**Incentives** - offering closer international relations, provided certain conditions are met

**Sanctions** - cutting off relations, such as trade, with a state until hostile behaviour stops

Peacekeeping and Internationalism (page 237)
After World War II, members of the newly created United Nations decided they needed an effective way to maintain international peace and security. To do this, they formed the Security Council, a subgroup of UN members with the authority to investigate and monitor potential crises. The council would use various strategies to negotiate solutions. It could, for example, order sanctions or, as a last resort, ask some members to launch military action.

Peacekeeping is the Security Council’s key military strategy. The council consults with countries in need of peacekeepers and authorizes all UN peacekeeping missions. All UN members MUST make some armed forces available for peacekeeping missions, but every country has the right to decide which missions it will join. In this way, the UN peacekeeping process is an internationalist effort to meet the challenge of bringing peace to troubled parts of the world.

Continue reading on page 237 to learn the extent of Canada’s role as a peacekeeping nation and the things that it takes to be a PEACEKEEPER.
As a class, we will examine briefly the role of peacekeepers and look at how peacekeeping failed miserably in the country of Rwanda.

**International Law and Agreements** (page 239)
The foreign policies of various countries can sometimes conflict. To help resolve the disputes that arise when this happens, a large body of international law and agreements has been developed. The UN’s International Court of Justice (World Court) interprets these laws and tries to settle disputes peacefully. But some countries, like the USA, refuse to recognize this court as these countries DO NOT want to give up their right to make their own decisions based on their own national interest.

We will examine briefly the International Law of the Sea, the International Agreements and Antarctica, and the International Agreements of the Arctic.

**Foreign Aid and Internationalism** (page 243)
Countries also promote internationalism by delivering foreign aid. Every year, developed countries give billions of dollars to developing countries for humanitarian and other purposes. This money provided medical supplies, food, clothing, building supplies, and expertise.

We will examine the 0.7% Solution and see how many countries actually adhere to this policy. We will also look at what some international aid organizations like the Red Cross are doing to help out those who are in need.

**Criticism of Foreign Aid Policy** (page 244)
Humanitarianism is often the main motive for providing aid to other countries. But over the years, the foreign aid strategies of DEVELOPED countries have often been criticized. Here are some examples of criticisms:

- **Competing Motives**
  - Tied Aid
  - Lack of Consultation
  - Complex Diversity systems
- **Bureaucracy**
- **Corruption**
- **Brain Drain**
## Comparing Foreign Policy Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Benefits to a Country’s National Interest</th>
<th>How It Promotes Internationalism</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peace-keeping</td>
<td>Sanctions</td>
<td>Sanctions</td>
<td>*If peacekeepers are able to keep the groups that are fighting separated, maybe reconciliation can occur between the fighting groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>*brings nations of the world together in trying to help solve a difficult or crisis situation in another territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Nations</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
<td>*helps bring PEACE to troubled parts of the world-tries to stop people from fighting and killing one another</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>Laws of the Sea off the coast of Newfoundland (Grand Banks)</td>
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<td>1959: 7 countries claimed Antarctica but agreed to place their land claims on hold</td>
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<td>*At 1 time, Grand Banks was the world’s richest fishing grounds - was good for Canadian fishing industry</td>
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| *Antarctica is an international continent - any UN member is free to join the Antarctica Treaty |
| *all the countries that exist in the region of Antarctica are working together and putting their national interests aside for the greater good of the continent |

| *Arctic has 5 nations FIGHTING over who controls which parts - these 5 nations are trying to extend their territory into the North Pole |
| *countries are NOT promoting internationalism - Arctic region is plagued by conflict as countries struggle to meet 2013 deadline to lay claim to Arctic territory - these 5 nations are more concerned with their own national interest |

*all waters within 370 km off the coast are under the rules and regulations of the nation |

*Antarctica is an international continent - any UN member is free to join the Antarctica Treaty |

*countries are NOT promoting internationalism - Arctic region is plagued by conflict as countries struggle to meet 2013 deadline to lay claim to Arctic territory - these 5 nations are more concerned with their own national interest |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Aid</th>
<th>0.7% solution</th>
<th>Red Cross</th>
<th>DART</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Doctors Without Borders</th>
<th>Amnesty International</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Lester B. Pearson suggested that DEVELOPED nations spend 0.7% of their GN income on foreign aid to help developing countries</em></td>
<td><em>there are many criticisms of foreign aid delivery</em></td>
<td><em>developed nations states can use their excess goods and services to help relieve the stress on people of the developing world</em></td>
<td><em>most of the developing world is in economic turmoil because of what developed countries did to them in the past = IMPERIALISM</em></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
**How Does Canadian Foreign Policy Try to Balance National Interest and Internationalism?** (Page 245)

Like other countries, Canada tries to promote both its national interest and internationalism. Trade agreements between countries are a form of internationalism as trading partners cooperate to increase trade. Increased trade creates a stronger economy, which is in the national interest.

Foreign aid is another tool that Canada uses to promote internationalism. Foreign aid involves many countries cooperating to help those less fortunate. This form of internationalism serves Canadian national interest and reflects Canadian values because it creates a safer and more secure and more prosperous world.

Different circumstances require different approaches when dealing with the world. Canada may take a nationalist approach to defend its interests, for example, defending its border or being tough when negotiating a treaty. Canada may take an internationalist approach to serve its interests, for example, supporting INTERPOL to help fight crime on a worldwide scale.

Developing foreign policy can be a difficult process of deciding which aspects of the national interest to serve. An international agreement may serve Canada’s national interest in creating a cleaner world environment but if the agreement drastically curbs a domestic industry such as the oil and gas industry, then Canada’s national interest in promoting a healthy economy might NOT be served.

**READ THE GREEN - IMPACT: CANADA AND PEACEKEEPING (pages 246-247)**

**Landmines and Foreign Policy** (page 248)
The international agreement to ban landmines is an example of Canada’s serving its national interest by promoting internationalism. Landmines are bombs buried in the ground. They are set to explode when someone steps on them or when a vehicle drives over them. Troops involved in conflicts plant these bombs to protect their bases, as well as on public roads and in fields. They are cheap and effective weapon in guerilla warfare.

**Questions:**
1. How many people are killed by land mines everyday? Look at FYI on page 248.
2. What percent of these victims are civilians?
3. What percent of these victims are children?

4. What is the cost to make a landmine?

5. What does it cost to remove a landmine?

6. Thinking about “Right To Play” from Chapter 9, when do children tend to step on them?

7. What happened in 1980 concerning landmines?

8. What was one of the rules established?

9. What did the UN try to do in 1996? What was the result?

10. What happened in 1992?

11. What organization was founded and who supports it?

12. Looking at “Figure 10-19”, what information stands out to you about the map and the statistics?
The Ottawa Treaty (page 249)

Questions:
1. Who was Canada’s foreign affairs minister in 1997?

2. What was the result of his meeting with Jody Williams?

3. What did the treaty ban?

4. How many countries had signed it by mid-2007?

5. Which countries had refused to sign it? Why?

6. What happened in 2002?

7. How many Afghans were trained to remove the mines?

8. Which international terrorist organization continues to use landmines?