Nationalism Versus Internationalism: Understanding The Dilemma

SHOULD NATIONALISM BE SACRIFICED IN THE INTEREST OF INTERNATIONALISM?
HTTP://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=OCFNA5XBQBC
What do some nations sacrifice when they favor internationalism?

Case Study: EU (European union)

An economic giant with international influence. It was composed of 27 member states (now 26). It lacks some political power but it has more economic pull than each individual country within the organization.

Does that mean that countries must give things up, in order to gain some pull?
Reconciling Nationalism with internationalism?

Schengen Agreement

(Page 321-322)

Two agreements among European nations that abolished borders and restrictions. Freedom of movement is a main objective. Therefore, the Schengen Agreement is part of the European Union framework. But, some nations choose to remain outside this agreement.

- What two nations remained outside?
- Summarize the 9 key rules adopted.
New Euro culture

Forget just talking about nations, some believe that there is a trend toward the creation of a European culture but at the cost of national cultures.

Important to know that nations choosing to join the EU must accept certain labour laws, and guidelines. Slovenia for example…

- Read Slovenia’s Decision to join the EU on page 323.
- Answer the two questions.
As you read, historically Slovenia was divided by internal ethnic infighting. However, EU membership brought overwhelming unification.

“Think of many rivers into one ocean.”

When being part of the EU, relations change between countries. Similar to our provinces.

Positives are: trade and tariffs are reduced, more jobs can be found in a larger area and bigger labor force.
Negatives to joining

Immigration however is a problem, the influx of Muslim immigrants has led to many new challenges. Such as religious conflicts, and disproportionate number of Muslims in European Jails.

Think about:

- Are Muslims being unfairly targeted?
- What about other nations or groups within the EU?
- What rights and obligations do individuals have within the EU?
Reconciling Nationalism and Internationalism

To solve family or friend decisions we usually have a consensus—meaning that the majority rule goes and all must abide by the decision. Individual sovereignty may be sacrificed. This is similar to nations.

Economically speaking relations between countries has resulted in an internationalization of rules. These come from policies such as harmonization.
Countries simply know what they can/can’t do. EU for example, sought to harmonize European barriers, resulting in Europe developing features of a nations-state. Such as, currency, parliament, flag and anthem. Parliament runs very similar to a nation, with elected seats from each country. Then number of seats depends on the size of the country. This is called “pooled sovereignty”

► On page 326, how does the WTO attempt to Internationalize rules. What is self-executing enforcement?

► Read about the Kyoto protocol from page 327-329. Answer questions 1-4
Mutual Benefit

International terrorism is a huge problem, therefore, Canada and U.S. have increased their security and defence. They coordinate relations and share border databases. Through a Waco Declaration on a Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America, Canada and the US have tackled security and economic concerns. But this is difficult, Canada has to increase spending and technology to keep up.

Nevertheless, Canada’s defense improve and the U.S. military can grow. Both benefit.
AFN- Assembly of First Nations

This organization gives a collective voice to the first nations while still respecting the sovereignty of each member.

It acts as a forum to provide support and unity to face challenges. Decisions are based on consensus and principled compromises.

Regarding: acid rain, pollution, endangered species and aboriginal rights.
The impact of Balancing Nationalism with Internationalism.

What are some impacts?

Impacts can be both positive and negative, depending on short-term or long-term goals. For example, think of the oil sands.

Short-term economic costs to clean up business standards versus long-term environmental and economic benefits.
The European Union and the Public

The EU balances Nationalism with Internationalism by having a respective leader from each nation in its Council of Ministers. Therefore, the will of each nation resides in their elected representative.

Take 3 minutes to read pg. 333-334 about the EU’s national representation.
NAFTA- Down with barriers!

Purpose is to reduce trade barriers and costs to let goods flow easily. Harmonizing regulations results in sacrificing some sovereignty. Is this a good or bad thing? Many disagree.

On one side- many say countries have become more productive. While others say, that the gap btw rich and poor is even larger now.

Closer to home, through NAFTA’s harmonizing, our trade with the US accounts for 85% of all exports. That’s huge. Is this a good thing?

► Explore the considerations on Page 335-336, are we dependant?
Canada’s need for trade with the U.S.

This is an old debate, for example, the Merchant-Heeny Report called for Canada to pursue quiet diplomacy. This meant Canada should not visibly challenge U.S. policy but instead coordinate its actions with those of the U.S. The idea is to obtain easier access to a larger market. Therefore…
Canada must give…

NAFTA uses Economic security to make new rules to protect markets and ensure resources. For example, Canada must continue to export petroleum at reasonable costs to the U.S.- enhancing reliance on the oil sands production.

NAFTA also uses National Treatment to sacrifice sovereignty, this allows foreign investors the unrestricted right to invest in member nations, with out conditions. Consequently, Canada has lost Canadian businesses to prosper.

What might this mean to our resources?
Closing Ideas…

- [Link](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=te-qgr7m27U)
- In your own words summarize the positives and negatives of Canada being part of NAFTA include key terms discussed.