Citizenship in the World
Merit Badge

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Wartburg College
1. World Citizenship

• Why is it important?
  – World trade
  – Avoid wars
  – Human rights

• What does it mean?
  – National Security
  – Impact of world events
    • Natural disasters
    • Weather impacts
    • War/Terrorism/Acts of aggression
    • Criminal Activity

• International relations problems
  – Disputes
  – Trade wars
  – National economy
2. How to become a US Citizen?

• Natural Born Citizen
  – Parents are US citizens
  – Born in US

• Naturalized Citizen
  – Earn citizenship by working/living five years in the US (3 years if you are married to a US Citizen or a member/veteran of the US Armed Forces),
  – pass a citizenship exam,
  – pass a criminal background check
  – swear an oath to the US
    • In the Oath of Citizenship, swear to defend the Constitution and laws of the US and, when required by the law,
    • Defend the US from other countries
What are the rights, duties, and obligations of U.S. citizenship:

• Rights:
  – Vote
  – Bill of Rights – first 10 amendments of constitution
  – Many other rights from the constitution, laws, and court rulings

• Duties
  – Serve on Juries
  – Stay informed on the issues

• Obligations
  – Pay taxes
  – Obey the laws
  – Male U.S. citizens are required to register with the Selective Service System at age 18 for possible conscription into the armed forces.
Some Other Countries

• North Korea
  – Citizens can not vote
  – Public Speech severely limited

• Saudi Arabia
  – Citizens can not vote
  – Public Speech severely limited

• Iran
  – Ruled by Muslim law (limited speech, assembly, candidates “approved” by mullahs
3. Events Impact Countries

a. Pick a current world event.
   In relation to this current event, discuss with your counselor how a country's national interest and its relationship with other countries might affect areas such as its security, its economy, its values, and the health of its citizens.

b. Select a foreign country and discuss with your counselor how its geography, natural resources, and climate influence its economy and its global partnerships with other countries.
4. International Law & Organizations

a. Explain international law and how it differs from national law.
   Explain the role of international law and how international law can be used as a tool for conflict resolution.

b. Using resources such as major daily newspapers, the Internet (with your parent's permission), and news magazines, observe a current issue that involves international trade, foreign exchange, balance of payments, tariffs, and free trade.
   Explain what you have learned. Include in your discussion an explanation of why countries must cooperate in order for world trade and global competition to thrive.

c. Select TWO of the following organizations and describe their role in the world.
   1. The United Nations and UNICEF
   2. The World Court
   3. Interpol
   4. World Organization of the Scout Movement
   5. The World Health Organization
   6. Amnesty International
   7. The International Committee of the Red Cross
   8. CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere)
   9. European Union
4a.

- Norms of international law have their source in either
  - 1) custom, or customary international law
  - 2) globally accepted standards of behavior or
  - 3) codifications contained in conventional agreements, generally termed treaties.

- International Law:
  - Maritime Law
    - Establishes rules of behavior on the high seas or in non-countries such as the arctic regions
  - International treaties
    - Geneva Convention
    - Hague Convention
    - Protection of Intellectual Property
    - Extradition of accused criminal suspects
    - Treaties governing the Moon
    - Many other treaties
4b. Learn About Trade

- International trade,
  - the exchange of goods and services between nations.
  - Goods can be defined as finished products, as intermediate goods used in producing other goods, or as agricultural products and foodstuffs. International trade enables a nation to specialize in those goods it can produce most cheaply and efficiently.
  - Trade also enables a country to consume more than it would be able to produce if it depended only on its own resources. Finally, trade enlarges the potential market for the goods of a particular economy.
  - Trade has always been the major force behind the economic relations among nations

- foreign exchange,
  - currency and money claims, such as bank balances and bank drafts, expressed in the equivalent value in foreign money.
    - Thus, a pound sterling note is money in the United Kingdom, but it is foreign exchange in the United States. A deposit of $1,000 in an American bank to the account of a French company constitutes that amount of foreign exchange in France.
    - The term foreign exchange is also used to refer to transactions involving the conversion of money of one country into that of another or to the international transfer of money and credit instruments.
  - The use of foreign exchange arises because different nations have different monetary units, and the currency of one country cannot be used for making payments in another country.
  - Because of trade, travel, and other transactions between individuals and business enterprises of different countries, it becomes necessary to convert money into the currency of other countries in order to pay for goods or services in those countries.
  - The transfer of money values from one country to another and the determination of the price at which the currency of one country will be surrendered for that of another constitute the main problems of foreign exchange.
Balance of Payments and Protectionist Policies

• Balance of Payments:
  – relationship between the amount of money a nation spends abroad and the income it receives from other nations.
  – Because the balance of payments is one reflection of a nation's financial stability in the world market, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) uses these accounts to make decisions such as qualifying a country for a loan. The IMF also provides the information to its members so that they can make informed decisions about investments and trade.
  – All balance of payments transactions have an offsetting receipt. Although a country might have a deficit in merchandise trade (indicating that it is importing more than it is exporting), it will show a surplus in another area, such as its investment income.
  – The balance of payments can be used as an indicator of a nation's economic stability. Changes in the balance of payments can affect the exchange rate of a country's currency. For example, a deficit in merchandise trade means that the currency of that nation is flooding the world economy, since it is being used to buy the imports that cause the deficit. Unless government controls are used, the value of the currency will most likely depreciate.

• Tariffs:
  – protectionist policies that use trade restrictions to protect or stimulate domestic industries
  – Sometimes causes trade wars

• Free Trade:
  – interchange of commodities across political boundaries without restrictions such as tariffs, quotas, or foreign exchange controls.
International Organizations

4c. Select TWO of the following organizations and describe their role in the world.

1. The United Nations and UNICEF
2. The World Court
3. Interpol
4. World Organization of the Scout Movement
5. The World Health Organization
6. Amnesty International
7. The International Committee of the Red Cross
8. CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere)
9. European Union
Who Are these Organizations?

1a. The United Nations
   - Membership: 193 Member States
     - Last country admitted was South Sudan in 2011
   - Established: 24 October 1945 with 51 countries
   - Committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights
   - 6 Main bodies of the UN:
     - General Assembly
     - Secretariat
     - Security Council (15 members)
     - Trusteeship Council
     - International Court of Justice
     - Economic and Social Council

1b. UNICEF
   - United Nations Children Fund created in 1946
   - Focus for children development thru fundraising, advocacy and education

2. The World Court
   - A division of the United Nations and located at the Hague in the Netherlands
   - Resolves disputes among nations
   - Gives advisory opinions to the UN and its specialized agencies
   - Fifteen Judges

3. INTERPOL
   - INTERPOL is the world’s largest international police organization, with 190 member countries.
   - Originated 1914 as the first International Criminal Police Congress, but changed to INTERPOL in 1956.
   - Role is to enable police around the world to work together to make the world a safer place. Using high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support helps meet the growing challenges of fighting crime in the 21st century.
Who Are these Organizations?

4. World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM)
   - A non-governmental international organization which governs most national Scout Organizations, with 28 million members. WOSM was established in 1920 and has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.
   - The mission of WOSM is to contribute to the education of young people, through a value system based on the Scout Promise and Scout Law, to help build a better world where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society. WOSM is organized into regions and operates with a conference, committee and bureau.
   - 2019 the 24th World Scout Jamboree will be held in West Virginia July 22 - August 2, and will be hosted by Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

5. The World Health Organization
   - A specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that acts as a coordinating authority on international public health.
   - Established on 7 April 1948, and headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland
   - Coordinating international efforts to monitor outbreaks of infectious diseases, such as SARS, malaria, swine flu, Ebola, and AIDS
   - WHO also sponsors programs to prevent and treat such diseases.
   - WHO supports the development and distribution of safe and effective vaccines, pharmaceutical diagnostics, and drugs.

6. Amnesty International
   - AI is a worldwide movement of people who campaign for internationally recognized human rights for all. This is a non-government organization.
   - AI supporters work to improve human rights through Research, Action, and Advocacy.
   - AI has more than 3 million members and subscribers in more than 150 countries and regions.
   - Note - Author J.K. Rowling (Harry Potter series), who once worked in Amnesty International's research department, describes our work this way: "Ordinary people, whose personal well-being and security are assured, join together in huge numbers to save people they do not know, and will never meet. My small participation in that process was one of the most humbling and inspiring experiences of my life."
Who Are these Organizations?

7. The International Committee of the Red Cross
   - The ICRC is an independent, neutral organization ensuring humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of war and other situations of violence.
   - The ICRC has a permanent mandate under international law to take impartial action for prisoners, the wounded and sick, and civilians affected by conflict.
   - With its HQ in Geneva, Switzerland, the ICRC is based in around 80 countries and has a total of more than 15,000 staff.
   - In situations of conflict the ICRC coordinates the response by national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation.
   - The ICRC is at the origin of both the International Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement and of international humanitarian law, notably the Geneva Conventions.

8. CARE
   - CARE stands for "Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc."
   - CARE is a leading humanitarian organization fighting global poverty. They place special focus on working alongside poor women because, equipped with the proper resources, women have the power to help whole families and entire communities escape poverty.
   - Women are at the heart of CARE's community-based efforts to improve basic education, prevent the spread of HIV, increase access to clean water and sanitation, expand economic opportunity and protect natural resources.
   - CARE also delivers emergency aid to survivors of war and natural disasters, and helps people rebuild their lives.

9. European Union (EU)
   - Union of 28 European countries
   - Free movement of people, goods, services, and capital
   - Develop common policies on trade, agriculture/fishing, and regional development
   - In 2002 created common currency, euro, with 19 countries participating.
5. Governments

• Constitutional Governments
  – Must govern according to existing constitutional law that limits the government's power over citizens, establishes structure hierarchy, and sets a tenure (length time) of power.

• Non-Constitutional Governments
  – Have no constitution (no formal rule book)
  – Authority has unlimited power
  – No set tenure, so may stay in power until the government is overthrown.
Systems of Government

- Presidential/Separated republics
  - Full presidential systems
    - United States
  - Presidential systems with a prime minister
    - Peru
    - South Korea
    - Chad
  - Semi-presidential systems
    - France
    - Kenya
    - Niger
    - Russian Federation
    - Ukraine

- Parliamentary republics
  - Austria
  - Turkey
  - Germany
  - Greece

- Mixed republican systems
  - South Africa
Systems of Government (cont.)

- Constitutional monarchies
  - Constitutional monarchies with ceremonial monarchs
    - United Kingdom
    - Canada
  - Constitutional monarchies with active monarchs
    - Jordan
    - Kuwait
- Absolute monarchies
  - Saudi Arabia
  - Qatar
- Theocracies
  - Iran
  - Vatican City One-party states
- Single Party State
  - North Korea
  - Cuba
  - China
- Military junta states
  - Thailand
Government Systems Map

- **orange** - parliamentary republics
- **green** - presidential republics, executive presidency linked to a parliament
- **yellow** - presidential republics, semi-presidential system
- **blue** - presidential republics, full presidential system
- **red** - parliamentary constitutional monarchies in which the monarch does not personally exercise power
- **magenta** - constitutional monarchies in which the monarch personally exercises power, often (but not always) alongside a weak parliament
- **purple** - absolute monarchies
- **brown** - republics where the dominant role of a single party is codified in the constitution
- **beige** - states where constitutional provisions for government have been suspended
- **grey** - countries which do not fit any of the above systems
6. Government Interaction

• The U.S. Department of State works with foreign governments, international organizations, and people in other countries to bring them together into arrangements to promote peace, prosperity, and democratic governments.

• The State Department has four main goals to make and carry out foreign policy:
  – Protect America and Americans;
  – Advance economic prosperity, human rights, and other interests of the United States in the world;
  – Gain international understanding of American values and policies;
  – Support U.S. diplomats and other government officials who work at home and abroad to make all this possible.

• Full Diplomatic Relations
  – Diplomatic recognition
  – Establish embassies
  – Exchange Ambassadors
  – Full embassy w/staff
  – Diplomatic immunity

• Informal Diplomacy
  – Affairs office instead of embassy
Roles in International Relations

- **Ambassador**
  - Top diplomat in country
  - Appointed by President

- **Consul**
  - Part of Embassy Staff
  - Facilitates trade and Friendship
  - Protects citizens while in country

- **Bureau of International Information Programs**
  - Part of US Dept. of State
  - designs, develops, and implements a variety of information initiatives and strategic communications programs,
  - including Internet and print publications, traveling and electronically transmitted speaker programs, and information resource services.
  - These reach--and are created strictly for--key international audiences, such as the media, government officials, opinion leaders, and the general public.
Roles in International Relations (cont.)

• Agency for International Development
  – Part of US Dept. of State
  – USAID advances U.S. foreign policy objectives by supporting economic growth, agriculture and trade; health; democracy, conflict prevention, and humanitarian assistance.
  – Provides assistance in Sub-Saharan Africa; Asia and the Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, and Eurasia.
  – USAID is organized around three main pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade; Global Health; Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance.

• United States and Foreign Commercial Service
  – the trade promotion arm of the International Trade Administration within the United States Department of Commerce.
  – Mission:
    • To promote the export of goods and services from the United States, particularly by small- and medium-sized businesses;
    • to represent U.S. business interests internationally; and
    • to help U.S. businesses find qualified international partners.
What is a Passport?

• A document of nationality and identity usually granted only to a person who is a national of the issuing country for identification and protection when traveling abroad.
• It is also a formal permit authorizing the holder to leave and return to the nation of which he or she is a subject.
• Includes a photo, name, address, date of birth and other information
• Sometimes, a passport must be examined and approved by officials of the foreign state prior to the holder’s legal entry there.
• The endorsement of a passport by a foreign state is called a visa.
What is a Visa

- A formal endorsement placed by government authorities on a passport, indicating that:
  - the passport has been examined and found valid by the nation to be visited, and
  - that the bearer may legally go to his or her destination.
  - The US has Visa Waiver program that allows citizens from 38 countries to travel here for up to 90 days without having to obtain such a Visa.

- In some cases there are entry visas and exit visas
7. Explore our World

• Do TWO of the following and share with your counselor what you have learned:
  – a. Visit the Web site (With your parent/guardian's permission) of the U.S. State Department. Learn more about an issue you find interesting that is discussed on this Web site. (www.state.gov)
  – b. Visit the Web site (With your parent/guardian's permission) of an international news organization or foreign government, OR examine a foreign newspaper available at your local library, bookstore, or newsstand. Find a news story about a human right realized in the United States that is not recognized in another country.
  – c. Visit with a student or Scout from another country and discuss the typical values, holidays, ethnic foods, and traditions practiced or enjoyed there.
  – d. Attend a world Scout jamboree.
  – e. Participate in or attend an international event in your area, such as an ethnic festival, concert, or play.
Thank You

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Feedback on the class would be appreciated!