

Score row	Total number of points earned: 15 (out of 42 possible points)	Scoring Commentary
IWA-1	2	The specific question was too narrow and could have been answered by citing two or three instances of allies unhappy when evidence of surveillance emerged. The paper was unfocused covering everything from reaction of allies to the use of Google earth to track disease. Referencing the source materials seemed weak.
IWA-2	2	What the phrase "Surveillance of allies" included was not clear (leaders in a country; people of a country; those from one country in another – Russia, Iraq, etc.) Argument did not include any statements about the need for such surveillance.
IWA-3	2	The argument incorporates minimal evidence from few sources and does not establish evidentiary links, such as the actual amount of imports of German products into the US.
IWA-4	2	Gives background to support citations but does not consider whether that background is sufficient to produce plausible evidence or authority on the issue; clearly biased reports included as indicative of truth.
IWA-5	2	The argument is poorly reasoned; the research question does not drive the argument. Contains many irrelevant information (white tie dinners as part of state visit; 2% growth in Brazil, etc.).
IWA-6	2	Generalizations are made without support (e.g., Kentucky supplies crop seeds for Brazil).
IWA-7	2	Most of the sources are cited with a reasonable amount of accuracy.
IWA-8	1	The paragraphs typically lack a topic sentence; often many different ideas, not always relevant, are mixed together in one long paragraph. This makes it difficult to follow the chain of reasoning.

How Might the Surveillance of Our Allies and Their Leaders Affect Our Relationships With Them?

Imagine a world where international borders are in dispute, trade agreements are shattered, and national leaders are constantly fighting. The world will soon become every nation for themselves. The government's surveillance of our allies is an ever-increasing problem. The United States must juggle the requirements for a democratic government, including the protection of individual freedom, and the need for governmental effectiveness, which almost requires occasional intrusions on individual freedom. It is hard to balance these competing interests within our country and outside our borders and often the rights of citizens of other nations have been put aside in the pursuit of national security. Over the years, America has established healthy relationships among other nations and formed allies. If these relationships are threatened, our nation's security may hang in the balance, including losing helpful allies militarily as well as creating havoc in our nation economically through our variety of trading exports. How might the surveillance of our allies and their leaders affect our relationships with them?

"Germans React To Revelations That The U.S. Spied On Chancellor Angela Merkel" was written by Gregory Ferenstein, a politically involved specialist at the University of California Center for of the Study of Democracy. In this particular document, Ferenstein discusses that the National Security Agency (NSA, for short) secretly monitored European leaders and sixty million German phone calls from a spying hub in the United State's German Embassy. The National Security Agency is an American program that conducts foreign surveillance. According to the source, German Chancellor Angela Merkel was "so discomfited that even after President Obama personally apologized, she called for a European-wide reconsideration of cooperation

with intelligence agencies.” Germany is the world’s largest national economy and is considered a driver and innovator. The service sector, or part of the economy where people offer their knowledge and time to improve productivity, contributes around 70% of the total GDP (gross domestic product), industry 29.1%, and agriculture 0.9%. For the United States, who is a consumer in these products, this could mean bad news. Most of the country's products are in engineering, especially in automobiles, machinery, metals, and chemical goods. Germany is also the leading producer of wind turbines and solar power technology in the world.¹ Threatening our relations with German might be catastrophic for our nation, in both automotives and newer “green” technologies. Ferenstein then went on to explain that the corporation he writes for, TechCrunch, had attempted to capture some German reactions to these revelations, but found that “most people were too afraid to actually talk to us about the NSA on camera.” Ferenstein claims President Obama was apparently oblivious to the German spying and provided the following quote of one official from the well-known and trusted *Wall Street Journal*, “These decisions are made at NSA. The president does not sign off on this stuff.” John Schindler, a former NSA official defends the practice by reminding the public via Twitter that 9/11 had been somewhat orchestrated in Germany when they used foreign surveillance in America in co-conspiracy with the Middle-East. This tweet proves the point that America is not the only one using foreign surveillance, so we are not the only ones to point fingers.²

Another point that further explains the effect of foreign surveillance includes a segment found on a National Public Radio program. NPR is a news outlet with a liberal American bias. According to the segment, a Brazilian newspaper published a report that the U.S. had spied on

¹ "Economy of Germany - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia." 2003. 16 Dec. 2013
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Germany>

² "Germans React To Revelations That The U.S. Spied On Chancellor ..." 2013. 16 Dec. 2013
<<http://techcrunch.com/2013/10/28/germans-react-to-revelations-that-the-u-s-spied-on-chancellor-angela-merkel/>>

Brazilian President Dilma Rouseff. The country complained bitterly. In the space of fifty five years (1950 to 2005), the population of Brazil grew from 51 million to approximately 187 million inhabitants, an increase of over 2 percent per year. In order to meet this demand, it was necessary to take the development of cattle and crop raising activities a step further. An authentic green revolution has taken place, allowing the country to create and expand a complex agri-business sector.³ In summary, Brazil is important to our nation for agriculture imports, and also an important factor for us as Kentuckians, as we are a major producer of our nation's agricultural resources, and seeds and other resources are vital to kickstarting our crop seasons.

Rouseff even postponed a state visit with President Obama. The Brazilian paper *Folha de S. Paulo* published a report that revealed an American government operation "modest in scope and technique" that spied on Russian, Iranian and Iraqi diplomats in Brazil. The paper reports that Brazilian Intelligence Agency operatives followed the diplomats on foot and by car. They took pictures and monitored a commercial property leased by the U.S. Embassy in the Brazilian capital.⁴ This source explains also how our spying tactics have affected Brazil i.e. Rouseff even postponing her state visit with President Obama. To explain further, a state visit is a formal visit by a foreign head of state to another nation, at the invitation of that nation's head of state. State visits are the highest form of diplomatic contact between two nations and are marked by ceremonial pomp and diplomatic protocol.⁵ These visits often include a black-tie dinner, official meetings, and cultural events celebrating links between nations. If state visits are being postponed over our surveillance, think of all the opportunities we have missed. We could

³ "Economy of Brazil - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia." 2004. 17 Dec. 2013
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Brazil>

⁴ Eyder Peralta. "Brazilian Leader Postpones State Visit Over Spying Concerns : The ..." 2013. 16 Dec. 2013

<<http://www.npr.org/blogs/thetwo-way/2013/09/17/223414386/brazilian-president-postpones-state-visit-over-spying-concerns>>

⁵ "State visit - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia." 2004. 16 Dec. 2013
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_visit>

be solving world-wide issues and bettering our governments through mutual influence but instead these advantages are being sacrificed to our efforts to perform surveillance.

According to the sources above, American leaders are not “aware” of our surveillance efforts and blame it on other people. John Kerry, the U.S. Secretary of State, conceded that some of the country's surveillance activities had gone too far, saying that certain practices had occurred "on autopilot" without the knowledge of senior officials in the Obama administration.⁶ The comments provided by John Kerry were reportedly about the German chancellor's concern.

So who is running all of the surveillance areas if American leaders are not approving the plans, and who is deciding to take these measures? The NSA orchestrates it all. NSA was allowed by FISA (Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act) to conduct electronic or physical surveillance. The process requires that a court order is requested at the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court in order to verify the legitimacy of the request. However, “revolutionary advances in telecommunications technology since 1978 upset the careful balance” (Bush, 2007) between targets within and outside the border. The current FISA has been an essential tool to close the critical intelligence gap regarding foreign intelligence communications within the United States. Outside countries are getting angry and becoming suspicious of NSA. The concern is that the deceiving relationship between act of terrorism and “ordinary” crime could easily lead FISA to be used to unconstitutionally conduct surveillances against non-terrorist individuals. These citizens are having their rights infringed, and we do not obtain the proper authority to perform espionage on our own allies.

On the other hand, surveillance programs in foreign circumstances, such as Google Earth, aren't all bad. Google Earth provides surveillance of foreign countries by using satellite technology. A International Journal of Health Geographics research paper written by several

⁶ "US surveillance has gone too far, John Kerry admits | World news ..." 2013. 16 Dec. 2013 <<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/oct/31/john-kerry-some-surveillance-gone-too-far>>

corresponding authors researched dengue fever in Nicaragua, where some work at Department of Vector-Borne Disease for the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health. The United States of America have utilized the use of Google Earth in Nicaragua to create a base map and investigate areas of larval development sites, locations of homes, dengue cases, large areas of standing water, tire dumps, and cemeteries. This program allows public health workers in resource-limited settings to accurately identify areas with high indices of mosquito infestation and interpret the relationship among these. Because of their assistance, the surveillance programs set up can contribute to making other countries a better place, as shown in the work they have performed in Nicaragua, thus having a positive impact on our relationship with Nicaragua.⁷ This relationship forms the possibility to prioritize control strategies and target interventions to highest risk areas, helping us help others.

Also, Google Earth has been proven to be helpful in providing information about North Korea. The Committee for Human Rights in North Korea estimates that North Korea holds approximately 200,000 people in its system of concentration and detention camps.⁸ For the United States and its allies particularly, North Korea has become a global threat. For the safety of our nation as well as our foreign allies, the surveillance of North Korea has proven to be helpful. Human rights activists are turning to Google Earth to identify the vast network of prison camps that dot the North Korean countryside and hold as many as 200,000 people deemed hostile to the regime.⁹ The blog, freekorea.us is written by a man named Joshua, an attorney practicing in Washington, DC. who was a former U.S. Army Judge Advocate in Korea for 1998-2002. He has worked with the U.S. House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Affairs advising

⁷ Chang, Aileen et al. "Combining Google Earth and GIS mapping technologies in a dengue surveillance system for developing countries." *International Journal of Health Geographics* 8.1 (2009): 49.

⁸ "North Korea's Largest Concentration Camps on Google Earth." 2008. 17 Dec. 2013
<<http://freekorea.us/camps/>>

⁹ "Google Earth exposes North Korea's secret prison camps - Telegraph." 2013. 17 Dec. 2013
<<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/northkorea/9826125/Google-Earth-exposes-North-Koreas-secret-prison-camps.html>>

on North Korea issues, including sanctions, human rights, and pending legislation. According to the blog, Google Earth provides an idea of what one of the camps, Camp 22, looks like from above, though the atrocities allegedly committed there are hard for the imagination to comprehend. The blog notes that upwards of 50,000 men, women and children are housed in Camp 22, a place where prisoners are forced to stone each other to death, women are frequently raped by prison guards and between 1,500 and 2,000 people--many of them children--die from malnutrition or starvation every year. On the blog, a certain man called Oh Gyeuah Seob, a researcher at the Sejong Institute, had an interesting comment on the Google Earth North Korea surveillance. "The National Security Agency conducts surveillance to generate fear during the process of uncovering, investigating, punishing and purging political prisoners. Prison camps create more fear by treating existing political prisoners inhumanly," he explained, connecting the security forces and prison camp roles in totalitarian North Korea.¹⁰ According to the source, "*How Maps Lie*," written by Leah Fleckenstien, it discusses deceptions in maps. The use of Google Earth mapping is more accurate than traditional mapping, therefore more discoveries can be made when studying the geographical advancements of North Korea in Google Earth satellites. This geographical find of North Korean camps has assisted the United States in better understanding what exactly the Koreans are up to, a major advantage for us.

A U.S. non-governmental organization named the Committee for Human Rights in North Korea unveiled some of these camps in a 2003 book titled "*The Hidden Gulag*." An updated version of "*The Hidden Gulag*" was released in 2012, with one section acknowledging the importance of Google Earth in bringing more of the network of North Korean labor camps to light. "The dramatically improved, higher resolution satellite imagery now available through Google Earth allows the former prisoners to identify their former barracks and houses, their former

¹⁰ "North Korea's Largest Concentration Camps on ... - One Free Korea." 2008. 2 Jan. 2014
<<http://freekorea.us/camps/>>

execution grounds, and other landmarks in the camps," the study notes. Google Earth has also allowed activists and users to see the more "ordinary" side of life in the country. In the blog NK Econ Watch, economist Curtis Melvin details not only the prison camps in North Korea, but facilities of everyday life such as schools, factories or train stations as seen on Google Earth.¹¹ These maps possess the capabilities to capture relevant information about a potentially threatening country that has nuclear capabilities. We feel threatened by North Korea, therefore we perform espionage, as we do on Germany and Brazil. In conclusion, our geographical spying efforts have contributed to helping foreign third-world country establish a more organized country through the use of Google Maps, as well as using Google Maps to survey North Korean landmasses and figure out certain points of controversy that could possibly be a threat militarily to our nation.

Unauthorized foreign surveillance of our international counterparts and their leaders have both pros and cons. Our espionage efforts in tapping into 60 million German phone calls have endangered our relationship with the German Chancellor, even going as far as calling for a European-wide reconsideration of cooperation with the U.S.A. intelligence agencies. If such extreme measures are taken, then what does this mean for our trade and other agreements in cooperation with our relationship to Germany? The same applies for Brazil, whose President postponed his state visit with President Obama, a huge deal in the political world. Missing out on opportunities to further our spectrum of allies could be a catastrophic mistake. The NSA is supplying the unauthorized surveillance, apparently to the surprise of American leaders who had no say in the actions performed. However, along with the negatives, foreign surveillance has proven to be a vital resource for assisting countries through programs unavailable to third-world countries and processing data found in North Korea to protect ourselves from foreign invasion

¹¹ Drew Guarini. "Google Earth Is Key To Revealing North Korea's Prison Camp ..." 2013. 17 Dec. 2013 <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/01/22/google-north-korea-prison-camp_n_2526539.html>

from a threatening country. Economically, our country could potentially suffer from our attempts of foreign surveillance, seeing as our relationships as we get caught by certain nations we have targeted have ended badly. If Germany cuts off trade with the U.S, it could mean economic downfall for our green energy efforts. In Brazil, trade cut-off could mean drastic changes for not only the U.S, but our state of Kentucky as a whole. In conclusion, the formation of solid, dependable relationships internationally is key to maintaining our status as the United States of America. Foreign surveillance of our counterparts is weakening the alliances we have built over the years through such events as World War II. Economically, politically, and militarily we cannot afford to damage these relationships, and as you can see through Germany and Brazil, foreign surveillance has negatively affected our allies.