

# Other Foreign and Defense Agencies

## Section Preview

### OBJECTIVES

1. Describe a number of government agencies, besides the Departments of State and Defense, that are involved in foreign and defense policy.
2. Explain how the CIA, the Office of Homeland Security, NASA, and the Selective Service System contribute to the nation's security.

### WHY IT MATTERS

Besides the Departments of State and Defense, several other government agencies are closely involved with foreign policy. These agencies oversee such tasks as gathering and analyzing intelligence information, supervising the draft, exploring space, and strengthening homeland security.

### POLITICAL DICTIONARY

- ★ espionage
- ★ terrorism
- ★ draft

**H**ow many federal agencies, in addition to the Departments of State and Defense, are involved with the nation's foreign affairs? Dozens of them. For example, the Customs Service combats international smuggling. The Public Health Service works with the United Nations and foreign governments to conquer diseases and meet other health problems in many parts of the world. And the Coast Guard keeps an iceberg patrol in the North Atlantic to protect the shipping of all nations.

A recitation of this sort could go on and on. But, as you will see, this section deals with those agencies most directly involved in the areas of foreign and defense policy.

## The CIA

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is a key part of the foreign policy establishment. Created by Congress in 1947, the CIA works under the direction of the National Security Council. A director heads "the agency," as it is often called. That director is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

On paper, the CIA has three major tasks: (1) to coordinate the information-gathering activities of all State, Defense, and other federal agencies involved in the areas of foreign affairs and national defense, (2) to analyze and evaluate all data collected by those agencies, and (3) to

brief the President and the National Security Council—that is, to keep them fully informed of all of that intelligence.

The CIA is far more than a coordinating and reporting body, however. It also conducts its own worldwide intelligence operations. In fact, it is a major "cloak-and-dagger" agency. Much of the information it gathers comes from more or less open sources, such as foreign newspapers and other publications, radio broadcasts, travelers, satellite photos, and the like. Still, a large share of information comes from the CIA's own secret, covert activities. Those operations cover the full range of **espionage**, or spying.



▲ The International Ice Patrol (IIP) of the U.S. Coast Guard tracks icebergs in the North Atlantic to help protect ships of all nations.



**Increased Security** After the September 11, 2001, hijackings and attacks, the National Guard began patrolling airports. These members of the Florida National Guard march through Tampa International Airport.

Much of the CIA's work is shrouded in deepest secrecy. Even Congress has generally shied away from more than a surface check on the agency's activities. Indeed, the CIA's operating funds are disguised in several places in the federal budget each year.

When Congress established the CIA, it recognized the need for such an organization in a trouble-filled world. Most people agree that that need continues today. At the same time, Congress saw the dangers inherent in a super-secret intelligence agency that operates outside the realm of public scrutiny. Therefore, the National Security Act of 1947 expressly denies the CIA the authority to conduct any investigative, surveillance, or other clandestine activities within the United States. However, the agency has not always obeyed that command.

## Office of Homeland Security

The Office of Homeland Security is charged with the awesome task of protecting the United States against **terrorism**. Terrorism is the use of violence to intimidate a government or a society, usually for political or ideological reasons.

The Office was created immediately after the horrific assaults on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. It was established by executive order and is located at the Executive Office of the President (pages 419–422). Its director, who is appointed by the President, has Cabinet rank and works in close concert with the National Security Council.

In the executive order creating the Office, President Bush assigned unprecedented responsibilities to the director. He must coordinate and direct the anti-terrorist activities of all of the federal, State, and local agencies that operate in the field of domestic security. As the order puts it, the director leads all of the nation's efforts "to detect, prepare for, prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from terrorist attacks within the United States."

The director oversees the anti-terrorist efforts of more than 40 federal agencies—among them the FBI, the CIA, the Secret Service, the Coast Guard, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. And he also is charged with coordinating the work of thousands of State and local agencies across the country—thousands of police departments, fire departments, emergency medical and search and rescue units, and other disaster response agencies.

The threat of bioterrorism—the use of such biological agents as smallpox or anthrax as weapons—dramatizes the immensity of the problems facing the Office of Homeland Security. So, too, do these facts: There are nearly 600,000 bridges, 170,000 water systems, and more than 2,000 power plants (104 of them nuclear) in the United States. There are also 220,000 miles of railroad, 190,000 miles of natural gas pipelines, 25,000 miles of waterways, and 1,000 harbor channels. And there are 463 skyscrapers (each over 500 feet high), nearly 19,000 airports (including some 300 major facilities), thousands of stadiums and other large gathering places, and nearly 20,000 miles of border.

Add to all that such critical matters as the nation's food supply, its healthcare system, and its communications networks and this point becomes clear: This country cannot be protected—completely and absolutely—against terrorism. Terrorism thrives on unpredictability and used as a weapon to foment fear and anxiety.

# 4 Foreign Aid and Defense Alliances

## Section Preview

### OBJECTIVES

1. **Identify** the two types of foreign aid and describe United States foreign aid policy.
2. **Describe** the major security alliances to which the United States belongs, and summarize United States policy in the Middle East.
3. **Examine** the role, structure, and problems that face the United Nations.

### WHY IT MATTERS

The United States works with other nations to keep the peace and to ensure political stability around the world. American foreign aid strengthens the economies and security of nations important to the United States. Security alliances deter aggression and repel invasion.

### POLITICAL DICTIONARY

- ★ foreign aid
- ★ regional security alliance
- ★ UN Security Council

**D**o you know this ancient saying: “Those who help others help themselves”? You will see that that maxim underlies two basic elements of present-day American foreign policy: foreign aid and security alliances.

## Foreign Aid

**Foreign aid**—economic and military aid to other countries—has been a basic feature of American foreign policy for more than 50 years. It began with the Lend-Lease program of the early 1940s, through which the United States gave nearly \$50 billion in food, munitions, and other supplies to its allies in World War II. Since then, this country has sent more than \$500 billion in aid to more than 100 countries.

Foreign aid became an important part of the containment policy beginning with American aid to Greece and Turkey in 1947. The United States also helped its European allies rebuild after the devastation of World War II. Under the Marshall Plan, named for its author, Secretary of State George C. Marshall, the United States poured some \$12.5 billion into 16 nations in Western Europe between 1948 and 1952.

Foreign aid policy has taken several different directions over the years. Immediately after World War II, American aid was primarily economic. Since that time, however, military assistance has assumed a large role in aid policy. Until the mid-1950s, Europe received the lion's

share of American help. Since then, the largest amounts have gone to nations in Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

On balance, most aid has been sent to those nations regarded as the most critical to the realization of this country's foreign policy objectives. Over recent years, Israel, Egypt, the Philippines, and various Latin American countries have been the major recipients of American help, both economic and military.

Most foreign aid money must be used to buy American goods and services. So, most of the billions spent for that aid amount to a



▲ CARE packages, like this one being sampled by Czech children, were sent to war-torn Europe after World War II through a joint effort of Canadian and American relief organizations.



substantial subsidy to both business and labor in this country. The independent Agency for International Development (AID) administers most of the economic aid programs, in close cooperation with the Departments of State and Agriculture. Most military aid is channeled through the Defense Department.

## Security Alliances

Over the past five decades, the United States has constructed a network of **regional security alliances**, built on mutual defense treaties. In each of those treaties, the United States and the other countries involved have agreed to take collective action to meet aggression in a particular part of the world.

### NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty, signed in 1949, established NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The alliance was formed to promote the collective defense of Western Europe, particularly against the threat of Soviet aggression. Each of the 19 member countries has agreed that "an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or in North America shall be considered an attack against them all."

NATO was originally composed of the United States and 11 other countries: Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Portugal, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland. Greece and Turkey joined the alliance in 1952, West Germany in 1955, and Spain in 1982. When East and West Germany united in 1990, the new state of Germany became a member of NATO.

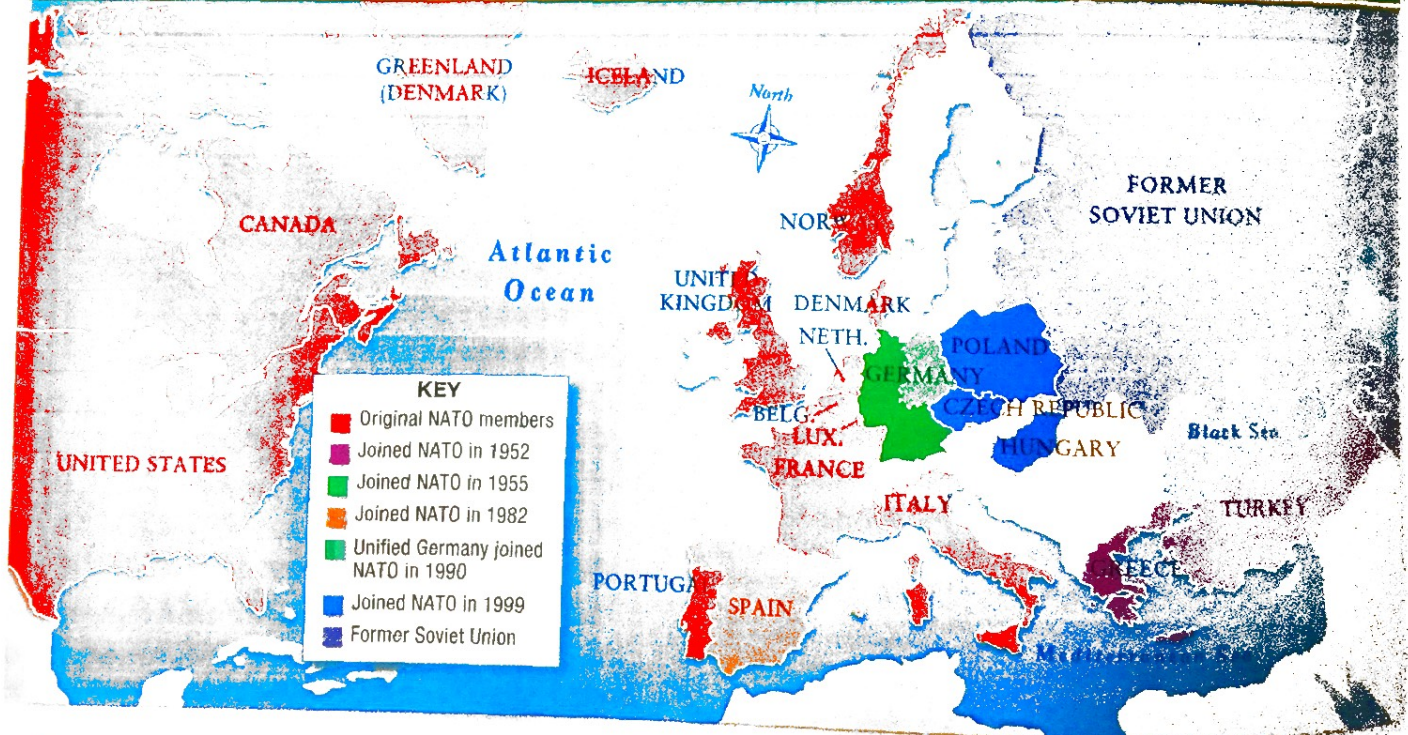
With the collapse of the Soviet Union, NATO's mutual security blanket was extended to cover much of Eastern Europe. Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic joined the alliance in 1999, and other one-time Soviet satellites will probably be admitted over the next few years, as well.

But the collapse of the Soviet Union has also suggested to some observers that NATO's purpose may have collapsed as well. The Secretary General of NATO addressed this perception in a millennium speech:

#### PRIMARY Sources

*"By the early 1990s, the threat of massive attack on NATO territory was gone, to the great relief of us all. In those circumstances, however, some voices have called NATO's continuing purpose into question. . . . No institution*

## The NATO Alliance



**Interpreting Maps** This map shows when each NATO member became part of the alliance. Which nations joined most recently?

exists for its own sake. If it does not have a useful purpose, it will wither on the vine. And yet, a decade after the end of the Cold War, NATO is more vibrant than ever. . . . [and] still plays a crucial role in preserving the safety and security of all of its members. But today, that mission is being accomplished in a very different way. . . .

[A]s we enter the new Millennium, NATO is engaged in a much broader range of activities, all designed with one fundamental goal—to address proactively the security challenges which could, or already do, affect the safety or the interests of its members and their populations. ”

—“NATO in the 21st Century,”

Secretary General Lord George Robertson

Secretary General Robertson gave three examples of NATO’s new agenda:

(1) A different relationship between the West and Russia, which includes consultations on a regular basis as well as cooperation on certain security issues;

(2) NATO’s enlargement, which has added to the stability of Europe;

(3) Partnership, including security relationships, with almost all the new democracies of Europe.

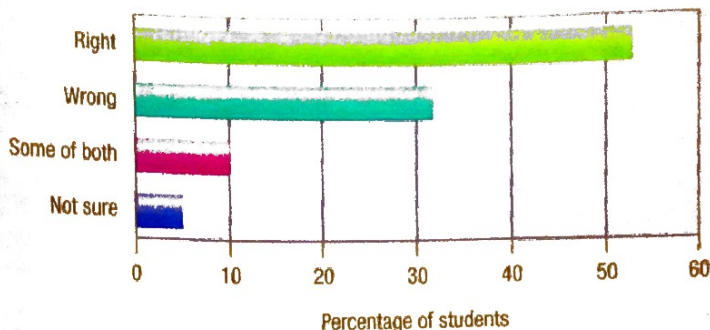
NATO was formed for defensive purposes more than 50 years ago and—if defense includes military intervention in conflicts that may destabilize Europe as well as the prevention of humanitarian disasters—defense remains its basic charge. The most obvious example of this role is NATO’s intervention in the Balkan nations of the former Yugoslavia. As Robertson pointed out, “For most people, NATO is about making and keeping the peace in the Balkans.” Military intervention first in Bosnia and then in Kosovo put NATO in the news as well as planes in the air and troops on the ground. Robertson called Kosovo “a success story,” praising the 1999 NATO actions that ensured the withdrawal of Serb troops, enabled the return of Kosovar refugees, and now contribute to a fragile peace.

### Other Alliances

The Rio Pact, or the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, was signed in 1947. In this pact, the United States, Canada, and now 32 Latin American countries have agreed “that an

## CLOSE UP FOUNDATION Student Poll

In a recent poll, students were asked their opinion on the following question: *Would you say that the United States’ involvement in the conflict in Kosovo is right or wrong?*



SOURCE: High School Students’ Attitudes Toward Government and Politics, Close Up Foundation, May 1999

- Analyzing Data** Approximately what fraction of the respondents believe that U.S. involvement in Kosovo is right?
- Conducting Polls** In your own school, conduct a poll asking students whether they believe the United States should be involved in conflicts in the Balkans. **How do your results compare to the results shown in this graph?**

armed attack by any state against an American state shall be considered as an attack against all the American states.” The treaty pledges those countries to the mutual peaceful settlement of all disputes. In effect, the Rio Pact is a restatement of the Monroe Doctrine.

In addition to NATO and the Rio Pact, the United States is party to several other regional security alliances. For example, the ANZUS Pact of 1951 unites Australia, New Zealand, and the United States to ensure their collective security in the Pacific region.

The Japanese Pact also dates from 1951. After six years of American military occupation, the allies of World War II (with the exception of the Soviet Union) signed a peace treaty with Japan. At the same time, the United States and Japan signed a mutual defense treaty. In return for American protection, Japan permitted the United States to maintain land, sea, and air forces in and about its territory.

The Philippines Pact was also signed in 1951. It, too, is a mutual defense agreement. The pact remains in force, but disagreements over its redrafting prompted the withdrawal of all



◀ **Operation Enduring Freedom** Afghan residents pick up food packets of U.S. humanitarian aid dropped by U.S. planes in 2001. The food packets were intended to help the Afghan people during the war against terrorists hiding out in Afghanistan.

American military forces from the Philippines in 1992. The Korean Pact, signed in 1953, pledges the United States to come to the aid of South Korea should it be attacked again.

The Taiwan Pact was in effect between the United States and Nationalist China from 1954 to 1980. When the United States and the People's Republic of China established full diplomatic relations in 1979, the United States withdrew its recognition of the Nationalist Chinese government. The United States also served the one-year notice required by the 1954 treaty to abrogate (end) the Taiwan Pact.

## The Middle East

The American network of regional alliances is far-reaching, but it does not cover the entire globe. The most notable exception today is the Middle East.

This area of the world is both oil-rich and conflict-ridden. America's foreign policy interests in the Middle East have, for decades, been torn in two quite opposite directions: by its long-standing support of Israel and by the critical importance of Arab oil.

The United Nations created Israel as an independent state in 1948. Carved out of what had been British-controlled Palestine, Israel has been in near-constant conflict with most of its Arab neighbors ever since. In spite of its support for Israel, the United States has also worked to promote friendly relations with most Arab states in the region.

With the active involvement of President Carter, Israel and Egypt negotiated a groundbreaking peace treaty, which became effective in

1979. That agreement, the Camp David Accord, ended more than 30 years of hostilities between those two countries.

New efforts to bring peace to the region were made by the Bush and then the Clinton administrations. One promising result was the signing of a peace accord between Israel and Jordan in 1994.

By far the most significant step toward peace was the Israel-Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) agreement of 1993. Also called the Oslo Accords because the secret negotiations had begun in the Norwegian capital, the agreement was signed by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat. Rabin and Arafat, along with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, won the 1994 Nobel Prize for Peace for this achievement. In the agreement, Israel recognized the PLO and agreed to gradual and limited Palestinian self-rule in certain areas.

Rabin's assassination by an Israeli extremist and the continuing violence in the region show how far peace still has to go in the Middle East. President Clinton sponsored a number of talks between Israel and the PLO to work out implementation of the Oslo Accords. Progress toward peace has been slow, but peace-seeking efforts continue.

## The United Nations

You know that a fundamental change occurred in American foreign policy during and immediately after World War II. The change, a shift from isolationism to internationalism, is strikingly

illustrated by this country's participation in the United Nations. Remember, the United States refused to join the League of Nations after World War I. With the end of World War II, however, the American people realized that America was a world power with worldwide interests and responsibilities.

The UN was formed at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which met in San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945. There, the representatives of 50 nations—the victorious allies of World War II—drafted the United Nations Charter.<sup>7</sup> The charter is a treaty among all of the UN's member-states, and it serves as the body's constitution.

The United States became the first nation to ratify the UN Charter. The Senate approved it by an overwhelming vote, 89–2, on July 24, 1945. The charter was then ratified in quick order by the other states that had taken part in the San Francisco Conference. The charter went into force on October 24, 1945. The UN held its first session of the General Assembly in London on January 10, 1946.

### Charter and Organization

The charter is a lengthy document. It opens with an eloquent preamble which declares that the UN was created “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.” The body of the document begins in Article I with a statement of the organization's purposes: the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations between and among all nations, and the promotion of justice and cooperation in the solution of international problems.

Today the UN has 189 members. Under the charter, membership is open to those “peace-loving states” that accept the obligations of the charter and are, in the UN's judgment, able and willing to carry out those obligations. New members may be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly, upon recommendation by the Security Council.

The charter sets forth the complicated structure of the UN. It is built around six “principal organs”: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

### The General Assembly

The General Assembly has been called “the town meeting of the world.” Each of the UN's members has a seat and a vote in the assembly.

The General Assembly meets once a year, normally in September. Sessions are held at the UN's permanent headquarters in New York City. The secretary-general may call special sessions, at the request of either the Security Council or a majority of UN members.

The Assembly may take up and debate any matter within the scope of the charter,<sup>8</sup> and it may make whatever recommendation it chooses to the Security Council, the other UN organs, and any member-state. The recommendations it makes to UN members are not legally binding on them. Yet these recommendations do carry weight because they have been approved by a significant number of the governments of the world.

The Assembly elects the 10 nonpermanent members of the Security Council, the 54 members of the Economic and Social Council, and the elective members of the Trusteeship Council. In conjunction with the Security Council, the Assembly also selects the secretary-general and the 15 judges of the International Court of

<sup>7</sup>Fifty nations attended the San Francisco conference. Poland did not attend, but it did sign the charter October 15, 1945, and is considered an original member of the UN.

<sup>8</sup>Except those matters currently under consideration by the Security Council.



▲ *Town Meeting of the World* The flags of member nations fly outside the United Nations' headquarters in New York City.

► **Nobel Prize Winner**  
Kofi Annan and the UN were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 2001. The secretary-general was cited especially for promoting human rights, combating AIDS, and bringing new life to an organization paralyzed by big power struggles through much of its existence.



Justice. The Assembly shares with the Security Council the power to admit, suspend, or expel members. But the Assembly alone may propose amendments to the charter.

### **The Security Council**

The **UN Security Council** is made up of 15 members. Five—the United States, Britain, France, Russia (the Soviet Union's old seat), and China—are permanent members. The 10 non-permanent members are chosen by the General Assembly for two-year terms; they cannot be immediately reelected. The council meets in continuous session.

The Security Council bears the UN's major responsibility for maintaining international peace. It may take up any matter involving a threat to or a breach of that peace. It may adopt measures ranging from calling on the parties to settle their differences peacefully to placing economic and/or military sanctions on an offending nation. The only time the Security Council has undertaken a military operation against an aggressor came in Korea in 1950. It has provided UN peacekeeping forces in several trouble spots, with varying degrees of success.

On procedural questions—routine matters—decisions of the Security Council can be made by the affirmative vote of any nine members. On the more important matters—substantive questions—at least nine affirmative votes are also needed. However, a negative vote by any one of the permanent members is enough to kill any substantive resolution. Because of that veto power, the Security

Council is effective only when and if the permanent members are willing to cooperate with one another.

The veto does not come into play in a situation in which one or more of the permanent members abstains (does not cast a vote). When, on June 25, 1950, the Security Council called on all UN members to aid South Korea in repelling the North Korean invasion, the Soviet delegate was boycotting sessions of the Security Council and so was not present to veto that action.

### **Other Important UN Bodies**

The UN has several other important bodies:

1. **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).** This council is made up of 54 members elected by the General Assembly to three-year terms. It is responsible to the Assembly for carrying out the UN's many economic, cultural, educational, health, and related activities.

The ECOSOC coordinates the work of the UN's specialized agencies—*independent international bodies that have a working relationship with the world organization.* There are 14 specialized agencies today:

- *The World Health Organization (WHO)* combats health problems in underdeveloped countries.

- *The International Labour Organization (ILO)* seeks to improve working conditions worldwide.

- *The International Monetary Fund (IMF)* encourages cooperation among national monetary systems and promotes international trade.

- *The World Bank Group* makes loans for projects in developing countries.

- *The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)* manages funds for rural projects in developing countries.

- *The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)* works to increase the output of farms, forests, and fisheries and food distribution and marketing throughout the world.

- *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)* assists underdeveloped nations in the development of basic industry.

- *The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)* promotes uniform standards for civil air traffic.



- The International Maritime Organization (IMO) encourages cooperation in international shipping.
- The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) administers international regulations for radio, telephone, and telegraph communications.
- The Universal Postal Union (UPU) promotes international postal cooperation.
- The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) fosters cooperation among nations to protect literary, scientific, and artistic works.
- The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) coordinates national weather-related activities.
- The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) carries out a large number of programs in dozens of countries.

2. Trusteeship Council. The United Nations Charter requires each member to promote the well-being of the peoples of all "non-self-governing territories" as a "sacred trust."

3. International Court of Justice. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the UN's judicial arm. All members of the UN are automatically parties to the ICJ Statute.

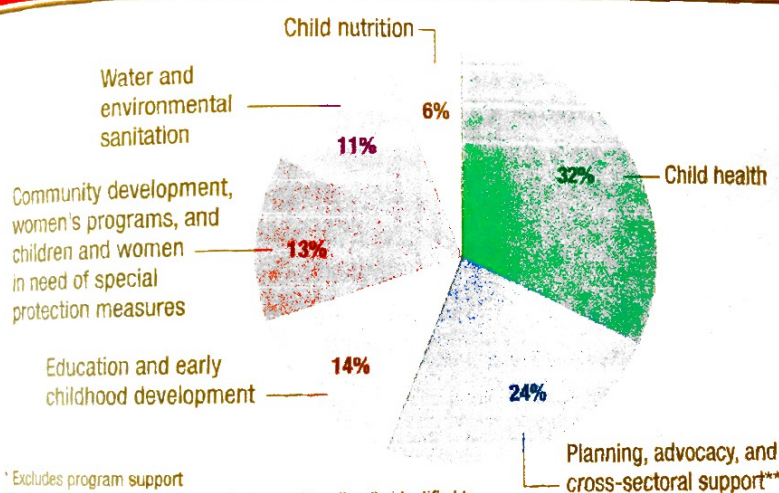
Under certain conditions the services of the court are also available to nonmember states. A UN member may agree to accept the court's jurisdiction over cases in which it may be involved either unconditionally or with certain reservations (exceptions that may not conflict with the ICJ Statute).

The ICJ is made up of 15 judges selected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council. It sits in permanent session at the Peace Palace in The Hague, the Netherlands, and handles cases brought to it voluntarily by both members and nonmembers of the UN. The ICJ also advises the other UN bodies on legal questions arising out of their activities. If any party to a dispute fails to obey a judgment of the court, the other party may take that matter to the Security Council.

4. The Secretariat. The Secretariat is the civil service branch of the UN. It is headed by the secretary-general, who is elected to a five-year term by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

The secretary-general heads a staff of some 9,000 persons who conduct the day-to-day work of the UN. Beyond his administrative chores, the charter gives to the secretary-general this hugely important power: He may bring before the

### UNICEF Expenditures by Sector\*



\* Excludes program support

\*\* Includes program expenditures that cannot be directly identified to specific sectors. These costs relate to program planning, monitoring, evaluation, statistics, social mobilization, advocacy, technical assistance, and other support.

SOURCE: UNICEF



**Interpreting Graphs** If you purchase UNICEF cards like the ones shown at right, you are helping to support the United Nations Children's Fund. The pie graph shows how UNICEF spends its money. **What activity gets the largest proportion of UNICEF funding?**

Security Council any matter he believes poses a threat to international peace and security.

The secretary-general prepares the UN's biennial budget, which must be approved by the General Assembly. For 2002–2003, the world organization's operating budget amounts to slightly more than \$2.5 billion. The Assembly apportions the UN's expenses for each two-year period among its member-states.

Early on, the secretary-general was seen as little more than the UN's chief clerk. The post amounts to much more than that, however, because the seven men who have thus far held it transformed the office into a major channel for the negotiated settlement of international disputes.<sup>9</sup>

### The Work of the UN

The purpose of the United Nations can be summed up this way: to make the world a better place. To that end, the UN is involved in a wide variety of activities.

Peacekeeping is a primary function of the United Nations. Today, some 35,400 military and civilian personnel provided by more than 85 member countries were engaged in 14 UN peacekeeping operations around the world.

The United Nations spends some \$4 billion dollars a year for economic and social programs to help the world's poorest nations. This does not include the monies expended by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, other UN

agencies that further development in poorer countries. The World Food Program provides about one third of the world's food aid per year.

Health is a major concern of UN agencies. A joint program of UNICEF and WHO has immunized 80 percent of the world's children against six killer diseases. It is estimated that this program saves the lives of more than 2 million children a year. The disease smallpox was totally wiped out through a worldwide WHO campaign, and another WHO program eliminated polio from the Americas.

The health of the environment is also a UN concern. United Nations environmental conventions have helped reduce acid rain, lessen marine pollution, and phase out the production of gases that are destroying the ozone layer.

Human rights has long been a priority for the United Nations. In 1948, the UN drafted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and it has sponsored more than 80 treaties that help protect specific rights. Various agencies of the UN work to aid and protect refugees and displaced persons, and the UN raises more than \$1 billion annually for assistance to victims of war and natural disaster.

<sup>9</sup>The seven secretaries-general: Trigve Lie (Norway, 1946–1953), Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden, 1953–1961), U Thant (Burma, 1962–1972), Kurt Waldheim (Austria, 1972–1982), Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru, 1982–1992), Boutros Boutros Ghali (Egypt, 1992–1997), and Kofi Annan (Ghana, 1997– ).

## Section 4 Assessment

### Key Terms and Main Ideas

1. Describe the two types of **foreign aid**.
2. What are **regional security alliances**?
3. List the three elements of NATO's agenda for the twenty-first century.
4. (a) Describe the powers of the United Nations Security Council. (b) In practical terms, what are some limitations on its power?

### Critical Thinking

5. **Recognizing Ideologies** Some people say that the United States should not distribute so much foreign aid; they argue that those funds should be spent to help the needy in the

- United States. (a) What belief does this opinion reflect? (b) State and support your opinion on this issue.
6. **Making Comparisons** Compare the American attitude toward the League of Nations following World War I and its attitude toward the United Nations following World War II. What factors might have led to the shift?

### Take It to the Net

7. Read about what the United Nations does for human rights and justice. Use that information to create a table showing the type of aid the UN provides. Give examples where possible. Use the links provided in the Social Studies area at the following Web site for help in completing this activity. [www.phschool.com](http://www.phschool.com)