

# International Relations

## CIVIC PARTICIPATION

**B**oth cooperation and conflict characterize international relations. In its international relations, the United States pursues its own interests as a sovereign nation. These interests sometimes bring the nation into conflict with others. At the same time, as a member of the United Nations, our country works with others in trying to resolve conflicts around the

world. Contact the Public Affairs Office of the Department of State in Washington, D.C., for information on United States relations with two foreign countries.

### Working in Your Community

After you have this information, interview neighbors and friends to find out what they know about our relations with these countries. Share your information with them. ■

### Your Civics Journal

During the next week, be on the lookout for stories in the media about United States relations with foreign countries. In your civics journal, list the countries that are mentioned and next to each country note its relationship with the United States.





# United States Foreign Policy

## FOCUS

### TERMS TO KNOW

foreign policy, national security, diplomacy, foreign aid, alliance, trade sanction, embargo, isolationism, collective security, disarmament

### OBJECTIVES

- Identify and describe four basic **goals of American foreign policy**.
- Describe **who conducts foreign policy**.
- Explain **how foreign policy is conducted**.
- Describe the basic elements of the **postwar foreign policy** of the United States.
- Describe some foreign policy challenges facing the United States **after the cold war**.

One of the basic tasks of government is to develop strategies and principles to guide the nation's relations with other countries. These strategies and principles are known as **foreign policy**. A nation's foreign policy outlines its position on important issues and determines how the nation will deal with other nations on those issues. Because the United States is a world leader, foreign policy plays a central role in our government.

## Goals of American Foreign Policy

In developing foreign policy, a nation has a series of goals it hopes to achieve. The United States has four basic foreign policy goals. The most important is **national security**, the ability to keep the country safe from attack or harm.

Another important goal is international trade. In today's global economy, trade with other nations is vital to economic prosperity. Trade creates markets for American products and jobs for American workers. It also brings foreign products to American consumers.

A third goal of American foreign policy is promoting world peace. Even a war far from United States shores can disrupt trade and endanger our national security. The United States thus works hard to get countries to cooperate and solve their conflicts peacefully.

**International Cooperation** When Iraqi soldiers invaded Kuwait in 1990, the United States called on other nations to help fight the invaders. *Why is the United States concerned about promoting world peace?*



This country's fourth foreign policy goal concerns democracy and human rights. Americans believe strongly in democracy and in basic human rights. Through its foreign policy, the nation encourages other countries to guarantee rights for their people by adopting and maintaining democratic ideals. When people are denied rights, they are more likely to rebel against their government. Promoting democracy thus encourages peace and helps protect the national security of the United States.

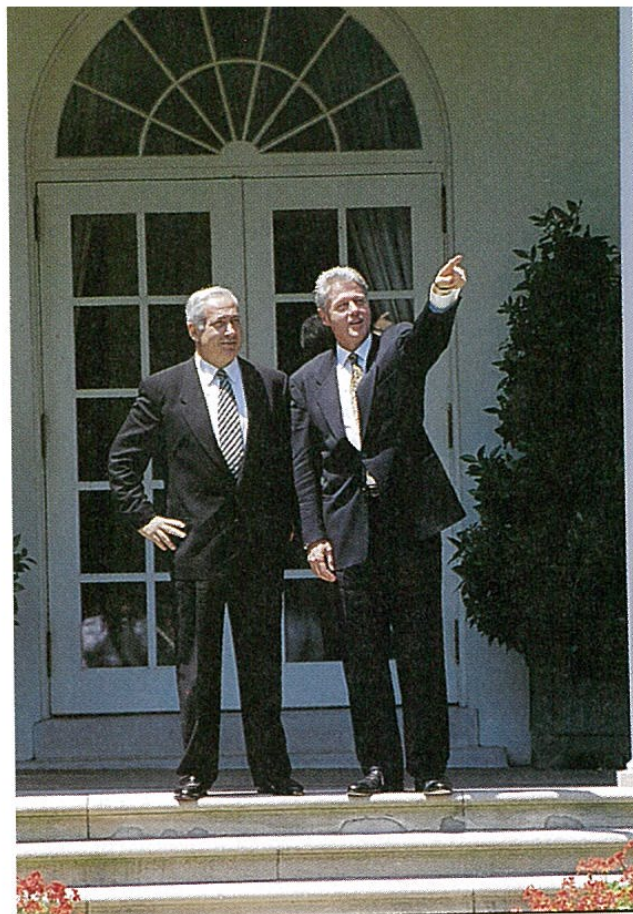
## Who Conducts Foreign Policy?

As the nation's chief diplomat, one of the President's major roles is formulating foreign policy. Among the President's powers are the power to negotiate treaties and to appoint ambassadors and other diplomats.

Several government officials and agencies help the President plan and carry out foreign policy. The Department of State has the primary responsibility for carrying out American foreign policy. It supervises United States diplomats and gathers information to help the President make foreign policy decisions.

The Department of Defense helps with foreign policy by carrying out the President's military decisions. It maintains United States troops at military bases around the world and ensures that the nation will react quickly to any military crisis.

The National Security Council (NSC) informs and advises the President on foreign policy issues. It analyzes information and coordinates the nation's military and foreign policy goals. The NSC also supervises the Central Intelligence



**Foreign Affairs** The President plays a major role in formulating foreign policy. Which government department has primary responsibility for helping the President in this role?

Agency (CIA). Known as the nation's spy agency, the CIA gathers information about governments and political movements around the world.

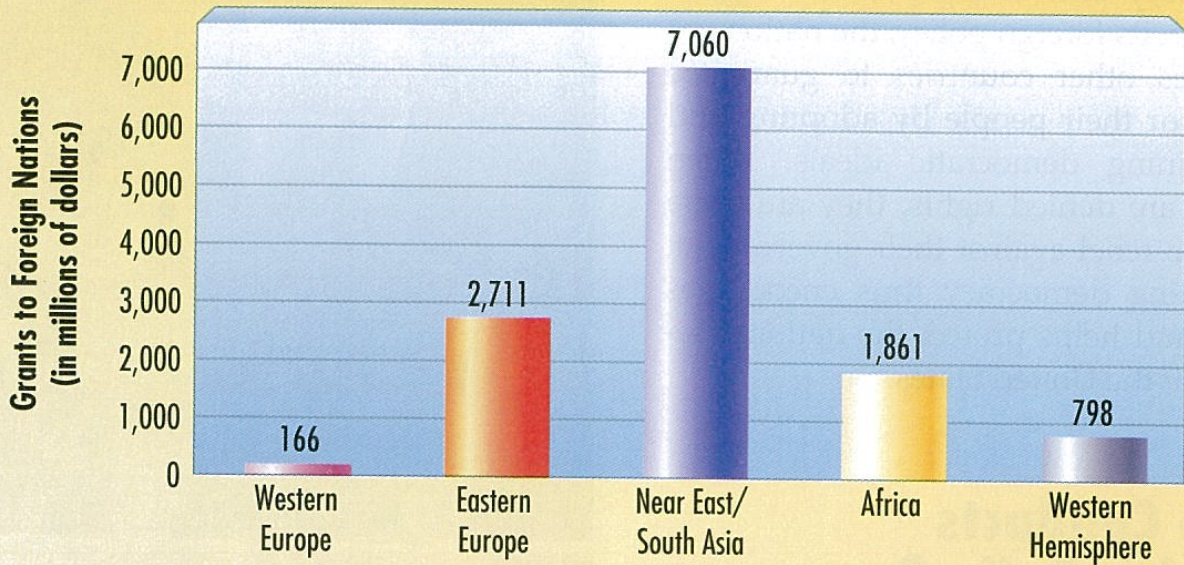
Congress and the American people also play important roles in making foreign policy. Only Congress has the power to declare war or appropriate money to carry out foreign policy goals. In addition, the Senate must ratify all treaties the President negotiates and approve the President's nominees for ambassadors.

The American people affect foreign policy through the leaders they elect. They can also participate in special-interest groups, such as environmental, peace, and human rights organizations that are concerned with various foreign policy issues.



## GRAPH STUDY

**United States Foreign Aid, 1994** The United States grants billions of dollars in foreign aid each year. *To which area of the world was the most foreign aid sent in 1994?\**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, press releases, and unpublished data

\*preliminary

## How Foreign Policy Is Conducted

Governments carry out foreign policy in a variety of ways. One way is through **diplomacy**, the process of conducting relations with foreign governments. Diplomacy is used to settle disagreements as well as to cooperate in such tasks as uniting against a common enemy or establishing trade relations. The President often meets with foreign leaders to discuss foreign policy issues or to negotiate treaties and agreements. The secretary of state, ambassadors, and other diplomats are engaged in most of the nation's day-to-day diplomacy.

### Foreign Aid

Another way of carrying out foreign policy is through **foreign aid**—money, military assistance, food, or other supplies given to help other countries. One of this nation's greatest foreign aid tri-

umphs was the Marshall Plan, a program established after World War II to help Western Europe rebuild factories and businesses destroyed in the war.

### Alliances

A third way of carrying out foreign policy is through alliances. **Alliances** are formal agreements or unions among nations. Some alliances are based on defense. One of the most important defense alliances of the United States is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). You will learn more about NATO later in the chapter.

Alliances may also be formed for economic or other reasons. The European Union, which you read about in Chapter 22, promotes the political and economic strength of Europe. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an alliance of oil-rich nations that works to control the quantities and price of oil around the world.

## International Trade

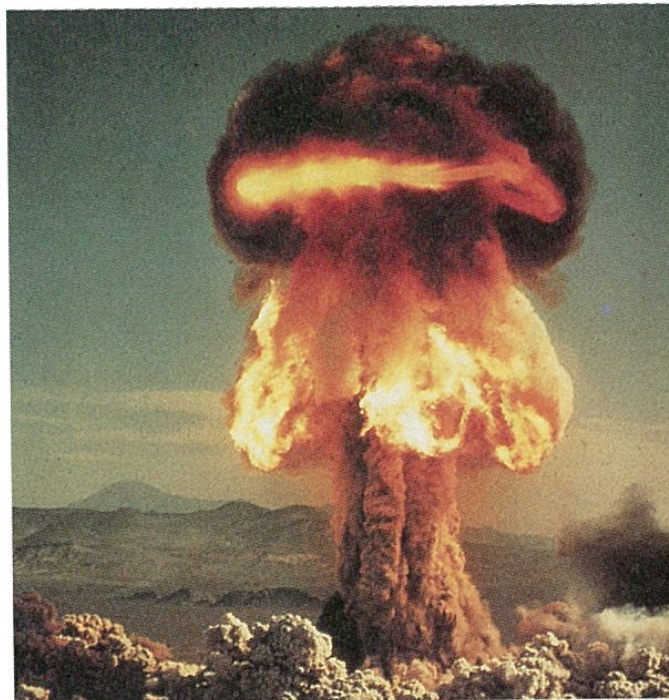
Foreign policy may also be carried out through trade measures. These generally involve agreements about the terms of international trade—what products may be traded, the tariffs involved, and the rules by which products may be traded back and forth. Sometimes trade measures include **trade sanctions**, or efforts to punish a nation by imposing certain trade barriers. Trade sanctions may include boycotts, tariffs, or **embargoes**, which prohibit ships, planes, trains, or trucks from entering or exiting a nation's ports or crossing its borders.

## Postwar Foreign Policy

In the years between World War I and World War II, American foreign policy was characterized by **isolationism**. This means that the nation did not form alliances with other countries, and it remained neutral in international disputes and wars. One exception to this policy occurred in Latin America, where the United States sometimes stepped in to protect its interests in this hemisphere.

## The Cold War

Two events at the end of World War II changed American foreign policy forever. The first was the use of the atomic bomb, the most fearsome weapon the world had ever seen. The other event was the Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe and the formation of communist governments there. This action convinced the United States and its allies that the goal of communism was to take over the world. These events led to fierce competition between the forces of democracy and communism, which became known as the cold war.



**Foreign Policy Changes** The use of the atomic bomb to end World War II marked a significant change in American foreign policy. *What other events contributed to the cold war?*

The cold war dominated American foreign policy from the late 1940s to the end of the 1980s. (See page 518.) At first, the United States tried to deal with the communist threat through a policy of containment, using money and military power to prevent Soviet expansion. To promote containment, the United States and other nations signed defense treaties and agreed to protect each other in the event of communist attack. The policy of containment prevented communist advances in Greece and Turkey. In the 1950s the policy led to the Korean War, and in the 1960s it led to United States involvement in the Vietnam War.

Another cold war foreign policy was the idea of **collective security**, the formation of political and military alliances to protect member nations from communist aggression. One of the most important alliances was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Formed in 1949 by the United

# American Profiles

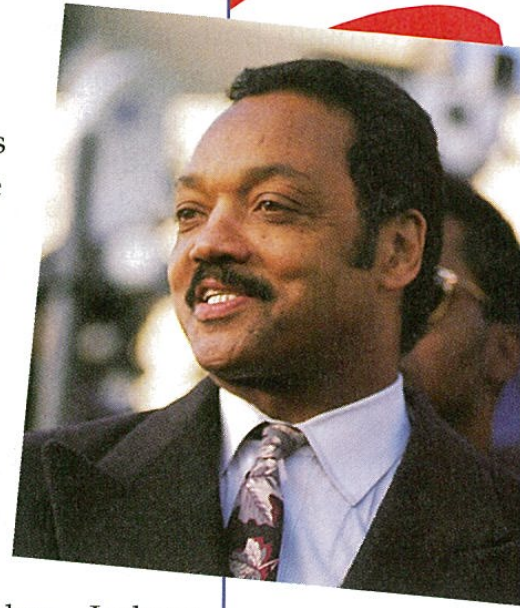
## Jesse Jackson

A Baptist minister, the Reverend Jesse Jackson came of age during the civil rights movement of the 1960s. He has become a national political figure and a prominent spokesman for equal rights. In 1988 he ran for the Democratic party's presidential nomination.

Jackson has also spoken on behalf of minorities and oppressed people around the world. In his numerous trips abroad, he has worked for hu-

man rights causes ranging from the release of prisoners in Cuba to an end to racial inequality in South Africa. Jackson has also lobbied Japanese leaders on the rights of minority workers.

Always outspoken, Jackson is often at odds with official United States policy. Nonetheless, he has become a respected citizen diplomat.



### PROFILE REVIEW

- 1 What are some of Jackson's major accomplishments?
- 2 How has Jackson demonstrated the qualities of responsible citizenship?

States, Canada, and several European nations, NATO's main purpose was to protect members from Soviet aggression and maintain a balance of power in Europe.

### The Arms Race

In the years following World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union were engaged in an escalating arms race. Each side tried to gain military advantage by increasing the numbers and kinds of nuclear and conventional (non-nuclear) weapons. Relations between the

two countries began to improve in the 1970s. One sign of better relations was arms control and **disarmament**, or arms reduction. In the 1980s the United States signed several arms control treaties with the Soviet Union that limited the growth of nuclear arms and slowed the arms race.

In 1989 events in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe ended the cold war. The Soviet Union began moving toward a democratic form of government, and one by one the nations of Eastern Europe ousted their communist governments.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, relations between Russia and the United States have improved dramatically.

## After the Cold War

The end of the cold war forced the United States to reconsider its foreign policy. The nation must now decide how to respond to the new challenges of the emerging world order.

### Nuclear Threat

One challenge for American foreign policy is the continued existence of nuclear weapons and the possibility of their development by hostile nations. In 1994 tensions erupted between the United States and North Korea over suspicions that the Koreans were developing nuclear weapons. The issue was resolved, at least temporarily, through negotiations. There is also the problem of thousands of nuclear weapons from the former Soviet Union, some of which may be slipping into the hands of other nations. The United States has tried to address this problem by providing Russia with money to dismantle and dispose of its weapons.

### Relying on International Cooperation

In the cold war era, crises in different parts of the world had a global impact because of the involvement of the world's two superpowers. Now crises are more localized and restricted to smaller regions. As the world's only superpower, the United States could act as a "supercop" to deal with these problems. Instead, American leaders have favored a policy of international cooper-

ation. When Iraq invaded its neighbor Kuwait in 1990, the United States enlisted the support of other nations to fight in the Persian Gulf War against Iraq. In 1992 the United States obtained United Nations support for a humanitarian intervention in Somalia, which was torn apart by civil war. In 1994 the United States sought international cooperation before landing in Haiti to oversee the return to power of the country's democratically elected president.

Increasingly, the United States is trying to deal with international problems by bringing countries or groups together to negotiate. In the mid-1990s, for example, the United States helped Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) reach an agreement designed to end hostility and violence.

## ★ SECTION 1 REVIEW ★

### UNDERSTANDING VOCABULARY

*Define* foreign policy, national security, diplomacy, foreign aid, alliance, trade sanction, embargo, isolationism, collective security, disarmament.

### REVIEWING OBJECTIVES

- 1 What are four basic goals of American foreign policy?
- 2 Who conducts foreign policy?
- 3 Explain how foreign policy is conducted.
- 4 How did the foreign policy of the United States change after World War II?
- 5 What are some foreign policy challenges facing the United States after the cold war?



# SUPREME COURT CASE STUDIES

## The Pentagon Papers

One of the basic principles of freedom of the press is the idea of “no prior restraint.” This means that the government cannot decide beforehand what the press cannot discuss or write about. To do so would amount to censorship and would violate the First Amendment.

### Background of the Case

In 1971 the federal government tried to prevent *The New York Times* from publishing a series of articles based on a secret report prepared for the Department of Defense. The newspaper had received the secret documents from Daniel Ellsberg, one of the authors of the report. The documents, which became known as the Pentagon Papers, detailed United States involvement in the Vietnam War. They also showed that the government had misled the public about its early involvement in Vietnam.

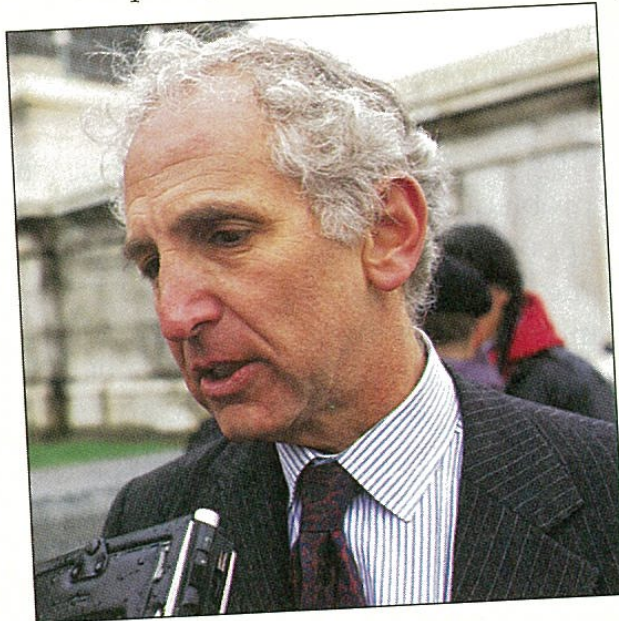
The first articles appeared in *The New York Times* on June 13 and June 14, 1971. The Nixon administration sought, and won, a federal injunction halting publication of further articles. The *Times* immediately appealed to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, the *Washington Post* began printing articles based on the papers. It became apparent that other newspapers

would do the same, forcing the government to seek injunctions against each one.

### The Case and the Court's Decision

The Supreme Court took the case, *New York Times Co. v. United States*. The *Times* argued that the injunction was unconstitutional and amounted to censorship. The government claimed that the articles were damaging to national security because the war was still going on.

In its decision, the Supreme Court ruled 6 to 3 against the injunction, finding that the government had not shown sufficient “justification for the imposition of such a restraint.” The court thus upheld the principle that censorship or prior restraint is a violation of the First Amendment.



Daniel Ellsberg

### REVIEWING THE CASE

- 1 Why would allowing the government to decide beforehand what can be printed or broadcast destroy freedom of the press?
- 2 Do you agree with the decision in the Pentagon Papers case? Explain why or why not.



# The United Nations

## FOCUS

### TERMS TO KNOW

internationalism, developing nation, developed nation

### OBJECTIVES

- Describe **the structure of the United Nations.**
- Discuss **the role of the United Nations today.**

**I**nternationalism is the idea that individual nations promote common aims through membership in an organization made up of many nations. One such organization, the League of Nations, was formed after World War I. The United States, however, refused to join the League. Without United States participation, the League was a weak, ineffectual organization that was unable to prevent World War II. When World War II ended, the United States realized it could not make the same mistake again. It therefore became a leader in forming a new international organization—the United Nations.

## The Structure of the United Nations

The United Nations is a large international organization with nearly 200 member nations. Its main headquarters

is in New York City. The organization's main purposes are to maintain international peace, develop friendly relations among nations, promote justice and cooperation, and seek peaceful solutions to international problems.

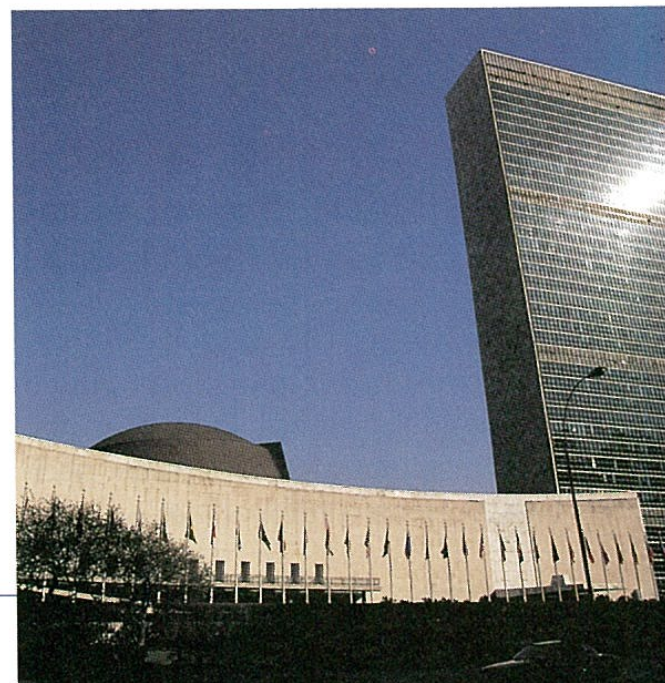
## The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the legislative body of the United Nations. Each member nation is represented in the General Assembly and has a single vote. The assembly holds regular and special sessions to debate international issues and make recommendations to member nations. The General Assembly also elects a secretary-general.

## The Security Council

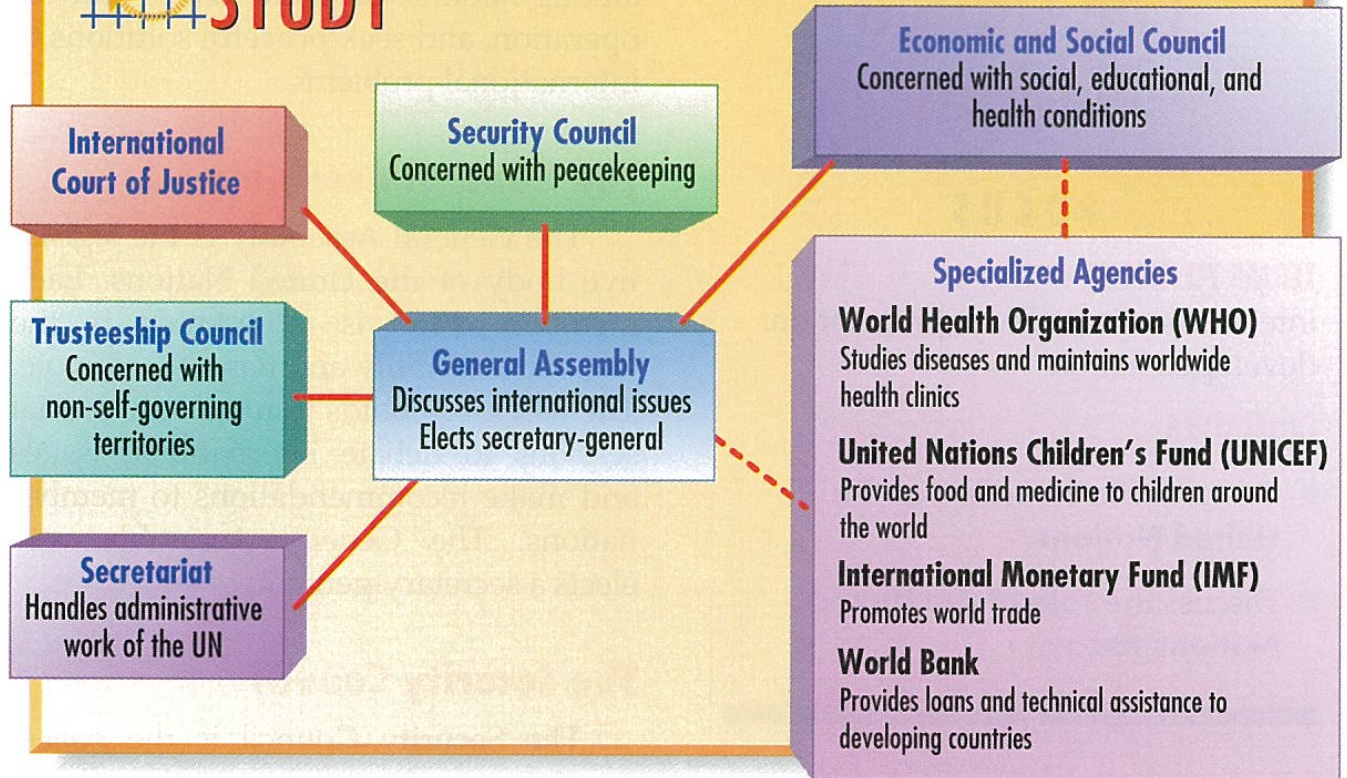
The Security Council is the peacekeeping arm of the United Nations. It has 15 members, including 5 permanent members—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France, and China. The General Assembly elects the 10 nonpermanent members for 2-year terms.

**The United Nations** Representatives of member nations meet regularly at the United Nations headquarters in New York. *What are the main purposes of the organization?*



## CHART STUDY

**United Nations** The United Nations has six main divisions and many specialized agencies. *What is the function of the Security Council?*



Each country on the Security Council has one vote, but any permanent member can veto a motion. This veto gives the permanent members a great deal of power to block actions.

The Security Council meets throughout the year and holds emergency sessions to consider new crises. It often asks quarreling nations to solve differences peacefully. It can also send UN troops, drawn from various nations, to try to prevent or stop a war.

### International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice, also known as the World Court, is the judicial arm of the United Nations. Its headquarters is in The Hague, Netherlands. The court has 15 judges appointed by the General Assembly. They hear disputes between nations and issue decisions based on international law.

### UN Agencies

Specialized, semi-independent agencies do much of the most important and least appreciated work of the UN. These agencies include the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank.

These agencies oversee a wide range of international issues. They help nations combat hunger, disease, poverty, ignorance, and other problems. The WHO, for example, helps fight disease and promote health.

UN agencies play an important role by providing money and expert assistance in health, agriculture, and other fields to poor nations. Countries that are still struggling to build industrial economies and meet the basic needs of their people are called **developing nations**.

Nations such as Japan and the United States that have already built strong industrial economies are often called **developed nations**.

## The Role of the United Nations Today

Throughout the cold war, critics of the UN complained that small nations whose voting strength was equal to that of large nations like the United States dominated the organization. Such criticism, and a lack of cooperation among more powerful members, made the UN less effective in settling disputes and preventing wars than many had hoped.

### New Efforts to Promote Peace

Since the late 1980s, the UN has taken a more visible and effective role in peacekeeping efforts. For example, when Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990, the UN Security Council voted to condemn Iraq and place trade sanctions on the country. It also set a deadline for Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait. When the deadline passed, a coalition of nations led by the United States and sanctioned by the UN attacked and defeated Iraq in the Persian Gulf War.

Since the Persian Gulf War, the UN has sent peacekeeping troops to oversee elections in Cambodia, to provide humanitarian aid to starving people in Somalia, and to monitor the peace settlement in Bosnia.

### Problems Facing the United Nations

Many problems face the United Nations today. Its troops are not well-enough armed to stand up against strong



**Ongoing Efforts** United Nations troops in Bosnia helped monitor the peace settlement that ended Bosnia's bloody civil war. *Where do United Nations funds come from?*

local armies, and the organization lacks adequate funds. Money for running the UN and its activities comes from dues paid by member nations. Many countries, including the United States, however, have not paid all the money they owe. Still, the greatest problem facing the UN is the inability or unwillingness of members to cooperate.

## ★ SECTION 2 REVIEW ★

### UNDERSTANDING VOCABULARY

*Define* internationalism, developing nation, developed nation.

### REVIEWING OBJECTIVES

- 1 What is the structure of the United Nations?
- 2 What is the role of the United Nations today?

# Great American Documents

## The United Nations Charter

On January 1, 1942, 26 nations signed the United Nations Declaration, which set up a wartime alliance. President Franklin Roosevelt, concerned about maintaining such an alliance after the war, ordered the United States State Department to develop a plan for a permanent international organization.

### Think About It

As you read the following excerpt, think about the role the United Nations has played in the world.

### Creating the Charter

In 1945 representatives of China, the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union,

met in Washington, D.C., to discuss the creation of the new United Nations. Over a period of 4 months, they worked on a constitution, or charter, for the new world organization. Later, delegates from 50 nations met in San Francisco to adopt the charter. The United Nations officially came into being on October 24, 1945.

### The Preamble to the Charter

**W**e the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish con-

*ditions under which justice and a respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.*

**A**ccordingly, our respective Governments, through [our] representatives . . . have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

The charter states that UN membership is open to all “peace-loving states.” Today nearly 200 nations belong to the United Nations.

### INTERPRETING SOURCES

- 1 What was the purpose of the original United Nations Declaration?
- 2 How does the preamble of the United Nations Charter compare with the preamble of the United States Constitution?



# United States Interests Abroad

## FOCUS

### TERMS TO KNOW

nuclear proliferation, secular, apartheid, interventionist

### OBJECTIVES

- Explain how recent events in **Europe** have affected the United States.
- Describe some of the sources of tension in **the Middle East and Africa**.
- Discuss United States interests in **Latin America and the Caribbean**.
- Describe the major challenges the United States faces in **Asia and the Pacific Rim**.

**A**merican foreign policy today faces a number of challenges around the world. The end of the cold war has brought an increase in ethnic conflicts in some areas and raised the potential for more outbreaks of regional warfare. **Nuclear proliferation**, the growth and spread of nuclear weapons, remains an ever-present danger. Human rights abuses threaten the well-being of millions of people around the globe. Increased economic competition tests the limits of international cooperation. The United States must deal with these and other challenges when considering its interests in various world regions.

## Europe

After World War II, the NATO alliance played a major role in protecting Western Europe from Soviet aggression. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, NATO members, including the United States, are now considering their post-cold war role.

### Changes in NATO

In the United States, some people argue that American participation in NATO is no longer necessary. Others, however, support continued participation because NATO membership provides an opportunity for cooperation between European countries and the United States. Although the United States continues to support NATO, it is bringing home many of the American troops stationed in Europe.

In recent years a number of eastern European countries have requested to join NATO. In 1994 NATO responded with a plan called the Partnership for

**International Cooperation** American volunteers teach eastern European citizens about Western procedures. *What are some of the challenges facing American foreign policy?*



Peace that links participating eastern European nations to NATO. The agreement allows these nations limited participation in NATO military activities and peacekeeping missions.

## Problems in Eastern Europe

The collapse of communism in the early 1990s led to dramatic changes in eastern Europe. American foreign policy in the region is now focused on helping Russia and eastern European nations develop strong capitalist economies and stable democratic governments. The United States has provided financial aid and sent experts to advise these nations on economic policy and democratic procedures. Along with other Western nations, the United States has also signed trade agreements with these countries.

One factor that has hindered political and economic progress in eastern Europe is the rise of old ethnic hatreds and rivalries. The most obvious example was the war in Bosnia, which pitted Muslim Bosnians against Christian Serbs. The war represented a serious threat to the stability of the region until the Dayton agreement, signed in 1995, helped to restore peace. NATO sent peacekeepers to the nation, but ethnic tensions remained high.

## The Middle East and Africa

The Middle East and Africa represent two very different challenges for American foreign policy. In the Middle East, the primary goal has been to end the Arab-Israeli conflict and bring peace to the region. In Africa the goals have been to encourage the growth of democracy and improve the lives of the people.

## The Middle East

The Arab-Israeli conflict has been a source of tension in the Middle East since 1948, when the nation of Israel was

### DID YOU KNOW?

#### The Name Game

Countries sometimes change their names, and new countries are formed. As a result, even the most recently published maps and atlases may be out of date. For example, Belarus became an independent state in 1991, when the Soviet Union broke apart. In 1993 Czechoslovakia split into two nations—the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Here are some countries that have changed their names and other new countries that have formed.

- Zaire, 1971 (Belgian Congo)
- Sri Lanka, 1972 (Ceylon)
- Benin, 1975 (Dahomey)
- Zimbabwe, 1980 (Rhodesia)
- Belize, 1981 (British Honduras)
- Burkina Faso, 1984 (Upper Volta)
- Myanmar, 1989 (Burma)
- Azerbaijan, established 1991
- Croatia, established 1991



Changing names

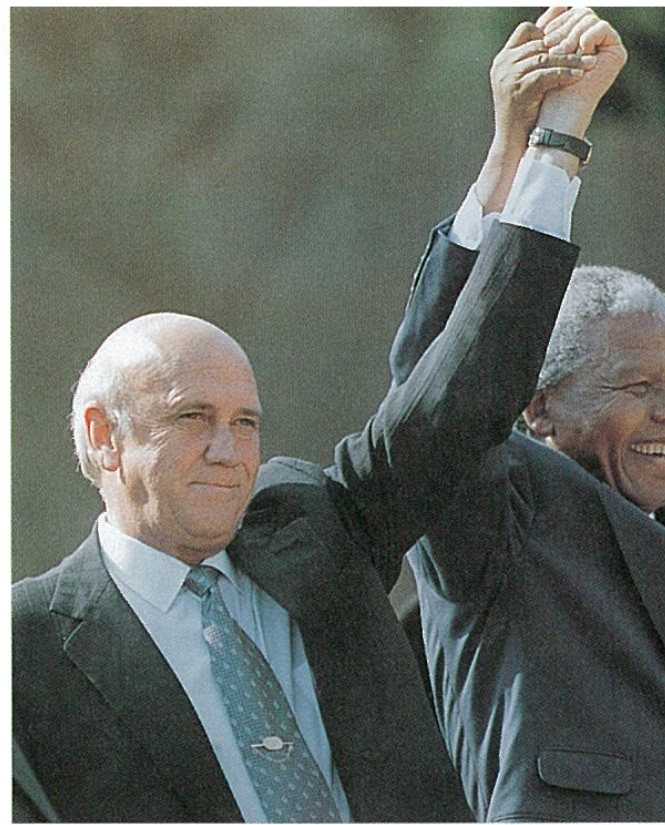
formed. For decades American Presidents have tried to create a peace process to end Arab-Israeli tensions. The first step came in 1979, when President Jimmy Carter persuaded Egypt and Israel to sign a peace treaty. In May 1994 Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) signed an agreement that granted Palestinians self-rule in areas occupied by Israel. In October 1994, President Bill Clinton helped Israel and Jordan negotiate a peace treaty ending hostilities between them.

Despite the initial success of the Arab-Israeli peace process, the Middle East has not grown more secure. One source of tension is the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, a conservative religious movement that aims to replace **secular**, or nonreligious, governments with Islamic rule. Fundamentalists control Iran, and they pose a serious threat to stability in Egypt, Algeria, and other Arab countries.

## South Africa

Until recently a majority of South Africa's population was denied many basic rights, including the right to vote. The nation followed a policy called **apartheid**, a government plan of racial segregation and discrimination against the country's black population. Under apartheid a small white minority ran the country.

Apartheid divided South Africa for many years. The ruling minority resisted any change, despite trade sanctions and political pressure from other nations. Change finally came in 1991, when South African President F. W. de Klerk announced plans to abolish all apartheid laws. In April 1994, South Africa held its first elections open to all South Africans. Nelson Mandela, a popular black leader held as a political prisoner for many



**End of Apartheid** Nelson Mandela and F. W. de Klerk joined hands to celebrate the results of South Africa's 1994 elections. *What was significant about this election?*

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years, was elected president. The process continued with the ratification of a new constitution in 1996.

## Other Areas of Africa

Crises in Liberia, Somalia, and Rwanda have commanded the attention of the world in recent years. All three countries have been embroiled in civil wars. The United States sent troops to Somalia in an effort to get food to starving people. It also took part in UN efforts to monitor human rights abuses in Rwanda.

Throughout the rest of Africa, the United States has kept a lower profile. It has watched from the sidelines as many African nations have moved toward democracy. The future is uncertain, however. Change may also bring increased ethnic tensions that could erupt as they did in Liberia, Somalia, and Rwanda.





**Haitian Turmoil** Haitian refugees detained at Guantanamo Bay hoped to be allowed to enter the United States. *What caused the Haitians to flee their home?*

## Latin America and the Caribbean

The United States has always had a special relationship with nations in Latin America and the Caribbean. Even during our country's most isolationist periods, the United States maintained strong ties in the region. It often became involved in the internal affairs of Caribbean and Central American nations, following an **interventionist** policy.

In recent years immigration has been a source of conflict between the United States and countries south of its border. The wealth and opportunities of the United States have attracted millions of immigrants from the poorer countries of Latin America. Many people in the United States are now calling for stricter immigration laws to reduce the number of immigrants.

## Changing Trade Policies

Another source of tension is economic competition. In some cases competition has led to tariffs and other trade barriers that have hindered economic cooperation. Passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1993 has helped open the market with Mexico. Chile signed the agreement in 1994, and it may be expanded to include other Latin American countries at a later date.

Change in trade policy reflects an important development throughout Latin America—its nations are becoming increasingly democratic. In Brazil, Chile, and a number of other countries, dictatorships and military rule have given way to elected civilian governments. With greater democracy has come greater stability.

## Cuba and Haiti

Two Caribbean countries—Cuba and Haiti—have raised special concerns. The United States has considered Cuba a threat to national security since 1959, when Fidel Castro established a communist dictatorship there. This threat has declined since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Cuba's major ally and source of financial support. Cuba now suffers from severe shortages of food and other products, and the country seems on the verge of collapse. The United States continues to maintain a trade embargo against Cuba, and relations between the two countries remain tense.

The United States has a long history in Haiti. Between 1915 and 1934, the United States occupied Haiti because of political turmoil and violence there. In the years since, Haiti has struggled with poverty and dictatorship.



**Relations With China** China's communist government has introduced some economic reforms, but human rights abuses continue. *What reforms has China introduced to improve its economy?*

In December 1990, Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected president of Haiti. Nine months later Haitian military leaders ousted the president and expelled him from the country. A period of military dictatorship followed. During this period many Haitian refugees fled to the United States.

In July 1994, the UN authorized an invasion of Haiti by a multinational force led by the United States. Faced with the threat of invasion, the Haitian military leaders agreed to step down and let Aristide resume office. As part of the agreement, thousands of American troops landed in Haiti in September 1994 to monitor the transition. The Americans turned over the peacekeeping duties to UN forces in March 1995.

In December 1995, Aristide's former prime minister, Rene Preval, was elected president. When Preval took office in 1996, he became the first democratically elected Haitian president to succeed another democratically elected president.

## Asia and the Pacific Rim

Asia is another area of special interest to American foreign policy. It contains powerful communist nations that still pose a threat to world peace. It also contains some of the strongest and most rapidly growing economies in the world.

### China

China, the most populous nation in the world, remains a communist dictatorship. Its Communist party denies citizens basic political rights, but it no longer tries to regulate the entire economy. Since the mid-1980s, China has passed economic reforms designed to improve its economy and form ties with noncommunist nations. It now encourages foreign investment and allows some Chinese citizens to experiment with capitalism.

China remains a totalitarian state, however. In 1989 army troops crushed pro-democracy demonstrations in the capital city of Beijing. Human rights

abuses continue. China also maintains its nuclear capability, and it sells weapons and missiles to countries such as Iran.

In the past the United States linked trade with China to human rights reform. Yet China offers an enormous market for American goods. In 1994 President Clinton announced that trade with China would be on a most-favored-nation basis. The United States would encourage trade despite continued abuses. Then in 1995 President Clinton threatened to impose trade sanctions on China because of a dispute over unauthorized Chinese copies of American products. China finally agreed to introduce reforms. Relations between the two countries will be difficult, however, until the political situation in China stabilizes.

## North Korea

Communism also persists in North Korea. This country presents another potential danger. For many years it has been isolated from most of the world, and it is very unpredictable. One recent cause for alarm was North Korea's efforts to develop nuclear weapons. Because of its militant communist government and its history, North Korea remains a threat to the stability of the region.

## Vietnam

Vietnam is familiar to Americans because of our nation's experience in the Vietnam War. Although still a communist country, Vietnam has started to reform its economy and open its borders to foreign trade and investment. In 1994 the United States ended its 19-year trade embargo of Vietnam because of the government's cooperation in returning the remains of American soldiers killed in the war.

## Economic Success Stories

The Asian nations that border the Pacific Ocean, the so-called Pacific Rim nations, include some of the world's most rapidly growing economies. Thirty years ago South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore were still developing nations. Even Japan was considered a secondary economic power. Today these nations are the powerhouses of the Pacific, and they are strong economic competitors to the United States.

Trade barriers these nations and the United States erected have hindered completely free and open trade. In recent years, however, the Pacific Rim nations have begun working with the United States and other nations to reduce or eliminate trade tariffs and other economic barriers to promote free trade and stimulate global economic cooperation.

## ★ SECTION 3 REVIEW ★

### UNDERSTANDING VOCABULARY

*Define* nuclear proliferation, secular, apartheid, interventionist.

### REVIEWING OBJECTIVES

- 1 How have recent events in Europe affected the United States?
- 2 What are some of the sources of tension in the Middle East and Africa?
- 3 What interests does the United States have in Latin America and the Caribbean?
- 4 What major challenges does the United States face in Asia and the Pacific Rim?



## How to Read a Natural Resource Map



**M**aps that provide information on a specific topic are called special-purpose maps. They may show the population density in a region, how people use the land, or where natural resources are located.

### What This Map Shows

A natural resource map shows the location of materials—such as petroleum, minerals, and trees—that people take from the earth to use for manufacturing and other needs. The map on this page indicates where major mineral and petroleum resources are located in the southern part of the African continent. The map key explains what mineral each symbol on the map represents. Use the map and key to answer the questions that follow.

### CITIZENSHIP IN ACTION

- 1 Which country has the greatest concentration of different kinds of minerals? What kinds of minerals are found there?
- 2 How many nations have deposits of iron?
- 3 Do the nations of southern Africa have petroleum resources? How do you know?
- 4 Which mineral seems to be most scarce? Which minerals are the most plentiful in this part of the world?
- 5 How might a natural resource map be used to draw conclusions about relations between countries?

## Identifying Key Terms

Choose the vocabulary term that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

embargo isolationism diplomacy  
apartheid secular disarmament

1. The President hoped to arrive at a solution through \_\_\_\_\_, by talking and negotiating with the other nation's leader.
2. Efforts to solve the conflict included an economic \_\_\_\_\_, which prevented any supplies from crossing the nation's borders.
3. By trying to avoid any entanglements with other countries, the nation was following a policy of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. At one time the United States imposed trade sanctions on South Africa because of its policy of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. One aim of the conservative religious movement known as Islamic fundamentalism is to replace \_\_\_\_\_ governments.
6. Negotiations were underway to reduce the number of nuclear weapons and to bring about complete \_\_\_\_\_.

## Reviewing the Main Ideas

### SECTION 1

1. How can foreign policy be carried out through trade measures?
2. How has the arms control issue changed since the 1970s?

### SECTION 2

3. What actions can the UN Security Council take to try to keep peace?
4. What current problems face the United Nations?

### SECTION 3

5. How has the relationship between the United States and South Africa changed in recent years?
6. What are the major sources of tension between the United States and Latin America today?
7. What are the benefits and disadvantages of the United States policy toward trade with China?

## Critical Thinking

### SECTION 1

1. **Developing a Point of View** Do you think the United States should continue to help Russia? Explain why or why not.

### SECTION 2

2. **Evaluating Information** What do you think is the most important role of the United Nations in the world today? Why?

### SECTION 3

3. **Analyzing Information** How do you think the United States should deal with regional conflicts in other parts of the world?

## Reinforcing Citizenship Skills

In an atlas, locate maps that show the natural resources available in European countries. List the countries and their major resources. Write an opinion

on how you think the location of these resources might affect relations among the nations in this part of the world. Present your report to the class.

### Cooperative Learning

Some people have criticized the United Nations because they feel that small nations, which contribute little financial support, have too much power in the organization. Other people argue that power in the United Nations should not be related to the amount a nation can contribute. In groups of four, prepare arguments, pro or con, for debating the following statement: The United States should reduce its financial support to the UN.

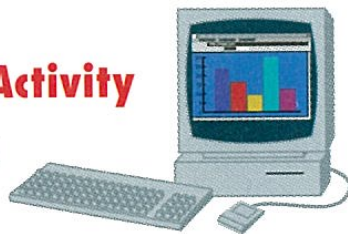
### Focusing on Your Community

Interview several members of your community, including relatives and neighbors, to find out their views on United States foreign policy. Find out how they feel about United States policy toward one particular nation, such as Russia, China, Haiti, Cuba, or Bosnia. Prepare an oral report to present to the class.

### Technology Activity

#### Using a Word Processor

Use sources in your school or public library or search the Internet to learn about current American relations with any country you choose. If you use the Internet, you



may wish to use the following key words to focus your search: **state department, foreign relations, White House**. Use a word processor to write a report about what you learn.

### Analyzing Visuals

The United Nations has often been required to act as a peacekeeper in conflicts around the world. Study the political cartoon below, which illustrates the UN's role in the conflict in Bosnia. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. What does the UN tank represent?
2. What has the tank fired at the Serbs?
3. What does the UN's form of ammunition suggest about its ability to force both sides to keep the peace?
4. What do you think would be the result of the UN's effort?



# An Interdependent World

## CIVIC PARTICIPATION

**W**e live in an interdependent world. Vast international communication and transportation networks link people and nations around the globe.

Contact a local business or organization that is connected in some way with other nations. Perhaps it has branch offices in other countries or sponsors activities there. Find out about these international

connections and how they have affected the business or organization.

### Working in Your Community

Next ask family members and neighbors about ways in which your community is connected to other parts of the world. Prepare a short fact sheet on the international connections of your community and give it to your local library. ■

### Your Civics Journal

As you study this chapter, pay attention to world events. Make a list in your civics journal of the ways in which international developments can affect your life. Next to each entry, note what you, as an individual, can do about these developments.

