

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9697/3

PAPER 3 International History, 1945–1991

MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

You must answer **Question 1** (Section A), and **three** questions from Section B.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.



Section A

You must answer Question 1.

THE SPECIALISED AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1 Read the sources, and then answer the question.

Source A

There can be no doubt that the World Bank is specially suited to overcoming all impediments to investments in underdeveloped countries. It is an intergovernmental bank owned by 57 governments outside the Soviet bloc and not a capitalist bank which may be suspected of imperialism and colonialism. The majority of its owners are themselves underdeveloped countries which can be relied on to protect other such countries. It is true that the three largest member states between them have more than half of all the voting rights because they contribute more than half the capital but it is also true that the smallest contributors, such as the Middle and South American republics, have an equal voice and make it effectively felt.

A president and vice president head the staff. They are at present both American. Their choice was deliberate. They were instrumental in inducing American banks to lend money to the World Bank. American banks are then slowly brought back into international investment from which they had disappeared since the Great Depression of 1931–34.

John Mars, British development economist, 1956.

Source B

In the two and a half decades following the Second World War the world economy was transformed. The industrialised countries experienced economic growth and an expansion of trade without parallel in history, which contributed to growth in some parts of the Third World. The World Bank, the IMF and GATT had to adapt themselves to the needs of developing countries. In 1960 the World Bank was augmented by the International Development Association (IDA) which provided loans on much easier terms for developing countries; the IMF increased and broadened its financing to assist them; while GATT attracted more members from developing countries and partly exempted them, at least in principle, from its rule, by which a member country seeking concessions must offer equivalent concessions to other members.

The Brandt Report, 1980.

Source C

The influence in the UN of the newly-independent third-world countries has not made its agencies more effective. The new states argued that they must have a strong voice in designing the policies aimed at helping them develop. Fair enough; but as the 1970s progressed this approach became increasingly distorted. Under third-world influence the UN agencies launched a crusade against private enterprise and open markets.

Spearheading the campaign for a 'new international economic order' (NIEO) was UNCTAD, the UN Conference on Trade and Development. Multinational corporations were the demons of the NIEO universe and UNCTAD poured forth regulations aimed at limiting their freedom of action, forcing them to transfer technology to poor countries.

The British journal, The Economist, 1989.

Source D

There is another 'United Nations', less transparent than the high profile peacekeeping UN but equally important for the world community.

The other United Nations is largely represented by the so-called specialised agencies. Many of these bodies have been criticised for their management inefficiencies, their political orientation and so on.

Such criticisms are important but there are other matters much more significant in their global implications. These matters are the province of such specialised agencies as the IMF, the World Bank, GATT and the matrix of world capitalist enterprise. Hence the 'other United Nations' is the global free market complex defined by these agencies, trans-national corporations and the array of associated governments and pressure groups.

The other United Nations intermeshes with the New York-based UN at many different levels, always seeking to ensure that the UN does not take any initiatives that might seriously conflict with the maximalisation of global financial profit.

Geoff Simons, British university lecturer, 1995.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-D support the view that, in the period 1945–1991, the UN specialised agencies hindered the economic development of Third World states?

Section B

You must answer **three** questions from this section.

You must **not** answer both Question 3 and Question 4.

- 2 How far do you agree that the Cold War in Europe broke out because Soviet and Western leaders misinterpreted each other's words and actions?
- 3 'More often than not, superpowers, rather than causing regional conflicts, were reluctantly drawn into them.' How far does your study of the Cold War in the period 1950–80 support this view?

Or

- 4 Compare and contrast the policies of the USA and the USSR towards Vietnam in the 1960s and 1970s.
- 5 How valid is the view that the Cold War came to an end only because American and Soviet politicians lost control of events in 1989?
- 6 'Though less successful than the partial test ban treaty (1963), the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (1968) should still be counted as a success.' How far do you agree?
- 7 'The Japanese economic miracle was as much a consequence of favourable external circumstances as it was of domestic policies and practices.' Discuss.
- 8 Analyse the causes and consequences of the Third World debt crisis which broke out in 1982, when Mexico defaulted on its international debt repayments.