

like NATO, Trump often pushed other countries to increase their financial contributions. His stance was that many alliances were costly for the U.S. and needed to be re-evaluated to ensure they were serving America's interests. Trump was often critical of multinational organizations such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization, viewing them as inefficient or biased against the U.S.

Harris supports a more traditional approach to geopolitical alliances, emphasizing the importance of working with international partners and respecting established institutions. She advocates for strengthening and reinforcing the U.S.'s commitments to multilateral organizations. Harris's approach involves nurturing and expanding strategic partnerships with allies to address global challenges such as climate change, cybersecurity, and global health. She believes that collaborating with allies can enhance U.S. influence and achieve shared goals more effectively. Her perspective on geopolitical alliances aligns with a vision of active U.S. leadership on the global stage, where the U.S. plays a central role in promoting democratic values and addressing international issues through collective action.

Global Institutions/Security: The U.S. plays a pivotal role in global security, including counterterrorism efforts, military interventions, and strategic alliances. European nations rely on U.S. leadership in addressing global threats and maintaining stability in volatile regions. U.S. involvement in international organizations and agreements, such as the United Nations and the World Health Organization, impacts global governance. European nations often work closely with the U.S. in these forums and are keenly interested in the U.S. administration's stance on global issues.

Trump's unpredictable foreign policy and emphasis on bilateral over multilateral approaches raised concerns in Europe about U.S.'s reliability as a security partner. His approach to international conflicts and alliances sometimes diverged from traditional U.S. strategies.

Harris's foreign policy approach emphasizes multilateralism and collaborative efforts in global security. Her administration would likely work to rebuild alliances and engage with European partners on shared security challenges and international stability.

The 2024 U.S. presidential election holds significant implications not just for America, but for Europe and the world. As we live in an increasingly interconnected, volatile, uncertain, and complex global environment, European nations are likely paying closer attention to this election than most Americans. Trump's previous approach to U.S.-European relations was marked by unilateral and transactional engagements. Campaign rhetoric suggests a future Trump-Vance administration will move the United States even further from global engagement and more towards a foreign policy of isolationism. In contrast, a Harris-Walz administration is expected to foster a more collaborative relationship with Europe.

So, this year's presidential election will have far-reaching consequences for global stability, economic relations, and international policies. I encourage all to stay informed and vigilant as this year's election unfolds. The stakes are high, and the ramifications will be felt across America and the globe. ■

T. J. Edwards retired from the U.S. Army after 30 years of service. He is a Contributing Editor of the network. tjedwardsjr23@gmail.com

6Q - WHO? WHAT? WHEN? WHERE? WHY? AND HOW?

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT

BY
ROXANA
TOFAN



The U.S. Supreme Court is essential because it upholds the Constitution, sets binding legal precedents, resolves major legal disputes, maintains the balance of power among government branches, influences public policy, protects minority rights, and promotes legal consistency across the nation. Its role is fundamental to the functioning of American democracy and the protection of individual freedoms. Here's a comprehensive overview:



← Seated from left are Justices Sonia Sotomayor, Clarence Thomas, Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., and Justices Samuel A. Alito and Elena Kagan. Standing from left are Justices Amy Coney Barrett, Neil M. Gorsuch, Brett M. Kavanaugh, and Ketanji Brown Jackson.

WHAT

The U.S. Supreme Court is the highest federal court in the United States. Its primary role is to interpret the Constitution, adjudicate disputes involving federal laws, and resolve issues that affect the entire nation. It reviews cases that have been appealed from lower federal courts or state supreme courts, making decisions that can set national legal precedents.

WHO

The U.S. Supreme Court consists of nine justices, including one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. These justices are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. As of 2024, the Chief Justice is John Roberts. The other justices are Clarence Thomas, Samuel Alito, Sonia Sotomayor, Elena Kagan, Neil Gorsuch, Brett Kavanaugh, Amy Coney Barrett, and Ketanji Brown Jackson.

WHEN

The Supreme Court was established by Article III of the U.S. Constitution in 1789. The Court's annual term begins on the first Monday in October and usually runs through late June or early July. During this term, the Court hears cases, deliberates, and issues rulings.

WHERE

The Supreme Court is located in Washington, D.C., at the Supreme Court Building on Capitol Hill. The building, known for its neoclassical architecture, houses the Court's chambers, courtroom, and other administrative offices.

Do Lipton Tea employees take coffee breaks?