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World Politics

06/07

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World Politics

06/07

Twenty-seventh Edition

EDITOR

Helen E. Purkitt

U.S. Naval Academy

Dr. Helen Purkitt obtained her Ph.D. in International Relations from the University of Southern California. She is Professor of Political Science at the U.S. Naval Academy. Her research and teaching interests include political psychology, African politics, and emerging national security issues. In 2005, she completed a study of the lessons learned from past Iraqi and South African efforts to acquire biological weapons—available from INSS at the U.S. Air Force Academy—and co-authored a book entitled, *South Africa's Weapons of Mass Destruction*, which is available from Indiana University Press. During the summer of 2005 she worked on the psychology of terrorism as a Senior Visiting Scholar at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories. She continues to study the dynamics of international terrorism and has started a new study on the global implications of biotechnology trends for the U.S. military and for the Center for Technology and National Security at the National Defense University in Washington, D.C.



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Members of the Advisory Board are instrumental in the final selection of articles for each edition of ANNUAL EDITIONS. Their review of articles for content, level, currentness, and appropriateness provides critical direction to the editor and staff. We think that you will find their careful consideration well reflected in this volume.

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Preface

In publishing ANNUAL EDITIONS we recognize the enormous role played by the magazines, newspapers, and journals of the public press in providing current, first-rate educational information in a broad spectrum of interest areas. Many of these articles are appropriate for students, researchers, and professionals seeking accurate, current material to help bridge the gap between principles and theories and the real world. These articles, however, become more useful for study when those of lasting value are carefully collected, organized, indexed, and reproduced in a low-cost format, which provides easy and permanent access when the material is needed. That is the role played by ANNUAL EDITIONS.

Annual Editions: World Politics 06/07 is aimed at filling a void in materials for learning about world politics and foreign policy. The articles are chosen for those who are new to the study of world politics. The goal is to help students learn more about international issues that often seem remote but may have profound consequences for a nation's well-being, security, and survival. International relations can be viewed as a complex and dynamic system of actions and reactions by a diverse set of actors. The articles in this volume convey just how dynamic, interdependent, and complex the relations among different types of international actors are in contemporary international relations.

Interdependence means that events in places as far away as Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, and Africa may effect the United States, just as America's actions, and inaction, have significant repercussions for other states. Interdependence also refers to the increased role of non-state actors such as multinational corporations, the United Nations, and a rich array of non-governmental actors such as the Cable News Network (CNN) and terrorist networks affiliated with or inspired by al Qaeda.

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Towers and the Pentagon tragically underscored the reality that non-state actors increasingly influence the scope, nature, and pace of events worldwide. However, the U.S.-led military interventions in Afghanistan in 2002, the U.S. military invasion of Iraq in 2003, the continuing fight between U.S. troops and insurgents in Iraq, the escalation of tensions between the United States and Iran, and ongoing conflicts among countries through out the world confirm that inter-state conflicts will also continue as a key feature of international relations. At the same time the rapid spread of the SARS epidemic in 2004, the large number of deaths and devastation caused by the South Asia tsunami tidal wave in 2005, the continuing threat of a future global pandemic caused by a mutated flu virus, and increased signs that global warming may be occurring remind us that natural disasters can also have wide ranging effects on world politics as well.

International events proceed at such a rapid pace that what is said about international affairs today may be out-

dated by tomorrow. It is important, therefore, that readers develop a mental framework or theory of the international system as a complex system of loosely connected and diverse sets of actors who interact around an ever-changing agenda of international issues.

This collection of articles about international events provides up-to-date information, commentaries about the current set of issues on the world agenda, and analyses of the significance of the issues and emerging trends for the structure and functioning of the post—cold war international system.

The twenty-seventh edition of *Annual Editions: World Politics* is divided into 10 units. While the United States remains the dominant military, political, and economic power in the post-cold war system, indicators of an emerging multi-polar system are everywhere. Complex trends in the current structure of the international system means that we can no longer view international relations through a prism where the United States is considered the one lone superpower across all issue areas. Instead, sub-national, national, regional, and transnational issues and actors are increasingly important aspects of international relations in a multidimensional world system.

I would like to thank Larry Loeppke, Jay Oberbroeckling, and their associates at McGraw-Hill Contemporary Learning Series for their help in putting this volume together. Many users of *Annual Editions: World Politics*, took the time to contribute articles or comments on this collection of readings. I greatly appreciate these suggestions and the article evaluations. Please continue to provide feedback to guide the annual revision of this anthology by filling out the postage-paid *article rating form* on the last page of this book.



Helen E. Purkitt
Editor

Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections in this book relate to the subjects covered in your course. You may want to use the topics listed on these pages to search the Web more easily.

On the following pages a number of Web sites have been gathered specifically for this book. They are arranged to reflect the units of this *Annual Edition*. You can link to these sites by going to the student online support site at <http://www.mhcls.com/online/>.

ALL THE ARTICLES THAT RELATE TO EACH TOPIC ARE LISTED BELOW THE BOLD-FACED TERM.

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- 27. New East Asia, Old Enmities

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- 27. New East Asia, Old Enmities

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- 9. How to Counter WMD

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- 21. Europe's Response to Radical Islam

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- 23. Russia and the West: A Dangerous Drift

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- 38. The "Greenless" Response to Global Warming

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- 5. A (Social) Capital Idea

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- 8. The Seven Myths of Nuclear Terrorism
- 21. Europe's Response to Radical Islam
- 24. The Terrorist Notebooks
- 25. Autocrats, Islamists, and the Rise of Radicalism in Central Asia
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- 9. How to Counter WMD

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- 18. America as European Hegemon
- 19. A Too Perfect Union? Why Europe Said "No"
- 20. For U.S. to Note, Europe Flexes Muscle in Afghanistan
- 21. Europe's Response to Radical Islam

Internet References

The following internet sites have been carefully researched and selected to support the articles found in this reader. The easiest way to access these selected sites is to go to our student online support site at <http://www.mhcls.com/online/>.

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The following sites were available at the time of publication. Visit our Web site—we update our student online support site regularly to reflect any changes.

General Sources

CIA Factbook

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>

This site provides information on various countries.

FACTs

<http://www.ploughshares.ca>

Useful site for research on inter-state conflicts.

Country Indicators for Foreign Policy

<http://www.carleton.ca/cifp/>

Statistical data on nation-states compiled by Carlton University, Canada.

Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (BCSIA)

<http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/bcsia/>

BCSIA is a center for research, teaching, and training in international affairs.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

<http://www.ceip.org>

One of the goals of this organization is to stimulate discussion and learning among experts and the public on a wide range of international issues. The site provides links to the journal *Foreign Policy* and to the Moscow Center.

Central Intelligence Agency

<http://www.odci.gov>

Use this official home page to learn about many facets of the CIA and to get connections to other sites and resources, such as *The CIA Factbook*, which provides extensive statistical information about every country in the world.

The Heritage Foundation

<http://www.heritage.org>

This page offers discussion about and links to many sites of the Heritage Foundation and other organizations having to do with foreign policy and foreign affairs.

World Wide Web Virtual Library: International Affairs Resources

<http://www.etown.edu/vl/>

Surf this site and its links to learn about specific countries and regions, to research think tanks and organizations, and to study such vital topics as international law, development, the international economy, human rights, and peacekeeping.

Crisisweb: The International Crisis Group (ICG)

<http://www.crisisweb.org/home/index.cfm>

ICG is an organization “committed to strengthening the capacity of the international community to anticipate, understand, and act to prevent and contain conflict.” Go to this site to view the latest reports and research concerning conflicts around the world.

UNIT 1: New World Order

The Globalization Website

<http://www.emory.edu/SOC/globalization/>

This site discusses globalization and is a guide to available sources on globalization.

Population Reference Bureau

<http://www.prb.org>

This site provides data on the world population and census information.

Women in International Politics

<http://www.guide2womenleaders.com>

This site contains data on women who have served as political leaders.

Avalon Project at Yale Law School

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/terrorism/terror.htm>

The Avalon Project Web site features documents in the fields of law, history, economics, diplomacy, politics, government, and terrorism.

Human Rights Web

<http://www.hrweb.org>

This useful site offers ideas on how individuals can get involved in helping to protect human rights around the world.

SITE: The Search for International Terrorist Entities

<http://www.siteinstitute.org/index.html>

This is a site that includes background, current events, and web sites about or sponsored by terrorist groups.

CIA Report of the National Intelligence Council's 2020 Project

http://www.cia.gov/nic/NIC_globaltrend2020.html

This link contains the full text of the most recent CIA-sponsored 2020 Project Report on future global trends.

UNIT 2: World Economy

International Monetary Fund

<http://www.imf.org>

This link brings you to the homepage for the International Monetary Fund.

Graphs Comparing Countries

http://humandevlopment.bu.edu/use_exsisting_index/start_comp_graph.cfm

This site allows you to compare various countries and nation-states with statistics using a visual tool.

World Bank

<http://www.worldbank.org>

News (press releases, summaries of new projects, speeches) and coverage of numerous topics regarding development, countries, and regions are provided at this site. Go to the research and growth section of this site to access specific research and data regarding the world economy.

UNIT 3: Weapons of Mass Destruction

National Defense University Website

<http://www.ndu.edu>

This contains information on current studies. This site also provides a look at the school where many senior marine, naval officers, and senior civilians attend prior to assuming top-level positions.

U.S.- Russia Developments

<http://www.acronym.org.uk/start>

This is a site maintained by Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy which provides information on U.S. and Russian disarmament activity.

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

<http://www.bullatomi.org>

This site allows you to read more about the Doomsday Clock and other issues as well as topics related to nuclear weaponry, arms control, and disarmament.

Federation of American Scientists

<http://www.fas.org>

This site provides useful information about and links to a variety of topics related to chemical and biological warfare, missiles, conventional arms, and terrorism.

ISN International Relations and Security Network

<http://www.isn.ethz.ch>

This site, maintained by the Center for Security Studies and Conflict Research, is a clearinghouse for extensive information on international relations and security policy.

Terrorism Research Center

<http://www.terrorism.com>

The Terrorism Research Center features definitions and research on terrorism, counterterrorism documents, a comprehensive list of Web links, and profiles of terrorist and counterterrorist groups.

UNIT 4: North America

U.S. Department of State

<http://www.state.gov/index.cfm>

The site provides information organized by categories as well as "background notes" on specific countries and regions.

The Henry L. Stimson Center—Peace Operations and Europe

<http://www.stimson.org/fopo/?SN=FP20020610372>

The Future of Peace Operations has begun to address specific areas concerning Europe and operations. The site links to useful UN, NATO, and EU documents, research pieces, and news sites.

The North American Institute

<http://www.northamericaninstitute.org>

NAMI, a trilateral public-affairs organization, is concerned with the emerging "regional space" of Canada, the United States, and Mexico and the development of a North American community. It provides links for study of trade, the environment, and institutional developments.

UNIT 5: Latin America

Inter-American Dialogue

<http://www.iadialog.org>

This is the Web site for IAD, a premier U.S. center for policy analysis, communication, and exchange in Western Hemisphere affairs. The 100-member organization has helped to shape the agenda of issues and choices in hemispheric relations.

UNIT 6: Europe

Central Europe Online

<http://www.centraleurope.com>

This site contains daily updated information under headings such as news on the Web today, economics, trade, and currency.

Europa: European Union

<http://europa.eu.int>

This server site of the European Union will lead you to the history of the EU (and its predecessors), descriptions of EU policies, institutions, and goals, and documentation of treaties and other materials.

NATO Integrated Data Service

<http://www.nato.int/structur/nids/nids.htm>

Check out this Web site to review North Atlantic Treaty Organization documentation, to read *NATO Review*, and to explore key issues in the field of European security and transatlantic cooperation.

Social Science Information Gateway

<http://sosig.esrc.bris.ac.uk>

A project of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), this is an online catalog of thousands of Internet resources relevant to political education and research.

UNIT 7: Former Soviet Union

Russia Today

<http://www.russiatoday.com>

This site includes headline news, resources, government, politics, election results, and pressing issues.

Russian and East European Network Information Center, University of Texas at Austin

<http://reenic.utexas.edu/reenic/index.html>

This is the Web site for information on the former Soviet Union.

UNIT 8: The Pacific Basin

Inside China Today

<http://www.insidechina.com>

Part of the European Internet Network, this site leads you to information on all of China, including recent news, government, and related sites.

Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs

<http://www.mofa.go.jp>

Visit this official site for Japanese foreign policy statements and press releases, archives, and discussions of regional and global relations.

Pajhwok Afghan News

<http://www.pajhwak.com/>

This site is Afghanistan's premier news agency offering the best on-the-ground coverage of economics, politics, and security by local reporters.

UNIT 9: Middle East and Africa

Iraq Web Links

<http://www.usip.org/library/regions/iraq.html>

This is a special web page of the United States Institute of Peace which includes general resources, NBC Weapons, government agencies and international organizations, maps and guides, and other resources.

Iraq Dispatches

<http://dahrjamailliraq.com>

Dahr Jamail, an "unembedded journalist," accounts of conditions in Iraq and provides an alternative view to reports by reporters who are embedded with U.S. troops in Iraq. Jamail's dispatches are distributed through Alternet, a web-based independent media organization.

ArabNet

<http://www.arab.net>

This page of ArabNet, the online resource for the Arab world in the Middle East and North Africa, presents links to 22 Arab countries. Each country page classifies information using a standardized system.

Columbia International Affairs Online

http://www.ciaonet.org/cbr/cbr00/video/cbr_v/cbr_v.html

At this site find excerpts from al Qaeda's 2-hour videotape used to recruit young Muslims to fight in a holy war. The tape demonstrates al Qaeda's use of the Internet and media outlets for propaganda and persuasion purposes.

ei: Electronic Intifada

<http://electronicintifada.net/new.shtml>

EI is a major Palestinian portal for information about the Palestinian-Israeli conflict from a Palestinian perspective.

IslamiCity

<http://islamicity.com>

This is one of the largest Islamic sites on the Web, reaching 50 million people a month. Based in California, it includes public opinion polls, links to television and radio broadcasts, and religious guidance.

Palestine-Israel - American Task Force on Palestine

<http://www.americantaskforce.org>

The American Task Force on Palestine (ATFP) is a non-partisan organization dedicated to bringing peace to the Middle East.

MEMRI: The Middle East Research Institute

<http://www.memri.org/video>

Arab satellite channels air recent video clips on topics related to Islamic culture, fundamentalism, and terrorism from this site. For translations of what Arab leaders are telling their followers, go to <http://www.memri.org>.

African Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS)

<http://www.africacenter.org/>

[Dev2Go.web?Anchor=acss_home_currentheadlines](http://www.africacenter.org/Dev2Go.web?Anchor=acss_home_currentheadlines)

The ACSS is a U.S. Dept. of Defense Initiative and component of the National Defense University established to promote security cooperation between the United States and African states. The Africa Center includes headlines drawn from media outlets around the globe that include the most important news affecting Africa today.

UNIT 10: International Organizations and Global Issues

United Nations

<http://untreaty.un.org>

This site contains text on over 30,000 UN treaties.

HIV/AIDS

<http://www.unaids.org>

This is a site giving information on the rising toll of HIV/AIDS.

Commonwealth Forum on Globalization and Health

<http://www.ukglobalhealth.org>

This web site is sponsored by the Commonwealth Secretariat. Launched in April 2004, the Commonwealth Forum consists of a number of articles and excerpts on various facets of globalization and health.

Commission on Global Governance

<http://www.sovereignty.net/p/gov/gganalysis.htm>

This site provides access to *The Report of the Commission on Global Governance*, produced by an international group of leaders who want to find ways in which the global community can better manage its affairs.

Global Trends 2005 Project

<http://www.csis.org/gt2005/sumreport.html>

The Center for Strategic and International Studies explores the coming global trends and challenges of the new millennium. Read their summary report at this Web site. Also access Enterprises for the Environment, Global Information Infrastructure Commission, and Americas at this site.

InterAction

<http://www.interaction.org>

InterAction encourages grassroots action, engages policy makers on advocacy issues, and uses this site to inform people on its initiatives to expand international humanitarian relief and development assistance programs.

IRIN

<http://www.irinnews.org>

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs provides free analytical reports, fact sheets, interviews, daily country updates, and weekly summaries through this site and e-mail distribution service. The site is a good source of news for crisis situations as they occur.

United Nations Home Page

<http://www.un.org>

Here is the gateway to information about the United Nations. Also see <http://www.undp.org/missions/usa/usna/htm> for the U.S. Mission at the UN.

"A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility"

<http://www.un.org/secureworld>

Report delivered to Secretary General Kofi Annan in December, 2004 that contains 101 recommendations regarding how to change the United Nations.

The Digital Library in International Conflict Management

<http://www.usip.org/library/diglib.html>

This link contains peace agreements and truth commissions from around the world.

We highly recommend that you review our Web site for expanded information and our other product lines. We are continually updating and adding links to our Web site in order to offer you the most usable and useful information that will support and expand the value of your Annual Editions. You can reach us at: <http://www.mhcls.com/annualeditions/>.

UNIT 1

New World Order

Unit Selections

1. **A Global Power Shift in the Making**, James F. Hoge Jr.
2. **Preparing for the Next Pandemic**, Michael T. Osterholm
3. **The Statesman**, James Traub

Key Points to Consider

- Are independent nation-states likely to remain the most important factor in international relations or will national sovereignty be subverted or even replaced by other factors?
- What types of non-state factors are likely to increase in influence in the future?

Student Website

www.mhcls.com/online

Internet References

Further information regarding these websites may be found in this book's preface or online.

The Globalization Website

<http://www.emory.edu/SOC/globalization/>

Population Reference Bureau

<http://www.prb.org>

Women in International Politics

<http://www.guide2womenleaders.com>

Avalon Project at Yale Law School

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/terrorism/terror.htm>

Human Rights Web

<http://www.hrweb.org>

SITE: The Search for International Terrorist Entities

<http://www.siteinstitute.org/index.html>

CIA Report of the National Intelligence Council's 2020 Project

http://www.cia.gov/nic/NIC_globaltrend2020.html

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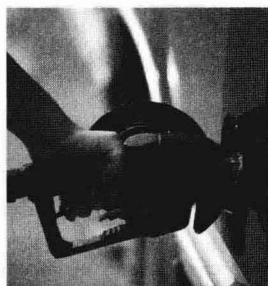
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UNIT 1 New World Order

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1. **A Global Power Shift in the Making**, James F. Hoge Jr., *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2004
Asia is rising fast, with its growing economic power translating into political and military strength. The West must adapt—or be left behind. “With the global flow of energy assuming ever-growing economic and strategic prominence, **oil and gas pipelines** in the world today have become the **major focus of international geopolitical competition.**” 3
2. **Preparing for the Next Pandemic**, Michael T. Osterholm, *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2005
Time is running out to prepare for the next pandemic. The only question is when, not “if,” the world will experience another global pandemic. An international project to develop the ability to produce a vaccine for the entire global population within several months of the start of a pandemic must be a top priority for the group of seven industrialized nations plus Russia (G-8). 7
3. **The Statesman**, James Traub, *The New York Times*, September 18, 2005
 Bono, the rock star, has been remarkably successful in his global campaign against disease and destitution. His success is about a lot more than his soaring voice. **Bono uses the power of rock celebrity and his unique brand of relentless but tactful diplomacy to get agreement by world leaders for commitments they might otherwise not have made.** 12



UNIT 2 World Economy

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4. **High Oil Prices Met With Anger Worldwide: Both Rich and Poor Countries Make Moves to Appease Citizens**, Paul Blustein and Craig Timberg, *The Washington Post*, October 3, 2005
Rising fuel prices are stoking popular anger around the world, throwing politicians on the defensive and forcing governments to resort to price freezes, tax cuts, and other measures to soothe voter resentment. Many governments keep fuel costs below market levels through subsidies while others control demand by maintaining stiff gasoline taxes. **Cutting government oil subsidies won't be easy** as such moves trigger popular protest that **threaten to topple governments.** 25
5. **A (Social) Capital Idea**, Andrew Holm, *Harvard International Review*, Winter 2004
 The concept **of social capital**—that includes norms, networks, and social trust that make society function more smoothly—**is increasingly being explored in terms of its potential to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the poor and powerless in developing countries.** This approach has been adopted by the World Bank and several other development organizations as an important aspect of a multi-faceted approach for promoting economic development. 28

The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.



UNIT 3

Weapons of Mass Destruction

Unit Overview

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6. Pakistan: It's Deja Vu All Over Again, Leonard Weiss, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, May/June 2004

Leonard Weiss reviews *how Pakistan lied, stole, and conned its way to becoming a nuclear weapons power*. Now, the *father of Pakistan's nuclear bomb program, A.Q. Khan, is doing the same as a nuclear broker*. Weiss questions what the United States can do about the A.Q. Khan network now that Pakistan is a major United States ally.

35

7. Iran, Christopher de Bellaigue, *Foreign Policy*, May/June 2005

If Iran gets a nuclear bomb it is unlikely to use it. There is not a lot of popular support in Iran for building a nuclear bomb and the country needs alternative sources of electricity in the future. The *threat to use force is unlikely to dissuade Iran from advancing its nuclear plans and will not advance the cause of democracy*. "When Iran reforms, it will happen because its youth—not the United States—demands it.

41

8. The Seven Myths of Nuclear Terrorism, Matthew Bunn and Anthony Wier, *Current History*, April 2005

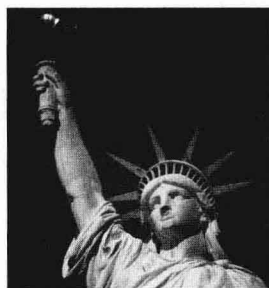
Bunn and Wier outline seven myths that explain why analysts who conclude that terrorists will not attempt nuclear terrorism are wrong. They emphasize that "*a small but dedicated and resourceful terrorist group could very plausibly design and build at least a crude nuclear bomb*. And the danger that they could get the nuclear material needed to do so is very real."

46

9. How to Counter WMD, Ashton B. Carter, *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 2004

The *United States' counter proliferation policy needs an overhaul*. Ashton Carter outlines why the *new goals should be to get nuclear material out of circulation, reinforce nonproliferation agreements, and use new technologies and invasive monitoring* to get better and more actionable intelligence.

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UNIT 4

North America

Unit Overview

60

Part A. The United States

10. Requiem for the Bush Doctrine, Andrew J. Bacevich, *Current History*, December 2005

The Bush Doctrine on preventive use of force has now been tested and found wanting. "*The Iraq War has revealed that the armed forces possess nothing like the depth required to implement a policy of preventive war on a sustained basis...*" The White House may come to see the wisdom of allowing the Bush doctrine to die a quiet and unlamented death.

63

11. How We Would Fight China, Robert D. Kaplan, *The Atlantic Monthly*, June 2005

"The Middle East is just a blip. *The American military contest with China in the Pacific will define the twenty-first century*. And China will be a more formidable adversary than Russia ever was."

68

12. **The Decline of American Soft Power**, Joshua Kurlantzick, *Current History*, December 2005
"Anti-Bush administration sentiment, which developed between 2003 and 2004, has mutated and ***strengthened into a broader anti-Americanism.***" Kurlantzick discusses the reasons for this transformation in world public opinion and the implications of this trend for America's soft power. ***As America's ability to persuade and influence other countries has waned***, the United States is ***increasingly reliant on the threat and use of force.***

77

13. **You're Not in the Army Now**, Shawn Macomber, *The American Spectator*, November 2004

The United States can no longer go to war without private contractors. Private contractors are doing so many things that the military often has no idea what these corporate soldiers are up to. The results have been scandals in Bosnia and Iraq, such as Abu Ghraib. Corporations argue that market forces discourage excesses by their employees but Shawn Macomber asks a more basic question: Should the Pentagon be in the business of outsourcing war?

82

Part B. Canada

14. **Living with Number One**, *The Economist*, December 3, 2005

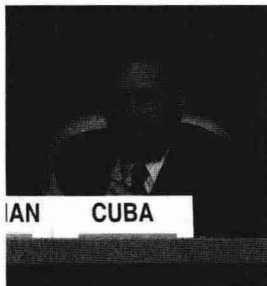
Since September 11th 2001, security concerns trump cross-border trade. A border closure with Canada can no longer be discounted. Although ***economic and security issues continue to be a source of conflict between the two countries, geography dictates that they must cooperate.***

86

15. **North America's Second Decade**, Robert A. Pastor, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2004

NAFTA has brought the United States, Mexico, and Canada an unprecedented degree of social and economic integration. According to Pastor, ***"North America" is now more than just a geographical expression.*** Fifty-eight percent of Canadians, 69 percent of Americans, and surprisingly, 34 percent of Mexicans consider themselves to be "North American."

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UNIT 5 Latin America

Unit Overview

94

16. **NAFTA at 10: A Plus or a Minus?**, Jorge G. Castaneda, *Current History*, February 2004

"Neither boon nor catastrophe," the 1994 trade pact has yet to boost living standards in Mexico. The ***European Union offers a model for moving forward.***

97

17. **Latin America's Terrible Two**, Otto J. Reich, *National Review*, April 11, 2005

Recent political trends include the ***resurgence of the Left*** as several Andean and Central American countries elect officials comprising of leftist-populist alliances. According to Reich this trend threatens U.S. interests in the region. No where is this more apparent than in Cuba and Venezuela where ***Fidel Castro and Hugo Chavez, constitute an "axis of evil."***

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UNIT 6

Europe

Unit Overview

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Part A. West Europe

18. **America as European Hegemon**, Christopher Layne, *The National Interest*, Summer 2003

Layne describes U.S. aims in Europe during the post-war period to illustrate that the United States has always sought to assert its hegemony while France and Germany seek to create a European counter balance to U.S. hegemony. ***Within a widened Europe, France and Germany—with Russia and sometimes China—are developing new habits of diplomatic cooperation to oppose Washington***, while the United Kingdom and newer members of a widened Europe work closely with the United States.

109

19. **A Too Perfect Union? Why Europe Said “No”**, Andrew Moravcsik, *Current History*, November 2005

The “No” ***vote on a European Union constitution referendum in France and the Netherlands does not indicate that the EU is in decline or disarray***. Instead, Moravcsik describes how the recent votes illustrates that the European Union is essentially stable and legitimate. While the votes signal the death knell of an impossible dream, ***a halfway arrangement can still be constructed that will be acceptable to the public in Europe, the Balkans, and Turkey***.

117

20. **For U.S. to Note, Europe Flexes Muscle in Afghanistan**, Craig S. Smith, *The New York Times*, September 22, 2004

The European military presence in Afghanistan is proof that ***the long-vaunted idea of a European Defense—as distinct from NATO—is slowly taking shape***. The 25-member European Union has recently created a European Defense Agency to coordinated training. Eurocorps will take over command of NATO’s peacekeeping forces beginning in August of 2004 in Afghanistan and later in 2004 the European Union will take over peacekeeping in Bosnia-Herzegovina from NATO altogether.

121

21. **Europe’s Response to Radical Islam**, Olivier Roy, *Current History*, November 2005

Islamic terrorists in Western Europe—including foreign residents, second-generation immigrants, and converts—all follow the same general trajectory of radicalization. “The ***real danger lies in Islamic radicalism enlarging its social base or connecting with other potentially radical movements or governments***.”

123

Part B. Central Europe

22. **In Eastern Europe, Corruption in the Crosshairs**, Rasma Karklins, *Current History*, November 2005

Corruption caused the electoral ***defeat of Poland’s governing Left Alliance in 2005***, the ouster of Lithuanian ***President Rolandas Paksas in 2004***, and the resignation of ***Georgia’s President Eduard Shevardnadze in 2003***. Karklins outlines why ***these recent events are good news since the corrupt elite now have to face consequences***.

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UNIT 7

Former Soviet Union

Unit Overview

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23. **Russia and the West: A Dangerous Drift**, Michael McFaul, *Current History*, October 2005

Putin is a European but he does not define integration into the West as a central objective. Since taking office in 2000, **Putin has focused on rebuilding the Russian state and consolidating control of the economic and political system in his hands**. While Putin's foreign policies seemed designed to disengage, most Russians support greater integration into Western institutions.

135

24. **The Terrorist Notebooks**, Martha Brill Olcott and Bakhtiyar Babajanov, *Foreign Policy*, March/April 2003

Excerpts from a young man recruited for jihad as one of a group of Central Asians, mostly Uzbek by nationality, describes their training at local terrorist schools in the mid-1990s. While many of these recruits were killed during U.S. bombings in Afghanistan, there remain many **young people with limited education and diminishing economic prospects who live in communities throughout Central Asia that are likely to be future recruits for radical forms of Islam**.

140

25. **Autocrats, Islamists, and the Rise of Radicalism in Central Asia**, Eric McGlinchey, *Current History*, October 2005

Recent events and trends in **Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan** illustrate that **the global spread of Islamist ideas, has local and readily identifiable causes**. "Radical Islam in Central Asia manifests a society's response to the accumulated injustices of severely authoritarian rule... **Where governments tolerate some degree of political opposition** either in parliaments or in the press—**society's enthusiasm for Islamist goals is limited**."

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UNIT 8

The Pacific Basin

Unit Overview

156

26. **China Views Globalization: Toward a New Great-Power Politics?**, Yong Deng and Thomas G. Moore, *The Washington Quarterly*, Summer 2004

Globalization has become a lens through which Beijing's grand strategy is filtered. For Chinese strategic thinkers, globalization—as manifested in transnational forces, international institutions, and a great need for **multilateralism—is a means to "democratize" the U.S. hegemonic order** and to minimize unilateralist power politics.

159

27. **New East Asia, Old Enmities**, *The Economist*, October 8, 2005

North Korean provocations and sustained, rapid defense expenditures by China and bullying about history are pushing Japanese politics further to the right. Japanese nationalism is on the rise and several **Japanese foreign policy positions are hardening. Japan is also moving to establish Asian regional institutions as a way to counter rising Chinese influence**.

169

28. **Can India Overtake China?**, Yasheng Huang and Tarun Khanna, *Foreign Policy*, July/August 2003

While China's export-led manufacturing boom is largely a creation of foreign direct investment (FDI), India has spawned a number of domestic entrepreneurs that now compete internationally with the best that Europe and the United States has to offer. India's stronger infrastructure and more efficient capital markets and legal system are additional reasons why **India's homegrown entrepreneurs may have a long-term advantage over China's inefficient banks and capital markets**.

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The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.