

WEATHERBY LONG ALEXANDER
WALSH CRUIKSHANKS GOODEN
KRANZDORF HUFF CULVER

THE OTHER WORLD

ISSUES AND POLITICS IN THE THIRD WORLD



The Other World

Issues and Politics in the Third World

Joseph Weatherby, Jr.

Dianne Long

William Alexander

John Walsh

Randal Cruikshanks

Reginald Gooden

Richard Kranzdorf

Earl Huff

John Culver

California Polytechnic State University
San Luis Obispo

MACMILLAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
New York

COLLIER MACMILLAN PUBLISHERS
London

Copyright © 1987, Macmillan Publishing Company,
a division of Macmillan, Inc.

Printed in the United States of America

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or
transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical,
including photocopying, recording, or any information storage and
retrieval system, without permission in writing from the Publisher.

Macmillan Publishing Company
866 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022

Collier Macmillan Canada, Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Main entry under title:

The Other world.

Includes bibliographies and index.

1. Developing countries. I. Weatherby, Joseph.

D883.087 1986 909'.09724 86-8352

ISBN 0-02-424700-6

Printing: 2 3 4 5 6 7 Year: 7 8 9 0 1 2 3

ISBN 0-02-424700-6

Preface

Much of our understanding of the world is from an American perspective. We tend to focus on events within our country, those in other Western nations, and on U.S.-Soviet relations. However, the United States accounts for only five percent of the total world population, and the Soviet Union only about six percent. Clearly, much of the world exists outside of these countries. Indeed, this Other World has become crucial to understanding the larger world in which we live. Increasingly, problems and issues that involve other countries affect our lives. Yet public opinion polls indicate the average American's knowledge of foreign countries is woefully inadequate.

This book aims to help students grasp some of the main dimensions of contemporary global issues in the Third World—which we term the “Other World.” It is intended to present an understanding of that part of our world that is neither Western nor Soviet-bloc in its orientation. In order to appreciate the Other World in today's international community, we need to know of its geography, cultures, traditions, and political and historical development.

We have written this text with an interdisciplinary focus for students who have had little or no exposure to the world beyond the boundaries of the United States. We also hope our analysis will be welcome in International Relations and Comparative Government courses in which coverage of the Third World in the standard texts is limited to one or two “emerging nations.” Our point of view is that the north-south dimension in global affairs is as important as the east-west dimension. We have not written this book from a U.S. perspective, and we have avoided making value judgments about political decisions made by Other World states. However, we have indicated critical decisions that countries will have to consider in dealing with the many problems that they face. The resolution of these problems concerns all of us.

Two major approaches dominate the study of global politics: the comparative approach and the area studies approach. The comparative approach addresses the political situation in selected countries with an emphasis on their values, institutions, levels of modernization, and types of governments. A deficiency of this approach is that it often fails to provide an overview of the geographical areas within which the separate states exist. However, it is the dominant approach in the social sciences because of its ability to account for similarities and differences among political communities.

The second major approach adopts an area studies perspective that centers on geographic regions of the world. This approach focuses on such general characteristics of regional areas as geography, climate, economics, political and social

structures, culture, religion, and historical traditions. Instead of contrasting the differences among states that have dissimilar backgrounds, the area studies approach promotes an understanding of the peoples and countries in geographical proximity to each other.

Our approach in this book combines both perspectives. First, it gives an overview of issues relevant to the understanding of contemporary problems common to the Other World. Second, it provides a regional overview of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East and describes the similarities and differences within these regions. Third, it describes events and issues in selected countries of each region.

The first five chapters address global issues of a generic nature: colonialism and nationalism, demographic trends and the maldistribution of food, militarism and the arms race, and mechanisms for reducing international tensions and conflicts through cooperative efforts. The next four chapters focus on the contemporary political setting in four geographical areas of the Other World. Flashpoints appear at the end of these regional chapters to identify specific conflict areas. The concluding chapter briefly summarizes the main points made in earlier chapters and offers a look into the future global situation and the Other World in the century ahead.

It is our hope that readers of *The Other World* will gain a new understanding of the major issues that affect much of the world's population. If we are to comprehend the political turmoil in Central America or the food crisis in much of Africa, we need to be aware of the dynamics of life in those regions. An awareness of the Other World gives us a greater understanding of our own world as well.

All of us involved in this book benefited from the comments made by Professors Walter Coombs (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona), Ray Giegler (California State University, Bakersfield), and W. Marvin Will (University of Tulsa). While we may have neglected to follow sage advice when offered, this text is stronger for their insights. Additionally, the critiques of Dr. Patrick Alila (University of Nairobi) on the Africa chapter and Dr. Mahmud Hariri (California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo) on the Middle East chapter are gratefully acknowledged. Without Sherry Couture's expert word processing skills and good humor, we would still be attempting to put ideas into manuscript form. A special thanks to Aliza Greenblatt and Tucker Jones at Macmillan who guided the book through the production stages in record time. Because of the number of co-authors of this book, we each have the luxury of blaming the others for whatever errors remain.

Joseph Weatherby, Jr.	Reginald Gooden
Dianne Long	Richard Kranzdorf
William Alexander	Earl Huff
John Walsh	John Culver
Randal Cruikshanks	

Contents

1	THE OTHER WORLD	1
	Defining the Other World	2
	Understanding the Other World	2
	Characterizing the Other World	4
	The Dilemma of the Other World	11
	A Student Guide to Useful Reference Material on the Other World	13
	For Further Reading	13
2	THE OLD AND THE NEW: COLONIALISM, NEOCOLONIALISM, AND NATIONALISM	15
	Colonialism	15
	History of Colonialism	16
	The Motives for Colonialism	19
	The Legacy of Colonialism	25
	Neocolonialism	28
	Nationalism	30
	Summary	32
	Endnotes	33
	For Further Reading	33
3	PEOPLE AND FOOD IN THE OTHER WORLD	34
	Population Growth	35
	The People-Food Connection	38
	Food Misperceptions	42
	The Food Problem	44
	Food Production	45
	Alleviating Hunger	47
	Summary	57
	Endnotes	57
	For Further Reading	58

4	THE OTHER WORLD'S VIEW OF THE COLD WAR: MILITARISM AND THE ARMS RACE	59
	Bipolar to Multipolar	60
	Militarism	62
	Arms Procurement	69
	Limited War	75
	Terrorism	77
	Summary	79
	Endnotes	80
	For Further Reading	81
5	CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN THE OTHER WORLD	82
	Internal Conflict	84
	External Conflict	90
	Case Studies: The OAS and the Arab League	95
	International Institutions	97
	Summary	103
	Endnotes	104
	For Further Reading	104
6	LATIN AMERICA	105
	Geography	106
	History	108
	United States Relations with Latin America in the 20th Century	127
	Case Studies	129
	Mexico	129
	Cuba	133
	Brazil	136
	Flashpoints	141
	Falkland Islands/Islas Malvinas	141
	Belize-Guatemala	141
	Chile-Bolivia-Peru	141
	El Salvador-Honduras	141
	Haiti	142
	Summary	142
	Endnotes	143
	For Further Reading	143

7	AFRICA	145
	Geography	146
	Historical Impact on Contemporary Africa	153
	Contemporary Africa	159
	Case Studies	174
	Angola	174
	Nigeria	174
	Tanzania	175
	South Africa	176
	Flashpoints	179
	Chad	179
	Ethiopia	179
	Somalia	180
	Sudan	180
	Zaire	181
	Zimbabwe	181
	Namibia	182
	Summary	182
	Endnotes	183
	For Further Reading	183
8	ASIA	184
	Geography	187
	Historical and Cultural Setting	190
	Case Studies	196
	East Asia: China	196
	South Asia	201
	Southeast Asia	206
	Flashpoints	209
	Sino-Soviet Border	209
	Taiwan	210
	Indochina	210
	India-Pakistan	210
	The Afghan-Soviet Conflict	211
	Summary	212
	Endnotes	213
	For Further Reading	213

9	THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	214
	Geography	220
	People	226
	Government	226
	Economic and Natural Resources	227
	Religion	228
	Nationalism	234
	Case Studies	236
	Turkish Nationalism	236
	Iranian Nationalism	236
	Egyptian Nationalism	237
	Israeli Nationalism	239
	Flashpoints	240
	The Dispute Over Palestine	240
	The Palestinians	242
	Armenia	242
	Kurdistan	242
	The Iraq-Iran Border Dispute	243
	The Cyprus Dispute	243
	The Turkish Straits	243
	The Persian Gulf or Arab Gulf	244
	Egypt	244
	Libya and Qaddafi	244
	The Gulf of Sidra Dispute	245
	The Western Sahara	245
	Lebanon	246
	Suez Canal	246
	Oil Pipelines	246
	OPEC and the Politics of Oil	247
	Summary	247
	Endnotes	248
	For Further Reading	248
10	PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE	249
	Crossroads 2000	250
	Decisions 2000	255
	Conclusion	260

CONTENTS	xi
Endnotes	261
For Further Reading	261
INDEX	263

CHAPTER 1

The Other World

Dianne Long

I am a citizen, not of Athens or Greece, but of the world.

Socrates

Socrates was a man of wide vision and understanding, a “citizen of the world” who knew about the great Babylonian, Assyrian, and Egyptian empires that had dominated “the world” long before his time. But his world included only the Mediterranean regions and the area we now call the Middle East. He would have had little awareness or knowledge of the Far East and the complex civilization of the Zhou Dynasty that was in existence during his lifetime. Even if he had some fragments of information about China, it is certain that the Mayan civilization, flourishing on the other side of the world, was totally unknown to him.

Like Socrates, we have all seen the maps and globes that represent our world. But we tend to have limited perspectives. Many of us are not aware that the United States and the Soviet Union combined make up less than 11 percent of the world’s population. One-fourth of the human race is Chinese, one-seventh lives in India, and millions of others live in states that have only recently gained their independence.

The world’s peoples are, for the most part, no longer bound by a limited area as they were during the days of Ancient Greece. Rather, 4.76 billion people inhabit five massive continents increasingly linked by sophisticated communications and complex social, economic, and political interactions. These linkages bring us in increasing contact with the “Other World.”

DEFINING THE OTHER WORLD

The Other World is made up of more than two-thirds of the world's states, the vast majority of which are economically less developed and less industrialized than the Western or Soviet bloc nations. While political scientists, economists, and geographers do not always agree about which specific countries comprise the Other World, we use the term to refer to the countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The shaded areas on the map on page 3 identify these regions that some writers refer to as the "have-not", "poor", "underdeveloped", "developing", "less developed", "nonindustrialized", or "Third World" countries. These countries encompass two-thirds of the world population, yet they seem to receive little attention by authors writing about international relations. References to them tend to include little more than the status of the economy, sparse observations about cultural orientation, and a few generalizations about national politics.

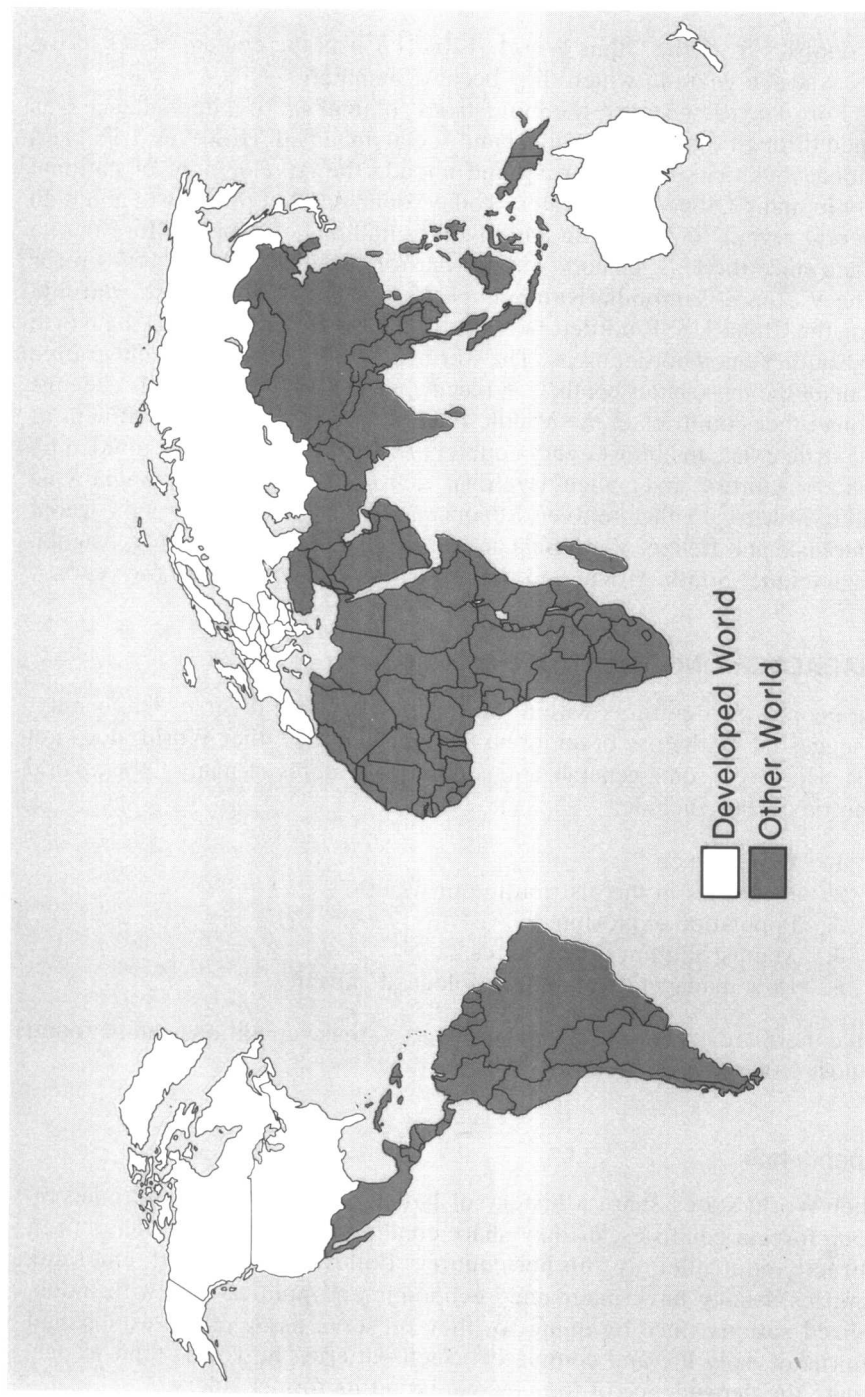
The Other World also includes some developed countries who, because of location, history, or culture, have primarily an Other World preoccupation. For example, countries such as Kuwait, South Africa, and Israel merit inclusion in the Other World because of their regional focus and dependent relationships with powerful sponsors outside the area.

The phrase "Third World" is popular in the western industrialized community that frequently refers to itself as the First World and to the Soviet bloc as the Second World. From this perspective, the term "Fourth World" is also employed in reference to those states that are characterized by very limited resources and the inability to deal with the magnitude of the socio-economic problems they face. Because the term Third World connotes a Western bias and a "good-better-best" value judgment, we prefer the term Other World.

UNDERSTANDING THE OTHER WORLD

The consideration of economics, technology, and political structures is important for understanding the world's peoples. Geography is also a significant factor. The view of the earth from the first Apollo spacecraft revealed it as a small marble of three colors: the blue of oceans, the brown of continents, and the changing swirls of white that envelop its climates. The earth's topographical and geographical features, in continuous dynamic balance with its climates, have influenced much of the destiny of the peoples occupying these fragile lands and traversing its seas. What the Apollo photos do not show is the proliferation of national divisions and boundaries.

In 1945, 31 of the 51 members of the United Nations could have been described as Other World countries. Since then, this number has increased to 120 of the 159 members. The entry of so many new states into the U.N. has shifted the balance of influence and voting power from Western control



The developed world and the Other World.

to countries from the Other World. Table 1.1 lists the current states in the U.N. and the years in which they became members.

For many new states, the move from colonialism to independence was gained through significant political and social upheaval. However, tribal and regional loyalties are still strong and impede the development of national unity in many Other World states. Today, open conflict prevails in about 20 different regions of the world and involves millions of people. More than a decade since the U.S. military withdrawal from Southeast Asia, battles recur in the Vietnam-Cambodia/Kampuchea-Laos area. Tensions also continue along the China-USSR border, between India and Pakistan, and in the North and South Yemen border areas. The war between Iran and Iraq is illustrative of one of the more bitter conflicts in recent years. Sporadic fighting is endemic among other countries in the Middle East. Africa is a troubled continent as civil strife exists in almost every country. Diverse ethnic groups, divided by language, culture, and ancient rivalries, vie for power and its accompanying wealth. Military conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia, Morocco and Algeria, Guatemala and Belize, Venezuela and Guyana plus Uganda, Libya, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, and their neighbors has continued for years.

CHARACTERIZING THE OTHER WORLD

The peoples and cultures within the Other World are diverse. Uniformity, as suggested by the use of an umbrella term like the Other World, does not exist. However, some generalizations describe features of many Other World countries. They include:

1. Dependence.
2. Inequities in the distribution of wealth.
3. Population explosion.
4. Maldistribution of resources.
5. Low management and technological capacity.

While there are exceptions to every category, these conditions can be found in most Other World countries.

Dependence

Other World states share a history of having been colonies controlled by strong foreign countries, or they share conditions in which they have been indirectly controlled by another country. Following statehood, emerging countries usually have maintained economic and political ties with industrialized nations since by doing so, they preserve many of the established patterns of daily life and commerce. Such patterns, however, tend to perpetuate the dependence of the new nation on its former rulers.

Dependence influences political ideology. Fifteenth and 16th century Europe adopted mercantilism, which assumed that a nation's power was determined by its wealth in gold and silver extracted from colonial holdings. In the 18th century, Adam Smith described and advocated a liberal doctrine of free markets, unlimited competition, pursuit of self-interest, and economic balance determined by supply and demand. At the same time, the philosophers Locke and Rousseau developed the concepts of equality, responsiveness of government, belief in natural law and reason, and a focus on the individual. Many industrialized nations of the 19th and 20th centuries were founded on capitalism and transmitted their economic and political tenets to those areas of the world that they influenced. Private ownership, with limited governmental intervention, became entrenched.

Inequities in the Distribution of Wealth

The most compelling similarity about the Other World nations is the severe poverty experienced by most of their people who generally live at a subsistence level. Over half of the world's population survives on only \$800 annual per capita income. By contrast, the per capita income in the United States is about \$14,000. Some developed economies have a per capita income more than ten times greater than that of the Other World economies. Such inequities seem to be increasing as access to goods and services, capital resources and profits are concentrated in the hands of wealthy individuals, clans, and powerful groups.

Culturally, these poor countries are fragmented along tribal, class, ethnic, and language lines. Certain groups become dominant in a national framework and are able to use the authority, power structures, and processes of government to extract benefits for themselves. In Brazil, for instance, the income of the top five percent of the people is more than 30 times that of the entire 25 percent who remain at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder. Indeed, in many Other World countries, the top 20 percent of the population, the elites, control over half of the country's wealth. Not surprisingly, the inequalities in the distribution of wealth are reflected in land ownership. Even into the 1960s in Peru, for illustration, one percent of the farms occupied 80 percent of the farm land. This land-tenure pattern is reflected in many Other World countries as well.

Inflation (rising prices without corresponding increases of goods and services) creates additional hardships. Many Other World peoples not only have low income, but also find that inflation decreases the value of what little they have. In attempting to support and stabilize their economic development, Other World governments have borrowed heavily from Western banking institutions. Latin American nations alone owe more than \$370 billion to banks in the U.S., Western Europe, and Japan. Such debt levels constitute a risk of general economic instability in the entire world.

Table I.1 Member States of the United Nations (Year Joined)

Member	Year	Member	Year	Member	Year	Member	Year
Afghanistan	1946	Ecuador	1945	Lesotho	1966	Samoa (Western)	1976
Albania	1955	Egypt	1945	Liberia	1945	Sao Tome e Principe	1975
Algeria	1962	El Salvador	1945	Libya	1955	Saudia Arabia	1945
Angola	1976	Equatorial Guinea	1968	Luxembourg	1945	Senegal	1960
Antigua and Barduba	1981	Ethiopia	1945			Seychelles	1976
Argentina	1945			Madagascar (Malagasy)	1960	Sierra Leone	1961
Australia	1945	Fiji	1970	Malawi	1964	Singapore	1965
Austria	1955	Finland	1955	Malaysia	1957	Solomon Islands	1978
		France	1945	Maldives	1965	Somalia	1960
Bahamas	1973			Mali	1960	South Africa	1945
Bahrain	1971	Gaboa	1960	Malta	1964	Spain	1955
Bangladesh	1974	Gambia	1965	Mauritania	1961	Sri Lanka	1955
Barbados	1966	Germany, East	1973	Mauritius	1968	Sudan	1956
Belgium	1945	Germany, West	1973	Mexico	1945	Suriname	1975
Belize	1981	Ghana	1957	Mongolia	1961	Swaziland	1968
Benin	1960	Greece	1945	Morocco	1956	Sweden	1946
Bhutan	1971	Grenada	1974	Mozambique	1975	Syria	1945
Bolivia	1945	Guatemala	1945				
Botswana	1966	Guinea	1958	Nepal	1955	Tanzania	1961
Brazil	1945	Guinea Bissau	1974	Netherlands	1945	Thailand	1946
Brunei	1984	Guyana	1966	New Zealand	1945	Togo	1960
Bulgaria	1955			Nicaragua	1945	Trinidad and Tobago	1962

Burma	1948	Haiti	1945	Niger	1960	Tunisia	1956
Burundi	1962	Honduras	1945	Nigeria	1960	Turkey	1945
Byelorussia	1945	Hungary	1955	Norway	1945		
				Oman	1971	Uganda	1962
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	1955	Iceland	1946			Ukraine	1945
Cameroon	1960	India	1945			USSR	1945
Canada	1945	Indonesia	1950	Pakistan	1947	United Arab Emirates	1971
Cape Verde	1975	Iran	1945	Panama	1945	United Kingdom	1945
Central African Republic	1960	Iraq	1945	Papua New Guinea	1975	United States	1945
Chad	1960	Ireland	1955	Paraguay	1945	Upper Volta (Bourkina Fasso)	1960
Chile	1945	Israel	1949	Peru	1945	Uruguay	1945
China	1945	Italy	1955	Philippines	1945		
Columbia	1945	Ivory Coast	1960	Poland	1945		
Comoros	1975			Portugal	1955	Vanuatu	1981
Congo	1960	Jamaica	1962			Venezuela	1946
Costa Rica	1945	Japan	1956	Qatar	1971	Vietnam	1977
Cuba	1945	Jordan	1955				
Cyprus	1960			Romania	1955	Yemen	1947
Czechoslovakia	1945	Kenya	1963	Rwanda	1962	Yemen, South	1967
		Kuwait	1963			Yugoslavia	1945
Denmark	1945			Saint Christopher and Nevis	1983		
Djibouti	1977	Lao	1955	Saint Lucia	1979	Zaire	1960
Dominica	1978	Lebanon	1945	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1980	Zambia	1964
Dominican Rep.	1945					Zimbabwe	1980

Source: United Nations, 1985.