

A · N · N · U · A · L E · D · I · T · I · O · N · S

WORLD POLITICS

98/99



● ANNOTATED WORLD WIDE WEB SITES NOW INCLUDED IN THIS BOOK

NEW Student Web Site
DUSHKIN ONLINE

see inside front cover for details

The Annual Editions Series

ANNUAL EDITIONS, including GLOBAL STUDIES, consist of over 70 volumes designed to provide the reader with convenient, low-cost access to a wide range of current, carefully selected articles from some of the most important magazines, newspapers, and journals published today. ANNUAL EDITIONS are updated on an annual basis through a continuous monitoring of over 300 periodical sources. All ANNUAL EDITIONS have a number of features that are designed to make them particularly useful, including topic guides, annotated tables of contents, unit overviews, and indexes. For the teacher using ANNUAL EDITIONS in the classroom, an Instructor's Resource Guide with test questions is available for each volume. GLOBAL STUDIES titles provide comprehensive background information and selected world press articles on the regions and countries of the world.

VOLUMES AVAILABLE

ANNUAL EDITIONS

Abnormal Psychology
Accounting
Adolescent Psychology
Aging
American Foreign Policy
American Government
American History, Pre-Civil War
American History, Post-Civil War
American Public Policy
Anthropology
Archaeology
Astronomy
Biopsychology
Business Ethics
Canadian Politics
Child Growth and Development
Comparative Politics
Computers in Education
Computers in Society
Criminal Justice
Criminology
Developing World
Deviant Behavior
Drugs, Society, and Behavior
Dying, Death, and Bereavement

Early Childhood Education
Economics
Educating Exceptional Children
Education
Educational Psychology
Environment
Geography
Geology
Global Issues
Health
Human Development
Human Resources
Human Sexuality
International Business
Macroeconomics
Management
Marketing
Marriage and Family
Mass Media
Microeconomics
Multicultural Education
Nutrition
Personal Growth and Behavior
Physical Anthropology
Psychology
Public Administration
Race and Ethnic Relations

Social Problems
Social Psychology
Sociology
State and Local Government
Teaching English as a Second Language
Urban Society
Violence and Terrorism
Western Civilization, Pre-Reformation
Western Civilization, Post-Reformation
Women's Health
World History, Pre-Modern
World History, Modern
World Politics

GLOBAL STUDIES

Africa
China
India and South Asia
Japan and the Pacific Rim
Latin America
Middle East
Russia, the Eurasian Republics, and Central/Eastern Europe
Western Europe



Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title: Annual Editions: World Politics. 1998/99.

1. International relations. 2. United States—Foreign relations. I. Purkitt, Helen E., comp.

II. Title: World Politics.

ISBN 0-697-39190-6

327'.05

80-643193

ISSN 0198-0300

© 1998 by Dushkin/McGraw-Hill, Guilford, CT 06437, A Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies.

Copyright law prohibits the reproduction, storage, or transmission in any form by any means of any portion of this publication without the express written permission of Dushkin/McGraw-Hill, and of the copyright holder (if different) of the part of the publication to be reproduced. The Guidelines for Classroom Copying endorsed by Congress explicitly state that unauthorized copying may not be used to create, to replace, or to substitute for anthologies, compilations, or collective works.

Annual Editions® is a Registered Trademark of Dushkin/McGraw-Hill, A Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies.

Nineteenth Edition

Cover: South view of Forbidden City, Beijing, China. © 1998 PhotoDisc, Inc. image.

Printed in the United States of America

1234567890BAHBAH901234098

Printed on Recycled Paper



Editors/Advisory Board

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.

EDITOR

Helen E. Purkitt
United States Naval Academy

ADVISORY BOARD

Valerie J. Assetto
Colorado State University

William O. Chittick
University of Georgia

Alistair D. Edgar
Wilfrid Laurier University

Marc A. Genest
University of Rhode Island

Lev S. Gonick
California State Polytechnic University

Dennis R. Gordon
Santa Clara University

Malcolm J. Grieve
Acadia University

Elizabeth Crump Hanson
*University of Connecticut
Storrs*

Ryan Hendrickson
Lambuth University

Asad Husain
Northeastern Illinois University

William D. Jackson
Miami University

Young Whan Kihl
Iowa State University

Edward Lavalie
Capilano College

William H. Meyer
University of Delaware

Suzanne Ogden
Northeastern University

John T. Rourke
*University of Connecticut
Storrs*

Bhim Sandhu
West Chester University

Bernard Schechterman
University of Miami

Choudhury M. Shamim
*California State University
Fullerton*

Iqbal Singh
Duke University

Primo Vannicelli
*University of Massachusetts
Boston*

Staff

Ian A. Nielsen, Publisher

EDITORIAL STAFF

Roberta Monaco, Developmental Editor
Dorothy Fink, Associate Developmental Editor
Addie Raucci, Senior Administrative Editor
Cheryl Greenleaf, Permissions Editor
Deanna Herrschaft, Permissions Assistant
Diane Barker, Proofreader
Lisa Holmes-Doebrick, Program Coordinator

PRODUCTION STAFF

Brenda S. Filley, Production Manager
Charles Vitelli, Designer
Lara M. Johnson, Design/Advertising Coordinator
Shawn Callahan, Graphics
Laura Levine, Graphics
Mike Campbell, Graphics
Joseph Offredi, Graphics
Juliana Arbo, Typesetting Supervisor
Jane Jaegersen, Typesetter
Marie Lazauskas, Word Processor
Kathleen D'Amico, Word Processor
Larry Killian, Copier Coordinator

To the Reader

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. Under the direction of each volume's *academic editor*, who is an expert in the subject area, and with the guidance of an *Advisory Board*, each year we seek to provide in each ANNUAL EDITION a current, well-balanced, carefully selected collection of the best of the public press for your study and enjoyment. We think that you will find this volume useful, and we hope that you will take a moment to let us know what you think.

Annual Editions: *World Politics 98/99* is aimed at filling a void in materials for learning about world politics and foreign policy. Among the dozens of textbooks and anthologies available today, this comprehensive and timely compilation of readings brings together summaries of the major problems concerning relations among nations and other international actors in an easily understandable language.

The articles for this edition of *Annual Editions: World Politics* are chosen for those who are new to the study of world politics. The objective of this compilation is to stimulate interest in learning about issues that often seem foreign, remote, and irrelevant, but that actually have profound consequences for economic well-being, security, and even survival.

International relations can be viewed as a complex and dynamic system of actions and reactions by a diverse set of actors that produce new situations that require further actions. The readings in this volume convey the complexities and the dynamic interdependence of contemporary international relations. The interdependence of relationships means that events in places as far away as Japan, the Middle East, South Africa, and Latin America affect the United States, just as America's actions, and inaction, have significant repercussions for other states. Interdependence also refers to the increased role of nonstate actors such as international corporations, the United Nations, and the Cable News Network (CNN). These nonstate actors increasingly influence the scope, nature, and pace of change in the international system. International events proceed at such a rapid pace, however, that often what is said about international affairs today may be outdated tomorrow.

This focus on the immediate issues of the day is why it is important for readers to begin to develop a mental framework or image of the international system as a complex system that loosely connects a diverse set of actors who interact around an ever-changing agenda of international issues. This collection of articles about international events provides up-to-date information and commentaries about the current set of issues on the world agenda. Some of the readings also analyze the significance of emerging trends that define the structure of the post-cold war international system.

This nineteenth edition of *Annual Editions: World Politics* is divided into nine units. The end of the cold war means that we can no longer view international relations through the prism of a bipolar system. Instead, national, regional, and subregional issues are increasingly important aspects of international relations in the emerging multipolar system.

The first unit reflects the current high level of uncertainty about future international trends and evolving security threats. The three articles in this unit offer several

different visions of important trends in international relations as we approach the twenty-first century. The next six units also reflect the changing structure of the international system by focusing on the major actors and trends in five geographical areas or subsystems and key international economic issues that increasingly impact political trends in each of these geographical subsystems: (1) the Western Hemisphere; (2) the independent nation-states of the former Soviet Union; (3) the countries of Western and Central Europe; (4) the International Political Economy; (5) the Pacific Basin region, which encompasses a diverse set of countries, including Japan, China, the newly industrialized countries (NICs) and Communist regimes of Southeast Asia, and countries located on the Indian subcontinent or along the rim of the Pacific Ocean; and (6) the Middle East and Africa.

After discussing the policy issues and concerns of major actors and analyses of key issues and trends in each of these regions, the book turns to two broad areas of concern to international relations: arms issues—proliferation, regional arms races, arms control, and disarmament; and emerging issues in a new world order. Central issues that remain unresolved in the new post-cold war era relate to the role of the United Nations and other key non-state actors in coping with international conflict and in managing international peacekeeping operations. This final section includes articles that discuss nontraditional factors and conditions that increasingly determine whether international peace settlements will succeed. In addition, the increasingly important role played by a diverse range of non-state actors in international conflicts today, including individual activists and grass roots organizations, private security firms whose employees in the old days were called mercenaries, and child soldiers who are fighting in an increased number of ethno-political conflicts worldwide are addressed. In each unit, a variety of political perspectives is offered to make readers more aware of the complexities of the problems in international relations and to stimulate their consideration of alternative perspectives about the world.

I wish to thank my colleagues and the previous users of *Annual Editions: World Politics* who have taken time to contribute articles or comments on this collection of readings. 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

UNIT 1



Alternative Visions of World Politics into the Twenty-First Century

Three articles consider some of the challenges facing the world: the impact of local conflicts on foreign policy, major influences on domestic and international security, and the consequences of globalization.

UNIT 2



The Western Hemisphere

Nine selections discuss current and future U.S. foreign policy, North American free trade, and the role Latin America plays in the Western Hemisphere.

World Map	ii
To the Reader	vi
Topic Guide	4
Selected World Wide Web Sites	6

Overview

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. The Coming Anarchy, Robert D. Kaplan, <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> , February 1994. | 10 |
| <i>Criminal anarchy</i> is emerging as the real "strategic" danger in areas beyond the developed sectors of the world. Scarcity, crime, overpopulation, tribalism, and disease erode international borders, fuel support for private armies and international drug cartels, and destroy the social fabric of the planet. Robert Kaplan warns that deteriorating conditions and <i>local conflicts will constitute the core foreign policy</i> challenges and principal sources of destabilization worldwide. | |
| 2. The Complexities and Contradictions of Globalization, James N. Rosenau, <i>Current History</i> , November 1997. | 15 |
| <i>Globalization promotes</i> both boundary-broadening and boundary-heightening changes. While debates continue about the consequences of these processes, James Rosenau outlines his reasons for believing that the same dynamics of <i>uneven fragmentation</i> that create both localizing and globalizing tendencies are not necessarily contradictory and predicts that localizing reactions to <i>future globalization</i> will become <i>less resistant to change</i> . | |
| 3. Has Democracy a Future? Arthur Schlesinger Jr., <i>Foreign Affairs</i> , September/October 1997. | 20 |
| <i>Euphoria over the spread of democracy may be premature</i> . Democracy is a very young form of government that must confront the destabilizing consequences of technology and capitalism. A future computerized world may create hyperinteractive states, heightened class conflicts, and unbridled capitalism. These <i>trends may unleash a reception to globalization</i> . | |

Overview

A. THE UNITED STATES

- | | |
|--|----|
| 4. Why America Thinks It Has to Run the World, Benjamin Schwarz, <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> , June 1996. | 26 |
| Although the capitalist world order and a political order based on a preponderance of U.S. power is still evident in America's dominance of its alliances in East Asia and of NATO, America's power is waning. <i>As economic power continues to diffuse to new centers of growth, American hegemony and, ultimately, the world economy may be jeopardized</i> . To escape this dilemma, Benjamin Schwarz stresses that Americans must reexamine the requirements for their own security and prosperity. | |
| 5. U.S. Diplomacy's Presence Shrinking, Thomas W. Lippman, <i>Washington Post</i> , June 3, 1996. | 33 |
| The number of U.S. missions and diplomats is shrinking fast. These cutbacks affect the United States' ability to track political affairs, police trade agreements, help American travelers, and monitor new environmental security threats. <i>Relentless budget pressures</i> since the mid-1980s are <i>eroding official U.S. presence overseas</i> . | |

6. **The Greening of U.S. Diplomacy: Focus on Ecology**, Steven Greenhouse, *New York Times*, October 9, 1995. 36
Environmental threats are now viewed as *U.S. national security issues* by the Clinton administration. President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore have added a new focus to environmental and natural factors—famine, soil erosion, rapid population growth—because these factors are widely believed to be *important triggers for world crises*.
 7. **The Case against NATO Enlargement: Clinton's Fateful Gamble**, Sherle R. Schwenninger, *The Nation*, October 20, 1997. 38
U.S. debates *regarding NATO enlargement for promoting U.S. security interests* will revolve around three issues: whether expansion will dilute *the effectiveness of NATO as a military alliance*, the costs of *expansion*—and who should bear them—and the effects of NATO enlargement on *U.S.-Russian relations*.
- B. CANADA**
8. **Canada's Global Clout Grows as Its Army Shrinks**, Howard Schneider, *Washington Post*, December 3, 1997. 47
Canada's high-profile "niche" or "value-added" diplomacy permits this country to *play a large diplomatic role in world affairs with limited resources*. Canada supports key humanitarian causes and international peacekeeping while continuing to reduce military expenditures and to increase trade links worldwide.
 9. **Canada's 'Civil War,'** Mark Wegierski, *The World & I*, September 1997. 49
Canada seems to be four countries bumping about in a brittle skin of statehood. *Liberalism, multiculturalism*, and a growing sense that "English Canada has neglected the 'cultural-psychological' side of nationalism" fuels pressures for four more authentic countries.
- C. LATIN AMERICA**
10. **Mexico's Future**, David Masci, *CQ Researcher*, September 19, 1997. 53
After opposition parties won enough votes to deny the PRI (the ruling party for nearly 70 years) a majority in the lower house of Mexico's Congress and Cuauhtemoc Cardena won the mayoral election in Mexico City, some analysts proclaimed a *new democratic era*. Many economists predict that Mexico will become the United States' second-biggest trading partner; others warn that *Mexico's future is clouded by poverty, drug-trafficking, and illegal immigration*.
 11. **The International Relations of Latin America and the Caribbean: Defining the New Era**, G. Pope Atkins, *Dushkin/McGraw-Hill*, 1997. 60
As "the United States abandoned its 180-year-old preoccupation with minimizing what it saw as hostile foreign intrusions in the Western Hemisphere, . . . *a general consensus emerged that democratic development and economic reform constituted the overarching norms in hemispheric relations*. . . . Latin American and Caribbean international relations requires that we acknowledge and link national, subregional, regional, hemispheric, and global and extrahemispheric levels of analysis."
 12. **The Free-Trade Winds Die Away**, *The Economist*, November 22, 1997. 65
Hopes for swift progress towards a pan-American free trade area have been dashed. *Mercosur faces some stiff tests* over the coming year.

UNIT 3



Russia and the Former Soviet States

Three articles examine the events that contributed to the unraveling of the Soviet Union. Russian foreign policy, nationalism, and Central Asia are discussed.

UNIT 4



Europe

Four selections review some of the historic events that will alter Western and Central Europe. Topics include the future of NATO and Central/Eastern Europe's strivings toward democracy.

Overview

66

13. **Is Russia Still an Enemy?** Richard Pipes, *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 1997.

68

A veritable battle for Russia's soul is in progress. Future choices will be made by the Russians themselves; the West can influence the decision only marginally. Whether *Russia joins the world community* or once again withdraws into its shell and assumes an adversarial posture will be decided by an *unpredictable interplay of domestic and external factors*.

14. **The Wrong Solution to the Wrong Problem: Russia's Crisis and NATO's Expansion**, Morton A. Kaplan, *The World & I*, November 1997.

74

To help Americans visualize Russian security fears, Morton Kaplan asks us to imagine the American economy in collapse, its armed forces demoralized, and large numbers of internal minorities demanding independence. Kaplan believes that *NATO expansion makes it more likely that Russia will interfere, rather than cooperate, with important American security concerns*, such as controlling rogue states, fostering human rights, and dealing with possible crises involving China in the future.

15. **Slow Dance: The Evolution of Sino-Russian Relations**, Sherman Garnett, *Harvard International Review*, Winter 1996/97. Russia is moving to establish better relations independent of the United States. Garnett outlines the *reasons for Chinese-Russian rapprochement* and the progress made by the two countries to date in border, trade, and arms sales agreements.

80

Overview

84

A. WESTERN EUROPE

16. **The European Monetary Union: Greenspan's Federal Reserve Writ Large**, Dorene Isenberg, *Dollars and Sense*, November/December 1997.

86

The gradual phase-in of the European Monetary Union is scheduled for completion by 2002. Dorene Isenberg explains the *key provisions and phases of the EU's move towards monetary union* and some of the consequences of *pursuing monetary policies designed to prevent inflation*, including higher unemployment rates and slower growth.

17. **United Germany in an Integrating Europe**, Peter J. Katzenstein, *Current History*, March 1997.

90

Germany, the most powerful state in Europe, may appear bent on voluntarily giving up its newly won sovereign power because *Germans have eliminated the concept of "power" from their political vocabulary*. They speak the language of "political responsibility" instead.

B. CENTRAL EUROPE

18. **Eastern Europe's Split Personality: Why Some Nations Prosper and Others Decline**, Timothy Garton Ash, and **A Visit to a Strange, Middle-Class Poland**, Jackson Diehl, *Washington Post National Weekly Edition*, October 13, 1997.

98

As Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic move closer toward becoming "normal" Western states, much of the rest of post-Communist Europe is following different, less encouraging trajectories. Three factors are important for understanding these differences: the current ethnic mix, the attitude of the West, and domestic politics of individual countries.

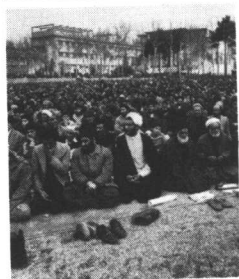
UNIT 5



The Pacific Basin

Four articles examine some of the countries instrumental in the economic evolution of the Pacific Basin.

UNIT 6



Middle East and Africa

Six articles review the current state of the Middle East and Africa. Islamic foreign policy, containing Iraq, conflict management, and peace-keeping are among the topics discussed.

19. **Bosnia after Dayton: Year Two**, Susan L. Woodward, *Current History*, March 1997. 103

Bosnia today is an extremely weak, fragile, and relatively unstable country—a country in name and international recognition only. Despite the goals of the Dayton Agreement, Susan Woodward predicts that demands for external assistance and protection will continue for a long time.

Overview

110

20. **China as a Great Power**, Samuel S. Kim, *Current History*, September 1997. 112

China is a rising but incomplete great power in a rapidly changing world where transnational, nonmilitary challenges and soft sources of power are becoming increasingly important. China's impressive economic growth faces the twin pressures of globalization from above and localization from below. Samuel Kim concludes that the critical question is how and for what purpose a rising China will actually wield its putative or actual power in future international relations.

21. **Enhancing Mutual Understanding: Build Stronger Ties of Friendship and Cooperation**, Jiang Zemin, *Vital Speeches of the Day*, November 15, 1997. 118

In his address at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in November 1997, the *President of the Peoples Republic of China* emphasized that Americans could increase their understanding of China today by *approaching China from a historical and cultural perspective.*

22. **Testing the United States-Japan Security Alliance**, James Shinn, *Current History*, December 1997. 121

As Japan's current "politics as usual" era comes to an end, the *United States-Japan security alliance becomes more problematic.* If the United States becomes embroiled in a military clash in Asia—other than repelling an attack on Japan—Tokyo may well do nothing, or do too little, too late. To paper over this asymmetry, the *benefits of the alliance* have been *undersold to the Japanese public* and *oversold to the American public.* But this is about to change.

23. **Why Is North Korea Starving?** *The Economist*, June 7, 1997. 127

In the short run, food aid and the ability of North Korea's peasants to cope with food shortages may prevent mass starvation in North Korea. Since the roots of the current crisis go back to the founding of North Korea, it is *unclear how Kim Il Sung's government will control dissidents and potential rebels in the future.* In 1996 the government carried out the first complete update of its citizens' classification system since 1983 by labeling citizens as either "loyal," "wavering," or "hostile."

Overview

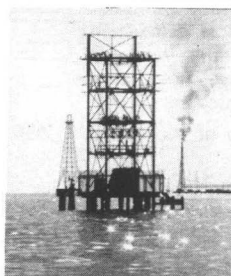
128

A. THE MIDDLE EAST

24. **Missiles Bring War Home**, Scott Peterson, *The Christian Science Monitor*, July 30, 1997. 130

Critics charge that Israel is obsessed with its own security, living with a siege mentality that does not respect the legitimate security needs of other countries. Many others say that *Israel—and the Middle East—has reasons to worry* as Syria, Iran, Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Libya, and Israel are *all racing to upgrade their arms.*

UNIT 7



International Political Economy

Six articles examine the global marketplace as politics redefine the rules of the economic game.

25. **America and the Arabs: Two Sides of a Coin**, *The Economist*, November 22, 1997. 133

For Arab governments, the breakdown of the Arab-Israeli peace process and the confrontation with Iraq are different sides of the same coin. The link between the two, say the Arabs, is that the Americans are prepared to shrug off Israel's broken commitments and its defiance of Security Council resolutions, but are swift to pounce on Iraq.

26. **Iraq's Drive for a Biological Arsenal**, R. Jeffrey Smith, *Washington Post*, November 21, 1997. 134

The recent *UN weapons inspection crisis* was the culmination of a 2-year search for 25 warheads filled with some of the world's deadliest germs and designed to fit atop medium-range missiles. R. Jeffrey Smith outlines the reasons why *many believe that Iraq continues to have germ- or toxin-filled warheads* that, when mounted secretly on the Al-Hussein intermediate range missiles, have the *capability to kill from 100,000 to 1 million people*.

B. AFRICA

27. **Conflict Management in Africa**, Herman J. Cohen, *CSIS Africa Notes*, February 1996. 138

The issue of conflict management has been at the top of Africa's political agenda since mid-1993. Herman Cohen sees a *doctrinal shift on "noninterference" and a new activism* in the willingness of the *Organization of African Unity* to attempt to cope with civil wars, *subregional initiatives in West Africa and southern Africa*, and efforts by *France, Britain, and the United States to lead conflict-management support efforts*.

28. **Uncovering the Guilty Footprints along Zaire's Long Trail of Death**, James C. McKinley Jr. with Howard W. French, *New York Times*, November 14, 1997. 144

The *rebellion in the former Zaire* that ended in May with the overthrow of the corrupt dictator, Mobutu Sese Seko, *was conducted out of the sight of the rest of the world*. Evidence continues to emerge that the rebel forces also fought a war of revenge that was deeply intertwined with the ethnic conflicts between Hutu and Tutsi groups throughout the Great Lakes Region.

29. **South Africa: The Perils of Normalcy**, Antoinette Handley and Jeffrey Herbst, *Current History*, May 1997. 149

South Africans are beginning to expect the same things from their political system—jobs, order, peace—that are the norms elsewhere. *Ten years from now, the stability of South Africa will depend not on increasingly distinct memories of success in avoiding apocalypse, but on the implementation of a new political order, proper economic policies, a plausible ideology, and new norms and mechanisms for the preservation of order.*

- Overview 154

30. **As Asian Crisis Deepens, U.S. Apprehension Grows**, Steven Pearlstein and Tim Smart, *Washington Post*, December 14, 1997. 156

As the Asian economic crisis deepens and economists scramble to revise their forecasts, fewer experts are willing to predict future economic and political consequences. In the midst of a growing global crisis of confidence, *psychological rather than underlying economic and business fundamentals are driving Asia's problems*.

31. **Dutch Tulips and Emerging Markets**, Paul Krugman, *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 1995. 159

After the cold war, everyone believed that the world was going capitalist in a hurry. Paul Krugman explains why the *gains from both free trade and sound money were overstated*. With the Mexican crisis, the bubble burst. Disappointing growth and statist retrenchment may lie ahead.

UNIT 8

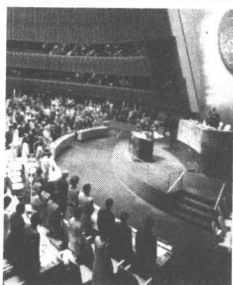


The Politics of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Three selections discuss nuclear proliferation, the spread of terrorism, dismantling of old nuclear structures, and the signing of a test ban treaty.

32. **Worldbeater, Inc.**, *The Economist*, November 22, 1997. 166
Multinational corporations stand at the heart of the debate over the merits of global economic integration. Critics portray them as bullies while advocates see multinationals as a triumph for global capitalism. While each stereotype contains some truth, it is wrong to portray multinational corporations as either good or evil since their *impact on the global economy is very difficult to determine.*
33. **Trade Policy and Development: Spurring Good Growth**, 168
Thea M. Lee, *Current History*, November 1996.
The United States and multilateral trade and investment policies should shift from the current emphasis on enriching and empowering an international corporate elite to policies with a social dimension. Such a policy change would stop rewarding corporations that shift production around the globe while signaling developing countries that scarce global capital would be won by those offering the best-educated workers, the most modern infrastructure, and the cleanest air and water.
34. **The Barefoot Bank with Cheek**, David Bornstein, *The Atlantic Monthly*, December 1995. 173
The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, which makes small loans to some of the poorest people on Earth, has become a model for economic developers all over the world.
35. **China's Challenge to the United States and to the Earth**, 178
Lester R. Brown and Christopher Flavin, *World Watch*, September/October 1996.
China has emerged as an economic superpower, boasting the world's second largest economy and challenging U.S. economic leadership and Earth's environmental limits. China now consumes more grain and red meat, uses more fertilizer, and produces more steel than the United States. "The bottom line is that *China, with its vast population, simply will not be able to follow for long any of the development paths blazed to date.*"
- Overview 182
36. **Five Minutes Past Midnight and Welcome to the Age of Proliferation**, Tom Clancy and Russell Seitz, *The National Interest*, Winter 1991-1992. 184
Tom Clancy and Russell Seitz question the belief that began with the Manhattan Project that secrets can be kept. Secrecy seems to be incompatible with scientific success. They conclude that *increased access to science and technology guarantees that the knowledge and materials needed to produce weapons of mass destruction will continue to spread.*
37. **The Changing Proliferation Threat**, John F. Sopko, *Foreign Policy*, Winter 1996-97. 193
Rogue nations and "clientless" states, terrorist groups, religious cults, ethnic minorities, disaffected political groups, and even individuals appear to have joined a new arms race toward mass destruction. John Sopko describes *recent incidents that confirm this trend* and recent U.S. legislation designed to provide defensive measures to stop the diversion or use of weapons of mass destruction.
38. **What's "New"?** William M. Arkin, *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, November/December 1997. 200
Despite the United States' pledge to build "no new nuclear weapons," a *host of new weapons—warheads, missiles, and more—are under development in the United States.*

UNIT 9



Global Issues in a New World Order

Five articles discuss international organization and world peace, third party roles in peacekeeping, the expected decline of the nation-state in the twenty-first century, and the new terrorism.

Overview	206
39. Can the United Nations Reform? Stephen Schlesinger, <i>World Policy Journal</i> , Fall 1997. <i>Ten misconceptions about the UN help to explain why reforms are likely to be more difficult than most might suspect.</i> These misconceptions relate to the controversy surrounding the founding of the UN, a tendency to ignore the power politics underlying the structure of the organization, a lack of appreciation for the number of reforms undertaken by the UN over time, and the mistaken idea that the United States is no longer the essential nation-state in the organization.	208
40. U.S. Activist Receives Nobel Peace Prize for Land Mine Campaign, Dana Priest, <i>Washington Post</i> , October 11, 1997. A tenacious American peace activist and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines that she has run from her home in Vermont were awarded the <i>Nobel Peace Prize</i> . Many view this award as <i>a testament to the power of grassroots organization</i> in influencing world affairs in the post-cold war era.	213
41. Soldier of Fortune: The Mercenary as Corporate Executive, François Misser and Anver Versi, <i>African Business</i> , December 1997. In the old days, "private" armies were simply called <i>mercenaries</i> and their activities were outside the law. Today, such groups <i>have adopted corporate images and orientations</i> . In areas of instability, private security businesses boom, as governments, corporations, NGOs, and the media increasingly contract for their services. <i>Critics question the cost-effectiveness of such operations if the social causes of instability are not addressed.</i>	215
42. Child Soldiers, Mike Wessells, <i>The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists</i> , November/December 1997. The <i>UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)</i> , signed in 1989 and ratified by more than 160 nations, established the minimum recruitment age for child soldiers as 15 years of age. <i>Child soldiers are increasingly being used in armed conflict worldwide</i> in the ethno-political conflicts of the post-cold war era. The problems, including the resources necessary for demobilization and reintegration of these child soldiers, are especially severe in developing countries.	219
43. Strategic Implications of Cultures in Conflict, Paul M. Belbutowski, <i>Parameters</i> , Spring 1996. "More than ever, a sense of vision is required for senior leaders and policymakers to estimate the intangible forces at work in the environment within which the United States will have to function into the twenty-first century," writes Paul M. Belbutowski. Low-intensity conflict and less violent peace activities are best approached by examining <i>"the vital roles that human culture and the concept of time play in . . . the decline of the nation-state."</i>	226
Abbreviations	232
Glossary	233
Index	241

WORLD POLITICS 98/99

Nineteenth Edition



Editor

Helen E. Purkitt

United States Naval Academy

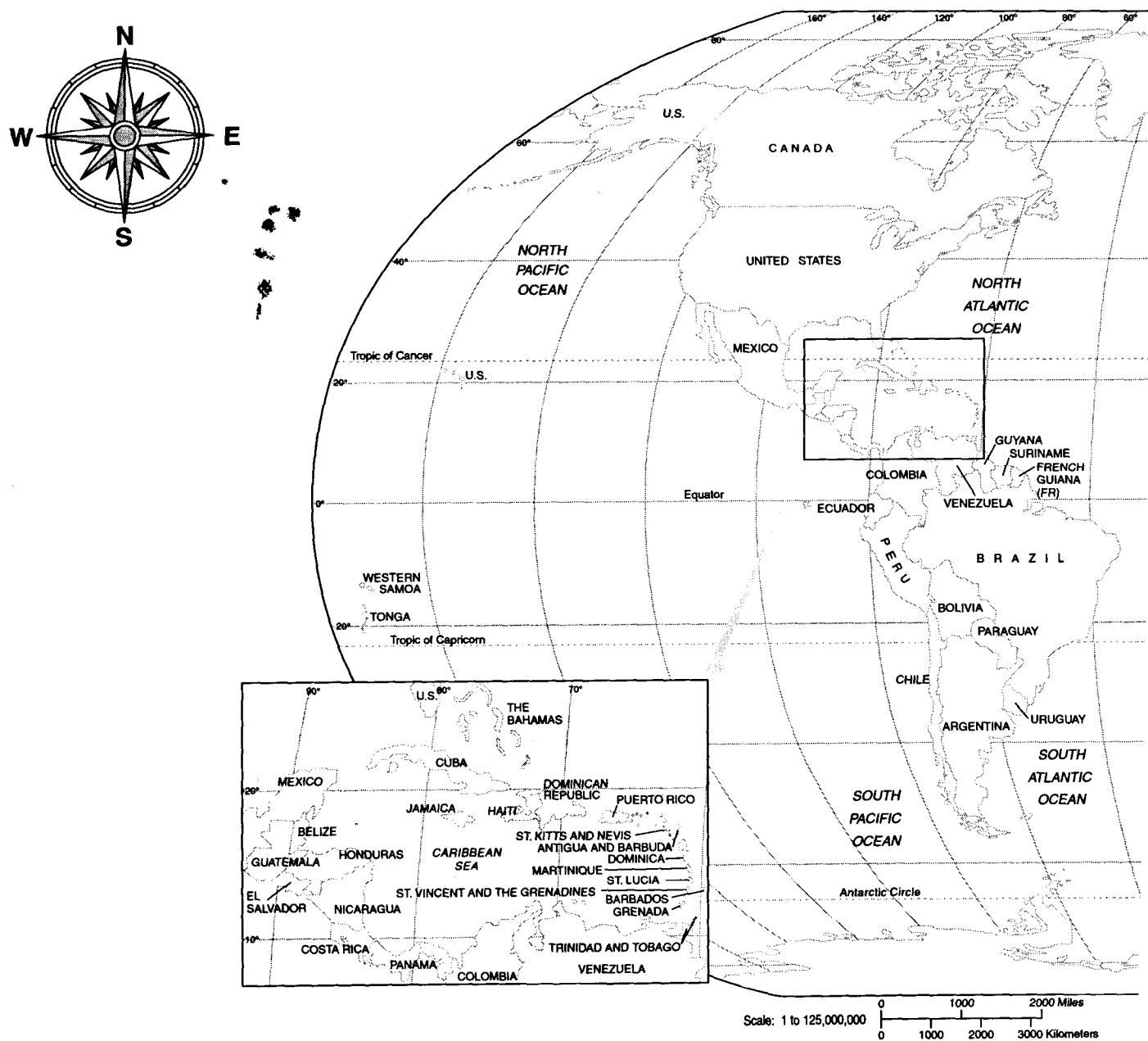
Dr. Helen E. Purkitt obtained her Ph.D. in international relations from the University of Southern California. She is professor of political science at the U.S. Naval Academy. Her research and teaching interests include political psychology, African politics, international relations theory, and national security issues. She is currently completing an evaluation of how environmental issues affect regional security in African regions for the U.S. government. Recent publications include "Bridging Gaps: The Experiences of Two Members of the First Generation of Civilian Women Professors at USNA," in F. D'Amico and L. Weinstein (Eds.) *INSIDE/OUTSIDE: Women & the U.S. Military* (New York: University Press, 1998, forthcoming) and "Problem Representations and Political Expertise: Evidence from 'Think Aloud Protocols of South African Elites,'" in D. Sylvan and J. F. Voss (Eds.), *Problem Representation in International Relations* (Cambridge University Press, 1998).

A Annual Editions E
A Library of Information from the Public Press

Dushkin/McGraw-Hill
Sluice Dock, Guilford, Connecticut 06437

Visit us on the Internet—<http://www.dushkin.com/>

This map has been developed to give you a graphic picture of where the countries of the world are located, the relationship they have with their region and neighbors, and their positions relative to the superpowers and power blocs. We have focused on certain areas to more clearly illustrate these crowded regions.



Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections in this book relate to topics of traditional concern to students and professionals involved with the study of world politics. It is useful for locating articles that relate to each other for reading and research. The guide is arranged alphabetically according to topic. Articles may, of course, treat topics that do not appear in the topic guide. In turn, entries in the topic guide do not necessarily constitute a comprehensive listing of all the contents of each selection. In addition, relevant Web sites, which are annotated on pages 6 and 7, are noted in bold italics under the topic articles.

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Africa	1. Coming Anarchy 27. Conflict Management in Africa 28. Uncovering the Guilty Footprints 29. South Africa <i>(1, 5, 28, 31, 35, 36)</i>	Ethnic Conflict	1. Coming Anarchy 9. Canada's 'Civil War' 28. Uncovering the Guilty Footprints 43. Strategic Implications of Cultures in Conflict <i>(8, 10, 13, 33, 34, 37)</i>
Asia	22. Testing the United States-Japan Security Alliance 30. As Asian Crisis Deepens, U.S. Apprehension Grows 34. Barefoot Bank with Cheek <i>(1, 3, 5, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27)</i>	Europe (Central)	7. Case against NATO Enlargement 18. Eastern Europe's Split Personality 19. Bosnia after Dayton <i>(1, 5, 16, 17, 18)</i>
Balkans	19. Bosnia after Dayton <i>(1, 5, 8, 36, 37)</i>	Europe (Western)	16. European Monetary Union 17. United Germany in an Integrating Europe <i>(1, 5, 16, 17, 18, 23)</i>
Canada	8. Canada's Global Clout Grows 9. Canada's 'Civil War' <i>(1, 5, 12, 13)</i>	European Union (European Community)	16. European Monetary Union <i>(16)</i>
China	15. Slow Dance: The Evolution of Sino-Russian Relations 20. China as a Great Power 21. Enhancing Mutual Understanding 35. China's Challenge to the United States <i>(1, 5, 24, 25)</i>	Future Predictions	1. Coming Anarchy 2. Complexities and Contradictions of Globalization 3. Has Democracy a Future? <i>(34, 35, 36, 37, 38)</i>
Democracy	3. Has Democracy a Future? 11. International Relations of Latin America and the Caribbean <i>(6, 10, 12)</i>	Germany	17. United Germany in an Integrating Europe <i>(1, 5, 16, 18)</i>
Economic Interdependence	2. Complexities and Contradictions of Globalization 12. Free-Trade Winds Die Away 30. As Asian Crisis Deepens, U.S. Apprehension Grows 31. Dutch Tulips and Emerging Markets 32. Worldbeater, Inc. 33. Trade Policy and Development <i>(5, 9, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 38)</i>	Japan	22. Testing the United States-Japan Security Alliance <i>(1, 5, 26)</i>
Environmental Security	6. Greening of U.S. Diplomacy 35. China's Challenge to the United States <i>(4, 5, 9, 19, 25, 34, 38)</i>	Latin America and Central America	10. Mexico's Future 11. International Relations of Latin America and the Caribbean 12. Free-Trade Winds Die Away <i>(1, 5, 10, 12, 13)</i>

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Low-Intensity Conflicts	1. Coming Anarchy 19. Bosnia after Dayton 28. Uncovering the Guilty Footprints 41. Soldier of Fortune 42. Child Soldiers 43. Strategic Implications of Cultures in Conflict (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 34, 35, 36, 38)	Russia	13. Is Russia Still an Enemy? 14. Wrong Solution to the Wrong Problem 15. Slow Dance: The Evolution of Sino-Russian Relations (1, 5, 14, 15)
Middle East	24. Missiles Bring War Home 25. America and the Arabs 26. Iraq's Drive for a Biological Arsenal (1, 5, 29)	Trade and Investment	2. Complexities and Contradictions of Globalization 12. Free-Trade Winds Die Away 30. As Asian Crisis Deepens, U.S. Apprehension Grows 31. Dutch Tulips and Emerging Markets 32. Worldbeater, Inc. 33. Trade Policy and Development 34. Barefoot Bank with Cheek 35. China's Challenge to the United States (2, 4, 5, 6, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26)
NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)	7. Case against NATO Enlargement 14. Wrong Solution to the Wrong Problem 19. Bosnia after Dayton (17)	United Nations	39. Can the United Nations Reform?
Nongovernmental Actors	32. Worldbeater, Inc. 40. U.S. Activist Receives Nobel Peace Prize for Land Mine Campaign 41. Soldier of Fortune 42. Child Soldiers (34, 35, 37)	United States	4. Why America Thinks It Has to Run the World 5. U.S. Diplomacy's Presence Shrinking 6. Greening of U.S. Diplomacy 14. Wrong Solution to the Wrong Problem 21. Enhancing Mutual Understanding 22. Testing the United States-Japan Security Alliance 24. America and the Arabs 35. China's Challenge to the United States 38. What's "New"? 40. U.S. Activist Receives Nobel Peace Prize for Land Mine Campaign (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21)
Nuclear Proliferation	24. Missiles Bring War Home 26. Iraq's Drive for a Biological Arsenal 36. Five Minutes Past Midnight 37. Changing Proliferation Threat 38. What's "New"? (32, 33, 34)		
Peacekeeping	19. Bosnia after Dayton (1, 5, 7, 8, 37)		

Selected World Wide Web Sites for Annual Editions: World Politics

All of these Web sites are hot-linked through the *Annual Editions* home page:
<http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions> (just click on this book's title). In addition, these sites are referenced by number and appear where relevant in the Topic Guide on the previous two pages.

Some Web sites are continually changing their structure and content, so the information listed may not always be available.

General Sources

1. Central Intelligence Agency—<http://www.odci.gov/cia/ciahome.html>—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.
2. Government Servers and Information—<http://www.eff.org/govt.html>—This site provides hundreds of links to government bodies and agencies and from countries all over the world.
3. 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, including regional news and commentary, policy review, events, and a resource bank.
4. U.S. Information Agency—<http://www.usia.gov/usis.html>—This USIA page provides definition, related documentation, and discussion of topics on world politics. The site addresses today's Hot Topics as well as ongoing issues. Many Web links are provided.
5. World Wide Web Virtual Library: International Affairs Resources—<http://info.pitt.edu/~ian/ianres.html>—Surf this site and its extensive links to learn about specific countries and regions; to research various think tanks and international organizations; and to study such vital topics as international law, development, the international economy, human rights, and peacekeeping.

Alternative Visions of World Politics into the Twenty-First Century

6. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs—<http://ksgwww.harvard.edu/csia/>—BCSIA is the hub of Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government's research, teaching, and training in international affairs. This site provides insight into the development of leadership in policy making.
7. 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 well-respected journal *Foreign Policy*, to the Moscow Center, to descriptions of various programs—and more.
8. DiploNet—<http://www.clark.net/pub/diplonet/DiploNet.html>—DiploNet is a network concerned with the needs of diplomats in the post-cold war era. It provides avenues of research into negotiation and diplomacy and addresses conflict management and resolution, peacemaking, and multilateral diplomacy.
9. InterAction—<http://www.interaction.org/advocacy/advocacy.html>—InterAction encourages grassroots action and engages government bodies and policymakers on various advocacy issues. The organization's Advocacy Committee provides this site to inform people on its initiatives to expand international humanitarian relief, refugee, and development-assistance programs.

The Western Hemisphere

10. Foreign Affairs—<http://www.foreignaffairs.org/>—This page of the journal *Foreign Affairs* is a valuable research tool. It allows users to search the magazine's archives and provides access to the field's leading journals, documents, online resources, and so on. Links to dozens of other Web sites are possible from here.
11. The Henry L. Stimson Center—<http://www.stimson.org/>—Stimson, a nonprofit and (self-described) nonpartisan organization, focuses on issues where policy, technology, and politics intersect. Use this site to find varying assessments of U.S. foreign policy in the post-cold war world and to research many other topics.
12. 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.
13. The North American Institute—<http://www.santafe.edu/~naminet/index.html>—This is the home page of NAMI, a trinational public-affairs organization 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.

Russia and the Former Soviet Union

14. Research and Reference (Library of Congress)—<http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/>—This massive research and reference site of the Library of Congress will lead you to invaluable information on the former Soviet Union and other countries. It provides links to numerous publications, bibliographies, and guides in area studies.
15. Russian and East European Network Information Center, University of Texas at Austin—<http://reenic.utexas.edu/reenic.html>—This is the Web site for information on Russia and the former Soviet Union.

Europe

16. 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 such as the European Community and European Common Market); descriptions of EU policies, institutions, and goals; and documentation of treaties and other materials.
17. NATO Integrated Data Service—<http://www.nato.int/structur/nids/nids.htm>—NIDS was created to bring information on security-related matters to the widest possible audience. 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.
18. Social Science Information Gateway—<http://sosig.esrc.bris.ac.uk/>—A project of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), this is an online catalogue of thousands of Internet resources relevant to political education and research. It lists many European and developing countries' URLs.