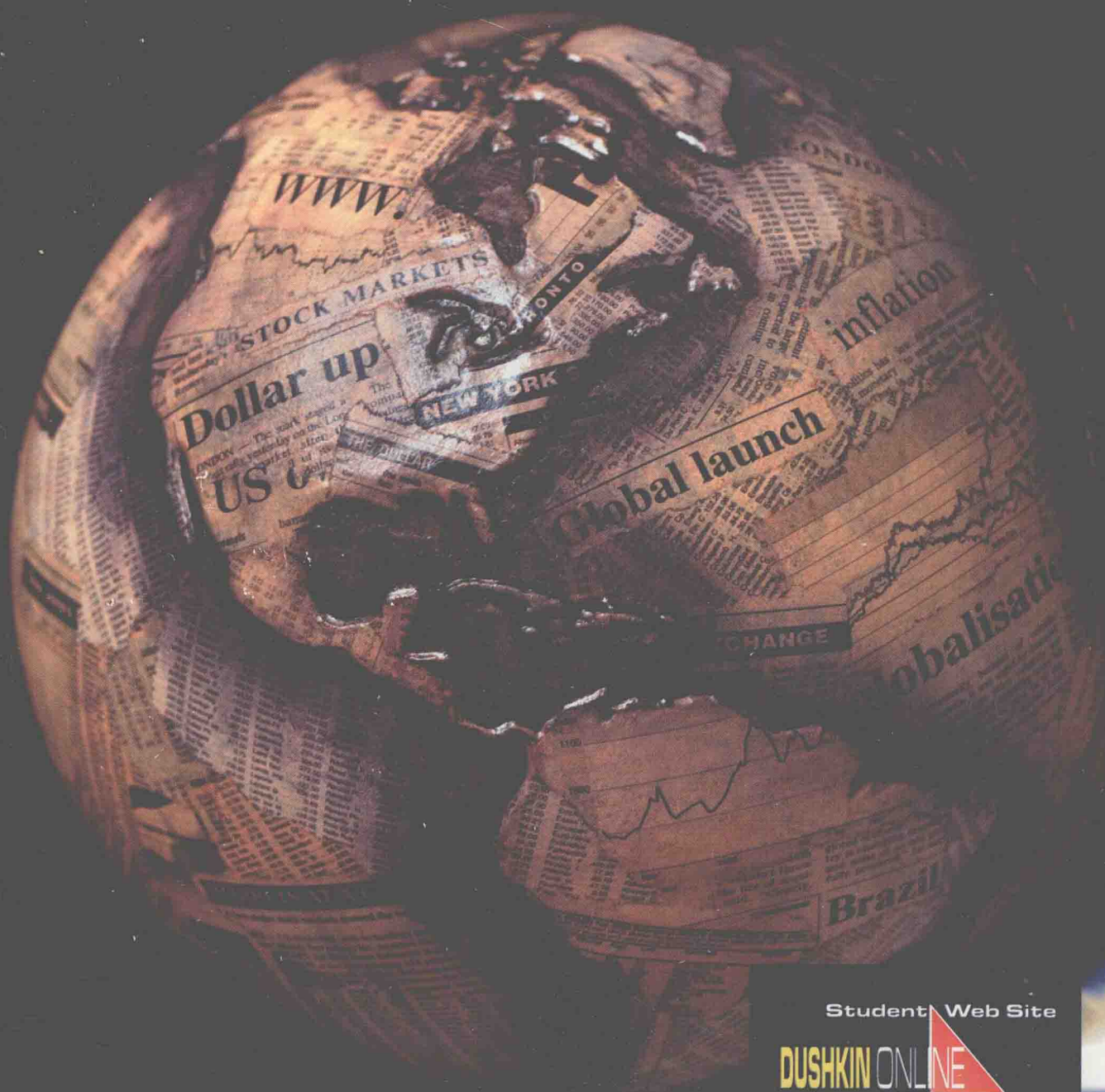


A·N·N·U·A·L E·D·I·T·I·O·N·S

World Politics

01/02



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1. New World Order

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2. World Economy

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3. Weapons of Mass Destruction

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10. International Organizations and Global Issues

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Twenty-Second Edition

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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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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 01/02* 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 objective of this compilation is to stimulate interest in learning more about international issues that often seem remote and irrelevant, but that can have profound consequences for economic 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 that produce new situations that require further actions. The readings in this volume have been chosen to convey the complexities and dynamic interdependence of actors in contemporary international relations.

This interdependence means that events in places as far away as Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, and Africa 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, nongovernmental organizations and actors, 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 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 these issues and emerging trends for the structure and functioning of the post-cold war international system.

A variety of political perspectives are offered in each unit to make readers more aware of the complex and differing aspects of international relations stressed by different analysts. Usually the underlying ideological assumptions are implicit aspects of the analysis. By becoming more aware of the assumptions underlying contemporary analyses of international relations, one can become a more discriminating consumer of alternative perspectives about the world.

This twenty-second edition of *Annual Editions: World Politics* is divided into 10 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 and multidimensional world system.

The first three units summarize themes and broad areas of international concerns in a period of high uncertainty about future security threats. Each article in unit 1 offers an alternative view of the important trends emerging in world politics at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

It is important to understand the linkages between economic and political trends in an era of increasing globalism. The articles in unit 2 discuss the key actors, issues, and trends relevant to understanding contemporary problems in the international political economic system.

Articles in unit 3 discuss specific issues and emerging trends related to the spread of weapons of mass destruction. As the technology and materials necessary to produce nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons proliferate, the world is faced with new and unprecedented security threats. A number of questions related to how to deter, defend against, and cope with the effects of weapons of mass destruction, which are used against civilians by either hostile nation-states or terrorist groups, must be answered. Authorities must now prepare to defend against these new threats at the local, national, and international levels of world society.

Articles in units 4 through 9 focus on the impact of international and regional trends in six geographical areas or subsystems: North America, Latin America, Europe, Russia and the other independent nation-states of the former Soviet Union, the Pacific Basin, and the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa. A common theme running through these articles is the increased challenges facing local, national, and regional political authorities who must simultaneously cope with the problems generated by economic globalism and subnational political changes.

The final unit of this reader, unit 10, examines unresolved issues and new trends in the post-cold war era related to the role of the United Nations, the IMF and World Bank, and other nonstate actors in coping with international economic and political conflicts. This final section begins with an article that questions the ability of the United Nations Security Council to be the guardian of international peace and security without more support from the United States and other major powers. Subsequent articles focus on the role of new types of international actors and trends, including the role played by modern mercenaries, and the increased use of "child soldiers." A recent UN publication warns that water shortages, global warming and nitrogen pollution constitute new threats to future world security unless politicians act now to curb conspicuous overconsumption in the world's richest countries.

I would like to thank Ian Nielsen and his associates at McGraw-Hill/Dushkin for their help in putting this volume together and previous users of *Annual Editions: World Politics*, who took the 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

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UNIT 1

New World Order

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

World Economy

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

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Weapons of Mass Destruction

Three selections discuss nuclear proliferation and the use of toxic weapons.

6. **The Trade Agenda: A Different, New World Order**, *The Economist*, November 11, 2000. 44

The collapse of the 2000 trade talks in Seattle was due to the failure of the **self-appointed vanguard of America and Europe to respond to the concerns of developing countries**. Since Seattle, the United States and Europe have been distracted by a string of bilateral trade disputes and by their efforts to shepherd China into the World Trade Organization (WTO). The days when two trading blocks could set trade policy for the world are over.

7. **Helping the World's Poorest**, Jeffrey Sachs, *The Economist*, August 14, 1999. 48

Recent recognition of the role played by debt in keeping **Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)s** poor is a step in the right direction. However, Jeffrey Sachs, a well-known economist, argues that **conditions for most people in many HIPC)s are worsening dramatically. Rich countries need to mobilize global science and technology** to address specific problems that help keep poor countries poor.

8. **Can Debt Relief Make a Difference?** *The Economist*, November 18, 2000. 52

Hardly noticed amid the U.S. presidential election hullabaloo was **new legislation passed that will provide \$435 million in debt relief for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)s as well as support for a limited sale of gold reserves by the IMF for debt relief**. While many nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) dispute official claims of generosity, others worry that pressures for a speedy process will result in debt relief to some countries with bad economic policies.

Overview

9. **The Folly of Arms Control**, Jonathan Schell, *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 2000. 56

Ten years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, **nuclear arms control is faring worse in the first days of the twenty-first century than it did in the last days of the cold war, and weapons of mass destruction continue to proliferate**. Jonathan Schell argues that only after the great nuclear powers commit themselves to abolish nuclear weapons will it be possible to control the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

10. **The Asian Nuclear Reaction Chain**, Joseph Cirincione, *Foreign Policy*, Spring 2000. 66

As faith in arms control weakens, several Asian nations are beginning to reconsider their self-imposed moratoriums on nuclear-weapon development. If Asia goes nuclear, it could mean a new global arms race and a war that could engulf the world.

11. **Missile Defences: A Shield in Space**, *The Economist*, June 3, 2000. 74

America wants to build a new system of missile defenses that is not popular with allies or potential foes. Supporters of an anti-missile defense system argue it is necessary for America's homeland defense because of the proliferation of ballistic missiles. Critics question its technological feasibility and emphasize the financial and diplomatic costs of the proposed missile defense system.

Overview

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A. THE UNITED STATES

12. **The One Percent Solution: Shirking the Cost of World Leadership**, Richard N. Gardner, *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2000. 80
A successful U.S. foreign policy cannot be carried out with barely 1 percent of the federal budget. Richard Gardner says that the next president must end this dangerous charade.
13. **Promoting the National Interest**, Condoleezza Rice, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2000. 86
Condoleezza Rice argues that even with no Soviet threat, the Clinton administration failed to maintain a disciplined and consistent foreign policy. She **outlines the foreign policy priorities of a Republican administration as building a military** ready to ensure American power, **extending free trade and a stable international monetary system, and renewing relationships with allies, Russia, and China.**
14. **Home Alone: Can America Play the Superpower Role?** Robert V. Daniels, *Dissent*, Fall 2000. 95
All the triumphalist talk since the end of the cold war is empty. While **America is in a position without precedent since the end of the Roman Empire, the nation's political leadership cannot agree on what to do with this power,** and the **American public may not be willing or able to sustain it.** The contradictions and divisions in the national political psyche about the role of America in the world are apparent in the current debate over the proposed Missile Defense Initiative.

B. CANADA

15. **No-First-Use for NATO? Policy Options**, March 1999. 100
The Canadian House of Commons Foreign Affairs and International Trade Committee recommended that NATO adopt a policy stating that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons in a conflict. This approach of **Canadian foreign policy and the military implications for Canada's defense policy are discussed here.**
16. **Canada Battles With Its Vision of Peace**, *The Economist*, March 4, 2000. 105
Canada has long prided itself on having invented modern peacekeeping, but **the country's involvement in international peacekeeping is dwindling.** During 2000, Canadian troops declined to 3,000 as troops pulled out of East Timor and Kosovo, while a contingent remains in Bosnia. Canada is contributing few military observers and some money to peacekeeping missions in Sierra Leone and the Congo. **At the same time, Canada is embarking on a military hardware spending spree and implementing new tax cuts.**
17. **Canada's Water: Hands Off**, *The Economist*, December 4, 1999. 107
Water is increasingly viewed as "blue gold" by federal officials in Ontario, where the **federal government is moving to regulate the provinces' right to export bulk water** to the United States and **worldwide** customers.



North America

These six articles discuss current and future United States and Canadian roles in world policy and international trade.



Latin America

Three selections consider Latin American relations in the Western Hemisphere with regard to politics, economic reform, and trade.



Europe

Four selections review some of the historic events that will alter Western and Central Europe. Topics include the European Union's search for a foreign policy and Central/Eastern Europe's strivings toward democracy.

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18. The International Relations of Latin America and the Caribbean: Defining the New Era, G. Pope Atkins, McGraw-Hill/Dushkin, 2000. 110

As the United States abandoned its 180-year preoccupation with minimizing what it saw as hostile foreign incursions 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 require that we acknowledge and link national, subregional, hemispheric, and global and extrahemispheric levels of analysis.

19. The Coca Leaf War: A Report From Colombia—the Front Line in Washington's War on Drugs, Martin Hodgson, *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, May/June 2000. 116

The **United States' war on drugs in Colombia is seeking to rescue a war-torn country**, but critics question whether the United States' strategy will accomplish its objective.

20. Is Latin America Doomed to Failure? Peter Hakim, *Foreign Policy*, Winter 1999–2000. 124

Many **citizens in Latin American countries appear willing to give up some measure of democracy and accept authoritarian governments** that they believe will solve their problems. The recent popularity and success of Hugo Chavez in Venezuela seem to support this proposition. However, Peter Hakim concludes that **most countries in the region need to worry more about stagnation than backsliding.**

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A. WESTERN EUROPE

21. Their Own Army? Making European Defense Work, Philip H. Gordon, *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2000. 134

Europe is about to create a unified military force. If done right, the development of a serious EU defense force could be a good thing for the United States and Europe. Done wrong, it could strain transatlantic relations and weaken European defense.

22. The Search for a Common Foreign Policy, Reginald Dale, *Europe*, July/August 1999. 139

A long-term goal of the European Union has been the creation of a common foreign policy. The **principle of "constructive abstention"** is now used to **assure** member governments that their **national policies will not be overruled.** The war in Kosovo, the need to stabilize southeastern Europe, and recent political trends are fueling public support and government endeavors to implement long-dormant **efforts to develop European military capabilities.**

B. CENTRAL EUROPE

23. Europe After Communism: Ten Years Since the Wall Fell, *The Economist*, November 6, 1999. 142

Despite ethnic conflict, inequality, corruption, and dead hopes, post-communist **Europe is a lot better off than it was in 1989.**

- 24. Free at Last**, Joshua Hammer and Zoran Cirjakovic, *Newsweek*, October 16, 2000. **146**

A wave of popular discontent forced Europe's last dictator, Slobodan Milosevic, to step down. **Serbia** now prepares to **reenter the democratic world—and Milosevic weighs his next move.**

Overview **150**

- 25. Putin in Power**, Michael McFaul, *Current History*, October 2000. **152**

During the reign of Boris Yeltsin, it was fashionable in the West to cite Russia's weak state as the source of Russia's ills. Vladimir Putin, the current Russian leader, has demonstrated that the Russian federal state still has tremendous power—if the man in control of a state is vigorous, ambitious, and popular. Ten years after the Soviet Union's collapse, the **whims of one man at the top can still profoundly influence the fate of the whole Russian regime.**

- 26. Chaos in the Caucasus**, *The Economist*, October 9, 1999. **160**

Recent fighting in the Caucasus is not evidence of a "clash of civilizations" between the Islamic world and other geopolitical blocs. Instead, **conflicts in the Caucasus and Central Asia** underscore the fact that **Islam exists in many different forms.** As Islamic militancy recedes in the Middle East, **political Islam is spreading to the periphery.**

- 27. Russia Adrift: Strategic Anchors for Russia's Foreign Policy**, Alvin Z. Rubinstein, *Harvard International Review*, Winter/Spring 2000. **164**

Since 1991, Russia has tried to fashion a national security policy to fit its changed status in the new era. The first foreign policy debate was over Atlanticism (or Westernism) against Eurasianism. The second focused on the enlargement of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Today, **most Russian foreign policy elite consider themselves derzhavniki—believers in strong central government and Russia as a great power.**

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- 28. Does China Matter?** Gerald Segal, *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 1999. **170**

Gerald Segal outlines the reasons why China is overrated as a market, a military or political power in international relations, and a source of ideas. Segal stresses that **China is best viewed as a second-rank middle power** that has mastered the art of diplomatic theater. The **United States and the West** will only be able to craft a **sensible policy** toward China **once we understand how little China matters.**

- 29. Kimaraderie, at Last**, *The Economist*, June 17, 2000. **176**
- The leaders of the two Koreas met for the first time in nearly half a century.** While the meeting was warm, it will take some time for many South Koreans to reconcile the conflicting images of North Korea's leader, Kim Jong Il. **This meeting was the first step on a long journey.**



UNIT 7

Former Soviet Union

Three articles examine the current state of Russia's economy, politics, military, and foreign policy.



UNIT 8

The Pacific Basin

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



Middle East and Africa

Six articles review the current state of the Middle East and Africa with regard to conflict, extremism, and democratic trends.

30. **Towards a Tripartite World**, *The Economist*, July 15, 2000. 178

In Asia, **a challenge to the dominance of the international financial architecture** ruled by the G-7 group of industrialized countries and the International Monetary Fund **is developing**. **New regional arrangements** that are being fashioned by **Japan, China, South Korea**, and the **Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)** is described in this essay.

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A. THE MIDDLE EAST

31. **Frightening Fall-Out**, Rosemary Hollis, *The World Today*, November 2000. 184

In the Middle East, the violent collapse of the **Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations** shows how much **America's standing and leverage in the region depends on its ability to deliver on this core issue**. The United States turned to other players, from the UN Secretary General to the Russians and European Union, for help in coping with this **multifaceted crisis**. In the future, the price for this help may be acceptance of a more inclusive, multilateral approach to regional peace and security.

32. **License to Kill: Usama bin Ladin's Declaration of Jihad**, Bernard Lewis, *Foreign Affairs*, November/December 1998. 186

A little-noticed declaration of jihad by Usama bin Ladin in an Arabic newspaper underscores the **Islamist's main grievance: infidel U.S. troops in Arabia**. While most Muslims reject this declaration as a gross distortion of America's role in the region and reject the use of terrorism, a few accept the declaration's extreme interpretation. Bernard Lewis **emphasizes the importance of Americans' understanding the forces that drive these extremists**.

33. **The Trap That Suits Saddam—and the U.S.**, Warren P. Strobel and Kevin Whitelaw, *Washington Post*, September 24, 2000. 191

Two U.S. reporters who recently visited 15 Iraqi provinces conclude that **the status quo standoff between Baghdad and Washington that is entering its second decade suits all parties concerned, except for the vast majority of Iraq's 23 million people**. Sanctions have decimated the middle class as well as the children, and for now, the people's anger is directed at Washington and the UN while Saddam Hussein presumably continues his weapons build-up.

B. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

34. **Africa's Security Issues Through 2010**, William Thom, *Military Review*, July/August 2000. 193

William Thom, senior Defense Intelligence Officer for Africa at the United States Defense Information Agency, reviews emerging trends in sub-Saharan Africa's security. Thom predicts that **interstate warfare will increase** even though disparities in military power on the African continent will continue to increase. **Transnational criminality and war will also become virtually indistinguishable**.

35. **Nigeria: The Politics of Marginalization**, Minabere Ibelema, *Current History*, May 2000. 200

Optimism in Nigeria associated with **the election of a civilian president, Olusegun Obasanjo, after 14 years of military rule** in Nigeria, was **quickly replaced by ethnic agitation and conflict**. Today, **all regions and nationalities claim to be marginalized**. Nigeria's future political well-being will require accommodation and perceptions of adequate representation by all of Nigeria's ethnic groups.

36. **A Turning-Point for AIDS?** *The Economist*, July 15, 2000. 204

The **impact of the global AIDS epidemic has been catastrophic, but many of the remedies are obvious**. The July 2000 AIDS conference in South Africa illustrated that **AIDS is also a political disease**. Today, **25 million of the 34 million infected people in the world live in Africa**. While the result is extreme social dislocation, **the situation is not hopeless. Good science and sensible public policy** can defeat this modern pandemic.

Overview 208

37. **Peacekeeping: The UN's Missions Impossible**, *The Economist*, August 5, 2000. 210

After years of experimenting with coalitions among regional groups, **the United Nations is again in action, called upon to end wars and even run disabled countries**. The UN runs all Kosovo's civilian affairs in parallel with NATO and is the only authority in East Timor. Staff writers for *The Economist* warn that it should not take on more than it can do.

38. **Outsourcing War**, David Shearer, *Foreign Policy*, Fall 1998. 213

Modern **mercenaries are playing an increasingly important role in a number of conflicts**. Nowadays, the average **soldier of fortune wears a suit** and works out of a corporate office in Great Britain or South Africa. David Shearer examines these **new types of international actors** to determine whether they are **murderous profiteers or the future of international peacekeeping**.

39. **Children Under Arms: Kalashnikov Kids**, *The Economist*, July 10, 1999. 219

Increasingly, **children are being used to fight wars, at great cost to themselves and their societies**. Today, an estimated **300,000 children** in over 60 countries **are soldiers**. This article discusses how and why the international community is tackling this difficult issue.

40. **The Dilemma That Confronts the World**, Paul Brown, *Electronic Mail and Guardian*, September 16, 1999. 223

According to the UN's, *Global Environment Outlook 2000*, **water shortages, global warming, and pollution threaten the planet's future**. The UN warns that **it is still possible to reverse the process but conspicuous overconsumption by the world's rich countries has to be cut by 90 percent** to do so. These changes do not have to lead to a lowering of living standards if the application of existing science, such as recycling, is widely used.

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International Organizations and Global Issues

Four articles discuss international organizations and world peace, UN reform, and the use of mercenaries and children in the conduct of modern war.

World Politics

01/02

Twenty-Second Edition

EDITOR

Helen E. Purkitt

United States 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, international relations theory, and environmental security. She is currently researching South Africa's former biological weapons program and completing an experimental study of framing effects in budget decision-making. Recent publications include "A Problem Centered Approach for Understanding Foreign Policy: Some Examples from U.S. Foreign Policy Toward Southern Africa" in S. Nagel (Ed.) *Global International Policy: Among and Within Nations*. Marcel-Dekker, 2000; "Predicting Environmental Security Trends and Events in Africa: A Proto-Type Monitoring System of Environmental and Political Problems in Southern Africa," International Symposium of Forecasting, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government, 1999; 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).

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TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
	32. License to Kill: Usama bin Ladin's Declaration of Jihad 33. Trap That Suits Saddam—and the U.S. ☉ 3, 6, 29, 30		5. Color of Hot Money 6. Trade Agenda 7. Helping the World's Poorest 8. Can Debt Relief Make a Difference? 17. Canada's Water: Hands Off 30. Towards a Tripartite World 40. Dilemma That Confronts the World ☉ 9, 10, 11, 12
Military Power	9. Folly of Arms Control 10. Asian Nuclear Reaction Chain 11. Missile Defences 13. Promoting the National Interest 15. No-First-Use for NATO? 19. Coca Leaf War 21. Their Own Army? 27. Russia Adrift 32. License to Kill: Usama bin Ladin's Declaration of Jihad 33. Trap That Suits Saddam—and the U.S. 34. Africa's Security Issues Through 2010 37. Peacekeeping: The UN's Missions Impossible 38. Outsourcing War 39. Children Under Arms ☉ 2, 3, 6, 13, 14, 15, 21, 31	Russia	25. Putin in Power 26. Chaos in the Caucasus 27. Russia Adrift ☉ 3, 6, 23, 24
		Terrorism	32. License to Kill: Usama bin Ladin's Declaration of Jihad ☉ 13, 14, 15
		Trade	1. Globalization: What's New? What's Not? 6. Trade Agenda 17. Canada's Water: Hands Off 30. Towards a Tripartite World ☉ 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 26, 27
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	13. Promoting the National Interest 14. Home Alone 15. No-First-Use for NATO? 21. Their Own Army? 22. Search for a Common Foreign Policy 23. Europe After Communism 24. Free at Last 27. Russia Adrift ☉ 21	United Nations	37. Peacekeeping: The UN's Missions Impossible 38. Outsourcing War ☉ 35
Peacekeeping/Peacemaking	3. Humanitarian Intervention 16. Canada Battles With Its Vision of Peace 36. Peacekeeping: The UN's Missions Impossible 39. Children Under Arms ☉ 1, 2, 3, 6, 14, 15, 21, 32, 35, 36	Weapons of Mass Destruction (Nuclear, Biological, Chemical)	9. Folly of Arms Control 10. Asian Nuclear Reaction Chain 11. Missile Defences 15. No-First-Use for NATO? 27. Russia Adrift 33. Trap That Suits Saddam—and the U.S. ☉ 13, 14, 15
Political Economy	1. Globalization: What's New? What's Not? 4. International Political Economy		

● AE: World Politics

The following World Wide Web sites have been carefully researched and selected to support the articles found in this reader. The sites are cross-referenced by number and the Web icon (●) in the topic guide. In addition, it is possible to link directly to these Web sites through our DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at <http://www.dushkin.com/online/>.

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

General Sources

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Crisisweb: The International Crisis Group (ICG)

<http://www.crisisweb.org>

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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

New World Order

7. Global Trends 2005 Project

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

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.

8. 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.

World Economy

9. International Political Economy Network

<http://csf.colorado.edu/ipe/>

This premier site for research and scholarship includes electronic archives.

10. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/FDI Statistics

<http://www.oecd.org/daf/investment/>

Explore world trade and investment trends and statistics on this site. It provides links to many related topics and addresses global economic issues on a country-by-country basis.

11. Virtual Seminar in Global Political Economy/Global Cities & Social Movements

<http://csf.colorado.edu/gpe/gpe95b/resources.html>

This site of Internet resources is rich in links to subjects of interest in regional environmental studies, covering topics such as sustainable cities, megacities, and urban planning.

12. 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.

Weapons of Mass Destruction

13. The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

<http://www.bullatomsci.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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

North America

16. The Henry L. Stimson Center

<http://www.stimson.org>

Stimson, a 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.

17. The North American Institute

<http://www.santafe.edu/~naminet/index.html>

NAMI, a trinational 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.

Latin America

18. 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.

Europe

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

Former Soviet Union

23. Russia Today

<http://www.russiatoday.com>

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

24. 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 the former Soviet Union.

The Pacific Basin

25. ASEAN Web

<http://www.asean.or.id>

This site of the Association of South East Asian Nations provides an overview of Asia: Web resources, summits, economic affairs, political foundations, and regional cooperation.

26. 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.

27. 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.

The Middle East and Africa

28. Africa News Online

<http://www.africanews.org>

Open this site for up-to-date information on all of Africa, with reports from Africa's leading newspapers, magazines, and news agencies. Coverage is country-by-country and regional. Internet links are among the resource pages.

29. 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.

30. Israel Information Service

<http://www.accessv.com/~yehuda/>

Search the directories in this site for such information as policy speeches, interviews, and briefings; discussion of Israel and the UN; and Web sites of Israel's government.

International Organizations and Global Issues

31. Commission on Global Governance

<http://www.cgg.ch>

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.

32. 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.

33. Nonprofit Organizations on the Internet

<http://www.ai.mit.edu/people/ellens/Non/non-old.html>

This site includes some NGO links and contains a meta-index of nonprofit organizations.

34. The North-South Institute

<http://www.nsi-ins.ca/ensi/index.html>

Searching this site of the North-South Institute—which works to strengthen international development cooperation and enhance gender and social equity—will help you find information and debates on a variety of global issues.

35. 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.

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.dushkin.com/annualeditions/>.

Unit Selections

1. **Globalization: What's New? What's Not? (And So What?)** Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye Jr.
2. **Ethnic Warfare on the Wane**, Ted Robert Gurr
3. **Humanitarian Intervention: The Lessons Learned**, Chantal de Jonge Oudraat

Key Points to Consider

- ❖ What type of conflict do you predict will cause the most serious threats to world peace in the twenty-first century? Explain your reasoning.
- ❖ What are the most important types of globalization identified by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye? What types of events might reverse the current trend of globalization in the world?
- ❖ Can you describe a recent ethnic conflict that is following the pattern described by Ted Gurr? Describe how minority/majority relations are being managed.
- ❖ Explain why you agree or disagree with the adequacy of the questions proposed by Chantal Oudraat as a guide for determining the best way to intervene in internal conflicts.



Links

www.dushkin.com/online/

7. **Global Trends 2005 Project**
<http://www.csis.org/gt2005/>
8. **Human Rights Web**
<http://www.hrweb.org>

These sites are annotated on pages 4 and 5.