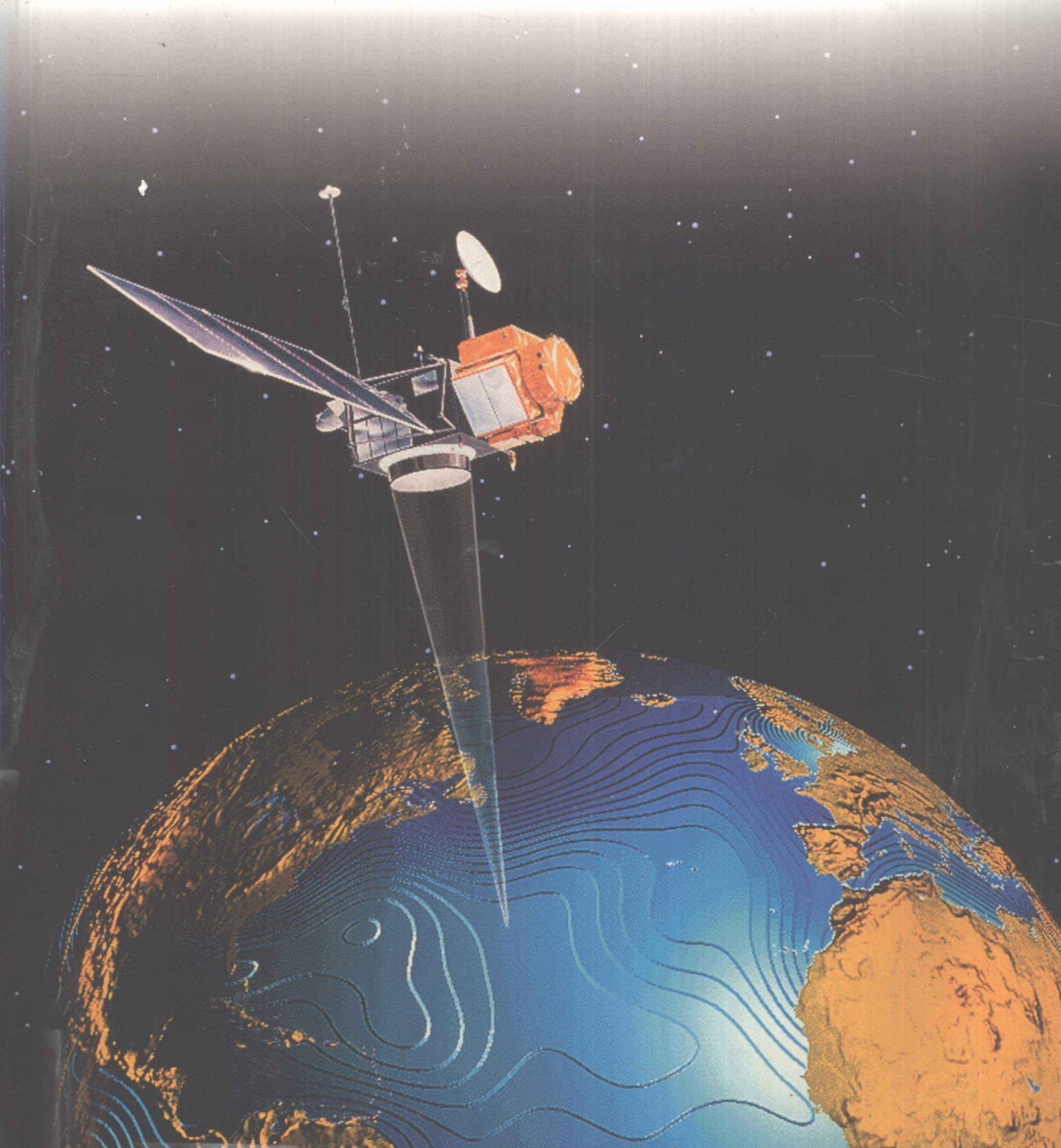


A·N·N·U·A·L E·D·I·T·I·O·N·S

# World Politics

02/03



# World Politics

02/03

*Twenty-Third Edition*

## EDITOR

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*United States Naval Academy*

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# 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.

**A**nnual Editions: World Politics 02/03 is aimed at filling a void in materials for learning about world politics and foreign policy. The articles are chosen for those who are new to the study of world politics. The goal is to stimulate interest in learning more about international issues that often seem remote but that can have profound consequences for well-being, security, and survival.

The readings in this volume have been chosen to convey the dynamic interdependence and complexities of the 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, and a rich array of non-governmental actors such as the Cable News Network (CNN) and Osama bin Ladin's al Qaeda's terrorist network. The September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the World Trade Towers and the Pentagon tragically underscored the reality that nonstate actors increasingly influence the scope, nature, and pace of events worldwide. Today, international events proceed at such a rapid pace 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.

This twenty-third 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.

Articles in unit 1 summarize themes and broad areas of international concerns in a period of high uncertainty about future security threats. Each article in unit 1 offers alternative views about the emerging new world order and the important trends that will shape world politics in the twenty-first century.

Now that globalism is a defining characteristics of the modern international system, it is imperative that students of international relations understand the linkages between economic and political trends. The articles in unit 2 address several of the most important issues in the modern world economy including recent efforts to measure globalism, the global implications of the simultaneous slowdown of market economies in major developed countries, efforts to reform international economic institutions, and recent popular and elite backlashes against increasing globalism. The growing gap between the rich and poor countries and other negative consequences of globalism are also fueling calls for new economic ideas to supplant or supplement neoclassical economic explanations of the international 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 are discussed. These questions are much more difficult to answer today than during the cold war because proliferation trends mean that nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons are increasingly likely to be used by terrorist groups and lone individuals, in addition to hostile nation-states. The anthrax attacks in the United States during the fall of 2001 signaled authorities worldwide that they must now prepare to defend against new threats at the local, national, and international levels of world society.

Articles in units 4 through 9 focus on the implications of radical Islamic fundamentalism, the U.S. war on terrorism, and the international and regional trends in six specific 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, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank in coping with a variety of problems and trends. To manage the emerging world order will require new policies by nation-states and international organizations. One of the problem areas is a growing awareness of the linkages between the proliferation of light arms and efforts to manage natural resources worldwide. Another widespread problem that is rapidly becoming a crisis in many countries is that many nation-states are starting to experience a population implosion brought on by the rapid decrease in birthrates and declining life span.

International politics in the twenty-first century generally promises to be a complex mix of old and new trends and actors. This reader should serve to stimulate the reader's interest in international issues.

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

# Topic Guide

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

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

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

## **Africa**

- 36. Osama bin Ladin's Africa Connections
- 37. Africa's Security Issues Through 2010
- 38. AIDS and Violent Conflict in Africa

## **AIDS**

- 41. The Population Implosion

## **Alternative visions of world politics**

- 1. Living in Candlestick Park
- 2. Sovereignty
- 3. Reconciling Non-Intervention and Human Rights
- 4. Women Waging Peace
- 8. Prisoners of Geography
- 41. The Population Implosion

## **Arms control**

- 9. Return of the Nuclear Debate

## **Arms trade**

- 9. Return of the Nuclear Debate

## **Asia**

- 29. Does China Matter?
- 30. 'China Is Rising'
- 31. Enter China: WTO Membership Has Important Potential
- 32. Tokyo Fears China May Put an End to 'Made in Japan'

## **Canada**

- 17. Canada Goes to War
- 18. Canada's Water: Hands Off

## **Democracy**

- 19. The International Relations of Latin America and the Caribbean: Defining the New Era

## **Environmental crises**

- 18. Canada's Water: Hands Off

## **Environmental issues**

- 8. Prisoners of Geography
- 18. Canada's Water: Hands Off
- 34. The Unblessed Peacemaker
- 40. *Armaments, Environments: Small Arms and the Control of Natural Resources*

## **Ethnic conflict**

- 25. The EU Coddles the Serbs
- 27. Chaos in the Caucasus
- 37. Africa's Security Issues Through 2010
- 42. *Judging Genocide*

## **Europe, central**

- 24. Europe's Eastern Enlargement: Who Benefits?
- 25. The EU Coddles the Serbs

## **Europe, western**

- 15. *Estranged Partners*
- 22. Europe as an International Actor
- 23. Could Everything Now Go Horribly Wrong?

## **Foreign policy, U.S.**

- 9. Return of the Nuclear Debate
- 13. Towards an Internet Civil Defence Against Bioterrorism
- 14. Nasty, Brutish, and Long: America's War on Terrorism
- 15. *Estranged Partners*
- 16. From Evil Empire to Strategic Ally
- 20. United States–Latin America Relations: Preparing for the Handover
- 33. "Why Do They Hate Us?"
- 34. The Unblessed Peacemaker
- 35. Inside Saudi Arabia

## **Gender issues**

- 4. Women Waging Peace

## **Globalism**

- 1. Living in Candlestick Park
- 2. Sovereignty
- 5. Measuring Globalization
- 6. *The World's Economies Slide Together Into Recession*
- 8. Prisoners of Geography

## **HIV**

- 41. The Population Implosion

## **Human rights**

- 3. Reconciling Non-Intervention and Human Rights
- 4. Women Waging Peace
- 8. Prisoners of Geography
- 42. *Judging Genocide*

## **Human security**

- 3. Reconciling Non-Intervention and Human Rights
- 4. Women Waging Peace
- 8. Prisoners of Geography
- 42. *Judging Genocide*

## **International trade**

- 21. Latin America's Volatile Financial Markets

## **Latin America**

- 19. *The International Relations of Latin America and the Caribbean: Defining the New Era*
- 20. United States–Latin America Relations: Preparing for the Handover
- 21. Latin America's Volatile Financial Markets

## **Latin American economies**

- 21. Latin America's Volatile Financial Markets

## **Low-intensity conflict**

- 1. Living in Candlestick Park

- 4. Women Waging Peace
- 8. Prisoners of Geography
- 27. Chaos in the Caucasus
- 37. Africa's Security Issues Through 2010
- 38. AIDS and Violent Conflict in Africa
- 40. Armaments, Environments: Small Arms and the Control of Natural Resources

## **Middle East**

- 10. The Iran Game
- 33. "Why Do They Hate Us?"
- 34. The Unblessed Peacemaker
- 35. Inside Saudi Arabia

## **Military power**

- 27. Chaos in the Caucasus
- 28. Russia Adrift: Strategic Anchors for Russia's Foreign Policy
- 29. Does China Matter?
- 37. Africa's Security Issues Through 2010

## **NATO**

- 28. Russia Adrift: Strategic Anchors for Russia's Foreign Policy

## **Political economy**

- 5. Measuring Globalization
- 6. The World's Economies Slide Together Into Recession
- 7. The World Bank's Mission Creep
- 8. Prisoners of Geography
- 18. Canada's Water: Hands Off
- 21. Latin America's Volatile Financial Markets
- 24. Europe's Eastern Enlargement: Who Benefits?
- 30. 'China Is Rising'
- 31. Enter China: WTO Membership Has Important Potential
- 32. Tokyo Fears China May Put an End to 'Made in Japan'

## **Population**

- 41. The Population Implosion

## **Poverty**

- 8. Prisoners of Geography

## **Russia**

- 16. From Evil Empire to Strategic Ally
- 26. Simulations of Power in Putin's Russia
- 27. Chaos in the Caucasus
- 28. Russia Adrift: Strategic Anchors for Russia's Foreign Policy

## **September 11th attacks, U.S.**

- 14. Nasty, Brutish, and Long: America's War on Terrorism

## **Terrorism**

- 11. The Terror Next Time?
- 12. Rethinking Bioterrorism
- 13. Towards an Internet Civil Defence Against Bioterrorism
- 14. Nasty, Brutish, and Long: America's War on Terrorism
- 17. Canada Goes to War
- 18. Canada's Water: Hands Off
- 33. "Why Do They Hate Us?"
- 36. Osama bin Ladin's Africa Connections

## **Trade**

- 18. Canada's Water: Hands Off

## **Transition economies**

- 21. Latin America's Volatile Financial Markets

## **United Nations**

- 39. Rethinking the United Nations' Mission

- 40. Armaments, Environments: Small Arms and the Control of Natural Resources
- 42. Judging Genocide

## **Weapons of mass destruction**

- 9. Return of the Nuclear Debate
- 10. The Iran Game
- 11. The Terror Next Time?
- 12. Rethinking Bioterrorism
- 13. Towards an Internet Civil Defence Against Bioterrorism
- 28. Russia Adrift: Strategic Anchors for Russia's Foreign Policy

# World Wide Web Sites

The following World Wide Web sites have been carefully researched and selected to support the articles found in this reader. The easiest way to access these selected sites is to go to our DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at <http://www.dushkin.com/online/>.

## AE: World Politics 02/03

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

**Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (BCSIA)**  
<http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/bcsia/>

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

**Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**  
<http://www.ceip.org>

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

**Central Intelligence Agency**  
<http://www.odci.gov>

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

**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.

**The Heritage Foundation**  
<http://www.heritage.org>

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

**World Wide Web Virtual Library: International Affairs Resources**  
<http://www.etown.edu/vl/>

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

### UNIT 1: New World Order

**Global Trends 2005 Project**  
<http://www.csis.org/gt2005/sumreport.html>

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

**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.

### UNIT 2: World Economy

**International Political Economy Network**  
<http://csf.colorado.edu/ipe/>

This premier site for research and scholarship includes electronic archives.

**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.

**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.

**World Bank**  
<http://www.worldbank.org>

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

### UNIT 3: Weapons of Mass Destruction

**The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists**  
<http://www.bullatombsci.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.

**ISN International Relations and Security Network**  
<http://www.isn.ethz.ch>

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

**Terrorism Research Center**  
<http://www.terrorism.com>

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

### UNIT 4: North America

**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.



## The North American Institute

<http://www.northamericaninstitute.org>

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.

## UNIT 5: Latin America

### Inter-American Dialogue

<http://www.iadialog.org>

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

## UNIT 6: Europe

### Central Europe Online

<http://www.centraleurope.com>

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

### Europa: European Union

<http://europa.eu.int>

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

### NATO Integrated Data Service

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

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

### Social Science Information Gateway

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

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

## UNIT 7: Former Soviet Union

### Russia Today

<http://www.russiatoday.com>

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

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

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

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

## UNIT 8: The Pacific Basin

### 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.

## Inside China Today

<http://www.insidechina.com>

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

## Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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

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

## UNIT 9: Middle East and Africa

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

## UNIT 10: International Organizations and Global Issues

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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 1

# New World Order

## Unit Selections

1. **Living in Candlestick Park**, John Lewis Gaddis
2. **Sovereignty**, Stephen D. Krasner
3. **Reconciling Non-Intervention and Human Rights**, Douglas T. Stuart
4. **Women Waging Peace**, Swanee Hunt and Cristina Posa

## Key Points to Consider

- Explain why you agree or disagree with John Gaddis's thesis that the future world order is likely to consist of empires rather than nation-states.
- Do you agree or disagree with Stephen Krasner's thesis that autonomous, independent nation-states are likely to adapt to new challenges and remain the most important actors in international relations? What types of nonstate actors are likely to increase in influence in the future?
- Review Doug Stuart's definition and guidelines for determining when humanitarian interventions into another country should be approved, and explain why you believe these are or are not adequate criteria for nation-states and international organizations to use.
- In "Women Waging Peace," Swanee Hunt and Cristina Posa argue that women have unique skills for successfully negotiating "inclusive security" arrangements in international conflict situations. Do you agree with this proposition?



**Links: [www.dushkin.com/online/](http://www.dushkin.com/online/)**

These sites are annotated in the World Wide Web pages.

### Global Trends 2005 Project

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

### Human Rights Web

<http://www.hrweb.org>

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## UNIT 1 New World Order

Four 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 Overview

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#### 1. Living in Candlestick Park, John Lewis Gaddis, *The Atlantic Monthly*, April 1999

"In the **twenty-first century geopolitics** might well take its **metaphors from geology**, as the state system of international relations gets shaken to its foundation." If economic integration and self-determination are eroding the authority of states and the extreme inequalities of wealth in the world continue, **state-sponsored violence is likely to give way to older and new forms of violence**. Future changes in world affairs are likely to occur on political faultlines.

2

#### 2. Sovereignty, Stephen D. Krasner, *Foreign Policy*, January/February 2001

"The idea of states as autonomous, independent entities is collapsing under the combined onslaught of monetary unions, CNN, the Internet, and nongovernmental organizations. But **those who proclaim the death of sovereignty misread history. The nation-state has a keen instinct for survival and has so far adapted to new challenges**—even the challenge of globalization."

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#### 3. Reconciling Non-Intervention and Human Rights, Douglas T. Stuart, *UN Chronicle*, August 2001

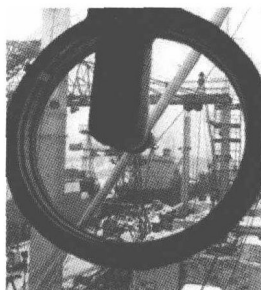
As nation-states increasingly intervene in other countries, it is becoming harder to skirt a confrontation between the traditional commitment to state sovereignty and the growing commitment to the protection of basic human rights. Douglas Stuart offers **a definition of humanitarian intervention** and **seven guidelines for determining the circumstances under which humanitarian intervention should be authorized** and the action that should be taken.

14

#### 4. Women Waging Peace, Swanee Hunt and Cristina Posa, *Foreign Policy*, May/June 2001

**Traditional thinking about war and peace** either ignores women or regards them as victims. The concept of "inclusive security" is based on the principle that fundamental social changes are necessary to prevent renewed hostilities. Women have proven time and again their unique ability to bridge seemingly insurmountable divides. The authors ask, "Why aren't they at the negotiating table?"

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## UNIT 2 World Economy

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

### Unit Overview

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#### 5. Measuring Globalization, *Foreign Policy*, January/February 2001

Contrary to popular perceptions, **the rate of global integration appears to be increasing** more slowly. The A. T. Kearney/*Foreign Policy* Magazine Globalization Index dissects the complex forces driving the integration of ideas, people, and economics worldwide.

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

6. **The World's Economies Slide Together Into Recession**, Joseph Kahn, *New York Times*, November 25, 2001  
As the **three main engines of world economic growth—the United States, Japan, and Europe—all slow down** and move toward their first collective contraction since the mid-1970s, many forecasters predict more synchronization. **Increased trade interdependencies and investment integration lead to national economies contracting and recovering at the same time.** 33
7. **The World Bank's Mission Creep**, Jessica Einhorn, *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 2001  
**Critics fault the World Bank for past economic reform policies** and for **over-looking environmental issues and the role of civil society**. Supporters tend to emphasize that the Bank's mission has grown so complex that it **is now an unmanageable organization**. Jessica Einhorn explores the past, present, and future of the World Bank. 35
8. **Prisoners of Geography**, Ricardo Hausmann, *Foreign Policy*, January/February 2001  
"Economic development experts promise that with the correct mix of promarket policies, poor countries will eventually prosper. But **policy isn't the problem—geography is**. Tropical, landlocked nations may never enjoy access to the markets and new technologies they need to flourish in the global economy." 41



## UNIT 3

### Weapons of Mass Destruction

Five articles discuss nuclear proliferation and the use of toxic weapons.

#### Unit Overview

9. **Return of the Nuclear Debate**, Leon Fuerth, *The Washington Quarterly*, Autumn 2001  
The **Bush administration is still formulating several interrelated defense initiatives related to nuclear modernization, arms control, ballistic missile defense, space dominance, and the "transformation" of conventional forces**. Leon Fuerth summarizes and critiques the Bush administration's views on these issues. According to Fuerth, strategic stability cannot be imposed; it must be set in place by mutual consent. 48
10. **The Iran Game**, Seymour M. Hersh, *The New Yorker*, December 3, 2001  
The Islamic Republic of **Iran**, depicted by the U.S. State Department as one of the world's most active sponsors of state terrorism, **has emerged as one of the United States' allies in the war against Osama bin Laden** and Al Qaeda. Seymour Hersh discusses some of the **issues that are raised by this budding partnership and Iran's nuclear ambitions**. 50
11. **The Terror Next Time?**, *The Economist*, October 6, 2001  
In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, analysts are now thinking the unthinkable: How difficult would it be for terrorists to get hold of weapons of mass destruction? This is an old concern, but it appears to be getting easier to get hold of **chemical, biological, and even nuclear materials**. 56
12. **Rethinking Bioterrorism**, Raymond A. Zilinskas, *Current History*, December 2001  
Throughout the 1990s, many wondered why terrorists hadn't yet used biological weapons since it is so easy to mount a **biological attack** with food-borne pathogens or to use virulent pathogens in an aerosol over the population they want to eliminate. The **anthrax letter terrorism** that began in September signaled that this was no longer a barrier for bioterrorists. 60

13. **Towards an Internet Civil Defence Against Bioterrorism**, Ronald E. LaPorte et al., *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, September 2001  
There is little evidence that the large resources put into bioterrorism preparedness work. We **must face the disturbing fact that it is very difficult to predict and guard against bioterrorism** because there are too many targets, too many means to penetrate the targets, and the bioterrorists are crafty. Instead of building an inflexible Maginot line defense as we are now, perhaps **we should consider an ever alert, flexible electronic matrix of civil defense.**

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## UNIT 4 North America

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

### Unit Overview

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#### Part A. The United States

14. **Nasty, Brutish and Long: America's War on Terrorism**, Ivo H. Daalder and James M. Lindsay, *Current History*, December 2001  
September 11, 2001, marked the end of the post-cold war era and the start of a new "war" against global terrorism. **The campaign against terrorism promises to be much like the cold war of the past century—nasty, brutish, and long**, and it is critical that the United States avoid mistakes committed during the past cold war.

74

15. **Estranged Partners**, Jessica T. Mathews, *Foreign Policy*, November/December 2001  
**Differences between the United States and Europe** are growing on a **diverse set of issues including global warming, biotechnology, peacekeeping, and national missile defense**. Despite many proclamations of solidarity in the aftermath of September 11, failure to resolve these disagreements will hamper global progress and impede America's ability to pursue its most pressing national interests.

80

16. **From Evil Empire to Strategic Ally**, *Business Week*, November 12, 2001  
The **September 11 terrorist attacks transformed the Bush administration's stance on the prospects for U.S.–Russian relations, specifically the possibility of replacing a superpower rivalry with a lasting alliance**. Bush officials now see Russia as a key player in critical areas—from fighting the war on terrorism to providing a backup oil reserve.

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#### Part B. Canada

17. **Canada Goes to War**, John Geddes and John Demont, *Maclean's*, October 22, 2001  
The day after U.S. and British forces launched their military assault on Afghanistan, **Canada announced plans to send five ships, six planes, and 2,000 service personnel to join the war on terrorism**. Canada took **steps to safeguard its home-front freedom** and to combat covert terrorism threats.
18. **Canada's Water: Hands Off**, *The Economist*, December 4, 1999  
**Water is increasingly viewed as "blue gold"** by federal officials in Ontario, where the **federal government is moving to regulate the province's right to export bulk water** to the United States and **worldwide** customers.

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## UNIT 5

### Latin America

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

#### Unit Overview

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

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 require that we acknowledge and link national, subregional, hemispheric, and global and extrahemispheric levels of analysis.

94

#### 20. United States–Latin America Relations: Preparing for the Handover, Michael Shifter, *Current History*, February 2001

"Whether the United States can resist the unilateral temptation and respond more constructively to the **concerns of Mexico and other Latin American countries**—and to the practical challenges of working with its neighbors—may be the defining question for **inter-American relations** in the early part of the new century."

100

#### 21. Latin America's Volatile Financial Markets, Jonathan Lemco and Scott B. MacDonald, *Current History*, February 2001

Latin America's economies exhibited surprising resilience in the aftermath of the 1997 Asian financial crisis, but concerns remain about local governments' ability to maintain the course of structural reforms and strong economic growth. **Two factors dominate the economic development of Latin America's countries:** the region's **relatively moderate importance to the world economy**, and its continued dependence on international capital markets.

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## UNIT 6

### 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.

#### Unit Overview

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#### Part A. West Europe

#### 22. Europe as an International Actor, Anne-Marie Le Gloannec, *Transatlantic Internationale Politik*, Summer 2001

Europe's aspirations to be an international actor were given a boost by the decision to create a European rapid-reaction force. But European countries still face **two major questions:** 1) **how do we raise the financial resources for a modern rapid reaction force of 100,000 men?** and 2) how do we handle issues related to **the use of NATO assets?**

112

#### 23. Could Everything Now Go Horribly Wrong?, *The Economist*, June 16, 2001

The **no vote in Ireland's referendum on the Nice treaty aimed at preparing the European Union for enlargement** is the first of what promises to be a series of crises as the European Union seeks a major expansion. The vote **raised serious questions about how much more political integration EU's citizens can swallow**, and underscored the gulf between elite and popular opinions of the EU.

115

## Part B. Central Europe

**24. Europe's Eastern Enlargement: Who Benefits?**, John Hall and Wolfgang Quaisser, *Current History*, November 2001

The European Union is preparing a quantum leap eastward by adding 100 million to 200 million new citizens from central-eastern and southeastern Europe. The authors discuss ***whether this unprecedented expansion eastward will endanger the future of this grand experiment in integration***. They conclude that eastern enlargement will create a "win-win" economic situation while also fueling intense friction between net payers and net receivers of Brussel's budgetary funds.

118

**25. The EU Coddles the Serbs**, Viktor Meier, *Transatlantic Internationale Politik*, Summer 2001

The ***new president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia***, Vojislav Kostunica, represents ***continuity rather than change*** in Serbian nationalist thought. The United States appears to be slowly comprehending this while European states are slow to catch on. Viktor Meier summarizes the ***current conditions in Kosovo, Serbia, and Montenegro***.

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## UNIT 7 Former Soviet Union

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

### Unit Overview

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**26. Simulations of Power in Putin's Russia**, Stephen Holmes, *Current History*, October 2001

"Although the identity of power wielders changes from year to year, we will not soon witness the emergence of a form of ***power accountable to ordinary Russian citizens***. The state will remain detached and nonresponsive to society. It will remain a 'corporation' that basically looks after itself."

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**27. Chaos in the Caucasus**, *The Economist*, October 9, 1999

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***.

133

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

Since 1991, Russia has tried to fashion a national security policy to fit its changed status in the new era. Today, ***most Russian foreign policy elite consider themselves derzhavniki—believers in strong central government and Russia as a great power***.

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## UNIT 8 The Pacific Basin

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

### Unit Overview

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**29. Does China Matter?**, Gerald Segal, *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 1999

Gerald Segal outlines the reasons why China is overrated as a market, a military or political power, 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***.

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30. **'China Is Rising'**, John Pomfret, *Washington Post National Weekly Edition*, October 29–November 4, 2001  
John Pomfret describes the **bold new foreign policy moves that are transforming China's relations with its neighbors by using quiet diplomacy and modest pressure.** 149
31. **Enter China: WTO Membership Has Important Potential**, Charlene Barshefsky, *Washington Post*, November 9, 2001  
Trade policy in general, and **China's accession to the World Trade Organization** in particular, **can contribute to a stronger global peace.** Charlene Barshefsky describes what can be expected now that **Asia's largest nation is participating in a rules-based trade and investment regime.** 153
32. **Tokyo Fears China May Put an End to 'Made in Japan'**, James Brooke, *New York Times*, November 20, 2001  
With China as a new member of the World Trade Organization, many Japanese fear that they are becoming a flabby middle-aged power with a gridlocked **political system unable to meet China's challenge.** Half of Japan's largest companies are planning to increase production overseas—71 percent of those planned to do it in China. 155

## UNIT 9

### Middle East and Africa

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

#### Unit Overview 158

##### Part A. The Middle East

33. **"Why Do They Hate Us?"**, Peter Ford, *The Christian Science Monitor*, September 27, 2001  
In this report, **a variety of Muslims, including those who are sympathetic toward the United States, explain why the carnage of September 11, 2001, was considered to be retribution for 50 years of U.S. policies in the region.** 161
34. **The Unblessed Peacemaker**, *The Economist*, October 6, 2001  
**Israel's critics in the Middle East charge that America's support has been one-sided and excessive.** Many Arabs believe that U.S. goals were always to aid Israel financially, expand its borders, and ignore the pleas of victims, especially Palestinians. In this article, the staff writers of *The Economist* **review the history of Israeli-Arab relations.** 171
35. **Inside Saudi Arabia**, Scott Macleod, *Time*, October 15, 2001  
"What **kind of ally** is a country whose leaders profess solidarity with the U.S. but whose people—apparently some of them, anyway—commit mass murder on American soil, or sit around Riyadh coffee shops applauding those who do?" 174

##### Part B. Sub-Saharan Africa

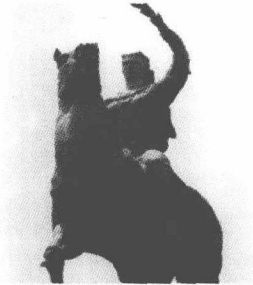
36. **Osama bin Ladin's Africa Connections**, *Africa Analysis*, October 19, 2001  
On October 17, 2001, **delegates from 30 African countries**, including ten heads-of-state, met in Dakar, Senegal, **to launch an "African pact against terrorism."** Some analysts call **Africa the "soft underbelly"** of the international system because there has been a **rise of radical Islamism in many African states.** 178
37. **Africa's Security Issues Through 2010**, William Thom, *Military Review*, July/August 2000  
William Thom 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.** 181



**38. AIDS and Violent Conflict in Africa, *Special Report by the United States Institute of Peace*, October 15, 2001**

By 2000 the HIV/AIDS pandemic had caused a stark human tragedy: 36 million people infected worldwide, indications of exponential growth of HIV infection in the Russian Federation, and an escalating AIDS epidemic in Asia. **Seventy percent of the world's infected individuals live in sub-Saharan Africa where the *AIDS pandemic is proving to be a powerful destabilizing force.***

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## **UNIT 10**

### **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.

#### **Unit Overview**

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**39. Rethinking the United Nations' Mission, Clare Short, *USA Today Magazine (Society for the Advancement of Education)*, July 2001**

Clare Short, the UK's secretary of state for international development, summarizes the findings from a recent United Kingdom White Paper about the ***determinants of development.***

198

**40. Armaments, Environments: Small Arms and the Control of Natural Resources, Jeremy Lind and Nuur Sheikh, *Eco-Conflicts*, October 2001**

This report examines ***the relationship of environmental variables and the destructive and debilitating impacts of the availability and use of small arms and light weapons on regions worldwide.***

202

**41. The Population Implosion, Nicholas Eberstadt, *Foreign Policy*, March/April 2001**

***At the start of the twenty-first century, the world confronts an unfamiliar crisis: rapidly decreasing birthrates and declining life span.*** A host of contradictory demographic trends and pressures will likely reshape the world during the next quarter century.

206

**42. Judging Genocide, *The Economist*, June 16, 2001**

***Getting justice for the worst war crimes may be impossible.*** But ***two United Nations courts are trying*** and a ***court in Belgium*** has just joined in.

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