

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

GLOBAL ISSUES



95/96



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GLOBAL ISSUES 95/96

Editor

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Robert M. Jackson is a professor of political science and director of the Center for International Studies at California State University, Chico. In addition to teaching, he has published articles on the international political economy, international relations simulations, and political behavior. His special research interest is the way northern California is becoming increasingly linked to the Pacific Basin. His travels include China, Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Portugal, Spain, Morocco, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia.

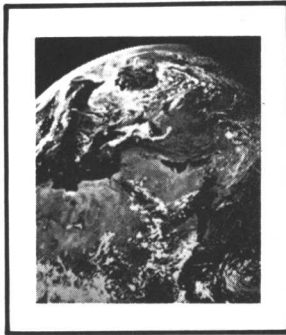
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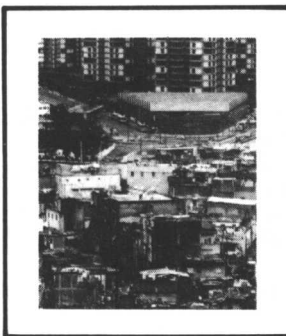
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Unit 1

A Clash of Views

The three articles in this section present distinct views on the present and future state of life on Earth.



Unit 2

Population

The seven articles in this section discuss the contributing factors of culture, politics, environmental degradation, disease, and migration on the world's population growth.

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1. **Preparing for the 21st Century: Winners and Losers**, Paul Kennedy, *The New York Review of Books*, February 11, 1993.

Historian Paul Kennedy examines the different regions of the world in terms of **demographic, economic, and environmental trends** in this comprehensive review. Kennedy provides a variety of predictions about **future prospects** for countries in these regions.

2. **Global Change: Increasing Economic Integration and Eroding Political Sovereignty**, Ralph C. Bryant, *The Brookings Review*, Fall 1994.

Increased **economic integration** is eroding political **sovereignty**, according to this expert in international economic affairs. A specific focus on modern **technology** and how it affects economic transactions is highlighted in the article. As a result of this trend, Ralph Bryant argues that domestic political institutions must evolve so that they are more responsible to the world's "behind the border integration."

3. **Jihad vs. McWorld**, Benjamin R. Barber, *The Atlantic Monthly*, March 1992.

In the 1990s, there are two contradictory forces at work shaping the world of the next century. On the one hand, there are forces of integration bringing people closer together, and, on the other, there are forces of disintegration. The author describes these contradictory trends and then raises questions in terms of their implications for **democratic values**.

Overview

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4. **The ICPD Programme of Action**, *Populi*, October 1994. The *International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)*, which met in Cairo in September 1994, produced a plan of action that deals with **population growth** and a variety of related issues, including **the status of women, reproductive health, education, technology, and migration**. This summary outlines the general principles and specific steps agreed upon at the conference.

5. **Damping the World's Population**, Boyce Rensberger, *Washington Post National Weekly Edition*, September 12-18, 1994.

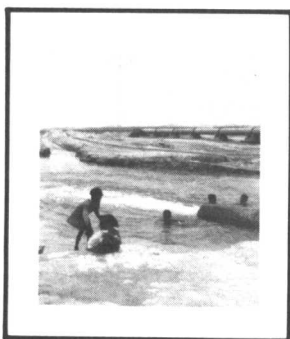
Two excellent maps accompany this short article on changes in the world's **demographic trends** and the **political debate** surrounding these changes on the eve of the historic Cairo conference.

6. **Megacities**, Eugene Linden, *Time*, January 11, 1993.

The world is about to pass a **demographic** milestone. More people will live in urban areas than in the countryside. Does the growth of megacities signify an apocalypse of global **epidemics** and **pollution**? Or will the stirrings of self-reliance found in some of them point the way to their salvation?

7. **Must It Be the Rest against the West? and Optimism and Overpopulation**, Matthew Connelly and Paul Kennedy, and Virginia Abernethy, *The Atlantic Monthly*, December 1994.

The authors describe a future in which the migration from the **nonindustrial countries** places unprecedented pressures on the **industrial countries** of the world. They argue that the only solution is to make every effort to slow down or, if possible, reverse the buildup of worldwide **population growth** and **environmental decline**.



Unit 3

Natural Resources

Fourteen selections divided into four subsections—international dimensions, raw materials, food and hunger, and energy—discuss natural resources and their effects on the world community.

8. **Vicious Circles: African Demographic History as a Warning**, Timothy C. Weiskel, *Harvard International Review*, Fall 1994. 64

The clash of views on **population** issues is apparent when comparing this article to others in the unit. Timothy Weiskel, director of the Harvard Divinity School's Seminar on Environmental Values, argues that population growth is a global, not a local problem. Using Africa as a case study, he argues that global patterns of **economic integration**, urbanization, and migration have conditioned local reproductive behavior.

9. **No Refuge**, Dick Kirschten, *National Journal*, September 10, 1994. 69

From Cuba to Bosnia to Rwanda, a surging tide of **refugees** is creating a global crisis, according to author Dick Kirschten. He goes on to say that during the cold war, refugees often were welcomed as pawns in **propaganda** battles, but now most nations seem inclined to pull up the drawbridges.

10. **The Killers All Around**, Michael D. Lemonick, *Time*, September 12, 1994. 76

Forecasts of the **world's population** in 20 or 100 years, for example, assume certain conditions based upon current trends. Predictions of continued growth do not take into consideration significant changes in climate or other factors that might dramatically reduce global population. One area that has been taken for granted is medicine's ability to control **infectious diseases**. This article raises serious questions about this assumption.

Overview 82

A. INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS

11. **The Greenhouse Effect: Apocalypse Now or Chicken Little?** Robert Silverberg, *Omni*, July 1991. 84

This comprehensive article reviews the theory of global warming due to the burning of **fossil fuels**. The complex mechanisms of Earth's climate are discussed in the context of geological history. Issues relating to alternative **future pollution policies** are also reviewed.

12. **Can We Save Our Seas?** Ron Chepesiuk, *The Rotarian*, March 1993. 88

The deterioration of the oceans, which interact with the rest of the planet's **ecology**, is a serious threat to human survival. The oceans serve as the world's lungs and profoundly influence climatic change. Problems of **pollution**, as well as **international political efforts** at cleanup, are described here.

13. **Sacrificed to the Superpower**, Michael Dobbs, *Washington Post National Weekly Edition*, September 20–26, 1993. 91

The former Soviet Union's drive to achieve the status of **nuclear** superpower has left a legacy of human and **environmental** ruin. In this essay, the long-term **health** consequences are described, along with the lack of funds for adequate cleanup.

14. **Shaping the Next Industrial Revolution**, Christopher Flavin and John Young, *USA Today Magazine (Society for the Advancement of Education)*, March 1994. 94

The authors, who are researchers at the Worldwatch Institute, argue that the role of **private industry** is central in either sustaining or damaging the **environment**. They describe the pressures on industry to be more environmentally sensitive and then identify some positive developments in the area of environmental auditing that have been a major stimulus to changing the way many major corporations conduct their production operations.

15. **Green Justice: The Facts**, *New Internationalist*, April 1992. 98

A series of graphs and charts comparing the **environmental** consequences of the economies of the **industrial and nonindustrial nations** of the world is presented in this article.

B. RAW MATERIALS

16. **A Planet in Jeopardy**, Lester R. Brown, Christopher Flavin, and Sandra Postel, *The Futurist*, May/June 1992. 100

Despite increased attention to the **environment**, Earth's health is deteriorating at an unprecedented rate. The authors argue that time itself is our scarcest resource, as we struggle to create a **sustainable society**.

17. **Facing a Future of Water Scarcity**, Sandra Postel, *USA Today Magazine (Society for the Advancement of Education)*, September 1993. 103

Water resources are often taken for granted, but increasingly this essential natural resource is becoming scarce. Sandra Postel presents a global overview of the situation and an analysis of **policies** that have encouraged waste. She also describes efforts to encourage conservation and greater efficiency.

18. **Greenwatch: Red Alert for the Earth's Green Belt**, France Bequette, *The UNESCO Courier*, November 1994. 107

The destruction of Earth's rain forests is described by France Bequette, along with various efforts to redress this problem. The interrelationship among **economics, culture, and scientific research** is described.

C. FOOD AND HUNGER

19. **The Landscape of Hunger**, Bruce Stutz, *Audubon*, March/April 1993. 110

The effects of **deforestation, desertification, and soil erosion**, which have been devastating to food production, are described by Bruce Stutz in this essay.

20. **Can the Growing Human Population Feed Itself?** John Bongaarts, *Scientific American*, March 1994. 116

There are two sets of expert opinion on how humanity will respond to a **world population** that will double in the next half-century. Optimists assert that **agricultural growth** will more than offset population growth. Pessimists, on the other hand, believe that intensifying agricultural activities will cause severe **ecological damage** to environmental systems that are already stressed.

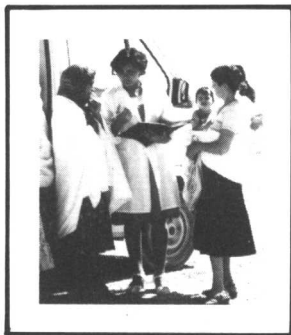
21. **Crowded Out**, Will Nixon, *In These Times*, September 5-18, 1994. 122

Advocates of **population control** have often been dismissed as racist and paranoid. The facts of **population growth**, however, suggest that proponents of checking population growth rates may be right in their belief that humans are not exempt from the same kinds of natural forces that cause other populations to surge and collapse.

D. ENERGY

22. **Oil: The Strategic Prize**, Daniel Yergin, from *The Gulf War Reader*, Times Books-Random House, 1991. 125

Well-known **energy** analyst Daniel Yergin describes the central role of oil in the **global political economy**. His analysis does not suggest that this is about to change, for the new century will continue to be dominated by "hydrocarbon" man.

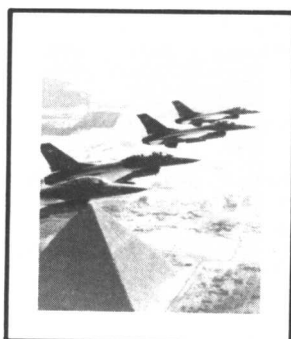


Unit 4

Development

Twelve articles divided into two subsections present various views on economic and social development in the nonindustrial and industrial nations.

23. **Energy: The New Prize**, Edward Carr, *The Economist*, June 18, 1994. 128
In this overview of **world energy** demand, it is predicted that markets will soon be affected by surging demand from developing countries. This will have a major impact on prices as well as efforts to clean up the **environment**.
 24. **Canada Is Ready to Exploit Huge Oil Reserves Locked in Sands**, T. R. Stauffer, *Christian Science Monitor*, October 21, 1993. 132
Technological advances to extract oil from Alberta's tar sands may provide massive amounts of **oil** for the world market in the next few years. Other countries also are looking at this new technology.
- Overview 134
- A. **NONINDUSTRIAL NATIONS**
25. **The Boom: How Asians Started the 'Pacific Century' Early**, John M. Leger, *Far Eastern Economic Review*, November 24, 1994. 136
A broad overview of 20 years of **economic growth** in Asia is provided by John Leger. A specific focus on various factors such as high savings rates and minimal **government** interference is offered along with an excellent summary of economic data.
 26. **India Gets Moving**, Rahul Jacob, *Fortune*, September 5, 1994. 140
India is beginning to draw investment from the United States and other Western countries. **Economic liberalization** has removed regulations that discouraged foreign investment, and India's growing **middle class** is providing a burgeoning consumer market.
 27. **NAFTA Is Not Alone**, *The Economist*, June 18, 1994. 143
Many Latin American nations, inspired by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), are trying to create **free trade** groupings of their own or improve ones already in existence. The ultimate goal would be the creation of a South American Free Trade Agreement of full Latin American integration with NAFTA.
 28. **Chile's Economy Still Bustling**, Jack Epstein, *Christian Science Monitor*, December 8, 1994. 148
During the past nine years, Chile's **economy** has been growing faster than any other in the Western Hemisphere. Yet, economic growth has not been a cure-all for the country's problems. The gap between the **rich and poor** has grown, prompting some observers to refer to the "two Chiles." What is taking place in this one country also may be taking place at the international level as well.
 29. **The Continent That Lost Its Way**, Victoria Brittain, *World Press Review*, July 1994. 150
Given the **economic** and **social problems** that beset Africa, many First World analysts of the continent no longer pull punches as they once did for fear of blaming the victims or being labeled racist. Victoria Brittain wrote this essay just before Rwanda's civil war, underscoring her warning.
 30. **The Burden of Womanhood**, John Ward Anderson and Molly Moore, *Washington Post National Weekly Edition*, March 22-28, 1993. 153
The grim realities of life for **women** in the **developing world** are vividly described in this essay. The difficulties from birth to widowhood to death are examined, with a special focus on women in Asia.



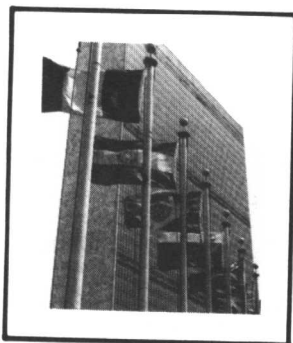
Unit 5

Conflict

Seven articles in this section discuss the basis for world conflict and the current state of peace in the international community.

B. INDUSTRIAL NATIONS

31. **Land Mines on the Road to Utopia**, *Business Week*, Special Edition, October 1994. 157
This article provides a general overview of the **challenges to peace** in the post-cold war era. While some have heralded this time of change as the "end of history" with the triumph of democratic capitalism over communism, many threats to this view are identified here, including those from **economic market forces**.
32. **The Triple Revolution**, *Business Week*, Special Edition, October 1994. 160
Simultaneous upheavals in **politics**, **technology**, and **economics** could usher in an age of tremendous economic growth. The opening of borders, the movement of capital from one country to another, technological innovation (especially in communications), and the development of new markets are all factors that some predict will contribute to a period of unprecedented economic expansion.
33. **We're #1 and It Hurts**, George J. Church, *Time*, October 24, 1994. 167
Americans are finally beating their **international business** rivals in products such as autos, machine tools, and computer chips. The restructuring of the American economy, which is now the most efficient in the world, has carried a high price for many ordinary **workers**. The two sides of this success story are described by George Church.
34. **The Future of Europe**, Daniel Bell, *Dissent*, Fall 1994. 172
An overview of the efforts of Western Europe to **politically** and **economically integrate** introduces a broader analysis of the inherent structural problems of the European **welfare state** and why the countries of the European Union are having a difficult time revitalizing their recession-plagued economies.
35. **Japan's Non-Revolution**, Karel van Wolferen, *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 1993. 177
Japan's **economic and political systems** have experienced major shocks, scandals, and setbacks in recent years. Will the people of Japan be able to bring about fundamental **policy changes**? The author argues that the well-entrenched Japanese structure of political decision making is unlikely to change. The bureaucracy, press, and political party system will resist giving the Japanese people true political power.
36. **Global Village or Global Pillage?** Jeremy Brecher, *The Nation*, December 6, 1993. 182
The debate that surrounded the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) treaty is part of a larger controversy about the consequences of the "**new world economy**." The author argues that there are many negative consequences of this system that go unchecked because there is no real **supranational system** of management and control.
- Overview 186
37. **The New Challenges to Global Security**, Michael T. Klare, *Current History*, April 1993. 188
Professor Michael Klare provides an overview of the major forces at work shaping the **international politics** of the twenty-first century. Various types of **conflicts** and the related challenges to keeping the peace are examined.
38. **Why Yugoslavia Fell Apart**, Steven L. Burg, *Current History*, November 1993. 195
Events that led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia are reviewed by Professor Steven Burg. He focuses on both the internal issues of a **multiethnic** state and the failure of the **international community** to facilitate a peaceful settlement of the ethnic conflicts within Yugoslavia.



Unit 6

Cooperation

Four selections in this section examine patterns of international cooperation and the social structures that support this cooperation.

39. **Central Asia: The Quest for Identity**, Graham E. Fuller, *Current History*, April 1994. 202

The former Soviet republics of Central Asia are viewed by many as a potential powder keg. The various internal and external pressures operating on each of these newly independent states are described along with the various **foreign policy** options available. The differences between each of these countries is a main theme, which suggests that each is fated to find its own destiny, distinct from that of its neighbors.

40. **Islam and the West: The Next War, They Say**, Brian Beedham, *The Economist*, August 6, 1994. 207

This essay asks, "Are Muslims and the people of the West doomed to perpetual confrontation?" A general discussion of Harvard professor Samuel Huntington's description of the world's major civilizations is presented along with an analysis of their potential for **conflict**.

41. **Rogue States, Criminals, and Terrorists Crash the Nuclear Club**, Charles A. Cerami, *Insight*, June 20, 1994. 210

Despite existing **treaties** to control them, nuclear materials and know-how are spreading fast. No one knows how many **weapons** are out there, and Charles Cerami argues that it may be too late to keep them out of dangerous hands.

42. **Contest over Asia: Search for Security in the Pacific**, Clayton Jones, *Christian Science Monitor*, November 17, 1993. 214

Dramatic changes in the **political balance of power** in Asia have led to a contest for leadership and a related **arms race** in the Asia-Pacific region.

43. **Dismantling the Arsenals: Arms Control and the New World Agenda**, Jack Mendelsohn, *The Brookings Review*, Spring 1992. 217

This comprehensive article reviews the prospects for **arms controls** and increased **international cooperation** in the areas of nuclear weapons, accidental war, defensive weapons, conventional weapons, and weapons proliferation.

- Overview 222

44. **The United Nations and the New Global Challenges**, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, *Social Education*, November/December 1994. 224

The United Nations celebrates its fiftieth anniversary in 1995. In this article, the secretary-general of the United Nations reviews the organization's accomplishments (including major **international conferences** and **peacekeeping** activities) and the challenges it faces.

45. **Polio Conquered in Western Hemisphere**, Mim Neal, *The Rotarian*, December 1994. 228

The cooperation between volunteers, **governmental health organizations**, and **nongovernmental service organizations** has resulted in the interruption of the transmission of polio in the Western Hemisphere. The historic event demonstrates how committed and organized individuals working together can solve major problems.



Unit 7

Values and Visions

Six articles discuss human rights, ethics, values, and new ideas.

46. **Ten Keys to World Peace**, Harlan Cleveland, *The Futurist*, July/August 1994. 231
Noted scholar and diplomat Harlan Cleveland identifies 10 guidelines for **managing peace** in a pluralistic world. He envisions a "club of **democracies**" that is already forming and can be the catalyst to a more peaceful world.
47. **Hunting for Africa's Wildlife Poachers**, W. Sean Roberts, *Christian Science Monitor*, November 23, 1993. 238
Efforts to end the poaching of **endangered species** are being aided by a wide variety of **nongovernmental international organizations**. The strategy and tactics of these efforts, which are beginning to have some positive effects, are described.
- Overview** 240
48. **Universal Human Values: Finding an Ethical Common Ground**, Rushworth M. Kidder, *The Futurist*, July/August 1994. 242
Rushworth Kidder has made many contributions to the literature on ethics. In this essay, he reports the results of interviews with two dozen "men and women of conscience" from around the world. Eight **common values** are identified, which Kidder believes can guide a troubled world through a tumultuous future.
49. **Long Walk to Freedom**, Richard Stengel, *Time*, November 28, 1994. 247
Perhaps the most unique **political personality** of the 1990s is Nelson Mandela, president of South Africa. This excerpt from his autobiography describes his years in prison where a dignified statesman, rather than an embittered rebel, emerged from the most difficult of circumstances.
50. **Preparing Now for a Peaceful 21st Century**, Charles W. Kegley Jr. and Gregory A. Raymond, *USA Today Magazine* (*Society for the Advancement of Education*), September 1994. 253
Professors Charles Kegley and Gregory Raymond have written a number of scholarly works about the nature of **international relations**. In this article, they summarize their ideas regarding the current transition from a bipolar world to a multipolar world.
51. **Women's Role in Post-Industrial Democracy**, Eleanora Masini Barbieri, *The UNESCO Courier*, November 1992. 257
In terms of those qualities women have historically shown, Eleanora Masini Barbieri examines the emerging role of **women** in **postindustrial** societies.
52. **The Post-Communist Nightmare**, Václav Havel, *The New York Review of Books*, May 27, 1993. 260
Václav Havel, president of the Czech Republic, provides important insights into the **philosophical and spiritual challenges** facing people in the late twentieth century, not only in the post-communist countries, but throughout the world.
53. **The Global Village Finally Arrives**, Pico Iyer, *Time*, Fall 1993. 263
The blurring of international borders, the movement of people and ideas, and the emergence of an international youth culture herald the coming of the so-called **global village**. Pico Iyer describes this reality in the familiar terms of everyday life, which now has an international dimension to almost everything a person does or thinks.
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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. Within the articles, the best scientists, practitioners, researchers, and commentators draw issues into new perspective as accepted theories and viewpoints are called into account by new events, recent discoveries change old facts, and fresh debate breaks out over important controversies.

Many of the articles resulting from this enormous editorial effort 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 Editor, who is an expert in the subject area, and with the guidance of an Advisory Board, we seek each year 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 you'll find this volume useful, and we hope you'll take a moment to let us know what you think.

As the twentieth century begins to draw to a close, the issues confronting humanity are increasingly complex and diverse. While the mass media may focus on the latest crisis for a few days or weeks, the broad, historical forces that are at work shaping the world of the twenty-first century are seldom given the in-depth treatment that they warrant. Research and analysis of these issues, furthermore, can be found in a wide variety of sources. As a result, the student just beginning to study global issues is often discouraged before he or she is able to sort out the information. In selecting and organizing the materials in this book, we have been mindful of the needs of the beginning student.

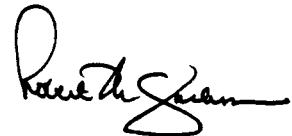
Each unit begins with an article providing a broad overview of the area to be explored. The remaining articles examine in more detail some of the issues presented in the introductory article. The unit then concludes with an article (or two) that not only identifies a problem but suggests positive steps that are being taken to improve the situation. The world faces many serious problems, the magnitude of which would discourage even the most stouthearted individual. Though identifying problems is easier than solving them, it is encouraging to know that many of the issues are being successfully addressed.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the study of contemporary global issues is the absence of any single, widely held theory that explains what is taking place. Therefore, we have made a conscious effort to present a wide variety of ideologies and theories. The most important consideration has been to present global issues from an international perspective, rather than from a purely American or Western point of view. By encompassing materials originally published in many different countries and written by authors of various nationalities, the anthology represents the great diversity of opinions that people hold on important global issues. Two writers examining the same phenomenon may reach very different conclusions. It is not a question of who is right and who is wrong. What is important to understand is that people from different vantage points have differing perceptions of issues.

Another major consideration when organizing these materials has been to explore the complex interrelationship of factors that produce issue areas, such as those surrounding the developing world. Too often discussions of these problems are reduced to arguments of good versus evil or communism versus capitalism. As a result, the interplay of the complex web of causes is overlooked. We have made every effort to select materials that illustrate the interaction of these forces.

Finally, we selected the materials in this book for both their intellectual insights and their readability. Timely and well-written materials should stimulate good classroom lectures and discussions. We hope that students and teachers will enjoy using this book. Readers can have input into the next edition by completing and returning the postpaid article rating form in the back of the book.

I would like to thank Ian Nielsen for his encouragement and helpful suggestions in the selection of materials for *Annual Editions: Global Issues 95/96*. It is my continuing goal to encourage the readers of this book to have a greater appreciation of the world in which they live. We hope they will be motivated to further explore the complex issues that the world faces as we approach the twenty-first century.



Robert M. Jackson
Editor

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 global issues. 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.

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN:	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN:
Agriculture, Food, and Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Planet in Jeopardy 19. Landscape of Hunger 20. Can the Growing Human Population Feed Itself? 	Energy: Exploration, Production, Research, and Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Greenhouse Effect 16. Planet in Jeopardy 22. Oil: Strategic Prize 23. Energy: The New Prize
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Global Change 32. Triple Revolution 35. Japan's Non-Revolution 53. Global Village 	Environment, Ecology, and Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing for the 21st Century 3. Jihad vs. McWorld 7. Optimism and Overpopulation 11. Greenhouse Effect 12. Can We Save Our Seas? 13. Sacrificed to the Superpower 14. Next Industrial Revolution 15. Green Justice 16. Planet in Jeopardy 17. Future of Water Scarcity 18. Greenwatch 19. Landscape of Hunger 47. Africa's Wildlife Poachers
Cultural Customs and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Jihad vs. McWorld 14. Next Industrial Revolution 30. Burden of Womanhood 35. Japan's Non-Revolution 40. Islam and the West 49. Long Walk to Freedom 51. Women's Role 52. Post-Communist Nightmare 53. Global Village 	Future, The	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing for the 21st Century 2. Global Change 4. Damping the World's Population 5. Megacities 6. Rest against the West 10. Killers All Around 11. Greenhouse Effect 12. Can We Save Our Seas? 16. Planet in Jeopardy 17. Future of Water Scarcity 18. Greenwatch 20. Can the Growing Human Population Feed Itself? 23. Energy: The New Prize 27. NAFTA Is Not Alone 28. Chile's Economy 31. Land Mines on the Road to Utopia 32. Triple Revolution 34. Future of Europe 35. Japan's Non-Revolution 36. Global Village or Global Pillage? 37. New Challenges to Global Security 39. Central Asia 40. Islam and the West 41. Rogue States, Criminals, and Terrorists 43. Dismantling the Arsenals 44. United Nations 46. Ten Keys to World Peace 50. Preparing for a Peaceful 21st Century 51. Women's Role in Post-Industrial Democracy
Developing World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing for the 21st Century 4. Damping the World's Population 5. Megacities 6. Rest against the West 8. Vicious Circles 9. No Refuge 15. Green Justice 23. Energy: The New Prize 26. India Gets Moving 27. NAFTA Is Not Alone 28. Chile's Economy 29. Continent That Lost Its Way 30. Burden of Womanhood 36. Global Village or Global Pillage? 	Industrial Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing for the 21st Century 2. Global Change 13. Sacrificed to the Superpower 14. Next Industrial Revolution 15. Green Justice 26. India Gets Moving 28. Chile's Economy 29. Continent That Lost Its Way 32. Triple Revolution 31. Land Mines on the Road to Utopia 33. We're #1 34. Future of Europe 36. Global Village or Global Pillage?
Development: Economic and Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing for the 21st Century 2. Global Change 6. Rest against the West 18. Greenwatch 26. India Gets Moving 27. NAFTA Is Not Alone 28. Chile's Economy 29. Continent That Lost Its Way 30. Burden of Womanhood 32. Triple Revolution 36. Global Village or Global Pillage? 		
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing for the 21st Century 2. Global Change 3. Jihad vs. McWorld 5. Megacities 13. Sacrificed to the Superpower 14. Next Industrial Revolution 15. Green Justice 26. India Gets Moving 28. Chile's Economy 29. Continent That Lost Its Way 32. Triple Revolution 31. Land Mines on the Road to Utopia 33. We're #1 34. Future of Europe 36. Global Village or Global Pillage? 		

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN:	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN:
International Economics, Trade, Aid, and Dependencies	2. Global Change 8. Vicious Circles 22. Oil: Strategic Prize 23. Energy: The New Prize 25. The Boom 27. NAFTA Is Not Alone 32. Triple Revolution 36. Global Village or Global Pillage?	Political and Legal Global Issues	3. Jihad vs. McWorld 9. No Refuge 11. Greenhouse Effect 12. Can We Save Our Seas? 27. NAFTA Is Not Alone 36. Global Village or Global Pillage? 37. New Challenges to Global Security 39. Central Asia 43. Dismantling the Arsenals 44. United Nations 45. Polio Conquered 47. Africa's Wildlife Poachers 50. Preparing for a Peaceful 21st Century
Military: Warfare and Terrorism	29. Continent That Lost Its Way 37. New Challenges to Global Security 38. Why Yugoslavia Fell Apart 39. Central Asia 40. Islam and the West 41. Rogue States, Criminals, and Terrorists 42. Contest over Asia 43. Dismantling the Arsenals 44. United Nations 46. Ten Keys to World Peace 50. Preparing for a Peaceful 21st Century	Population and Demographics (Quality of Life Indicators)	1. Preparing for the 21st Century 4. Damping the World's Population 5. Megacities 6. Rest against the West 7. Optimism and Overpopulation 8. Vicious Circles 9. No Refuge 10. Killers All Around 16. Planet in Jeopardy 20. Can the Growing Human Population Feed Itself? 21. Crowded Out
Natural Resources	6. Rest against the West 11. Greenhouse Effect 12. Can We Save Our Seas? 14. Next Industrial Revolution 16. Planet in Jeopardy 17. Future of Water Scarcity 18. Greenwatch 19. Landscape of Hunger 22. Oil: The Strategic Prize 24. Canada Is Ready to Exploit Huge Oil Reserves 47. Africa's Wildlife Poachers	Science, Technology, and Research and Development	2. Global Change 10. Killers All Around 11. Greenhouse Effect 16. Planet in Jeopardy 18. Greenwatch 24. Canada Is Ready to Exploit Huge Oil Reserves 32. Triple Revolution 43. Dismantling the Arsenals

A Clash of Views

Imagine a clear, round, inflated balloon. Now imagine that a person begins to brush yellow paint onto this miniature globe; symbolically, the color yellow represents *people*. In many ways the study of global issues is ultimately the study of people. Today, there are more people occupying Earth than ever before. In addition, the world is in the midst of a period of unprecedented population growth. Not only are there many countries where the majority of people are under age 16, but because of improved health care, there are also more older people alive than ever before. The effect of a growing global population, however, goes beyond sheer numbers, for a growing population has unprecedented impacts on natural resources and social services. Population issues, then, are an appropriate place to begin the study of global issues.

Imagine that our fictional artist dips the brush into a container of blue paint to represent the world of *nature*. The natural world plays an important role in setting the international agenda. Shortages of raw materials, drought and crop failures, and pollution of waterways are just a few examples of how natural resources can have global implications.

Adding blue paint to the balloon also reveals one of the most important concepts found in this book of readings. Although the balloon originally was covered by yellow and blue paint (people and nature as separate conceptual entities), the two combined produce an entirely different color: green. Talking about nature as a separate entity or about people as though they were somehow removed from the forces of the natural world is a serious intellectual error. The people-nature relationship is one of the keys to understanding many of today's most important global issues.

The third color added to the balloon is red. It represents the *meta* component (i.e., those qualities that make human beings more than mere animals). These include new ideas and inventions, culture and values, religion and spirituality, and art and literature. The addition of the red paint immediately changes the color green to brown, again emphasizing the relationship between all three factors.

The fourth and final color added is white. This color represents *social structures*. Factors such as whether a society is urban or rural, industrial or agrarian, planned or decentralized, and consumer-oriented or dedicated to the



needs of the state fall into this category. The relationship between this component and the others is extremely important. The impact of political decisions on the environment, for example, is one of the most unique features of the contemporary world. Historically, the forces of nature determined which species survived or perished. Today survival depends on political decisions—or indecisions. Will the whales or bald eagles survive? The answer to this question will depend on governmental activities, not evolutionary forces.) Understanding this relationship between social structure and nature (known as “ecopolitics”) is important to the study of global issues.

If the painter continues to ply the paintbrush over the miniature globe, a marbling effect will become evident. In some areas, the shading will vary because one element is greater than another. The miniature system appears dynamic. Nothing is static; relationships are continually changing. This leads to a number of theoretical insights: (1) there is no such thing as separate elements, only connections or relationships; (2) changes in one area (such as the weather) will result in changes in all other areas; and (3) complex relationships make it difficult to predict events accurately, so observers are often surprised by unexpected processes and outcomes.

This book is organized along the basic lines of the balloon allegory. The first unit explores a variety of perspectives on the forces that are at work shaping the world of the twenty-first century. Unit 2 focuses on population. Unit 3 examines the environment and related issues (e.g., agriculture and energy). The next three units look at different aspects of the world’s social structures. They explore issues of development (for both industrial and nonindustrial societies), conflict, and cooperation. In the final unit, a number of “meta” factors are discussed. However, you should be aware that, just as it was impossible to keep the individual colors from disappearing and blending into new colors on the balloon, it is also impossible to separate these factors into discrete chapters in a book. Any discussion of agriculture, for example, must take into account the impact of a growing population on soil and water resources, as well as new scientific approaches to food production. Therefore, the organization of this book focuses attention on issue areas; it does not mean to imply that these factors are somehow separate.

With the end of the cold war and the collapse of the

Soviet empire, the outlines of a new global agenda are beginning to emerge. Rather than an agenda based on the ideology and interests of the two superpowers, a new set of factors have emerged that interact in an unprecedented fashion. Rapid population growth, environmental decline, and lagging economic performance are all parts of a complex situation to which there is no historic parallel. As we approach the twenty-first century, there are signs abounding that a new era is being entered. As Abraham Lincoln said, “As our case is new, so we must think anew.” Compounding this situation, however, are a whole series of old problems such as ethnic and religious rivalries.

The authors in this first section provide a variety of perspectives on the trends that they believe are the most important to understanding the historic changes at work on the international stage. This discussion is then pursued in greater detail in the following sections.

It is important for the reader to note that although the authors look at the same world, they often come to different conclusions. This raises an important issue of values and beliefs, for it can be argued that there really is no objective reality, only differing perspectives. In short, the study of global issues will challenge each thoughtful reader to examine her or his own values and beliefs.

Looking Ahead: Challenge Questions

Do the analyses of any of the authors in this section employ the assumptions implicit in the allegory of the balloon? If so, how? If not, how are the assumptions of the authors different?

All the authors point to interactions among different factors. What are some of the relationships that they cite? How do the authors differ in terms of the relationships they emphasize?

What are some of the assets that people have to solve problems that did not exist 100 years ago?

What major events during the twentieth century have had the greatest impact on shaping the world of today?

How will the world be different in the year 2030? What factors will contribute to these changes?

What do you consider to be the five most pressing global problems of today? How do your answers compare to those of your family, friends, and classmates?

Preparing for the 21st Century: Winners and Losers

Paul Kennedy

Paul Kennedy is Professor of History and Director of the International Security Program at Yale University. He is the author of The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers, among many other books. Preparing for the Twenty-First Century, from which this article is drawn, is published by Random House.

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Everyone with an interest in international affairs must be aware that broad, global forces for change are bearing down upon humankind in both rich and poor societies alike. New technologies are challenging traditional assumptions about the way we make, trade, and even grow things. Automated workplaces in Japan intimate the end of the "factory system" that first arose in Britain's Industrial Revolution and spread around the world. Genetically engineered crops, cultivated in biotech laboratories, threaten to replace naturally grown sugar, vanilla, coconut oil, and other staple farm produce, and perhaps undermine field-based agriculture as we know it. An electronically driven, twenty-four-hour-a-day financial trading system has created a global market in, say, yen futures over which nobody really has control. The globalization of industry and services permits multinationals to switch production from one country to another (where it is usually

cheaper), benefitting the latter and hurting the former.

In addition to facing these technology-driven forces for change, human society is grappling with the effects of fast-growing demographic imbalances throughout the world. Whereas birth-rates in richer societies plunge well below the rates that would replace their populations, poorer countries are experiencing a population explosion that may double or even treble their numbers over the next few decades. As these fast-swelling populations press upon the surrounding forests, grazing lands, and water supplies, they inflict dreadful damage upon local environments and may also be contributing to that process of global warming first created by the industrialization of the North a century and a half ago. With overpopulation and resource depletion undermining the social order, and with a global telecommunications revolution bringing television programs like *Dallas* and *Brideshead Revisited* to viewers everywhere from Central America to the Balkans, a vast illegal migration is under way as millions of families from the developing world strive to enter Europe and North America.

Although very different in form, these various trends from global warming to twenty-four-hour-a-day trading are *transnational* in character, crossing borders all over our planet, affecting local communities and dis-

tant societies at the same time, and reminding us that the earth, for all its divisions, is a single unit. Every country is challenged by these global forces for change, to a greater or lesser extent, and most are beginning to sense the need to prepare themselves for the coming twenty-first century. Whether *any* society is at present "well prepared" for the future is an open question;¹ but what is clear is that the regions of the globe most affected by the twin impacts of technology and demography lie in the developing world. Whether they succeed in harnessing the new technologies in an environmentally prudent fashion, and at the same time go through a demographic transition, will probably affect the prospects of global peace in the next century more than any other factor. What, then, are their chances?

Before that question can be answered, the sharp contrasts among the developing countries in the world's different regions need to be noted here.² Perhaps nothing better illustrates those differences than the fact that, in the 1960s, South Korea had a per capita GNP exactly the same as Ghana's (US \$230), whereas today it is ten to twelve times more prosperous.³ Both possessed a predominantly agrarian economy and had endured a half-century or more of colonial rule. Upon independence, each faced innumerable handicaps in their effort to