

A N N U A L   E D I T I O N S

# WORLD POLITICS



95/96

# The Annual Editions Series

Annual Editions is a series of over 65 volumes designed to provide the reader with convenient, low-cost access to a wide range of current, carefully selected articles from some of the most important magazines, newspapers, and journals published today. Annual Editions are updated on an annual basis through a continuous monitoring of over 300 periodical sources. All Annual Editions have a number of features designed to make them particularly useful, including topic guides, annotated tables of contents, unit overviews, and indexes. For the teacher using Annual Editions in the classroom, an Instructor's Resource Guide with test questions is available for each volume.



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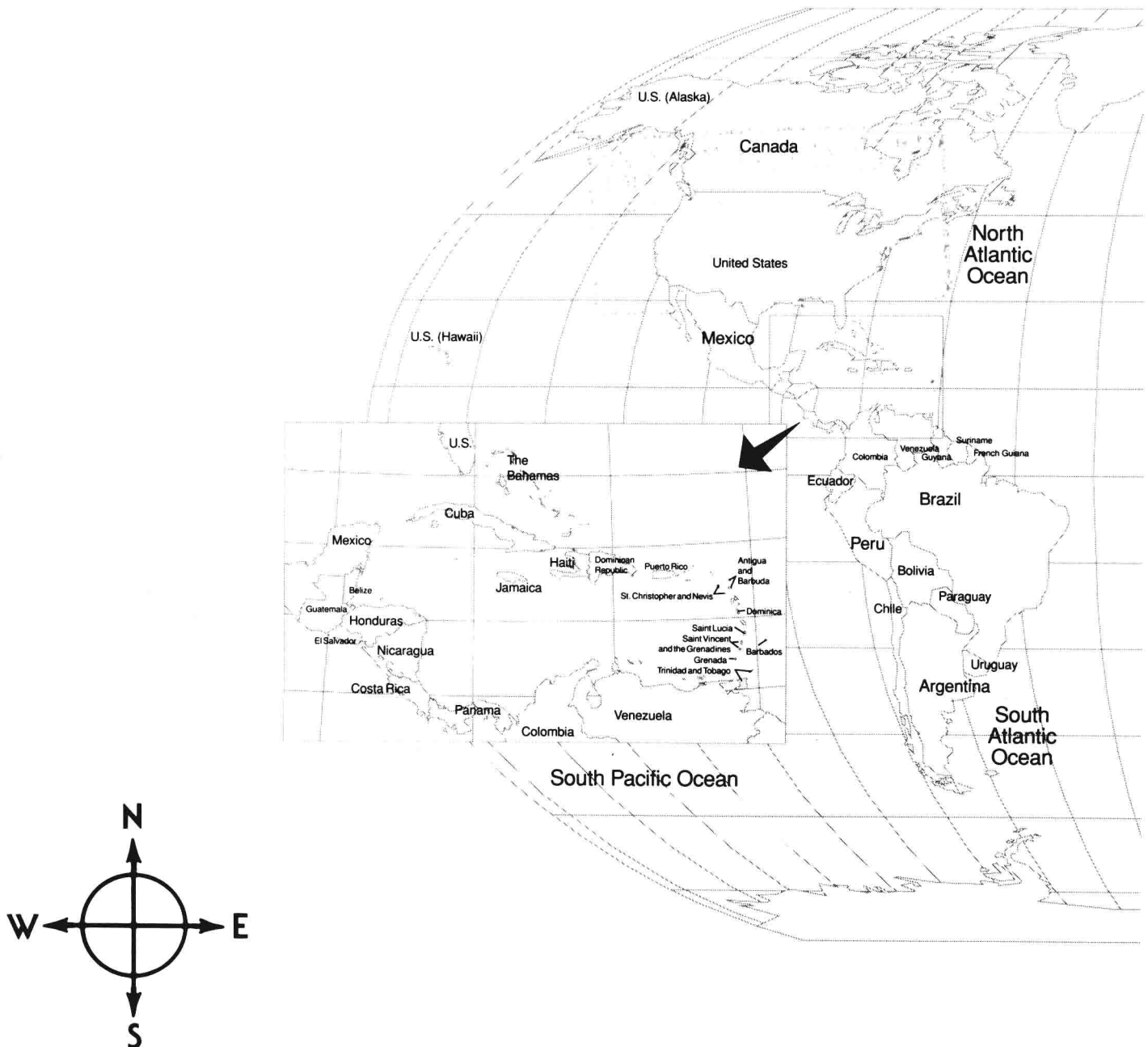
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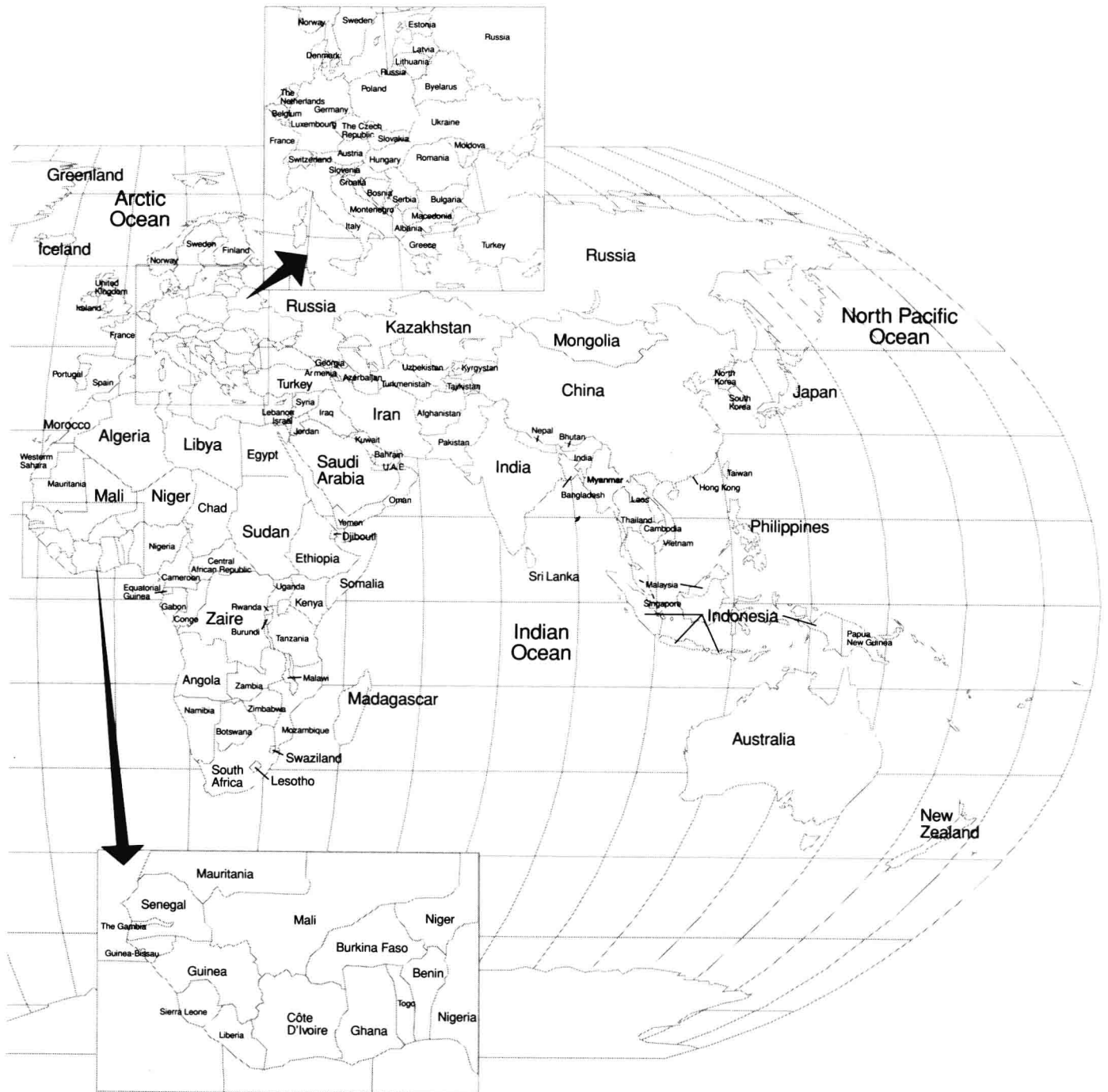
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This map has been developed to give you a graphic picture of where the countries of the world are located, the relationship they have with their region and neighbors, and their positions relative to the superpowers and power blocs. We have focused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







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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.

*Annual Editions: World Politics 95/96* is aimed at filling a void in materials for learning about world politics and foreign policy. Among the dozens of textbooks and anthologies available today, this comprehensive and timely compilation of readings brings together summaries of the major problems concerning relations among nations and other international actors in an easily understandable language.

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

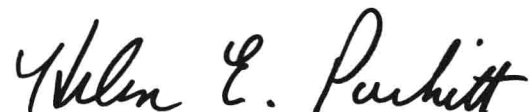
International relations can be viewed as a complex and dynamic system of actions and reactions by a diverse set of actors that produce new situations which require further actions. The readings in this volume convey the complexities and the dynamic interdependence of international relations in the world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

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

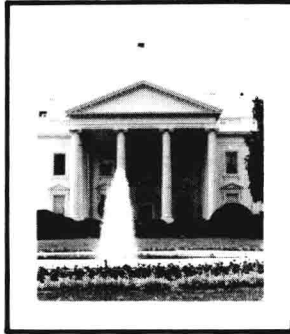
This sixteenth edition of *Annual Editions: World Politics 95/96* is divided into eight units. The end of the cold war means that we can no longer view international relations through the prism of a bipolar system. Instead, national, regional, and subregional issues are increasingly important aspects of international relations in the emerging multipolar system.

The first five units reflect this changing reality by focusing on the major actors and trends in five geographical areas or subsystems: (1) the Western Hemisphere; (2) the independent nation-states of the former Soviet Union; (3) the countries of West and Central Europe; (4) the Pacific Basin region, which encompasses a diverse set of countries including Japan, China, the newly industrialized countries (NICs) and Communist regimes of Southeast Asia, and countries located on the Indian subcontinent or along the rim of the Pacific Ocean; and (5) the Middle East and Africa. After discussing the policy issues and concerns of major actors and analyses of key issues and trends in each of these regions, the book turns to three broad areas of concern to international relations: the international political economy; arms issues—proliferation, regional arms races, arms control, and disarmament; and the role of international entities and emerging issues related to international peacekeeping and the management of global issues in a New World Order. In each unit, a variety of political perspectives is offered to make readers more aware of the complexities of the problems in international relations, and to stimulate their consideration of alternative perspectives about the world.

I wish to thank my colleagues and the previous users of *Annual Editions: World Politics* who have taken time to contribute articles or comments on this collection of readings. Please continue to provide feedback to guide the annual revision of this anthology by filling out the postpaid article rating form on the last page of this book.



Helen E. Purkitt  
Editor



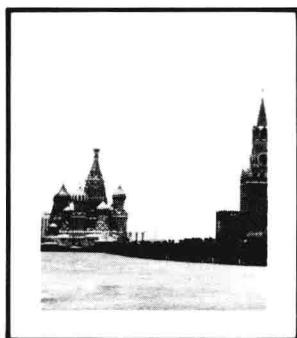
# Unit 1

## The Western Hemisphere

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

### World Map To the Reader Topic Guide Overview

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. <b>The Clash of Civilizations?</b> Samuel P. Huntington, <i>Foreign Affairs</i> , Summer 1993.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | ii |
| Samuel Huntington develops the thesis that the great divisions among humankind and the dominating source of <b>future world conflicts will be cultural</b> . With the end of the cold war, international politics moves out of its Western phase.                                                                                                                                                                                             | vi |
| 2. <b>Did You Have a Good Week?</b> James Fallows, <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> , December 1994.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 4  |
| <b>News coverage</b> of political events are now reported like sports events. James Fallows argues that episodes like the O. J. Simpson car chase, rather than events related to a nuclear crisis, <b>determined whether the foreign policy "crisis" is over</b> for Americans.                                                                                                                                                               | 6  |
| 3. <b>Reluctant Strategic Realignment: The Need for a New View of National Security</b> , John D. Steinbruner, <i>The Brookings Review</i> , Winter 1995.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 8  |
| The United States must shed the conceptual and institutional grip of the cold war by cutting defense expenditures and realizing that the <b>international security context</b> is being <b>transformed</b> by the <b>information revolution</b> and an <b>unprecedented population surge</b> . John Steinbruner outlines the reasons why Russia will remain the primary focus of U.S. security policies and calls for expanded collaboration. | 20 |
| 4. <b>Soldiering On: U.S. Public Opinion on the Use of Force</b> , Catherine M. Kelleher, <i>The Brookings Review</i> , Spring 1994.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 22 |
| U.S. attitudes about military intervention are still evolving. In general Americans believe that the use of military force should be an exception in U.S. foreign policy, but presidential leadership remains the essential element of molding popular opinion. Catherine Kelleher reviews the issues embedded in two questions: <b>Under what conditions will and should the United States use military force?</b>                           | 27 |
| 5. <b>America's Russia Policy: The Triumph of Neglect</b> , Jerry F. Hough, <i>Current History</i> , October 1994.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 31 |
| The real challenge for the United States and Russia is how to get post-Soviet states into a kind of economic common market of former republics without rousing alarm about a new Russian empire. If efforts to forge new arrangements fail, <b>political instability</b> is the most <b>likely characteristic of future Russian foreign and domestic policies</b> .                                                                           | 37 |
| 6. <b>All in the Family: The United States and Europe</b> , Simon Serfaty, <i>Current History</i> , November 1994.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |    |
| The scope of U.S. interest in Europe leads Simon Serfaty to conclude that <b>America will not leave Europe</b> . The institutional legacy of the cold war, both NATO and the European Union, are sound and the Clinton administration, after a rocky start, has made progress in creating the conditions for a <b>closer European-United States relationship in the future</b> .                                                              |    |



## Unit 2

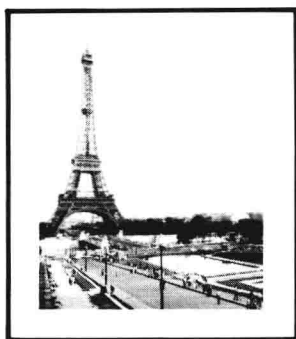
### The Former Soviet Union

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

7. **Evaluating Foreign Policy Relationships: America and Post-Cold War Asia**, Michel Oksenberg and Hongying Wang, *Wingspread Journal*, Summer 1993. 42  
The fate of the United States is intertwined with the **Asia-Pacific region**, which is the world's leading area in economic growth. Michel Oksenberg and Hongying Wang summarize **key strategic developments** and potential problems in the region with important implications for the United States.
8. **"The Increased Role of Latin American Armed Forces in UN Peacekeeping: Opportunities and Challenges!"** Antonio L. Pala, *Air Power Journal*, Special Edition, 1995. 45  
Latin American armed forces are becoming involved in UN peacekeeping operations. This **new role for Latin American armed forces is popular at home, provides the UN with a diverse pool of neutral peacekeepers** with the language and cultural background to serve in many areas of the world, and **promotes democracy** by redirecting the military away from politics at home.
9. **Expanding Free Trade to Latin America**, David Farnsworth, *The World & I*, February 1994. 52  
After the United States approved the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in November 1993, attention turned to expanding free trade relationships to Central America and beyond. David Farnsworth discusses why the assumption that **NAFTA** will gradually **move southward seems unlikely**.

- Overview 56
10. **Seems Like Old Times? Russia's Place in the World**, Yuri N. Afanasyev, *Current History*, October 1994. 58  
Russia's foreign policy is becoming more forceful every day and, in many cases, much more direct and independent. Yuri Afanasyev discusses what is behind these changes and what they may bring to the world. Afanasyev concludes that **"new imperialism," not national interests, is behind many of the new changes**.
11. **Nationalism and the Legacy of Empire**, Mark N. Katz, *Current History*, October 1994. 62  
If the conditions of Asia and Africa after the withdrawal of the European colonial empires may serve as a guide, then **ethnic conflict in the former Soviet Union is likely to be bitter, violent, and protracted**.
12. **Central Asia: The Quest for Identity**, Graham E. Fuller, *Current History*, April 1994. 67  
Graham Fuller discusses the factors that will determine **future ethnic and national orientations of five Central Asian states** struggling to define their identity as independent states. The future of these five countries should be bright as long as leaders manage their affairs widely and the international environment remains benign.

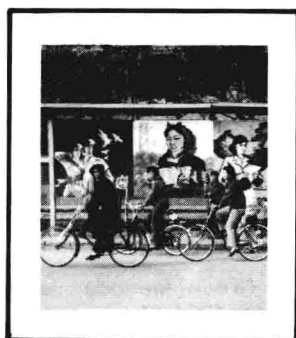




# Unit 3

## Europe

Five selections review some of the historic events that will alter Western and Central Europe. Topics include the future of NATO, the impact of a united Germany, and Central/Eastern Europe's strivings toward democracy.



# Unit 4

## The Pacific Basin

Five articles examine some of the countries instrumental in the economic evolution of the Pacific Basin. Japan, China, and North Korea are considered.

### Overview

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#### A. WESTERN EUROPE

13. **Europe's Map, Compass, and Horizon**, Dominique Moïsi and Michael Mertes, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 1995. 74

As the European Union widens, competition for money and power will increase. Dominique Moïsi and Michael Mertes explain why the decisive issues relate to **whether the European Union will develop a new consensus on deepening integration** while also continuing close cooperation with NATO.

14. **The Eurocorps: Making a Fresh Start in Europe**, Jonathan G. Clarke, *USA Today Magazine* (Society for the Advancement of Education), May 1994. 79

The French and German proposal to establish a force to supplement NATO—and eventually replace it—**may be an encouraging sign that the European nations want to assume responsibility for their own defense**.

15. **Dateline Berlin: Germany's New Vision**, W. R. Smyser, *Foreign Policy*, Winter 1994–95. 82

How should the world react to a new, responsible, but potentially influential united Germany? In discussing the bridge-building policies of the new united Germany, W. R. Smyser concludes that **the Germans are beginning to establish a new kind of system that may reshape Europe**.

#### B. CENTRAL EUROPE

16. **The Great Transformation**, Zbigniew Brzezinski, *The National Interest*, Fall 1993. 90

Central European **communist states from Poland to Russia** are experiencing an **ongoing transformation** without a conceptual model. Zbigniew Brzezinski summarizes some of the lessons learned since the collapse of communism, relates these lessons to Western aid and foreign policies, and speculates about future trends over the next decade.

17. **Rehabilitating Serbia**, Marten van Heuven, *Foreign Policy*, Fall 1994. 101

Marten van Heuven argues that **future efforts to restore stability and prosperity to the Balkans should focus on Serbia** as the key power in the region. The situation provides an opportunity and a necessity for the European Union (EU) to provide the "foreign factor" needed to keep the settlement process on course after current hostilities end.

### Overview

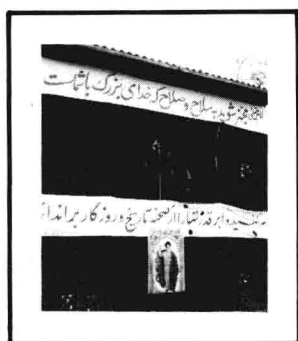
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18. **Rivals or Partners? Prospects for U.S.–Japan Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region**, Harry Harding and Edward J. Lincoln, *The Brookings Review*, Summer 1993. 108

Economic competition and the end of the cold war have set **U.S.–Japanese relations adrift**. Harry Harding and Edward Lincoln review how differences in the history, culture, and structure of the two societies affect their outlook on international issues, and they survey common and divergent perspectives across a range of regional issues.

19. **China's Changing Shape**, Gerald Segal, *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 1994. 114

Gerald Segal outlines the **implications of growing regionalism, nationalism, and interdependence with the outside world for China's future international relations** and concludes that China's changing shape will require foreign observers to make more sophisticated analyses in the future.

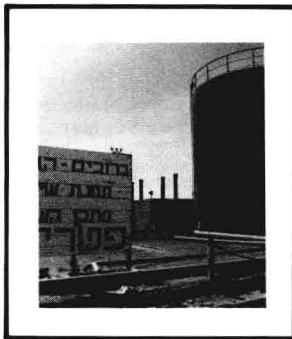


## Unit 5

### The Middle East and Africa

Seven articles review the current state of the Middle East and Africa. Arab-Israeli relations, the force of Islam, democracy in Africa, and South Africa's future foreign policy are among the topics discussed.

20. "Lure" North Korea, Moon Young (Michael) Park, *Foreign Policy*, Winter 1994-95. 122  
In the past, the international community has misjudged North Korean goals, South Korean interests, and Japanese reactions. Thus, it argues for a totally new approach—one that avoids coercion or appeasement. Moon Young (Michael) Park explains the reasons why ***the world must continue to "lure" North Korea toward a nonnuclear status through economic incentives.***
  21. Securing ASEAN's Future: An Overview of Security in Southeast Asia, Kusuma Snitwongse, *Harvard International Review*, Spring 1994. 126  
The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) faces opportunities and challenges in ***efforts to build a new regional security architecture.*** Multipolarity fosters uncertainty over the role of intention of new regional powers while the growing importance of economics brings new opportunities for cooperation and competition.
  22. What Is an Economy For? James Fallows, *The Atlantic Monthly*, January 1994. 131  
According to James Fallows, there are ***fundamental differences between Anglo-American and Asian views of an economic system.*** While Americans know that economic development is needed to allow us to buy "more" and keep the world economy spinning, Fallows argues that Asians view economic growth as a means of keeping the country's, not the world's, economy spinning.
- Overview 142
- A. THE MIDDLE EAST
23. The Middle East Peace Process: America Should Keep Hands Off, Leon Hadar, *USA Today Magazine (Society for the Advancement of Education)*, November 1994. 144  
The Israeli-PLO peace agreement of 1993 reflected the realities of post-cold war Middle East politics. Leon Hadar discusses the reasons why the ***Arab-Israeli conflict has become "re-localized"*** and the new U.S. strategy of low-cost involvement in the region. While economic prosperity in the Levant may eventually occur, serious obstacles to political reconciliation and economic cooperation remain.
  24. Political Islam: Beyond the Green Menace, John L. Esposito, *Current History*, January 1994. 149  
Instead of viewing Islamic fundamentalism as a monolithic threat, John Esposito ***urges Westerners*** to distinguish between Islam as a faith and Islamic fundamentalism as a political force, to distinguish among the triple threat of Islam as a political, civilizational, and demographic threat, and to ***support Islamic activists in government when duly elected.***
  25. Turabi's Law, William Langewiesche, *The Atlantic Monthly*, August 1994. 155  
While Islamic radicals promise to make changes for the better, critics charge that Islamic radicals will create worse conditions if given power. William Langewiesche describes ***conditions in Sudan under an Islamic regime*** and concludes that similar nightmares ***may be the future for countries embracing Islamic radicalism.***



# Unit 6

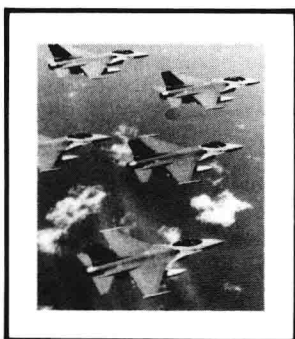
## The International Political Economy

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

### B. AFRICA

26. **Purging the Evil**, Paul Watson, *Africa Report*, November/December 1994. 162  
Although *Rwanda* has an interim government, sporadic killings continue, more refugees are leaving to join the three million camped outside than are returning to the country, and there are **signs of a buildup for renewed fighting**. Meanwhile, the *UN is having trouble raising money for the genocide investigation* or to pay for **foreign monitors** to ensure that human rights abuses finally stop.
27. **Putting the State Back Together**, I. William Zartman, *SAIS Review*, Summer/Fall 1993. 165  
After the cold war, in many places in Africa the state itself has collapsed. I. William Zartman discusses the causes and some possible cures. **Foreign intervention may be needed to perform the functions of the collapsed state, but only until local forces can take over** the business of state reconstruction.
28. **Out of Africa**, Peter Beinart, *The New Republic*, December 26, 1994. 170  
Recent trends suggest that Western policy toward Africa may be returning to pre-1870s and 1880s patterns when Western governmental representatives stayed at home while individuals and private organizations remained engaged in the continent. **As Western nations disengage, two types of organizations begin to replace Western countries—the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) and humanitarian aid agencies.**
29. **South Africa's Future Foreign Policy**, Nelson Mandela, *Foreign Affairs*, November/December 1993. 173  
Nelson Mandela, leader of postapartheid South Africa, outlines the contours of **South Africa's future foreign policy** based on the principles of human rights, promotion of democracy with guarantees for diversity worldwide, support for the United Nations, peaceful regional integration, and efforts to redress slow growth, severe poverty, and extreme inequalities in living standards, income, and opportunity—domestically and throughout the region.

- Overview 178
30. **A Realignment Made Reluctantly**, Roger Cohen, *New York Times*, December 15, 1993. 180  
After seven years of negotiations, the United States and 116 other nations agreed to revise the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) framework governing most international trade at the end of 1993. While the trade agreement reflects important contours of the post-cold war era, **the new GATT accord falls short of its target** and suggests that regional trade agreements like the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) may be the model for the future.
31. **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**.



# Unit 7

## The Politics of Arms, Arms Proliferation, and Arms Control

Four selections discuss the current state of the arms race by considering the future of deterrence, world military expenditures, and a new nuclear order.

32. **Can the World Find Aid in the Private Sector?** Brian Robertson, *Insight*, December 5, 1994. 186

*The momentum to cut foreign aid*, particularly aid to promote economic development, **continues to grow in the U.S. Congress**. **Suggested reforms** include giving money directly to private foundations and institutions, linking aid to a country's commitment to free-market policies, or linking aid to the environmental protection and the population control policies of a recipient country.

33. **In Beijing and Moscow, Starkly Different Policies and Results**, Clay Chandler, *The Washington Post*, January 30, 1994. 190

The question of which strategy works best in developing societies—Chinese-style gradualism or Russian-style sudden change—is at the heart of a fundamental debate about how to promote economic and political reform. On the surface, **recent events in Russia and China suggest that gradualism works best**—which may contradict some of the basic premises of President Clinton's foreign policy.

- Overview 192

34. **Five Minutes Past Midnight—and Welcome to the Age of Proliferation**, Tom Clancy and Russell Seitz, *The National Interest*, Winter 1991/92. 194

The authors question the belief that began with the Manhattan Project that secrets can be kept. Secrecy seems to be incompatible with scientific success. The authors reach the conclusion that **increased access to science and technology guarantees that the knowledge and materials needed to produce weapons of mass destruction will continue to spread**.

35. **The Wild East**, Seymour M. Hersh, *The Atlantic Monthly*, June 1994. 203

**Organized crime** has Russia even more firmly in its grip than has been reported. Seymour Hersh describes how lawlessness **has eroded the government's control over its nuclear weapons and materials**.

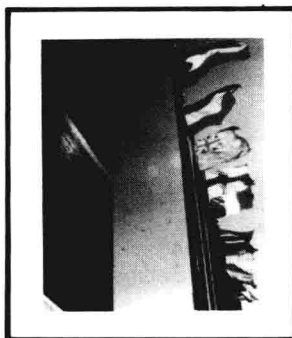
36. **Finishing the Job: What Should Be Done with Nuclear Arsenals?** Michael Renner, *USA Today Magazine (Society for the Advancement of Education)*, January 1994. 216

Nuclear disarmament is more than dismantling bombs. **Ensuring that current measures are not reversed or abused requires a number of risky and politically charged steps**, including a comprehensive test ban, a more stringent system to account for weapons-grade materials, an effective whistle-blowing system to detect cheaters, and an agreement about what to do with huge stocks of plutonium and highly enriched uranium.

37. **The Bomb or Peace**, Jasjit Singh, *The UNESCO Courier*, October 1993. 220

Jasjit Singh outlines the reasons why effective checks on **nuclear proliferation require a reversal of the belief that nuclear weapons are usable and indispensable to international security**. Nuclear fundamentalism also requires a cooperative security framework. Singh offers the principles established in the Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty as a potentially useful model for future global denuclearization.





# Unit 8

## Collective Security and Emerging Global Issues in the New World Order

Seven articles discuss the influence that international organizations have on world peace, defense in the twenty-first century, and world poverty and pollution.

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38. Jihad vs. McWorld, Benjamin R. Barber, <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> , March 1992.	226
Benjamin Barber describes two global tendencies, " <b><i>the forces of Jihad and the forces of McWorld</i></b> ," which currently operate with equal strength in opposite directions, the one driven by parochial hatreds, the other by universalizing markets. These two axial principles of our age clash at every point except one: they <b><i>may both be threatening to democracy</i></b> .	
39. Empowering the United Nations, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, <i>Foreign Affairs</i> , Winter 1992-93.	231
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# WORLD POLITICS 95/96

Sixteenth Edition

Editor

**Helen E. Purkitt**  
United States Naval Academy

Dr. Helen E. Purkitt obtained her Ph.D. in International Relations from the University of Southern California. She is Professor of Political Science at the U.S. Naval Academy. Her research and teaching interests include political decision making, the politics of southern Africa, foreign policy, international relations, and national security issues. Recent publications include "Political Decision-Making in the Context of Small Groups: The Cuban Missile Crisis Revisited—One More Time," in E. Singer and V. Hudson (Eds.), *Political Psychology and Foreign Policy* (Westview, 1992), and "Artificial Intelligence and Intuitive Foreign Policy Decisionmakers Viewed as Limited Information Processors: Some Conceptual Issues and Practical Concerns for the Future," in V. Hudson (Ed.), *Artificial Intelligence and International Politics* (Westview, 1991).

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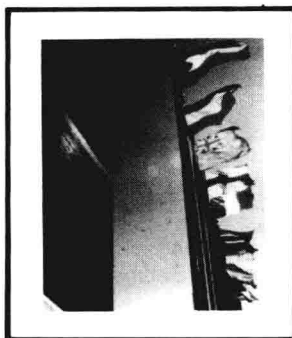
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# Unit 8

## Collective Security and Emerging Global Issues in the New World Order

Seven articles discuss the influence that international organizations have on world peace, defense in the twenty-first century, and world poverty and pollution.

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38. Jihad vs. McWorld, Benjamin R. Barber, <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> , March 1992.	226
Benjamin Barber describes two global tendencies, " <b><i>the forces of Jihad and the forces of McWorld</i></b> ," which currently operate with equal strength in opposite directions, the one driven by parochial hatreds, the other by universalizing markets. These two axial principles of our age clash at every point except one: they <b><i>may both be threatening to democracy</i></b> .	
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# Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections in this book relate to topics of traditional concern to students and professionals involved with the study of world politics. It is useful for locating articles that relate to each other for reading and research. The guide is arranged alphabetically according to topic. Articles may, of course, treat topics that do not appear in the topic guide. In turn, entries in the topic guide do not necessarily constitute a comprehensive listing of all the contents of each selection.

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN:	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN:
<b>Africa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25. Turabi's Law</li> <li>26. Purging the Evil</li> <li>27. Putting the State Back Together</li> <li>28. Out of Africa</li> <li>39. South Africa's Future Foreign Policy</li> </ul>	<b>Germany</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Eurocorps</li> <li>15. Dateline Berlin</li> </ul>
<b>Asia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Evaluating Foreign Policy Relationships</li> <li>18. Rivals or Partners?</li> <li>19. China's Changing Shape</li> <li>20. "Lure" North Korea</li> <li>21. Securing ASEAN's Future</li> <li>22. What Is an Economy For?</li> <li>33. In Beijing and Moscow</li> </ul>	<b>Humanitarian Aid and Refugees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>28. Out of Africa</li> <li>43. Refugees: The Rising Flood</li> </ul>
<b>Balkans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17. Rehabilitating Serbia</li> </ul>	<b>Information Revolution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Did You Have a Good Week?</li> <li>3. Reluctant Strategic Realignment</li> </ul>
<b>China</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19. China's Changing Shape</li> <li>33. In Beijing and Moscow</li> </ul>	<b>Islamic Fundamentalism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clash of Civilizations?</li> <li>24. Political Islam</li> <li>25. Turabi's Law</li> <li>38. Jihad vs. McWorld</li> </ul>
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States (former Soviet Union)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Seems Like Old Times?</li> <li>11. Nationalism and the Legacy of Empire</li> <li>12. Central Asia</li> </ul>	<b>Japan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. Rivals or Partners?</li> </ul>
<b>Communism's Collapse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clash of Civilizations?</li> <li>10. Seems Like Old Times?</li> <li>11. Nationalism and the Legacy of Empire</li> <li>12. Central Asia</li> </ul>	<b>Latin America</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. "Increased Role of Latin American Armed Forces in UN Peacekeeping"</li> <li>9. Expanding Free Trade to Latin America</li> <li>31. Global Village or Global Pillage?</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Reforms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16. Great Transformation</li> <li>33. In Beijing and Moscow</li> </ul>	<b>Middle East</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23. Middle East Peace Process</li> <li>24. Political Islam</li> <li>25. Turabi's Law</li> </ul>
<b>Ethnic Conflict</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clash of Civilizations?</li> <li>27. Putting the State Back Together</li> </ul>	<b>NATO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Reluctant Strategic Realignment</li> <li>4. Soldiering On</li> <li>6. All in the Family</li> <li>13. Europe's Map, Compass, and Horizon</li> <li>14. Eurocorps</li> </ul>
<b>Europe (Central)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16. Great Transformation</li> </ul>	<b>Nuclear Proliferation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20. "Lure" North Korea</li> <li>34. Five Minutes Past Midnight</li> <li>35. Wild East</li> <li>36. Finishing the Job</li> <li>37. Bomb or Peace</li> <li>38. Jihad vs. McWorld</li> </ul>
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<b>European Union (European Community)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. Europe's Map, Compass, and Horizon</li> <li>15. Dateline Berlin</li> <li>17. Rehabilitating Serbia</li> </ul>		