

Annual Editions

GLOBAL ISSUES



93/94

GLOBAL ISSUES 93/94

Ninth Edition

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Editor

Robert M. Jackson
California State University, Chico

Robert M. Jackson is a professor of political science and director of the Center for International Studies at the 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, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia.

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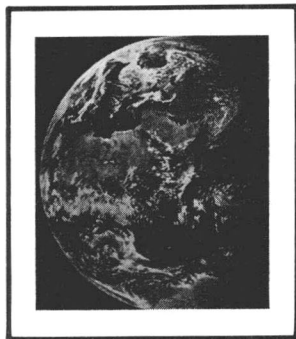
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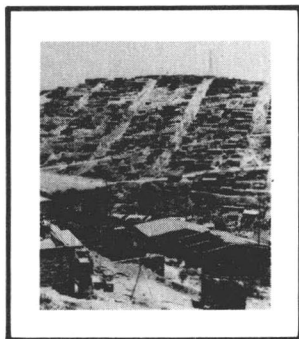
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Unit 1

A Clash of Views

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



Unit 2

Population

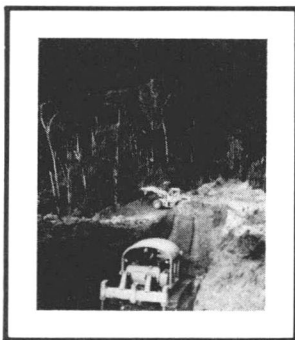
The seven articles in this section discuss the contributing factors of culture, politics, environmental degradation, disease, and migration on the world's population growth.

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1. **Jihad vs. McWorld**, Benjamin R. Barber, *The Atlantic*, March 1992. 6
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 skillfully describes these contradictory trends and then raises questions in terms of the implications of each to **democratic values**.
2. **Economic Time Zones: Fast Versus Slow**, Alvin and Heidi Toffler, *New Perspectives Quarterly*, Fall 1991. 12
Alvin and Heidi Toffler, perhaps the best-known futurists in the world, describe a growing division between those who are integrated into the "fast" world and those who remain in the "slow." Being coupled **electronically** to the fast world is essential to **economic development**, according to this analysis. The concept of a **technological apartheid** that will further divide the rich from the poor is introduced.
3. **The North-South Affluence Gap**, Rushworth Kidder, *The Christian Science Monitor*, July 25, 1988. 14
The **gap between rich and poor countries** has grown, and within many countries the gap between rich and poor groups has widened. Absolute poverty has increased. This report argues that **development** efforts should be refocused to address improvement in such areas as infant mortality rates and literacy.
4. **Consuming Passions**, *New Internationalist*, September 1992. 17
The gap between the patterns of consumption of those living in the **industrial countries** of the world is described in comparison to those of the rest of the world's inhabitants. The brief discussion raises many questions regarding the **environment** and **human values**.
5. **Running for Rights**, Sue Shaw, *New Internationalist*, March 1992. 19
The meaning of **human rights**, which varies from one culture to another, is discussed in this article. In addition, an overview is provided of changes that have taken place in the world's **political landscape** during the 1990s. The author asks: What is the price of freedom?
6. **50 Trends Shaping the World**, Marvin Cetron and Owen Davies, *The Futurist*, September/October 1991. 22
The authors identify major social, **economic**, and **political trends** that they believe will form tomorrow's new world order.

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7. **Megacities**, Eugene Linden, *Time*, January 11, 1993. 32
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 that can be found in some of them point the way to their salvation?
8. **The Numbers Game**, David Berreby, *Discover*, April 1990. 37
How different experts interpret the **growth in the world's population** is the topic of this article. The views of Paul Ehrlich are contrasted with those of Julian Simon in an excellent example of contending views on a current global issue.



Unit 3

Natural Resources

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

9. **Life on Earth**, *New Internationalist*, September 1992. 42
In this article, a series of graphs and charts describe the differences in **consumption** in the **industrial** and **nonindustrial** countries of the world.
10. **Sixty Million on the Move**, Alan B. Simmons, *The UNESCO Courier*, January 1992. 44
Alan Simmons, a Canadian sociologist, examines the international **migration** of people from the South (nonindustrial) to the North (industrial) in terms of a global system of **social and economic change**. Simmons believes that the way in which the economies in the North function promotes this huge movement of people.
11. **Hobson's Choice for Indigenous Peoples**, Gilbert Charles, *World Press Review*, September 1992. 47
Five hundred years ago, the conquistadors came in search for gold and glory that resulted in the death of many of the inhabitants of the New World. Today, new **economic pressures** threaten the survival of **indigenous people**. The dilemma in which these forgotten people often find themselves is described, using examples from around the world.
12. **Population Myth and the Third World**, Curtis Skinner, *Social Policy*, Summer 1988. 50
The author, who is an expert in Latin American affairs, argues that the growth in **population** by itself does not threaten the **quality of life** on Earth. Problems of distribution and social reform are at the bottom of the **Third World** environmental crisis. The solution to these problems, according to the author, is a political one.
13. **The AIDS Pandemic in Africa**, Dennis C. Weeks, *Current History*, May 1992. 55
By the year 2000 it is estimated that 25 million Africans could be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. The pressures placed on **health care facilities** and the overall negative impact on the **economic systems** of the countries hardest hit are discussed, along with efforts to control the spread of the disease.
- Overview 62
- A. **INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS**
14. **The Greenhouse Effect: Apocalypse Now or Chicken Little?** Robert Silverberg, *Omni*, July 1991. 64
This comprehensive article reviews the theory of global warming due to the burning of **fossil fuels**. The complex mechanisms of the Earth's climate are discussed in the context of geological history. Issues relating to alternative **future pollution policies** are also reviewed.
15. **Green Justice: The Facts**, *New Internationalist*, April 1992. 68
A series of graphs and charts comparing the **environmental** consequences of the economies of the **industrial and nonindustrial nations** of the world are presented in this article.
16. **Toxic Wasteland**, *U.S. News & World Report*, April 13, 1992. 70
In the name of progress, communism has left the people of the former Soviet Union with a legacy of poisoned air, water, and food. They are too poor to rebuild their **economies**, and they are often too cynical and disorganized to mount a collective war on **pollution**.

B. RAW MATERIALS

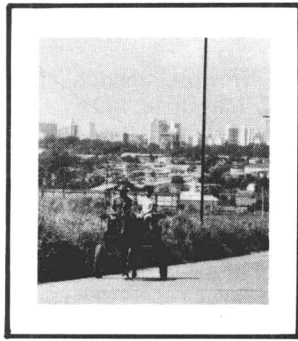
17. **A Planet in Jeopardy**, Lester R. Brown, Christopher Flavin, and Sandra Postel, *The Futurist*, May/June 1992. 73
Despite increased attention to the **environment**, the health of the Earth is deteriorating at an unprecedented rate. The authors argue that time itself is our scarcest resource, as we struggle to create a **sustainable society**.
18. **The Global Politics of Water**, Michael Elliott, *The American Enterprise*, September/October 1991. 76
The author compares three different regions of the world in terms of their **policy** to manage scarce **fresh water resources**. He notes that the most successful policy has been helped by an alliance between economically literate environmentalists and environmentally conscious, **free-market economists**.
19. **'Use Them or Lose Them': A Recipe for Sustainable Use of Tropical Forests**, Ilar Muul, *The UNESCO Courier*, January 1989. 81
Current estimates indicate that almost half of the world's **tropical rain forests** have been destroyed. This article describes efforts to create **sustainable uses** for these forests.

C. FOOD AND HUNGER

20. **A New Strategy for Feeding a Crowded Planet**, David Norse, *Environment*, June 1992. 85
This article is a comprehensive overview of the issues surrounding **population growth** and the ability to sustain agricultural production at levels necessary to feed a crowded planet. The author offers a new strategy for **agricultural resource management**.

D. ENERGY

21. **The Map: Energy**, *World Monitor*, July 1990. 96
These maps graphically depict the world's major energy producers and the major energy consumers. They also effectively display the **interrelationship of the world's geographic areas**.
22. **Oil: The Strategic Prize**, Daniel Yergin, from *The Gulf War Reader*, Times Books/Random House 1991. 98
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.
23. **Harvesting the Sun**, Dan Halacy, *The Rotarian*, September 1992. 101
In the 1970s there was considerable optimism about the future of solar energy. During the 1980s much less was heard about developments in this **alternative energy** field. This does not mean that significant developments were not taking place. The author describes these **technological breakthroughs** and the growing role that various types of solar energy methodologies are having in meeting the world's energy needs.
24. **Petro-Chemical Alternatives**, Amy Martin, *Garbage*, November/December 1991. 105
Amy Martin raises questions about alternatives to the finite supply of oil. In terms of fuels, she argues that biomass or **energy** of sunlight trapped in organic material is a practical and clean alternative. The forms that this alternative is already taking, as well as future **technological developments**, are described. Growing our energy supplies for fuels will cause a dramatic change in many aspects of the **international political economy**.



Unit 4

Development

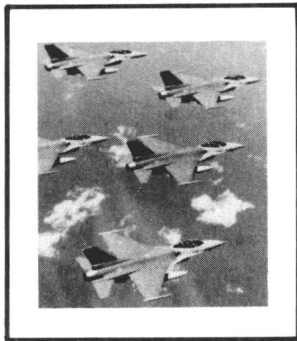
Thirteen articles divided into two subsections present various views on economic and social development in the nonindustrial and industrial nations.

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A. NONINDUSTRIAL NATIONS

25. **The 'Lost Decade' of Development: The Role of Debt, Trade, and Structural Adjustment**, Nicholas Raymond, *The U.S. National Committee for World Food Day*, October 1991. 112
The 1980s was a decade of rapid **economic growth** in the **industrial nations** of the world, but for most of the **nonindustrial nations** it was a period of stagnation or decline. The reasons for this opposing pattern of economic activity are examined, along with an evaluation of the structural adjustment policy that has been widely implemented to stimulate economic growth in the nonindustrial nations of the world.
26. **Africa in the Balance**, Henrik Bering-Jensen, *Insight*, August 24, 1992. 122
The **cold war** and superpower leveraging are dead, and the heyday of the African dictators is over. In fact, so many nations are beating back repression that some Africans are calling the 1990s a second era of independence. Opening up to foreign capital could bring about significant changes in the **economies** of a variety of African countries.
27. **Trading Away the Planet**, Robert Schaeffer, *Greenpeace*, September/October 1990. 126
The author raises serious questions about so-called free trade. Analyzing the current international negotiations on **trade** (GATT talks), Robert Schaeffer looks at these talks from the perspective of **nonindustrial nations**.
28. **The New Free-Trade Heel**, Jeffrey Ballinger, *Harper's*, August 1992. 130
Jeffrey Ballinger presents a brief examination of the Nike shoe company, its **international manufacturing** strategy, and its impact on **women** in **nonindustrial countries** in Asia.
29. **The Feminization of Poverty**, Daphne Topouzis, *Africa Report*, July/August 1990. 132
As poverty levels in Africa continue to worsen, new evidence indicates that those getting poorest fastest are women. While reflective of the continent-wide economic decline, **the impoverishment of women** is also due to governmental neglect of women, cuts in social spending, and cultural denigration of women.
30. **Poverty, Population, Pollution**, Nafis Sadik, *The UNESCO Courier*, January 1992. 135
In this comprehensive article, Nafis Sadik, the executive director of the United Nations Population Fund, examines the issue of **poverty** and the keys to **development**, including small-scale, grass-roots community involvement. The **role of women** in the development process is also discussed.
31. **Third-World Debt: The Disaster That Didn't Happen**, William R. Rhodes, *The Economist*, September 12, 1992. 138
A decade ago, Mexico announced to the world that it could no longer service its external debt. This was quickly followed by similar news from Brazil and Argentina. The Latin America **debt crisis** had begun. William Rhodes, vice chairman of Citibank, looks back at the evolution of events and the lessons to be learned.



Unit 5

Conflict

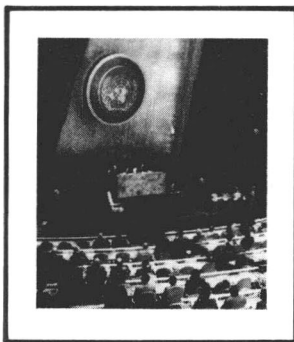
Seven articles in this section discuss the basis for world conflict and the current state of peace in the international community.

B. INDUSTRIAL NATIONS

32. **Needed: A Russian Economic Revolution**, Marshall I. Goldman, *Current History*, October 1992. 141
Professor Marshall Goldman, a well-known scholar on Russia, describes the structural problems in the **Russian economy** and the obstacles inherent in overcoming the legacy of communism. Goldman examines both positive and negative trends in Boris Yeltsin's reform efforts.
33. **Are We Building New Berlin Walls?** Susan Lee, *Forbes*, January 7, 1991. 148
Establishing a truly worldwide free trade market has long been an ideal goal. Recently, however, indications are that the more realistic pattern will be **regional trade blocs** that will conceivably bring on a new level of trade war. This article examines some of the ramifications of a world divided into three trade blocs: the European Community, North America, and the Pacific Rim.
34. **U.S. Productivity: First But Fading**, Thomas A. Stewart, *Fortune*, October 19, 1992. 151
America's workers are the world's most productive, but the nation's lead is eroding in comparison to **productivity** gains being made in Germany and Japan. Unless the United States fixes some serious weaknesses, its standard of living is at risk.
35. **Keys to Japanese Success in Asia**, Ford S. Worthy, *Fortune*, October 7, 1991. 154
The article provides an overview of Japan's growing role in the **economic development** of Asia. Japanese business practices (which emphasize good information, personal relationships, and patience) are contrasted with Western business practices.
36. **Ease Up, Japan**, *Far Eastern Economic Review*, August 6, 1992. 156
Japanese business practices and work habits have propelled the country to unprecedented **economic strength**, but negative reactions to their style of business abound throughout the world. This has set off an interesting debate within Japan in terms of finding new ways to get along with other **industrial countries**.
37. **Snapshot of the PAC Rim**, *Fortune*, October 7, 1991. 160
This article provides an excellent map and tables that summarize the economic activities of 11 Asian countries, including some of the most dynamic of the world's **newly industrialized countries**.

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38. **Third World War: The Global Conflict Over the Rights of Indigenous Nations**, Bernard Nietschmann, *Utne Reader*, November/December 1988. 164
According to this unconventional analysis, the Third World War already has begun. It began when new states tried to take over old nations. In this **war**, military occupation is called **development** and resistance is called **terrorism**.
39. **Somalia: At War With Itself**, Rakiya Omaar, *Current History*, May 1992. 169
The **civil war** and resultant **famine** in Somalia have been the subject of considerable news coverage during the past few years. The roots of this conflict are examined in detail.
40. **Who'll Stop the Next 'Yugoslavia'?** Boris Rumer and Eugene Rumer, *World Monitor*, November 1992. 174
The former **Soviet states bordering Iran, Afghanistan, and China** are on the brink of having their historical ethnic rivalries surface in the form of civil war. As the article points out, the rest of the world must seriously pay attention to this potential tinderbox.

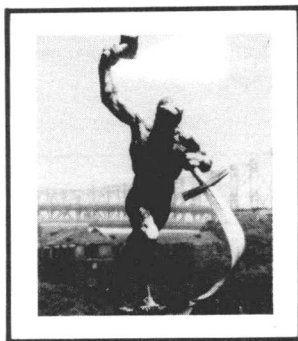


Unit 6

Cooperation

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

41. **The CIA Connection**, Alfred W. McCoy, *The Progressive*, July 1991. 179
 With a special historical focus on the heroin trade from South Asia, Professor Alfred McCoy describes the role of the CIA in supporting **international narcotics traffic** as a consequence of supporting **political goals** other than the so-called war on drugs.
42. **Strategic Sense, Strategic Nonsense**, Colin S. Gray, *The National Interest*, Fall 1992. 186
 In a period of transition from the cold war to a new and yet undefined era, the author uses an analysis of history to develop a set of guidelines to help in the establishment of a new **security policy** for the United States.
43. **The Case for U.S. Strategic Independence**, Ted Galen Carpenter, *USA Today Magazine (Society for the Advancement of Education)*, September 1992. 194
 This article offers a distinctive viewpoint on the security issues in the post-cold war era. Ted Carpenter argues that the eclipse of Soviet power offers the United States an opportunity to adopt a less sweeping and more cost-effective **strategic policy**.
44. **Dismantling the Arsenals: Arms Control and the New World Agenda**, Jack Mendelsohn, *The Brookings Review*, Spring 1992. 197
 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 202
45. **Can the U.N. Stretch to Fit Its Future?** Tad Daley, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, April 1992. 204
 The role of the United Nations has gone through a dramatic transformation in the post-cold war era. Many view these changes as finally fulfilling the organization's original mission, while others believe that the organization must be structurally changed to meet the new **political realities** of the 1990s. The author reviews a variety of issues facing the organization that raises fundamental questions about the future structure of the U.N.
46. **Euro-what?** Geoffrey Smith, *World Monitor*, December 1992. 209
 The European Community of twelve countries reached a unique point in international cooperation at the end of 1992 with the creation of a single **market economy**. Plans for further cooperation on political and monetary issues, however, have been stymied by a variety of factors. What is the **future** of the European Community, and what is the likely pace of further cooperation?
47. **How Smallpox Showed the Way**, Donald A. Henderson, *World Health*, December 1989. 213
The eradication of smallpox has led world health officials to embark on a similar program to eliminate polio by the year 2000. This article describes these efforts and the problems that have been faced.



Unit 7

Values and Visions

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

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48. The Quest for the Map of Life , John M. Dunn, <i>The Rotarian</i> , December 1992.	218
The world's scientific community is now beginning to diagram the chemical connections that account for the sum total of all human genetic material . This "map" would essentially overhaul all of medical science by revolutionizing efforts to combat the 3,500-plus genetically influenced diseases that afflict humanity.	
49. Ecology , Howard Hawkins, <i>Z Papers</i> , January–March, 1992.	221
The basic structures and values of how society is organized are examined in this comprehensive article that focuses on social ecology . The author describes the interconnectedness of economic structures , human values , and environmental processes .	
50. Life According to Gaia , Jane Bosveld, <i>Omni</i> , October 1991.	233
The debate between "neo-Darwinists" and proponents of the Gaia perspective has to do with whether cooperation, not competition, may drive evolutionary diversity on Earth. A broader issue is the nature of intellectual debate and the testing of new ideas and theories. From this debate, new ways of looking at not only nature but the human experience itself are evolving.	
51. Techno-Wizards and Couch Potatoes , Kenneth R. Hey, <i>Omni</i> , August 1991.	235
Technology has created a huge gap between techno-literates and techno-illiterates. This reality flies in the face of society's ideal of equal opportunity and equal voice. The advent of high-tech instrumentation makes it possible to rewrite history—which creates new issues of technology and ethics.	
52. Ethics: A Matter of Survival , Rushworth M. Kidder, <i>The Futurist</i> , March/April 1992.	239
Our ethical responsibilities are increasing as we wield ever more powerful technologies . Ethical standards , however, have suffered in an age of tolerance.	
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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 Third World development. 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 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 93/94*. 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"> 6. 50 Trends Shaping the World 12. Population Myth and the Third World 17. Planet in Jeopardy 19. 'Use Them or Lose Them' 20. Feeding a Crowded Planet 25. 'Lost Decade' of Development 	Economics (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19. 'Use Them or Lose Them' 25. 'Lost Decade' of Development 26. Africa in the Balance 27. Trading Away the Planet 29. Feminization of Poverty 30. Poverty, Population, Pollution 31. Third-World Debt 32. Russian Economic Revolution 33. New Berlin Walls? 34. U.S. Productivity 35. Japanese Success in Asia 36. East Up, Japan 37. Snapshot of the PAC Rim 46. Euro-what? 49. Ecology
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Economic Time Zones 35. Japanese Success in Asia 51. Techno-Wizards 		
Cultural Customs and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jihad vs. McWorld 4. Consuming Passions 5. Running for Rights 6. 50 Trends Shaping the World 10. Sixty Million on the Move 11. Hobson's Choice 12. Population Myth and the Third World 29. Feminization of Poverty 36. Ease Up, Japan 38. Third World War 39. Somalia 51. Techno-Wizards 52. Ethnics 	Energy: Exploration, Production, Research, and Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. 50 Trends Shaping the World 14. Greenhouse Effect 17. Planet in Jeopardy 21. The Map 22. Oil: The Strategic Prize 23. Harvesting the Sun 24. Petro-Chemical Alternatives
Development: Economic and Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Economic Time Zones 3. North-South Affluence Gap 4. Consuming Passions 7. Megacities 9. Life on Earth 10. Sixty Million on the Move 12. Population Myth and The Third World 13. AIDS Pandemic 16. Toxic Wasteland 19. 'Use Them or Lose Them' 20. Feeding a Crowded Planet 23. Harvesting the Sun 25. 'Lost Decade' of Development 26. Africa in the Balance 27. Trading Away the Planet 29. Feminization of Poverty 30. Poverty, Population, Pollution 32. Russian Economic Revolution 35. Japanese Success in Asia 37. Snapshot of the PAC Rim 46. Euro-what? 47. Smallpox Showed the Way 49. Ecology 	Environment, Ecology, and Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jihad vs. McWorld 6. 50 Trends Shaping the World 7. Megacities 9. Life on Earth 12. Population Myth and the Third World 14. Greenhouse Effect 15. Green Justice 16. Toxic Wasteland 17. Planet in Jeopardy 18. Global Politics of Water 49. Ecology
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jihad vs. McWorld 2. Economic Time Zones 3. North-South Affluence Gap 4. Consuming Passions 6. 50 Trends Shaping the World 9. Life on Earth 10. Sixty Million on the Move 13. AIDS Pandemic 15. Green Justice 16. Toxic Wasteland 	The Future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Economic Time Zones 6. 50 Trends Shaping the World 9. Life on Earth 10. Sixty Million on the Move 11. Hobson's Choice 13. AIDS Pandemic 14. Greenhouse Effect 17. Planet in Jeopardy 18. Global Politics of Water 19. 'Use Them or Lose Them' 20. Feeding a Crowded Planet 23. Harvesting the Sun 24. Petro-Chemical Alternatives 26. Africa in the Balance 27. Trading Away the Planet 33. New Berlin Walls? 34. U.S. Productivity 40. Who'll Stop the Next 'Yugoslavia'? 43. U.S. Strategic Independence 44. Dismantling the Arsenals 45. Can the U.N. Stretch? 48. Quest for the Map of Life 49. Ecology 51. Techno-Wizards 52. Ethics

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN:	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN:
Health and Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. 50 Trends Shaping the World 13. AIDS Pandemic 18. Global Politics of Water 41. CIA Connection 47. Smallpox Showed the Way 48. Quest for the Map of Life 	Political and Legal Global Issues (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28. New Free-Trade Heel 33. New Berlin Walls? 38. Third World War 40. Who'll Stop the Next 'Yugoslavia'? 41. CIA Connection 44. Dismantling the Arsenals 45. Can the U.N. Stretch? 46. Euro-what? 47. Smallpox Showed the Way 48. Quest for the Map of Life 52. Ethics
Industrial Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Economic Time Zones 3. North-South Affluence Gap 4. Consuming Passions 6. 50 Trends Shaping the World 9. Life on Earth 15. Green Justice 16. Toxic Wasteland 23. Harvesting the Sun 32. Russian Economic Revolution 33. New Berlin Walls? 34. U.S. Productivity 35. Japanese Success in Asia 36. Ease Up, Japan 37. Snapshot of the PAC Rim 	Population and Demographics (Quality of Life Indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. North-South Affluence Gap 4. Consuming Passions 7. Megacities 8. Numbers Game 9. Life on Earth 10. Sixty Million on the Move 12. Population Myth and the Third World 13. AIDS Pandemic 17. Planet in Jeopardy 20. Feeding a Crowded Planet 25. 'Lost Decade' of Development 29. Feminization of Poverty 30. Poverty, Population, Pollution 47. Smallpox Showed the Way
International Economics, Trade, Aid, and Dependencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Economic Time Zones 3. North-South Affluence Gap 10. Sixty Million on the Move 20. Feeding a Crowded Planet 21. The Map 22. Oil: The Strategic Prize 25. 'Lost Decade' of Development 26. Africa in the Balance 27. Trading Away the Planet 28. New Free-Trade Heel 31. Third-World Debt 33. New Berlin Walls? 35. Japanese Success in Asia 41. CIA Connection 45. Can the U.N. Stretch? 	Science, Technology, and Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Economic Time Zones 6. 50 Trends Shaping the World 14. The Greenhouse Effect 17. Planet in Jeopardy 19. 'Use Them or Lose Them' 23. Harvesting the Sun 24. Petro-Chemical Alternatives 44. Dismantling the Arsenals 47. Smallpox Showed the Way 48. Quest for the Map of Life 50. Life According to Gaia 51. Techno-Wizards 52. Ethics
Military: Warfare and Terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38. Third World War 39. Somalia 40. Who'll Stop the Next 'Yugoslavia'? 41. CIA Connection 43. U.S. Strategic Independence 44. Dismantling the Arsenals 	Third World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Economic Time Zones 3. North-South Affluence Gap 9. Life on Earth 11. Hobson's Choice 12. Population Myth and the Third World 13. AIDS Pandemic 15. Green Justice 20. Feeding a Crowded Planet 25. 'Lost Decade' of Development 26. Africa in the Balance 27. Trading Away the Planet 28. New Free-Trade Heel 29. Feminization of Poverty 30. Poverty, Population, Pollution 31. Third-World Debt 35. Japanese Success in Asia 38. Third World War 39. Somalia 40. Who'll Stop the Next 'Yugoslavia'? 41. CIA Connection 47. Smallpox Showed the Way
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. 50 Trends Shaping the World 12. Population Myth and the Third World 14. Greenhouse Effect 17. Planet in Jeopardy 18. Global Politics of Water 19. 'Use Them or Lose Them' 21. The Map 22. Oil: The Strategic Prize 23. Harvesting the Sun 24. Petro-Chemical Alternatives 30. Poverty, Population, Pollution 49. Ecology 50. Life According to Gaia 		
Political and Legal Global Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jihad vs. McWorld 14. Greenhouse Effect 16. Toxic Wasteland 27. Trading Away the Planet 		

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 the 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?

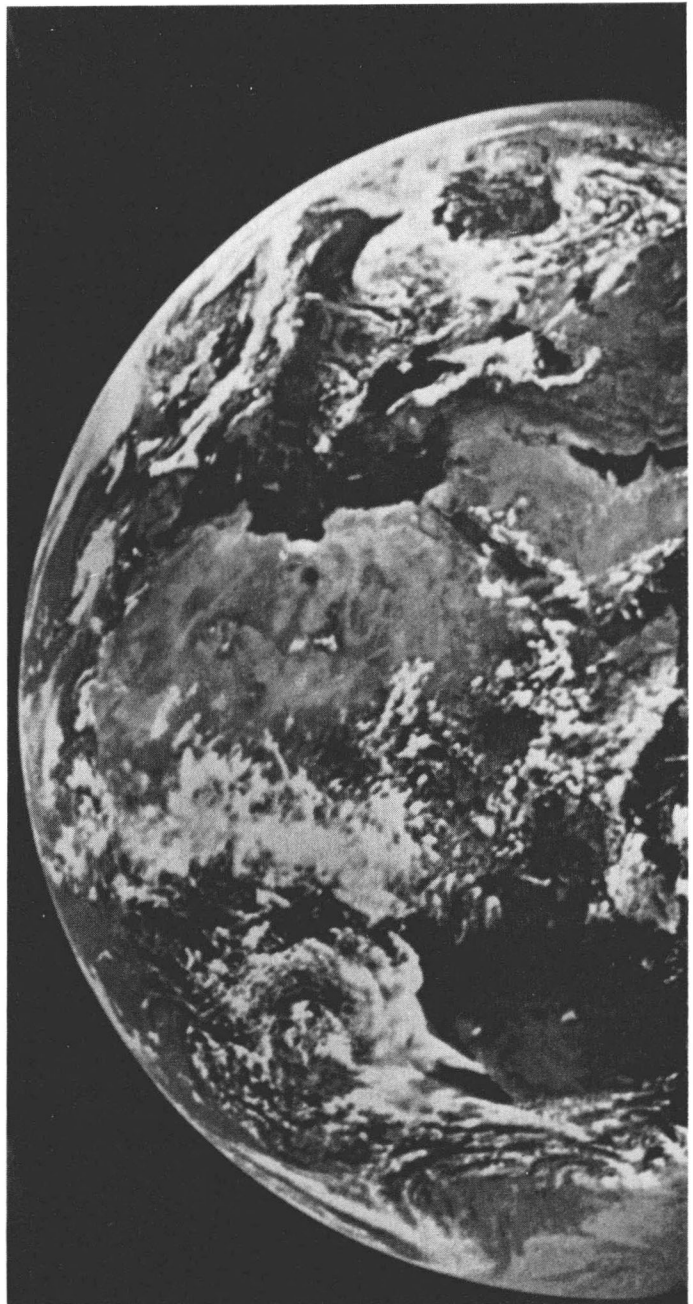
All the authors point to interactions among different factors. What are some of the relationships that they cite? How do the authors differ in terms of the relationships they emphasize?

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?



The two axial principles of our age—tribalism and globalism—clash at every point except one: they may both be threatening to democracy

JIHAD VS. MCWORLD

BENJAMIN R. BARBER

Benjamin R. Barber is the Whitman Professor of Political Science at Rutgers University. Barber's most recent books are Strong Democracy (1984) and The Conquest of Politics (1988); his new book, An Aristocracy of Everyone, will be published in the fall of 1992.

Just beyond the horizon of current events lie two possible political figures—both bleak, neither democratic. The first is a retribalization of large swaths of humankind by war and bloodshed: a threatened Lebanonization of national states in which culture is pitted against culture, people against people, tribe against tribe—a Jihad in the name of a hundred narrowly conceived faiths against every kind of interdependence, every kind of artificial social cooperation and civic mutuality. The second is being borne in on us by the onrush of economic and ecological forces that demand integration and uniformity and that mesmerize the world with fast music, fast computers, and fast food—with MTV, Macintosh, and McDonald's, pressing nations into one commercially homogenous global network: one McWorld tied together by technology, ecology, communications, and commerce. The planet is falling precipitantly apart and coming reluctantly together at the very same moment.

These two tendencies are sometimes visible in the same countries at the same instant: thus Yugoslavia, clamoring just recently to join the New Europe, is exploding into fragments; India is trying to live up to its reputation as the world's largest integral democracy while powerful new fundamentalist parties like the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party, along with nationalist assassins, are imperiling its hard-won unity. States are breaking up or joining up: the Soviet Union has disappeared almost overnight, its parts forming new unions with one another or with like-minded nationalities in neighboring states. The old interwar national state based on territory and political sovereignty looks to be a mere transitional development.

The tendencies of what I am here calling the forces of Jihad and the forces of McWorld operate with equal strength in opposite directions, the one driven by parochial hatreds, the other by universalizing markets, the one re-creating ancient subnational and ethnic borders from within, the other making national borders porous from without. They have

one thing in common: neither offers much hope to citizens looking for practical ways to govern themselves democratically. If the global future is to put Jihad's centrifugal whirlwind against McWorld's centripetal black hole, the outcome is unlikely to be democratic—or so I will argue.

McWorld, or the Globalization of Politics

FOUR IMPERATIVES MAKE UP THE DYNAMIC OF McWorld: a market imperative, a resource imperative, an information-technology imperative, and an ecological imperative. By shrinking the world and diminishing the salience of national borders, these imperatives have in combination achieved a considerable victory over factiousness and particularism, and not least of all over their most virulent traditional form—nationalism. It is the realists who are now Europeans, the utopians who dream nostalgically of a resurgent England or Germany, perhaps even a resurgent Wales or Saxony. Yesterday's wishful cry for one world has yielded to the reality of McWorld.

The market imperative. Marxist and Leninist theories of imperialism assumed that the quest for ever-expanding markets would in time compel nation-based capitalist economies to push against national boundaries in search of an international economic imperium. Whatever else has happened to the scientific predictions of Marxism, in this domain they have proved farsighted. All national economies are now vulnerable to the inroads of larger, transnational markets within which trade is free, currencies are convertible, access to banking is open, and contracts are enforceable under law. In Europe, Asia, Africa, the South Pacific, and the Americas such markets are eroding national sovereignty and giving rise to entities—international banks, trade associations, transnational lobbies like OPEC and Greenpeace, world news services like CNN and the BBC, and multinational corporations that increasingly lack a meaningful national identity—that neither reflect nor respect nationhood as an organizing or regulative principle.

The market imperative has also reinforced the quest