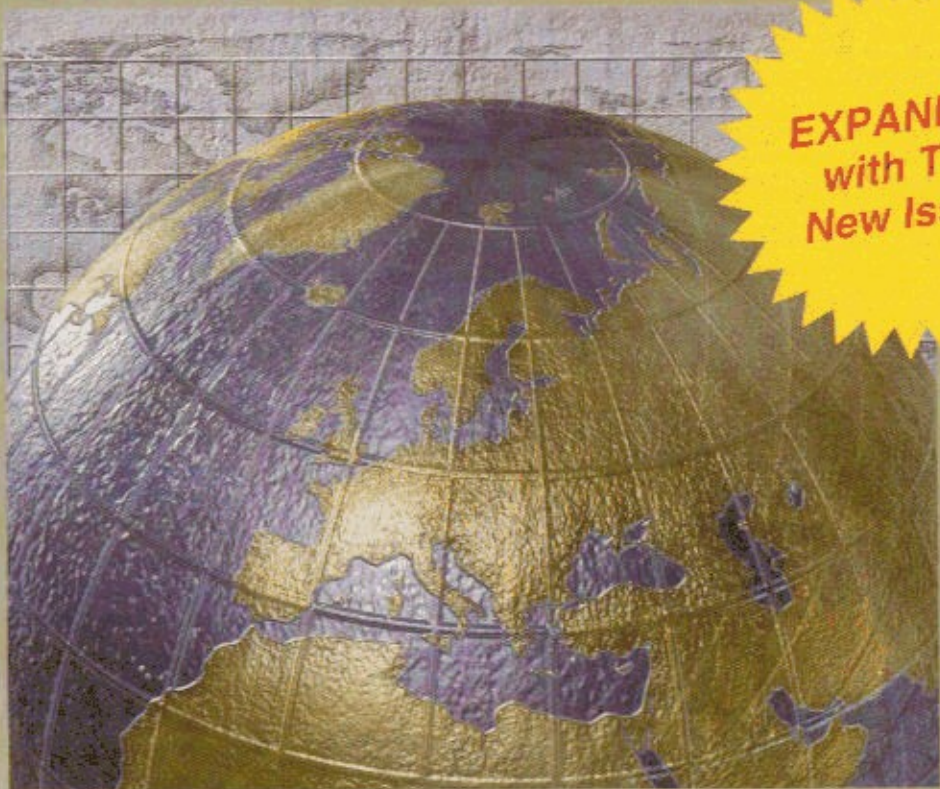


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Thomas Friedman, a columnist for the *New York Times*, contends that with good leadership, globalization will create more openness in government and business, a strong rule of law, and greater opportunities for people to experience personal freedom and to challenge government authority. Robert Kaplan, a correspondent for *The Atlantic Monthly*, argues that although globalization might someday bring the benefits that Friedman foresees, that is uncertain. He maintains that in the next few decades globalization is likely to cause more and more turbulence.

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NO: Kimberly Weir, from "The Waning State of Sovereignty," An Original Essay Written for This Volume (2002) 24

Professor of international relations Stephen D. Krasner contends that the nation-state has a keen instinct for survival and will adapt to globalization and other challenges to sovereignty. Kimberly Weir, an assistant professor of political science, maintains that the tide of history is running against the sovereign state as a governing principle, which will soon go the way of earlier, now-discarded forms of governance, such as empire.

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NO: John Steinbruner, from "Confusing Ends and Means: The Doctrine of Coercive Pre-emption," *Arms Control Today* (January/February 2003) 45

George W. Bush, president of the United States, tells Americans that the United States possesses unrivaled power but is threatened by terrorists, the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by rogue countries, and

other perils. He argues that the United States should take strong action, preferably with other countries but alone if necessary, to ensure that enemies cannot attack or intimidate Americans and others. John Steinbruner, director of the Center for International and Security Studies at Maryland, contends that what has become called the "Bush doctrine" is unnecessarily provocative and that its threat to use preemptive military power against whomever the United States perceives to be a threat will increase global violence and create such hostility toward the United States that its security will be decreased.

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NO: John C. Hulsmann, from "European Arrogance and Weakness Dictate Coalitions of the Willing," *Heritage Lecture No. 777* (February 10, 2003) 62

A. Elizabeth Jones, assistant secretary of state for European and Eurasian affairs, maintains that the United States looks forward to working cooperatively with such exclusively or mostly European institutions as the European Union, the Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. John C. Hulsmann, a research fellow for European affairs in the Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute for International Studies at the Heritage Foundation, contends that mutual exchanges of pleasantries and vague rhetoric about the value of a strong and united Europe obscure the reality that U.S.-European relations are increasingly strained. He argues that the United States should support European countries on a selective basis but not be closely tied to Europe as a whole.

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NO: Ivan Eland, from "Is Chinese Military Modernization a Threat to the United States?" *Policy Analysis No. 465* (January 23, 2003) 85

Richard D. Fisher, Jr., a senior fellow with the Jamestown Foundation, characterizes China's military as growing in sophistication and strength, and he argues that China's buildup has worrisome implications for U.S. national interests. Ivan Eland, director of defense policy studies at the Cato Institute, contends that China's military modernization is less of a threat to U.S. interests than recent studies by the Pentagon and the U.S.-China Security Review Commission indicate.

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NO: **Rosemary E. Shinko**, from "Why a Palestinian State," An Original Essay Written for This Volume (2004) 104

P. J. Berlyn, an author of studies on Israel, primarily its ancient history and culture, refutes 12 arguments supporting the creation of an independent state of Palestine, maintaining that such a state would not be wise, just, or desirable. Rosemary E. Shinko, who teaches in the Department of Political Science at the University of Connecticut, contends that a lasting peace between Israelis and Palestinians must be founded on a secure and sovereign homeland for both nations.

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NO: **Brink Lindsey**, from "Should We Invade Iraq? A Reason Online Debate," *Reason* (January 2003) 115

Professor of political science John Mueller characterizes U.S. policy toward Iraq as an overreaction and an unhealthy reflection of the U.S. sense that the United States is an indispensable country. Brink Lindsey, a senior fellow at the Cato Institute, asserts that Iraq's potential nuclear capability combined with Saddam Hussein's malevolence provided sufficient justification for a U.S.-led invasion.

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NO: **Fred Kaplan**, from "Appeasement, Please: The Case for Paying North Korea's Nuclear Blackmail," *Slate*, <http://slate.msn.com/id/2076213> (December 31, 2002) 129

William Norman Grigg, senior editor of *The New American*, argues that North Korea is a dangerous country with an untrustworthy regime and that it is an error for the United States to react to North Korea's nuclear arms program and other provocations by offering it diplomatic and economic incentives to be less confrontational. Fred Kaplan, author of the "War Stories" column in *Slate*, agrees that North Korea is dangerous and unstable, but he maintains that the horrendous costs of a conflict with North Korea mean that the United States and others would be better off trying to assuage North Korea than confronting it.

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NO: José Bové, from “Globalisation’s Misguided Assumptions,” *OECD Observer* (September 2001) 143

Anne O. Krueger, first deputy managing director of the International Monetary Fund, asserts that the growth of economic globalization is unstoppable and that supporting it is one of the best ways to improve global conditions. José Bové, a French farmer and anti-globalization activist, contends that multinational corporations, government leaders, and others are engaged in a propaganda campaign to sell the world on the false promise of economic globalization.

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NO: William Easterly, from “Debt Relief,” *Foreign Policy* (November/December 2001) 157

Romilly Greenhill, an economist with Jubilee Research at the New Economics Foundation, contends that if the world community is going to achieve its goal of eliminating world poverty by 2015, as stated in the UN’s Millennium Declaration, then there is an urgent need to forgive the massive debt owed by the heavily indebted poor countries. William Easterly, a senior adviser in the Development Research Group at the World Bank, maintains that while debt relief is a popular cause and seems good at first glance, the reality is that debt relief is a bad deal for the world’s poor.

Issue 11. Are Patents on HIV/AIDS Drugs Unfair to Poor Countries? 164

YES: Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières, from “Equitable Access: Scaling Up HIV/AIDS Treatment in Developing Countries” (December 2002) 166

NO: Alan F. Holmer, from “The Case for Innovation: The Role of Intellectual Property Protection,” Statement Before the Economist’s Second Annual Pharmaceuticals Roundtable (November 20, 2002) 175

The international nongovernmental organization Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), which is based in France, argues that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is a crisis and that as part of the effort to meet that crisis, the high cost of medicines protected by patents needs to be reduced. Alan F. Holmer, president and chief executive officer of the industry trade group Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America, contends that the cost of research to develop new medicines is very high and that selling medicines at artificially low prices will harm the development of new pharmaceutical products.

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Donald H. Rumsfeld, U.S. secretary of defense, argues that the Moscow Treaty represents a decision by the United States and Russia to move toward historic reductions in their deployed offensive nuclear arsenals. Christopher E. Paine, codirector of the Nuclear Warhead Elimination and Nonproliferation Project, Natural Resources Defense Council, argues that the Moscow Treaty is too vague to be legally binding on either the United States or Russia and, worse, that the treaty is actually a step backward in the long-standing effort to reduce, even eliminate, nuclear weapons.

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NO: Bill Christison, from "Why the 'War on Terror' Won't Work," *CounterPunch* (March 4, 2002) 209

Benjamin Netanyahu, former prime minister of Israel, argues that there would be little or no organized terrorism if it were not supported by the governments of various countries and that the only way to reduce or eliminate terrorism is to make it clear to countries that support it that they face military retaliation. Bill Christison, a former member of the Central Intelligence Agency, identifies what he describes as the six root causes of terrorism and argues that using force to address them may not only be ineffective but also counterproductive.

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NO: Margot Patterson, from "Assassination as a Weapon," *National Catholic Reporter* (September 6, 2002) 225

Bruce Berkowitz, a research fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, argues that while government-directed political assassinations are hard to accomplish and are not a reliably effective political tool, there are instances where targeting and killing an individual is both prudent and legitimate. Margot Patterson, a senior writer for *National Catholic Reporter*, contends that assassinations are morally troubling, often counterproductive, and have a range of other drawbacks.

**Issue 15. Would World Affairs Be More Peaceful If Women
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NO: **Mary Caprioli**, from "The Myth of Women's Pacifism," An
Original Essay Written for This Volume (1999) 244

Francis Fukuyama, the Hirst Professor of Public Policy at George Mason University, contends that a truly matriarchal world would be less prone to conflict and more conciliatory and cooperative than the largely male-dominated world that we live in now. Assistant professor of political science Mary Caprioli contends that Fukuyama's argument is based on a number of unproven assumptions and that when women assume more political power and have a chance to act aggressively, they are as apt to do so as men are.

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Policy Journal* (Spring 1998) 256

NO: **John Hillen**, from Statement Before the Subcommittee on
International Operations, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate (April 5, 2000) 264

Lionel Rosenblatt and Larry Thompson, president and senior associate, respectively, of *Refugees International* in Washington, D.C., advocate the creation of a permanent UN peacekeeping force on the grounds that the present system of peacekeeping is too slow, too cumbersome, too inefficient, and too prone to failure. John Hillen, a policy analyst for defense and national security issues at the Heritage Foundation in Washington, D.C., contends that the United Nations was never intended to have, nor should it be augmented to have, the authority and capability to handle significant military operations in dangerous environments.

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YES: **Joseph Stiglitz**, from "Joseph Stiglitz: The Progressive Interview,"
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NO: **Kenneth Rogoff**, from "An Open Letter to Joseph Stiglitz,"
International Monetary Fund, [http://www.imf.org/external/np/vc/
2002/070202.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/vc/2002/070202.htm) (July 2, 2002) 283

In an interview conducted by Lucy Komisar, Joseph Stiglitz, former chief economist of the World Bank, argues that the policies of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are driven by the economic model favored by the United States and other powerful and prosperous

countries rather than the interests of the poor countries that the World Bank and the IMF are supposed to be helping. Kenneth Rogoff, economic counselor and director of research for the International Monetary Fund, concedes that the World Bank and the IMF, like all human organizations, fall short of perfection. He contends, however, that Stiglitz's unbridled criticisms of the two organizations are often factually faulty and that the reforms he favors are unwise.

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NO: **John R. Bolton**, from Statement Before the Committee on International Relations, U.S. House of Representatives (July 25, 2000) 295

The Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, in a statement submitted to the U.S. Congress, contends that the International Criminal Court (ICC) is an expression, in institutional form, of a global aspiration for justice. John R. Bolton, senior vice president of the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, D.C., contends that support for an international criminal court is based largely on naive emotion and that adhering to its provisions is not wise.

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NO: **Fred Krupp**, from "Debating 'The Skeptical Environmentalist,'" A Debate Held at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York (April 9, 2002) 314

Professor of statistics Bjørn Lomborg argues that it is a myth that the world is in deep trouble on a range of environmental issues and that drastic action must be taken immediately to avoid an ecological catastrophe. Fred Krupp, executive director of Environmental Defense, asserts that although Lomborg's message is alluring because it says we can relax, the reality is that there are serious problems that, if not addressed, will have a deleterious effect on the global environment.

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- NO: Task Force on a Unified Security Budget for the United States,**
from "A Unified Security Budget for the United States,"
(March 2004) 334

Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld argues that national security policy of the Bush administration should be lauded for its remarkable achievements, and that the president has a sound policy. The Task Force on a Unified Security Budget for the United States, established by the Foreign Policy in Focus Project of the Institute for Policy Studies for the Center for Defense Information, two private think tanks in Washington, D.C., contends that despite significant increases in the U.S. national security budget, the Bush administration is not spending the money wisely to increase U.S. security.

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- YES: Byron Dorgan,** from "Free Trade Imbalances," Remarks in the United States Senate *Congressional Record* (July 28, 2003) 354

- NO: Robert B. Zoellick,** from Testimony Before the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives (March 11, 2004) 365

U.S. Senator Byron Dorgan, a Democrat representing North Dakota, contends that under the administration of President George W. Bush the United States has a trade strategy that is in total chaos and that is undermining the economic health of the country. U.S. Trade Representative Robert B. Zoellick, President Bush's chief trade official, maintains that open international markets create new jobs for Americans and build U.S. economic strength and that a retreat to protectionism would be destructive.

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