

FROM THE EDITORS

Geography, an often overlooked science, is reestablishing itself as a critical factor in today's national and international affairs. The end of the Cold War has forced foreign policy makers to redefine political alliances according to a new political geography. This has also led to the formation of economic alliances that span regions, continents and oceans. Even within a country's borders, national governments are looking for ways to address environmental and demographic challenges. Finally, the roles of governments, intergovernmental and multinational organizations, militaries and nongovernmental organizations are transcending the old boundaries, and are taking on new roles and responsibilities.

In our opening article, **William B. Wood** explores how multidisciplinary geography and new technologies can help today's diplomats understand the increasingly complex global environment in which they work. His article presents an array of challenges that people face in any career within the context of the post-Cold War world.

Mark Duffield addresses the paradox of globalization. Rather than promoting prosperity and political stability, globalization has helped fuel war economies. For conflict resolution and social reconstruction measures to be effective, the emerging development-security complex must be understood and addressed.

Gilbert Khadiagala analyzes the root causes of the current border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea. He argues that ambiguous borders stressed by economic tensions and strong personalities among the countries' political leaders caused violence to erupt in 1998 and continue into 1999. Further, weak binational and multinational institutions have been unable to help the countries resolve their differences.

Luca Renda ascribes the length and brutality of the seven-year civil war in Liberia in part to the role played by the conflict's multinational peace-keeping mission, ECOMOG. The consequences of ECOMOG's partisan role in the conflict call into question the role of regional organizations in national conflicts.

Paul Smith examines the expanding role of the military in managing mass migration flows. He explores why governments increasingly treat mass migration movements as national security threats, and asks whether the military is best suited to address migration problems.

Neil C. Hughes describes the earlier physical and now bureaucratic barriers that the Chinese government has used to control the populations of its cities. He argues that for China to overcome its problems with pollution and unemployment and for its cities to become livable again, the bureaucratic walls that the government built to divide its citizenry must fall.

Anka Feldhusen investigates how Russia influences Ukrainian foreign policy. She analyzes four factors that have helped Ukraine develop a more independent and assertive role in the international arena.

In our Issues and Policy section, three authors explore controversial topics facing our international system today. **Alfred P. Rubin** presents a critique of the International Criminal Court statute, drafted in Rome in July 1998. He argues that the court is based on a flawed understanding of the international legal order, and thus will not serve the purpose that its supporters seek to achieve.

Robin Broad and **John Cavanagh** demonstrate how the diverse array of campaigns organized to mitigate the negative effects of corporate activity form part of a wider corporate accountability movement. Using examples of successful campaigns, they draw lessons that can guide the movement as a whole.

Ihsan Dogramaci contends that, while modern scientific inquiry has led to tremendous technological advances in the past century, the pursuit of scientific knowledge has become so specialized that it is in danger of becoming irrelevant to the daily social problems humanity faces. He urges scientists to reincorporate human concerns into their investigations.

In our Reviews and Commentary section, **Alexander Thier** critiques U.S. policy toward Iraq and offers suggestions on how the current policy stalemate could be overcome by substituting a comprehensive import-export control regime for the current approach of weapons inspections and sanctions. **Dov Waxman** reflects on the nature of international terrorism as the major future threat to U.S. and international security.

We present two book reviews. The first is on the political history of Singapore as seen through the eyes of Singapore's founding father and First Minister, Lee Kuan Yew. The second is on Richard Holbrooke's narration of his role as chief negotiator in Bosnia, where he succeeded in brokering the Dayton peace agreement in an attempt to bring lasting peace to the former Yugoslavia.

The Fletcher Forum wishes to thank a number of people for helping us create this issue Volume 23:2. Our authors have contributed interesting and timely articles to this issue, as well as to their respective fields. We are grateful for the opportunity to work with them. Our editorial board and staff generously gave their time, energy and enthusiasm to all aspects of the journal's production. Our advisory board has been an invaluable source of guidance throughout the editorial process. We extend our warmest thanks to the faculty, staff and administration at The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy who have consistently supported *The Fletcher Forum* since its first publication in 1976. Without their support, the publication of *The Fletcher Forum* would not be possible. Finally, we wish to thank our readers for providing the challenge and inspiration for this and future issues of *The Fletcher Forum*. ■

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