

Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy, Islamabad

AIRC ALERT

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HIGHLIGHT DOCUMENTS

6-1/H

MEDIA MAKING CHANGE

Department of State, eJournal, Vol. 12, No. 12, December 2007.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/1207/ijge/ijge1207.htm>

New media technologies give average citizens access to vast amounts of information and broad networks of people. People can use these tools to pursue social and political agendas of their own making. This edition of eJournal USA shows how this new empowerment is influencing politics and political agendas in various parts of the world. One-sixth of the entire world's population uses the Internet regularly, according to the World Telecommunications Union, and 2.7 billion people are subscribers to mobile telephone services. Both of those numbers have rocketed in the few years since we entered a new millennium.

What's New

IRC ONLINE PUBLIC ACCESS CATALOG

To find out about books, videos, and magazines that AIRC has in its collection, just visit the Online Web Catalog

http://Islamabad.usembassy.gov/pakistan/irc_catalog.html

6-2/H

RETHINKING INTERNATIONAL AID

eJournal USA, Vol. 12, No. 11, November 2007.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/1107/ijpe/ijpe1107.htm>

This edition of eJournal USA describes how U.S. foreign aid directed through government and faith-based organizations, through individuals, businesses, and a multiplicity of partnerships has developed, how it fits into foreign affairs, and how it is related to advancing altruistic objectives. It also profiles a number of American efforts launched by the U.S. government, by individual American citizens, and by partnerships between the two to help those in need. From the Peace Corps to the medical vessel USNS Comfort, and from Ethiopian Americans pooling their resources to establish an Addis Ababa medical clinic to an extraordinary citizen who works with local leaders to build schools for girls in Pakistan and Afghanistan, these stories illustrate how every one of us can find a way to help.

6-3/DGI**AMERICA'S BEST LEADERS**

**U.S. News & World Report, Vol. 143, No. 18,
November 19, 2007, pp. 42-64.**

Motivating people to work together to accomplish great things. That's the fundamental definition of a leader and the measure employed by distinguished panel of judges who selected this year's America Best Leaders. According to the third annual poll conducted by U.S. News and Harvard University's Center for Public Leadership, more than three quarters of Americans believe that there is a leadership crisis in this country and that without better leadership in all sectors, the country will continue on a downward course.

6-4/DGI**CHINA: From Democracy Wall to the Shopping Mall and Back**

By Nathan Gardels

New Perspectives Quarterly, Vol. 24, No. 4, Fall 2007, pp. 2-5.

<http://www.digitalnpq.org/>

The wrath of the American consumer over tainted pet food and toys may prove to be more effective than anything tried so far in pushing China's leadership to institute reforms. "Unlike organized labor or human rights groups" consumers don't have to mobilize to effect change; they only have to demobilize by not spending. China's export reliance on the U.S. market will force it to curb corruption and strengthen regulation through rule of law. "Americans won't hesitate one moment to cut the import lifeline and shift their allegiance from Chinese products that might poison their children or kill their pets," he predicts, "and their bargaining agents Wal-Mart, Target, Toys R Us have immensely more clout than the AFL-CIO and Amnesty International ever had in fostering reform in China ... Of course, a move toward the reliable rule of law is not democracy," he says, "but a big step on the long march in that direction." One of a series of articles in this issue of NPQ devoted to China.

6-5/DGI**COVERING THE WORLD**

By Sherry Ricchiardi

**American Journalism Review, Vol. 29, No. 6,
December 2007/January 2008, pp. 32-39.**

The foreign correspondent assigned to a country for a prolonged period with expertise in the local language, culture, history and customs is now a vanishing breed, Ricchiardi writes. But as many U.S. news organizations have backed away from foreign news coverage, the Associated Press (AP) has made worldwide expansion part of its master plan for future growth. Although newspapers around the United States are focusing on local news, buying AP products if and when they see the need, AP is pinning its hopes on new markets opening beyond North America's borders. AP has recently doubled its reporting power in China, opened an office in Pyongyang, North Korea and will soon open a bureau in Saudi Arabia. "The AP family tree branches out to 243 bureaus in 97 countries, serving news outlets with a potential to reach 1 billion people each day," Ricchiardi writes. AP is investing millions of dollars to upgrade communications among the bureaus worldwide, with an emphasis on high-speed data links and faster portable satellite phones. More work is also being done to develop a more online-oriented international news product with emphasis on "convergence journalism" – a multiplatform approach to presenting information.

6-6/DGI**GLOBAL WARMING BATTLEFIELDS: How Climate Change Threatens Security**

By Michael T Klare

Current History, Vol. 106, No. 703, November 2007, pp. 355-368.

The threats to climate change can be grouped into four key effects: (1) diminished rainfall in many tropical and temperate areas, leading to more frequent and prolonged droughts; (2) diminished river flow in many of these same areas as a result of reduced rainfall or the shrinking of mountain glaciers, producing greater water scarcity in food-producing regions; (3) a rising sea level, leading to the inundation of coastal cities and farmlands; and (4) more frequent and severe storm events, producing widespread damage to farms, factories, and villages. In the course of the century, water supplies stored in glaciers and snow cover are projected to decline, reducing water availability in regions supplied by meltwater from major mountain ranges,

where more than one-sixth of the world population currently lives. In Indeed, one might expect the EU to fall apart, with the original core of Western European countries breaking away from Greece and newer members in southeastern Europe, which are expected to suffer from drought and water scarcity as a result of global warming.

6-7/DGI

EMPOWERING WOMEN: The Role of Economic Development, Political Culture and Institutional Design in the World's Societies

By Amy C. Alexander

Center for the Study of Democracy, October 2007.

Multiple literatures suggest that the following factors may figure prominently in explanations of women's increasing empowerment: economic modernity factors, cultural modernity factors, cultural legacies, institutional legacies, political institutions, and the status of women's civil society. The author argues that the comparison of these factors across different stages of women's empowerment will give us a clearer picture for understanding the roles of social conditions, national histories, institutional designs and associational behavior in empowering women. This, in turn, will help us clarify the ability of theories central to the study of politics to explain social change in processes of inclusion.

6-8/DGI

SHOULD DEMOCRACY BE PROMOTED OR DEMOTED?

By Francis Fukuyama and others.

Washington Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 1, Winter 2007/2008, pp. 23-45.

The article examines whether George W. Bush administration in the U.S. should pursue democracy promotion. It is argued that as a presidential candidate, Bush had not focused in promoting freedom around the world, however, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack had caused him to review his administration's national security policy that raised democracy promotion as a central goal of his foreign policy agenda. It emphasizes the need to employ effective strategies and better modalities in achieving the success of this objective.

6-9/DGI

THE SUPREME COURT'S WRONG TURN -- AND HOW TO CORRECT IT

By Edward Kennedy

American Prospect, Vol. 18, No. 12, December 2007, pp. 14-18.

Kennedy, the senior Democratic senator from Massachusetts, argues that Chief Justice John Roberts and Associate Justice Samuel Alito, posing as moderates during their confirmation hearings, have shifted positions once they were seated on the U.S. Supreme Court. Now they are moving the Court to the right. The two judges, who advocated judicial "modesty," have been very aggressive in overturning doctrines and statutes, such as curtailing abortion rights. Whether or not it was possible to prevent confirmation of the president's Supreme Court nominees by a Republican-controlled Senate, the confirmation hearings should, at the very least, have informed the American public about the nominees' views on the pressing legal issues of our time. It is no exaggeration to say that the next Supreme Court appointee, which might be nominated by a Democratic president and sent to a Democratic-controlled Senate for confirmation, will have a decisive role in shaping the law on such vital issues as abortion, affirmative action, campaign finance, federalism, and countless other matters. For this reason, both the Democrats and the Republicans need to transcend party politics to work together for reform.

6-10/DGI

THE VIDEO EXPLOSION

By Charles Layton

American Journalism Review, Vol. 29, No. 6, December 2007/January 2008, pp. 24-31.

The stampede is on among newspapers to put video on their Web sites; many see it at the key to their survival. Video consumers are younger than the general population, have higher incomes and more education – exactly the demographic newspapers as well as advertisers covet, writes Layton. But not all stories lend themselves well to video treatment, however, and the quality of current video varies dramatically. Training personnel is all-important. And while an Internet audience might tolerate less than stellar visuals, they demand top-quality audio -- a new criteria for still photographers and writers who normally don't focus on background noise. Video is labor-intensive, even for experienced still photographers. A two- to three-minute video currently requires a minimum of two to

four hours of production time. The right equipment is crucial for photographers expected to bring back both still and video. High-definition camcorders make it possible to extract or “grab” individual frames from the video. But for writers working on short deadlines, producing a printable story as well as a video is nearly impossible. Some writers, however, are making a clean break from print, finding that many stories can be better told visually. Twenty-five-year-old Evelio Contreras, now a video producer at the Roanoke Times of Virginia, a daily newspaper with a 97,000 circulation, made the switch. “I saw it as a way to develop my storytelling skills,” he says.

U.S.— PAKISTAN RELATIONS

6-11/UP

KEEPING PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS OUT OF THE HANDS OF TERRORISTS

By Lisa A. Curtis

The Heritage Foundation, September 2007.

<http://www.heritage.org>

U.S. policy should center on helping to prevent the penetration of Pakistan's nuclear establishment. The U.S. should also continue to encourage India-Pakistan dialogue that will improve Pakistan's regional security perceptions and address the underlying motivations behind the development of Pakistan's nuclear weapons program.

6-12/UP

OVERCOMING EXTREMISM IN PAKISTAN: Challenges and Opportunities

By Anne Woods Patterson, United States Ambassador to Pakistan

Ambassadors Review, Fall 2007.

<http://www.americanambassadors.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Publications.article&articleid=124>

“As Ambassador to Pakistan, I am often told that the United States has a single interest here: counterterrorism. But supporting Pakistan's institutions and its democracy so that its government is more responsive to its people is critical to American counterterrorism policy. Pakistan, with our assistance, is capable of rolling back growing extremism by pursuing security and development simultaneously, particularly in the tribal areas. The United States is beginning to support these

efforts by focusing on economic development, good governance, and improving health and education. To defeat extremism, we must make a long-term financial and political commitment to Pakistan and engage more intensely with Pakistan's growing middle class.”

6-13/UP

PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS: Proliferation and Security Issues

By Paul Kerr and Mary Beth Nikitin

Congressional Research Service, November 14, 2007.

Pakistani and some U.S. officials argue that Islamabad has taken a number of steps to prevent further proliferation of nuclear-related technologies and materials and improve its nuclear security. A number of important initiatives such as strengthened export control laws, improved personnel security, and international nuclear security cooperation programs have improved the security situation in recent years. Current instability in Pakistan has called the extent and durability of these reforms into question. Some observers fear radical takeover of a government that possesses a nuclear bomb, or proliferation by radical sympathizers within Pakistan's nuclear complex in case of a breakdown of controls. While U.S. and Pakistani officials express confidence in controls over Pakistan's nuclear weapons, it is uncertain what impact continued instability in the country will have on these safeguards.

6-14/UP

PAKISTAN'S POLITICAL CRISIS AND STATE OF EMERGENCY

By K. Alan Kronstadt

Congressional Research Service (CRS), Library of Congress. November 6, 2007.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL34240.pdf>

Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf suspended Pakistan's constitution and assumed emergency powers on November 3, 2007. Musharraf justified his actions as necessary to save Pakistan from Islamist extremism and political paralysis. The U.S. views Pakistan as a vital ally in counterterrorism and provides considerable foreign assistance to them. After these developments, U.S. officials are reevaluating this approach.

6-15/UP

**PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH EXTEND
CONDOLENCES REGARDING ASSASSINA-
TION OF BENAZIR BHUTTO, CONDEMN
VIOLENCE**

Prairie Chapel Ranch, Crawford, Texas

9:55 A.M. CST

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/>

THE PRESIDENT: Laura and I extend our deepest condolences to the family of Benazir Bhutto, to her friends, to her supporters. We send our condolences to the families of the others who were killed in today's violence. And we send our condolences to all the people of Pakistan on this tragic occasion. The United States strongly condemns this cowardly act by murderous extremists who are trying to undermine Pakistan's democracy. Those who committed this crime must be brought to justice. Mrs. Bhutto served her nation twice as Prime Minister and she knew that her return to Pakistan earlier this year put her life at risk. Yet she refused to allow assassins to dictate the course of her country. We stand with the people of Pakistan in their struggle against the forces of terror and extremism. We urge them to honor Benazir Bhutto's memory by continuing with the democratic process for which she so bravely gave her life.

6-16/UP

**U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN: Hearing of the Inter-
national Development and Foreign Assistance,
Economic Affairs and International Environ-
mental Protection Subcommittee of the Senate
Foreign Relations Committee
U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee, De-
cember 6, 2007.**

"I think we have to start from the present -- premise that Pakistan's success as a nation -- as a stable, moderate, prosperous, and democratic nation -- is really essential to our security and our future as well as the security and future of 166 million people. It's a key ally in a key region for the war on terror. Stabilizing Pakistan is essential in stabilizing Afghanistan but also in the broader Muslim world in showing what can be done in a stable prosperous Muslim democracy. It can be an anchor of achievement or an impossible obstacle to success, and we're determined to keep working at it to make it a success and to give the people of Pakistan a success," Boucher said in his statement before the Congressional Committee on Foreign Relations.

6-17/UP

U.S. ARMS SALES TO PAKISTAN

By Richard F. Grimmett

**Congressional Research Service (CRS), Library of
Congress. November 8, 2007.**

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/weapons/RS22757.pdf>

This report reviews U.S. arms sales to Pakistan. It provides background regarding recent major weapons transactions between the U.S. and Pakistan, and gives the rationale for these sales. It also reviews the current laws that govern U.S. weapons sales to Pakistan, including the authorities that could curtail or terminate existing or prospective sales. This report will be updated as warranted.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

6-18/IS

AMERICA'S GRAND DESIGN IN ASIA

By Daniel Twining

**Washington Quarterly, Vol. 30, No. 3, Summer
2007, pp. 79-94.**

The article focuses on the efforts being made by the U.S. to maintain power balance in Asia to preserve its interests in the region. In the face of the China challenge, the U.S. is allowing new centers of strength to emerge, which will not reduce the U.S. influence but protect its status in a new Asian balance featuring China, Japan, and India. Over the past decade, the U.S. has endorsed the framework of the U.S.-Japanese alliance and political changes in Japan to give rise to its gradual, ongoing normalization as a military great power. The U.S. is said to be active in building Japan as a center of power. The U.S. is also nurturing India as a powerful, independent center of power.

6-19/IS

**AMERICA'S STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY
WITH INDIA**

By Nicholas R. Burns

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 86, No. 6, November-
December 2007.**

<http://www.foreignaffairs.org>

According to Burns, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, the governments of the United States and India have only begun to catch up with the lead of

the two countries' businesses in forming lasting alliances. Describing some diplomatic successes of the past few years, Burns lists several challenges remaining: strengthening military, intelligence, and law-enforcement cooperation to combat terrorism, drug trafficking, and nuclear proliferation; promoting India's agricultural production while narrowing differences over global trade; cooperating on innovations aimed at increasing energy efficiency and reducing harm to the environment; and promoting freedom and democracy worldwide. "The United States must adjust to a friendship with India that will feature a wider margin of disagreement than we are accustomed to -- but a friendship in which the extra effort will be made up for by rich long-term rewards," Burns said.

6-20/IS

BALANCING INTERESTS AND VALUES: India's Struggle with Democracy Promotion

By Raja C. Mohan

Washington Quarterly, Vol. 30, No. 3, Summer 2007, pp. 99-115.

The article focuses on how India has struggled to promote democracy in the world in the face of its endeavor to balance its interests and political values. While, much of the world perceive modern India as the one committed to democracy amidst diversity, India's foreign policy is said to be largely deficient of democracy as its political priority. During the Cold War, external and internal factors together prevented India from presenting the relevance of its own democracy to the rest of the world. The Cold War resulted in the U.S. democracy aligning with military-ruled Pakistan and Communist-led People's Republic of China. India in turn found itself aligned with the Soviet Union. India also finds it difficult to agree with the U.S. approach to promoting democracy in Burma.

6-21/IS

CAN THE WAR ON TERROR BE WON?

By Philip Gordon

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 86, No. 6, November/December 2007, pp.53-66.

The article discusses workable U.S. approaches to the war on terror, with recommendations to first define victory more clearly, which involves accepting that the terrorist threat can never be eradicated completely. Then the authors advise finding ways to discredit the terrorists' ideology and undermine their support. Spe-

cific topics discussed include comparisons with the Cold War, and the prospects for al Qaeda, Osama bin Laden, and Islamic fundamentalism or extremist Islamism in the Muslim world.

6-22/IS

DARK POWER: Globalization, Inequality, and Conflict

By Charles S. Maier

Harvard International Review, Vol. 29, No. 1, Spring 2007, pp. 60-65.

The author examines sources of power in this article and that the notion of power as possessed by nation-states is evaporating, and that we can no longer analyze international relations based upon a balance of power. Although the U.S. now holds the majority of military power, these resources clearly have limits. International institutions, such as the United Nations and the International Court of Justice, should not be viewed as constraints on American power, but as facilitators of U.S. influence.

6-23/IS

AN ENDURING PEACE BUILT ON FREEDOM

By John McCain

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 86, No. 6, November/December 2007, pp.19-34.

The article presents the author's foreign policy proposals as part of his 2008 U.S. Republican presidential campaign. He says defeating radical Islamism is the main U.S. national security challenge, and the Iraq war is the main battle front. He promises to focus on winning in Iraq, not withdrawing, while also strengthening U.S. efforts in Afghanistan and its border region with Pakistan where al Qaeda terrorists hide. He proposes to confront the Iran nuclear threat and maintain U.S. aid to Israel. He outlines his idea for a global "League of Democracies." Other principles and proposals discussed include an overhaul of U.S. armed forces, relations with Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America, nuclear nonproliferation, and energy policy.

6-24/IS

THE FOUR P-WORDS OF MILITANT ISLAMIST RADICALIZATION AND RECRUITMENT: Persecution, Precedent, Piety, and Perseverance

By Johny Ryan

Studies in Conflict and Terrorism, Vol. 30, No. 11, November 2007, pp. 985-1011.

This article suggests that a single interpretative framework can be used to understand Islamist militant rhetoric, and to compare it to supposedly more orthodox campaigns such as Irish Republican militancy, differences of culture, scale, and lethality. Both refer to histories of persecution; cite exemplars of their just cause drawn from historical precedent; maintain utopian ideals and justifications of violence that drawn from culturally relevant versions of piety; and use examples of perseverance against overwhelming odds drawn from their respective histories. This framework of "4Ps" - persecution, precedent, piety, and perseverance is apparent even on the Internet, where rhetoric is necessarily atomized.

6-25/IS

IRAN AND THE UNITED STATES: The Emerging Security Paradigm in the Middle East
By Gawadat Bahgat

Parameters, Vol. 37, No. 2, Summer 2007, pp. 5-18.

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/>

The author, political science professor at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, examines Iran's rising power. This country currently has the largest army in the Middle East, greater than all other Persian Gulf countries combined. Iran's nuclear ambition and potential conflict with Western powers are major concerns for Arab states in the Persian Gulf. Better relations between America and Iran, combined with reduced Israeli-Iranian tensions, would go a long way towards promoting greater stability in the region.

6-26/IS

KNOWING THE ENEMY

By Ariel Cohen

Policy Review, November/December 2007, pp. 145-53.

When Facing Sub-State actors, conventional, twentieth-century military doctrines aimed at wars against nation-states and industrial-era mass armies are effec-

tively dead. Even the best traditional militaries, such as the U.S. and Israeli armies, face formidable difficulties when confronted with irregular, well-motivated, and foreign-supported forces, which enjoy media battlefield advantages. The Israel-Hezbollah conflict was not so much a defeat of Israel as it was a defeat of the old-style warfare by the new. The same can be said about the U.S. military in Iraq. The best nineteenth-century cavalry army would be impotent against small and well-trained tank and mechanized infantry divisions. And with modern warfare becoming increasingly political, intelligence-based, and waged on the information battlefield, it is time to restructure the military to answer these challenges. The time to wake up and rethink the paradigms is now. Tomorrow may be too late.

6-27/IS

THE MISCALCULATION OF NATO'S DEATH

By Ryan C. Hendrickson

Parameters, Vol. 37, No. 1, Spring 2007, pp. 98-114.

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/>

Associate professor of political science at Eastern Illinois University, Ryan Hendrickson, examines the history of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Although many have predicted NATO's collapse, Hendrickson feels this organization is far from dead. NATO's ability to overcome previous crises, institutional flexibility after 9/11, ongoing expansion as well as the renewed interest in the alliance shown by many of the world's great powers all bode well for NATO's future.

6-28/IS

THE NEW HISTORY OF WORLD WAR I AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY

By Keir Lieber

International Security, Vol. 32, No. 2, Fall 2007 pp. 155-191.

Summary: World War I, the "Great War," is thought by many to have marked the end of traditional Western civilization and the beginning of modernism. It has often been described by historians as a tragic mistake, arising from misapprehensions and poor communication. The author, professor of political science at the University of Notre Dame, asserts that the German leadership of the time didn't stumble into the war, but

planned it rationally, knew it would last a long time, and assumed they would ultimately conquer Europe. A new trove of historical evidence, he writes, shows that Germans of the time were preoccupied with the goal of ruling Europe, and had decided a war was inevitable. In addition, they fully understood the nature of modern trench warfare, and knew that such a war would destroy European civilization for decades. In spite of doubts, Lieber notes, the German leadership went ahead and attacked Russia and France, covering up their responsibility with some political maneuvering while hoping England would remain neutral. Previous scholarship concluding Europe blindly blundered into World War I has influenced much international relations theory since, the author notes. A new interpretation of the war emphasizing the aggressive logic of the German general staff may lead to rethinking future causes of conflict.

6-29/IS

THE NATIONAL SECURITY ELECTION

By Curt Campbell and others

Washington Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 1, Winter 2007, pp. 191-199.

The authors, with the Center for a New American Security, assert that “given the current state of world affairs, it is a wonder that anyone would want to be the next president of the United States.” He or she will have to face concerns about nuclear programs in Iran and North Korea, changing relations with Russia and China, conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, instability in Pakistan, allegations of torture by Americans, privacy concerns, and the deteriorating image of the U.S. abroad. Nonetheless, the number of qualified candidates for the job is inspiring and a bit surprising, they note; “perhaps more than any presidential contest since 1980 or even as far back as 1968, 2008 will be a national security election.” The major contenders have already tried to outline distinct visions of national security issues; questions about national security and foreign policy have received a lot of attention in the debates. The Democrats are talking more about foreign policy than in the past, and the Republicans are “sticking to the playbook that worked well in the 2004 campaign, painting the Democrats as weak on the core issues of national security.” There is, however, a strong bipartisan consensus on the need to maintain a strong military, a suspicion of ideological causes, and a greater appreciation for the role of international institutions. “Judging by the richness of the debate so far, it seems clear that the various contenders have a deep

appreciation about the importance of national security issues. Just as importantly, this is a debate that the American people want to have.”

6-30/IS

NEW NUCLEAR REALITIES

By Harold Brown

Washington Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 1, Winter 2007, pp. 7-22.

The author, a CSIS counselor and trustee and former secretary of defense, argues that efforts to rid the world of nuclear weapons may be counterproductive; U.S. policy should be directed at the international security issues that underlie nuclear proliferation. Various countries or groups have different motivations for obtaining nuclear weapons – security, prestige, or the desire to inflict severe damage on enemies. It is more likely the perceived threat of U.S. conventional military capability, rather than the U.S. nuclear arsenal, that drives the desire for nuclear weapons. For decades, the Soviets and Americans suppressed proliferation; but while governments can largely be deterred by the threat of annihilation, transnational terrorists cannot. The current situation makes the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons a higher priority than ever. Brown writes that this includes preventing the acquisition of nuclear weapons by currently non-nuclear states, reducing existing nuclear capabilities, and safeguarding existing stockpiles from transfer or leakage -- “the strongest possible measures to inhibit acquisition of nuclear weapons by non-state actors are surely justified.”

6-31/IS

RADIOACTIVE HYPE

By John Mueller

National Interest, No. 91, September/October 2007, pp. 59-65.

The author contends that “the obsessive quest to control nuclear proliferation has been substantially counterproductive and has often inflicted dire costs.” In fact, the effort to prevent proliferation has made obtaining nuclear weapons more attractive to some regimes. Pointing out that the risk of “unfathomably fierce” retribution against a country that provided nuclear weapons to terrorists makes such an action extremely unlikely. Many “alarmists” argue that newly nuclear countries would use nuclear weapons to dominate their region, but Mueller counters, “Exactly how this domination business is to be carried out is never

made very clear." Although he considers it to be desirable to dissuade countries from obtaining nuclear weapons, he sees the threat posed by proliferation as exaggerated.

6-32/IS

RETHINKING TRANSNATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM: Beyond a National Framework

By Jeremy Pressman

Washington Quarterly, Vol. 30, No. 4, Autumn 2007, pp. 63-73.

A weakness noted by scholars who specialize in terrorism studies indicates that there continues to be considerable confusion between the differences found in transnational terrorist groups like al-Qaida and others like Hezbollah, whose objectives are largely national in scope. The author, Professor at the University of Connecticut, notes in this recent analysis that when policymakers have talked about terrorist organizations other than al-Qaida, they tend to blur the line between those groups that largely confine their activities to within national boundaries and those with global or strategic objectives. The significance for policymakers is that actions such as sanctions or deterrence which may work well against a national terrorist group, may have little or no impact on transnational groups. "The distinction between national and transnational terrorist groups largely stems from a fundamental difference in geographic scope: transnational terrorist objectives are not tied to a single state," he writes. Relying on the wrong counterterrorism policies could do more than thwart success, it could exacerbate the threat.

6-33/IS

REVITALIZING GRAND STRATEGY: America's Untapped Market Power

By Patrick J. McDonald

Washington Quarterly, Vol. 30, No. 3, Summer 2007, pp. 21-35.

The article presents the author's views on integrating market by U.S. to promote democracy around the world. The author suggests that capacity of U.S. to promote political moderation could be strengthened by eliminating trade barriers on imported goods from moderate Islamic states which are important to fight terrorism. He states that all the political and economic resources should be utilized by U.S. to keep away societies from plunging into war.

6-34/IS

THE RIGHT STUFF

By Paul R. Pillar

National Interest, No. 91, September/October 2007, pp. 53-59.

The author points out that there has been much publicity about the often-criticized intelligence report on Iraqi unconventional weapons, but there were two other assessments that he initiated to help policymakers understand the aftermath of a war with Iraq. These reports indicated that 1) the greatest difficulty would be "building a stable and representative political system; 2) there would most likely be sectarian violence; 3) economic reconstruction would be difficult; 4) major outside assistance would be required to meet humanitarian needs, including a refugee problem; and 5) feeling threatened could revive Iraq's interest in WMD. The regional assessment concluded that a war would boost political Islam, including its extremist variants." The accuracy of these reports suggests that "comprehensive analysis should be applied before any other contemplated exercise of U.S. power, regardless of how frightening or condemnable the target of that exercise may be."

6-35/IS

THE ROLE OF SAFE HAVENS IN ISLAMIST TERRORISM

By Cristiana C. Brafman Kittner

Terrorism and Political Violence, Vol. 19, No. 3, Fall 2007, pp. 307-329.

Terrorist networks rely on safe havens for their very survival. Denying safe havens to terrorists serve two important anti-terrorism functions preventing the movement from growing and keeping it from flourishing, writes defense analyst Cristiana C. Brafman Kittner of Decisive Analytics Corporation. In order to defeat the purpose safe havens perform for terrorist groups, it is critically important to fully understand the four specific conditions necessary the establishment of a safe haven. The conditions are geographic features, weak governance of the host country, a history of corruption and violence, and poverty, she says. Rather than poverty leading to terrorism, Kittner argues that it is inherent poverty in the host country can be used by terrorists to exploit the local population. A vulnerable population that is susceptible to financial rewards and filled with economic hopelessness provides not only a willing recruitment pool but also facilitates the opportunities for a support network as increased vio-

lence and disrespect for the rule of law undermine good governance, she says. Additionally, corruption fuels poverty, which helps illustrate the interconnectedness of these four conditions.

6-36/IS

SECURITY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

By Hillary Clinton

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 86, No. 6, November/December 2007, pp. 2-18.

The article presents the author's foreign policy proposals as part of her 2008 U.S. Democratic presidential campaign. She promises to rebuild the global moral authority of the U.S., first by calling for a plan to withdraw U.S. troops from Iraq, then refocusing military efforts on Afghanistan and terrorist threats like al Qaeda. She proposes to reinvigorate the Middle East peace process, pursuing a two-state solution between Israel and the Palestinians. Other foreign policy principles and proposals discussed include: multilateralism in international affairs, rebuilding alliances, repairing and modernizing the U.S. military, pursuing nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation, addressing Iran's nuclear aspirations, ensuring respect for human rights, and confronting climate change.

6-37/IS

WHAT MAKES A TERRORIST?

By Allan Krueger

The American, November/December 2007, pp. 16-24.

In the wake of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, policy makers, scholars, and ordinary citizens asked a key question: what would make people willing to give up lives to wreak mass destruction in a foreign land? In short, what makes a terrorist? A popular explanation was that economic deprivation and a lack of education caused people to adopt extreme views and turn to terrorism. Consistent with the work on international terrorist incidents, countries with fewer civil liberties and political rights were more likely to be the birthplaces of foreign insurgents. Despite these pronouncements, however, the available evidence is nearly unanimous in rejecting either material deprivation or inadequate education as important causes for terrorism or participation in terrorist activities.

6-38/IS

WHERE THE JIHAD LIVES NOW

By Ron Moreau and others.

Newsweek, Vol. 150, No. 18, October 29, 2007, pp.26-34.

The article reports on the rise of militant Islam in Pakistan, as seen most clearly in the large-scale terrorist suicide bombing during the homecoming procession of former prime minister Benazir Bhutto. The history of relations between the government of President Pervez Musharraf and the Islamist radicals who support the Taliban and al Qaeda is discussed.

6-39/IS

WINNING ASIA

By Victor Cha

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 86, No. 6, November/December 2007, pp.98-113.

The article presents a defense of U.S. foreign policy in Asia under the administration of U.S. President George W. Bush. The rise of a three-way partnership among the U.S., China, and Japan is discussed, as are military relations on the Korean peninsula, including the six-party talks to curb North Korea's nuclear weapons program. U.S. relations with Southeast Asia are also explored, with attention to the goodwill created by the U.S. humanitarian aid effort following the 2004 tsunami. Topics discussed in depth include relations with North Korea, regional political and economic organizations, and the military and economic rise of China.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

6-40/ES

ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT

By Benjamin Heineman and others.

National Interest, No. 92, November/December 2007, pp. 80-87.

The authors write that in recent years, there has been growing recognition that corruption has had an insidious impact on developing nations. To counter this, the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions was enacted in 1997 to commit its members to enact and to enforce national laws making foreign bribery by

their corporations a crime. At the time, this was considered a major breakthrough, with the participation of 34 leading industrial countries on a wide range of initiatives. Although most of these countries have been unable to stop corruption within their own borders, most now have sophisticated criminal justice systems to prosecute domestic crime, including bribery. However, efforts to stop foreign bribery have had uneven success, even though the convention is drafted and monitored by the OECD Working Group on Bribery.

6-41/ES

THE GLOBALIZATION INDEX

Foreign Policy, No. 163, Nov/Dec 2007, pp. 68-75.

The world's most integrated countries come in very different shapes and sizes, and they have followed many different paths to globalization. Globalization is a fact of life. The world may not be flat for everyone, everywhere, but there is no turning back the clock on globalization. For the seventh year, Foreign Policy partners with A.T. Kearney to measure countries on their economic, personal, technological, and political integration. The limits of globalization were not evident only against the backdrop of natural disasters; there were political fault lines. The inevitable push and pull of globalization plays out in the index's rankings, which incorporate indicators such as trade, foreign direct investment, participation in international organizations, travel, and Internet usage to determine rankings of countries around the world. Cultural factors can curb the benefits of globalization.

6-42/ES

PRIVATIZATION: A Summary Assessment

By John Nellis

SAIS Review of International Affairs, Vol. 27, No. 2, Summer-Fall 2007, pp. 3-29.

The author, who has worked and written on international development issues for forty years, believes that privatization has provided substantial economic benefits to strapped governments. In the last 25 years many thousands of formerly state-owned firms have been privatized in transition economies, generating over USD 400 billion in sales proceeds, but a very large number of productive entities, including many of the larger and more valuable firms in energy, infrastructure, and finance, still remain in the hands of the state. In addition, thousands of firms have been privatized by methods in which no money was raised. A large number of studies praise privatization's positive

impact at the level of the firm, as well as its positive macroeconomic and welfare contributions, but public opinion in the developing world is still unfriendly to privatization. However, in some countries that might be expected to suffer from the effects of privatization, such as in Argentina or in Mexico, the number of workers laid off was small in comparison to the entire workforce. When privatization goes well, it is close to invisible and taken for granted; when it goes wrong, few politicians want anything to do with it.

6-43/ES

GLOBALIZATION 3.0

By Martin Walker

Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 4, Autumn 2007, pp. 16-24.

The author, a senior scholar at the Wilson Center, writes that "Globalization 2.0" – the network of Western-dominated international organizations founded after World War II to foster global trade gave way to "Globalization 3.0" when China was granted WTO membership. With that event, a new era of globalization dawned, in which the West can no longer set the rules for world trade. Walker notes that globalization has been "one of the greatest achievements of the human race", in which hundreds of millions of people worldwide have been able to pull themselves out of abject poverty. However, it also represents an unprecedented transfer of economic power from the West to the rising economies of Asia and the Middle East. Emerging countries in Africa and Latin America are no longer dependent on the World Bank or the IMF for economic development; China, with its colossal foreign-currency reserves and insatiable appetite for resources, has become the developing world's biggest customer and investor. Walker notes that "3.0" may sow some seeds of its own undoing, as anti-globalization sentiment grows among middle classes who sense that they are not sharing in the economic growth, or concerns about greenhouse-gas emissions and environmental degradation may erode support for global trade.

6-44/ES

STRIVE WE MUST

By Daniel Akst

The Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 4, pp. 46-54.

Deregulation of airlines and utilities, the dismantling of trade barriers, growing Third World productive capacity, rapidly evolving technologies, the weakening of

restrictions that kept banks pent up within states and out of the securities business—these developments and so many others have helped foster a vastly more competitive commercial environment than existed a generation ago, an era well within living memory for many American workers, who recall a time when U.S. industrial might was unchallenged. In the public realm such one-time monopolies as the Postal Service, the local public school, and the regional electric utility, now have to compete against (respectively) UPS and FedEx, charter and magnet schools, and alternative providers of electricity, with whom consumers can contract.

6-45/ES

WHAT WILL WE EAT AS THE OIL RUNS OUT?

By Richard Heinberg

MuseLetter, No. 188, December 2007.

<http://www.richardheinberg.com/museletter/188>

The author, an author and prominent educator on ecological issues, notes that our present-day mechanized, fossil-fuel-powered agricultural system is a culmination of two centuries of agricultural advances; however, a growing chorus of energy analysts are warning that global production of oil and natural gas is approaching its peak and could soon decline. This has profound implications for the way food is produced and distributed, says Heinberg, noting that the world human population has increased six-fold during this period. A growing world food crisis is brewing, being driven by environmental degradation and extreme weather events, as well as increased production of bio-fuels. Heinberg believes that the only long-term solution is to return to an agricultural system that is localized, less reliant on fossil fuels, and consisting of intensive, small-scale cultivation relying on crop rotation and composting; he points to the example of Cuba, which was able to avoid massive food shortages after oil shipments stopped after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990. Heinberg cautions that this will necessitate the fundamental transformation of modern society, and will take decades. He writes that this “does not constitute a distant utopian proposal. It is an unavoidable, immediate, and immense challenge that will call for unprecedented levels of creativity at all levels of society ... what we do now will determine how many will be eating, what state of health will be enjoyed by those future generations, and whether they will live in a ruined cinder of a world, or one that is in the process of being renewed and replenished.”

U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

6-46/SV

37 UNDER 36: America's Young Innovators in the Arts and Sciences

Smithsonian, special issue, Fall 2007.

The editors of Smithsonian Magazine have selected a group of 37 up-and-coming young Americans in various fields as some of the most promising people whose careers are worth watching. Those being profiled are scholars, singers, writers, scientists, musicians, painters and activists, and include individuals such as Christina Galitsky, of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, who developed a highly-efficient cookstove for refugees in environmentally fragile areas; anthropologist Amber VanDerwarker, who is studying the mysteries of the Olmec culture; Philippe Cousteau, who is continuing his family's tradition of filmmaking and environmental activism; novelist Daniel Alarcon; and Geneva Wiki, whose school in Klamath, California, is encouraging Native Americans to stay in school and continue on to college.

6-47/SV

ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S AMERICA

By David Lehman

American Heritage, Vol. 58, No. 2, April/May 2007, pp. 28-41.

British-born director Alfred Hitchcock came to Hollywood because it could accommodate his creativity more easily than England's provincial film industry, says critic David Lehman. Hitchcock, who became an American citizen in 1955, made his greatest films here. In the America of his vision, “paranoia is sometimes a reasonable response to events in a world of menace.” Consider *Shadow of a Doubt*, *Spellbound*, *Strangers on a Train*, *Rear Window*, *North by Northwest*, *Vertigo*. “The murderous or perilous coexists with the homely and domestic” in Hitchcock's landscape. Imagine taking a shower at the Bates Motel. But the counterweight to his dark view of humanity is “an insistence on justice, and sometimes poetic justice, and a reiteration of basic American values.” Lehman notes how often U.S. monuments turn up in Hitchcock's films and are “invoked for the ideals they stand for.” He also cites “Hitchcock's humor and the marvelous way it coexists with the macabre.” In a sidebar, George Perry, another British ex-patriot, tells of his

friendship with Hitchcock and says the film director “clearly had a great love for his adopted country and things American, relishing the variety and vastness of the landscape, the diversity and occasional eccentricities of its people.”

6-48/SV

AMERICA'S BEST HIGH SCHOOLS: From Massachusetts to California, a Look at the Schools that Excel in Teaching Students
U.S. News and World Report, December 10, 2007,
pp. 38-56.

There are more than 18,000 public high schools in the United States. What if you could take a snapshot of each one and capture, at a particular moment, what kinds of students were enrolled there and the caliber of the education provided them? The U.S. News and World Report attempted to answer that pivotal question by the first ever ranking of America's best High schools.

6-49/SV

FOOD STUDIES: A Multidisciplinary Guide to The Literature
By Jonathan Deutsch and Jeffrey Miller
Choice, Vol. 45, No. 3, November 2007,
pp. 393-401.

Interest in food has reached an historical high, according to the authors. A scan of bestseller lists includes cookbooks by celebrity chefs, diet books, food memoirs, food travel books, serious overviews of food, and food supply. There is even a cable television network, Food Nation, devoted to all topics of food while movies with food themes are appearing in greater numbers every year. For the food historian, archives such as those maintained by The Schlesinger Library for Women in Harvard University's Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies have noted an increase in resources, such as its historical cookbook collection, which allows the serious researcher to study the manner in which food dictated the American way of life and the course of women's history. In this essay, the authors discuss the important early works, subject-related journals, and the “go-to” reference works. Other sections include food history; food and the social sciences, which are considered the “bread-and-butter” of food studies; food and the humanities; and nutrition and policy.

6-50/SV

SELLING AMERICAN DIVERSITY AND MUSLIM AMERICAN IDENTITY THROUGH NONPROFIT ADVERTISING POST-9/11
By Evelyn Alsultany
American Quarterly, Vol. 59, No. 3,
September 2007, pp. 593-622.

The author, an assistant professor in the Program in American Culture, University of Michigan, explores how nonprofit advertising participated in refiguring an imagined American community in relation to Islam after 9/11 when patriotic advertising campaigns flooded highway billboards, radios, magazines, newspapers, and television. Examining how Muslim identities were packaged, marketed, and sold through nonprofit advertising, the author compares three campaigns: the Ad Council's “I am an American,” the Council on American-Islamic Relations' (CAIR) “I am an American Muslim,” and the U.S. Department of State's “Shared Values Initiative.” It demonstrates how a nonprofit organization, a civil rights group, and the U.S. government sought to deconstruct the binary opposition between American citizen and Arab Muslim terrorist that emerged after 9/11 and produced a diverse imagined American community.

6-51/SV

A SENSE OF ELSEWHERE
By Vartan Gregorian
American Libraries, Vol. 38, No. 10,
November 2007, pp. 46-48.

The author, president of Carnegie Corporation of New York, salutes the power of libraries as “launching pads for the imagination”, the institution that is most representative of an open society. Libraries contain a nation's heritage and the tools for learning and understanding -- a place where immigrants learn English and bridge the distances between their “old” country and their new adopted land. In 2001, more than twenty organizations created by industrialist Andrew Carnegie celebrated the 100th anniversary of his philanthropic work. Perhaps his most lasting contribution was his endowment of libraries, an act that created over 1600 libraries in the U.S. and about 1000 in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji. Today, American libraries have embraced technology and have inspired libraries around the world to follow suit. American libraries were the first to allow circulation of books and periodicals, and to promote the openness of library collections; it was these practices that were

successful overseas. In many countries, the most accessible libraries are the Information Resource Centers (IRCs) maintained by the U.S. Department of State.

6-52/SV

TEAMING UP WITH THOREAU

By Michelle Nijhuis

Smithsonian, Vol. 38, No. 7, October 2007,

pp. 60-65.

Al Gore's award of the Nobel Peace Prize for his work on behalf of global warming is not the first time that a famous American has lent his name and his efforts to such a cause. One hundred fifty years after the publication of *WALDEN*, Henry David Thoreau is helping scientists monitor global warming and other environmental concerns. Thoreau was a member of the group of radical Transcendentalists who lived in New England in the mid-nineteenth century; he is known today for two written works, both still widely read, and for his interests in conservation, environmentalism, ecology, natural history and the human species. In fact, he was one of the first ecologists, closely observing the growth of forests. Since then, hundreds of writers, including Gore, have joined Thoreau in censuring the materialist root of current environmental problems. Today, a group of scientists are building a national network of observers, ranging from schoolchildren to amateur naturalists to professional ecologists, to collect data on flowering times, bird migrations and other signs of the seasons. They are studying Thoreau's meticulous notes on local flowers and vegetation. The goals are not only to understand how plants and animals are responding to climate change but also to fine-tune future environmental restoration efforts and even allergy forecasts.

6-53/SV

THE VIEW FROM THERE

By James Fallows

Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 300, No. 4, November 2007

pp. 118-126.

What living in England, Japan, and China has taught one American about the character of his own country. The process began in earnest the first time I set foot outside the country, in the summer of 1970, when I left for graduate school in England. The real work of debating and defining a country's prospects, of course, happens inside its borders. But I've found it very useful to think about America from afar. Inside America, we discuss what the country could and should be-

come. Outside, we see what it is — which of its traits and habits really make it unusual, the effects of what it claims to stand for, what it actually does to the rest of the world. A personal narrative is presented which explores the author's experience of living in the United States, Great Britain, China, and Japan.

6-54/SV

WHEN CELEBRITIES ATTACK!

By Daniel Drezner

National Interest, No. 92, November/December 2007, pp. 22-28.

The phenomenon of celebrities appearing before Congressional committees to advocate for causes such as human rights or the environment is not a new one. Drezner, an associate professor at the Fletcher School at Tufts University, notes that celebrity culture has fundamentally changed; star entertainers are now taking an active interest in world politics, and are able to raise issues to the top of the global agenda. In the current media environment, there is an almost symbiotic relationship between celebrities and their causes. Earlier celebrities, such as Shirley Temple and Jane Fonda, were political activists. Temple, became U.S. ambassador to Ghana and Czechoslovakia. The magazine *Vanity Fair* let U2 singer Bono guest-edit a special issue on Africa, due to his numerous visits to that continent, including a well publicized one with former Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill. Princess Diana was in the forefront of the campaign to ban the use of land mines; her death became a rallying point that led to Great Britain's ratification of the 1997 Ottawa Convention. However, not all celebrities are successful; some are quite misguided or have been stung by criticism, as the Dixie Chicks found out when they blasted President George W. Bush on stage at a 2004 London concert.