

May/June 2010

# ARTICLE & WEB ALERT

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## International Exchange Programs

**Building bridges  
of understanding**

Building bridges  
of understanding

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*Note: Internet sites included in this publication, other than those of the U.S. government, should not be construed as an endorsement of the views contained therein.*

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# International Exchange Programs: Building Bridges of Understanding

Through the Mutual Education and Exchange Act of 1961, the United States Congress asked the Department of State to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange. Our elected officials wanted to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States and other nations, and the contributions being made toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for people throughout the world. This landmark piece of legislation refocused the United States government's attention on the promotion of international cooperation for educational and cultural advancement to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world.

Though our U.S. government exchange programs began much before 1961, this Act by Congress solidified the belief that our relationship with other countries must extend beyond the halls of governments to our homes, businesses, and schools. We knew that Americans of all ages and professions need to get to know their neighbors far and wide, to understand each other better, to connect and collaborate.

Today, we engage youth, students, educators, artists, athletes, and rising leaders in many fields in the United States and more than 160 countries through academic, cultural, sports, and professional exchanges. Striving to reflect the diversity of the United States and global society, we encourage the involvement of all American and international participants, including those from traditionally underrepresented groups, including women, racial and ethnic minorities, and people with disabilities.

What we call people-to-people diplomacy has taken on greater significance, as our world has grown more interdependent and our challenges more complex. Government alone cannot solve the problems that we face. We have to tap in to the challenge of our people, their creative and innovation, and their ability to forge lasting relationships that build trust and understanding. American exchange students come from cities and towns across the United States, from all socio-economic backgrounds. They live with host families, study at the best institutions, and conduct research with

the world's best scientists. They study Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Mandarin, Russian, Farsi, Spanish, French, Arabic, Japanese, and countless other languages. They return home having shared the experience and meeting people from all over the world.

Exchange opportunities—whether academic, professional or cultural—provide new perspectives on this fast-changing world that we all share. They remind us of how much we have in common and that despite our differences and the distance between us, we share common aspirations. The more we talk and learn from each other, the greater our chances of making progress together.

We want our relationship with other countries to be a positive, cooperative, and comprehensive. We want it to be based on our people-to-people outreach and understanding. People represent our greatest resource and encouraging their mutual engagement will better ensure that the United States and its world partners make the most of this exciting time in our shared history.

The ability of international educational exchange to build bridges of understanding, one person at a time, cannot be underestimated. Firsthand experience of another society broadens and deepens appreciation of cultural differences, helping to dispel stereotypes and forge bonds of understanding where they might not have existed. Students take home much more than the new skills and knowledge represented by the hard-earned diplomas and certificates for which they are justifiably proud. An opportunity to study, live, or work in the United States and experience American hospitality is an amazing opportunity. It transforms lives.

To learn more about U.S. government exchange programs start your journey at <http://exchanges.state.gov>

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### Webliography

Academic and Government Programs  
[http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/acad\\_gov.html](http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/acad_gov.html)

Academy for Educational Development (AED)  
<http://www.aed.org>

AFS USA: Student Exchange Program

<http://www.afsusa.org>

America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc.  
(AMIDEAST)

<http://www.amideast.org/default.htm>

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

<http://exchanges.state.gov>

Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES)

<http://www.cies.org>

EducationUSA

<http://educationusa.state.gov>

Exchange Visitor Program (J-1 Visa) -- Summer Work &  
Travel

<http://chiangmai.usconsulate.gov/visas/visas-index-page/exchang-worktravel.pdf>

ExchangesConnect: Connect. Communicate. Collaborate

<http://connect.state.gov>

Fulbright Commissions

<http://fulbright.state.gov/fulbright/fulbrightcommunity/fulbright-commissions>

Fulbright Foreign Language Teaching Assistant Program

<http://www.flta.fulbrightonline.org/home.html>

The Fulbright Program

<http://fulbright.state.gov>

Fulbright Program for Foreign Students

<http://www.foreign.fulbrightonline.org>

Fulbright Program for U.S. Students

<http://www.us.fulbrightonline.org>

Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program

<http://www.fulbrightteacherexchange.org>

Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program

<http://www.humphreyfellowship.org>

Information for Exchange Visitors  
<http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/exchange-visitor.html>

Institute of International Education (IIE)  
<http://www.iie.org>

International Education Programs Service  
<http://ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/iegps/index.html>

International Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP)  
<http://www.ice.gov/sevis/index.htm>

LASPAU: Academic and Professional Program for the Americas  
[www.laspau.harvard.edu](http://www.laspau.harvard.edu)

Office of Citizen Exchanges  
<http://exchanges.state.gov/citizens/index.html>

Office of Private Sector Exchange -- Designated Sponsors List  
<http://eca.state.gov/jexchanges/index.cfm>

Office of Private Sector Exchange  
<http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/>

Privacy Impact Assessment for the Student & Exchange Visitor Information System II  
[http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/privacy/privacy\\_pia\\_ice\\_sevis\\_ii.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/privacy/privacy_pia_ice_sevis_ii.pdf)

Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) -  
 - General Summary Quarterly Review -- For the Quarter Ending September 30th, 2009  
[http://www.ice.gov/doclib/sevis/pdf/quarterly\\_report\\_oct09.pdf](http://www.ice.gov/doclib/sevis/pdf/quarterly_report_oct09.pdf)

Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)  
<http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/sevis.html>

Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)  
<http://www.ice.gov/sevis/students/index.htm>

Websites of U.S. Embassies, Consulates, and Diplomatic Missions  
<http://www.usembassy.gov>



## 1. 'BALANCING OPEN DOORS AND NATIONAL SECURITY'

By Karen Branch-Briso. *Diverse Issues in Higher Education*, v. 26, no. 9, June 11, 2009, pp. 30-34.

According to the Institute of International Education (IIE) report on international students at U.S. colleges and university, the number of student visas issued reached an all-time high during 2007-08 academic year. The number of international students and visitors in the U.S. dropped significantly after the attacks of September 11, 2001. The IIE report indicates that their numbers have finally returned to their pre-September 11 levels. A *Diverse Issues* study, however, reveals that the numbers have not rebounded for visitors from the 25 North African and Asian nations that have received extra scrutiny since the attacks. Although the overall numbers for foreign study in the United States are soaring—up 26 percent from the year preceding the terrorist attacks—the number of E, M, and J visas is down 2 percent for those nations. Further, if J visas are excluded, the number of visas issued to students from those nations is down by 15 percent.

## 2. DOES SOFT POWER MATTER? A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAMS 1980-2006

By Carol Atkinson. *Foreign Policy Analysis*, v. 6, no. 1, January 2010, pp. 1-22.

Atkinson advocates in favor of student exchange program and judiciously connects it to democratic governance. U.S.-hosted educational exchange programs play an important role in supporting the development of liberal values and practices in authoritarian states. The author evaluates the extent to which educational exchanges function as one mechanism of the broader phenomenon of soft power. Atkinson focuses on understanding the conditions under which educational exchanges might serve as a mechanism whereby democratic countries might help advance liberalization in authoritarian states.

## 3. FOREIGN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES: POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

By Chad C. Haddad. *CRS Report for Congress*, April 28, 2008, 27 p.

The United States remains the most coveted destination of students around the world. Foreign students have been coming

to study in the U.S. for almost a century. The numbers admitted have more than doubled over the past two decades. During the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, many of the terrorists were found on foreign student visas. This raised concerns about the policies related to foreign students in the United States—their rights and privileges in the U.S., the extent to which they should be monitored, and the impact of U.S. policy on the ability of domestic higher education institutions to attract foreign student. After so many years, these issues are being revisited again including several terrorists on student visa. The security concerns over foreign student visas are being weighed against competitiveness concerns. This Congressional Research Service (CRS) report discusses U.S. higher education institutions' concerns over their ability to attract the numbers and quality of foreign students. The fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) increasingly rely on foreign students. The Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) is meant to manage the tracking and monitoring of foreign students.

#### **4. HIGHER EDUCATION: APPROACHES TO ATTRACT AND FUND INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD**

*By United States Government Accountability Office (GAO), April 2009, 36 p.*

This report describes the role of higher education in advancing public diplomacy and development assistance goals. To conduct the study, two U.S. agencies namely the Department of State (DOS) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and five peer governments—Australia, China, the European Commission, Germany, and the United Kingdom—were considered for review. The U.S. government seeks to improve global attitudes toward America through diplomatic and development assistance efforts, which include funding higher education for international students in the United States. The U.S. has historically relied on international students to fill critical skill gaps in the economy and, in particular, has relied heavily on international students to fill critical skill gaps in science, math, engineering, and technology fields. According to Department of Commerce, international education contributed \$15.5 billion to U.S. economy in 2007-2008.

## **5. IMPROVING STUDENT AND INSTRUCTOR SUCCESS IN STUDY ABROAD PROGRAMS: A BRIEF REPORT OF STUDENT SUGGESTIONS**

*By Daniel H. Mansson. Human Communication, v. 11, no. 1, Spring 2008, pp. 17-25.*

In this report, the author builds his study on the responses of a short-term study abroad program students. This small group of students, aged 20 to 52, came from different subject backgrounds. The students were asked to respond to a questionnaire which included seven open-ended questions. Apart from this, a content analysis of student reflection papers and diaries was used to establish the reliability of the questionnaire results. Analysis of the responses indicated that the ideal study abroad program should involve a small group and enable student travel. The instructors taking students abroad should familiarize themselves with the local social institutions and domestic laws to ensure student safety.

## **6. IN INDIA, A STUDENT-RECRUITING INDUSTRY UPS THE ANTE FOR U.S. COLLEGES**

*By Karin Fischer. Chronicle of Higher Education, v. 56, no. 18, pp. A1 -A22*

The overburdened higher-education system of India fails to meet the crushing demand for places compelling Indian undergraduate students to look overseas for higher education. About 220 million Indian children are enrolled in elementary and secondary schools, but its 400 universities can accommodate just 10 million students—a mere 12 percent of the college-age population. Among the foreign destinations, the United States remains the top choice among Indian students followed by countries like Canada, Australia, and even Singapore. This article focuses on Sri Ram, an elite high school in New Delhi, to illustrate how its International Baccalaureate program has helped its students in securing places in overseas colleges.

## **7. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND THE U.S. IMAGE**

*By Nancy Snow. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, no. 616, March 2008, pp. 198-222.*

Nancy Snow reviews of four special issues of *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, published between 1954 and 1987. She determines that the traditional public diplomacy methods still hold valid in today's circumstances. She reassesses the impact of international

exchange of persons over the years of Cold War. She illustrates the role of exchange program struggle to win the hearts and minds of people. She demonstrates how exchanges have once again become a feature of national security initiatives as the war on terror elevates the battle to win hearts and minds to a level not seen since the 1980s. The article concludes that primacy of the individual in contact with another individual is still an important opportunity to change attitudes and in turn improve the image of the U.S.

## **8. LEARNING GOES GLOBAL**

*By Samuel Greengard. Communication of the ACM, v. 52, no. 5, May 2008, pp. 18-19.*

The advent of modern computing, Internet, and communication technology has revolutionized learning experiences of visitors under educational exchange programs. E-mail, online social networks such as Facebook, low-cost calling services such as Skype facilitate international students stay in touch with their family and friends. Ultra-high-speed Internet2 has made it possible for academic institutions to link programs to one another and create a seamless learning experience. The article cites several examples of collaborative globalized learning and concludes that internationalization of education will continue to create new vistas in the future.

## **9. "RIPPLE EFFECTS" IN YOUTH PEACEBUILDING AND EXCHANGE PROGRAMS: MEASURING IMPACTS BEYOND DIRECT PARTICIPANTS**

*By Julie Cencula Olberding and Douglas J. Olberding. International Studies Perspectives, v. 11, no. 1, February 2010, pp. 75-91.*

International or intercultural exchange programs encourage global peace through transnational mutual understanding. It is often very difficult, however, to measure the impact of these exchange programs, since their impact extends beyond the direct participants in a "ripple effect." This study uses a 360-degree feedback approach for evaluating proper impact measurement of the exchange programs. This approach gathers data from not just the direct participants but also from chaperones, host families, and students and teachers in the host schools. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to analyze data, which showed that such programs not only had very positive impact on the exchange students but also on the indirect participants.

## 10. TEACHING INTERNATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP THROUGH STUDENT EXCHANGE: OBSERVATIONS, OBSTACLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By Scott A. Jones, et al. *Journal of Entrepreneurship Education*, v. 11, 2008, pp. 99-115.

The authors underscore the importance of teaching international entrepreneurship to engineering students, but this article's focus is equally relevant for students in other disciplines as well. Teaching international entrepreneurship holds special merit in today's globalized and internationalized world. Despite this there are only a handful of American business schools that offer undergraduate courses that incorporate it into their curriculum. Of these, there are few that offer students with an opportunity to interact with entrepreneurs from other countries. This article expands the knowledge base of international entrepreneurship education through student exchange programs and provides a framework for the aspiring institutions. It also recommends future course offerings for international entrepreneurship courses and includes a sample itinerary.

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## BUSINESS & ECONOMICS

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### 11. CRISIS? WHAT CRISIS?

By Christian Caryl. *Foreign Policy online*, April 5, 2010.

Caryl, contributing editor to *Foreign Policy*, writes that when the financial crisis hit in 2008, there were dire predictions that millions of people in developing countries would fall back into poverty as a result of the collapse. However, that has not been the case. Many of the emerging economies that have embraced globalization, learned the lessons of the financial crisis of the late 1990s, and have built healthy balance sheets, and have invested in health care and education instead of trying to artificially prop up the economy. Global trade is now more evenly spread around the world, with China a bigger market for Asian exporters than even the U.S. Many developing countries' financial systems were less exposed to the complex edifice of derivatives that derailed Western banking systems. Caryl notes that the world is still a long way from conquering poverty, but concludes, "how remarkable it would be if we could one day look back on the 2008-2009 crisis as the beginning of a more equitable global economy."

## **12. FINDING YOUR STRATEGY IN THE NEW LANDSCAPE**

*By Pankaj Ghemawat. Harvard Business Review, v. 88, no. 3, March 2010, pp. 54-60.*

In the wake of the recent recession and financial crisis, global firms must change their strategic approach. Ghemawat outlines different aspects and elements of that approach—products, target markets and competition, operations, innovation, organizational structures, workers and reputation. Corporations must adapt their visions to a world where national differences are more pronounced than before. Managing those differences is the primary challenge. Thus, companies need to put new emphasis on differentiation of their products and services and look anew at opportunities in underserved segments of the market. Supply chains will have to become shorter, simpler, and more robust. The trend to shift the locus of research & development (R&D) from the developed world to emerging markets will continue and the use of Web-based collaborative tools in management will increase.

## **13. HOW A NEW JOBLESS ERA WILL TRANSFORM AMERICA**

*By Don Peck. Atlantic Monthly, v. 305, no. 2, March 2010, pp. 42-56.*

The author argues that the official unemployment figures in the U.S. understate the magnitude of the jobs crisis. The percentage of unemployed and underemployed have approached the highest figure since the 1930s. Despite official pronouncements that the recession is over, a prolonged era of high joblessness is just beginning. Peck writes that it will have a profound effect on the prospects, character and behavior patterns of a generation of young people who are just now trying to enter the workforce. For the first time in U.S. history, the majority of the jobs in the country will be held by women, as the shrinking of the traditional manufacturing industries and trades falls disproportionately on men. Peck fears that the longer the jobless period lasts, the greater the negative effect it will have on the stability of households and communities around the country.

## **14. IMAGINATIVE OBSTRUCTION: MODERN PROTECTIONISM IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY**

*By Philip I. Levy. Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, v. 10, no. 2, Summer/Fall 2009, pp. 7-14.*

Levy, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, notes that as international trade has grown exponentially in recent

decades, so has the variety of motivations for individual countries to institute trade protections. Levy categorizes protectionist policies in three general groups. Intentional protectionism is the most transparent, designed to shield domestically-produced goods, such as agricultural products or steel, from foreign competition. Incidental protectionism is a set of measures that affect the import of goods under the rubric of unrelated domestic issues, such as prohibiting the imports of products made with toxic materials as a public-health or safety issue. Instrumental protectionism is a series of actions designed to further a nation's foreign-policy or other goal, such as limiting the spread of dual-use technology. Levy agrees that protectionism must be avoided, but "in order to reject protectionism, we must first be able to recognize it."

## 15. POVERTY, DISCONNECTED

*By Ravi Kanbur. Finance & Development, v. 46, no. 4, December 2009, 3 p.*

Kanbur notes that reliance on official statistics such as GDP numbers often underrepresents the actual incidence of poverty. Economists have long sought ways to provide a more complete picture of the state of the poor. He notes that the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, established by the French government, goes a long way to address this discrepancy. Kanbur highlights the numerous ways in which the disconnect between the optimistic picture on poverty painted by official data and the more pessimistic assessment by grassroots activists manifests itself. If the population of a given country is growing faster than the poverty rate is declining, then the absolute number of people living in poverty is in fact growing. Privatizing public services may show a growth in official GDP, but it does not reflect the decline in well-being from the disappearance of those public services. Measuring the per-capita consumption by individual household in many developing countries does not reflect the reality that, often, women and children receive a much smaller share of household consumption than men. Kanbur notes that there is plenty of scope in helping authorities design policies that enable more people to escape poverty.

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# INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS & SECURITY

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## **16. AMERICAN GRAND STRATEGY FROM THE COLD WAR'S END TO 9/11**

*By Jeremi Suri. Orbis, v. 53, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 611-627.*

After the end of the Cold War, American policymakers sought to create a new grand strategy for the United States; they failed in this endeavor due to difficult domestic and international circumstances and because of conceptual limitations. Suri reviews the efforts at strategy formulation in the administrations of George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton, and analyzes their shortcomings. The article encourages readers to think about how future strategists might improve upon this legacy with clearer and more disciplined attention to priorities, capabilities, and trade-offs. Making grand strategy in a democracy is not easy, but it is necessary. Suri believes the absence of effective grand strategy in the 1990s contributed to the crises of the early twenty-first century.

## **17. FIGHTING THE JIHAD OF THE PEN: COUNTERING REVOLUTIONARY ISLAM'S IDEOLOGY**

*By Heather Gregg. Terrorism and Political Violence, v. 22, no. 2, April-June 2010, pp. 292-314.*

Terrorist organizations require five interworking components to remain effective and lethal—a command and communications structure, an effective source of ready funding, a source for arms and munitions, a source for new ready recruits, and effective strategic communications. As one or more components become weakened or fractured, the organization suffers and can become ineffective in carrying out its stated goals and objectives. Gregg presents a compelling case for how the U.S. government could deaden al-Qaeda's grip on ideology. She argues that U.S. efforts should focus on indirectly fostering "a marketplace of ideas"—the space and culture of questioning and debating—to challenge the grievances and solutions that have been proposed by al-Qaeda. Gregg also makes the observation that comparatively little effort in money, manpower, and strategy has been devoted to countering the al-Qaeda ideology.



## 18. LONG TIME GOING: RELIGION AND THE DURATION OF CRUSADING

By Michael C. Horowitz. *International Security*, v. 34, no. 2, Fall 2009, pp. 162-193.

Horowitz studies the medieval European Crusades to explore whether religiously motivated military campaigns and absent decisive conclusions may last longer than conventional campaigns because of the nonmaterial reasons for continuing to fight. Despite spectacular failures and rising costs, crusading continued for centuries. The evidence shows that it is impossible to comprehend the persistence of crusading over a several-hundred-year period without understanding the religious devotion at the heart of this institution. Horowitz notes that scholars have long argued for centuries about the relative importance of religion in determining behavior. Do actors with genuine religious beliefs, both leaders and foot soldiers, actually fight wars and commit atrocities in the name of religion and religious institutions? Or is religion a proxy for materialist variables such as land grabs or wealth creation? This research helps to explain how factors such as religion can influence processes such as crisis bargaining and war termination.

## 19. THE NEXT AMERICAN CENTURY

By Andres Martinez. *Time*, v. 175, no. 11, March 22, 2010, pp. 40-42.

The U.S. may have been weakened by economic troubles at home and draining military commitments overseas, but the author believes that it will remain a world power for the foreseeable future. With only 5% of the world's population, the U.S. produces a quarter of the world's economic output. China continues to march toward Western notions of private property, and Beijing bets on America's future by stocking up on billions of dollars' worth of Treasury bills. The rise of a consumerist middle-class society in nations like China, Brazil and India creates a more stable world, not to mention new markets for American products and culture. The U.S. continues to have a huge cultural impact globally and remains an inclusive superpower. Other nations are thriving under the Pax Americana, and the rise of second-tier powers makes the continued projection of U.S. might more welcome in certain neighborhoods. South Korea, Japan and even Vietnam appreciate having the U.S. serve as a counterweight to China; Pakistan and India want to engage Washington to counterbalance each other. According to last year's Pew Global Attitudes Survey, people in half the 24 nations questioned held a more favorable view of the U.S. than they did of China or Russia.

## **20. RUSSIA REBORN**

*By Dmitri Trenin. Foreign Affairs, v. 88, no. 6, November/December 2009, pp. 64-78.*

According to Trenin, director of the Carnegie Moscow Center, Russia has failed to obtain its objectives of dominance over neighboring countries and equality with the United States, the European Union, and China. At fault are an energy-dependent economy, a shallow political system, and a retreat to nationalism. The global economic crisis hit Russia, dependent on exporting raw materials, harder than any other big economy. The Russian oil giant Gazprom's use of energy as a weapon has also contributed to unraveling Russia's plan for energy dominance. Russia is losing influence in Ukraine, Moldova, and even Belarus. Russia's grip on its own North Caucasus region is deteriorating. Russia can no longer compensate for its economic weakness with superior manpower and military production. "Russia needs to focus on overcoming its economic, social, and political backwardness and use foreign policy as a resource to meet this supreme national interest," Trenin says.

## **21. STATECRAFT AT THE CROSSROADS: A NEW DIPLOMACY**

*By Donna Marie Oglesby. SAIS Review, v. 29, no. 2, Summer-Fall 2009, pp. 93-106.*

Oglesby notes that the severe global economic contraction that began in 2008 has accelerated the transition to a new age of international politics, one characterized by weak but reassertive states, rising powers, waning American primacy, shifting media dynamics, and aroused and empowered societies. This new age of political ferment requires a fundamental reassessment of the way the U.S. formulates and conducts its national security strategy. This article explores the connections between U.S. foreign policy and politics across domestic and foreign boundaries on several key national security challenges. Oglesby recommends a new diplomacy employing public diplomats deeply attuned to the cultural and political particularities of human plurality in the global public square.

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# **DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS**

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## **22. FROM BENEFICIARIES TO CHANGE AGENTS: THE RISE OF WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

*By Kirrin Gill, et al. SAIS Review, v. 29, no. 2, Summer-Fall 2009, pp. 23-38.*

The authors assert that women are shaping local, national, and global change in a variety of innovative ways. In recent years, women have

changed from the passive beneficiaries of international development efforts to the powerful leaders that help bring about such change. The authors state that the implications for practitioners of development are clear—focused research and bold policies are needed to better explore the contours of this change, and to maximize the rich leadership potential offered by women in today's world.

### **23. LABOR SHORTAGE**

*By Katie Paul. Newsweek, February 1, 2010.*

<http://www.newsweek.com/id/232865>

In Haiti, children are regularly loaned to other households to work as domestic servants in exchange for food, housing and an education, but many get treated like slaves. According to this article, some 225,000 Haitian children are living as indentured servants—known as "restaveks"—and their conditions may become worse in the aftermath of the January 12 earthquake. "For families struggling in the wake of a catastrophe, restavek kids are the first to go," said Glenn Smucker, an anthropologist who specializes in development work in Haiti. Thousands of Haitians were killed in hurricanes and floods in 2004 and 2008, and each time, he said, the restaveks were most at risk to be turned out on the streets or trafficked. "Whenever these things happen, restavek children always fare worse. Their parents are not there to watch out for them, so they're far more vulnerable than the rest of the population," Smucker said. Many restaveks have been abandoned by their host families, at the same time some families who find themselves poorer than ever since the earthquake may feel extra pressure to lend out their children.

### **24. THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS**

*By Steve Corbett and Michael J. Davidson. Parameters, v. 39, no. 4, Winter 2009-10, pp. 58-72.*

The authors, both retired military officers, are concerned by the public endorsement of presidential candidates by retired general officers. They worry that it reflects "a disturbing trend toward the politicization of the American military" as well as a move away from the traditional nonpartisan professional military ethic. They believe that this practice should be discouraged because of its potential damage to the U.S. armed forces, noting that "political neutrality is essential to the military's ability to survive in its present form." The authors point out several potential problems to political endorsements by military retirees—civilian political leaders may not trust senior military advisers whom they see as potential political

opponents, political endorsements by retirees may legitimize the spread of partisan politics within the active-duty force, and such activities may undermine the confidence of the American public in the military's political neutrality.

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## COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION

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### **25. EXPENSIVE GIFTS: WHAT DOES FREE CULTURE COST?**

*By Alissa Quart. Columbia Journalism Review, v. 48, no. 2, July/August 2009, pp. 20-24.*

Shepard Fairey, famous for his red and blue Obama silkscreen "Hope," is a proponent of "free culture," an open sharing of intellectual property. This "economy of giving" is a hallmark of the new digital reality. However, the Associated Press (AP) and the photographer who shot the photo Fairey appropriated for his art claim copyright, and the AP sued the artist for copyright infringement. For many, the debate hinges on whether or not open participatory culture will destroy useful, traditional journalism institutions. It also illuminates the vagueness of "fair use" under copyright law. The author examines the ethics and importance of money and attribution in the emerging dispensation of the "gift economy."

### **26. IS THE FOREIGN NEWS BUREAU PART OF THE PAST?**

*By Diana Saluri Russo. Global Journalist, Fall 2009, pp. 9-11.*

*<http://www.globaljournalist.org/stories/2010/01/30/is-the-foreign-news-bureau-part-of-the-past/>*

The author, a journalism professor, notes that foreign correspondents are now coping with something that was almost impossible to imagine even five years ago—cutbacks. Despite increasing globalization of the economy and issues such as global warming and international terrorism, news outlets continue to shutter foreign bureaus and slash foreign coverage at an alarming rate. Mainstream media are now replacing foreign correspondents with "hot spot" drop-in coverage, and outsourcing to local hires and newswires. The demand for faster information creates a different type of journalism. Former bureau chiefs in Delhi or Cairo who chatted one-on-one with diplomats and other sources now carry laptops to access their blogs, tweets and other new media tools. Even network giants like ABC and NBC have shuttered bureau offices. Except for a one-person ABC bureau in Nairobi, there are no more bureaus left in Africa, India or South America.

## 27. JOURNALISM AS A CIVIC PRACTICE

*By Doug Oplinger. Connections: The Kettering Foundation's annual newsletter, 2009, pp. 14-15.*

Even a financially imperiled news organization can continue to be "chronicler and conscience" of its community, says Oplinger. He uses the Akron Beacon Journal as an example. Without compromising its journalistic integrity, the newspaper collaborated with its media competitors and the city's special interests on a civic journalism project that explored the hopes and fears of America's disappearing middle class. The project blossomed into a long series of stories and several public events. "Collaborations such as the Beacon Journal's middle-class project may begin to rewrite the rules of engagement for civic journalism," Oplinger writes. The project worked because it not only reported on the problem, but also helped drive the discussion.

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## GLOBAL ISSUES

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### 28. THE CATASTROPHIST

*By Elizabeth Kolbert. New Yorker, v. 85, no. 19, June 29, 2009, pp.39-45.*

This article profiles the activist side of James Hansen, director of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies. The climatologist predicted global warming thirty years ago with one of the first climate models. Today, based on his recent models and scientific data, he calculates that carbon dioxide emissions have already reached dangerous levels, making immediate action imperative to prevent large-scale disruption to human society. "This particular problem has become an emergency," he told the author. It has led him to march on Washington and court arrest at coal plants to make his point, and push for stepped up action from governments.

### 29. GREENWASHING HYDROPOWER

*By Aviva Imhof and Guy R. Lanza. World Watch, v. 23, no. 1, January/February 2010, pp. 8-14.*

Big-dam construction is increasing worldwide, often in the name of "clean energy," yet these projects displace millions of people and destroy precious environmental resources. The authors note that ambitious hydropower projects by countries such as China, Brazil, Thailand and India are leading the upsurge in dam construction. However these big dam projects create significant environmental damage,

including loss of arable land, increased pollution in water, rivers drying up, and seismic effects in earthquake-prone areas. Many dam construction projects are also plagued with corruption. In Africa, where climate change is already altering water availability, large hydropower projects continue to be proposed. The authors encourage increased efficiency, new energy sources, low impact, non-dam hydropower, and other less destructive solutions to electrification needs.

### **30. METHANE: A MENACE SURFACES**

*By Katey Walter Anthony. Scientific American, v. 301, no. 6, December 2009, pp. 68-75.*

Thawing of arctic permafrost is creating lakes that emit methane. The heat-trapping gas could dramatically accelerate global warming. New estimates indicate that by 2100 thawing permafrost could boost methane emissions 20 percent to 40 percent beyond what would be produced by all natural and human sources. The only realistic way we can slow the thaw is by reducing carbon dioxide emissions.

### **31. A PIONEERING BIOLOGIST DISCUSSES THE KEYS TO FOREST CONSERVATION**

*By Caroline Fraser. Yale Environment 360, March 23, 2010.*

<http://www.e360.yale.edu/content/feature.msp?id=2253>

Biologist Daniel Janzen, who has spent half a century studying the rainforests of Central America, is alarmed at their rapid disappearance. In this interview, Janzen maintains that the best hope for saving the remaining tropical forests is to preserve them in large blocks to enable optimal biodiversity. Because of fragmentation, smaller areas become isolated and are more susceptible to perturbation. To preserve large blocks of intact rainforest, alliances of conservation groups and national governments are required to raise the large amounts of money needed to keep them off-limits to development and agriculture. He says that most of humanity is "blind" to the amount of biodiversity in nature, but he has hopes that a DNA barcoding device can bring the extent of species diversity to the general public via the online world. Otherwise, he fears, we "will never willingly give the planet back to the wild world."

### **32. A THOUSAND POINTS OF HATE**

*By Christopher Dickey. Newsweek, v. 155, no. 2, January 11, 2010, pp. 34 - 36.*

The increasing effort to attack the U.S. over the last few months is a measure of U.S. success at combating terrorism. Dickey argues that

although U.S. endeavor has put organized extremist groups under mounting pressure, it has also encouraged more individual amateurs, like the 23 year old Nigerian involved in the Detroit-bound Northwest Flight 253 incident. Moreover, al-Qaeda affiliates in Somalia and Yemen have started attracting and cultivating would-be jihadis from the U.S. itself. The media attention for even failed terrorist attempts is a boon to recruitment for any aspiring extremist group. Dickey advises the Obama administration to stay the course in maintaining an aggressive but low-profile defense while discrediting al-Qaeda's ideology. Obama "needs to keep the focus on the small groups and individuals who present a real threat while engaging in the battle of ideas from the high ground of traditional American values," Dickey says. "Obama must not let the United States get dragged into another overt war, and must continue extricating American troops from the occupations he inherited."

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## U.S. SOCIETY, VALUES & POLITICS

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### 33. MAN OF THE WORLD

By James McGrath Morris. *The Wilson Quarterly*, v. 34, no. 1, Winter 2010, pp. 28-33.

Today as newspapers are shuttered and reporters panhandle for work, it is important to remember Joseph Pulitzer, whose taste for sensationalism and sense of public service propelled American journalism into the modern era. Pulitzer was a pioneering newspaper reporter, publisher, and sponsor of the high-minded Pulitzer Prizes but he is perhaps remembered best for his antics during the Spanish-American War. His intense competition with William Randolph Hearst in the great circulation wars at the time are still known today as "yellow journalism," the never-ending battle to sell newspapers. With his *St. Louis-Dispatch* Pulitzer became known both for his gritty, mass-appeal journalism and for his championing of the average American through promotion of a progressive, almost radical, agenda. Soon he pioneered the genre of investigative reporting to uncover government corruption and abuses in private enterprise. To increase circulation, Pulitzer resorted to sensationalist reporting, the extensive use of illustrations, and staged news "events" to attract more attention and readers. By the late 1880s, his *New York World* was the nation's most-read newspaper.

### **34. UNCOVERING MONTPELIER'S HIDDEN PAST**

*By Christopher Shea. Preservation, September/October 2008.*

<http://www.preservationnation.org/magazine/2008/september-october/montpelier.html>

Montpelier, President James Madison's neoclassical Virginia home, has undergone one of the most ambitious restoration projects of modern times. It now appears as it did when Madison lived there with his wife Dolley from 1797 to 1836. Before the restoration, the Madison core of Montpelier had been buried within a 55-bedroom addition made by the DuPont family, who purchased Montpelier in 1900. Marion DuPont Scott lived at Montpelier most of her life, and her heirs transferred their interests in the mansion to the National Trust for Historic Preservation after her death in 1983. Tourists visited the mansion in dwindling numbers until 2003, when the Montpelier Foundation began a \$24 million restoration effort funded by the estate of Paul Mellon. The restoration removed the DuPont additions to reveal the original 26-room house in which the Madisons lived. The house contained many original windows and doors that helped experts construct the house as it looked circa 1812. Researchers discovered outlines of original chair rails and stairs, and fragments of carvings on chimney pieces. Curators are tracing Madison's furnishings. One wing of the visitors' center is given over to the William DuPont Gallery, which describes the family's involvement. The restored Montpelier made its debut in September 2008.

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## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

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### **35. THE FUTURE OF CARS: INDUSTRY LEADERS LOOK WAY DOWN THE ROAD**

*Scientific American, v. 301, no. 5, November 2009, pp. 88-92.*

In this panel discussion, four automobile experts—Larry Burns, Bill Reinert, Mark S. Duvall, and J.B. Straubel—explore the future of automobile industry. They talk about the future fuels and power trains of the 2030 car fleets. They are enthusiastic about an increased electronic communication among vehicles. Many forthcoming hybrids will charge the batteries by plugging into the electric grid, and hydrogen fuel cells will be a common reality.



## 36. SECOND LIFE

*By Erin Biba. Wired, v. 17, no. 8, August 2009, pp. 98-101, 122-123.*

Raul Cano, a microbiologist, made a huge sensation in the scientific world in the 1990s when he successfully revived a microbe extracted from a lump of amber. This feat, performed on bacteria similar to yeast, opened a new understanding of the capabilities of microorganisms. It made real what had only been considered theoretically possible earlier. Cano had hopes that his process might bring back to life other organisms that could have potential as medicines or antibiotics, but no biomedical miracles emerged from the company he started. The effort folded in the late 1990s and Cano went on to other work, but in 2006 a chance encounter put the prehistoric yeast in the hands of a brewmaster. His experimentation has led to the creation of Fossil Fuel, a beer that is soon to be marketed in California restaurants and bars. A brewery capable of bottling the beer has signed on to the project with an aim to wider distribution in the future.

## 37. THE SOCIAL BRAIN

*By Ingfei Chen. Smithsonian, v. 40, no. 3, June 2009, pp. 38-43.*

A spindle-shaped nerve cell found only in certain regions of the brain may be the key to what separates humans from most of the animal kingdom. The von Economo neuron may also strengthen the link between humans and a select group of other social animals, including elephants, great apes, certain whales and bottle-nosed dolphins. By comparing the occurrence of this cell in humans and other species that possess it, neuroscientist John Allman of the California Institute of Technology hopes to learn more about social behavior and its evolution among species. The von Economo cell is larger than most brain cells, and Allman thinks its first evolutionary assignment was to move impulses around big-brained creatures. In time, the scientist theorizes the demands of social interaction required the cell to take on the job of managing those activities. If he's right, and the brains of humans and animals sharing the von Economo cells followed the same evolutionary path, these creatures should have the same specialized brain wiring for empathy and social interaction as humans.

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