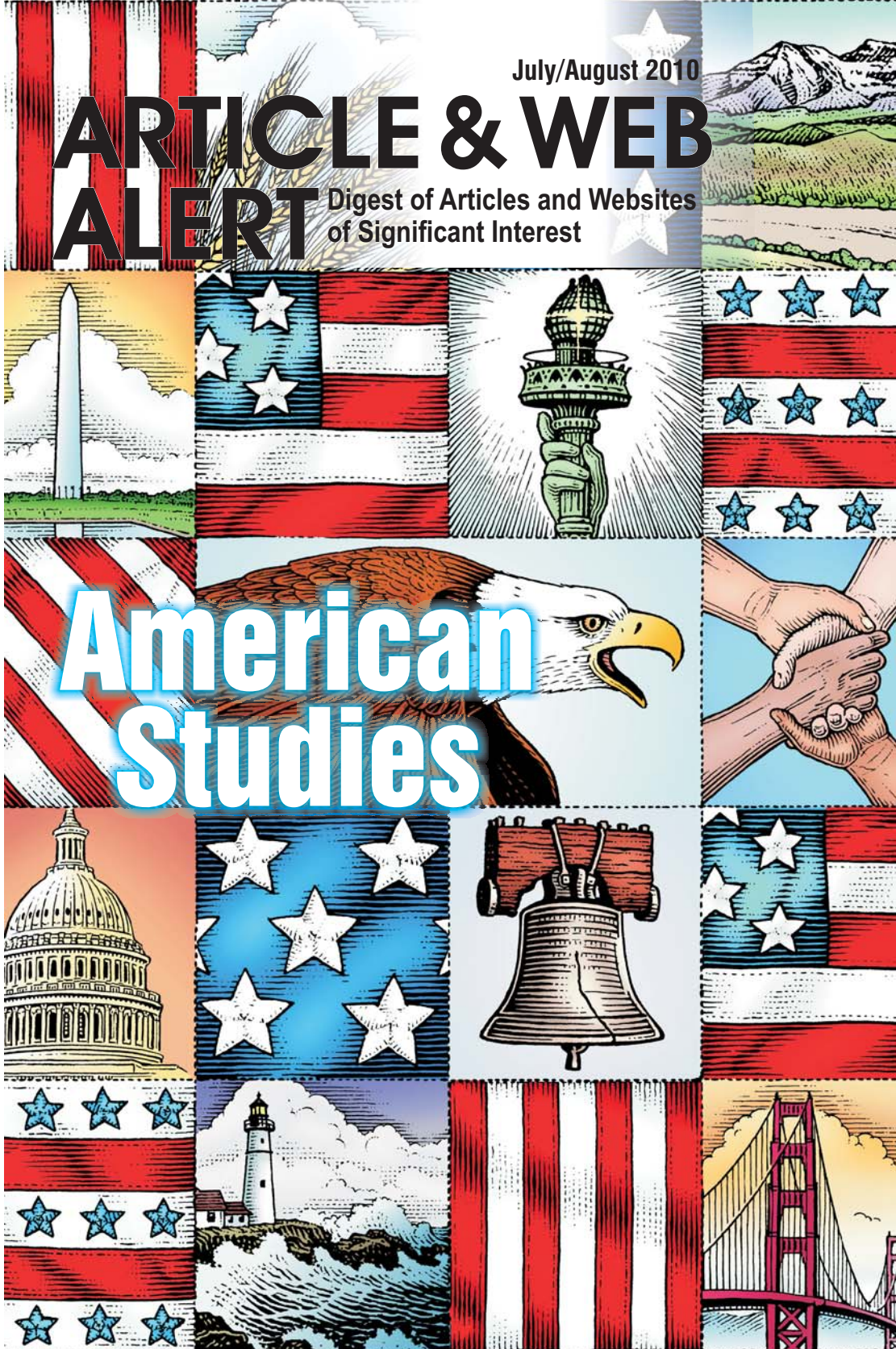


July/August 2010

ARTICLE & WEB ALERT

Digest of Articles and Websites
of Significant Interest

American Studies



The American Libraries in India

The American Library

Gemini Circle, Chennai - 600 006

Library Director: Mr. M.K. Jagadish

Reference Desk: Tel. No. 91-44-28574000 ext. 4017 & 4089

Fax: 91-44-28574307, Email: chennairefdesk@state.gov

Web Address: <http://chennai.usconsulate.gov/irc.html>

The American Library

38A Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Kolkata - 700 071

Library Director: Dr. Sushanta Banerjee

Reference Desk: Tel. No. 91-33-39846398/99

Fax: 91-33-22882445, Email: kolkataamlibrary@state.gov

Web Address: <http://kolkata.usconsulate.gov/irc.html>

The American Library

4 New Marine Lines, Mumbai - 400 020

Library Director: Ms. Usha Sunil

Reference Desk: Tel. No. 91-22-22624590/92 ext. 2204

Fax: 91-22-22624599, Email: libref@state.gov

Web Address: <http://mumbai.usconsulate.gov/airc.html>

The American Library

24 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110 001

Library Director: Ms. Kala Anjan Dutta

Reference Desk: Tel. No. 91-11-23472115/16

Fax: 91-11-23329499, Email: libdel@state.gov

Web Address: <http://newdelhi.usembassy.gov/americanlibrary.html>

Online catalog for The American Libraries in India

<http://amlibindia.state.gov>

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Articles listed in *Article & Web Alert* are available at The American Library nearest to you. Should you wish to receive photocopy of any of the articles, please fill in the attached reply-paid card with your request and mail it to us. We shall mail you the requested articles. For your convenience, addresses of the four American Libraries in India are given on the inside front cover.

As always, we welcome your comments and suggestions. Please send your feedback to Ms. Linda K. Parker, Information Resource Officer, Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy, The American Center, 24 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi 110001.

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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American Studies

This edition of *Article & Web Alert* is focused on American Studies. We hope that by providing references for articles for the study of the U.S. from a number of perspectives we will encourage the development of other resources to study America. This includes college and university courses and maybe even the opening of a Center of American Studies.

But why should Indians study the U.S.? Most Indians think they already know the U.S. They have seen the movies. Listened to the music. Hasn't everybody seen 'Friends' on television? Doesn't everybody have a cousin, uncle, brother or friend in the U.S.?

Actually, few people in India really understand much about the United States beyond the superficial impression created by American pop culture. These provide only limited views of a complex society. These impressionistic images are no more accurate than what would be created in the mind of somebody in the U.S. who watched a couple of Bollywood movies, listened to some Indian folk music and read a few Khushwant Singh books. All of these present an image of India, but even together do not come close to presenting a complete picture of India today.

In order to really understand a people and their culture one really has to study all aspects of the culture. This means exploring it from a wide variety of perspectives and academic disciplines, including anthropology, sociology, economics, political science, history, geography, and literature. What value would it be for India to study about the U.S. in depth? It is very important that India understands more about the U.S. than its pop culture image or how to obtain a visa. As partnerships in many areas develop between India and the U.S., greater understanding isn't just an academic exercise, it is a necessity. As India develops and steps on to the world's stage to play an ever bigger role it will need to develop a greater understanding of the other actors. Curiosity and a willingness to learn about other cultures is one more indicia of confidence, and recognition of a need to know.

Many countries have developed institutes for studying India. In the U.S. there are more than 40 university departments for South Asian and/or Indian Studies. India can see this as honoring its great traditions of erudition and wisdom, and they wouldn't be

wrong, but it is also evidence of a curiosity that has served the U.S. well in its interaction with the world. Reciprocal curiosity would only help India.

Michael P. Macy
Cultural Affairs Officer
Embassy of the United States of America
New Delhi, India

Webliography

Academic and Research Organizations

American Indian Policy Center (AIPC)
<http://www.americanindianpolicycenter.org/aboutus.html>

American Studies Association (ASA)
<http://www.theasa.net>

American University: The American Studies Program
<http://www.american.edu/cas/american-studies/index.cfm>

Boston University: African American Studies
<http://www.bu.edu/afam/>

Clinton Institute for American Studies
<http://www.ucdclinton.ie/>

Columbia University: Center for American Studies
<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/amstudies/>

Cornell University: American Studies Program
<http://www.arts.cornell.edu/amerstud/>

DePaul University: American Studies
<http://las.depaul.edu/ams/>

George Washington University: American Studies
<http://www.gwu.edu/~amst/>

Georgetown University: American Studies Program
<http://americanstudies.georgetown.edu/>

Harvard University: History of American Civilization Program

<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~amciv/>

Indiana University: American Studies Program

<http://www.indiana.edu/~amst/>

International American Studies Association (IASA)

<http://www.iasaweb.org>

James Madison University: American Studies

<http://www.jmu.edu/americanstudies/>

The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies

<http://www.jointcenter.org>

Louisiana State University, Shreveport: International Lincoln Center for American Studies

<http://www.lsus.edu/lincoln/Site/Home.html>

Miami University: American Studies

<http://www.units.muohio.edu/americanstudies/>

Michigan State University: American Studies

<http://www.americanstudies.msu.edu/>

National Council of Women's Organizations (NCWO)

<http://www.womensorganizations.org>

Oakland University: Concentration in American Studies

<http://www2.oakland.edu/americanstudies/>

Oklahoma State University: American Studies Program

<http://amst.okstate.edu/>

PreserveNet

<http://www.preservenet.cornell.edu/>

Princeton University: Program in American Studies

<http://www.princeton.edu/ams/>

Purdue University: American Studies

<http://www.cla.purdue.edu/american-studies/>

Rider University: American Studies

http://www.rider.edu/172_1723.htm

Rowan University: American Studies
<http://www.rowan.edu/colleges/las/departments/americanstudies/>

Saint Louis University: Department of American Studies
<http://www.slu.edu/x24801.xml>

San José State University: American Studies Program
<http://info.sjsu.edu/web-dtgen/catalog/departments/AMS.html>

Smithsonian Institution
<http://www.si.edu>

Society of Early Americanists
<http://www.mnstate.edu/sea/index.htm>

Sonoma State University: American Multicultural Studies (AMCS)
<http://www.sonoma.edu/amcs/>

Stanford University: American Studies Program
<http://amstudies.stanford.edu/>

Stetson University: American Studies
<http://www.stetson.edu/artsci/amstudies/>

Temple University: American Studies
http://www.temple.edu/american_studies/

Tufts University: American Studies Program
<http://ase.tufts.edu/amstud/>

University of California, Berkeley: American Studies
<http://ls.berkeley.edu/ugis/as/>

University of California: Latin American and Latino Studies
<http://lals.ucsc.edu/>

University of Hawai'i: American Studies
<http://www.hawaii.edu/amst/>

University of Maryland: American Studies
<http://amst.umd.edu/>

University of Massachusetts, Boston: American Studies
<http://www.umb.edu/academics/cla/dept/american/index.html>

University of Michigan: Program in American Culture
<http://www.lsa.umich.edu/ac/>

The University of New Mexico: American Studies
<http://www.unm.edu/~amstudy/>

University of Richmond: American Studies
<http://americanstudies.richmond.edu/>

University of Southern California: Department of American Studies and Ethnicity
<http://college.usc.edu/ase/home/index.cfm>

The University of Tennessee: American Studies Program
<http://web.utk.edu/~amerstud/>

The University of Texas: Department of American Studies
<http://www.utexas.edu/cola/depts/ams/>

The University of Toledo: American Studies
<http://www.utoledo.edu/as/philosophy/american/index.html>

University of Virginia: Cultural Maps in American Studies
http://xroads.virginia.edu/~MAP/map_hp.html

University of Washington: Department of American Ethnic Studies
<http://depts.washington.edu/aes/>

Vanderbilt University: American Studies
<http://www.vanderbilt.edu/americanstudies/>

Washington State University: Program in American Studies
<http://libarts.wsu.edu/amerst/>

Wesleyan University: American Studies Program
<http://www.wesleyan.edu/americas/amst/>

Western Connecticut State University: American Studies
<http://www.wcsu.edu/catalogs/undergraduate/sas/courses/as.asp>

Western Washington University: American Cultural Studies
<http://www.wwu.edu/acs/>

Wittenberg University: The American Studies Program
http://www5.wittenberg.edu/academics/american_studies/index.html

Yale University: The American Studies Program
<http://www.yale.edu/amstud/>

Youngstown State University: American Studies
<http://www.as.ysu.edu/~amerst/>

History and Culture

Abraham Lincoln: A Legacy of Freedom
<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/lincoln.html>

American Folk: Folklore, Folklife, Folk Art, and Popular Culture
<http://www.americanfolk.com>

The American Folklore Society
<http://afsnet.org>

American Popular Music
<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/american-popular-music.html>

America's History in the Making
<http://www.learner.org/courses/amerhistory/>

Beyond Dr. King: More Stories of African-American Achievement
http://www.america.gov/notable_african_americans.html

Free at Last: The U.S. Civil Rights Movement
<http://www.america.gov/publications/books-content/free-at-last.html>

The Frontier in American History
<http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/TURNER/>

Historians on America
<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/historianson-america.html>

Interactive United States History Map
<http://www.learner.org/interactives/historymap/>

Pop Culture versus Real America

<http://www.america.gov/publications/books-content/pop-culture-vs-real-america.html>

USA History in Brief

<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/usa-history-in-brief.html>

Libraries & Archives

Archiving Early America: Primary Source Material from 18th Century America

<http://www.earlyamerica.com>

The Boston Athenæum

<http://www.bostonathenaeum.org>

David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

<http://www.davidrumsey.com/>

The Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum

<http://www.eisenhower.archives.gov>

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum

<http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/>

George Bush Presidential Library and Museum

<http://bushlibrary.tamu.edu>

George W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum

<http://www.georgewbushlibrary.gov>

Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library and Museum

<http://www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov>

Harry S. Truman Library and Museum

<http://www.trumanlibrary.org>

The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum

<http://hoover.archives.gov>

Jimmy Carter Library and Museum

<http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov>

John F. Kennedy Presidential Library & Museum

<http://www.jfklibrary.org>

Library of Congress
<http://www.loc.gov>

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library & Museum
<http://www.lbjlibrary.org>

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)
<http://www.archives.gov>

Nixon Presidential Library & Museum
<http://www.nixonlibrary.gov>

Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation and Library
<http://www.reaganlibrary.com>

William J. Clinton Presidential Library
<http://www.clintonlibrary.gov>

Literature

Academy of American Poets
<http://www.poets.org>

African American Women Writers of the 19th Century
http://digital.nypl.org/schomburg/writers_aa19/toc.html

Documenting the American South
<http://docsouth.unc.edu/>

Dreams of Edgar Allan Poe
<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/poe.html>

Electronic Archives for Teaching the American Literatures
<http://www.georgetown.edu/faculty/bassr/tamlit/tamlit-home.html>

Humanities Resource Center Online
<http://www.humanitiesindicators.org>

The Internet Poetry Archive
<http://www.ibiblio.org/ipa/>

The Nineteenth Century in Print: The Making of America in Books and Periodicals
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpcoop/maohtml/ncphome.html>

Outline of American Literature

<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/outline-of-american-literature.html>

PAL: Perspectives in American Literature

<http://www.csustan.edu/english/reuben/pal/table.html>

USA Literature in Brief

<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/usa-literature-in-brief.html>

Writers on America

http://www.america.gov/publications/books/writers_america.html

Museums, Exhibitions and Galleries

After Columbus: Four-hundred Years of Native American Portraiture

http://digitalgallery.nypl.org/nypldigital/explore/dgexplore.cfm?topic=history&collection=AfterColumbusFourhun&col_id=182

American Museum of Natural History

<http://www.amnh.org>

Anacostia Community Museum

<http://anacostia.si.edu/>

The Art Institute of Chicago

<http://www.artic.edu/aic/>

Brooklyn Museum

<http://www.brooklynmuseum.org>

The Children's Museum of Indianapolis

<http://www.childrensmuseum.org>

Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum

<http://cooperhewitt.org>

Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco

<http://www.famsf.org>

Harriet Beecher Stowe Center

<http://www.harrietbeecherstowecenter.org>

Henry Ford Museum

<http://www.thehenryford.org/museum/index.aspx>

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
<http://kennedy-center.org>

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
<http://www.metmuseum.org>

The Municipal Art Society of New York
<http://mas.org>

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
<http://www.mfa.org/index.asp>

Mystic Seaport: The Museum of America and the Sea
<http://www.mysticseaport.org>

National Gallery of Art
<http://www.nga.gov>

National Museum of American History
<http://americanhistory.si.edu/>

National Museum of the American Indian
<http://www.nmai.si.edu/>

National Museum of Women in the Arts
<http://www.nmwa.org>

The National Portrait Gallery
<http://www.npg.si.edu>

Philadelphia Museum of Art
<http://www.philamuseum.org>

Smithsonian American Art Museum
<http://www.americanart.si.edu>

Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum
<http://www.nasm.si.edu/>

Stereotyping Native America
<http://138.23.124.165/exhibitions/stereotyping/default.lasso>

1. AMERICAN LITERARY BIOGRAPHY: HISTORY OF THE GENRE, 1950-2000

By Carl Rollyson. *Choice*, v. 46, no. 11, July 2009, pp. 2059-2067.

American literary biography came of age during the second half of the twentieth century as it moved from a simple representation of facts of a literary figure's life to a more reliable account of a writer's life, incorporating extracts from the subject's letters and other documents. American biographies of the post-World War II era surpass that of any other period in the American literary history both in terms of its quantity and quality. He presents a decade-by-decade chronological treatment of the subject, revealing how American literary biography has evolved from its infancy to its existing maturity.

2. THE BORDERS AND LIMITS OF AMERICAN STUDIES: A PICTURE FROM BEIRUT

By Malini Johar Schueller. *American Quarterly*, v. 61, no. 4, December 2009, pp. 837-854.

Schueller counts on her own experience of travelling to the American University of Beirut (AUB) in examining various theories from an American Studies perspective in the Middle East. She examines the social boundaries of the Middle East and explores the meaning of "America" from an American Studies perspective. She analyzes the significance of traveling theory for the American Study scholars. The scope of the essay includes many other aspects like the politicization of Islam, terrorism, the social conditions of Beirut, life at the Center for American Studies and Research (CASAR).

3. BROADWAY AND MAIN: CROSSROADS, GHOST ROADS, AND PATHS TO AN AMERICAN STUDIES FUTURE

By Philip J. Deloria. *American Quarterly*, v. 61, no. 1, pp. 1-25.

This article, a speech by Philip J. Deloria at the 2008 American Studies Association (ASA) meeting, talks about how American Studies offers flexibility in escaping the strictures of the disciplines and how it allows stretching boundaries to include insights from other areas. He advocates an interdisciplinary approach to the subject and demonstrates how subject areas like history, literature, African American studies, and Ethnic studies are central to American Studies. He touches upon various forms of interdisciplinarity and walks through the disciplines placing them in a mutually constructive perspective.

4. A CHALLENGE TO POST-NATIONAL AMERICAN STUDIES: GEORGE YÚDICE'S THE EXPEDIENCY OF CULTURE

By *Caren Irr*. *American Literary History*, v. 20, no. 3, Fall 2008 pp. 601-608.

In this critical essay on American Studies, Caren Irr puts George Yúdice's *The Expediency of Culture in the Global Era* under her lenses. She explores some of the powerful theses and imaginative methodological forays that organize Yúdice's book as they pertain to the possibility of a post-national American literary studies. According to Yúdice, the most pressing disciplinary issue for Americanists is how to measure the effects of existing institutions of culture as they cross political boundaries with the U.S.

5. DISCIPLINING AMERICAN STUDIES?: A RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

By *Nikhil Pal Singh*. *American Quarterly*, March 2009, v. 61, no. 1, pp. 27-32.

This article is primarily based on an address by Philip J. Deloria, president of the American Studies Association, who advocates considering the roots and branches of American Studies as collective interdisciplinary practices and institutional locations. Deloria talks about the intersection of American Studies and Ethnic Studies and observes how Ethnic Studies have developed a de facto alliance with American Studies over the past two decades. According to Deloria, the challenges for American Studies are associated less around its misfit or disarticulation with Ethnic Studies than with its increasing interdependence with Ethnic Studies.

6. THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN TO EARLY AMERICAN STUDY: A SOCIAL JUSTICE PERSPECTIVE

By *Lisa M Logan*. *Early American Literature*, v. 44, no. 3, November 2009, pp. 641-648.

In this discussion on social construction of gender and privilege of feminist scholarship in academic studies of early American women, Logan considers freeing feminism from its dependence on women. Feminist early American Studies constitute a practice of social justice that led to the growth of feminism. The author also takes a look at the relationship among social justice, the recovery of early American women's texts, the literary and cultural histories generated from that recovery, feminist epistemology, and the language that defines their theoretical processes.

7. NATIONAL TREASURE, GLOBAL VALUE, AND AMERICAN LITERARY STUDIES

By Eric Lott. *American Literary History*, Spring/Summer 2008, pp 108-123.

Eric Lott, professor of American Studies at University of Virginia, offers a first-rate literary criticism of the hit film "National Treasure." According to him, the motion picture articulates an impacted nexus of literary desire, encoding and decoding, generational as well as national conflict in the field of interpretation, dynastic ambition, global capital, and U.S. democracy.

8. ORIGINS OF AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES AT UC-BERKELEY

By Ula Taylor. *Western Journal of Black Studies*, v. 34, no. 2, Summer 2010, pp. 256-265.

Taylor brings to life the struggle, controversies, and debate over establishment of a Black Studies Department at the University of California, Berkeley (UCB). Black Studies was not simply conceived as a relevant education, but also as last hope for rectifying an old wrong. Berkeley students took their lead from Nathan Hare, whose document *A Conceptual Proposal* provided them the needed language for their initial momentum. In due time, Afro-American Studies went on to become an amazing intellectual bastion and filled a major academic void.

9. PICTURE REVOLUTION: TRANSNATIONALISM, AMERICAN STUDIES, AND THE POLITICS OF CONTEMPORARY NATIVE CULTURE.

By Shari M. Huhndorf. *American Quarterly*, v. 61, no. 2, June 2009, pp. 359-381.

In this article, Huhndorf analyses Leslie Marmon Silko's monumental novel *Almanac of the Dead* and its illustration of transnational indigenous people's movement in the 1980s. The novel is focused around a five hundred year map showing the U.S.-Mexico border region, which highlights the colonial practices of territorial appropriation. Silko's map defines land as the object of ongoing colonial struggles. The novel highlights the trends in Native American politics, history, and culture. It summons the brutality of conquest and also takes a historical look into the impetus for hemispheric indigenous revolution centered on land.

10. RELIGION AND GEOPOLITICS IN THE NEW WORLD

By Elizabeth Maddock Dillon. *Early American Literature*, v. 45, no. 1, March 2010, pp. 193-202.

Religion has often been used as the foundation for building up strange premises, narratives, and methodologies in early American literary studies. This essay explores what makes religion so paradigm-shifting in early American Studies. Dillon finds that the relation between religion and global geopolitics remains at its core.

BUSINESS & ECONOMICS

11. SMART WORK AND SMART CITIES PAY

By Richard Florida. *Atlantic Magazine online*, April 23, 2010.

<http://www.theatlantic.com/national/archive/2010/04/smart-work-and-smart-cities-pay/39393/>

Hard work and long hours do not translate into economic wealth, according to a study conducted across major U.S. metropolitan areas. But greater "human capital"—creative people with better educations—results in above-average wages. In the top rankings of this study was the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara area in California, while at the bottom were Louisville, Oklahoma City, Memphis, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, and Nashville. Metro areas populated by people who are considered open to new experiences rank high on creativity and innovativeness. The knowledge economy is driving growth, and creative, imaginative people are crucial to that growth. Working smarter, it seems, and not working harder, is what brings wealth and well-being to metros.

12. SOLAR SOLUTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPING WORLD

By Neville Williams. *Solutions*, no. 1, January-February 2010.

<http://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/node/548>

Williams' experience with solar energy dates back to 1979, when he joined the U.S. Department of Energy. In 1990 he started a successful nonprofit, Solar Electric Light Fund, which brought solar power to the developing world, beginning in Sri Lanka. He relates his experiences, which ultimately led to his launch of a business, Solar Electric Light Company (SELCO) in India with the help of Harish Hande. The solar technology that works so well in Asia and Africa has the same promise in the United States: "Solar energy is now the fastest growing business on earth," he writes.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS & SECURITY

13. OBAMA'S WAR OVER TERROR

By Peter Baker. *New York Times Magazine*, January 17, 2010, pp. 30-39, 46-47.

The author, a White House correspondent for *The Times*, takes an inside look at the struggle to remake anti-terrorism policy. When President Obama was inaugurated in January 2009, he inherited two struggles—one with al-Qaeda and its ideological allies, and another that divided his own country over what it means to be an American. A series of events involving terrorist situations has forced the president to question each decision he has had to make, especially after criticism that his advisers, led by his top counterterrorism official John Brennan, who set up the National Counterterrorism Center under former President George W. Bush, were not giving him the best advice. Still, during his first year, President Obama has continued to adopt the bulk of the counterterrorism strategy he inherited from his predecessor.

14. THE SANCTIONS ON IRAN ARE WORKING

By Mark Dubowitz. *Foreign Policy Online*, February 10, 2010.

[http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/02/10/the_sanctions_on_iran_are_working?](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/02/10/the_sanctions_on_iran_are_working?page=0,0)
page=0,0

The author argues that Tehran is already feeling the heat of sanctions, and actions by the Obama administration and Congress will likely increase pressure on Iran's energy sector. The Treasury Department has targeted the four subsidiaries of Ghorb, a major engineering and construction firm, and the firm's commander, Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Gen. Rostam Qasemi. The Treasury Department designations will discourage international firms from doing business with Ghorb and its affiliates, as has been the case with the more than 80 foreign financial firms that have terminated or reduced their dealings with Iran. Congress is also working on legislation that will target the regime's need to import some 30 to 40 percent of its gasoline by giving the president the authority to sanction foreign companies that sell refined petroleum products to Iran or that help Iran improve its domestic refinery capacity. The possibility of these sanctions has already caused three companies to halt their gasoline sales to Iran, most banks have cancelled lines of credit issued to finance these imports, and some insurance companies that underwrite this trade have announced that they will pull out if the legislation is passed.

15. TAPPING THE POWER OF STRUCTURAL CHANGE: POWER CYCLE THEORY AS AN INSTRUMENT IN THE TOOLBOX OF NATIONAL SECURITY DECISION-MAKING

By Jacob L. Heim. SAIS Review, v. 29, no. 2, Summer-Fall 2009, pp. 113-127.

Heim discusses the potential applications of power cycle theory to support national security assessments. The article summarizes how the theory uses the relative balance of power among states to explain why and when major wars occur, contrasts power cycle theory with other international relations theories, and tests the theory's explanatory power against the historical record. He makes the case that power cycle theory is a compelling and important tool for assessing the stability of great power competition in both present and future scenarios.

DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS

16. 'HAYSTACK' GIVES IRANIAN OPPOSITION HOPE FOR EVADING INTERNET CENSORSHIP

By Scott Peterson. Christian Science Monitor, posted April 16, 2010

<http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Middle-East/2010/0416/Haystack-gives-Iranian-opposition-hope-for-evading-Internet-censorship>

Opposition activists in Iran are beginning to deploy "Haystack" – encryption software they hope will defeat extensive government efforts to block popular mobilization on the Internet inside the country. Haystack is custom-made for Iran in San Francisco by the nonprofit Censorship Research Center and is the first anti-censorship technology to be licensed by the U.S. government for export to Iran. Twitter and Facebook have played crucial roles in helping protesters organize, but Iranian "cyber police" successfully shut down the ability of Iranians to communicate with each other via the Internet. Haystack's encryption data is similar to accessing a bank website. It hides that data inside other normal data streams and makes it look like normal Internet traffic itself, so the original data is difficult to detect and stop. It remains to be seen if this new technology will be able to win the confidence of Iranian activists as well as stay ahead of government counterattacks.

17. THE 'MEGA-EIGHTS': URBAN LEVIATHANS AND INTERNATIONAL INSTABILITY

By P.H. Liotta and James F. Miskel. Orbis, v. 53, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 647-663.

Liotta and Miskel note that in 2015, there will be 58 cities on the planet with a population of 5 million or more and, by 2025, according to National Intelligence Council, 27 cities with a population exceeding 10 million. The U.N. Population Division classifies populations in excess of 10 million as megacities and many of these urban behemoths will be located in the so-called 10/40 window—the area in Africa and Asia between north latitude 10 and 40 degrees. The authors believe that this urban growth will have serious consequences for international stability, human security and environmental degradation. Without a doubt, unchecked growth in the megacities in the 10/40 window will change the face of the global map in the twenty-first century.

18. WE ARE CONSIDERED INFIDELS: COVERING WAR IN IRAQ

By Bassam Sebti. Global Journalist, v. 15, no. 4, Winter 2009, pp. 3-4.

<http://www.globaljournalist.org/stories/2010/04/06/we-are-considered-infidels-covering-war-in-iraq/>

The author, a former reporter for *The Washington Post*, reflects on the role of Iraqi translators, fixers and reporters in war coverage. Western news organizations have come to rely a lot on their Iraqi staff, particularly in dangerous areas, simply because they speak the language and know the culture. Iraqi journalists, translators and fixers face grave dangers every day as insurgents and militias who once controlled vast areas of Iraq consider Iraqi journalists to be spies for the U.S. occupation forces or the government. However, working for a U.S. media outlet puts an Iraqi in double jeopardy as collaborators with the "infidels."

GLOBAL ISSUES

19. CLIMATE CHANGE: A CONTROLLED EXPERIMENT

By Stan D. Wullschleger and Maya Strahl. *Scientific American*, v. 302, no. 3, March 2010, pp. 78-83.

Scientists have carefully manipulated grasslands and forests to see how precipitation, carbon dioxide and temperature changes affect the biosphere, allowing them to forecast the future. Researchers are altering temperature, carbon dioxide and precipitation levels across plots of forests, grasses and crops to see how plant life responds. Warmer temperatures and higher CO₂ concentrations generally result in more leaf growth or crop yield, but these factors can also raise insect infestation and weaken plants' ability to ward off pests and disease. Future field experiments that can manipulate all three conditions at once will lead to better models of how long-term climate changes will affect ecosystems worldwide.

20. TROUBLED WATERS

By Michael Renner. *World Watch*, v. 23, no. 3, May/June 2010, pp. 14-20.

South and Central Asia's imminent water shortages pose food security risks and potential for international conflicts over resources. Neighboring Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan require water when upstream Tajikistan fills its reservoirs. Afghanistan and Pakistan have a long-standing dispute over use of the Kabul River, a tributary of the Indus that flows through Pakistan and India. India, Pakistan and China are of particular concern as Himalayan glaciers that supply their chief rivers melt. Meanwhile, climate change produces increasingly unpredictable monsoon patterns. The author notes that there are solutions to the challenges, but multilateral cooperation is essential.

U.S. SOCIETY, VALUES & POLITICS

21. BINGHAM'S LIST

By Peter Eisner. *Smithsonian*, v. 39, no. 12, March 2009 pp. 50-57.

A dusty closet in an old Connecticut farmhouse has revealed another story about a courageous individual who risked his career to help Jews flee the Nazis during World War II. Hiram Bingham IV, a U.S. Foreign Service officer, defied his own superiors within the State

Department who wanted to block the admission of Jewish refugees to the United States. From his position in the consulate in Marseilles under the Vichy government until his transfer to Buenos Aires in 1941, Bingham issued visas to over 2500 Jews and others on Nazi death lists. Prior to the discovery of documents revealing his wartime activities, Bingham's children had no idea of the extent of what he had done—their father had never told them. They redeemed his reputation at the State Department in 2002 when the American Foreign Service Association designated him a "courageous diplomat." Bingham has also been honored by the Yad Vashem Memorial in Jerusalem.

22. A YOUNG UNIVERSITY IN INDIA FOCUSES ON REAL-WORLD INDUSTRY AND SUSTAINABILITY

By Shailaja Neelakantan. Chronicle of Higher Education, v. 55, no. 18, January 9, 2009, p. A20

Rajendra Pachauri, who as chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change shared the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize with Al Gore, has established a new institution of higher education in India, TERI University. TERI is closely linked to a research institute founded by Pachauri in 1974—the Energy and Resources Institute—and has created academic and research partnerships with Yale, North Carolina State, Michigan State and Brandeis Universities, as well as institutions in Germany and Australia. Although TERI has just 300 students, it has already become known for training specialists who can help companies improve their impact on the environment and adopt sustainable practices. TERI, which offers seven master's and four doctoral programs and maintains a faculty–student ratio of four to one, puts its students to work on real projects after just one year of course work. Every student during the second year spends a full semester doing a major project in private industry. TERI's new green campus in New Delhi includes such innovations as a main building cooled by a ventilation tunnel rather than air conditioning. Yale has made a long-term commitment to TERI, backed by multi-million dollar investments to academic partnerships.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

23. MAKING MEMORIES

By Greg Miller. Smithsonian, v. 41 no. 2, May 2010, pp. 38-45.

Wrenching, disastrous events in our history are seared into our memories. The collapse of the Twin Towers in New York City on

September 11, 2001 is one of those moments for most Americans, but memory researcher Karim Nader found that his memories of that event helped him prove his own theory, which is upending conventional wisdom in neuroscience. Nader observed over time that he had misremembered what he saw on that day, providing evidence for his theory that the act of remembering can work to change the memory itself. The process occurs in the brain's neurons spanning the synapses and actually forming the memory. A repeat visit to that place in the brain, recalling that memory, can provide an opportunity for further creation of neuro-proteins across the synapse, Nader argues. His theory is not entirely accepted in the field, but the work could have some very practical benefits. Reshaping the memories of people who have survived traumatic events may help to relieve them of long-term post-traumatic stress disorder.

24. PROBING THE BIGGEST MYSTERY IN THE UNIVERSE

By Richard Panek. Smithsonian, v. 41, no. 1, April 2010, pp. 30-37.

Panek takes the reader to a remote scientific outpost at the South Pole where astronomers piece together clues to reveal the solution to the greatest scientific puzzle of all: what is the universe made of? For decades, scientists have recognized that the things they can see in the heavens like planets, stars, and other galaxies only account for a fraction of its mass. Something else remains hidden, which they call dark matter and dark energy. They know it exists because the structure of the universe as we see it would unravel without it, by all laws of physics. Astronomers go to one of the Earth's most hostile environments to pursue the answers to this mystery, drawn to the ideal conditions for observing the skies. They search for answers not just in what they see, but also in the background radiation that has pulsed through the universe since the Big Bang. They also push the boundaries of their knowledge of gravity, which serves as a force opposing dark energy.

25. THE PROLIFIC AFTERLIFE OF WHALES

By Crispin Little. Scientific American, v. 302, no. 2, February 2010, pp. 78-84.

Marine researchers have discovered that dead whales on the ocean floor are a source of food for specialized scavenger ecosystems, including dozens of species of mollusks and other creatures seen nowhere else. A single whale carcass can support such a "whale-fall community" for several decades. Scientists surmise that there could be well over half a million such whale-fall mini-ecosystems at various

stages in the world's oceans at any given time, many only a few kilometers apart, and that they provide a "stepping stone" between each other and other deep-seafloor communities such as hydrothermal vents, which harbor many similar species. Fossil remains of large marine reptiles have been found with mollusk remains similar to those found in whale-fall communities, suggesting that these specialized scavengers have been around for hundreds of millions of years, long before whales evolved.

Printed and published by Michael Pelletier for the Public Affairs Section,
U.S. Embassy, American Center, New Delhi.
Printed at Rakesh Press, New Delhi.

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