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DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES



IA17 Ross, Alec. Internet Freedom: Historic Roots And The Road Forward (SAIS Review of International Affairs, vol. 30, no. 2, Summer-Fall 2010, pp. 3-15)

Currently available online at

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sais_review/summary/v030/30.2.ross.html

The author, Senior Advisor for Innovation to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, is tasked with maximizing the potential of technology in service of America's diplomatic and development goals. This article addresses the need to protect and promote the positive social and economic benefits of network technologies by mapping out the principles of Internet freedom, its history, contemporary context and

conceptual framework, and providing an overview of how the work of the State Department can help achieve its goals. While in many regards, limits to Internet freedom have grown across the globe, the State Department has and will continue to promote freedom through diplomacy, monitoring and reporting, programming, and policy. In her remarks on Internet freedom in January of 2010, Secretary of State Clinton said, "On their own, new technologies do not take sides in the struggle for freedom and progress, but the United States does. We stand for a single Internet where all of humanity has equal access to knowledge and ideas." It is a complicated project that spans difficult issues in economics, human rights, and social opportunity but it is rooted in simple principles that have stood the test of time. Open societies offering equal access to an unfettered marketplace of ideas and commerce flourish and deliver social and economic benefits to their citizens. The work of Internet freedom seeks to bring these goals into twenty-first century statecraft.

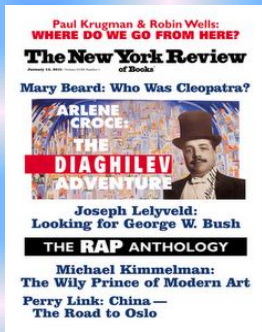
IA18 Levy, Steven The A.I. Revolution Is On. (Wired, vol. 19, no. 1, January 2011, pp. 86-97)

Available online at http://www.wired.com/magazine/2010/12/ff_ai_essay_airevolution/



When writers and scientists began to envision robots and thinking machines as appliances of the future, writes Levy, they merely modified the human template, turning skin to tin; but when scientists stopped asking machines to reason like humans, they really started making progress. One of the experts interviewed tells Levy, "the computers are in control, and we just live in their world." A series of companion articles in this special report examines how significant the role of artificial intelligence (AI) has become in our information economy, even though it doesn't come in a human-like package. "Bull vs. Bear vs. Bot" explores the role of high-

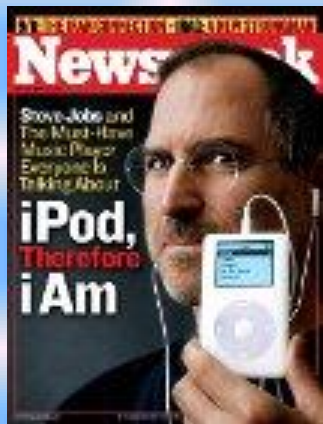
speed computers in controlling the movements of financial markets. At their best, the writers say, the programs allow precision and mathematics to govern the markets rather than emotion or judgment; at their worst, they can become “an inscrutable and uncontrollable feedback loop.” Other articles discuss the progress of AI in transportation, medicine and on the Internet.



IA19 Halpern, Sue. *How Do We Know What We Know?* (New York Review of Books, January 13, 2011)

This review of neurologist Oliver Sacks’ *THE MIND’S EYE* discusses the amazing resilience of the brain, and how it compensate for and even recovers from grave injury or disease -- “impairments might actually be enhancements or ... give rise to them.” The essays are about cases of patients, but the last reveals his process of coping with a tumor on his right eye, his own loss of vision and personal journey of change.

ECONOMIC SECURITY



IA20 Klein, Ezra. *Do We Still Need Unions? Yes* (Newsweek, February 27, 2011)

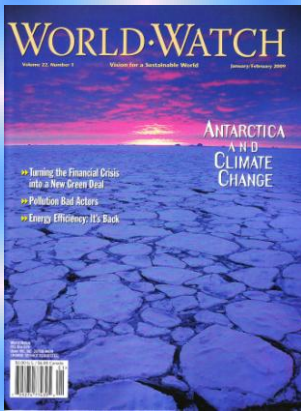
Currently available online at <http://www.newsweek.com/2011/02/27/do-we-still-need-unions-yes.html>

Wisconsin Gov. Scott Walker’s effort to end collective bargaining for public employees in his state unexpectedly became the best thing to happen to the union movement in recent memory, writes Klein. In just a few days, Walker did what unions have been failing to do for decades: unite the union movement and bring the decline of organized labor to the forefront of the national agenda. Although fewer than 7 percent of private workers are unionized today, unions still have a crucial role to play in America, says Klein. First, they give workers leverage for higher wages, voicing safety concerns, ideas to improve efficiency and protection from

retaliation. Second, unions are concerned with more than quarterly profit reports — what economist John Kenneth Galbraith called a “countervailing power” in an economy dominated by large corporations. Finally, unions bring some semblance of balance to a political system dominated by moneyed business interests. Organized labor has played a major role in promoting landmark legislation, such as the Civil Rights Act and the Affordable Care Act – laws that benefit the general public, not just the unionized.

IA21 Gallis, Helene. *Sustainable Entrepreneurship In Africa* (Worldwatch, Vol. 23, No. 4, July/August 2010, pp. 12-17)

Development efforts in developing nations need to take a decidedly different tack than in the past, one this author calls “sustainable entrepreneurship.” Through the decades of development assistance, there are many examples of projects envisioned by donors that could not be sustained over the long term with local resources and skills. Some donor groups are now recognizing the need for development ideas to percolate from the ground up, but they also want to redefine what “entrepreneurship” means in these countries. Accumulation of wealth is implied in the Western



definition of that term, but advocates of this new trend hope that future entrepreneurs will consider social, environmental, and economic factors in equal measure, as they conceive development projects. The author cites examples of initiatives launched by this new breed of developing world entrepreneurs, notably partners in a Nigerian enterprise who are developing the first environmentally sustainable high-rise building on the Lagos waterfront. The trend is also unfolding on the national scale, Gallis reports, citing a Rwandan effort to establish itself as a regional hub for information and communications technologies, even while the nation still works to achieve basic developmental standards for availability of clean water and electricity.

IA22 Stiglitz, Joseph. *The Greatest Country On Earth*

(Slate, March 7, 2011) Currently available online at <http://www.slate.com/id/2287534/?GT1=38001>

The Indian Ocean island nation of Mauritius is not particularly wealthy, nor does it have natural resources. Yet, the author notes, Mauritius has developed a thriving, diverse economy, a democratic political system, a strong social safety net, free higher education and widespread homeownership. Stiglitz says that American and European politicians could learn a lot from what some have called the "Mauritius miracle"; he believes that a key to the country's success is that Mauritius has chosen a way to organize society that leads to less inequality. The country has also decided that most military spending is a waste of money, and realized that universal education is essential to social unity, given Mauritius' potential religious and ethnic differences.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY



IA23 Briggs, Chad. *Environmental Change, Strategic Foresight, And Impacts On Military Power*

(Parameters, vol. 40, no. 3, Autumn 2010, pp. 1-15) Currently available online at <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/Articles/2010autumn/Briggs.pdf>

Briggs, with the Air University, USAF, writes that researchers have accepted for the past two decades that security cannot be well understood without taking environmental factors into account, yet a clear recognition of environmental security has yet to be adopted at the highest policy levels. The author writes that the environment has long been regarded

as a constant, but in recent years there has been recognition that global environmental change presents completely new risks to security, and that new methods must be developed to assess these risks. Briggs argues that the military planners are able to assess complex and uncertain risks, but they need to engage with a wider network of researchers and scientists. He explores some of the lessons learned from the security community and the need for scenario planning to provide adequate early warning of security risks.

IA24 Geist, Michael *The Trouble With The Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement* (SAIS Review of International Affairs, vol. 30, no. 2, Summer-Fall 2010, pp. 137-147) Currently available online at http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sais_review/summary/v030/30.2.geist.html

The author, who holds the Canada Research Chair in Internet and E-commerce Law, at the University of Ottawa Faculty of Law, notes that since the U.S., the EU, Japan, Canada, and a handful of other countries announced their participation in the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) negotiations in October 2007, the agreement has been dogged by controversy. At the same time, it has captured the attention of trade and policy watchers, as it heralded the prospect of circumventing multilateral institutions such as the World Intellectual Property Organization and used hot-button issues like counterfeiting to advance the global intellectual property enforcement agenda. This essay examines the primary concerns associated with ACTA. First, the author examines the secrecy and lack of transparency; second, the substance of the agreement is reviewed by highlighting the most contentious issues; third, the global political implications of ACTA are discussed. While ACTA is frequently presented as little more than a standard trade agreement, the increasing discomfort among developing countries, as well as the long-term implications for multilateral institutions, provides powerful signals that the broader effects should not be underestimated.

IA25 Hickman, John. *The New Territorial Imperative* (Comparative Strategy, vol. 29, no. 5, December 2010, pp. 405-411)

In the 1990s, many scholars predicted that the nation-state was in decline, after the disintegration of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. However, events over the last decade contradict these predictions. The author, with the Department of Government and International Studies at Berry College in Georgia, writes that the state remains the primary focus for researchers of international relations, because territory is the primary basis for power in the international system. He notes that Russia has not hesitated to wage war for control of territory, and has reestablished much of its traditional sphere of influence. Indonesia and India, which both battle multiple separatist insurgencies in the 1990s, have resisted fragmentation. Two new articles of the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea allow coastal states to claim sovereignty over much wider exclusive economic zones than before, and over geographic features such as the continental shelf; over a third of the world's oceans may now be claimed as sovereign territory. Hickman believes that natural resource depletion may become a primary motivator in the future for claims of territorial sovereignty.

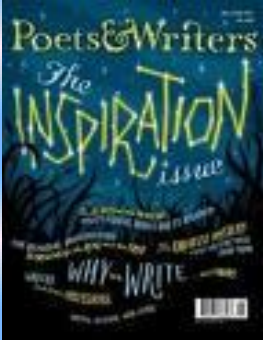


IA26 Lewis, James *Sovereignty And The Role Of Government In Cyberspace* (Brown Journal of World Affairs, vol. 16, no. 2, Spring/Summer 2010, pp. 55-65)

The author, Senior Fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, writes that "the concept of cyberspace being a global commons due to its supposed lack of borders is best seen as a wish rather than a description". The Internet began as a U.S. government enterprise for defense and research, but the government opened it to the public during a period of major political change after the Cold War. The notion of the Internet as a commons was shaped by the anti-authoritarian culture of the Internet pioneers and the U.S. preference for markets and limited government; this is being challenged by present-day conditions, in which

the Internet is no longer an exclusive preserve of the U.S., but an arena in which nations contend. The Internet was never designed to be a system upon which hundreds of millions of people would depend, and in which so much economic activity would take place. Lewis believes that government is crucial to defending the Internet, because sophisticated intelligence and military services would overwhelm private efforts. The Internet is now a public good, and "just as we do not expect airlines to defend our airspace against MiGs, we should not expect private companies to defend cyberspace against foreign governments."

US SOCIETY AND VALUES



IA27 Menéndez, Ana. The Bilingual Imagination (Poets & Writers, January/February 2011)

Novelist Ana Menéndez writes of the value and symbolism of language and its significance in cultures beyond being a means of communication. Bilingualism as a path to breadth of understanding and cultural empathy is explored, as is the emotional, political and cultural potency of language. Authors Jorge Luis Bourges and Italo Calvino are referenced as two who envisioned a goal of cataloguing all knowledge well before Google made this its mission, as a lead into Menéndez' discussion of how their perspectives helped spark enthusiasm for writing after a fallow phase. Her discussion of her own writing process is

as interesting as her observations about imagination and language.

IA28 Liasson, Mara. Utah's New Immigration Law: A Model For America? (National Public Radio, March 18, 2011)

Available online at <http://www.npr.org/2011/03/18/134626178/utahs-new-immigration-law-a-model-for-america>

After the state of Arizona passed tough laws penalizing undocumented immigrants, other states have contemplated similar legislation. However, Utah, one of the most conservative states in the country, recently passed immigration laws that show Republicans can pursue a more moderate course. Utah's governor Gary Herbert signed a package of laws -- one an enforcement bill milder than Arizona's, the second a guest-worker bill that would allow undocumented immigrants to work and drive without fear of deportation. While many conservatives decry the guest-worker bill as amnesty, Utah elected officials who drafted the law say they are only trying to deal with reality. The 11 million illegal immigrants who are living in the U.S. have jobs, own property, have financial obligations and are paying taxes; deporting them all is not going to happen. Says one immigration-reform advocate, "the Utah legislation is a very rough draft of what we call comprehensive immigration reform at the national level", noting that this should spur the Obama administration to do something.