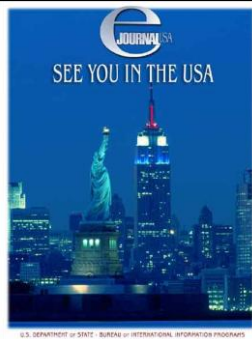




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## ARTICLES

### DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

Desvarieux, Jessica IN HAITI, DEEP SKEPTICISM ABOUT A U.N. RESCUE PLAN (Time, posted online April 3, 2010)

At the U.N. donor conference on March 31, the international community pledged more than USD 5 billion to support Haiti for the next 18 months and almost \$10 billion for the next five years. These enormous figures are aimed at rebuilding the poorest country in the Western hemisphere – one made even poorer after devastating earthquakes in January. Plans, however, reveal that a joint commission between Haitian authorities and the international community, co-chaired by Haitian Prime Minister Jean-Max Bellerive and former U.S. President Bill Clinton, will manage the funds. Haitians are concerned that aid money will not trickle down to the people but instead be used by the government to take care of its own. Already there are reports that, after the earthquake, government-affiliated community leaders sold coupons for food aid intended to be free. Haiti is one of the 10 most corrupt countries in the world, according to Transparency International; despite this record, the international community has decided not to bypass the bureaucracy of Port-au-Prince, hoping to strengthen it. For its part, the Haitian government has committed itself to transparency, and the prime minister has agreed to the idea of posting financial documents online. Even so, there are fears that if the government succeeds, the international community will get the glory; and if it fails, the Haitian government will be blamed for corruption. Available online at: <http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1977287,00.html>

Larmer, Brook SHANGHAI DREAMS (National Geographic, vol. 217, no. 3, March 2010, 124-141)

On May 1, Expo 2010 will open in Shanghai, an ambitious effort by the Chinese government to showcase its most populous city. For this event, the city has reportedly anted up \$45 billion, more than Beijing spent on the Olympic Games. The author notes that Expo 2010 is Shanghai's latest campaign to reinvent itself. As China's one global city, Shanghai has long straddled the East-West divide, having started out as a meeting place between Western merchants and Chinese migrants. The city has long been set apart from the rest of China, with its distinct language, customs, architecture, food and attitudes. Says Larmer, "Shanghai's urban explosion will continue long after the expo is over. All the tearing down and building up underscores one Shanghainese trait: its obsession with the new." Currently available online at <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2010/03/shanghai/larmer-text>

McQuaid, John THE GULF OF MEXICO OIL SPILL: AN ACCIDENT WAITING TO HAPPEN (Yale Environment 360, May 10, 2010)

Recent calls to expand offshore drilling in the U.S. reflected a belief that deepwater oil operations had become so safe and technologically advanced that the danger of an accident was infinitesimal. McQuaid, a journalist specializing in environmental and science issues, writes that the growing volume of crude oil billowing from a ruptured well at the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, puts to rest the notion that offshore drilling is a risk-free endeavor. While the exact causes of well blowout, explosion and sinking of the Deepwater Horizon offshore rig may not be known for months, systemic problems are becoming apparent, including lax government oversight, complacency by the oil industry, the reluctance of government agencies and oil companies to consider worst-case scenarios, the fragmentation of tasks among different contractors, and the complexities of drilling miles under the ocean floor in an unforgiving environment. Currently available online at <http://www.e360.yale.edu/content/feature.msp?id=2272>

Minard, Anne FADING FAST (National Parks, vol. 84, no. 2, Spring 2010, pp. 39-47)

Light pollution, a problem in many brightly lighted urban centers, is preventing us from seeing the stars distinctly and even having adverse health impacts on humans and animals. The author surveys the research on the subject and discusses what U.S. National Park Service officers such as Chad Moore, who heads Yellowstone's Night Sky Team, are doing to preserve the night environment. Organizations such as the International Dark Sky Association and NASA are among those working to provide data on the effects of light pollution. Individuals can help by restricting outdoor light use and installing fixtures that direct light downward. Available online at <http://www.npsa.org/magazine/2010/spring/fading-fast.html>

Peterson, Scott 'HAYSTACK' GIVES IRANIAN OPPOSITION HOPE FOR EVADING INTERNET CENSORSHIP (Christian Science Monitor, posted April 16, 2010)

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

Thomas, Mike CALL OF THE WILD (National Parks, vol. 84, no. 2, Spring 2010, pp. 49-54)

George Melendez Wright was one of the first Latinos to be employed by the U.S. Park Service, and whose vision for national parks was ahead of his time. This profile recounts his efforts in the 1920s and 30s to promote park management that actually supports flora and fauna, rather than tourists. His untimely death halted his progress for several decades. His studies on park wildlife are still relevant and influential. "Perhaps our greatest national heritage is nature itself, with all its complexity and its abundance of life," he said. Available online at <http://www.npca.org/magazine/2010/spring/call-of-the-wild.html>

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Downie, Andrew THE DARK SIDE OF BRAZIL'S ECONOMIC MIRACLE (Time, posted online April 4, 2010)

Land disputes in Brazil's resource-rich states in the Amazonian region are erupting in violence, notes the author. Brazil has become an agricultural powerhouse, and is the world's biggest exporter or producer of sugar, soy beans, coffee, orange juice, beef and chicken. Experts on Brazil's rural violence say land ownership disputes, along with related issues of deforestation, logging, land grabbing, and the slave labor sometimes used by powerful landowners, are the key factors in escalation of violence. In 2008 alone, 13 people were assassinated because of their involvement in land reform issues. According to the Pastoral da Terra, the Roman Catholic Church group that monitors land conflicts, more than 1,400 rural workers have been killed in land conflicts since the commission began keeping records in 1985. Available online at <http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1977697,00.html>

Krugman, Paul GREEN ECONOMICS (New York Times Magazine, April 11, 2010, pp. 34//49)

Krugman, Nobel Prize-winning economist, notes that we can afford to tackle climate change, but any serious solution must rely mainly on giving everyone a self-interested reason to produce fewer emissions. This is not fair, he says, but climate altruism must take a back seat to getting such a system in place. Rather than focus on climate change itself, it is necessary instead to understand climate economics, or rather the economics of lessening climate change. Ronald Reagan liked to talk about the magic of the marketplace but today conservatives now think that the marketplace loses its magic as soon as market incentives are invoked in favor of issues such as energy conservation. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/11/magazine/11Economy-t.html>

Lewis, Peter AFRICAN ECONOMIES' NEW RESILIENCE (Current History, vol. 109, no. 727, May 2010, pp. 193-199)

Lewis, director of the African studies program at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, writes that there were hopes that Africa, whose national economies are not so intertwined with the international banking system, would avoid the chaos that the financial system's collapse inflicted on the Western advanced economies. Many African countries, whose economies are dependent on income from exported commodities, did suffer from a decline in prices due to a drop in global demand, as well as declining remittances from overseas workers who lost jobs. Lewis notes that, while the effect of the financial downturn varied greatly from one country to another, many African nations have enacted political and economic reforms, resulting in improved governance and transparency, which have enabled them to weather the financial crisis.

Williams, Neville SOLAR SOLUTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPING WORLD (Solutions, No. 1, January-February 2010)

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. Available online at <http://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/node/548>

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

A NET OF KNOWLEDGE (Asia Pacific Defense Forum, vol. 34, no. 4, 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2009, 16-21)

Reporting and rewards programs help catch elusive terrorists. In the community effort to capture known terrorist Mas Selamat Kastari, telecommunication companies in Singapore sent e-mails to 5.5 million subscribers with his photograph and description, plus a phone number to call to file a report. He was captured by Malaysian authorities in the village of Johor Bahru, across the border from Singapore. In the Philippines, the U.S. Counter-Terrorism Rewards Program, part of the larger anti-terrorism operation called the Rewards for Justice Program, has been very successful in getting leads on high-profile terrorist suspects. This U.S. State Department program pays for information leading to the arrest, capture and conviction of wanted terrorists, both in the United States and abroad; seeks information concerning finances, assets and plans of terrorist organizations; and relocates informants and their families. Since its inception in 1984, the Rewards for Justice Program has paid more than US \$77 million to more than fifty people who provided information about terrorists worldwide. Available online at <http://forum.apan-info.net/>. Rewards for Justice Program website: <http://www.rewardsforjustice.net>

Brown, Frederick VIETNAM AND AMERICA: PARAMETERS OF THE POSSIBLE (Current History, vol. 109, no. 726, April 2010, pp. 162-169)

The author, a fellow of the Foreign Policy Institute at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, writes that the 2008 official visit of Vietnam's prime minister to Washington was a major step in thawing U.S.-Vietnam relations. Brown writes that the Vietnamese leadership have come to realize that their connection with the U.S. could be an asset in their competition with China, despite misgivings among conservative elements in both the Vietnamese Communist Party and in the U.S. foreign-policy establishment. He notes that the regime largely abandoned Marxist economics in the 1980s, and became further isolated from Marxist doctrine in the 1990s with the collapse of the Soviet Union. The U.S.-Vietnam relationship is still colored by the legacy of the Vietnam war and fundamental differences in official perspectives, but Brown believes that both governments have a realistic view of what can be accomplished; he believes that educational exchanges offer the best opportunity for improving relations.

Calleya, Stephen THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN: AN EXERCISE IN REGION BUILDING (Mediterranean Quarterly, vol. 20, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 49-70)

The author, associate professor of international relations at the University of Malta, discusses the history of efforts by the EU to forge a common organization of countries bordering the Mediterranean. Calleya notes that efforts to form a Mediterranean union have remained in the embryonic stage. The riparian states come from very different cultural backgrounds, have foreign-policy agendas which extend outside the region, and do not perceive themselves as having a common identity. He notes that this fragmented state of affairs has left the Mediterranean states at a disadvantage in the global economy. Until France took upon itself to promote the Union for the Mediterranean initiative in 2008, interest in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, which was started in 1995, had begun to wane. Calleya says that the EU may not

be able to take on the Mediterranean Union initiative by itself, since it is still adjusting from its absorption of new EU member states; he argues that U.S. standing would benefit from our participation in this initiative.

Cohen, Stephen HOW A BOTCHED U.S. ALLIANCE FED PAKISTAN'S CRISIS (Current History, Vol. 109, no. 726, April 2010, pp. 138-143)

Cohen, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, notes that the U.S.-Pakistan relationship has been "episodic and discontinuous". U.S. objectives in Pakistan have been driven mostly by strategic calculations on containment of the Soviet Union during the Cold War, and in recent years, to combat terrorism and extremism, while Pakistan's goals have been centered primarily on dealing with its rival India. Most of the U.S. aid to Pakistan went to the military, and was not conditioned on serious economic and social reform; consequently, Pakistan never had to implement economic reforms that were badly needed, and its economy has remained uncompetitive in global markets. Prior U.S. administrations were exclusively focused on nuclear issues and the Taliban-al Qaeda presence in the region, but ignored the collapsing educational system in Pakistan, which fueled the rise of the Islamic madrasas. The sporadic nature of foreign assistance fueled in Pakistan a sense of betrayal by the West, writes Cohen, leading to what he believes is a pernicious self-image of victimhood.

## U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Bennett, Jessica; Ellison, Jesse; Ball, Sarah ARE WE THERE YET? (Newsweek, March 29, 2010)

In 1970, 46 women working at Newsweek filed a landmark gender-discrimination case and won. This article reviews that event and looks at the current status of women at Newsweek and in the workplace across the country. The authors conclude that while chances for promotion for women at Newsweek have improved, they are far from equal to that of men. Although 49 percent of Newsweek employees are female, men wrote all but six of Newsweek magazine's 49 cover stories last year. Nationwide, the situation isn't much better. U.S. Department of Education data show that, a year out of school, despite better college grades, young women take home just 80 percent of what their male colleagues do. Motherhood has long been the explanation for the persistent pay gap, yet a decade out of college, full-time working women without children still make 77 cents for every dollar males make. The Global [Gender Gap Index](#) -- a ranking of women's educational, health, political, and financial standing by the World Economic Forum -- found that, from 2006 to 2009 the U.S. had fallen from 23rd to 31st, behind Cuba and just above Namibia. Companies may have incorporated policies aimed at helping women, but they [haven't helped as much as you'd think](#). "The U.S. always scores abysmally in terms of work-life balance," says the WEF's Kevin Steinberg. "But even here, [women] still rank 'masculine or patriarchal corporate culture' as the highest impediment to success." The four most common female professions today are secretary, registered nurse, teacher, and cashier—low-paying, "pink collar" jobs that employ 43 percent of all women. Available online at: <http://www.newsweek.com/id/235220>

Davis, Michelle THE ALTERNATIVE (Washington Post Magazine, April 11, 2010, pp. 22-29)

Younger students are giving community colleges a second look as a gateway to a four-year degree in a still-tight economy. As job losses rack up and family savings dwindle, more students who saw themselves going directly from high school to a four-year institution are instead enrolling at their local community college. Once known for the night courses they offered to usually older students who were holding down daytime jobs and had other responsibilities, community colleges now maintain daytime programs and specialized courses of study once only available in more expensive degree programs. Nationally, about 46 percent of students on community college



campuses are younger than 21, according to a 2007 report from the American Association of Community Colleges, up from 42.5 percent in 2003. Currently available online at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/04/02/AR2010040202553.html>

Mix, Elizabeth K. ART AND NEW MEDIA (Choice, vol. 47, no. 8, April 2010, 1411-1412, 1414-1416, 1418-1423)

The author, a professor of art history, Jordan College of Fine Arts, Butler University, Indiana, notes that since writers come from a wide range of disciplines, it should come as no surprise that theoretical approaches used in the interpretation of technology-based art are similarly diverse. Each time technology has substantially changed, artistic practice has followed. One example was photography; often connected with modernism, it led to a flatness and focus on formal elements in paintings. Television and analogue video, the technologies first connected to post-modernism, hastened the development of performance art. Today, art forms driven by technology-based elements include internet art, virtual reality, digital video, interactive graphic design, bio/genetic art, cyborgs, digital performance, and online exhibitions. With the terminology associated with new media, it is now possible to provide a framework for understanding how art in its history, theory and practice is changing to keep pace as technologies evolve.

Royte, Elizabeth STREET FARMER (New York Times Magazine, July 1, 2009)

Will Allen is an urban farming expert and founder of the Growing Power farm, a collection of greenhouses crammed onto 2 acres in a working-class neighborhood of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His operation produces a regular supply of locally-grown food for 10,000 customers in the Milwaukee area, employs scores of people, many living in a nearby low-income housing project, and regularly conducts training classes in intensive farming techniques. Among other things, Growing Power makes use of worm composting, which produces the soil fertility needed to produce so much food in a small space. The low-income neighborhood outside the walls of Growing Power is a "food desert", with a handful of high-priced convenience stores and fast-food eateries. Allen's Growing Power has been a pioneer in bringing the good-food movement to low-income inner-city neighborhoods, long shunned by most food retailers. Allen says "we need 50 million more people growing food," as oil supplies diminish, awareness of the environmental footprint of the industrial food system grows, and cities replace farmland, growing more food in less space will become more important than ever. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/05/magazine/05allen-t.html?pagewanted=all> [PUBS;GWB]

Ulin, David SECOND READ: WHAT HAPPENED HERE? (Columbia Journalism Review, March/April 2010)

The author takes a present-day look at SLOUCHING TOWARD BETHLEHEM, Joan Didion's 1968 nonfiction account of San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury neighborhood in the months before the "Summer of Love." He compares her incisive narrative of "conditionality, of breakdown" with the world of the 1980s, when he first read it and felt it the "story of our time." In this updated review, he finds Didion's depiction of the gap between who we are and who we think we are still relevant today, a world beset by cultural shifts and disconnects.

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