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SIGNIFICANT E-DOCUMENTS

CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS WORLD'S OLDER POPULATION PROJECTED TO TRIPLE BY 2050. U.S. Census Bureau. June 23, 2009.

The world's 65-and-older population is projected to triple by midcentury, from 516 million in 2009 to 1.53 billion in 2050, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. In contrast, the population under 15 is expected to increase by only 6 percent during the same period, from 1.83 billion to 1.93 billion. http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/international_population/013882.html [HTML format, various paging].

<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/> International Data Base.

FACEBOOK, YOUTUBE+: HOW SOCIAL MEDIA OUTLETS IMPACT DIGITAL TERRORISM AND HATE. Simon Wiesenthal Center. June 2009.

The recent arrests in the tragic murders of Stephen Tyrone Jones at the U.S. Holocaust Museum and Dr. George Tiller at his Kansas church uncovered more evidence of how viral hate online incubates, empowers and emboldens violent bigots, says the author. With over one and a half billion users, almost one quarter of the world's population, the Internet is the prime means of communication and marketing in the world. Sites such as Facebook and YouTube have both seen a huge proliferation of extremist use with the greatest increase coming from overseas, particularly Europe and the Middle East. [Note: contains copyright material].

http://www.wiesenthal.com/atf/cf/%7B54d385e6-f1b9-4e9f-8e94-890c3e6dd277%7D/LA-RELEASE_2.PDF [PDF format, 56 pages].

TWO DECADES OF PROGRESS: USAID'S CHILD SURVIVAL AND MATERNAL HEALTH PROGRAM. U.S. Agency for International Development. June 16, 2009.

Global child deaths have fallen from 15 million per year in the 1980s to 9.2 million in 2008. The report documents this progress and showcases USAID's contribution to a global partnership that has resulted in saving six to seven million child lives each year with other donors, non-governmental, faith-based and community organizations, the private sector, the United Nations, and host countries themselves.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACN044.pdf [PDF format, 20 pages].

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT 2009. U.S. Department of State. June 16, 2009.

"The ninth annual Trafficking in Persons Report sheds light on the faces of modern-day slavery and on new facets of this global problem. The human trafficking phenomenon affects virtually every country, including the United States. In acknowledging America's own struggle with modern-day slavery and slavery-related practices, we offer partnership. We call on every government to join us in working to build consensus and leverage resources to eliminate all forms of human trafficking." –Secretary Clinton, June 16, 2009

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/123357.pdf> [PDF format, 324 pages].

WORLD DRUG REPORT 2009. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. June 2009.

The report provides one of the most complete assessments of the international drug problem, with comprehensive information on the illicit drug situation. It provides detailed estimates and information on trends in the production, trafficking and use of opium/heroin, coca/cocaine, cannabis and amphetamine-type stimulants. This year, for the first time, the report includes

special sections on the quality of drug data available to UNODC, trends in drug use among young people and drug-related offences recorded by police. [Note: contains copyright material].
http://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2009/WDR2009_eng_web.pdf [PDF format, 314 pages].

COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEFS: SYRIA. Energy Information Administration. June 2009.

Syria is the only significant crude oil producing country in the Eastern Mediterranean region, which includes Jordan, Lebanon, Israel and the Palestinian territories. In 2008, Syria produced a total of about 450,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) of crude oil and oil liquids and 213 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas. Regional integration in the energy sector is increasing through the opening of the Syria link of the Arab Gas Pipeline and plans for expanding the pipeline network are ongoing.
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/Syria/pdf.pdf> [PDF format, 5 pages].

SRI LANKA'S JUDICIARY: POLITICISED COURTS, COMPROMISED RIGHTS. International Crisis Group. June 30, 2009.

Sri Lanka's judiciary is failing to protect constitutional and human rights. Rather than assuaging conflict, the courts have corroded the rule of law and worsened ethnic tensions, according to the report. Its intermittent interventions on important political questions have limited settlement options for the ethnic conflict. Extensive reform of the judicial system, beginning with a change in approach from the newly appointed chief justice, and an overhaul of counterproductive emergency laws are essential if the military defeat of the LTTE is to lead to a lasting peace that has the support of all ethnic communities. [Note: contains copyright material].
http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_asia/sri_lanka/172_sri_lankas_judiciary___politicised_courts___compromised_rights.pdf [PDF format, 46 pages].

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGETARY PROPOSALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010. Congressional Budget Office. June 2009.

Congressional Budget Office has updated its analysis of the policy proposals contained in the President's budget to incorporate details on some of the proposals that were made available with the release of the President's full budget proposal on May 7th. CBO's and the Administration's estimates of the President's policies are very similar for 2009, but CBO's estimate of the deficit over the next 10 years is \$2 trillion higher. Most of that gap results from underlying differences in the two baselines.
http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/102xx/doc10296/06-16-AnalysisPresBudget_forWeb.pdf [PDF format, 46 pages].

COMMUNITIES TACKLE GLOBAL WARMING: A GUIDE TO CALIFORNIA'S SB 375. National Resources Defense Council. Tom Adams et al. June 2009.

The report provides a blueprint for how communities can tackle global warming. It is a guide to California's Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act, or SB 375, the nation's first legislation to link transportation and land use planning with global warming. The report highlights that locating homes closer to jobs and transportation choices creates walkable communities and can improve quality of life, reduce commute times and cut millions of tons of global warming pollution. [Note: contains copyright material].
<http://www.nrdc.org/globalwarming/sb375/files/sb375.pdf> [PDF format, 34 pages].

CYBERBULLYING LEGISLATION: WHY EDUCATION IS PREFERABLE TO REGULATION. Progress & Freedom Foundation. Berin Szoka and Adam Thierer. June 19, 2009.

If Congress wishes to address cyberbullying through federal legislation, it should focus on education-based approaches instead of criminalization, argue Berin Szoka and Adam Thierer. Criminalizing what is mostly minor-on-minor behavior will not likely solve the age-old problem of kids mistreating each other, a problem that has traditionally been dealt through counseling and rehabilitation at the local level. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.pff.org/issues-pubs/pops/2009/pop16.12-cyberbullying-education-better-than-regulation.pdf> [PDF format, 26 pages].

DONORS DOUBLE DOWN IN GAMING DEBATE. National Institute on Money in State Politics. Tyler Evilsizer. June 24, 2009.

On the final day of the 2009 legislative session, Florida lawmakers passed a law to expand gambling and offer a new gambling compact to the Seminole Tribe. Prior, the legislature had resisted gambling expansion in the state for decades. The report shows this reversal by the legislature coincides with an increase in contributions from the Seminole Tribe and related businesses, which gave more than \$720,000 in 2008, more than their combined giving during the past ten years. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.followthemoney.org/press/Reports/FLGaming.pdf?PHPSESSID=47db2e7863c52c3186116d6fc610da50> [PDF format, 6 pages].

FACT SHEET: PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM ON FEDERAL BENEFITS AND NON-DISCRIMINATION. The White House. June 17, 2009.

The Memorandum follows a review by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and the Secretary of State regarding what benefits may be extended to the same-sex partners of federal employees in the civil service and the foreign service within the confines of existing federal laws and statutes. For civil service employees, domestic partners of federal employees can be added to the long-term care insurance program; supervisors can also be required to allow employees to use their sick leave to take care of domestic partners and non-biological, non-adopted children. For foreign service employees, a number of benefits were identified, including the use of medical facilities at posts abroad, medical evacuation from posts abroad, and inclusion in family size for housing allocations.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Fact-Sheet-Presidential-Memorandum-on-Federal-Benefits-and-Non-Discrimination/ [HTML format, various paging].

GAME CHANGER: INVESTING IN DIGITAL PLAY TO ADVANCE CHILDREN'S LEARNING AND HEALTH. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and Joan Ganz Cooney Center. Ann My Thai et al. June 23, 2009.

The study provides recommendations for the media industry, government, philanthropy and academia to harness the appeal of digital games to improve children's health and learning. It focuses especially on the vital connections that games and digital media can make in promoting children's potential. Among the promising games reviewed are Sesame Street's Color Me Hungry, featuring the Muppet Cookie Monster and Dance Dance Revolution, a mass-market game used in hundreds of schools nationwide. These efforts are helping young children learn about nutrition, healthy habits and exercise. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.rwjf.org/files/research/gamechanger200906232.pdf> [PDF format, 64 pages].

HATE VIOLENCE AGAINST LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs. 2009.

Violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people increased 2% from 2007 to 2008, continuing the trend of a 24% total increase in 2007, according to the report. Reports of violence in Milwaukee increased 64% and Minnesota and Chicago saw increases of 48% and

42%, respectively. “We are deeply troubled about the 2008 statistics for a number of reasons including the fact that increases in victimization in the Upper Midwest far exceed the national increase of 2%. With Minnesota’s 48% increase in 2008 and continued multi-year trend of such increases, we are concern for the safety of all GLBT Minnesotans even as we continue to work for equality,” said Rebecca Waggoner Kloek, Anti-Violence Program Director of NCAVP member organization OutFront Minnesota. [Note: contains copyright material].
http://ncavp.org/common/document_files/Reports/2008%20HV%20Report%20smaller%20file.pdf [PDF format, 95 pages].

HOW MUCH DOES PRESIDENT OBAMA’S BUDGET REDISTRIBUTE INCOME? Tax Foundation. Gerald Prante and Patrick Fleenor. June 2009.

New analysis of President Obama’s Budget finds that he is targeting the nation’s highest earners for greater income redistributions. By 2012, the federal government is scheduled to be redistributing an extra \$79 billion from the top-earning 5 percent of American families, and \$71 billion of that will be paid by the top-earning 1 percent of families. [Note: contains copyright material].
<http://www.taxfoundation.org/files/sr168.pdf> [PDF format, 8 pages].

NOAA FORECAST PREDICTS LARGE “DEAD ZONE” FOR GULF OF MEXICO THIS SUMMER. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. June 18, 2009.

The authors are forecasting that the “dead zone” off the coast of Louisiana and Texas in the Gulf of Mexico this summer could be one of the largest on record. The dead zone is an area in the Gulf of Mexico where seasonal oxygen levels drop too low to support most life in bottom and near-bottom water. Scientists are predicting the area could measure between 7,450 and 8,456 square miles, or an area roughly the size of New Jersey. However, additional flooding of the Mississippi River since May may result in a larger dead zone.
http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2009/20090618_deadzone.html [HTML format, various paging].

PERMANENT VOTER REGISTRATION. Brennan Center for Justice. Adam Skaggs and Jonathan Blitzer. June 19, 2009.

The report shows that voters and election officials need not experience the difficulties of voters needing to reregister whenever they relocate through an in-depth examination of eight states that have successfully implemented permanent voter registration, in addition to the eight states that offer Election Day registration for both new voters and voters who move. [Note: contains copyright material].
http://brennan.3cdn.net/1a1ce9f2a1e87c216a_yjm6iv2uo.pdf [PDF format, 30 pages].

THE QUALIFICATIONS AND CLASSROOM PERFORMANCE OF TEACHERS MOVING TO CHARTER SCHOOLS. Urban Institute. Celeste K. Carruthers. June 26, 2009.

Do charter schools draw good teachers from traditional, mainstream public schools? Using a 1997-2007 panel of all North Carolina public school teachers, the author finds nuanced patterns of teacher quality flowing into charter schools. High rates of inexperienced and uncertified teachers moved to charter schools, but among certified teachers changing schools, the on-paper qualifications of charter movers were better or no different than the qualifications of teachers moving to comparable mainstream schools. Also, charter movers were more effective in math and reading instruction, relative to other mobile teachers. [Note: contains copyright material].
http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/1001285_thequalifications.pdf [PDF format, 46 pages].

S&E GRADUATE ENROLLMENTS ACCELERATE IN 2007: ENROLLMENTS OF FOREIGN STUDENTS REACH NEW HIGH. National Science Foundation. Laura Burns et al. June 2009.

U.S. enrollment in science and engineering (S&E) graduate programs in 2007 increased by 3.3% over comparable data for 2006. This is the highest annual growth rate since 2002 and is nearly double the 1.7% growth rate seen in 2006. First-time, full-time enrollment of foreign students eclipsed its previous high, set in 2001, and total enrollment of temporary visa holders topped its 2003 high. Despite this growth, the proportion of S&E graduate students who are temporary visa holders remained below its peak level, set in 2002, because of growth in the numbers of U.S. citizens and permanent residents pursuing graduate-level study in S&E fields. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/infbrief/nsf09314/nsf09314.pdf> [PDF format, 8 pages].

SELECTION, WEAR, AND TEAR: THE HEALTH OF HISPANICS AND HISPANIC IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES. RAND Corporation. Ricardo Basurto-Davila. June 24, 2009.

The study discusses issues surrounding the health of Hispanics in general, and of Hispanic immigrants in particular. [Note: contains copyright material].

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/2009/RAND_RGSD244.pdf [PDF format, 139 pages].

SOCIAL SUPPORT, NETWORKS, AND HAPPINESS. Population Reference Bureau. June 2009.

As Americans live longer, researchers have begun to investigate how people can move into old age not just healthier, but also happier. Increasingly, researchers are exploring relationships between physical and mental health and social connections among the elderly. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.prb.org/pdf09/TodaysResearchAging17.pdf> [PDF format, 6 pages].

STATE PERSONAL INCOME: FIRST QUARTER 2009. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. June 18, 2009.

U.S. personal income continued to decline in the first quarter of 2009, falling 0.5 percent and encompassing 37 states, according to estimates by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. In the fourth quarter of 2008, U.S. personal income fell 0.4 percent.

<http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/spi/2009/pdf/spi0609.pdf> [PDF format, 9 pages].

UPS AND DOWNS: DOES THE AMERICAN ECONOMY STILL PROMOTE UPWARD MOBILITY? Pew Economic Mobility Project. Stephen J. Rose and Scott Winship. June 18, 2009.

According to the report, Americans experience a two- or ten-year income drop has been consistent over the last forty years. Recovery rates from those losses have also been constant, half of adults who suffer a two-year income loss of more than 25 percent recover within four years. However, half of those suffering such a drop over ten years fall permanently behind their peers and do not fully recover. [Note: contains copyright material].

http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Economic_Mobility/EMP%20Ups%20and%20Downs%20Full%20Report.pdf [PDF format, 38 pages].

ARTICLES

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

Bai, Matt TAKING THE HILL (New York Times Magazine, June 7, 2009, pp. 30//47)

Sometime this summer, Congress and the White House will try to put together a comprehensive health care reform package. For Barack Obama, this signals the end of the eventful prologue to his presidency. Impressive as they are, Obama's legislative victories so far have been easily accomplished, for a popular new president installed at a time of economic crisis and supported by comfortable majorities in the House and Senate. A new health care system, on the other hand, is a legislative goal that has eluded every Democratic president since Harry Truman. Making good on his campaign promise will require not just public expenditure on a mammoth scale but also the kind of activism and creativity at which Washington hasn't succeeded for generations. Health-care spending in the U.S. nearly doubled in the decade after Clinton's plan died, reaching about 16 percent of the gross domestic product, the highest percentage on record. Some businesses that might have opposed reform in 1993 are now desperate to address their growing health care costs, and insurance companies and health care providers seem increasingly open to compromise if it means they can avoid more drastic forms of government regulation. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/06/07/magazine/07congress-t.html>

Lyman, Princeton; Robinette, Kathryn OBAMA AND AFRICA: MATCHING EXPECTATIONS TO REALITY (Journal of International Affairs, vol. 62, no. 2, Spring/Summer 2009, pp. 1-18)

Lyman, an adjunct senior fellow for Africa policy studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, writes that the election of President Obama aroused expectations in Africa that will be hard to meet. Obama has the advantage of following successful Bush policies in Africa, which tripled aid and provided care to millions of AIDS sufferers. But Obama must preserve Bush's gains: if aid to Africa remains static, he cannot respond to problems with food security, the HIV/AIDS pandemic and meeting the UN's Millennium Development Goals. Obama will also have to address climate change, counterterrorism and peacekeeping, and resolve conflicts in Sudan and Darfur. Then, there are two things Obama must do to create a legacy of his own: First, Obama can inspire personal and institutional responsibility in Africa, and make accountability and democracy the theme of his visits. He should provide resources to good governments and institutions that foster democracy, and prosecute organizations that illegally bribe African governments. Second, Obama can develop a new trade agenda with Africa -- he should declare Africa a single trading zone, provide technical assistance necessary to develop its trade capacity, and work to open markets in India, China and Brazil.

Skowronski, Will CIRCULATION BOOST? (American Journalism Review, June/July 2009)

Some newspapers are turning to easy-to-carry electronic readers as a way to attract and keep subscribers while cutting back on print and delivery costs. The New York Times, the Boston Globe and the Washington Post, already available via the Kindle, will pilot editions on a newer version of the device this summer. The papers will offer the subscriptions at a reduced cost to readers out of the home-delivery range who agree to long-term subscriptions. The Detroit Free Press and the Detroit News, which have already sharply cut back home delivery to save newsroom jobs, plan to rely on electronic editions even more -- and so far the readers have been receptive to the changes. Newspapers are taking electronic reading devices more seriously now that the technology is making them more user-friendly -- screens are more readable, displays larger and batteries last longer. Currently available online at <http://www.ajr.org/Article.asp?id=4768>

Wu, Ariane BUILDING A GREENER CHINA (Far Eastern Economic Review, May 2009)

Wu, New Media Fellow at the Asia Society's Center on U.S.-China Relations, writes that, now that Barack Obama has accepted Chinese President Hu Jintao's invitation to visit China later this year, this is a huge opportunity for both countries to collaborate on reducing energy consumption and carbon emissions. While China has not committed to emission caps, "green" building and retrofitting inefficient construction would be a much more promising avenue to pursue. Wu notes that the Chinese regime is well aware of the cost-saving benefits of green buildings and is increasingly worried about looming energy shortages. However, there are a number of obstacles to adoption of green construction in China on a massive scale, notably government subsidies for electricity and gas, lack of national energy performance standards, breakneck-speed building schedules that do not allow for environmentally-sound analysis, and a lack of experienced environmental engineers. Wu says that China's high-profile eco-campaigns are good in that they promote awareness of the energy and environmental challenges the country faces, however the government must enact tough policies, such as establishing nationwide standards, before the green building industry can flourish. Currently available online at <http://www.feer.com/international-relations/20098/may56/Building-a-Greener-China>

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Guest, Robert SURVIVING THE SLUMP: A SPECIAL REPORT ON BUSINESS IN AMERICA (Economist, May 30, 2009)

America's economic crisis began at the end of 2007 when Wall Street discovered that their tricks for disguising risks had vanished. Most executives are now seeing America's worst business climate ever and agreeing to pay cuts. In 1955 Time magazine's "man of the year" was Harlow Curtice, the head of General Motors; today, GM is a byword for poor management. Americans who still have jobs worry about losing them. But, Guest writes, a more efficient bankruptcy process is making it easier for lenders to collect what they are owed and is allowing weak companies to die and the strongest to survive. He notes that some economists believe America will begin to recover later in 2009 or in early 2010; their rationale is that recession started earlier in America than elsewhere, the government's stimulus package is likely to work, and Americans have a natural competitive streak. While health care remains the most dysfunctional part of the U.S. economy, America is still the best place in the world to do business. Currently available online at http://web.economist.com/displaystory.cfm?story_id=13686504

Schuman, Michael BUILDING BRIDGES TO CHINA (Time, Asia edition, vol. 173, no. 20, May 25, 2009, p. 22)

Taiwan President Ma Ying-jeou has done more to improve ties with China than any of his predecessors, wrote Schuman, a global economics columnist for Time. After Ma's party, the Kuomintang, fled China in 1949 after losing to Mao's communists, Taiwan was blocked from receiving diplomatic recognition and attending international forums, and cross-strait contact was severely restricted. But since Ma took office in 2008, direct flights to Taiwan have been established, investment regulations have been loosened, and this year Taiwan was invited to observe at the World Health Assembly. Ma promises to further strengthen Taiwan's economy through links to China, by pushing to reduce tariffs on Taiwanese exports, and securing investment guarantees and intellectual property rights. But improving cross-strait relations has political risks: Many Taiwan residents do not consider themselves a part of China, and worry closer ties will lead to a loss of identity or sovereignty. Ma has not called for independence for Taiwan, unlike his predecessor Chen Shui-bian, which accounts for some of his success. But Ma has also rejected negotiations about unification, and will not negotiate a peace treaty until China

removes missiles pointed at Taiwan. Currently available online at <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1898215,00.html>

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Ahn, Se Hyun UNDERSTANDING RUSSIAN—SOUTH KOREAN ARMS TRADE (Armed Forces & Society, vol. 35, no. 3, April 2009, pp. 421-436)

In this article, the author chronicles the history of the arms trade between Russia and South Korea. Ahn notes that Russia's interest in selling weapons to South Korea has been primarily motivated by economic concerns. By being a new consumer of Russian arms, South Korea has helped to alleviate the serious downturn in Moscow's defense industry after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The arms trade with South Korea has been spearheaded not by the Russian defense industry, but by the Russian state, which wanted to repay Russian debt to South Korea, thus demonstrating responsible debt stewardship. In addition, the arms trade with Russia has enabled South Korea to purchase new weapons and advanced technologies at very competitive prices. The author notes that there are a number of obstacles in the Russian—Korean arms trade -- chiefly miscommunication and technical difficulties, a contentious history between the two countries, and the regional security dilemma created with North Korea, a former Soviet client state.

Byman, Daniel TALKING WITH INSURGENTS: A GUIDE FOR THE PERPLEXED (Washington Quarterly, vol. 32, no. 2, April 2009, pp. 125-137)

The author, director of the Center for Peace and Security Studies at Georgetown University and a senior fellow at the Saban Center for Middle East Policy at the Brookings Institution, observes that "talking with insurgents is often a necessary first step toward defeating them or reaching an acceptable compromise." Talking, however, is not cheap, and it can fail or even backfire. Though often seen as alternatives, talks and the use of force usually go together. Getting talks started is difficult -- neither side wants to be turned down in a way that causes embarrassment or to be open to charges of weakness. The process can begin with a series of declarations or a reliance on trusted intermediaries. Possible benefits of talks include the rejection of violence by the insurgents, or the fostering of dissent within the group which can even lead to its collapse. Talks can also serve key intelligence purposes, providing information about such things as the group's true priorities, allies, lines of supply, or methods of communication. Among the potential risks are political embarrassment, encouraging more violence, and the perception that there are rewards for using violent methods. The initial rounds of talks often end in failure, and success is frequently incremental -- but talks are often necessary to end conflicts. Policymakers should, therefore, always be ready to seize the opportunity and initiate talks when they see the possibility that insurgent groups have become ready to make fundamental changes and move away from violence. Currently available online at http://www.twq.com/09april/docs/09apr_Byman.pdf

Dockter, Warren WINSTON CHURCHILL AND THE ISLAMIC WORLD: EARLY ENCOUNTERS (The Historian, no. 101, Spring 2009, pp. 19-21)

This account of Winston Churchill focuses on the British leader's early involvement with the Islamic world. The author notes that relatively little attention has been paid to this facet of Churchill's career, which is surprising, since as Colonial Secretary he was influential in the development of the Middle East. The journal begins with his early 1890s experiences in India and Afghanistan, to his involvement with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company as First Lord of Admiralty in 1911. The author chronicles Churchill's bravery during his stints as a soldier and war correspondent, which contributed to his 1900 election to the Parliament. Churchill saw first-hand the harsh tactics used by British military commanders in South Asia and Sudan, which he

condemned in his writings. His interest in Muslim culture could be seen in his appreciation of their warriors' motivation, and their opposition of Greek domination of Cyprus. The author notes that Churchill's attitude towards Islam was more complex than it is usually perceived, and is evidence of his nuanced geo-political world view.

Herman, Arthur THE RETURN OF CARTERISM? (Commentary, vol. 127, no. 1, January 2009, pp. 18-23)

Herman explores foreign policy goals for the Obama administration. He also reflects upon the foreign policy legacy of President Jimmy Carter in terms of its focus upon human rights. President Obama has begun his administration with the same goal that former President Carter started with: that of restoring the image of America around the world. The author urges President Obama not to follow too closely in the footsteps of Carter, arguing that Carter's emphasis on human rights as the touchstone of American foreign policy left the U.S. in the most perilous position since the Korean War. Currently available online at <http://www.commentarymagazine.com/viewarticle.cfm/the-return-of-carterism--14051>

Keiler, Jonathan F. THE END OF PROPORTIONALITY (Parameters, vol. 39, no. 1, Spring 2009, pp. 53-64)

The author chronicles the worldwide misuse of the doctrine of proportionality, which is intended to keep national militaries from using more force than is necessary during a conflict. He begins by pointing out America's disregard of this principle in Iraq and Afghanistan until after major battles were over, noting that "the problem with the proportionality rule is its frequent and remarkable misinterpretation." Keiler cites examples of other countries ignoring the doctrine, such as Israel, which was the victim of an unprovoked raid in July of 2006, yet received condemnation from the UN, which labeled the Israeli response as "disproportionate." Keiler believes claims of disproportion can be made by weaker nations to delegitimize actions. According to the author, the doctrine does not reduce warfare to attaining objectives and withdrawal. Keiler argues that the doctrine of proportionality is ambiguous and difficult to apply with any consistency. He suggests the U.S. military abandon the doctrine and adopt a principle prohibiting the use of force that is indiscriminate, wasteful, excessive, or unnecessary in achieving military objectives. Currently available online at <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/parameters/09spring/keiler.pdf>

McDermott, Roger N. RUSSIA'S CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES AND THE GEORGIAN WAR (Parameters, vol. 39, no. 1, Spring 2009, pp. 65-80)

McDermott, honorary senior research fellow with the Department of Politics and International Relations at the University of Kent at Canterbury, addresses the failings in Russia's military in context of its win over Georgia in August 2008. McDermott says that Russia's victory should be viewed as the last war of the 20th century in that the conflict involved outdated equipment and top-heavy command, which better suits conventional warfare rather than warfare in the 21st century. Although Russia emerged as the winner, McDermott says that the victory reflects the result of mismanaged Georgian forces and equipment rather than "the prowess of Russia's armed forces." He says that after the conflict, various Russian military commanders recognized the failings in their own forces and have pushed for modernization and reform. Critics, however, say that reforms would "undermine centuries of tradition" rather than improve military capabilities. McDermott, on the other hand, says that if reforms are implemented properly, Russia could emerge stronger with a military better suited to its needs. Currently available online at <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/parameters/09spring/mcdermott.pdf>

Pion-Berlin, David DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL—MILITARY RELATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA (Armed Forces & Society, vol. 35, no. 3, April 2009, pp. 562-586)

In this study on military organizations in Latin America, the author notes that too little is known about their organizational structure. In a region long plagued by armed forces that have exerted

undue political influence, it is important to ensure that civilian governments maintain institutional control over armed forces. The author writes that several principles must be adopted for this to occur: civilian presence in key defense institutions must be enhanced, defense ministries must be given more authority, the military's position on the chain of command must be lowered, and civilian power must be unified while military power should be divided. Based on a study of sixteen Latin American democracies, three general organizational patterns emerge: an ideal defense arrangement that achieves all four of these objectives, a structure that still leaves too much military power unified, and a dual-command structure which is least desirable, due to the position of the military high up the ladder of influence.

Richard, Paul G.; Kim, Won-Young ADVANCES IN MONITORING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTING (Scientific American, March 2009)

Detecting a test of a nuclear weapon has become so effective and reliable that no nation could expect to get away with secretly exploding a device having military significance. Seismic monitoring can now detect a nuclear explosion with a yield of a kiloton or more anywhere on Earth and, in many places, detection is far more sensitive than that. President Barack Obama is likely to ask the U.S. Senate to reconsider its 1999 vote against the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Treaty opponents have argued that some signatories would cheat by testing explosive nuclear weapons in secret, putting noncheaters at risk, but the objection that secret tests could go undetected is no longer seriously credible. Currently available online at <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=advances-in-monitoring-nuclear>

Scott, Wilbur; McCone, David; Mastroianni, George THE DEPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES OF FT. CARSON'S SOLDIERS IN IRAQ: THINKING ABOUT AND TRAINING FOR FULL-SPECTRUM WARFARE (Armed Forces & Society, vol. 35, no. 3, April 2009, pp. 460-476)

The authors argue that the U.S. military is not organized and trained to fight "fourth-generation" wars -- conflicts in which the adversaries are nonstate combatants and where the strategy, tactics, and battlefield are unconventional. U.S. Army and Marine commanders have begun to realize this, as they struggle to deal with a hybrid Iraqi insurgency consisting of assorted "bad guys" in a conflict that will ultimately be resolved through political, rather than military, means. Drawing on a series of interviews, the authors explore how two units from Ft. Carson, Colorado, adjusted to the reality on the ground in Iraq. The authors propose a new combat script model that takes into account the enormous demands placed on combat units operating in a theater such as Iraq.

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Grigsby, Carol Armistead BINDING THE NATION: NATIONAL SERVICE IN AMERICA (Parameters, vol. 38, no. 4, Winter 2008-09, pp. 109-123)

The author feels that civilian national service could strengthen American identity and further contribute to this country by forging a new sense of community, rebuilding the connection between the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and restoring sound civil-military relationships. A history of national service in the United States is also presented in this article. National service could be structured in a way to encourage a lifelong spirit of volunteerism for all Americans. This article is currently available on the Internet at: <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/08winter/grigsby.pdf>

Malcomson, Scott SHAKIRA'S CHILDREN (New York Times Magazine, June 7, 2009, pp. 24-29)

Shakira Mebarak Ripoll of Barranquilla, Colombia, is one of the biggest-selling female singers in the world. But she has another side -- she began charitable work right after she had her first big hit at 18. Two years ago, she and a group of friends started a network of Ibero-American singers, called ALAS ("wings" in Spanish), which would use the power of their fame to mobilize fans, and persuade their governments, to advance the cause of early-childhood education. They have rallied most of the biggest pop stars in the Spanish-speaking and Portuguese-speaking worlds. Shakira and ALAS have taken celebrity philanthropy to a new level -- to help people not in distant lands but of the Ibero-American world from which they come. Over the past decade, Latin American governments have increased their spending on primary and secondary education, but early childhood education has been less of a priority -- 46 million children in Latin America under the age of 6 are going without basic health care and education. Governments have been working on early-childhood development more in the past five years, although it remains a challenge to get a country's health, education and social-service ministries to work together, and on reduced budgets, due to the global recession. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/06/07/magazine/07Shakira-t.html>

Morrow, Lance COWBOYS AND IMMIGRANTS (Smithsonian, vol. 40, no. 2, May 2009)

Morrow writes that over the course of the past century, the two dueling American archetypes of the cowboy and the immigrant alternatively dominated American politics. Teddy Roosevelt personified the Frontier, while Franklin Roosevelt became the first "Ellis Island" president, and Lyndon Johnson "embodied both the Frontier and Ellis Island -- and tried to enact both, in the Great Society and in Vietnam." While former New York Gov. Mario Cuomo campaigned in 1984 as "the perfect Ellis Island man," Ronald Reagan "convinced Americans they were tall in the saddle again," and the Frontier won "by a landslide." Barack Obama represents the "repudiation of the Frontier style of [George W.] Bush and Dick Cheney" in what Morrow perceives as a civic as well as generational paradigm shift. Morrow sees these two clashing prototypes in the 21st-century "planetary megacity" that the human race has created. President Obama, Morrow argues, must approach global issues from both conceptual points of view and be willing to shift into the opposite mind-set as the situation dictates. Morrow notes that "Ellis Island" President Franklin Roosevelt found himself confronting history's wildest frontier on December 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Currently available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/people-places/Presence-of-Mind-Cowboys-and-Immigrants.html>

Viadero, Debra RESEARCHERS MULL STEM GENDER GAP (Education Week, Vol. 28, No. 35, June 17, 2009, pp. 1, 15)

As an increasing number of studies show that American girls have now reached parity with boys in math, researchers have turned to the question of why there are far fewer women entering the science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) fields and why they leave those fields at a far higher rate. At each higher stage in the STEM pipeline, there are fewer women. For example, though women comprise 56 percent of undergraduates, they earn just 19 percent of engineering bachelor's degrees and 17 percent of engineering doctorates; moreover, they hold only 7 percent of faculty engineering positions. Experts from across the spectrum of opinion agree that the "missing women" in the STEM fields is an increasingly important issue because of its implications for U.S. economic competitiveness. While no one doubts that there is some lingering sexism in the STEM fields and university departments, a growing number of studies suggest that qualified young women are avoiding or leaving STEM careers "because they perceive them to be less compatible with the family lives they hope to shape for themselves," writes Debra Viadero. In a recent study of valedictorians, boys planned to study one of the STEM fields and to enroll in highly competitive colleges, while girls with identical GPAs planned to study the humanities and social sciences and to enroll in less competitive colleges. The gender gap in the study was sufficiently large to explain the gender gap in earnings that statistics have identified at the

national level. To get the most talented young women to re-consider their career choices, practitioners in STEM fields may have to change the image of their particular field – emphasizing, for example, the way it helps people. Information about the STEM fields “is very scant for women in high school;” the key issue, according to some, is girls’ lack of exposure to STEM careers.

If you have any questions or want to reach the full text, please contact the American Information Resource Center at 312-4577277.
