

IRC ALERT

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FOCUS – Protecting Intellectual Rights

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Intellectual property issues are getting more and more attention these days. Countries protect inventions; literary and artistic works; and symbols, images, names, and designs used in commerce: the information and original expressions of creative individuals known as intellectual because they know safeguarding these property rights fosters economic growth, provides incentives for technological innovation, and attracts investment that will create new jobs. Violations of intellectual property rights not only deprive legitimate businesses of millions of dollars and undercut innovation but often pose serious threat to human safety and health.

The continuing growth of IPR theft and trade in fakes and pirated materials threatens innovative and creative economies worldwide. Counterfeiting has evolved in recent years from a localized industry concentrated on copying high-end designer goods to a sophisticated global business involving the mass production and sale of a vast array of fake goods, including items such as soaps, shampoos, razors, electronics, batteries, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, sporting goods, automobile parts, motorcycles, medicines, and health care products, among others. Counterfeiting not only affects the profits of legitimate producers, but also impacts consumers who waste money and sometimes risk their safety by purchasing fake goods. It also damages the economies of the countries in which it occurs by decreasing tax revenue and deterring investment. Counterfeiters generally pay no taxes or duties, and they often disregard basic standards for worker health, safety, and product quality and performance. Piracy of copyrighted products in virtually all formats, as well as counterfeiting of trademarked goods, has grown rapidly because these criminal enterprises offer enormous profits and little risk.

Counterfeiters require little up-front capital investment, and even if caught and charged with a crime, the penalties imposed on convictions in many countries are so low that they offer little or no deterrent. Stronger and more effective criminal and border enforcement is required to stop the manufacture, import, export, transit, and distribution of pirated and counterfeit goods.

The United States respects and recognizes the importance of protecting genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and expressions of folklore by facilitating equitable benefit sharing,



Intellectual property symbols in the United States: copyright (©), registered trademark (®), and trademark (TM). (Geoff Brighling/Getty Images)

eliminating erroneously issued patents, eliminating misappropriation of traditional knowledge, and preserving expressions of folklore.

Intellectual Property Rights have traditionally been a significant bilateral trade issue between the United States and Pakistan. Since 2004, Pakistan has made notable improvements in some key areas, including the formation of the Intellectual Property Organization (IPO) Pakistan in 2005, increased enforcement activity against pirated optical discs, commitments to strengthen patent protection, and amendments in the FIA law to make it the lead-enforcing agency on IP rights. As a result, in USTR's 2006 Special 301 Report, which is the USG's annual review of the adequacy and effectiveness of intellectual property protection in countries around the globe, Pakistan was moved from the Priority Watch List to the less stringent Watch List. This report guides film, pharmaceutical, book, music and life science firms, as they decide where to invest overseas.

The basis of improvement in Pakistan's 301 status was its commitment to further strengthen FIA's enforcement capacity by forming a distinct Intellectual Property Rights Unit, and in the health sector, to pass legislation protecting pharmaceutical data - a data exclusivity law and to incorporate a patent linkage system to uphold both domestic and international patents.

The purpose of these steps was to take investment in these sectors to the next level in Pakistan, making the business environment more transparent, fair and investor friendly for both domestic and international industries, as IP protection equally benefits domestic and multinational firms. Pakistan made significant progress in protecting IP and has the real potential to become the regional leader in this area, but only if GOP takes concrete steps to uphold the commitments it has already made.

US Assistance:

United States government understands that strengthening the IP environment is vital to strengthening the economic pillar of our bilateral relationship, but most importantly, it has a tremendous capacity to create new jobs and

opportunities for all Pakistanis, not to mention consumer protection and the encouragement of local cultural expression.

The U.S. government has been making the following efforts to promote development in protecting the intellectual property rights in Pakistan.

USAID funded Commercial Law Development Program is a three year, \$1 million effort that in September sponsored a seminar targeted at the judiciary. This seminar helped increase intellectual property awareness amongst some of Pakistan's best judges, and provided a skill set that will help them better adjudicate intellectual property cases.

CLDP is working with the IPO to strengthen its personnel capacity, enforcement capability, and its organizational strategy, as well as to hold vital awareness campaigns.

U.S. government is also working with the FIA, providing \$150,000 in training assistance for the development of a dedicated IPR unit. This unit will help FIA acquire the expertise and know-how to ensure that the tremendous progress in the area of enforcement continues.

U.S. government is also assisting with the capacity building of Pakistani patent, trademark and copyright professionals, sponsoring their training both at their offices in Karachi, and at US agencies such as the US Patent and Trademark Office in Washington DC. Four Pakistani patent examiners were just trained in the United States and two more from the IPO Head Office are to attend copyrights training next month.

The U.S. Embassy in Pakistan also works closely with the Ministry of Health, assisting their officials as they update their legislation to conform to global standards. Other countries that have made similar amendments were able to develop health related industries worth billions of dollars.

The US Department of Commerce has also began initial discussions with the IPO about establishing a bilateral book dialogue, with the hope of encouraging the creation of a legitimate book publishing/manufacturing industry in Pakistan.

The United States and Pakistan will remain closely engaged on these issues during the coming years and the U.S. will continue to work together with Pakistan to achieve further improvements in its IPR protection and enforcement regimes.

FOCUS — Reports and Documents

3-1/FOC

2006 SPECIAL 301 REPORT

http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Reports_Publications/2006

The 2006 “Special 301” annual review examines in detail the adequacy and effectiveness of intellectual property rights (IPR) protection in 87 countries. Based on a lengthy process of information gathering and analysis, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) has identified 48 countries that are designated in the categories of Priority Watch List, Watch List, or Section 306 Monitoring. The Special 301 Report reflects the Administration’s resolve to take consistently strong actions under the Special 301 provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 (Trade Act).

3-2/FOC

GET SMART! About Intellectual Property

By Alan Andolsen

Information Management Journal, Vol. 40 No. 1, January/February 2006, pp. 36-42.

The article examines the responsibilities of records and information managers (RIM) in the management and protection of intellectual property. Patent law works by protecting inventions that are original and not obvious by granting a monopoly to the inventor for a stated period of time. The filing date of the patent application is crucial in addition to the originality and inventiveness of the item or the process that is being patented. Trademarks are identifiers used by manufacturers to distinguish a specific item, group of items or even services. The RIM professional has to ensure the identification and collection of the documentation used to substantiate the trademark.

3-3/FOC

HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION IN THE TRIPS ERA

By Phillippe Cullet, Philippe

Human Rights Quarterly, Vol. 29, No. 2, May 2007, pp. 403-430.

Human rights and intellectual property protection are two distinct fields that have largely evolved separately. Their relationship needs to be re-examined for a number of reasons. First, the impacts of intellectual property rights on the realization of human rights such as the right to health have become much more visible following the adoption of the TRIPS Agreement. Second, the increasing importance of intellectual property rights has led to the need for clarifying the scope of human rights provisions protecting individual contributions to knowledge. Third, a number of new challenges need to be addressed concerning contributions to knowledge, which cannot effectively be protected under existing intellectual property rights regimes. This article examines the different aspects of the relationship between intellectual property rights, human rights, and science and technology related provisions in human rights treaties. It analyzes existing knowledge protection-related provisions in human rights treaties. It also examines some of the impacts of existing intellectual property rights regimes on the realization of human rights. Further, it analyzes the recently adopted General Comment 17 on Article 15(1)(c) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and proposes an alternative broader reading of this provision focusing on traditional knowledge.

3-4/FOC

THE SEALING OF UNIVERSITY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY BOUNDARIES AND THE CEILING OF ACADEMIC ENTREPRENEURIAL TOLERANCE

By Michel Rod and others

Science & Public Policy (SPP), Vol. 33, No. 1, February 2006, pp. 3-4.

Author discusses the sealing of university intellectual property (IP) boundaries and the ceiling of academic entrepreneurial tolerance. Impact of distributing royalty income for general university purposes;

Factors that shape the decision of academics to commercialise their IP; Expectations for universities to take on IP commercialization.

3-5/FOC

STRATEGIC IMPROPRIETIES: Cultural Studies, the Everyday, and the Politics of Intellectual Properties

By Ted Striphas and others

Cultural Studies, Vol. 20, No. 2/3, March/May 2006, pp. 119-144.

This article focuses on cultural studies and how they apply to the politics of intellectual properties (IP). The principal objectives of the article are to explore how intellectual property considerations encroach on the lives of cultural studies scholars, draw attention to new research in the field of IP, discuss the contributions of cultural studies to public discourse about IP and help create an interdisciplinary gathering of research on the subject. The reporting on music and movie file-sharing by mainstream journalists has helped move the issue of intellectual property into the public awareness.

3-6/FOC

WHAT IS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY?

By Thomas G. Field Jr.

International Information Programs, Department of State, January 2006.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/intelprp/>

Essays by government, academic, and industry experts introduce intellectual property rights issues and key concepts -- patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, and new forms of IP. Articles also explain why countries need effective intellectual property systems, and what governments in each region are doing to enforce IPR. Includes a glossary of IP terms, a list of print and Internet IP resources, and a separate resource list for children and young adults.

FOCUS — Websites

The U.S. Embassy assumes no responsibility for the content and availability of the resources listed below. All links were active as of June 25, 2007.

American Bar Association - Intellectual Property Law Section

<http://www.abanet.org/intelprop/home.html>

Copyright Law of the United States

<http://www.loc.gov/copyright/title17/>

Department of State, Bureau of Economic Affairs

<http://www.state.gov/e/eb/>

Digital Millennium Copyright Act Summary

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright/legislation/dmca.pdf>

Glossary of Intellectual Property Terms

<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/intelprp/glossary.htm>

Intellectual Property Rights Training Database

<http://www.training.ipr.gov/>

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

<http://www.ifla.org/II/copyright.htm>

International Trade Administration

<http://www.ita.doc.gov/>

Motion Picture Association of America

<http://www.mpa.org/>

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

http://www.ustr.gov/Trade_Sectors/Intellectual_Property/Section_Index.html

U.S. Copyright Office

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright/>

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

<http://www.uspto.gov/>

Trademark Law Treaty Implementation Act

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/sol/tmlwtrty/index.html>

World Trade Organization

<http://www.wto.org/>

3-7/IS**CASUALTY OF WAR****By David A. Bell****New Republic, Vol. 236, No. 15, May 7, 2007, pp. 44-52.**

The author urges more government and private funding to promote the study of military history at the university level. While robust History Book Club sales and popular History Channel broadcasts show that military history is very popular with the public, many leading universities have nonetheless abandoned the subject. Many major universities, such as Harvard or Johns Hopkins, have a single military historian among its history faculty. Bell attributes this development to a broad shift away from narrative history toward a social science model grounded in a liberal, Enlightenment-era thinking that dismisses war as primitive, irrational, and alien to modern civilization. Also many historians -- as a group politically well to the Left of the general public -- condemn military history as inherently "conservative." Even so, a broader, more rigorous intellectual knowledge of war is now a matter of civic interest.

3-8/IS**DETECTING A NUCLEAR 9/11****By Caitlin Talmadge****Washington Quarterly, Vol. 30, No. 2, Spring 2007, pp. 21-34.**

In discussing the sobering prospect of whether the U.S. can deter a nuclear terrorist threat, the author reviews some aspects of deterrence theory, and cites the concerns of many analysts that deterrence by punishment is irrelevant to dealing with terrorists since they "lack a return address at which to direct retaliation." Talmadge points out that it is virtually impossible for terrorists to create their own nuclear material -- plutonium production requires sophisticated, expensive reactors, as well as reprocessing facilities, and enriching uranium requires relatively large buildings and advanced technologies. Thus, both paths to nuclear material require considerable resources, making it "extremely implausible that a terrorist group would be able to

construct a thermonuclear (hydrogen) or boosted implosion (tritium and deuterium) bomb on its own without state assistance." The key is nuclear forensics, which would allow the tracing, or attribution, of materials to their source, thus providing a "return address." Talmadge argues that if the U.S. develops a credible nuclear attribution capability, countries that wish to protect themselves are less likely to provide assistance to terrorists.

3-9/IS**INSPIRATION AND THE ORIGINS OF GLOBAL WAVES OF TERRORISM****By Mark Sedgwick****Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, Vol. 30, No. 2, 2007, pp. 97-112.**

Determining the causes of terrorism have vexed policymakers for the past 40 years almost as much as determining what terrorism is. For most scholars, the pursuit of causality has dominated their careers and has proven equally unsatisfying. Professor Sedgwick has expanded on the initial work of David Rapoport's theory of the Four Waves of Modern Terrorism, which defines terrorism's four historical periods as global waves supported, in part, by significant events such as World Wars I and II. He argues that the single most important cause of terrorism is found in how future terrorists come to the conclusion that a terrorist strategy stands a good chance of succeeding. The decision to act depends on the capability of a strategy, which to an extent helps explain why terrorist movements at least since the 19th century have almost always failed. Too Sedgwick also examines the impact played by global events and concludes that extraordinary events have no direct impact on terrorism, as such, but have an enormous indirect ideological impact giving rise to the mindset that terrorism is the only available course of action. While Sedgwick contributes to the understanding of motivations and of historical periods, he skirts the evolving theory that terrorism ultimately is about the acquisition of power regardless of the cost in human suffering.

3-10/IS**A MORE HUMBLE U.S., A BETTER EUROPE FOR MUSLIMS****By John McCain**

New Perspectives Quarterly, Vol. 23, No. 4, Fall 2006, pp. 11-13.

http://www.digitalnpq.org/archive/2006_fall/04_mccain.html

Senator John McCain expounds on his views on democracy, Muslims, terrorism, and the safety of America. Although no other major terror attack has occurred in the U.S., since 9/11, the safety and security of America is not predictable and the future looks grim. McCain believes that we must pay more attention to the political and social climate in other countries and be more humble to avoid anti-Americanism and volatile situations that could easily erupt into Islamic extremism.

3-11/IS

OBSTRUCTED VIEW

By Sherry Ricchiardi

American Journalism Review, Vol. 29, No. 2, April/May 2007, pp. 26-33.

http://www.ajr.org/article_printable.asp?id=4301

From the news media's perspective, the Iraq war is different from previous conflicts -- journalists themselves frequently are the targets of the enemy, writes Ricchiardi. For the fourth consecutive year, Iraq ranked as the world's deadliest spot for journalists in 2006, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ). Since the invasion, 133 journalists and media support workers have been killed; 83 percent were locals, many with ties to Western media outlets. CPJ reports that for the first time, murder has overtaken crossfire as the leading cause of deaths. Ricchiardi writes that escalating threats to foreigners and astronomical security costs have led media companies to scale back their staffs. As a result, she says, the numbers of correspondents in Iraq has dropped and coverage of what may be the most important story in the world today has been seriously compromised. "Though journalists struggle mightily to cut through the fog and spin," Ricchiardi writes, "Americans are left without a complete account of a prolonged, bloody war that is devouring billions of taxpayers' dollars. Correspondents are hamstrung when it comes to independently verifying information from military press briefings or rhetoric from the Pentagon."

3-12/IS

THE PATH TO INTRACTABILITY: Time and The Entrenchment Of Territorial Disputes

By Ron E. Hassner

International Security, Vol. 31, No. 3, Winter 2006/7, pp. 107-138.

The author notes that modern geopolitics is rife with disputes among nations about seemingly insignificant territories, for example, the dispute between England and Spain over the rock of Gibraltar. He points out that disputes over territory are more likely to lead to war than other kinds, and coins the phrase 'entrenchment' to describe long-running territorial disputes. Hassner analyzes three aspects of entrenchment. First, he argues, as territory is disputed over for a long time, the cohesion of the territory becomes stronger due to infrastructure buildout by whoever controls it at the moment; that makes it harder for a nation to negotiate it away. Second, as boundaries are negotiated and demarcated, it becomes harder to fudge them for the sake of peace, and hard for armies to ignore when they are crossed. Third, personal sacrifice, family connections, and myth-building on the part of territorial settlers and explorers reinforce the conviction that the land is unique and that substitutes could never be found. The author gives numerous case histories, including Kashmir and the Golan Heights, and has some suggestions as to how to resolve such disputes.

3-14/IS

PUTIN'S NEW FRIENDS: Moscow Hosts Hamas

By Matthew Levitt

Weekly Standard, Vol. 12, No. 26, March 19, 2007, pp 14-15.

The author writes that that Russia is pursuing an increasingly assertive foreign policy at odds with U.S. interests. Levitt notes that for the second time in a year, Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov has hosted a visit to Moscow by Hamas leader Khaled Mashaal. "The red carpet visit occurred despite Hamas's refusal to recognize Israel, renounce violence, or accept previous Israeli-Palestinian agreements as required by the Quartet, comprising the United States, European Union, United Nations, and -- yes -- Russia," Levitt writes. At the same time, according to the author, Russia is weighing selling advanced anti-tank weapons

systems to Syria, which supplied Hezbollah with Russian-made weapons that were used in the 2006 attacks against Israel. For Levitt, the Russian courtship of Hamas is “particularly strange” because Hamas has ties to the Chechen Muslim insurgents who have been fighting Russia for years. Meanwhile, Hamas has established its own standing militia of 6,000 fighters to rival mainstream Palestinian security forces.

**3-15/IS
UNDERSTANDING THE TALIBAN AND
INSURGENCY IN AFGHANISTAN**

**By Thomas Johnson and others.
Orbis, Vol. 51, No. 1, Winter 2007, pp. 71-89.**

The authors, a research professor from the Naval Postgraduate School and a former Foreign Service officer serving as a fellow at the Center for Advanced Defense Studies, provide insight into the complex cultural, religious, and political underpinnings of the resurgent Taliban and urge policymakers to stop furthering the Taliban’s “game plan” by continuing Vietnam-style “kill/capture” counterinsurgency in Afghanistan. The Taliban are dominated by Pashtuns from the southeastern Ghilzhai region, who have a longstanding rivalry encouraged by neighboring Pakistan with their Durrani neighbors, long seen as the country’s “ruling class.” Their traditionally orthodox Deobandi brand of Islam has been reinforced by the influence of Wahhabism imported from Saudi Arabia since the 1980s and channeled through the region’s longstanding tradition of charismatic religious leaders, such as Mullah Omar. U.S. ignorance of local language and customs, combined with the importation of Iraq-style insurgent tactics, such as suicide bombing, threaten to worsen an already fragile situation, unless the U.S. and its allies redouble efforts to improve their forces’ cultural awareness, increase local security to allow development projects to operate, and force Pakistan to shut down militants operating along the Afghan-Pakistan border.

**3-16/DHR
THE INVINCIBLE WILSONIAN MATRIX:
Universal Human Rights Once Again**

**By Paul Gottfried
Orbis, Vol. 51, No. 2, Spring 2007, pp. 239-250.**

The author, professor of history at Elizabethtown College, argues that a conservative or realist approach has little appeal in the current debate over American foreign policy. In the twentieth century, according to George F. Kennan, the United States succumbed to “the evils of utopian enthusiasms.” Nonetheless, he asserts that in recent years, this worldview has been associated most closely with the neoconservatives, but even the Clinton administration leaned in the same direction. Crusading moralism has been the recurrent theme of America’s self-image as a global power. Whether or not neoconservatives and liberals today are really dedicated to the same democratic political culture as the one that Wilson idealized, a recognizable Wilsonian manner of conceptualizing international relations has come to dominate American politics, reflected in a shared rejection of any foreign policy that is not based on the temporal salvation of humanity. Gottfried asserts that many Wilsonians seem unable to imagine that one can be “moral” without trying to make everyone resemble one’s self.

**3-17/DHR
FROM AMERICA’S MAYOR TO AMERICA’S
PRESIDENT?**

**By Rudy Giuliani
The Economist, Vol. 383, No. 8527, May 5, 2007,
pp. 33-34.**

The Economist profiles former New York City mayor and Republican candidate Rudy Giuliani, as part of a series on the presidential contenders for 2008. Giuliani, who led New York through the trauma of September 11, is in his element in front of a crowd — nevertheless, he must persuade Republican primary voters that he is conservative enough, given his pro-choice and pro-gay stance. Polls show that, should he gain the Republican nomination, Giuliani would handily beat Hillary Clinton, although Barack Obama

would be more of a challenge. Although the mood of the electorate is moving against Republicans, voters said they would prefer the candidate who, after 9/11, became known as “America’s mayor”.

3-18/DHR

HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION, HIV/AIDS, AND FOOD SECURITY

By Alessandra Lundström Sarelin

Human Rights Quarterly, Vol. 29, No. 2, May 2007, pp. 460-488.

Using the so called Common Understanding among UN agencies as a starting point for what is characteristic of human rights based approaches to development cooperation, the author discusses what the approach implies in the area of HIV/AIDS and food security. First, it is considered what it means that human rights are to be goals and guiding principles in development efforts. Second, the issue of human rights-based situation analysis as the basis for identifying priorities and action is raised. Third, the meaning of developing the capacities of rights-holders to claim and realize their human rights and of duty-bearers to meet their obligations is elaborated upon. Field research carried out by CARE International in Malawi is analyzed in order to put these questions into a practical context.

3-19/DHR

LET WOMEN RULE

By Swanee Hunt

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 86, No. 3, May/June 2007, pp.109-120.

The article discusses the dearth of women politicians in world governments. The author states that women are more likely to work in nongovernmental organizations than become actively involved in politics. The article discusses a study by the World Bank which shows that countries with a higher number of women parliament members have lower levels of governmental corruption. The article discusses the psychological and social reasons for the low number of women standing for political office. The article discusses certain stereotypical characteristics that women bring to political thinking including compromise, collaborations, and nurturing.

3-20/DHR

"TO PRESERVE AND BUILD ON ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND TO REDRESS ITS SHORTCOMINGS": The Journey from the Commission on Human Rights to the Human Rights Council.

Human Rights Quarterly; Vol. 29, No. 2, May 2007, pp. 307-345.

In recent years the UN Commission on Human Rights has been widely and severely castigated for its failures to live up to the vision of being a genuine protector of victims of human rights abuses and instead becoming a shield for the violators. This article provides an assessment of these criticisms of the Commission by exploring its historical beginnings, its notable achievements, and its manifest shortcomings, and then analyzes how these and other factors came into play when the membership of the United Nations decided to replace the Commission with the new Human Rights Council.

3-21/DHR

PRIMARY ELECTIONS AND CANDIDATE IDEOLOGY: Out of Step with the Primary Electorate?

David W. Brady and others.

Legislative Studies Quarterly, Vol. 32, No. 1, February 2007, pp. 79-105.

Brady, Han and Pope, academics from Stanford University, Wellesley College and Brigham Young University respectively, examine the dilemma of U.S. presidential candidates when faced with the more ideologically extreme primary voters, to whom they must appeal to succeed, without alienating the broader constituency that elects the president. Using a new dataset of House primary and general election outcomes, the authors argue that because low turnout in primary elections empowers “a small group of ideologically extreme voters to have greater impact,” candidates tend to position themselves closer to the primary electorate. Challengers who defeat incumbents in the primaries are often more ideologically extreme than the incumbents. There is evidence that this “primary-election effect” may account for greater polarization in Congress over the past few decades.

3-22/DHR

ROBERT'S RULES

By Jeffrey Rosen

Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 299, No. 1, January/
February 2007, pp. 104-113.

In a lengthy interview, Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts offers his views on what makes a successful chief justice. Roberts believes that the “temperament of a chief justice can be as important as judicial philosophy in determining success or failure.” His ideal is John Marshall, chief justice from 1801-1835, who “gave everyone the benefit of the doubt; he approached everyone as a friend ... it was just in his nature to get along with people ... I think that had to play an important role in his ability to bring the Court together, to change the whole way decisions were arrived at, to really create the notion that we are a Court — not simply an assemblage of individual justices.” Roberts believes that “a chief justice’s authority is really quite limited ... and the dynamic among all the justices is going to affect whether he can accomplish much or not.” Chief justices assign cases to the different associate justices, and Roberts intends to use this power to strive for consensus as much as possible. “It’s not my greatest power; it’s my only power. Say someone is committed to broad consensus, and somebody else is just dead set on ‘My way or the highway.’ Well, you assign that [case] to the consensus-minded person, and it gives you a much better chance, out of the box, of getting some kind of consensus.”

3-22/DHR

VALENTINE'S DAY IN SAUDI ARABIA

By Stephen Schwartz and others

Weekly Standard, Vol. 12, No. 24, March 5, 2007,
pp 25-27.

The authors write that studying the secretive ruling House of Saud is not unlike Sovietology in the days of the former USSR — and observe that there are growing signs that King Abdullah wants to loosen the control of the Wahhabi religious militia, known as the mutawwa. The mutawwa had previously banned celebration of Valentine’s Day, introduced by Saudis who had lived in the West, but this year, non-Saudis were permitted to celebrate it privately for the first time. Recent statements by Abdullah on the subject of women driving automobiles, and that the King

Abdullah Institute for Research and Consultative Studies would review the functioning of the mutawwa, are seen by “Saudiologists” as tentative efforts by the regime to remove its seal of approval from Wahhabism. There are indications that the Saudi public is becoming fed up with mutawwa harassment — women in Jeddah now refuse to wear face covering, and there have been incidents in which women have openly confronted members of the mutawwa. They further note that the king has re-established diplomatic relations with Baghdad, and has been making efforts to curb Sunni terrorist activities in Iraq. They note that Abdullah’s reform path so far is “neither clear nor firm ... but these hints of the Saudi king’s desire to dismantle Wahhabi power at home and disengage from Sunni radicalism in Iraq contrast sharply with the provocative behavior of Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. If a serious Valentine Revolution were to develop in the Saudi kingdom, its success would have incalculably beneficial effects in the Muslim world.”

3-23/DHR

TORTURE, JUSTIFICATION, AND HUMAN RIGHTS: Toward an Absolute Proscription.

By Summer Twiss

Human Rights Quarterly, Vol. 29, No. May 2007,
pp. 346-367.

This article critically examines and develops an important approach in the international human rights community to the moral justification of an absolute proscription of torture, or, alternatively put, to the cogency of a non-derogative right not to be tortured. This approach involves elements of moral intuitionism, a minimal natural law position, and consequentialist arguments that ought—taken together or independently—to be convincing to all people of good will, regardless of their cultural location. The essay deploys sources from international human rights, comparative and philosophical ethics, and empirical and NGO studies about the intrinsic nature and pervasive deleterious effects of torture practices.

3-24/ES**BEYOND MICROFINANCE: Getting Capital to Small and Medium Enterprises to Fuel Faster Development****By David Ferranti****Brookings Institution Policy Brief, No. 159, March 2007.**<http://www.brookings.edu/comm/policybriefs/pb159.htm>

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME's), typically employing between 10 and 250 workers, can be crucial engines of development, contend the authors. In most OECD countries, they generate two-thirds of private-sector employment and are seedbeds of economic innovation. But in much of the developing world, SME's are under-represented, mostly due to stifling regulatory climates and lack of access to capital. They are ignored both by big commercial banks and "microfinance" lenders that concentrate on poor micro-enterprises. But new options for SMEs are developing, due to improved banking services in the poorest countries and creative application of venture capital. Governments of developing countries can strengthen this tendency by removing artificial regulatory obstacles and promoting greater competition within the financial sector.

3-25/ES**BURNING THE FURNITURE****By Richard Heinberg****Richard Heinberg's MuseLetter, No. 179, March 2007.**<http://www.richardheinberg.com/museletter/179>

Faced with the prospect of growing demand for shrinking oil and gas supplies, many countries are banking on coal to make up a growing share of the energy mix. Heinberg, a journalist and educator, writes that a recent study on global coal reserves published by the Germany-based Energy Watch Group, which reports to the German Parliament, has far-reaching implications — recoverable coal reserves are much smaller than is commonly thought, and that a peak in global coal production is possible as soon as 15 years from now. The report's authors note that

data on global coal reserves is badly outdated or unreliable; countries that have taken the effort to update their estimates have experienced, in many cases, downward revisions on the order of 50-90 percent. China, the world's largest coal producer, reports 55 years of coal reserves left at current rates of consumption — but their reserves estimates are 15 years old, China's coal consumption is increasing rapidly, and a move toward coal-to-liquid-fuels production means that China's coal production may peak in 5-15 years. In the U.S., the world's second-largest producer, total volumes may increase for 10-15 years, but in terms of energy content, U.S. coal production peaked in 1998. Heinberg writes that the current global energy predicament, far from being limited to a potential shortfall of liquid transportation fuels, is growing into a "broad-spectrum energy crisis" impacting all aspects of modern life. He concludes that "nations that are currently dependent on coal -- China and the U.S. especially -- would be wise to begin reducing consumption now, not only in the interests of climate protection, but also to reduce societal vulnerability arising from dependence on a resource that will soon begin to become more scarce and expensive."

3-26/ES**THE ETHICAL MIND: A Conversation with Psychologist Howard Gardner****By Bronwyn Fryer****Harvard Business Review, Vol. 85, No. 3, March 2007, pp. 51-56.**

It is more difficult for businesspeople than other professionals to adhere to moral standards because business, unlike medicine, law, or engineering, is not strictly speaking a profession with its own gradually established and peer-enforced rules, says Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner in an interview with Bronwyn Fryer from Harvard Business Review. Gardner advises young people who start their own businesses or go into the corporate world to periodically "inoculate" themselves by studying both positive and negative cases of other people's behavior under stress, developing a network of trusted "counselors," taking time to think of their larger goals and values, and be ready to pay the price. "If you are not prepared to resign or be fired for what you believe in, then you are not a worker, let alone a professional. You are a slave," Gardner tells future

business leaders.

**3-27/ES
IN PURSUIT OF SECURITY AND
PROSPERITY: TECHNOLOGY CONTROLS
FOR**

A NEW ERA

By Mark Foulon and others

**Washington Quarterly, Vol. 30, No. 2, Spring
2007, pp. 83-90.**

Globalization has broken down the neat divisions between national security policy and economic policies, according to Foulon, acting undersecretary of commerce for industry and security and Padilla, assistant secretary of commerce for export administration. As a result, policies once regarded as mainly security-related like nonproliferation, defense sales, and border protection now have important implications for economic policy. Now, the authors say, traditional economic issues like foreign direct investment, tax, and visa policy, increasingly have security implications. Nowhere is this more evident than in the area of technology collaboration between U.S. companies in the areas of technology trade, research and development, and overseas manufacturing. In this new dynamic U.S. policymakers must "strike the right balance of controls, incentives, and market-based policies to allow the United States to reap the benefits of technology collaboration while minimizing its potential threats to national and economic security," the authors contend.

**3-28/ES
ISLAMIC BANKING: IS IT REALLY
KOSHER?**

By Aaron MacLean

**The American, Vol. 1, No. 3, March/April 2007,
pp. 104-108.**

The author describes the mechanisms Islamic banks use to ensure compliance with Sharia laws against collecting interest on loans. Many of the largest financial institutions, including Deutsche Bank and JPMorgan Chase have subsidiaries that are compliant with Islamic banking practices. MacLean describes how Japan will be the first non-Muslim country to issue Sharia-compliant bonds. He notes that Islamic banking is big business and growing at a rate of 20

percent each year. MacLean asserts that Islamic banking experts follow the letter of the law to maximize profits for their institutions, "the real shared value that links Islamic and Western civilizations."

**3-29/ES
TURKEY AND THE EUROPEAN UNION:
Troubled European Or European Trouble?**

By John Redmond

**International Affairs, Vol. 83, No. 2, March 2007,
pp. 305-317.**

The article provides an overview of the European Union's relationship with Turkey in the context the EU's December 2004 decision to (reluctantly) begin membership negotiations. The author makes two main arguments: First, the machinations of the past two years suggest that the best Turkey can hope for is to be offered, eventually, some kind of special status that falls short of full EU membership, because of attitudes against Turkey are deeply ingrained and persistent. Second, any permanent relationship that falls short of full membership has been rejected by Turkey in the past as inadequate and continues to be so rejected. The author concludes that Turkey should be offered full EU membership within the next 5 years. "Europe was not built by faint hearts," the author writes. "Turkey would not be the first country to join the EU that was not fully prepared." The EU can continue to try to influence Turkish policy "by keeping Turkey at arm's length," or the EU can take a historic step and welcome Turkey as "an awkward partner, perhaps, but much more amendable in the Union than out of it."

**3-30/ES
YOU RAISED THEM, NOW MANAGE THEM
By Nadira A. Hira and Others.**

Fortune, Vol.155, No. 10; May 28, 2007, pp. 38-46.

Generation Y: Its members are different in many respects, from their upbringing to their politics. But it might be their effect on the workplace that makes them truly noteworthy - more so than other generations of twentysomethings that writers have been collectively profiling since time immemorial. They're ambitious, they're demanding, and they question everything, so if there isn't a good reason for that long commute or late night, don't expect them to do it. When it comes to loyalty, the companies they

work for are last on their list - behind their families, their friends, their communities, their co-workers, and, of course, themselves. But there are a whole lot of them. And as the baby-boomers begin to retire, triggering a ballyhooed worker shortage, businesses are realizing that they may have no choice but to accommodate these curious Gen Y creatures. To get noticed by Gen Yers, a company has to have what they call a "vision." They aren't impressed by mission statements, but they are looking for attributes that indicate shared values: affinity groups, flat hierarchies, divestment from the more notorious dictatorial regimes.

U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

3-31/SV

AMERICA'S DESIGN FOR TOLERANCE

By Christopher Clausen

Wilson Quarterly, vol. 31, no. 1, Winter 2007, 26-32.

The Founding Fathers' principles of religious tolerance and separation of church and state have been repeatedly put to the test in the two centuries since they were enunciated, notes the author. However, they have served the country well; even during periods of anti-Catholic or anti-Semitic sentiment, religious conflicts in multi-faith America have been mild compared with other parts of the world. These ideals are being tested anew today, notes Clausen, in the often-acrimonious public debate over prayer in public schools, same-sex marriages, abortion and stem-cell research. "The complicated attitudes of believing Americans toward other religions and the state ... often annoy their secular compatriots and bewilder foreigners," notes Clausen; however, "even among the most devout, few of us would wish to see a state religion." This mixture of religious piety with deference toward the opinions of others, along with the fragmented nature of religion in America, has served to moderate extremist religious elements that would be less constrained in other societies.

3-32/SV

THE CASE FOR TEACHING THE BIBLE

By David van Biema

Time, April 2, 2007, pp. 40-46.

The subtitle: "Should the Holy Book be on the public school menu? Yes. It's the bedrock of Western culture. And it's constitutional – as long as we teach but don't preach it" summarizes the topics of the article, which recounts the growing interest in school districts throughout the United States in adding the bible to school curricula. Uneasy support comes from those interested in ensuring more people know this important document that provides so much historical, literary, philosophical, cultural and ethical elements to Western society, as well as from those who want people exposed to the document for religious reasons. The article also discusses the concerns of opponents, who cite the separation of church and state, and fear that bible teaching will be either too religious or not religious enough (or religious but in the "wrong" ways). The article presents classroom lesson examples.

3-33/SV

DIVERSITY IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD: What Does It Mean When American Studies Is Transnational?

By Emory Elliott

American Quarterly, Vol. 59, No. 1, March 2007, pp. 1-25.

The author, professor of English at the University of California, Riverside, believes that throughout American history, writers, artists, journalists, teachers, and public intellectuals have employed both explicit and subtle methods to critique the gaps between the expressed ideals of the United States and the lived realities, and so too have many American studies scholars used their research to examine and analyze from where we have come, where we are now, and to where we may be headed. Elliott believes that living in the richest and most powerful country in the world places upon us an enormous responsibility to employ every advantage we may have -- in research and library resources, academic influence, technological expertise, programmatic opportunities, travel support, networking and governmental contacts -- in working closely with scholars from every country to form alliances, advance knowledge, and accomplish goals together so far unimagined.

3-34/SV

IS AMERICA READY FOR A BLACK PRESIDENT?

Al Sharpton and others

Ebony, Vol. 62, No. 3, January 2007, pp. 140-141.

Two prominent individuals present differing, but not opposing, opinions on whether American voters would elect a black person to be president. The Rev. Al Sharpton, a long-time activist and a 2004 presidential candidate, says the same grass-roots energy that drove the civil rights struggle will be needed to elect the first black president. "It won't happen from the top party structure downward," he writes. Americans' comfort with the dominant black television presence — evident in the success of Bill Cosby and Oprah Winfrey — and with blacks in politics and business, signals that the time is nigh for a black president. Swain, a professor of political science and law at Vanderbilt University, also says America could elect a black president, but argues it won't be an activist from the civil rights movement, but rather a person like Barack Obama or Gen. Colin Powell, both of whom embody the hope of immigrants for the American Dream. Swain believes America will elect a black male president long before it elects a woman. "At play are our Judeo-Christian and now Muslim traditions that have limited the roles of women," she writes.

GLOBAL ISSUES AND COMMUNICATION

3-35/GIC

ENDING POVERTY IN AMERICA

The American Prospect, Vol. 18, No. 5, May 2007, pp A1-A31.

This special report was produced with the support of the Demos Foundation. The authors find that many on both sides of the political spectrum agree about what is needed to end poverty, but are disheartened to find that, despite agreement and successful pilot programs, nothing is moving forward because of budget concerns. The articles in this series each deal with a specific aspect of the larger problem. The titles include: Understanding the Challenge; Race and Poverty; The Big Debates; Poverty and Education; Poverty, Work, and Reward; Solutions. Writers

include Prospect and Demos fellows and staff, academics, and current and former NGO leaders.

3-36/GIC

NGOs: A 'New Class' in International Relations By Laurence Jarvik

Orbis, Vol. 51, No. 2, March 2007, pp. 217-238.

The author, a writer and conservative critic, asserts that nongovernmental organizations have attempted to take control of civil society in many developing countries, displacing traditional governing institutions. This serves the interests of organized crime and extremist groups, who benefit from weak central government, and hinders the West's ability to mobilize allies to participate in the war on terror. NGO leaders who are hostile to the nation-state itself seek to transform a voluntary system of participation in international organizations by sovereign member-states via a "power shift" to an alliance of multinational corporations and NGOs. He argues that since they do not possess the traditional sources of legitimacy enjoyed by nation-states, they seek to impose their will by financial or other means, i.e., "sanctions" or "humanitarian intervention." Jarvik asserts that a new class of NGOs has emerged that is essentially opposed to the diplomatic, legal, and military measures required for dealing with conflict.

3-37/GIC

PEAK SOIL: Why Cellulosic Ethanol, Biofuels are Unsustainable and a Threat to America By Alice Friedmann

Culture Change, posted April 10, 2007.

[http://culturechange.org/cms/index.php?](http://culturechange.org/cms/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=107&Itemid=1)

[option=com_content&task=view&id=107&Itemid=1](http://culturechange.org/cms/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=107&Itemid=1)

In this extensively-referenced article, the author, a freelance journalist specializing in energy and a systems architect/engineer in California, points out that the current headlong rush into ethanol and biofuels in both the U.S.A. and around the world is unsustainable, and will take a heavy toll on the environment. All biofuels have a negative net energy return, and contribute to deforestation, water pollution, and topsoil depletion, due to continued extraction of plant material. In a special section on cellulosic ethanol, Friedemann enumerates the many daunting roadblocks to creating cellulosic fuels -- no organism or enzyme has yet been discovered that will

handle widely varying plant feedstocks in impure environments, and the logistical challenges are immense. A 2000-dry-ton-per-day biorefinery would require “200 trucks per hour delivering biomass during harvest season ... and would need 90% of the no-till crop residues from the surrounding 7,000 square miles with half the farmers participating,” and would require a covered storage structure encompassing 100 acres with the bales stacked 25 feet high. She notes that the destruction of topsoil has never been considered in the biofuels boom, and laments that soil scientists have largely been left out of the debate. Friedemann concludes: “Responsible politicians need to tell Americans why their love affair with the car can’t continue. We are betting the farm on making cellulosic fuels work at a time when our energy and financial resources are diminishing. No matter how desperately we want to believe that human ingenuity will invent liquid or combustible fuels despite the laws of thermodynamics and how ecological systems actually work, the possibility of failure needs to be contemplated. There need to be plans for de-mechanization of the farm economy if liquid fuels aren’t found.”

3-38/GIC

REVERSAL OF FORTUNE

By Bill McKibben

Mother Jones, vol. 32, no. 2, March/April 2007, pp. 32/88.

For the last three centuries, exponential growth has been axiomatic to Western civilization; more prosperity has been created during the modern era than Adam Smith, the author of *THE WEALTH OF NATIONS*, could have ever imagined. McKibben, a writer and activist, notes that the distinguishing feature of our age is that growth “no longer makes most people wealthier, but instead generates inequality and insecurity. Growth is bumping up against physical limits so profound — like climate change and peak oil — that trying to keep expanding the economy may be not just impossible but also dangerous.” McKibben writes that the past fifty years of American economic growth have been a “loosely controlled experiment” in determining if more is better, but studies have shown that the degree of happiness has not grown; in fact, it has decreased, not just in the U.S., but in other countries that have followed America in mass affluence. He notes, “on

the list of major mistakes we've made as a species, this one seems pretty high up. Our single-minded focus on increasing wealth has succeeded in driving the planet's ecological systems to the brink of failure, even as it's failed to make us happier.” McKibben believes that “we kept doing something past the point that it worked” — as the economy nationalized and then globalized, the checks and balances of close-knit communities of an earlier era eroded in the face of a market-driven world with minimal social tethers. He believes that relocalizing economies may help to restore some balance to and address the growing inequalities in modern society.

3-39/GIC

WARLORDISM IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

By Kimberly Marten

International Security, Vol. 31, No. 3, Winter 2006/7, pp. 41-73.

Some call them failed states, some call them dens of warlords, but in fact history is full of examples of nations and empires that disintegrated into segmented territories ruled by bandits or, at best, feudal overlords, or of such territories that never cohered into nations. In this comparative study, the author, professor of political science at Barnard College, Columbia University, compares various historical instances, including medieval Europe, China at certain stages, and modern Somalia and Afghanistan. The conclusion she draws is that warlordism is often rational for warlords and can be difficult to eradicate. History, she believes, shows that warlordism can be defeated best when a national economic interest group believes that it is in their strong economic interest to create a predictable economy. In addition, it helps if better ideas of society and governance are introduced, simultaneously, from outside the warlord zone. Absent these changes, the capacity of outsiders to influence warlords may be weak.

3-41/GIC

THE WORLD GOES TO TOWN: A Special Report on Cities

The Economist, Vol. 383, No. 8527, May 5, 2007, 18 pp.

Sometime in the next few months, the proportion of the world's population living in cities will pass the

fifty-percent mark, if it has not done so already. The Economist notes that the development of cities is synonymous with human development — over the centuries, cities have been notable for their religious role, as the hub of empires, as centers of government and politics, education, commerce and manufacturing. This special series delves into the history of cities, and the economic and social forces that are drawing unprecedented numbers of people to cities around the world today, creating growing infrastructure and environmental challenges.

3-42/GIC

STYLE OVER SUBSTANCE: Despite India's Media Boom, Its Journalism Is Shrinking

By Peer Basharat

Columbia Journalism Review, May/June 2007, pp. 24-25.

The author, a fellow at Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism where he is working on a memoir of the Kashmir conflict, critiques the Indian media. Basharat writes that, at a time when India is gaining global clout, there are “complicated stories that demand detailed reporting and space” that are not getting sufficient air or print space in the Indian media. With a few exceptions, there is an “unwillingness to allocate resources and time” for in-depth reporting. Consequently, he says, foreign journalists produce some of the best journalism about India, and serious Indian writers often look to foreign publications to publish their work. Although the American media was criticized domestically for not examining U.S. policies on torture earlier, he still credits the coverage, contrasting it with the Indian media where detailed newspaper reports on torture are rarely seen.

3-43/DOC

BACKSLIDERS: The 10 Countries Where Press Freedom Has Most Deteriorated

Special Report 2007, Committee to Protect Journalists, May 3, 2007.

<http://www.cpj.org/backsliders/index.html>

The Committee to Protect Journalist (CPJ) issued this report to call attention to long-term erosion of press conditions and to identify “backsliders,” which are countries that have had an open relationship with the press, but who have become increasingly repressive. The list also includes nations where press conditions have traditionally been restrictive. Patterns that emerged from this analysis are: Authorities in some countries have silenced critical coverage; Violent attacks are not punished; Judicial harassments have increased; and Censorship and restrictive legislation have been used.

3-44/DOC

COUNTRY REPORTS ON TERRORISM 2006: South Asia

Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, U.S. Department of State, April 30, 2007.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2006/82734.htm>

“The report covers developments in countries in which acts of terrorism occurred, countries that are state sponsors of terrorism, and countries determined by the Secretary to be of particular interest in the global war on terror.” This report also reviews major developments in bilateral and multilateral counterterrorism cooperation. It provides information on terrorist groups, umbrella groups, and groups financed by state sponsors. Lastly, it reports on terrorist organizations on the Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) list.

3-45/DOC

PRESS FREEDOM IN 2006: Growing Threats to Media Independence

Freedom House. May 1, 2007

<http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/fop/2007/fopessay2007.pdf>

According to this report, global press freedom declined in 2006; assaults on independent news media were relentless in Russia, Venezuela, Iran, and China; and independent news showed declines in Argentina, Brazil, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. Governments have also restricted internet freedom by censoring, harassing, or shutting down sites that provided alternative news or commentary. This report consists of an overview essay of media independence, country reports and ratings, and graphs and charts.

3-46/DOC

PREVENTING NUCLEAR TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN: Sabotage of a Spent Fuel Cask or Commercial Irradiation Source in Transport

By Abdul Mannan

The Henry L Stimson Center, April 2007.

<http://www.stimson.org/southasia/pdf/VFMannan.pdf>

Although an act of nuclear terrorism is of very remote probability in Pakistan, nevertheless, an attempt has been made to review the pre and post 9/11 threat of nuclear terrorism and its impact on Pakistan. A hypothetical case study has been made of a sabotage on radioactive consignments during transportation within the city of Karachi and Lahore and possible consequences were assessed using Hazard Prediction and Assessment Capability (HPAC) computer code. Pakistan's response to nuclear terrorism and the further need of improvements has been discussed. The controls around various nuclear installations and radiation facilities in Pakistan are enough to deter and delay a terrorist attack and any modified diversion would be detected in early stages. Therefore, fabrication of a Radiological Dispersion Device (RDD) and WMD is not very attractive to a terrorist group in general and specifically within the context of Pakistan.

3-47/DOC

PROMOTING STABILITY AND DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN

By Lisa Curtis

The Heritage Foundation, April 2007.

http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/upload/hl_1009.pdf

Although Pakistan has arrested and handed over al-Qaeda suspects to the U.S., it has not made a clean

break with the Taliban and other extremists. In order to ensure that Pakistan sets itself on a path of moderation and stability, the U.S. needs to find ways to use its diplomatic leverage with Pakistan more effectively.

3-48/DOC

THE STATE OF AMERICA'S LIBRARIES: A Report from the American Library Association. American Library Association. April 2007.

http://www.ala.org/ala/pressreleases2007/march2007/SAL_AnnualReport-FINAL.pdf

This report presents the highlights of American libraries' activities during 2006. The research found that public, school, and university libraries have flourished; investments in e-books increased by 68% from 2002 to 2004; and the public continued to show strong support for public libraries. But, school media centers suffered funding cuts over the past 12 months. Additionally, over the past year, the library community has continued its strong defense of First Amendment rights of library users against government surveillance. It also received widespread acclaim for its efforts in restoring school libraries and media centers in the gulf coast regions after hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

3-49/DOC

SUPPORTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY: The U.S. Record 2006 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, April 5, 2007.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/80699.pdf>

This is the fifth annual submission of this report, which is required by Section 665 of the FY03 Foreign Relations Authorization Act, P.L. 107-228. The report requires the U.S. Department of State "to report on actions taken by the U.S. Government to encourage respect for human rights." This report takes the next step by "moving from highlighting abuses to publicizing the actions and programs the United States has employed to end those abuses."

3-50/DOC

THE USE, USEFULNESS AND VALUE OF MUSEUMS IN THE U.S.

BY José-Marie Griffiths and others

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, April 23, 2007.

<http://www.archimuse.com/mw2007/papers/griffiths/griffiths.html>

This paper was presented at the “Museums and the Web” 2007 conference. It reports the results of 6,000 telephone interviews. The interviewees were asked about the number of in-person or remote visits to all types of museums, and whether that number has changed over the past year. A number of the questions concerned children’s use of museums, and some questions addressed the value of museums to the users in both time and money. The results of the survey show that museums clearly are very popular—over 67% of all adults in the U.S. visited museums in the past year; and museum visits are trending upwards especially those by remote access. Children aged 3 to 17 made 97.8 million visits; approximately one-third of those visits were by Web access.

3-51/DOC

**VIOLENT TELEVISION PROGRAMMING
AND ITS IMPACT ON CHILDREN**

U.S. Federal Communications Commission, April 25, 2007.

http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-07-50A1.pdf

The average American family watches television 8 hours and 11 minutes daily, and children watch approximately 2 to 4 hours daily. By the time children begin first grade, they will have spent the equivalent of three school years watching television. Both private and governmental entities are concerned about the adverse effects on children of excessive violence on television. Consequently, Congress asked the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to investigate the negative effects of excessively violent programs, the government’s ability to restrict broadcasts of these programs, and to clearly define the phrase: “excessively violent programming that is harmful to children.” This report is the results of the FCC’s investigation.