

Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy, Islamabad

AIRC ALERT

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What's New

Being Muslim in America

<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/being-muslim-in-america.html>

The young women pictured on our cover are both Muslim. They live near Detroit, Michigan, in a community with many Arab-American residents. Each expresses her faith in her own way, with a combination of traditional and modern dress. Here, they compete fiercely on the basketball court in a sport that blends individual skills and team effort. They - along with the other men, women, and children in this publication - demonstrate every day what it is like to be Muslim in America.

1-1/H

NONVIOLENT PATHS TO SOCIAL CHANGE

eJournal USA, Department of State, March 2009
<http://www.america.gov/media/pdf/ejs/0309ej.pdf>

The past 30 years have seen a surge of nonviolent, “people power” movements around the world advancing human rights and toppling repressive rulers. Using information campaigns, boycotts, demonstrations, and other tactics, protesters have shown that nonviolent actions can be more powerful than armed insurrections in bringing about social change. This edition of eJournal USA demonstrates that nonviolent actions can be more powerful than armed insurrections in bringing about social change.

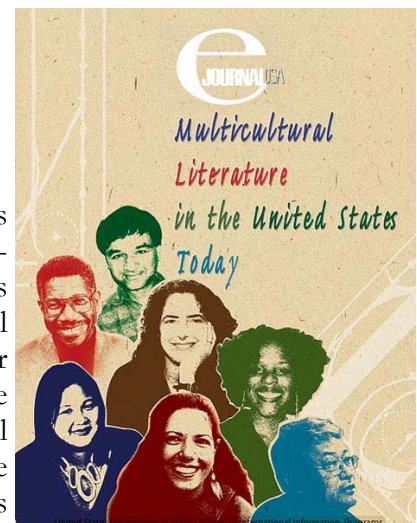


1-2/H

MULTICULTURAL LITERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY

eJournal USA, Department of State, February 2009
<http://www.america.gov/media/pdf/ejs/0209.pdf>

The United States is enriched culturally by immigrants from many nations. This edition of eJournal USA focuses on distinguished American writers from various ethnic backgrounds who add immeasurably to mutual understanding and appreciation through tales of their native lands and their experiences as Americans. The February 2009 edition of eJournal USA, “Multicultural Literature in the United States Today,” focuses on the ethnic diversity among distinguished American writers and the richness various cultures bring to U.S. society and the arts.



U.S.— PAKISTAN RELATIONS

1-3/UP

A NEW STRATEGY FOR AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

White House, Friday, March 27th, 2009 at 10:32 am

http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/Afghanistan-Pakistan_White_Paper.pdf

President Obama described the need for a comprehensive strategy in the two countries, including a "standing, trilateral dialogue among the United States, Afghanistan and Pakistan." The President expressed his profound respect for the Pakistani people and their history, and pledged that the United States would do all it could to help Pakistan fight against the terrorists who have so often attempted to destabilize the country, including with the assassination of Benazir Bhutto

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

1-4/DIG

AGENCIES STRUGGLING TO MAKE CONNECTIONS ONLINE

By David Herbert

National Journal, February 2, 2009.

President Obama wants government agencies to be more transparent and communicate more with their audiences online. Many agencies have been using social-networking media long before Obama's directives, but with little success, the author says. Bureaucratic inefficiency and outdated and inflexible laws are partially to blame, Herbert writes, but "the biggest problem facing most agencies isn't the trap of outdated regulations but the failure to attract an audience." The article examines how web managers need to think about how to use Web 2.0 tools, not just to use them for the sake of using them. It also examines how the successful government social networking sites are the ones that allow an open discussion.

1-5/DIG

THE CHALLENGES OF ESTABLISHING WORLD-CLASS UNIVERSITIES

By Jamil Salmi

World Bank, March 20, 2009.

The highest-ranked universities are the ones that make significant contributions to the advancement of knowledge. There is no universal recipe or magic formula for "making" a world class university, says the report. National contexts and institutional models vary widely. Therefore, each country must choose, from among the various possible pathways, a strategy that plays to its strengths and resources. International experience provides a few lessons regarding the key features of such universities, high concentrations of talent, abundance of resources, and flexible governance arrangements, and successful approaches to move in that direction, from upgrading or merging existing institutions to creating new institutions altogether.

1-6/DIG

DEMOCRACY MAY BE THE BEST ALLY AGAINST PAKISTAN'S EXTREMISTS

By Paula R. Newberg

Yale Group Online, March 20, 2009.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=12137>

Pakistan confronts many challenges, on governance, extremism and a war in neighboring Afghanistan that encroaches its own borders. An international focus on eliminating terrorism led to agreements with Pakistani presidents that often bypassed courts and parliament. And that may be an important reason why the Pakistani people pressed for the release of Supreme Court Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry and other judges who were dismissed in November 2007. Strong courts will likely check Pakistani foreign policy, explains Paula Newberg, holding the government to account on corruption and harsh anti-terrorism campaigns, even as the US prepares to increase troops in Afghanistan. US and Pakistani leaders toy with deals with so-called moderate Taliban. But the definition and numbers of such moderates remains uncertain, and Pakistanis resent short-term fixes and patchwork rules that apply to some but not to others. Democracy may put Afghanistan and Pakistan on two different routes to governance, notes Newberg. But a legal system, propelled by strong public support for the fair application of constitutional principles and the rule of law, could do more to slow the spread of extremism than military maneuvers or hasty agreements or alliances.

1-7/DIG

'FATHER OF THE INTERNET' SEEKS EXPANSIVE ROLE FOR CTO

National Journal, December 22, 2008.

Poulson interviews Google Vice President Vinton Cerf about what he envisions a chief technology officer (CTO) could do in the Obama administration. Obama has said he would create this position, the first for a presidential administration, but little specifics are available about what this person would do. Cerf said that while "it's not an easy job to define" he thinks there are a lot of ways a CTO could not only improve American technology but contribute to improving the American economy by creating jobs through investments in infrastructure. Cerf said a CTO could reinvigorate broadband infrastructure, improve cyber security and explore how information technology can improve energy efficiency.

1-8/DIG

"FRIGHTSIZING" NEWSPAPERS: What derailed the American Newspaper Industry?

By Ken Doctor

Global Journalist, Vol. 14, No. 3, Fall 2008, pp. 22-27.

The decline of the U.S. newspaper industry has been so dramatic that rather than using terms like "downsizing" or "rightsizing," Doctor coins the term "frightsizing." The news remains glum for those inside the industry, with shrinking advertising revenue and share prices and increased job losses. The transition online has been difficult and newspapers are finding that despite their declining audience, it takes an average of 20 online readers to generate the ad revenue of one print reader. Yet, online news sources are easily stepping in to take their place and newsreaders today spend the same amount of time taking in news as they did a decade ago from print sources. In the current confusing phase of transition, questions of journalistic trustworthiness and credibility have arisen, but so has a newfound energy. "We can't see this new world in great clarity,"

1-9/DIG

GOODBYE TO THE AGE OF NEWSPAPERS (HELLO TO A NEW ERA OF CORRUPTION)

By Paul Starr

New Republic, March 4, 2009.

Corruption in government, business and journalism may rise with the demise of newspapers, says Starr, a Stuart professor of communications and public affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University. "Despite all the development of other media, the fact is that newspapers in recent years have continued to field the majority of reporters and to produce most of the original news stories in cities across the country," he writes. "Online there is certainly a great profusion of opinion, but there is little reporting, and still less of it subject to any rigorous fact-checking or editorial scrutiny." With the reduction of solid investigative reporting and the weakening of the "watchdog" role of the press, corruption in government and in business will rise, Starr says. With fewer professional journalists and more "citizen journalists" — some, no doubt, paid by special interests — there is the danger of corruption taking hold in journalism itself. All of this, he says, bodes badly for the future of democracy. Starr predicts the emerging electronic news media seem likely to become more fragmented by interest and partisanship. Those with the skills to take advantage of the new world of news will be pleased with the broader range of publications; those without will learn less about the world.

1-10/DIG

THE HEART OF THE MATTER: The Security of Women and the Security of States

By Hudson, Valerie and others.

International Security, Vol. 33, No. 3, Winter 2008/2009, pp. 1-39.

The authors argue that the treatment of females within a society is a major and underappreciated factor in matters of high politics, such as national security and conflict. They believe that not only is the physical security and well-being of women directly linked to the security of the state, but it explains more of the variance in state peacefulness than do conventional measures such as democracy, wealth, and tradition of civilization. Drawing from disparate fields such as evolutionary biology and psychology, the authors make the case that societies that tolerate violence against women and girls have male-dominated power structures that are more prone to internal and external conflict; those societies that have depersonalized political power and have improved the status of women are less likely to engage in violent conflict. They argue that policymakers should analyze the security of women when considering the linkage between state security and peacefulness.

1-11/DIG

HOW DEVELOPMENT LEADS TO DEMOCRACY

By Ronald Inglehart and others.

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 2, Mar/Apr 2009, 16p.

In the last several years, a democratic boom has given way to a democratic recession. Between 1985 and 1995, scores of countries made the transition to democracy, bringing widespread euphoria about democracy's future. But more recently, democracy has retreated in Bangladesh, Nigeria, the Philippines, Russia, Thailand, and Venezuela, and the Bush administration's attempts to establish democracy in Afghanistan and Iraq seem to have left both countries in chaos. These developments, along with the growing power of China and Russia, have led many observers to argue that democracy has reached its high-water mark and is no longer on the rise. That conclusion is mistaken. The underlying conditions of societies around the world point to a more complicated reality. The bad news is that it is unrealistic to assume that democratic institutions can be set up easily, almost anywhere, at any time. Although the outlook is never hopeless, democracy is most likely to emerge and survive when certain social and cultural conditions are in place.

1-12/DIG

HOW MEAT CONTRIBUTES TO GLOBAL WARMING

By Nathan Fiala

Scientific American, February 2009.

Producing beef creates prodigious amounts of heat-trapping greenhouse gases, notes the author; pound for pound, beef production generates 13 times as much greenhouse gas emissions than producing chicken. For potatoes, the multiplier is 57. Beef consumption is rising rapidly, due to global population growth and people eating more meat. Producing the annual beef diet of the average American emits as much greenhouse gas as a car driven more than 1,800 miles. The author notes that improving waste management and farming practices can help reduce the "carbon footprint" of beef, however dietary changes and eating less beef would be more effective.

1-13/DIG

AN INTRIGUING EXPERIMENT

By John Morton

American Journalism Review, February-March 2009.

Staff cuts have been widespread among newspapers, given the dire fiscal threats they now face. But Detroit's joint operating agency which publishes the Detroit Free Press and the Detroit News has launched "a startling new approach to cost-cutting," writes Morton, a former newspaper reporter turned media consultant. Instead of cutting its newsroom staff to reduce costs, the agency will reduce home deliveries to just three days per week. Daily newspapers will still be available, however, at newsstands. By reducing home delivery, the agency expects to save an estimated \$8 million a year. It remains to be seen if this tactic will be the salvation of the newspapers. Nonetheless, "the new approach by the Detroit newspapers may offer an answer to how to cut costs without trashing journalism," Morton writes.

1-14/DIG

THE IRRATIONAL ELECTORATE

By Larry Bartels

Wilson Quarterly, vol. 32, no. 4, Autumn 2008, pp. 44-50.

The author, director of the Center for the Study of Democratic Politics in Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, notes that one of the best-selling political books of the 2008 election season was *JUST HOW STUPID ARE WE?* by popular historian Rick Shenkman, presenting results from opinion surveys documenting Americans' lack of knowledge about politics, government, and American history. When social scientists started using detailed opinion surveys to study the attitudes and behavior of ordinary voters in the early 1950s, they found that voters consistently misperceived where candidates stood on the important issues of the day, seeing their favorite candidates' positions as closer to their own and those of opposing candidates' stands as more dissimilar than they actually were. The ideal of rational voting behavior is further undermined by accumulating evidence that voters can be powerfully swayed by television advertising in the days just before an election. Analysis of a major study of the 2000 presidential election that tracked prospective voters' responses to changes in the volume and content of campaign ads and news coverage suggested that

George W. Bush's razor-thin victory hinged crucially on the fact that he had more money to spend on television ads in battleground states in the final weeks of the campaign.

1-15/DIG

MUSIC LESSONS

By Alissa Quart

Columbia Journalism Review, Vol. 47, No. 4, November/December 2008, pp. 18-20.

Quart, CJR contributing editor, notes that the most successful journalists have learned a few lessons from rock music stars; for example, prominent journalists and musicians must both devote a great deal of time and effort maintaining a “cross-media relationship with their fan base.” Musicians build fan bases by using on-line and CD giveaways; journalists have taken to blogs, which give away information. These activities create an online community spawned by the “personal authenticity” of the musician or journalist who makes himself accessible to his fans/readers. The goal is to build a personal brand by giving away just enough of the product to motivate audiences to buy the product.

1-16/DIG

POSTCARDS FROM THE EDGE

By Rob Gurwitt

Governing, January, 2009.

Gurwitt discusses the decline of statehouse journalism. As media outlets struggle to stay afloat in a weak economy, coverage of state legislatures faces severe cuts. For example, Gurwitt notes that the Hartford Courant (Connecticut) used to have a dozen reporters covering state agencies, but today they have only one; with such limited staff, coverage of important legislative and budget issues has disappeared. The author talks with current and former statehouse reporters who discuss the current state of statehouse journalism.

1-17/DIG

A SEE-THROUGH SOCIETY

By Micah Sifry

Columbia Journalism Review, Vol. 47, No. 5, January-February 2009, pp. 43-48.

The public reaction to the Congressional emergency bailout legislation in September 2008 was overwhelming; an unprecedented number of e-mails crashed the House of Representatives web site, and several inde-

pendent web sites that track Congressional activity were swamped. That explosion of public engagement online, Sifry says, signals “the beginning of a new age of political transparency. As more people go online to find, create, and share vital political information with one another ... and as the tools for analyzing data and connecting people become more powerful and easier to use, politics and governance alike are inexorably becoming more open. Citizens will have more opportunity at all levels of government to take an active part in understanding and participating in the democratic decisions that affect their lives.” City governments are leading the way; the District of Columbia, for example, since 2006 has put online all the raw data it has collected on government operations, education, health care, crime, and other topics on the CapStat online service. The new Obama administration has expressed a commitment to expanding government transparency with online databases.

1-18/DIG

SILENT SERVANTS

Asia-Pacific Defense Forum, Vol. 33, No. 3, Third Quarter 2008, pp. 44-51.

http://forum.apan-info.net/2008-3rd_quarter/APDF-Threat-Final.pdf

Trafficking in people is the modern-day form of slavery, the world's third most profitable organized crime which principally targets women and children, and one of the fastest-growing criminal activities. Trafficking victims are typically defrauded or coerced into the sex services industries or into situations where their labor is exploited. Traffickers often rely on the confiscation of travel documents to exercise control over a victim. Between 600,000-800,000 people annually are transported across borders worldwide, including 14,500-17,500 persons into the United States alone. The U.S. is committed to putting an end to human trafficking; the State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) provides the tools to combat trafficking in persons and assists in the coordination of anti-trafficking efforts, and its annual Trafficking in Persons Report serves as the primary diplomatic tool through which the U.S. Government encourages partnership and increased determination in the fight against human trafficking. Another effort is the U.N. Convention against Transnational Crime, adopted by the UN General Assembly during its Millennium Meeting in November 2000 and considered the first serious attempt by the international community to answer the global challenge of transnational

organized crime with a global response in the form of international law.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

1-19/IS

AFGHANISTAN: New U.S. Administration, New Directions

International Crisis Group, March 13, 2009.

Jihadi extremism in Afghanistan cannot be defeated unless the Obama administration adopts new political, economic and military policies that empower Afghan civilian institutions. Afghanistan: New U.S. Administration, New Directions,* the latest briefing from the International Crisis Group, examines the situation in Afghanistan after seven years of U.S.-led intervention and highlights what should be done and what should not be done for the country to find a path to stability. A policy review by the Obama administration has reopened debate about how to defeat the forces of violent global jihadism – al-Qaeda and its Taliban protectors – in Afghanistan and in neighbouring Pakistan. “The Obama administration must also send clear signals to the Pakistani military that there will be a very high price to pay for tacit or explicit support for jihadis, local or regional”, says Samina Ahmed, Crisis Group’s South Asia Project Director. “This is the minimum necessary to dissuade Pakistani spoilers from trying to destabilise the Afghan enterprise.”

1-20/IS

A BALANCED STRATEGY: Reprogramming the Pentagon for a New Age

By Robert M. Gates

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 1, January/February 2009, pp. 28-40.

Defense Secretary Gates writes that U.S. credibility would be dealt a disastrous blow if we were to fail, or be perceived to fail, in Iraq or Afghanistan. As an active participant in U.S. national security decisions for 42 years, the author writes that the U.S. is unlikely to pursue another “forced regime change followed by nation-building under fire anytime soon.” In the future, he says the U.S. should take an indirect approach, whenever possible, by building up the capacity of partner governments and security forces “to prevent fes-

tering problems from turning into crises that require costly and controversial direct military intervention.” Whenever possible, he also says, military operations should be subordinated to efforts designed to promote better governance, economic development, and programs to address grievances of the discontented -- a ready pool from which terrorists recruit. He laments the wholesale downsizing of the U.S. Agency for International Development and the folding of the U.S. Information Agency “into a corner of the State Department.” Gates says the military and civilian elements of national security are out of balance, and that the cultural, political, psychological and human dimensions of warfare must not be neglected. While the military’s global reach is an indispensable contributor to ensuring peace, the secretary also concludes that “not every act of aggression or crisis can or should elicit a U.S. military response.”

1-21/IS

THE BACK CHANNEL: A Reporter at Large (India and Pakistan negotiate on Kashmir)

By Steve Coll

The New Yorker, Vol. 85, No. 3, Mar 2, 2009, pp. 38-40.

The historic basis behind recent conflicts between India and Pakistan are discussed. A central issue in secret peace negotiations between the two countries is the status of the Kashmir region. Two years ago, Pervez Musharraf, who was then Pakistan's President and Army chief, summoned his most senior generals and two Foreign Ministry officials to a series of meetings at his military office in Rawalpindi. There, they reviewed the progress of a secret, sensitive negotiation with India, known to its participants as "the back channel." For several years, special envoys from Pakistan and India had been holding talks in hotel rooms in Bangkok, Dubai, and London. Musharraf and Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister of India, had encouraged the negotiators to seek what some involved called a "paradigm shift" in relations between the two nations. The agenda included a search for an end to the long fight over Kashmir, a contest that is often described by Western military analysts as a potential trigger for atomic war.

1-22/IS

CENTER STAGE FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

By Robert D Kaplan

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 2, March/Apr 2009, 16p.

Already the world's preeminent energy and trade interstate seaway, the Indian Ocean will matter even more in the future. Global energy needs are expected to rise by 45% between 2006 and 2030, and almost half of the growth in demand will come from India and China. China's demand for crude oil doubled between 1995 and 2005 and will double again in the coming 15 years or so; by 2020, China is expected to import 7.3 million barrels of crude per day-half of Saudi Arabia's planned output. More than 85% of the oil and oil products bound for China cross the Indian Ocean and pass through the Strait of Malacca. As the whole Indian Ocean seaboard, including Africa's eastern shores, becomes a vast web of energy trade, India is seeking to increase its influence from the Plateau of Iran to the Gulf of Thailand-an expansion west and east meant to span the zone of influence of the Raj's viceroys.

1-23/IS

MOTIVES FOR MARTYRDOM: Al-Qaida, Salafi Jihad, and the Spread of Suicide Attacks

By Moghadam, Assaf

International Security, Vol. 3, No. 33, 2009, pp. 7-45.

Suicide missions made their modern debut in 1981. In recent years, however, they have witnessed an unprecedented increase according to several indicators, including number of attacks, number of organizations conducting these attacks, number of countries targeted, and number of victims. Existing explanations, including the occupation and outbidding theses, cannot account for the dramatic increase and spread of suicide attacks. A combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, including analysis of a data set of 1,857 suicide attacks from December 1981 through March 2008, suggests that two interrelated factors have contributed to the "globalization of martyrdom": al-Qaida's evolution into a global terrorist actor and the growing appeal of its guiding ideology, Salafi jihad. As localized patterns of suicide missions have given way to more globalized patterns, states must rethink their counterterrorism strategies. At the same time, because Salafi jihadist groups tend to target Muslims,

moderate Muslims and nonviolent Salafists must take the lead in challenging these groups.

1-24/IS

THE GENERAL'S NEXT WAR

By Susan Glasser

Foreign Policy, No. 170, January-February 2009, pp. 48-50.

Foreign Policy executive editor Susan Glasser interviewed General David Petraeus shortly after he assumed control of the U.S. Central Command. He told her that the challenges of Afghanistan cannot be addressed adequately without also addressing Pakistan's requirements. Nations that want to help Afghanistan, the general said, should look well beyond the region to include India, Iran, China and Russia. Speaking as a military strategist, Petraeus said the tactics and procedures that were used in Iraq successfully cannot be imported wholesale to Afghanistan. For one thing, Afghans are not able to watch television like the Iraqis and Afghanistan doesn't have the literacy rate of Iraq. He advocates communicating with the Afghans via local radio broadcasts, tribal elders and shura councils. He also emphasized the importance of creating a climate to promote reconciliation in Afghanistan, although it will likely be a different process than that which was employed in Iraq.

1-25/IS

THE MERITS OF DEHYPHENATION:

Explaining U.S. Success in Engaging India and Pakistan

By Ashley J. Tellis

The Washington Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 4, Autumn 2008, pp. 21-42.

Decoupling India and Pakistan in U.S. policy has been a dramatically successful example of the capacity to think strategically over the long term and implement complex policies that require diplomatic adroitness and political agility. It should be retained, although refined, by the next administration. Whether the civil nuclear cooperation agreement with India is completed right away or whether the war on terrorism in Pakistan chalks up more successes in the next few months, the recent U.S. approach toward South Asia represents a dramatically successful example of what many believe Washington is congenitally incapable: the capacity to think strategically over the long term and implement complex policies that require diplomatic adroitness and political agility.

1-26/IS

MIS-UNDERSTANDING PAKISTAN'S FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA?

By Kimberly Marten and others.

International Security, Vol. 3, No. 33, 2009, pp. 180-189.

In "No Sign until the Burst of Fire: Understanding the Pakistan-Afghanistan Frontier," Thomas Johnson and Chris Mason argue that Pashtun tribal identities explain the lure of the Taliban and the shortcomings of the initial U.S. approach to the war in Afghanistan. They carry this argument too far, however, and engage in cultural reductionism by portraying the Pashtun tribal code as the determining factor behind politics and preferences in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA). Johnson and Mason make the following errors: (1) treating Pashtun identity as if it were set in stone; (2) failing to consider that today's radical Islamists rely on different sources of support than did the mullahs (Islamic religious leaders) who led jihads against the British Empire; and (3) misinterpreting the role of the official maliks (tribal and village leaders) in the FATA.

1-27/IS

MOTIVES FOR MARTYRDOM: AL-QAIDA, SALAFI JIHAD, AND THE SPREAD OF SUICIDE ATTACKS

By Assaf Moghadam

International Security, vol. 33, no. 3, Winter 2008/2009, pp. 46-78.

The author, assistant professor at the U.S. Military Academy's Combating Terrorism Center at West Point, chronicles the suicide missions that have occurred starting in the early 1980s. In recent years, however, there has been an unprecedented increase in the number of attacks, the organizations conducting these attacks, the countries targeted, and the number of victims. Moghadam believes that current explanations cannot account for the dramatic increase and spread of suicide attacks. Analysis of 1,857 suicide attacks from December 1981 through March 2008 suggests that two interrelated factors have contributed to the "globalization of martyrdom": al-Qaeda's evolution into a global terrorist actor and the growing appeal of its guiding ideology, Salafi jihad. As localized patterns of suicide missions have given way to more globalized patterns, the author believes that states must rethink their counterterrorism strategies. At the

same time, because Salafi jihadist groups tend to target Muslims, moderate Muslims and nonviolent Salafists must take the lead in challenging these groups.

1-28/IS

IRREGULAR WARFARE: New Challenges for Civil-Military Relations

By Patrick Cronin

Strategic Forum, No. 234, October 2008, pp. 1-12.

Cronin, Director of the Institute for National Strategic Studies at the National Defense University, notes that success in the highly political and ambiguous conflicts likely to dominate the global security environment in the coming decades will require a framework that balances the relationships between civilian and military leaders and makes the most effective use of their different strengths. These challenges are expected to require better integrated, whole-of-government approaches, the cooperation of host governments and allies, and strategic patience. A third significant challenge is how to forge integrated strategies and approaches. Professional relationships, not organizational fixes, are vital to succeeding in irregular war. In this sense, the push for new doctrine for the military and civilian leadership is a step in the right direction to clarifying the conflated lanes of authority.

1-29/IS

MAKING MONEY IN THE MAYHEM: Funding Taliban Insurrection in the Tribal Areas of Pakistan

By Arabinda Acharya and others.

Studies in Conflict and Terrorism, Vol. 32, February 2009, pp. 95-108.

The insurrection in Pakistan's tribal areas has been unexpectedly robust, lethal, and resilient, which has surprised many in Pakistan and the Western world. The focus of the violence emanating from this region is not confined to Afghanistan or Pakistan alone, but spans the entire world, especially Europe and North America. A number of external actors like Al Qaeda and its associates are exploiting the prevailing lawlessness in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) for sanctuary and a base for their logistical, training, and operational purposes, while the local Taliban reap rich financial rewards in the mayhem.

1-30/IS

PAKISTAN: The Militant Jihadi Challenge
International Crisis Group, March 2003

Following the recent upsurge of jihadi violence in Pakistan, dismantling extremist Sunni-Deobandi groups must become the core of the government's counter-terrorism policy. Their continued patronage by the military, and their ability to hijack major policy areas, including Pakistan's relations with India, Afghanistan and the international community, impedes the civilian government's ongoing efforts to consolidate control over governance and pursue peace with its neighbors. The international community, particularly the U.S., must reverse course and help strengthen civilian control over all areas of governance, including counter-terrorism, and the capacity of the federal government to override the military's appeasement policies.

1-31/IS

PAKISTAN IN 2008: Moving beyond Musharraf
By Mathew J. Nelson
Asian Survey, Vol. 49, No. 1, January/February 2009, pp. 16-27.

Following the assassination of Benazir Bhutto in December 2007 and national elections in February 2008, Pakistan struggled to distance itself from the discredited military regime of President (General) Pervez Musharraf. Competition between the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), once led by Benazir Bhutto and subsequently by her widower Asif Ali Zardari, and the Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N) led by Nawaz Sharif, however, threatened to thwart the cause of political stability in Pakistan.

1-32/IS

RESHAPING THE WORLD ORDER

By Stephen G Brooks and others.
Foreign Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 2, March/Apr 2009, 15p.

Creating a league of democracies, revamping the UN Security Council, revitalizing the nuclear nonproliferation regime-proposals for revising international institutions are all the rage these days. It is one thing to agree that change is needed, but quite another to settle on its specifics. As soon as the conversation shifts to brass tacks, competing visions begin to clash. Under the George W Bush administration, consideration of global institutional change fell through the cracks. The

administration did not invest much in international institutions and tended to denigrate them for hindering, rather than enabling, the realization of US interests. But with the election of Pres Barack Obama, the US' reluctance to push for institutional change now appears to have ended. If Washington wants to succeed, it should follow a strategy that highlights the benefits of the institutional revisions, links the proposed order to the current one, and uses the US' power position to persuade other governments to sign on to reform.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

1-33/IS

WAGING COMMUNICATION WAR

By Kenneth Payne
Parameters, Vol. 38, No. 2, Summer 2008, pp. 37-51.

The author, a visiting fellow at Oxford University's Reuters Institute, notes that winning wars cannot be accomplished simply by effective communications; however, it is also impossible to win wars without effective communications. In Iraq and Afghanistan, the U.S. is fighting wars where the effective communication of ideas and information is a key part of the struggle. To achieve credible communication, American messages must be grounded in verifiable fact and should be coherent and consistent. The American military should learn from the marketing industry on communicating effectively, particularly utilizing the concepts of branding and audience segmentation.

1-34/ES

THE BIG FIX

By David Leonhardt
New York Times Magazine, February 1, 2009, pp. 22-29+

The author, an economics columnist for The New York Times, discusses the biggest challenge for the Obama administration in bringing the economy back to life. The economy will recover, but it is likely to get significantly worse over the course of 2009, no matter what President Obama and the Congress do. Washington will not merely be given the task of pulling the economy out of the crisis, but in putting in on a more

sustainable path. Leonhardt notes that private-sector investment in research and infrastructure hasn't changed much since the 1950s, and investment by government has even dropped. Effective stimulus, the center of the present debate in Congress now, means simply spending money quickly. The author notes that "pork", favored projects by legislators for their home districts, will not transform the economy; what will accomplish that is education, which helps a society multiply every other investment it makes, be it in medicine, transportation or alternative energy. Leonhardt notes that the U.S. has significant capacity to expand and sell Treasury debt; without that, the economy would be in even more dire straits. He notes that the norms of the last two decades -- consume before investing, worry about the short term more than the long term -- have been detrimental to our economic standing.

1-35/ES

FAITH IN THE MARKET

By Carla Power

Foreign Policy, January/February 2009.

The author, a London-based writer, notes that promoters of Islamic finance are claiming that if Islamic principles had been applied to the Western financial industry, the global economic crisis never would have happened. Sharia-based financial services, limited to no-interest-bearing financial instruments, are one of the world's fastest-growing financial sectors. Major Western banks have entered the field to profit from the trend and many buyers of sharia-compliant securities are non-Muslim. Since Wall Street's implosion, those services have been promoted by the champions of Islamic finance as a safe heaven from the ills of the Western financial system. The claim that Islam has the perfect solution is questionable in economics, just as in politics, says a U.S.-based expert on Islamic finance.

1-36/ES

GLOBAL HEROS: A Special Report on Entrepreneurship

By Adrian Wooldridge

Economist, March 14, 2009.

Despite the economic downturn, entrepreneurship around the world is thriving, Wooldridge writes. In 1942, Joseph Schumpeter warned that bureaucratization was killing the entrepreneurial spirit; today, that spirit has gone mainstream, supported by political leaders of the left and right and reinforced by a grow-

ing infrastructure of universities and investors. Entrepreneurs carry economic weight because they generate new jobs. America continues to be the world's greatest producer of entrepreneurs; the world's two other large economies -- the European Union and Japan -- are far less entrepreneurial. America has the advantages of the world's most mature venture-capital industry and history of close ties between universities and industry. America's other advantage is its traditionally open immigration policy. However, India and China are creating millions of new entrepreneurs in part because they are able to translate Western ideas into local languages. The world is just beginning to feel the effect of the growth of entrepreneurs in these countries, Wooldridge says.

U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

1-37/SV

BACK TO THE FUTURE

By Gary Andrew Poole

Columbia Journalism Review, Vol. 47, No. 5, January/February 2009, pp. 19-21.

Sports, both professional and amateur, have a prominent place in American life. The author, a free-lance sportswriter, writes that the craft of sports writing has declined, but believes that it can recapture its relevance. Since the mid-1990s, two forces have diminished classic sports writing. First, television coverage has expanded, making hype and the sensational aspects of sports dominant. ESPN became a cultural and media juggernaut, rendering game recaps and box scores in the next day's newspapers obsolete. The web, meanwhile, did to sports writing what it has done to journalism more broadly: carved up the audience and exacerbated the "more-faster-better" mindset that cable TV began.

1-38/SV

CALIBAN MEETS THE HALF MOON: Tribal Traditions and Shakespeare's Tempest

By James Ring Adams

American Indian, Spring 2009.

The author discusses a widespread belief that Shakespeare's play THE TEMPEST was inspired by the account of William Strachey, survivor of a shipwreck; all aboard survived and reached an island near Bermuda,

where they lived for nearly a year. But there are other parts of the play that may be inspired by Henry Hudson's voyages, the author maintains, particularly the central drama which revolves around the initial contact between Caliban, "a character with American Indian overtones," and "European rascals." It resembles indigenous American oral history of Hudson's arrival, and a garbled version supplied by a Moravian missionary.

1-39/SV

TO CATCH A THIEF

By Steve Twomey

Smithsonian, April 2008, pp. 88-99.

In 2006, a Civil War buff searching on eBay discovered documents for sale that turned out to be stolen from the National Archives. The thief was a rare book dealer who had interned at the Archives. He confessed and sought clemency, but the judge sentenced him to 15 months in jail, saying that original documents have "an absolute uniqueness" and people "must be deterred from even thinking about" stealing them. Unfortunately, there is a big market for stolen historical materials; books can be damaged when pages and maps are torn out, and moreover, the thefts create gaps in our knowledge about the past. "A recent string of high-value crimes has led not only to greater vigilance but also to greater frankness about the threat," says author Steve Twomey. The thinking is that publicity may make it more difficult to sell stolen items, and warnings about the penalties (fines and jail) may discourage potential thieves. But rare books, maps and documents are hard to protect, and often the thieves are employees or other trusted individuals. "Perfect security for a special collection or an archive will never exist, and their contents will never lose allure," says Twomey.

1-40/SV

CRISIS IN THE KINDERKARTEN: Why Children Need To Play In School

Alliance for Childhood, Edward Miller and Joan Almon. March 2009.

<http://www.allianceforchildhood.org>

The research shows that many kindergartens spend 2 to 3 hours per day instructing and testing children in literacy and math, with only 30 minutes per day or less for play. In some kindergartens there is no playtime at all. The same didactic, test-driven approach is entering preschools. But these methods, which are not well

grounded in research, are not yielding long-term gains. Meanwhile, behavioral problems and preschool expulsion, especially for boys, are soaring, according to the report.

1-41/SV

THE END OF SOLITUDE

By William Deresiewicz

Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 55, No. 21, January 30, 2009.

The author notes that where "the camera has created a culture of celebrity, the computer is creating a culture of connectivity." As the two technologies merge, they are feeding a common urge to become recognized and visible. Deresiewicz writes that it is becoming increasingly difficult to be alone; in fact, the proliferation of social-networking web sites such as Facebook and Twitter are ways that modern humans stave off loneliness. He notes that solitude was not always stigmatized; in earlier times, the ability to be alone was recognized as a necessary part of the religious experience, or to be able to appreciate nature. The modern age has cast solitude in a harsher light, and the spread of suburbia, which has put more distance between people, coincided with the spread of telephone and television, technologies that enabled connectedness. Deresiewicz worries that we are losing the ability for introspection — "no real excellence, personal or social, artistic, philosophical, scientific or moral, can arise without solitude."

1-42/SV

GROPING FOR WORDS: A Guide to Slang and Usage Resources

By Edwin Battistella

Choice, Vol. 46, No. 4, December 2008, pp. 619-631.

In this bibliographic essay, the author, in the department of language, literature, and philosophy, Southern Oregon University, discusses the style and usage of grammar in the United States. By definition, grammar is the field of linguistics that covers the conventions governing the use of any given natural language. It includes morphology and syntax, often complemented by phonetics, phonology, semantics, and pragmatics. Each language has its own distinct grammar. A fully explicit grammar exhaustively describing the grammatical constructions of a language is called a descriptive grammar, as opposed to linguistic prescription, which tries to enforce the governing rules of how a

language is to be used. Three of the earliest proponents were Benjamin Franklin, who hoped that Americans would adopt the best British models of speaking and writing; John Adams, who promoted the idea of a national academy for the study of English; and Thomas Jefferson, who was a great collector of dictionaries and stressed an American language and new words as a means of progress. In the 19th century, controlling errors in English became especially important for writers. At the dawn of the 21st, Americans now embrace grammar in unconventional forms, in regional and ethnic varieties, on the web, and as entertainment. In the U.S., the Society for the Promotion of Good Grammar (SPOGG) and MSN has designated March 4 as National Grammar Day.

1-43/SV

THE REVITALIZATION OF DIPLOMATIC

HISTORY: Renewed Reflections

By Matt Schumann and others.

Diplomacy and Statecraft, Vol. 19, No. 2, June 2008, pp. 149-186.

Schumann and Schweizer, from Eastern Michigan University and Cambridge University respectively, write that those who refer to themselves as “diplomatic historians” in the U.S. have advocated more study of the history of foreign relations, a term that they understand to be broad, which includes, but which is not restricted to, diplomacy. They recommend that historians view diplomatic negotiation as a wider field, not limited to state-level representatives in a formal setting, and rethink it as “any social activity oriented towards the attainment of an individual’s particular goals” where “the subjects of social history become the subjects of diplomatic history, and the traditional tools of diplomatic history can be adapted as easily to people representing their own interests as to people representing the interests of nations.” Such an expanded definition would include groups who often consider themselves marginalized by diplomatic historians.

1-44/SV

TWIN PEAKS

By Adam Gopnik

Smithsonian, Vol. 39, No. 11, February 2009, pp. 50-54.

Abraham Lincoln and Charles Darwin were born on the same day in February 1809, on opposite sides of the Atlantic and into very different circumstances; in

the era in which they were born, people mostly believed that life on Earth as they knew it had been that way since the beginning of time, and that societies without existing order were inherently unstable. By the time Lincoln and Darwin had died, history had changed, and what they had done, written or said had contributed significantly to that change. In the early nineteenth century, democracy was a fringe idea in the minds of a small number of idealists, and the future of democracy in America was far from assured. At the same time, the sciences were changing our view of the earth and how life evolved. The author writes that Lincoln and Darwin not only represent the “two pillars of our society” — liberal democracy and the human sciences — but that they have come to represent that because they wrote so clearly, and that their writings are remarkably fresh even today.

1-45/SV

U.S. COLLEGES GET SERIOUS WITH PARTNERS OVERSEAS

By Karin Fischer

Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 55, No. 25, February 27, 2009, pp. A1, A28-A29.

Some U.S. universities are focusing more on the depth of their relationships with institutions in other countries than on the numbers. Fischer’s prime example is Washington University in St. Louis, which has sought to build a network of outstanding institutions united by a common research agenda. Washington University’s Chancellor, Mark Wrighton, says his university and its partners are looking for significant topics on which they share outstanding faculty expertise and can have both a global and a local impact. Significant money is being invested in the network, with a \$100 million endowment the goal. For its “clean coal” collaboration, for example, Washington University faculty are competing for \$1.25 million in research grants each of which must involve a colleague at an overseas partner. The network partners also plan to exchange course content and develop curricula that can be taught jointly. Last year, for example, Washington University students joined counterparts from Peking and Tsinghua Universities in studying air quality during the Olympics. While other university leaders acknowledge the need to get away from “handshake-and-paper agreements” that have no institutional impact, they raise the issue of whether the kind of sophisticated, substantive relationships being developed by Washington University are realistic for institutions with fewer resources.