

Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy, Islamabad

# AIRC ALERT

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## What's New

### DIVERSITY: Offering a place for every one

#### At leisure:

Summer 2008: During summer vacation, Americans visit museums and national parks, attend music and theater festivals, participate in sports events, discover unusual roadside attractions and, often, perform community service. These activities reflect Americans' cultural interests, outdoor pursuits and civic-minded concerns. For more on American Society and Values, please visit

America.gov pages at:  
<http://amlife.america.gov/amlife/diversity/atleisure.html>

## HIGHLIGHT DOCUMENTS

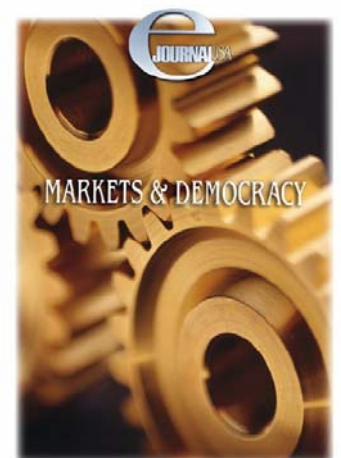
3-1/H

### MARKETS AND DEMOCRACY

U.S. Department of State, Volume 13, Number 6, June 2008.

<http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa/0608.html>

The connection between markets and democracy has never been a straight line. Since the 1700s economic thinkers have been debating this complex relationship. Is it possible to have free markets without democracy? Which develops first? Can the incentive of economic growth lead to greater democracy in countries that are not democratic? The 12 international experts we've assembled in this issue take up different aspects of the conundrum and offer their answers to these questions. Our goal, however, is not to resolve a centuries-old intellectual debate but to deepen our readers' understanding about the nuances of what is undeniably a matter of importance for everybody in the world today.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE - BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

3-2/H

### VENTURE CAPITAL MEETS HI-TECH

U.S. Department of State, Volume 13, Number 5, May 2008.

<http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa/0508.html>

This eJournal explores the phenomenon that drives uncounted Americans — and now citizens of other nations — to create fledgling “start-up” businesses that explore and exploit the latest developments in high technology. It also investigates the closely related “venture capital” phenomenon. How investors match their funds to (hopefully) winning ideas is a big part of the start-up story. How does one start a high-tech business, and how does one fund it? Joseph Bartlett addresses these questions from the vantage point of a venture capital expert. Amity Shlaes explains the policy decisions that encouraged — and at times discouraged — this venture capital system and the innovation it nourishes. Start-up CEO Cheryl Smith explains the process from the business owner's perspective, while Ben Casnocha — named by BusinessWeek magazine one of America's “top young entrepreneurs” — offers words of encouragement to young people to get out there and create businesses of their own. Many high-tech start-ups are founded in that part of northern California we know today as the Silicon Valley. Ashlee Vance explains why. And Richard Florida examines one social consequence of the high-tech revolution: the emergence of a “creative class” that prizes cultural diversity and social tolerance.



## U.S.— PAKISTAN RELATIONS

3-3/UP

### PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE AND OVERSIGHT OF U.S. COALITION SUPPORT FUNDS PROVIDED TO PAKISTAN

U.S. Government Accountability Office, May 6, 2008.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08735r.pdf>

According to U.S. embassy officials in Islamabad and unclassified U.S. intelligence documents, since 2002, al Qaeda and the Taliban have used Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the border region to attack Pakistani, Afghan, U.S. and coalition troops; plan and train for attacks against U.S. interests; destabilize Pakistan; and spread radical Islamist ideologies that threaten U.S. interests. Since October 2001, the United States has provided Pakistan with over \$10 billion for military, economic, and development activities in support of the critical U.S. national security goals of destroying terrorist threats and closing terrorist safe havens. A major component of this effort has been U.S. Coalition Support Funds (CSF) reimbursed to Pakistan. The purpose of CSF is to reimburse coalition countries for logistical and military support provided to United States military operations in the global war on terror. In Pakistan, reimbursements through CSF are intended to enable the government of Pakistan to attack terrorist networks in the FATA and stabilize the border areas. It is structured as a reimbursement mechanism in which the U.S. Department of Defense (Defense) policy is to validate that support was provided, costs were incurred, and these costs were incremental to normal Pakistani military operations. We were asked to assess how CSF reimbursements have been used to meet U.S. goals in Pakistan, and what controls exist to ensure that reimbursements are for legitimate claims.

3-4/UP

### U.S. MOUNTAINEER BUILDS SCHOOLS IN PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN

By Afzal Khan

America.gov, June 2, 2008.

<http://www.america.gov>

An American mountain climber, whose life was saved by villagers in Pakistan's Karakoram Mountains during a failed attempt to scale the world's second highest

peak, is returning the kindness by building schools in northern Pakistan and northeastern Afghanistan. A cover story about Mortenson's educational work in Parade magazine helped to raise more than \$1 million from readers for the Central Asia Institute. These funds got the school projects going in full swing, with the institute hiring local personnel in the region.

3-5-UP

### THE U.S.-PAKISTAN STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP AND NUCLEAR SAFETY/ SECURITY: Pakistan, Nuclear Weapons,

Transnational Security Threats, Terrorism, India  
By Stephen P. Cohen

Brookings Institution, June 12, 2008.

<http://www.brookings.edu/>

Pakistan's nuclear capabilities present at least four challenges to American policy: There is a small but real possibility of the next India-Pakistan crisis escalating to nuclear levels; Pakistan may decide, as a matter of state policy, to extend a nuclear umbrella (or engage in nuclear sharing) with one or more Middle East states, especially if Iran acquires a nuclear device; There is a hard-to-quantify risk of nuclear theft. Pakistan has a home-grown personnel reliability program, but even this could be circumvented in a determined conspiracy; There is some small chance that should Pakistan unravel, that its nuclear assets will be seized by remnant elements of the army for political, strategic, or personal purposes. The author says, "Our Pakistan policy should be framed by a regional policy that seeks to stabilize relations between Pakistan and its neighbors, India and Afghanistan."

## DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

3-6/DGI

### CAN OUTSIDERS BRING DEMOCRACY TO POST-CONFLICT STATES?

By John R. Schmidt

ORBIS, Vol. 52, No. 1, Winter 2008, pp. 107-122.

Schmidt, the founding Deputy Coordinator for Security and Governance at the U.S. Department of State, argues most interventions by outside forces to promote democracy in post-conflict states since World War II have failed. The most successful were in societies such as Germany and Japan, featuring relatively

high per-capita GNP and diversified economies; prospects for democracy tend to diminish as per-capita GNP decreases. The effects of conflict make democracy promotion considerably more difficult, particularly when poorer societies are plagued by weak institutions, corruption, religious extremism and ethnic or religious animosities. He states that even if outsiders are able to control violence and actively promote democracy, success will depend on the underlying political culture and willingness of key political actors to play by democratic rules once the outsiders have gone. Schmidt ponders that outsiders need to develop the best possible understanding of their prospects for success before committing to intervention.

### 3-7/DGI

#### **THE CASE AGAINST THE WEST: America and Europe in the Asian Century**

**By Kishore Mahbubani**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 3, May/June 2008, pp. 111-125.**

Mahbubani, formerly Singapore's ambassador to the U.N. and currently dean of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore, describes the ascendancy of east Asian democracies as an example of how domestic good governance can succeed. Mahbubani is highly critical of Western policies in many areas such as foreign aid, nonproliferation, global warming, international trade and the Middle East, believing them to have long become counterproductive. He suggests that the West's stranglehold on global institutions reveals a reluctance to acknowledge that "the era of its domination is ending and that the Asian century has come." He contends that the U.S. and Europe will need to adapt a more inclusive world view which reflects the growing political and economic power of Asian countries. "The West needs to acknowledge that sharing power it has accumulated in global forums would serve its interests," writes Mahbubani.

### 3-8/DGI

#### **CHINA'S NETIZENS AID EARTHQUAKE RELIEF**

**By Christopher Thomas**

**Forbes Magazine, June 3, 2008.**

<http://www.forbes.com>

In the aftermath of China's catastrophic May 12 earthquake, many lives were saved thanks to the Internet. The author notes that the presence of large numbers

of potential news reporters online spurred the Chinese government to act quickly. In fact, the Peoples' Liberation Army first responders were able to locate a landing site near the disaster area, thanks to an instant message posted on popular local messaging services Baidu Post Bar and QQ. The poster, a Wenchuan native, gave the location and topography of the field where the army helicopter was able to land.

### 3-9/DGI

#### **COUNTRY STUDIES: Internet and Database Resources**

**By Caroline Geck**

**Choice, Vol. 45, No. 8, April 2008, pp. 1275+**

Country studies are an important part of many library collections, as interest in foreign countries continues to grow. Such studies address diverse information needs and originate from sources ranging from government agencies to think tanks to the commercial sector. Many English-speaking countries besides the U.S. furnish country information, and their web sites offer U.S. citizens different country perspectives. One of the leaders continues to be the Library of Congress, with its digitalized collections and Web resource directories. Another is the U.S. Department of State, with its Background Notes and other publications directed at potential visitors to foreign countries and to diplomats taking up residence. Many international organizations have collaborated in compiling statistics, while other good resources are offered by think tank, policy institutes, and academic and commercial organizations. Educational institutions have developed Internet portals to socioeconomic and development data sets, along with tools for comparison. Finally, there are Web 2.0 resources, with video-sharing resources (e.g. YouTube) and wikis like Executive Planet.com.

### 3-10/DGI

#### **FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**By Kevin Rector**

**American Journalism Review, Vol. 30, No. 2, April/May 2008.**

As established new organizations cut back on international reporting, a new Web Site, Global News Enterprises, aims to cover the world. Set to be launched in early 2009, it will be the first U.S.-based Web site dedicated entirely to foreign news. Global News will rely on dozens of reporters in almost 70 countries to provide in-depth enterprise stories on issues affecting a globalizing world. Global news is the brainchild of

Philip Balboni, founder and former president of New England Cable News, the U.S.'s largest regional television news network.

**3-11/DGI**

### **INCONVENIENT TRUTHS**

**By Matt Power and others.**

**Wired, Vol. 16, No. 6, June 2008, pp. 148-156.**

<http://www.wired.com>

If one accepts the premise that climate change is the most urgent problem facing the planet, then one needs to accept the skewering of some sacred cows of the environmental movement. In a series of short articles, *Wired Magazine* writers serve up arguments debunking some long-held beliefs about the green lifestyle. Pastoral living in the country? Generates far more greenhouse gases than the urban lifestyle, the authors say. Organic farming? The amount of greenhouse gases generated and the amount of land consumed by organic farming exceeds the amounts produced by agri-business when weighed against the amount of yield produced by the two different methods. Even as they attempt to debunk the orthodox thinking, *Wired* editors allow their own theories to be debunked by Alex Steffen, the editor of the Web site *Worldchanging.com*. Steffen pops the premise of the *Wired* package of articles, arguing that focusing all of our environmental concerns on GHG emissions, to the expense of all other issues, “court[s] catastrophe.”

**3-12/DGI**

### **NEW MEDIA AS THE MESSAGE**

**By Alexis Simendinger**

**National Journal, Vol.40, No. 16, April 19, 2008, pp. 40-44.**

National Journal staff writer Simendinger describes the Obama campaign's deft use of mainstream media to attract potential voters to its “offline” campaign network. Using text messaging and e-mail signals to young voters that Obama understands who they are and they should trust him, says political communications expert Kathleen Hall Jamison. The author quotes Arizona State University Professor Matthew Hindman, who adds that “Hillary Clinton would have been the nominee but for the Internet, and she would have secured the nomination – as her campaign expected – by Super Tuesday.” Other experts wonder if the medium is as important as the message. All agree that the Internet, social networking and other new technologies for organizing potential voters will become even more

important in future elections as young people rely less on mainstream media for news and political information.

**3-13/DGI**

### **PLAYING FOR KEEPS**

**American, Vol. 2, No. 3, May/June 2008, pp. 80-90.**

In August, China will host the 29th Summer Olympics, an event that promises to be both political and athletic. Close to 11,000 athletes are expected to flock to China's capital city. At the same time, proponents of human rights, open media, and environmental quality in China, are also competing for the world's attention. With this background, eight China experts were challenged to determine whether the Beijing Olympics will ultimately hurt the cause of freedom in China. If the Games present China as a powerful and capable state, this will increase expectations that the country lives up to international human rights standards. In return, the Olympics will allow the Chinese to take pride in their progress and to show the world that China is a peaceful rising power, not an inevitable enemy of the West. However, it is highly unlikely that the Games will expedite China's social liberalization. In fact, if there are massive protests against the Games, especially over the human rights debate, most Chinese will rally behind their government.

**3-14/DGI**

### **PUBLIC OPINION AND DEMOCRATIC LEGITIMACY**

**By Yun-Han Chu and others.**

**Journal of Democracy, Vol. 19, No. 2, April 2008, pp. 74-87.**

A team of academics created the Globalbarometer, a tool for measuring public opinion in 54 countries, gauging citizen support for democracy. Some of the findings were counterintuitive – support for democracy was not tied to economic prosperity. Even in newly democratic countries where economic growth was poor, the idea that democracy was a better form of government was held by a majority of the population. There were regional differences, for wealthier East Asian countries economic performance is an important ingredient for popular support of democracy. In Latin America, democracy was perceived as a preferred state of government but doubts were cast on how well governments delivered on political promises. The global survey concluded that democratization was

not a foregone conclusion, citizens of most new democracies expect free and fair elections, an impartial court system and minority protections. If the governments fail to provide these political goods, citizen's support for democracy will decrease.

**3-15/DGI**

### **SCIENCE 2.0**

**By M. Mitchell Waldrop**

**Scientific American, Vol. 298, No. 5, May 2008, pp. 69-73**

Is posting raw results online for all to see a tool or a risk? Science 2.0 refers to the new practice of scientists posting raw experimental results, theories, claims of discovery and draft papers on the Web for others to see and comment on. Proponents say these "open access" practices make scientific progress more collaborative and productive. Critics say scientists who put preliminary findings online risk having others copy or exploit the work to gain credit or even patents. Despite pros and cons, Science 2.0 sites are starting to proliferate; one example is the OpenWetWare projects started by biological engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**3-16/DGI**

### **STRENGTHENING GLOBAL WATER INITIATIVES**

**By Robert Varady and others**

**Environment, Vol. 50, No. 2, March/April 2008, pp. 19-31.**

The growing global shortage of clean fresh water is one of the most serious environmental issues facing the world today, say these authors. They analyze the global initiatives that have been at work for decades to resolve water issues, and suggest ways to improve them. "Proficient at their best and weak and corrupt at their worst, the systems that govern the planning and management of water resources need attention," the authors write. A 2004 survey of water experts found overlap of purpose, proliferation of organizations, and imprecision of goals to be major problems in this network of organizations that operate regionally and globally to attempt to provide some solutions for water problems. They suggest several means by which these organizations might attempt to address these inefficiencies, even while admitting that the initiatives "elude easy evaluation." Still, the authors credit these global water initiatives with providing important assistance to nation-states contending with local water is-

sues.

**3-17/DGI**

### **THE FIRST 21ST-CENTURY CAMPAIGN**

**By Ronald Brownstein**

**National Journal, Vol. 40, No. 16, April 19, 2008.  
<http://www.nationaljournal.com/>**

The author examines the many reasons why he believes that the Democratic battle for the presidential nomination will be remembered as "the first true 21st-century campaign." He believes that the pairing of intense anti-Bush emotions on the part of Democrats combined with major advances in information technology are responsible for creating this new style of campaigning. Brownstein says "this transformation may be changing the model of what it takes to succeed in presidential politics." No longer is television the most important medium, rather it is the ability to leverage the Internet to inspire supporters to fundraise and organize on a candidate's behalf. The Democratic candidates' capacity to raise money, ability to communicate with supporters at a low cost and capacity of supporters to communicate with like-minded people independently of the campaign has demonstrated the strengths of this new style of campaigning. Brownstein's article provides numerous examples of both Barack Obama's and Hillary Clinton's successful campaign techniques.

**3-18/DGI**

### **THINKING LOCALLY BEFORE ACTING GLOBALLY: The Rise of Selective Provincialism**

**By Zach Messitte**

**World Literature Today, Vol. 82, No. 2, March/April 2008, pp. 34-39.**

The author assesses a variety of contradictory trends in the world today – such as globalism vs. provincialism, democracy vs. autocracy. He draws from a wide range of sources – including writings of public opinion makers, polls from Pew, and US government officials. He asserts that some of the concepts of globalism are supported by majorities around the world, but there are "real concerns about a growing borderless world where capital, labor, and ideas flow freely and are unfettered." Messitte's students are positive about the future, concluding that, in 20 years, they hope for "great leaps forward in transportation and science, an overall improvement in their quality of daily life, and freedom and democracy in more parts of the world."

3-19/DGI

### **THE VERDICT ON JURIES**

By Valerie Hans and others.

Judicature, Vol. 91, No. 5, March-April 2008, pp. 226-230.

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

After surveying nearly 50 years of research studies, Hans and Vidmar, law professors at Cornell and Duke universities respectively, conclude that judges agree with jury verdicts in most cases. Juries carefully weigh evidence and deliberate in substantive discussions about the finer points of the cases. Juries are more diverse, minorities are represented more fully on juries than within the judiciary. Judges who run for reelection might also be predisposed to look favorably at litigants who were campaign contributors. The authors recommend clearer written jury instructions, allowing jurors to ask witnesses questions and other changes to trials. Citizen participation in legal decision-making has positive carryover effects. After serving on a jury, jurors are more likely to vote than the rest of the population. Former Soviet republics and other countries are introducing or reintroducing the jury into their legal systems.

## **INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

3-20/IS

### **THE AGE OF NONPOLARITY: What will Follow U.S. Dominance?**

By Richard N. Haass

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 3, May/June 2008, pp. 44-56.

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

The age of hegemony is over, says Haass, president of the Council on Foreign Relations. The defining characteristic of today's international system is not unipolarity or multipolarity, but rather "nonpolarity" – dozens of state and non-state actors possessing various types of power. Traditional military and economic powerhouses are joined by regionally strong states, global and regional international organizations, multinational corporations, global media outlets, and transnational actors both beneficial (such as charitable foundations and religious institutions) and dangerous (terrorists and drug cartels). "America no longer has the luxury of a 'with-us-or-against-us' foreign policy," says the author, arguing that multilateralism will be key

to future U.S. success as it addresses its energy consumption, continues to build strong international security partnerships against terrorism and nuclear proliferation, confronts poverty and disease, and strengthens the global economy in the name of promoting stability.

3-21/IS

### **AMERICA'S LIBERAL ILLIBERALISM: The Ideological Origins of Overreaction in U.S.**

**Foreign Policy**

By Michael C. Desch

International Security, Vol. 32, No. 3, Winter 2007, pp. 7-43.

The author, director of the Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs at the Bush School of Government and Public Service at Texas A&M University, writes that the U.S. has come under fire from critics at home and abroad for its tough tactics in the war against terrorism, and for the invasion of Iraq. Criticism has centered on the doctrine of preventive war, on enhanced surveillance measures to track down terrorists at home, and tough measures used in questioning certain suspects. In this article, the author examines the paradox, pointing out that restraints on domestic liberties have accompanied America's wars against various tyrants in the past. In effect, he argues, the consensus that supports the administration's tough line on terror comes from classic Liberal philosophy itself, stemming from the philosophic doctrine of Immanuel Kant, who believed that only a planet composed of democratic republics would be at peace, and that democracies have the right to force other nations to become democratic. This doctrine, he points out, has repeatedly impelled the American foreign policy establishment to take stern measures against tyranny, even if the measures themselves seemed illiberal. The author points out that the Bush administration is acting in the historic Liberal tradition by demonizing terrorists, and that the war in Iraq has generated little resistance within the establishment, even if many deplore its tactics.

3-22/IS

### **FOLLOWING THE CLUES: The Role of Forensics in Preventing Nuclear Terrorism**

By Sidney Niemeyer and others

Arms Control Today, Vol. 37, No. 6, July/August 2007, pp. 14-15.

<http://www.armscontrol.org>

Smith, the State Department's scientific advisor on international nuclear forensics, and Niemeyer, physicist at the Department of Homeland Security's National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center, say now is the time to enhance the utility of using forensics to prevent nuclear terrorism. The authors note that several international conventions are in place to advance forensic capabilities, such as U.N. Security Council Resolution 1540 to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. They point to several U.S.-led efforts to use nuclear forensics to help ensure responsible nuclear stewardship, including the Nuclear Trafficking Response Group and the Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative. Nuclear forensics can be used as a deterrent against smuggling or to identify a perpetrator in the event of nuclear or radiological attack. The authors advocate expanding international cooperation to further develop and refine the discipline, as well as using it for active investigations to trace the illicit transfer of nuclear materials. Given that there are over 50 trafficking incidents annually, the authors say governments should make greater investments in their nuclear forensic capabilities. That way, warning signs of nuclear terrorist activities can be detected, it might be possible to "connect the dots" and head off a multi-pronged attack, or respond to a credibly identified perpetrator of an attack.

### **3-23/IS**

#### **FOREIGN AID: Effectively Advancing Security Interests**

**By Carol Adelman**

**Harvard International Review, Vol. 29, No. 3, Fall 2007, pp. 62-67.**

The author discusses the use of foreign aid as a tool in American foreign policy. To be successful, aid programs must recognize and adapt to the rapidly changing world and engage with local populations. The three pillars of American foreign aid (arranged in order of success) are: disaster relief and humanitarian assistance, security assistance, and development aid. The author traces the history of U.S. foreign aid, beginning with the Marshall Plan. In contrast to the Marshall Plan, private aid is currently more prevalent in the developing world than government foreign aid. USAID (Agency for International Development) should operate like a private foundation and grant funding only to groups partnering with local populations.

### **3-24-IS**

#### **THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN POWER: How America Can Survive the Rise of the Rest**

**By Fareed Zakaria**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 3, May-June 2008, pp. 18-43.**

<http://www.foreignaffairs.org>

According to Zakaria, editor of *Newsweek International*, the era of American dominance is over, but an era when America can still lead is possible. The U.S. need not become bankrupt as Great Britain, the former superpower, did a century earlier. The United States, in fact, can remain economically potent for decades to come, especially if it remains attractive to talented immigrants. The country has become politically dysfunctional, however. Bitter partisanship has prevented politicians in the middle from making the compromises needed to fix Social Security, Medicare, the tax system, subsidies, immigration policy and other national problems. Meanwhile, most of the rest of the world is challenging U.S. industrial, financial, social, and cultural power. Whether the United States can fix its political system in order to keep its economy and society competitive is unclear.

### **3-25/IS**

#### **IRAN AND THE UNITED STATES:**

**The Nuclear Issue**

**By Anthony H. Cordesman**

**Middle East Policy, Vol. 15, No. 1, Spring 2008, pp. 19-29.**

Any form of dialogue can help prevent misunderstandings and tension, the author says, but a dialogue alone can't bridge basic fundamental strategic and ideological differences such as those that seem to plague the U.S. and Iran, especially on the nuclear issue. Cordesman, with the Center for Strategic Studies, says the next president will have to create an opening for any new relationship, but notes a new foreign policy team won't likely be in place until the summer of 2009. He examines the latest National Intelligence Estimate on Iran and says it will probably be four to seven years before Tehran might become a full-fledged nuclear power, leaving time yet to negotiate. But he also notes that the NIE doesn't mention what Iranian nuclear-weapons efforts Tehran has halted or whether all covert and dual-use programs are included. He also says Iran's nuclear enrichment efforts will continue to move it closer to weapons deployment "even if key elements of its weapons-design and pro-

duction activity have been halted or suspended.” Having examined reporting about Iran by the International Atomic Energy Agency, Cordesman says Tehran is still able to pursue serious research and development efforts. The two countries may eventually be able to make some incremental progress in breaching their differences but the key question is whether Tehran and Washington can proceed from dialogue to negotiations. The author suggests that the problem is not one of communication, but serious strategic differences.

**3-26/IS**

**THE LONG DISTANCE: Searching for Arab-Israeli Peace**

**By Aaron David Miller**

**Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 32, No. 2, Spring 2008, pp. 38-44.**

Miller, a former State Department negotiator under both Republican and Democratic presidents, discusses tactics that have been successful in earlier peace negotiations and also possible pitfalls. At the more successful Arab-Israeli negotiations, outside events precipitated compromises from each side. Miller describes how the U.S.-Israeli trust relationship can be leveraged effectively but warns that productive change won't come unless both sides are ready for it. Miller suggests that the upcoming Annapolis negotiations should be about laying a framework for peace; the next administration will have the difficult task of maintaining continuity.

**3-27/IS**

**PROPAGANDA: Can a Word Decide a War?**

**By Dennis M. Murphy and others.**

**Parameters, Vol. 37, No. 3, Autumn 2007, pp. 15-27.**

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/>

Murphy and White, of the U.S. Army War College, review the history of American propaganda efforts. It is difficult for the U.S. to balance the principles of a free, democratic society with the need to counter disinformation in an effort to establish credibility. Our adversaries have the advantage in an information environment uninhibited by the internal criticism of propaganda facing American leaders. Information power was previously limited to nation-states, but the Internet allows inexpensive, easily accessible propaganda, where messages can have an immediate impact. To counter these information attacks, America must

react quickly, accurately, and with messages tailored to local populations.

**3-28/IS**

**THE MCCAIN DOCTRINES**

**By Matt Bai**

**New York Times Magazine, May 18, 2008, pp. 40//70.**

Senator John McCain (R-Arizona) is now the prospective nominee for his party's presidential nomination. Among the many issues in his party's platform, he has made Iraq the battle he has chosen to fight, despite criticism from members of the Republican Party that such a stand could hurt him and the party in the November elections. However, in the U.S. Senate, senators are reluctant to impugn one another's motives or integrity, whatever their disagreements on policy, including strong support or opposition to the Iraqi conflict. Many of McCain's colleagues who were also Vietnam veterans, like Chuck Hagel (R-Nebraska) and Jim Webb (D-Virginia), suspect that the senator, a former POW in Vietnam, came away from his captivity with little of their disillusionment – he spent the worst years of the war in a Hanoi prison camp, giving him a different perspective from his fellow 'in country' colleagues who believe that some wars simply can't be won on the battlefield, no matter how many soldiers are sent there to die. Instead, McCain is staking everything on the notion that the American public can be convinced that the Iraq war is winnable and worth the continued sacrifice. Without that national retrenching, the senator admits that this war, like the one in Vietnam, is probably doomed.

**3-29/IS**

**A MORAL CORE FOR U.S. FOREIGN POLICY**

**By Derek Chollet and others.**

**Policy Review, No. 146, December 2007 / January 2008, pp. 3-23.**

In this essay Chollet, with the Center for a New American Security, and Lindberg, with the Hoover Institution, examine the American values of democracy, liberalism, human rights, and rule of law as they have historically been applied to U.S. foreign policy. The authors also explore what American foreign policy would look like if it were stripped of its "values" component. The article concludes with principles for U.S. foreign policy in the future, such as, promoting and defending democracy; standing against the conquest of territory by force; strengthening alliances and

institutions; addressing global hardship; and enforcing the “responsibility to protect”.

**3-30/IS**

**THE NEXT PRESIDENT AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

**By Daniel Levy**

**American Prospect, Vol. 19, No. 4, April 2008, pp. 16-19.**

The author, a senior fellow at the New America Foundation and the Century Foundation, notes that at the Israeli-Palestinian Annapolis peace process, launched in November 2007, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice managed to lead a change in policy within the administration and to renew efforts toward a permanent-status peace deal after a seven-year hiatus. Just before the Annapolis gathering, sixty-six former U.S. senior officials and experts, spearheaded by Brent Scowcroft, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Lee Hamilton, sent a letter to the president and secretary of state welcoming the new effort and counseling that an “inclusive” process that would involve, even indirectly, and incite political players, such as Syria and Hamas, would be much more likely to succeed than one that excluded them. However, the next administration will inherit a situation that will require more than some presidential goodwill, as that president’s Middle East concerns will include Iraq, Iran, al-Qaeda, Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Pakistan, Afghanistan, relations with China, anti-American sentiments, and global human security.

**3-31/IS**

**NO SIGN UNTIL THE BURST OF FIRE:**

**Understanding the Pakistan-Afghanistan Frontier**  
**By Thomas Johnson and others.**

**International Security, Vol. 32, No. 4, Spring 2008, pp. 41-77.**

The authors assert that the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area has become the most dangerous frontier on earth and the most challenging for U.S. national security interests. The portion of the border region that is home to extremist groups such the Taliban and al-Qaida coincides almost exactly with the area overwhelmingly dominated by the Pashtun tribes. The fact that most of Pakistan’s and Afghanistan’s violent religious extremism, and with it much of the counterterrorism challenge to the U.S., are contained within a single ethno-linguistic group, has not been fully grasped by U.S. policymakers. The threat to long-term

U.S. security interests in this area is a unique cultural problem. In both southern Afghanistan and the tribal areas of Pakistan, the U.S. and the international community should be doing everything in their means to empower the tribal elders and restore balance to a tribal/cultural system that has been disintegrating since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979.

**3-32/IS**

**THE PROPOSED IRAN-PAKISTAN-INDIA GAS PIPELINE: An Unacceptable Risk to Regional Security**

**By Ariel Cohen**

**The Heritage Foundation, May 30, 2008**

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

The Iran-Pakistan-India pipeline would be contrary to U.S. strategic interests, would destabilize the Persian Gulf, and would strengthen Russia’s grip over Central Asia, decreasing both regional and global energy security. The U.S. should encourage India and Pakistan to pursue better alternatives, such as developing their liquefied natural gas capacities and building the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India natural gas pipeline.

**3-33/IS**

**THE REBELLION WITHIN: An Al-Qaida Mastermind Questions Terrorism**

**By Lawrence Wright**

**New Yorker, June 2, 2008, pp. 9-16.**

The author profiles Sayyid Imam al-Sharif, known as “Dr. Fadl,” a one-time friend and mentor to Ayman al-Zawahiri and co-founder of Al-Jihad, an Egyptian terror cell that would become a key component of al-Qaida. Al-Sharif, formerly a key player in shaping religious justification for terrorist tactics, issued a 2007 manifesto repudiating al-Qaida’s corruption of the concepts of jihad and takfir, their practice of targeting innocents, and their use of suicide attacks. It sparked new debate among extremists at a time when al-Qaida is facing diminishing popularity in former strongholds. Zawahiri’s strong response to Dr. Fadl’s criticism is telling, argues the author, as is the growing number of former extremists turning away from violent tactics; he notes that, while al-Qaida may remain a security threat, its ideological appeal is diminishing.

3-34/IS

**RETHINKING THE NATIONAL INTEREST:  
American Realism for a New World**

By Condoleezza Rice

Foreign Affairs, July/August 2008, pp. 2-26.

What is the national interest? This is a question that I took up in 2000 in these pages. That was a time that we as a nation revealingly called “the post-Cold War era.” We knew better where we had been than where we were going. Yet monumental changes were unfolding – changes that were recognized at the time but whose implications were largely unclear. And then came the attacks of September 11, 2001. As in the aftermath of the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the United States was swept into a fundamentally different world. We were called to lead with a new urgency and with a new perspective on what constituted threats and what might emerge as opportunities. And as with previous strategic shocks, one can cite elements of both continuity and change in our foreign policy since the attacks of September 11.

3-35/IS

**THE RISE OF AFGHANISTAN’S  
INSURGENCY: State Failure and Jihad**

By Seth Jones

International Security, Vol. 32, No. 4, Spring 2008, pp. 7-40.

The author, a political scientist at RAND Corporation and professor at Georgetown University, notes that in 2002 Afghanistan began to experience a violent insurgency as the Taliban and other groups conducted a sustained effort to overthrow the Afghan government. Jones believes that this resurgence has important policy implications, most importantly, the collapse of governance after the overthrow of the Taliban regime. The author argues that the Afghan government was unable to provide basic services to the population, its security forces were too weak to establish law and order, and there were too few international forces to fill the gap. Also, the primary motivation of insurgent leaders was ideological – leaders of the Taliban, al-Qaida, and other insurgent groups wanted to overthrow the Afghan government and replace it with one grounded in an extremist interpretation of Sunni Islam.

3-36/IS

**SOUTH ASIA’S NUCLEAR DECADE**

By Bruce Riedel

Survival, Summer 2008.

In May 1998 India surprised the world by testing five nuclear weapons, and despite the pleas of the international community, Pakistan followed suit a few days later. The global effort to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons in South Asia never recovered. The recent United States-India nuclear deal is a wise accommodation to reality but puts no constraints on the nuclear arms race in South Asia. Meanwhile, Pakistan is unlikely to conclude such a deal, especially given the A.Q. Khan affair. In the last decade the two neighbours have fought a small war and organized for a much larger one, and cross-border terrorism could provoke another crisis at any time. The danger of a nuclear confrontation remains serious and should be addressed by creative diplomacy to deal with the underlying issues that have divided the subcontinent since partition in 1947, most notably Kashmir.

3-37/IS

**TERROR WAR BOLSTERS ISLAMISM,  
NATIONHOOD IN PAKISTAN**

By Mustafa Malik

Middle East Policy, Volume XV, No. 1, Spring 2008.

External conflicts have doubtless ratcheted up Pakistan’s Islamization drive. Aren’t there, however, systemic sources of this phenomenon as well? What is Islamism doing to the Pakistani polity? In this article author analyzes these questions. He argues that Pakistan was not really a nation when it was born but is evolving into one, and focuses on two of the key variables that are effecting this transformation. One is the so-called “war on terror” and other wars; the other is modernization. Both warfare and modernity have bolstered Islamism, and Islamism is helping strengthen Pakistani nationhood.

3-38/IS

**THE UNRAVELING: The Jihadist Revolt  
against Bin Laden**

By Peter Bergen and others.

New Republic, June 11, 2008, pp. 9-16.

The authors profile a growing number of former al-Qaida members and sympathizers who have publicly come out against the ideology and tactics advocated by

Osama bin Laden and his organization, including former al-Qaida ally Noman Bentoman; Sheikh Salman Al Oudah, a world renowned theologian named by bin Laden as an influence; and Sayyid Imam Al Sharif, a former mentor of bin Laden's deputy and co-founder of al-Qaida's ideological wing, who has come to view the organization as "immoral." The authors note that this does not mean that these clerics and former militants have switched to liberal forms of Islam or fallen in love with the U.S., but their turnaround will have an impact in the Muslim world and may have positive implications for U.S. security concerns.

**3-39/IS**

### **WATER POLITICS IN SOUTH ASIA:**

#### **Technocratic Cooperation and Lasting Security in the Indus Basin and Beyond**

**By Saleem H. Ali**

**Journal of International Affairs, Spring 2008.**

The distribution of environmental resources as a potential contributor to conflict has been the subject of considerable research. What is most significant for government decision-makers to consider is that even if a conflict is not environmental in nature, the remedy may well be achieved through environmental means. Environmental cooperation may offer pathways to confidence-building or peace-building. This essay explores the potentiality of such instrumental cooperation in the case of South Asia where regional conflict between two nuclear neighbors, India and Pakistan, is predicated in a history of religious rivalries and post-colonial demarcation. The two countries have managed to cooperate over water resources of the Indus River. The Indus Basin agreement has often been heralded as a success story of riparian cooperation between warring states. The role of the World Bank as the mediating institution in resolving this dispute between India and Pakistan is often cited as a positive intervention that led to a win-win outcome for all sides in the dispute.

**3-40/IS**

### **WHAT TERRORISTS REALLY WANT:**

#### **Terrorist Motives and Counterterrorism Strategy**

**By Max Abrahms**

**International Security, Vol. 32, No. 4, Spring 2008, pp. 78-105.**

The author, with the political science department at the University of California at Los Angeles, argues that no question is more fundamental for devising an effective

counterterrorism strategy than motives for terrorist groups; we cannot expect to make terrorism unprofitable without knowing the incentive structure of its practitioners. The strategic model – the dominant paradigm in terrorism studies – posits that terrorists are political utility maximizers. According to this view, which has widespread currency in the policy community, individuals resort to terrorism when the expected gains outweigh the expected benefits of alternative forms of protest. The most common strategies in fighting terrorism are a strict no-concessions policy, appeasement, or democracy promotion. Despite its policy relevance, the strategic model has not been tested; this is the first study to assess its empirical validity. The actual record of terrorist behavior does not conform to the strategic model's premise that terrorists are rational actors primarily motivated to achieving political ends; the evidence is that terrorists use terrorism primarily to develop strong affective ties with fellow terrorists. The author believes that a major shift in terrorism studies and approaches to fighting terrorism are needed.

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

**3-41/ES**

### **FOLLOWING THE MONEY**

**By Katherine Peters**

**Government Executive, Vol. 40, No. 6, June 2008, pp. 28-38.**

The author believes that understanding how terrorists finance their operations is key to predicting and thwarting attacks. The USA PATRIOT Act was enacted after Sept. 11 to ensure that, among other reasons, combating the financing of terrorism and money laundering was given adequate focus by U.S. financial institutions. Initially, the focus of enforcement efforts was on charities and money-services businesses; the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, an inter-governmental body founded in 1989 by the G7, developed policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. Working with the U.S. Treasury Department, the task force made recommendations for standards for all member countries to upgrade their laws and boost enforcement, intelligence efforts and information-sharing, and employed a blacklist to compel noncompliant governments to bring about change. Peters further describes the high-yield damage done by terrorist attacks, considered the work of

al-Qaeda and its financial backers, and the manner in which terrorist organizations rely on money laundering to conceal their activities.

4-42/ES

### **SOVEREIGN DEBT RESTRUCTURING, ODI- OUS DEBT, AND THE POLITICS OF DEBT RELIEF**

**By Robert K. Rasmussen**

**Law and Contemporary Problems, Vol. 70, No. 4,  
Autumn 2007, pp. 249-261**

The author, professor of law at the University of Southern California, believes that odious debt is more of a literature than a doctrine. Going back to at least the 1920s, one can find arguments that countries should not have to pay back debts that are labeled “odious.” The central tenet is that citizens of a country should not have to pay debts incurred by a prior “odious” regime when those funds did not benefit them, especially when the lender knew of this fact when it made the loan. The doctrine traditionally has an “ex-post” flavor to it. The question is whether the acts of the past are such that we should relieve a country of what would otherwise be a current obligation; the guiding intuition is moral rather than economic. The problems of debt overhang and corrupt regimes can be tackled either simultaneously or separately, notes the author; regardless of the strategy that one adopts, one cannot ask for too much from the system. Debt relief in this context is as much a matter of statecraft as it is of financial theory. Rasmussen believes that modest relief as a matter of right coupled with more generous relief as a matter of self-interest may lead to more overall debt relief than would otherwise be available.

4-43/ES

### **WHERE WILL WE FIND TOMORROW'S LEADERS?**

**By Paul Hemp**

**Harvard Business Review, Vol. 86, No. 1, January  
2008, pp. 123-129.**

Corporations and other organizations need new leaders to deal with the increasingly global, diverse, interdependent and complex environment, says Linda Hill, a business administration professor at Harvard Business School. Companies need leaders who know and are from the emerging markets, where the fastest economic growth is occurring, but they also need a new type of leader who can adopt a more inclusive, col-

laborative style. Calling this model “leading from behind”, Hill argues that its followers must be able to create a context or culture in which other people are willing and able to lead. This doesn't mean that new leaders abrogate responsibility; they still will need to nudge and prod if the “flock” strays too far off the track or into danger. Such potential leaders already exist in organizations, Hill says. But they often are “invisible”, or not considered for leadership roles, because they don't fit the traditional leadership model developed in the U.S. and Western Europe. Instead, they need to be nurtured by today's leaders, who can make space and provide opportunities for them to grow. Many situations, for example crises, will still require traditional, set-the-course, inspire-people type of leaders. But emphasis needs to be shifted toward the leading-from-behind model.

## **U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES**

2-44/SV

### **BAD RAP ON THE SCHOOLS**

**By Jay Mathews**

**Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 32, No. 2, Spring 2008, pp.  
15-20.**

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

Mathews, an education reporter and columnist at The Washington Post, disputes a recently aired documentary called Two Million Minutes that suggests American students don't study as long and as hard as their counterparts in India and China, and, as a result, the U.S. may be losing the economic race to these countries. Mathews acknowledges that U.S. businesses are having trouble hiring skilled people and must often go abroad to find more, and that American high schools have not shown much improvement in math and reading in the last 30 years. However, Mathews notes that the U.S. school system is greatly superior to those in China and India – the real problem is the bottom 30 percent of U.S. schools in urban and rural communities full of low-income children. “Not only are we denying the children who attend them the equal education that is their right, but we are squandering almost a third of our intellectual capital,” he writes.

2-45/SV

## **HOW BIG GOVERNMENT GOT ITS GROOVE BACK**

By William Galston

American Prospect, Vol. 19, No. 6, June 2008, pp. 23-26.

The author, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, notes that the post-World War II social contract in the U.S. is under severe stress. To maintain purchasing power, American households have resorted to record levels of borrowing, driving the savings rate into negative territory for the first time on record and raising personal consumption to an unsustainable 70 percent of GDP. This situation has been a long time in the making, and has come about through a number of factors, such as the burden of retirement savings, health care, child care and education has been transferred from employers to individuals, and the decline of manufacturing. Galston argues that the public safety net needs to be radically changed, and would entail an expanded role for the federal government. Writes Galston, “the alternative to a new contract is no contract – a society in which the strong will take what they can and the weak will endure what they must.”

2-46/SV

## **HOW TO START A NONPROFIT: A Digital Resource**

By Jeff Jones

Searcher, Vol. 16, No. 4, April 2008, pp. 20-25.

Starting and managing a nonprofit [NGO] is a rewarding, but complex undertaking, notes Jones, a law librarian and writer. He outlines, in broad terms, the necessary steps it takes to tackle the process and suggests key online resources that help pave the way. Among other material, the long-established New York City-based Foundation Center produces a concise 12-step startup guide with links to relevant outside organizations. Noting that both state and federal laws must be followed in creating a nonprofit, Jones cites to representative government agencies, such as the Internal Revenue Service, and state associations that can be helpful. The websites of the Minnesota Council of Nonprofits [MCN] and the Maryland Association of Nonprofit Organizations are noted for offering streaming video, identifying alternatives to starting a nonprofit, and suggesting standards of conduct to help govern and manage nonprofits. The trade press and organizations that delve into the specifics of running a

nonprofit or provide statistical analysis are also described.

2-47/SV

## **LAKEFRONT BATTLEGROUND**

By Lloyd Sachs

Down Beat, Vol. 75, No. 5, May 2008, pp. 100-104.

The Chicago Jazz Festival, which hosts a free jazz concert, showcasing some of America’s best jazz musicians, is about to turn 30. The big crowds in attendance provide a lot of energy and excitement: “You try even harder than usual to be at the top of your game for the crowd,” says Chicago saxophonist Eric Schneider. This year, the jazz festival will take place at the lakefront Millennium Park in downtown Chicago. “Playing [in Chicago] when it’s getting to be nighttime and the lights in the city are coming on is quite striking,” says Sonny Rollins, who will be making his first appearance at the festival since 1992. The festival has been known for encouraging innovative and pioneering jazz performances, and the organizers’ willingness to take chances with new music has brought on controversy, such as the Globe Unity Orchestra’s 45-minute avant-garde performance in 1987. However, embracing virtually all jazz styles (“save smooth jazz”) has also contributed to the festival’s popularity and longevity. At its thirty-year anniversary, the Chicago Jazz festival is as young and vital as ever.

2-48/SV

## **THE LAST VERSE: Is there any Folk Music Still Out There?**

By Burkard Bilger

New Yorker, April 28, 2008, pp. 52-63.

The author joins Art Rosenbaum and Lance Ledbetter, collectors of folk music, on a search for the last few folk musicians and singers. The searchers find octogenarians like Cora Mae Bryant and Mary Lomax who still sing old folk songs. Yet this story is as much about the history of folk music and the searchers themselves. Folk music is an oral tradition as old as America, originating in the Midwest, South and especially Appalachia, with many local styles. In the early 20th century collectors like Cecil Sharp and others began to write down and record folk songs. The 1920’s where a watershed time when folk songs were recorded and achieved commercial popularity. By the 1930’s record sales dropped; however in the 1950’s and 1960’s there was a revival, which Rosenbaum joined by playing, recording and cataloging folk music.

Ledbetter represents a newer generation of folk music aficionados, and came to folk music in the 1990's. Ledbetter's major contribution to folk music is *Goodbye Babylon*, an acclaimed collection over four years in the making. Since then he and his wife have produced eight other folk music collections. That Lance Ledbetter and Art Rosenbaum were able find folk music singers in their search means that folk music as living genre has not disappeared, yet.

2-49/SV

**LITTLE LEAGUE, HUGE EFFECT**

By Scott Ganz and others

American, Vol. 2, No. 3, May/June 2008, pp. 64-67.

The authors, both with the American Enterprise Institute (AEI), writing in a publication of the AEI, believe that youth sports strengthen the economic, academic and social prospects of Americans. Since almost all of life in a capitalist society involves some form of competition, young athletes learn the formula for success in a market-based system. The weekly wages of college graduates who were high school athletes are generally higher than those of college graduates who did not play sports in high school. Such athletes also outperform their peers throughout their lifetimes where hard work becomes one measure to determine success. American children spend more time participating in athletics than Europeans; Americans learn on the playing fields that effort and success are connected. This partly explains why over 45 percent of all eligible American youth play in an agency-sponsored league, like Little League baseball, Pop Warner football, or locally-sponsored soccer.