

# AIRC ALERT

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## HIGHLIGHT DOCUMENTS

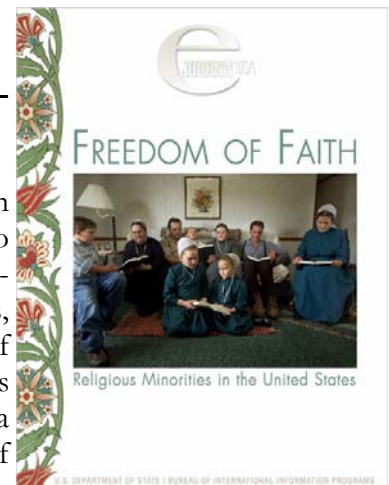
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4-1/H

### FREEDOM OF FAITH

U.S. Department of State, Volume 13, Number 8, August 2008.

This edition of eJournal USA examines how the nation adjusts to these demographic changes to remain true to the principles of freedom of faith. The principle of religious freedom is a cherished right in the United States, one that has historical roots older than the formation of the nation itself. In the 21st century, the United States pulses with a unique cultural chemistry brought on by a wave of immigration which has brought followers of more diverse faiths to many communities



## What's New

### BLOGS at AMERICA.GOV

<http://blogs.america.gov/religion/>

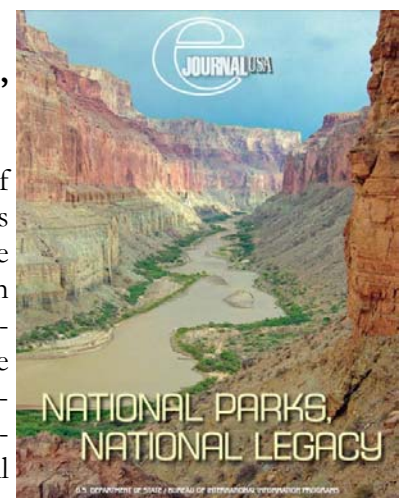
Talking Faith explores the complexity of life in a religiously diverse nation. Join our conversation and express your views on topics like freedom of faith and choosing a religious identity. Join experts each week for an honest and exciting look at religious life in the United States.

4-2/H

### NATIONAL PARKS, NATIONAL LEGACY

U.S. Department of State, Volume 13, Number 7, July 2008.

This edition of eJournalUSA presents glorious views of the national parks, the history of this vast system, and its mission of conservation and public access. The people of the United States own and protect a sprawling system of national parks, including seashores, trails, monuments, and battlefields. The U.S. National Park Service (NPS) presides over a sprawling system of parks, seashores, trails, monuments and battlefields that encompasses 3.6 percent of the nation's entire landmass. All American citizens are, in a sense, stewards of sites where history unfolded, where mountains soar, and where rivers run. They keep these parks for the future, and they treasure them today. As former President Franklin Delano Roosevelt said, "There is nothing so American as our national parks. The scenery and wildlife are native. The fundamental idea behind the parks is native. It is, in brief, that the country belongs to the people."



## U.S.— PAKISTAN RELATIONS

4-3/UP

### JOINT STATEMENT ON UNITED STATES-PAKISTAN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

White House, Office of the Press Secretary, July 28, 2008

President George W. Bush welcomed Prime Minister Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani to Washington today for his first visit to the United States as the leader of Pakistan's democratically-elected civilian government. The President and Prime Minister reaffirmed their commitment to the long-term Strategic Partnership between the United States and Pakistan, which is based on shared values and holds immense potential for the enduring peace, security, stability, freedom, and prosperity of Pakistan and of the region. The President affirmed his support for Pakistan's sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity. The two leaders agreed that the focus of the broad-based Pakistan-U.S. relationship should remain on ensuring the well being of the people by assisting Pakistan to implement its national development agenda in a comprehensive manner. Pakistan and the United States will work together to eliminate the threat of extremism, build strong democratic institutions, modernize education, and increase economic growth and opportunity.

4-4/UP

### PAKISTAN-U.S. RELATIONS

By K. Alan Kronstadt, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division

Congressional Research Service, Posted Date: June 20, 2008.

A stable, democratic, prosperous Pakistan is considered vital to U.S. interests. U.S. concerns regarding Pakistan include regional and global terrorism; Afghan stability; democratization and human rights protection; the ongoing Kashmir problem and Pakistan-India tensions; and economic development. A U.S.-Pakistan relationship marked by periods of both cooperation and discord was transformed by the September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States and the ensuing enlistment of Pakistan as a key ally in U.S.-led counterterrorism efforts. Top U.S. officials regularly praise Pakistan for its ongoing cooperation, although doubts exist about Islamabad's commitment to some core U.S. interests. Pakistan is identified as a base for ter-

rorist groups and their supporters operating in Kashmir, India, and Afghanistan. Pakistan's army has conducted unprecedented and largely ineffectual counterterrorism operations in the country's western tribal areas, where Al Qaeda operatives and their allies are believed to enjoy "safehavens."

4-5/UP

### SECURING PAKISTAN'S TRIBAL BELT

By Daniel Markey

Council on Foreign Relations, July 2008.

<http://www.cfr.org>

Pakistan is the world's second-most populous Muslim-majority country, with nearly 170 million people. It shares borders with Afghanistan, where U.S. and allied forces are struggling to promote stability amid a continuing insurgency, and India, with which it has fought a series of conflicts. Pakistan's nuclear arsenal and history of abetting proliferation put it in a position to dilute global efforts to stem the spread of nuclear materials and weapons. And it is host to local extremist groups, the Taliban, and global terrorist organizations, most notably al-Qaeda. This report outlines the nature of the challenges in Pakistan's tribal areas, formulates strategies for addressing those challenges, and distills the strategies into realistic policy proposals worthy of consideration by the incoming administration.

## DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

4-6/DGI

### THE ACCIDENTAL FOREIGN POLICY

By Matthew Yglesias

Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 301, No. 5, June 2008, pp. 28-30.

<http://www.theatlantic.com>

The author, Atlantic Monthly associate editor, focuses on the foreign policy views of 2008 U.S. presidential candidate Barack Obama, and on American public opinion of Obama's foreign policy views. Obama demonstrates a new approach to foreign policy by indicating a willingness to hold direct negotiations with leaders of rogue states, commit to eventual global nuclear disarmament, balance American military priorities toward Afghanistan, soften the embargo on Cuba and widen the focus of democracy promotion to include other development goals, with the objective of

more effectively preventing terrorist recruitment.

**4-7/DGI**

**CONTAINING CLIMATE CHANGE.**

**By Carter F. Bales and others.**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 5, September/October 2008, pp. 78-89.**

The article discusses global climate changes which are occurring and argues the necessity of a global strategy to combat global warmings' harmful effects. Details are provided about the possible environmental and political effects of climate change, including mass migrations of populations and flooding devastation in developing countries such as Bangladesh. The need for world powers such as China and the U.S. to lead the global climate change prevention efforts and cut back on carbon emissions is discussed. The authors also provide details about climate change prevention technologies such as biofuels, carbon-capture mechanisms, and renewable energy sources.

**4-8/DGI**

**THE ETHICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE: Pay**

**Now or Pay More Later?**

**By John Broome**

**Scientific American, Vol. 298, No. 5, May 2008, pp. 96-102**

<http://www.sciam.com/>

The author notes that future generations will suffer most of the harmful effects of global climate change; yet if the world economy grows, they will be richer than we are. The present generation must decide, with the help of expert advice from economists, whether to aggressively reduce the chances of future harm or to let our descendants largely fend for themselves. Economists cannot avoid making ethical choices in formulating their advice; even the small chance of utter catastrophe from global warming raises special problems for ethical discussion.

**4-9/DGI**

**MALWEBOLENCE: The World of Web Trolling**

**By Mattathias Schwartz**

**New York Times Magazine, August 3, 2008, pp. 24-29.**

The author explores one of the unfortunate side effects of the Internet, a growing subculture of "trolls" who intentionally disrupt online communities. Incidents of Web trolling increasingly involve harassing

strangers and hacking into web sites of nonprofit organizations. To help counter this, U.S. Congresswoman Linda Sanchez (D-Calif.) introduced the Megan Meier Cyberbullying Prevention Act, which would make it a federal crime to send any communications with intent to cause "substantial emotional distress."

**4-10/DGI**

**MCCAIN'S CHOICE**

**By Derek Chollet and others.**

**National Interest, No. 96, July/August 2008, pp. 68-72.**

<http://www.nationalinterest.com>

While the future direction of American diplomacy hangs in the balance, neoconservatives and realists are battling on the Republican foreign policy agenda. Senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, Derek Chollet, and senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, James Goldgeier, offer an inside look at the struggle for the foreign policy strategy of the Republican Party. Presidential candidate John McCain describes himself as a "realistic idealist" and would rely on U.S. leadership of a multilateral organization based on a community of values. Standing up for values should remain an important part of foreign policy, but a future McCain administration must also be willing to compromise in order to make progress in several areas around the globe.

**4-11/DGI**

**THE NEXT PRESIDENT**

**By Richard Holbrooke**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 5, September/October 2008, pp. 2-24.**

The article discusses the challenges and tasks facing the person who is elected president of the U.S. in 2008. Details about the specific challenges facing the U.S. president, including revitalizing a suffering economy, handling the Iraq War, and reducing energy dependence, are provided. The author also describes things that the president must do to restore the U.S. to its position in world leadership. Foreign policy issues facing the president in places such as Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan are discussed. The U.S. is also compared with other great empires from history, such as Rome, Venice, and Great Britain.

4-12/DGI

**NEW WORLD ORDER**

**National Interest, No. 96, July-August 2008, pp. 8-40.**

A special series of articles in this issue of *National Interest* is devoted to the unprecedented challenges facing humanity in the decades ahead. In the introductory article *A USER'S GUIDE TO THE CENTURY*, Jeffrey D. Sachs believes that this is now a time of shared prosperity and also the risk of global conflict. Population growth, the emergence of the global economy and growing consumption are placing growing strain on the biosphere and natural resources, and are resulting in growing inequalities of wealth and power. Sachs believes that it is urgent to control population growth, introduce sustainable technologies to reduce the consumption of non-renewable resources, protect biodiversity, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce grinding poverty in vulnerable developing countries, and a new method of governance to address these problems. Daniel Altman in *MO' MONEY, MO' PROBLEMS* notes that rising incomes have resulted in large increases in food, energy and commodity prices worldwide. In *FEEDING FRENZY*, Javier Blas writes that the global food crisis has the potential for serious political instability. In *PANDEMIC PANDEMONIUM*, Josh Ruxin notes that infectious diseases are a continuing threat, due to pressing public-health problems in many parts of the world, porous borders and the unprecedented amount of global travel. Finally, Neil Howe and Richard Jackson in *BATTLE OF THE (YOUTH) BULGE* look at long-term demographic pressures in the developing world and industrialized countries.

4-13/IS

**NO SIGN UNTIL THE BURST OF FIRE: Understanding the Pakistan-Afghanistan Frontier**

**By Thomas H. Johnson and others.**

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

The Pakistan-Afghanistan border area has become the most dangerous frontier on earth, and the most challenging for the United States' national security interests. Critically, 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 implications of this salient fact—that most of Pakistan's and Afghanistan's violent religious extremism, and

with it much of the United States' counterterrorism challenge, are contained within a single ethnolinguistic group—have unfortunately not been fully grasped by a governmental policy community that has long downplayed cultural dynamics. The threat to long-term U.S. security interests in this area is neither an economic problem, nor a religious problem, nor a generic “tribal” problem. It is a unique cultural problem. In both southern Afghanistan and the tribal areas of Pakistan, rather than seeking to “extend the reach of the central government,” which simply foments insurgency among a proto-insurgent people, the United States 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.

4-14/DGI

**RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN NON-RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS: A Comparative Study of Pakistan and Bangladesh**

**By Mathew Nelson**

**Commonwealth and Comparative Politics, Vol. 46, No. 3, July 2008, pp. 271-295.**

In both Pakistan and Bangladesh, most parents seek to provide their children with a 'hybrid' education, combining both religious and non-religious components (simultaneously). In Pakistan, however, the so-called 'non-religious' side of this education - for example, in government and non-elite private schools - tends to be associated with a particular understanding of religion, one that remains persistently apprehensive about the treatment of and, in many ways, even the acknowledgement of, religious, sectarian, ethnic, and linguistic diversity. Keeping this in mind, scholars and policy makers with an interest in the relationship between education and citizenship - particularly insofar as this relationship is tied to the challenge of cultural diversity - would do well to focus more of their attention on competing expressions of 'religion' in the context of (ostensibly) 'non-religious' schools.

4-15/DGI

**SEA OF TRASH**

**By Donovan Hohn**

**New York Times Magazine, June 22, 2008, pp. 40-45.**

The author writes that the world's oceans are filling up with enormous quantities of plastic debris, much of it

accumulating in subtropical “convergence zones” or brought in by the ocean currents on beaches thousands of miles away. The article features a nonprofit group in Alaska that conducts cleanups of remote beaches, collecting thousands of pounds of trash at a time, and a U.S. federal government effort to clean up the waters off the Northwest Hawaiian Islands, that are at the edge of the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre, where a flotilla of plastic trash the size of the state of Texas has been accumulating. All involved in the remediation efforts concede that cleanups will not make the problem go away; the only real solution is to reduce the consumption of disposable plastic containers, which would require fundamental change by individuals, corporations and governments worldwide. The author notes, plastic “is a powerful bellwether of our impact upon the Earth” – not only are millions of marine and sea-going animals killed or maimed by ingesting or becoming entangled in plastic, but plastic polymers do not biodegrade, they merely break down into smaller and smaller fragments, they act as magnets for toxic organic compounds, and are entering the food chain.

#### 4-16/DGI

##### **VIRTUAL CONNECTIONS**

**By Gautham Nagesh**

**Government Executive, Vol. 40, No. 8, July 2008, pp. 24-28.**

<http://www.govexec.com>

The author features U.S. government agencies’ efforts in the online world at public outreach efforts and improving internal communication. At the Center for Disease Control, it is possible to connect directly with the audience and reach them in ways that they access public health information more easily and that makes such data more readily available [<http://secondlife.com>]. The Environmental Protection Agency’s official blog [<http://blog.epa.gov/blog>] grew out of Deputy Administrator Marcus Peacock’s blog; it offers an in-depth look at its work in defense of the environment. The Defense Department’s site [<http://www.dodvclips.mil>] posts briefings about the wars in Iraq and in Afghanistan, along with speeches from top military officials and footage from across the globe. For users able to wrangle access, Intellipedia, the online encyclopedia for intelligence agencies, and its sister Diplopedia, for the State Department, provide the latest information via their agencies intranets but access is based on level of security clearance.

#### 4-17/DGI

##### **WHY CIVIL RESISTANCE WORKS: The Strategic Logic of Nonviolent Conflict**

**By Maria Stephan and others.**

**International Security, Vol. 33, No. 1, Summer 2008, pp. 7-44.**

Stephan, Director of Educational Initiatives at the International Center on Nonviolent Conflict, and Chenoweth, Professor of Government at Wesleyan University, note that the historical record indicates that nonviolent campaigns have been more successful than armed campaigns in achieving ultimate goals in political struggles, even when used against similar opponents and in the face of repression. Nonviolent campaigns are more likely to win legitimacy, attract widespread domestic and international support, neutralize the opponent’s security forces, and compel loyalty shifts among erstwhile opponent supporters than are armed campaigns, which enjoin the active support of a relatively small number of people, offer the opponent a justification for violent counterattacks, and are less likely to prompt loyalty shifts and defections. The authors test their claims based on data of all known major nonviolent and violent resistance campaigns from 1900 to 2006. They assert that these dynamics are further explored in case studies of resistance campaigns in Southeast Asia that have featured periods of both violent and nonviolent resistance.

## **INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

#### 4-18/IS

##### **BEFORE THE BOMBS THERE WERE THE MOBS: American Experiences with Terror**

**By David C. Rapoport**

**Terrorism and Political Violence, Vol. 20, No. 2, 2008, pp. 167-194.**

Terrorism did not begin with explosives in the American experience, but with mobs. Rarely studied today, but well within the context of terrorism studies are early experiences with terrorist groups that inhabited the United States, says Rapoport, professor emeritus at UCLA who began teaching courses in terrorism in 1970. He examines the role of mob terrorism with the Sons of Liberty from the American Revolution and the Ku Klux Klan, which emerged after the American

Civil War and still exists in a much lesser form today. While most modern terrorist groups have known few if any successes, the mob terrorists of early American history enjoyed greater results. In the case of the Sons of Liberty, it became a means for launching the American Revolution, though the group had no international dimension, it flourished largely in seaport cities and in the separate colonies. Throughout its short life it remained an informal network of autonomous societies. The Klan, however, largely functioned in the American South, though its reach today is more widespread, but is considerably less of a threat. The Klan has never achieved its goals, but it has at times threatened a significant portion of the South. The two American cases have not been compared, though largely because in one context it is hard to imagine the Sons of Liberty as terrorists, Rapoport suggests. Nevertheless, he draws on the need in terrorism studies today to fully examine the successes and failures of modern terrorist groups, and using the mob examples as a basis for these comparative studies.

#### **4-19/IS**

#### **COLD WAR, PUBLIC OPINION, AND FOREIGN POLICY SPENDING DECISIONS: Dynamic Representation by Congress and the President**

**By Daniel Cox and others.**

**Congress and the Presidency, Vol. 35, No. 1, Spring 2008, pp. 29-54.**

Cox, with Missouri Western State University, and Duffin, with the University of Nebraska, argue that conventional wisdom before the Vietnam War held that public opinion exerted no influence on U.S. foreign policy decisions. Scholars working in Vietnam's aftermath found episodic influence of public opinion on foreign policy, but missing in our understanding were examinations of public opinion's influence on foreign policy. A number of post-Vietnam scholars subsequently revealed a long-term relationship between public opinion and defense spending. This study extends that work by analyzing responsiveness to public opinion in different foreign policy arenas by different government institutions, and by accounting for a critical variable not relevant in most previous studies: the end of the Cold War. They construct a model explaining the influences of public opinion and the Cold War on spending proposals for defense and foreign economic aid by the presidency, the House of Representatives and the Senate. Both public opinion and the end of the Cold War exerted direct influence on defense

spending proposals by the presidency, while the Senate and the House respond primarily to public opinion inputs and the partisan composition of the Senate. In the case of foreign economic aid, the Cold War's end gives occasion for increasing spending proposals, contrary to the public's expectation that the end of the Cold War minimized the need for the U.S. to provide foreign economic assistance.

#### **4-20/IS**

#### **DIVINING NUCLEAR INTENTIONS: A Review Essay**

**By William Potter and others.**

**International Security, Vol. 33, No. 1, Summer 2008, pp. 139-169.**

The authors note that, although projections of nuclear proliferation abound, they rarely are founded on empirical research or guided by theory. Even fewer studies are informed by a comparative perspective. The two books reviewed, *THE PSYCHOLOGY OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION: IDENTITY, EMOTIONS, AND FOREIGN POLICY*, by Jacques Hymans, and *NUCLEAR LOGICS: ALTERNATIVE PATHS IN EAST ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST*, by Etel Solingen, are welcome exceptions, and represent the cutting edge of nonproliferation research. Both works challenge conventional conceptions of the sources of nuclear weapons decisions and offer new insights into why past predictions of rapid proliferation failed to materialize and why current prognoses about rampant proliferation are similarly flawed. While sharing a number of common features, including a focus on factors determining national behavior, the books differ in their methodology, level of analysis, multi-causal explanations, and assumptions about the rationality of decision-makers and the revolutionary nature of the decision. The authors differ over the importance of the individual leader's national identity conception in determining a state's nuclear path, or whether nuclear decisions are primarily made with regard to the political-economic orientation of the ruling coalition. The books represent the best of contemporary social science research and provide compelling interpretations of nuclear proliferation dynamics of great relevance to scholars and policymakers alike.

4-21/IS

**EXECUTIVE POWER IN THE WAR ON TERROR**

By John O. McGinnis

Policy Review, No. 146, December 2007 / January 2008, pp. 63-75.

<http://www.hoover.org>

The author, professor of law at Northwestern University, examines the U.S. government's legal performance and use of executive power in the war on terror. The purpose of this examination is to provide future administrations with legal strategies and lessons learned from the Bush administration. The major lesson is to recognize that Congress should be relied upon more than the courts in the war on terror. Early in the current conflict, when public opinion was favorable, the administration should have secured from Congress framework legislation for detention, military tribunals, surveillance, and interrogation.

4-22/IS

**THE FORGOTTEN TERRORISTS: Lessons from the History Of Terrorism**

By Jeffrey D. Simon

Terrorism & Political Violence, Vol. 20, No. 2, April 2008, pp. 195-214.

Noted scholar Jeffrey Simon presents an intriguing analysis of the Galleanists, a group of Italian terrorists who were active in the United States in the early part of the 20th century. The Galleanists introduced tactics, techniques and a strategy that is still being used widely today by terrorists around the world. Simon notes that, in many ways, the group was similar to al-Qaeda, with a charismatic leader and several autonomous cells operating throughout the U.S. This group, he argues, was a significant part of what has been called the First Wave of modern terrorism. The wave theory of terrorism was first presented by David Rapoport in explaining the context and nature of modern terrorism. The Galleanists used the news media to promote their agenda and to find new supporters, Simon says. The group also published its own newspaper and delivered it through the mail. He notes that by studying the Galleanists' history provides some vital insight into the issue of balancing the protection of civil liberties with the need to take tough measures against terrorists.

4-23/IS

**HOW TO LEAVE A STABLE IRAQ**

By Stephen Biddle and others.

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 5, September/October 2008.

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

The prognosis for positive change in Iraq is much more encouraging these days, the authors say, and the U.S. may be able start cutting back its troop presence starting in 2010. Sunni insurgents and extremists and the Shiite militias have either suffered crippling military defeat or have stood down and agreed to cease-fires. The Iraqi security forces (ISF) have grown more capable, reliable and credible, as has the Iraqi National Police. Although tensions remain severe, Iraqi political life is changing for the better, and the Iraqi people are rejecting the militias. If no longer a "failed state," Iraq is certainly a fragile one. Immediate challenges, the authors say, remain in integrating the Sons of Iraq into the ISF, dealing with returning refugees and internally displaced people, improving the Iraqi central government's administrative capacity and the country's economic progress, and preventing Kurdish-Arabic upheaval in Kirkuk. Given the hopeful circumstances of today, all-out civil war or a wider regional war can be avoided, the authors say.

4-24/IS

**HOW TO SAVE KARZAI**

By Seth Jones

Foreign Policy, July 2008

<http://www.foreignpolicy.com/>

The author, a political scientist at Rand and professor at Georgetown University, writes that Afghan president Hamid Karzai may not be a leader in the mold of George Washington, but "with Afghanistan growing more chaotic by the day, now is no time to throw Hamid Karzai under the bus." Almost seven years after the coalition invasion of Afghanistan, the Taliban and other insurgents are gaining ground, there is endemic corruption in the government, the drug trade has never been higher, and most Afghans are without basic services. This bleak situation has led to calls for the U.S. and its allies to support someone else in the 2009 presidential election. This would be a mistake, says Jones -- Karzai, with all his faults, is still "the best Afghanistan's political class has to offer." As a Pashtun, he enjoys broad multiethnic support and is the country's most popular leader. His greatest need is an effective and loyal police force, and he needs to act to

reduce corruption. But he is concerned that a crack-down will worsen the insurgency. Pakistani support for insurgents must be addressed multilaterally, with political, military, and economic synchronization. "Giving up on Karzai will only weaken an already weak state.

**4-25/IS**

**MEDITERRANEAN FLYOVER: Telegraphing an Israeli Punch?**

**Friedman, George**

**Investors Insight, August 7, 2008.**

<http://www.investorsinsight.com/>

According to Friedman, an analyst at Stratfor, Israel's widely publicized June military exercise using more than 100 aircraft in the eastern Mediterranean raises a number of questions about U.S. and Israeli intent about attacking Iran. Raising doubts about a number of possible explanations, Friedman speculates that the likeliest explanation is an obvious one that Iran's government itself asserted: The United States and Israel are waging psychological warfare for political reasons, suggesting to Iranians that their President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has led his country into a dangerous situation. Friedman writes, "We tend toward the view that this is psychological warfare for the simple reason that you don't launch a surprise attack of the kind necessary to take out Iran's nuclear program with a media blitz beforehand."

**4-26/IS**

**THE NEW ISRAEL AND THE OLD: Why Gentile Americans Back the Jewish State**

**By Thomas Pickering**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 4, July/August 2008.**

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

According to Mead, senior fellow for U.S. foreign policy at the Council on Foreign Relations, U.S. support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine dates back at least to the early 19th century. At that time, some Christian Zionists saw a return of Jews to Palestine as realization of a literal interpretation of biblical prophecy. Other Christians saw such a return as an example of God making a better world by saving the Jews from oppression. "Progressive Christian Zionism ... is rooted in guilt and a sense that Christians' past poor treatment of the Jews is now preventing Jews from accepting Christianity," Mead writes. Christian Americans viewed Jews like themselves as chosen people destined to redeem the whole world by fulfilling obligations to

God. They believed that Americans shared with ancient Israelites the experience of displacing native people from their lands in line with a divine plan. While support for Israel from political liberals and African-Americans has waned over 40 years, support has increased among American nationalists and evangelical Christians. The latter view Jewish control of Jerusalem as a sign for rebuilding the ancient Temple, one of the steps in the Bible's prophecy of the return of Jesus and the end of the world.

**4-27/IS**

**ROGUE OPERATORS**

**By Daniel Byman**

**National Interest, No. 96, July/August 2008, pp. 52-59.**

According to Byman, director of the Center for Peace and Security Studies at Georgetown University and a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, the terrorist threats the U.S. faces are hard to categorize — they are neither traditional terrorist groups nor state sponsors. Byman notes that the real problem is that "weaknesses within states and their governments' desires to bolster their security often result in an inability to rein in societies' darkest undercurrents." Despite all the talk about non-state actors or networked organizations, states are still at the core of the war on terror; frequently, the problem is passivity or lack of action on the part of governments. Some examples Byman cites of efforts that have backfired are Saudi Arabia's funding of extremist religious institutions; Pakistan's support of the Taliban; Iran funding groups that ended up battling its own favored proxies in Iraq; and jihadist fighters from Yemen returning to Iraq after being arrested and "reeducated". Byman argues that the U.S. has to accept that "state sponsorship" can often be something that occurs at the substate level, and that we need to engage local bureaucracies directly.

**4-28/IS**

**RETHINKING "WANA": A Game Theoretic Analysis of the Conflict in the Tribal Region of Pakistan**

**By Rabia Aslam**

**Studies in Conflict and Terrorism, Vol. 38, No. 8, pp. 665-683.**

The purpose of this study is to analyze the ongoing conflict situation between the government of Pakistan and the tribal population groups residing in the tribal belt along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, while

Pakistan aids the United States in its "War on Terror." The article brings into limelight the political problems being faced by the government of Pakistan while it supports the United States and its allies in their mission to combat and weaken the Al Qaeda and Taliban forces. It further attempts to apply some simple game theoretic models to the situation in Waziristan and tries to accommodate the influence of the third party (the United States in this case) on the strategies as well as on the Nash equilibrium of the players in this situation of conflict. The aim of this exercise is to capture and highlight policy insights that might emerge from this strategic analysis. The possible Nash equilibrium depicts that the presence of the third party in the said conflict complicates the situation in an adverse manner. Moreover, the rebels might find it profitable to rebel and retaliate against the government in the subsequent periods due to the grievances caused by the actions of government in the first period. The government of Pakistan therefore seriously needs to rethink and reform its strategy for dealing with the extremists in the case discussed.

**4-29/IS**

**REVVING UP THE COOPERATIVE NON-PROLIFERATION ENGINE**

**By Richard Lugar**

**Nonproliferation Review, Vol. 15, No. 2, July 2008, pp. 349-352.**

Lugar, Republican Senator from Indiana and co-sponsor of legislation that created the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program which helped dismantle nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in the former Soviet Union, says the scope of the program should now be expanded. Lugar believes that the program should be expanded beyond strategic weapons and be used to address the threat from conventional systems. He also says the program should continue to expand geographically. Senator Richard Lugar says that breakthrough disarmament talks with North Korea could pave the way for CTR use, but right now the only U.S. program that can be used to help secure and dismantle North Korea's nuclear program is the State Department's Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund. He says the Nunn-Lugar program, as the CTR program is also known, should be given sufficient flexibility so that it, too, can aid in the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. Lugar writes that a number of nations such as Indonesia and Afghanistan are interested in setting up Nunn-Lugar programs.

**4-30/IS**

**THE SEPTEMBER 12 PARADIGM**

**By Robert Kagan**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 5, September/October 2008, pp. 25-39.**

The article discusses the changes in the political and economic world sphere since the end of the Cold War and describes the development of the U.S. as world superpower and the world's response to this development. The author discusses the role of U.S. President George W. Bush in the changing of the U.S.'s global identity and global policy. Details about the role of the administration of former U.S. President Bill Clinton in the development of the U.S.'s identity as global leader are also provided. The impact of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on U.S. foreign policy and the subsequent role of the U.S. in world politics is also explored.

**4-31/IS**

**TAKING ON A PERILOUS WORLD: Whether it? Barack Obama or John McCain, the next commander in chief faces a host of threats on day one.**

**By Kevin Whitelaw**

**U.S. News & World Report, No. 144, Vol. 18, June 23, 2008, pp. 36-39.**

A more fundamental challenge could be a growing sense that America's global pre-eminence is being threatened by the rise of new economic and political centers in Asia and elsewhere. "Even if we have a serious policy to fight greenhouse gas emissions and close Guantanamo, are countries going to start lining up behind the United States again, or has too much water passed under the bridge?" Kupchan wonders, adding that Washington could find its influence waning even on issues like containing Iran and North Korea. "The United States in 2009, even if it does recover respect abroad, will nonetheless have a more difficult time getting its way simply because of a diffusion of political and material power to rising states like China and India."

**4-32/IS**

**WINNING OR LOSING?**

**By Dylan Thomas**

**Economist, July 17, 2008.**

<http://www.economist.com/>

Is the United States winning or losing the war against al-Qaeda? There is no clear-cut answer, says the au-

thor, which notes that “part of the problem lies in al-Qaeda’s diffuse nature. Its core members may number only hundreds, but it has connections of all kinds to militant groups with thousands or even tens of thousands of fighters. Al-Qaeda is a terrorist organization, a militant network and a subculture of rebellion all at the same time.” The Internet, Thomas says, helps bind together jihadist groups. But the most immediate global threat, he says, “comes from the ungoverned, undergoverned and ungovernable areas of the Muslim world.” These include the Afghan-Pakistani border, parts of Iraq, Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, and parts of Indonesia and the Philippines.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

4-33/ES

### AMERICAN FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STILL VALUED ABROAD

By Surya Prasai

American Chronicle, January 31, 2008.

<http://www.americanchronicle.com/articles/50842>

The U.S. Agency for International Development has taken some bold steps in transforming foreign assistance, the author writes. First is the Global Development Commons, which unites all parties with a stake in international development through communications technology. The Commons is a network of websites, blogs, chat rooms and conferences that allows users to communicate with each other and search for information. Prasai believes the network could help people in the development community form partnerships faster. Other efforts involve expanding partnerships to include rural community leaders, private nonprofit groups, women small entrepreneurs, emigrants, environmentalists and faith healers. The author cites USAID's approach in Nepal, which, by reaching out and being open to new partnerships, has allowed the Nepali people to decide what they want for democracy, economic prosperity and peace and security. Another form of partnerships is being provided by USAID's Global Development Alliance, which mobilizes the private sector's ideas, skills and financial resources to help people in the developing world. Prasai notes that several development initiatives -- such as anti-drug and anti-malaria campaigns -- are imple-

mented jointly by USAID and the Department of Defense.

4-34/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. Recently declassified documents captured in Afghanistan after the U.S. invasion in 2001 showed that al Qaeda members were under pressure to not waste the organization's money. Al Qaeda tended to rely on an informal system of money movers and bulk cash couriers. The first executive order President Bush issued following the attacks directed the Treasury Department to designate and freeze the assets of al Qaeda and the Taliban. Since then, tracking terrorist financing has been a central component of the administration's efforts to combat terrorism, involving law enforcement and intelligence agencies, international partners and the private sector. Critics of this effort question its utility, noting that terrorist organizations spend relatively little to mount their attacks. Such criticism misses the broader context in which terrorism thrives — the training, travel and operational support that terrorists require to be successful, and the costs of security and protecting safe havens from which terrorists can plan and organize their operations.

4-35/ES

### THE GOSPEL OF CONSUMPTION

By Jeffrey Kaplan

Orion, May/June 2008.

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

"Keep the Consumer Dissatisfied," wrote Charles Kettering, director of General Motors Research in 1929. Kettering's article appeared at a time that the industrial leaders of the U.S. feared that the industrial capacity for turning out goods was outpacing people's sense of need for them. Two years earlier, U.S. Labor Secretary James J. Davis framed the problem in figures: the U.S. textile mills could produce all the cloth needed in six months' operation each year and 14 percent of U.S. shoe factories could make a year's supply of shoes. Kaplan traces how the U.S. decided as a society to pursue higher productivity, not the reduction of labor, with the imperative to consume everything that can be

produced. In a philosophical counterpoint, the Kellogg Company, the world's leading producer of ready-to-eat cereal, made a strategic decision in 1930 to operate its plants with four six-hour shifts instead of three eight-hour shifts. The move was hugely popular with the company's workers, but anathema to the National Association of Manufacturers. Association president John E. Edgerton declared, "I am for everything that will make work happier but against everything that will further subordinate its importance. The emphasis should be on work -- more work and better work. Nothing breeds radicalism more than unhappiness unless it is leisure." The Kellogg owners sold the company and the new owners erased the six-hour day. Kaplan writes that Americans would be well served if they could opt for fewer material goods, fewer work hours and more time for themselves, their families and communities.

**4-36/ES**

#### **IN THE TANK**

**By David Victor**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 4, July/August 2008, pp. 70-83.**

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

The U.S. has been reluctant to use its Strategic Petroleum Reserve to buffer itself against shocks to the world oil markets, say David Victor, a law professor at Stanford University and a fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, and his Council colleague, Sarah Eskreis-Winkler. Also, its management of the crude oil stockpiles is based on an outdated vision of the market. These stockpiles can help in times of crisis, but only if Washington radically reforms its approach and encourage other countries to do the same. The authors propose creating a new, independent board to manage existing oil stockpiles, purchase additional oil and gather and publish information about private oil stocks. They also suggest enlisting China and India in the International Energy Agency and reforming the agency's standards for oil reserves.

**4-37/ES**

#### **OPEC: Solution or Part of the Problem?**

**By Jeff Rubin and others.**

**CIBC World Markets Monthly Indicators, July 30, 2008, pp. 4-7.**

<http://research.cibcwm.com>

The Middle East oil exporters are cutting back their petroleum exports, due to rising domestic consump-

tion, a trend that could squeeze global oil supplies and drive prices up further. Energy analysts Jeff Rubin and Peter Buchanan write that crude exports from the region fell by more than 700,000 barrels per day in 2007. They predict the exports will fall by another 1 million barrels per day by 2012. "If world oil markets are to see future supply growth, it won't be coming from OPEC," they write. The biggest reduction came from Saudi Arabia, more than 600,000 barrels a day, followed by Iran, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Their cuts were offset by modest increases from Iraq, Libya and Algeria. The Middle East exporters are cutting their exports because of rising domestic demand. Daily consumption in the region climbed by some 300,000 barrels in 2007, similar to the increase by China, with four times the population of the Middle East. Huge water desalination plants in Saudi Arabia, industrialization of the U.A.E., and subsidized electricity and fuel prices are among the factors creating in the region one of the most energy-intensive lifestyles in the world.

**4-38/ES**

#### **A STRATEGIC ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT**

**Henry M. Paulson**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 5, September/October 2008, pp. 59-77.**

The article reports that one of the largest challenges facing the person who will be elected as U.S. president in 2008 is the response to the emerge of China as a world power. The author argues that the U.S. should engage with China in order to bolster the U.S. economy and maintain good international relations. Details about the economic growth of China, the effect it has had on China as a nation, and the integration of China into the global economy are provided. The U.S.-China Strategic Economic Dialogue (SED), which was launched in 2006, is discussed and analyzed. A history of U.S.-China political and economic relations is also provided.

4-39/SV

### AMERICAN MUSLIMS AND THE USE OF CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

By Hafsa Kanjwal

Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 9, No. 2, Summer/Fall 2008, pp. 133-139.

The author, who served on the board of the Muslim Students Association at Georgetown University, argues that one of our major challenges will be to address the growing mutual suspicion, fear, and misunderstanding between Western and Muslim societies. Cultural diplomacy should take precedence over public relations diplomacy, and the American Muslim community needs to develop a sophisticated cultural presence before it can be coherent on a civic or political level to create a cohesive and accessible American Muslim identity. There is a large percentage of Americans who are Muslim but feel they have been left out of the “core,” which is often preoccupied on theological issues. Through case studies, the author highlights cultural material being produced by the American Muslim community, such as MuslimGirl Magazine, and Musa Syeed, the young American Muslim filmmaker who produced the award-winning documentary “A Son’s Sacrifice.”

4-40/SV

### COLLEGES SHOULD PLAN – AND TEACH – FOR AN OIL-SCARCE WORLD

By Scott Carlson

Chronicle of Higher Education, July 10, 2008.

<http://chronicle.com/free/2008/07/3746n.htm>

The looming global energy crisis will affect all facets of modern life — including colleges, points out the author. As with most large institutions, modern colleges are very energy-intensive, are not always closely connected with the local community in which they are located, and draw students from a wide geographic area, resulting in long commutes. Most colleges plan to be around in the next several decades, so Carlson says that they need to fundamentally rethink all aspects of their operations — how buildings are heated and cooled, how food is delivered and prepared, what courses are offered. Coming generations may live in a world vastly different from the present day, so

“colleges that offer an education that equips students to live in that world will remain relevant.”

4-41/SV

### CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN THE PURSUIT OF A DEMOCRATIC PUBLIC MISSION FOR OUR SCHOOLS

By G. Thomas Bellamy

Phi Delta Kappan, Vol. 89, No. 8, April 2008, 7p.

American schools must not be limited to goals with a narrow academic focus or the pursuit of test scores. An essential mission of U.S. schools — and the one historically that motivated earlier generations to found and support public schools — is to ensure that each new generation “understands the principles and institutions that support democratic life,” say Bellamy, a professor of education at the University of Washington, and Goodlad, an emeritus professor of education at the same school who is now president of the Institute for Educational Inquiry. In a democracy, schools have special responsibilities, and educators, local public groups and policy makers need to collaborate and to support local deliberative processes if educational renewal is to prove possible. Schools are more like gardens than machines, say Bellamy and Goodlad. For educators, local groups or federal policy makers to try to gain control and impose their once-and-for-all priorities is to miss the garden aspect of education: high-quality schools are most likely to result from “continued small adjustments to goals that emerge from the informal democracy of local dialogue.” The authors describe how a partnership was created with this end in view between the college of education and the departments of the arts and sciences in several universities and a number of nearby elementary and secondary schools that provide student teaching experiences for future teachers. This partnership has led to the creation of the National Network for Educational Renewal (NNER), which seeks simultaneously to reorient K-12 education towards more thoughtful and informed participation in a democracy and to improve the quality of preparation of educators in public schools.

4-42/SV

### CROSSING LINES

By Megan Garber

Columbia Journalism Review, July-August 2008.

Michael Happy, a Detroit News sports reporter, is blurring the lines between “objective” reporting and

advocacy – and he doesn't care. A former resident of Fletcher Field, a five-acre neighborhood near Detroit's City Airport, Happy launched last year a blog on the newspaper's Web site called "Going Home: A Journal on Detroit's Neighborhoods." Working with community leaders, the blog has served as a voice to the "invisible" poor and a tool for coalition building and advocacy. Current residents, many of whom do not have access to computers, funnel their personal stories to community leaders, who then communicate them to Happy. Fletcher Field is still poor, rundown and extremely dangerous, but changes have been impressive. Thanks to the blog, the neighborhood has gotten attention and help from former residents and city officials who have mobilized to improve the park and overall living conditions. Happy acknowledges that some observers feel the blog "teeters on the line between ethical and unethical journalism," but he adds: "I got into this business to try to help people -- I think the park project, its aftermath and this blog are doing just that."

**4-43/SV**

### **THE INNOVATION IMPERATIVE**

**By Tara Bracco**

**American Theatre, July/August 2008, pp. 36-41.**

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

American theater is looking for innovative methods to increase their attendance and solvency. In November of last year, the Theatre Communications Group (TCG) held a two-day event called "Cultivating Innovation: From the Board Room to the Box Office", focusing on new ideas to help non-profit theaters. The author cites the New York Metropolitan Opera, which is increasing opera's audience by transmitting production into several hundred movie theaters in North America and Europe, and is advertising on New York buses and doing telecasts on screens in Times Square and Lincoln Center. Another area ripe for reconsideration is the traditional expectation that 50 to 70 percent of theater's budget should be derived from ticket sales; this is changing, as endowments have grown in size, allowing some theaters to cut ticket prices to attract a younger audience and increase attendance. In the end, each theater company must find its own innovative way to financial stability.

**4-44/SV**

### **MY WIRED YOUTH**

**By Virginia Heffernan**

**New York Times Magazine, February 3, 2008, pp. 20-21.**

Heffernan remembers her adolescence 25 years ago when she discovered the nascent Internet through Xcaliber, an early social-networking technology developed by Dartmouth College. Using Xcaliber, Virginia discovered Conference XYZ, a live chat option on the network. XYZ became Virginia's hobby: "For years, I dated, studied, endured heartbreak and hazing and crossed and double-crossed everyone in a mysterious online netherworld called Xcaliber. By the time I turned 13, I was confident I knew every single person online. Xcaliber taught me to type, talk to adults, experiment with fantastic personas and new idioms, spot lechers by their online styles and avoid ideologues who post in all caps." In all this was an exciting, albeit possibly dangerous online world for a teenager to explore. Having explored an early version of the internet has allowed Virginia to understand and identify with the experiences of today's teenagers as they chat on the internet, just as she did, 25 years ago.

**4-45/SV**

### **THE REAL REVOLUTION: New Research Shines a Fresh Light on America's War to Gain Independence and the Men Who Fought it**

**By Justin Ewers**

**U.S. News and World Report, Vol. 145, No. 1, July 7, 2008, pp. 40-57.**

They are celebrated as the original American patriots--the reluctant citizen-soldiers who won the Revolutionary War. When some 700 British regulars were ordered into the Massachusetts countryside on April 19, 1775, to capture the colonists' military stores in Concord, a group of 70 militiamen assembled in nearby Lexington. They were yeoman farmers and shopkeepers, mostly in their 30s and 40s, who were putting their families and property at risk. Armed with hunting rifles and ancient muskets, they took the field against British tyranny.

