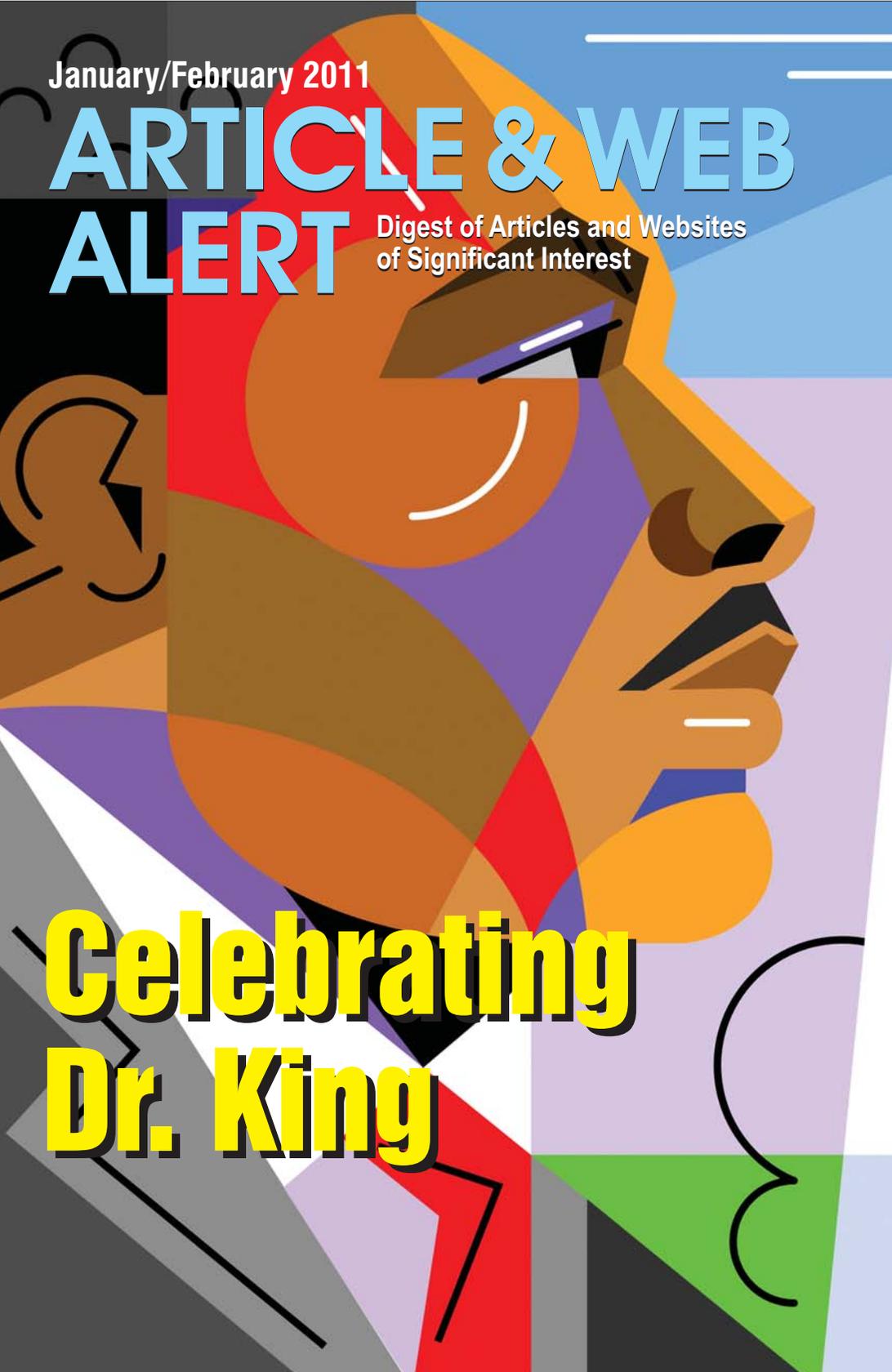


January/February 2011

ARTICLE & WEB ALERT

Digest of Articles and Websites
of Significant Interest



Celebrating Dr. King

The American Libraries in India

The American Library

Gemini Circle, Chennai - 600 006

Library Director: Ms. Meena Y. Reddy

Reference Desk: Tel. No. 91-44-28574000 ext. 4017 & 4089

Fax: 91-44-28574307, Email: chennairefdesk@state.gov

Web Address: <http://chennai.usconsulate.gov/irc.html>

The American Library

38A Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Kolkata - 700 071

Library Director: Dr. Sushanta Banerjee

Reference Desk: Tel. No. 91-33-39846398/99

Fax: 91-33-22882445, Email: kolkataamlibrary@state.gov

Web Address: <http://kolkata.usconsulate.gov/irc.html>

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Web Address: <http://mumbai.usconsulate.gov/airc.html>

The American Library

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Articles listed in *Article & Web Alert* are available at The American Library nearest to you. Should you wish to receive photocopy of any of the articles, please fill in the attached reply-paid card with your request and mail it to us. We shall mail you the requested articles. For your convenience, addresses of the four American Libraries in India are given on the inside front cover.

As always, we welcome your comments and suggestions. Please send your feedback to Ms. Linda K. Parker, Information Resource Officer, Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy, The American Center, 24 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi 110001.

Note: Internet sites included in this publication, other than those of the U.S. government, should not be construed as an endorsement of the views contained therein.

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Celebrating Dr. King

50 years ago racial civil discrimination was common in the United States, yet African Americans and others never stopped dreaming and working for an America where everyone would enjoy equal opportunity irrespective of their race. One man was particularly eloquent in his calling for an America where one would not be judged by the color of their skin, rather by the content of their character. This worthy American was none other than Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Today, King's story is pivotal to America's struggle for racial equality and justice. Martin Luther King was the most prominent leader of the American Civil Rights Movement and any discussion on civil rights remains incomplete without discussing King's contribution to it. In 1963, at an age of just 34, he galvanized the United States with his world famous "I Have a Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC, where an estimated 250,000 people heard him. His efforts crystallized support for the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 2, 1964. This law banned discrimination in public facilities, such as hotels and restaurants, and also prohibited employment discrimination. The following year the Voting Rights Act was passed, ensuring that African Americans had the right to vote in reality as well as on paper. In 1968, Congress passed the Fair Housing Act to remove discrimination in buying and renting of housing.

Born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, King lived and worked for equal rights of men, who practiced nonviolence in his approach, who dreamt of a truly democratic America. He dedicated his entire life to the nonviolent struggle for racial equality in the United States. In 1963, he was chosen as Man of the Year by *Time* magazine and in 1964 he received the Nobel Peace Prize. Unfortunately, King was assassinated on April 4, 1968, but he has left a legacy of hope and inspiration behind him that continues to encourage Americans as well as people around the entire world.

The momentum set by Martin Luther King, Jr. bloomed to its full on January 20, 2009, when Barack Hussein Obama became the first African American president of the United States of America. If King were alive to be a witness to the event, he likely would have risen to the occasion to see his dreams realizing.

While proclaiming January 17, 2011 as the 25th Martin Luther

King, Jr., Federal Holiday, President Obama recognized the visionary leader's devotion to the struggle for justice and equality that sowed the seeds of hope for a day when all people might claim "the riches of freedom and the security of justice." He remembered the sacrifice, suffering, and struggle of King toward the goal of justice. Speaking on the occasion, President said, "We must face the challenges of today with the same strength, persistence, and determination exhibited by Dr. King, guided by the enduring values of hope and justice embodied by other civil rights leaders. As a country, we must expand access to opportunity and end structural inequalities for all people in employment and economic mobility. It is our collective responsibility as a great Nation to ensure a strong foundation that supports economic security for all and extends the founding promise of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to every American."

On a previous occasion on January 18, 2010, while celebrating Martin Luther King, Jr. National Day of Service, Obama encouraged all Americans to come together to help meet the needs of their communities. "Dr. King dedicated his life to advancing social justice and equal opportunity for all," President Obama said on the occasion. "But more than forty years after his death, there is still much work left to be done. Through service, we honor his legacy by helping our neighbors, strengthening our communities and meeting the challenges we face together," he observed.

Deeply moved by the principles and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. King strongly believed and preached nonviolent approach to his followers and practiced nonviolence in his thoughts and action. He urged Black Americans to continue their commitment to nonviolence. Numerous organizations and individuals have taken up the mantle of nonviolent change and carried King's legacy forward in the United States and beyond.

The articles included in this section explore and highlight the legendary life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his advocacy for nonviolence in an increasingly uncivil and violent world. His life is a vibrant example and a testimony of the deep-rooted values of American civil society that has steered the United States in accommodating equal rights for all its people irrespective of their race or color.

For additional information, a webliography is presented here for your use. The inclusion of Internet sites other than those of the U.S.

government should not be construed as an endorsement of the views contained therein. The websites are current as of publication date and are subject to change at any time.

Abraham Lincoln: A Legacy of Freedom

<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/lincoln.html>

African Americans and the Civil War

http://www.asalh.org/Annual_National_Black_History_Theme.html

Association for the Study of African American Life and History

<http://www.asalh.org>

Beyond Dr. King: More Stories of African-American Achievement

http://www.america.gov/notable_african_americans.html#

Black History Month Honors Legacy of Struggle and Triumph

<http://www.america.gov/st/peopleplace-english/2010/January/20070126175516xlrenmef0.8811151.html#>

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/index.htm>

The Civil Rights Era

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aohtml/exhibit/aopart9.html>

The Civil Rights Project

<http://www.civilrightsproject.ucla.edu>

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

<http://www.core-online.org>

<http://www.congressofracialequality.org>

Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR)

<http://forusa.org>

Free At Last - The U.S. Civil Rights Movement

<http://www.america.gov/publications/books-content/free-at-last.html>

Justice for All: The Legacy of Thurgood Marshall
<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/justice-for-all-legacy-of-thurgood-marshall.html>

The King Center
<http://www.thekingcenter.org>

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (LCCR)
<http://www.civilrights.org>

Martin Luther King Online
<http://www.mlkonline.net>

Martin Luther King, Jr. Day on the Net
<http://www.holidays.net/mlk/>

Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site
<http://www.nps.gov/malu/index.htm>

Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Power of Nonviolence
<http://edsitement.neh.gov/lesson-plan/martin-luther-king-jr-and-power-nonviolence>

The Martin Luther King, Jr., Research and Education Institute
<http://mlk-kpp01.stanford.edu/>

Martin Luther King, Jr.: "I Have a Dream"
<http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/mlkhaveadream.htm>

MLK Day of Service
<http://mlkday.gov>

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
<http://www.naacp.org>

National Civil Rights Museum
<http://www.civilrightsmuseum.org>

National Council of Negro Women (NCNW)
<http://www.ncnw.org>

The National Endowment for the Humanities
<http://www.neh.gov>

National Museum of American History

<http://americanhistory.si.edu/>

The Nobel Peace Prize 1964: Martin Luther King, Jr.

http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1964/king-bio.html

Office of Civil Rights

<http://socr.state.gov>

Photo Gallery: Black Economic Empowerment in America

http://www.america.gov/multimedia/photogallery.html#/30145/black_econ/

Photo Gallery: The Life and Legacy of Martin Luther King Jr.

http://www.america.gov/multimedia/photogallery.html#/30145/mlk_legacy/

The President Signs Repeal of "Don't Ask Don't Tell": "Out of Many, We Are One"

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2010/12/22/president-signs-repeal-dont-ask-dont-tell-out-many-we-are-one>

Presidential Proclamation on 2011 Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday

<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2011/January/20110114193411su0.2164668.html#>

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

<http://www.sclcnational.org>

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

<http://www.usccr.gov>

U.S. Department of Justice

<http://www.justice.gov>

United States Institute of Peace

<http://www.usip.org>

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/index.shtml>

USA.gov: Culture and Ethnic Groups

http://www.usa.gov/Citizen/Topics/History_Culture.shtml

We Shall Overcome

<http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/civilrights/>

The White House: Civil Rights

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/civil-rights>

YouTube: Martin Luther King "I have a dream"

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PbUtL_0vAJk

1. AFRICAN AMERICAN RELIGIOUS INTELLECTUALS AND THE THEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, 1930-55

By Dennis C. Dickerson. Church History, v. 74, no. 2, June 2005, pp. 217-235.

From within American society which, at that time, had legalized racial segregation and discrimination Martin Luther King, Jr. emerged as a spokesman in the struggle for equal rights. King's charisma was a result of his background as a preacher and touched all audiences. He defined segregation as a sin and an evil that was not in harmony with the plan of God. Segregation was immoral and King proposed nonviolence as a tool to defeat the system which denied rights to a segment of society.

2. BLACK MALES IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

By Jacob U. Gordon. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, v. 569, May 2000, pp. 42-55.

Civil Rights Movement is central to American history and produced many national leaders who fought for freedom, justice, and equality of Blacks. Although they fought for a common cause, they often differed in their approach and style. While there is abundance of literature about the Civil Rights Movement, there has been less in-depth analysis of the leadership role of African American men. Attempting to fill this gap in literature, this article focuses on five internationally recognized African American male civil rights leaders of the twentieth century including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

3. CHRISTIAN-BUDDHIST DIALOGUE ON LOVING THE ENEMY

By Wioleta Polinska. Buddhist-Christian Studies, v. 27, 2007, pp. 89-107.

Polinska discusses Martin Luther King, Jr., Thich Nhat Hanh, and Mahatma Gandhi – three apostles of love and nonviolence in their contemporary world – in an attempt to illustrate the influence of religious views on the decisions of political leaders. Despite different religious faiths—Christianity, Buddhism, and Hinduism—these leaders are connected through the common thread of love for enemy. The author mentions that Hanh and King were both inspired by Gandhi's peaceful approach to social conflicts and takes the discussion up one level and discusses the teachings of the three great leaders in addressing current social conflicts.

4. COURAGEOUS NONVIOLENCE

By Ron Sider. Christianity Today, v. 51, no. 12, December 2007, pp. 44-45.

Citing success of nonviolent campaigns led by Martin Luther King, Jr. and Mahatma Gandhi as iconic, Ron Sider puts forward the idea that the Christian world should explore full potential of nonviolence in seeking peace in today's world. Considering peace promotion as a mission of God, Sider calls on everyone to learn from the nonviolent teachings of King and Gandhi, arguing that nonviolence has worked well in the past and its time we invested in some serious training and its deployment.

5. FRAMING, TRANSNATIONAL DIFFUSION, AND AFRICAN-AMERICAN INTELLECTUALS IN THE LAND OF GANDHI

By Sean Chabot. International Review of Social History, v. 49, 2004, pp. 19-40.

Beginning with a brief review of existing social movement theories, Chabot explores the framing-transnational diffusion between protest groups. He discusses three specific historical moments of interaction between African American frames and Gandhians in India, and their impacts on African American frames and the applications of the Gandhian repertoire in the United States. The author demonstrates that King's 1959 visit to India was not an isolated event, but occurred after numerous other African American intellectuals had preceded him. The article discusses the importance of creative framing in transnational linkages that are embedded in different cultural and historical contexts and suggests areas for further research.

6. GANDHI AND KING: THE POWER OF NONVIOLENT RESISTANCE

By Margaret Wehrer. Perspectives on Political Science, v. 34, no. 3, Summer 2005, pp. 175-176.

Wehrer reviews political scientist Michael Nojeim's book, *Gandhi and King: The Power of Nonviolent Resistance*, that highlights the relevance of nonviolence in the post-September 11 world. Nojeim discusses the philosophies and strategies of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. to reveal how nonviolence was the yardstick for every aspect of these leaders. The title is free of jargon and offers an excellent introduction to nonviolence. It is available in the American Library for check out.

7. GANDHI VALUES AND TERRORISM

By Amartya Sen. ETC: A Review of General Semantics, v. 65, no. 1, January 2008, pp. 76-79.

The values established by Mahatma Gandhi percolated across international boundaries influencing many world leaders like Martin Luther King, Jr. in the United States and Nelson Mandela in South Africa. Gandhi's ideas and values inspired Dr. King in his nonviolent social struggle. This article explores the relevance of Gandhi's teaching in seeking solutions to current problems.

8. "I'M GOING TO BE A NEGRO TONIGHT": MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., BARACK OBAMA, AND THE "POSTRACIAL" PARADOX

By Jonathan Rieder. Michigan Quarterly Review, v. 48, no. 3, Summer 2009, pp. 315-330.

With a self-descriptive title, this article takes a critical look at how two great American leaders Martin Luther King, Jr. and Barack Obama fit into African American shoes. Looking through the prism of Black oppression, Rieder illustrates how they have identified and associated themselves with African-Americans. The author talks about the mixed identity of biracial Obama and cites instances when, in his race speech, he has distanced himself from Black anger. Rieder wonders if this is an endorsement of the fact that King was blacker than Obama? Or because they sought very different goals. While Obama was running to be president of the United States of America and not Black America, King was leading his people in a struggle for equality.

9. JUSTICE & RACIAL CONCILIATION: TWO VISIONS

By Tommie Shelby. Daedalus, v. 140, no. 1, Winter 2011, pp. 95-107.

Obama's election was a momentous event in an American society that is weary of its race problem. For many Americans, this victory came as realization of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s dream. President Obama's vision of race in America stands closer to and is inspired by King's. Both leaders profess a commitment to racial equality and integration. This article revisits Dr. King's vision for race relations in U.S. society and compares it with Obama's political philosophy.

10. KING, THE MARCH, THE MAN, THE DREAM

By David J. Garrow. American History, v. 38, no. 3, August 2003, pp. 26-35.

Garrow revisits the famous "I Have a Dream" speech by Martin Luther King, Jr. during the August 28, 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. He explores what made this speech, which was less heralded during the balance of King's own lifetime, so popular after his assassination on April 4, 1968. The author states that exploring the almost entirely posthumous fame of King's famous speech allows us after four decades to understand how different King's oration looked from inside the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s than it does today.

11. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.'S "I HAVE A DREAM" AND THE POLITICS OF CULTURAL MEMORY: AN APOSTIL

By Bernard K. Duffy and Richard D. Besel. ANQ: A Quarterly Journal of Short Articles, Notes, and Reviews, v. 23, no. 3, 2010, pp; 184-191.

Despite legal dispute over its dissemination, Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech has come to be recognized as one of the most important speeches of the twentieth century. In the backdrop of the fact that the immediate reactions to the speech following its delivery were mixed, King's speech has achieved an iconic status now. Today, it is considered the oral version of the Declaration of Independence and a synonym for the Civil Rights movement. It is argued that media and cultural amplification have resulted in the current status of the speech.

12. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., YOUTH, AND THE BELOVED COMMUNITY

By Rufus Burrow Jr. Encounter, v. 70, no. 3, Summer 2009, pp. 1-21.

On January 21, 2008, in a speech in celebration of Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Rufus Burrow, Jr. called on youth to engage in King's fight for justice and equality. Burrow highlighted how King fought for the attainment of civil and human rights. His leadership, commitment, and sacrifice created a new chapter in the American history. King and many other Americans gave their lives for a discrimination-free society, which has made it possible today for women of any race and men of any color to run for even the highest office of the United States.

13. PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND DR. KING ON PEACE AND HUMAN NATURE

By Ira Chernus. Peace & Change, v. 33, no. 1, January 2008, pp; 114 -140.

Taking us more than five decades into American history, this article illustrates how U.S. political culture experienced a profound juxtaposition that went unnoticed at the time. On the one hand Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was rising to fame while President Dwight D. Eisenhower was at the height of his prestige. While both of them aimed at leading America toward a path of peace, they had contrasting views of human nature and saw the world through different value systems. After fifty years, the United States is still faced with a fateful choice between two paths that is symbolized by the two great icons of the twentieth century, the president and the preacher.

14. RELIGION, VIOLENCE, AND PEACEMAKING

By Sharon Erickson Nepstad. Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, v. 43, no. 3, September 2004, pp. 297-301.

This article offers a comprehensive discussion of the factors that contribute to religion's capacity to promote either a climate of peace or terror in a society. History reveals that religion and political violence have been closely associated for centuries in the name of holy war, forced conversions, witch hunts etc. On the other side, religion has also played significant role in curbing violence and aggression. The article discusses how Martin Luther King, Jr., Mahatma Gandhi, Daniel Berrigan, and Thich Nhat Hanh have engaged their individual religious beliefs towards this end.

15. RICHARD GREGG, MOHANDAS GANDHI, AND THE STRATEGY OF NONVIOLENCE

By Joseph Kip Kosek. Journal of American History, v. 91, no. 4, March 2005, pp. 1318-1348.

This feature on Richard Gregg, the first U.S. major theorist of militant nonviolence, reveals how his writings impacted and shaped the politics of Dr. King. Even though Gregg's writings have gone astray through the pages of history, he was the first American to develop a substantial theory of nonviolent resistance. According to the historians of the Civil Rights Movement, the early trajectory of nonviolent action shaped the politics of eminent figures as Martin Luther King, Jr. and Bayard Rustin. They demonstrate how the radical pacifists expanded and experimented with Gregg's ideas which were later translated and exercised by King in the Montgomery bus boycott.

16. TAKIN' IT TO THE STREETS: HARE AND MADDEN ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

By Kelly A. Parker. Transactions of the Charles S. Peirce Society, v. 46, no. 1, Winter 2010, pp. 35-40

This article illustrates the views of American philosophers Peter Hare and Edward Madden on civil disobedience between 1968 and 1978. They analyze the concept of civil disobedience by outlining its various forms, components, and its legitimate use. In their attempt to clarify the various concepts of civil disobedience, they also take into account the non-violent vision of Gandhi and King.

17. A "TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE" IN ALABAMA: THE 1960 PERJURY TRIAL OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

By Edgar Dyer. Journal of African American History, v. 88, no. 3, Summer 2003, pp. 245-267.

As a civil rights leader, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. had several encounters with various state and federal authorities, was jailed many times and no stranger to the defendant's chair in criminal prosecutions. However, King's indictment and trial in Montgomery in May 1960 for perjury related to charges of tax evasion was a momentous one, in which a jury of twelve white men acquitted him of the charges. This is especially significant in the light of the prevailing racial tension at that time. King considered this a turning point in his life for a verdict of guilty would have meant one to five years of prison. This article draws together sources and materials for a detailed account of the event.

18. VIOLENCE, NONVIOLENCE, AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

By Sally Avery Bermanzohn. New Political Science, v. 22, no. 1, March 2000, pp. 31-48.

This article explores the dynamic between violence and politics in the American South during the Civil Rights Movement. It depicts how violence was central to politics in the American South during the Civil Rights era. In the mid-1960s Congress passed significant civil rights laws. This study focuses on the nonviolent resistance of Martin Luther King, Jr. and its resulting impact on the long struggle to force the state to combat racist violence. It considers King as a master politician who understood the use of terror by Southern racists and followed the strategy of nonviolent resistance. King realized that gaining the moral upper hand would be pivotal in gaining white liberals' support of the black movement.

19. THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THE SCIENTIFIC MINDSET

By Paul J. Cella III. New Atlantis: A Journal of Technology & Society, v. 26, Fall 2009/Winter 2010, Special section pp. 1-8.

Cella observes that Wall Street was infatuated with "the engineered abstraction, produced by mathematical brilliance and computing capacity", believing that the untidy reality of the everyday world could be made predictable by their formulas. He notes that this mindset is singularly susceptible to falsely imagining that ideas are more real than men. What is becoming clear about the financial collapse in 2008-2009 is that the U.S. economy was driven by a financial system relying on a complicated structure of speculative debt, enabled by modern technology, totally dependent on abstractions and mathematical formulas and, as it turned out, can only be kept alive by the intervention of the government. On the surface, the development of the shadow banking system appears as a technocratic revolution in capitalism, but on a deeper level is "a failure of the modern mind ... and of the reckless grandiosity of modern technological civilization". Simple wisdom that finance forgot.

20. IT'S CHINA'S WORLD WE'RE JUST LIVING IN IT

By Rana Foroohar. Newsweek Magazine, March 12, 2010.
<http://www.newsweek.com/id/234928>

China is rewriting the rules on trade, technology, currency, climate and more. Beijing has begun to reshape international systems to make them more China-friendly and raise the regime's chances of survival. For example, Beijing is helping re-design the Web to provide trillions of new addresses for everything from Web sites to intelligent home appliances and military applications—and Beijing intends to get its share of them. China may also get a new opportunity for cyber-spying. According to the authors, the Chinese worry that if they're not involved in writing the new standards for the Internet, those could be manipulated by their enemies. The regime has tried to bar government computers from running Microsoft software, for example, largely because it's assumed that such software might include a "back door" that would allow the U.S. government to launch cyberattacks against China. There is a question as to whether China will continue to support the current rules of free trade and open global competition. Beijing, rather than woo investors from abroad, now pumps more money into state-run firms while merger laws are making it tougher for foreign firms to acquire Chinese companies.

21. READY SET GROW

By Joel Kotkin. Smithsonian, v. 41, no. 4, July/August 2010, pp. 60-67.

The population of the United States will likely grow by 100 million people over the next several decades, and urban development expert Joel Kotkin offers projections on how the nation may be affected. Kotkin predicts this level of population growth will keep the U.S. vibrant while population drops in other developed world nations will lead them into decline. Kotkin agrees with other demographic predictions that the U.S. growth will be concentrated in immigrant populations with Hispanic Americans a larger proportion of the population, and the white population below 50 percent. Contrary to the predictions of others, Kotkin thinks Americans will continue to choose the suburbs in the future, and predicts that "super fuel efficient cars of the future are likely to spur smart sprawl." Fulfilling the promise of upward mobility for that growing population will be the major national challenge, the author predicts, and reviving the nation's manufacturing sector will be a key factor in doing so.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS & SECURITY

22. FIRE IN THE HOLE

By Jason Miklian and Scott Carney. Foreign Policy, no. 181, September/October 2010, pp. 104-112.

The article focuses on a February 2006 raid by Maoist guerrillas on the Bailadila mining complex in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh, in which 20 tons of explosives were stolen. The explosives have spread across the country and used in innumerable attacks. The authors note that, for years, the Maoist insurgency "had lived in the shadow of India's breakneck modernization; now they were thriving off it." Although it has gotten little attention outside South Asia, for India this is a full-fledged guerrilla war with 10,000 dead and 150,000 driven from their homes. Two years ago, the Indian government launched a military surge to quell the insurgency but has done little to solve the underlying conditions fuelling the rebellion—the living conditions of millions of uprooted and desperately poor local residents of the Chhattisgarh and neighboring Jharkhand states. The authors note that the ecological disaster zone and perpetual low-level conflict resulting from mining operations fueling India's economic boom is not just an Indian story, but a global one.

23. SO EUROPE ENDS AT THE BOSPORUS?

By David A. Andelman. *World Policy Journal*, v. 27, no. 2, Summer 2010, pp. 91-98.

Andelman, editor of the *World Policy Journal*, notes that Turkey, pursuing the path of a secular, modern democracy, and trying to join the European Union for years. Has been consistently turned down and may finally be casting its lot with the Middle East. The most recent sign of Turkey's change of mind was the dramatic confrontation with Israel over the Gaza blockade. Andelman writes that it is ironic that Greece, Turkey's long-time archrival, was admitted to the EU and Greece's perilous finances now threaten to bring the EU down while Turkey's growth rate is substantially higher than any other European country. If Turkey does decide to turn to the Middle East for an alliance, it will most likely join the Gulf Cooperation Council. Andelman believes that in the future more countries will realize that they need to join regional economic and security blocs in order to survive a turbulent global environment.

24. THE TRANSFORMER

By Fred Kaplan. *Foreign Policy*, no. 181, September/October 2010, pp. 92-98.

Kaplan, national security columnist for Slate, chronicles Robert Gates' tenure as Secretary of Defense and his decision to stay on in the new administration at Barack Obama's request becoming the first defense secretary to keep the job after a change of party in the White House. Gates was given the leeway to implement ideas that he'd only talked about under the Bush administration. Then came the Afghanistan review, the results of which would take a while to play out. In summer 2010, he pushed the budget agenda further with reforms in weapons contracting and cuts in the number of military commands and senior officers. Gates is a paradox in another sense: A self-described protector of institutions, he has changed the way the Pentagon does business and the military fights wars more than any defense secretary since Robert McNamara. Gates has heralded a shift in military planning to the asymmetrical conflicts against insurgents and rogue states that plague the 21st-century world.

DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS

25. THE HIRED GUNS

By Joshua Kurlantzick. *Newsweek*, July 26, 2010.

<http://www.newsweek.com/2010/07/26/the-hired-guns.html>

Kurlantzick, a fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, writes "while thugs get heard in U.S. halls of power, the voices of their opponents remain silent." He believe that this is because the number of lobbyists for foreign countries and the money spent on lobbying in Washington, D.C. has grown at a significant rate. Angola, one of the most corrupt nations in the world, spent more than \$3 million on lobbying in the first half of 2009. The rise in foreign lobbying may have compromised the policymaking of U.S. government officials and reduced Washington's pressure on authoritarian regimes according to the author, Human-rights activists or government opponents in authoritarian countries are unable to make their case in Washington or to match the funds spent.

26. THE SECRET WORLD OF EXTREME MILITIAS

By Barton Gellman. *Time*, September 30, 2010.

<http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,2022516,00.html>

Radical militias—armed groups of civilians ready to go to war against the U.S. government or anyone else they see as a threat—are making a comeback in the U.S. The most common conviction is that the Second Amendment—the right to keep and bear arms—is the Constitution's cornerstone. The militias subscribe to the long-held belief that only a well-armed populace can enforce its rights; any form of gun regulation, therefore, is a sure sign of intent to crush other freedoms. A few groups embrace white-supremacy while others are fueled by fundamentalist versions of Christianity. None of these movements are entirely new, but most were in sharp decline by the late 1990s. Their resurgence now is seen by government and academic experts as a reaction to the shifts in American politics that allowed Barack Obama to reach the White House. Obama's ascendancy unhinged the radical right, offering a unified target to a range of extremist groups. Although they are capable of violence and bloodshed and are being watched closely by authorities, most so far have never acted upon their threats.

27. HIDING BEHIND THE WEB

By Arian Campo-Flores. *Newsweek*, posted online October 1, 2010.

<http://www.newsweek.com/2010/10/01/the-go-to-blogger-on-mexico-s-drug-wars.html>

The bloody drug wars in Mexico attracted little coverage in mainstream media locally, largely because the press doesn't report what the drug cartels don't want people to know. In many parts of Mexico, especially the north, the media effectively ceased to function. More than 30 journalists have been murdered or have gone missing since 2006, according to a recent report by the Committee to Protect Journalists. Media offices have been targeted by gunfire, grenades, and bombs; but citizens can get an idea of what is going on by logging on to Blog del Narco, the go-to web site for cartel-related news in Mexico. Drawing about 3 million hits per week, Blog del Narco followers include not just ordinary citizens, but also members of the military, police, and trafficking organizations locked in a four-year war that has cost some 28,000 lives. Described by one observer as a "technological yard sale," the blog site includes useful inside information about potential perils as well as graphic gore provided by traffickers who seem to enjoy broadcasting their brutality. A computer-science student at a university in northern Mexico administers the site and posts whatever e-mail, photos or videos he receives. Strict anonymity has protected him so far, along with his agnostic attitude toward the cartels.

28. TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

By Paul Farhi. *American Journalism Review*, v. 32, no. 3, Fall 2010, pp. 46-51.

One of the Internet's profound effects on U.S. newsrooms is the ability to measure traffic for a given story, blog or video. This has led some newspapers, such as the *Washington Post*, to play "the traffic game" with breaking news. In the race to put a breaking story on a news web site as fast as possible, the chances for inaccuracy rise, Farhi, a *Post* reporter, says. But visitor loyalty and engagement as well as the type of visitor, Farhi argues, may be more valuable to news agencies and their advertisers than mere numbers of visitors.

29. YOU ARE WHAT YOU SPEAK

By Guy Deutscher. New York Times Magazine, August 29, 2010, pp. 42-47.

The author, an honorary research fellow at the University of Manchester, believes that the long-discredited idea that your mother tongue shapes your experience of the world may be true after all. Seventy years ago, in 1940, a popular science magazine, M.I.T.'s Technology Review, published a short article that set in motion one of the trendiest intellectual fads of the 20th century, language's power over the mind and the belief that English as the mother tongue restricts the ability of the individual to be able to think what they believe. Unlike other languages, the English language obliges the speaker to specify certain types of information that can be left to the context in other languages, such as German, Spanish and even Chinese, which can use the same verb form for past, present and future actions.

GLOBAL ISSUES

30. THE ART OF RESILIENCE

By Bill Brubaker. Smithsonian, v. 41, no. 5, September 2010, pp. 36-48.

Haitians contend with more than their share of hardships, both natural and manmade, notes the author. One victim of these calamities has been Haitian culture: even before the January 2010 earthquake that devastated this Caribbean island nation, there was no publicly owned art museum or even a single movie theater. Thousands of paintings and sculptures, valued in the tens of millions of dollars, were destroyed or badly damaged in museums, galleries, collectors' homes, government ministries and the National Palace. This past May, the Smithsonian Institution launched an effort to help restore these damaged Haitian treasures. The Smithsonian established a "cultural recovery center" at the former headquarters of the U.N. Development Program near Port-au-Prince and is working with private and other public organizations across the United States.

31. CALL OF THE WILD

By Mike Thomas. National Parks, v. 84, no. 2, Spring 2010, pp. 49-54.

George Melendez Wright was one of the first Latinos to be employed by the U.S. Park Service, and his vision for national parks was ahead of his time. This profile recounts his efforts in the 1920s

and 30s to promote park management that supports flora and fauna, rather than tourists. His untimely death halted progress for several decades but his studies on park wildlife are still relevant and influential. He believed that our greatest national heritage is nature itself, with all its complexity and its abundance of life.

32. NEW STUDY SHOWS OVER ONE-FIFTH OF THE WORLD'S PLANTS ARE UNDER THREAT OF EXTINCTION

Physorg.com, September 29, 2010.

<http://www.physorg.com/news204955099.html>

A new study shows that one in five plant species is threatened by extinction. The study reveals for the first time the true extent of the threat to the world's estimated 380,000 plant species. The main cause is human-induced habitat loss, mostly conversion to agricultural or livestock use with the most threatened habitat being tropical rain forests. The study notes that "plants are the foundation of biodiversity and their significance in uncertain climatic, economic and political times has been overlooked for far too long."

U.S. SOCIETY, VALUES & POLITICS

33. DEAD RIGHT

By Ray Madoff. Boston College Magazine, v. 70, no. 2, Spring 2010, pp. 26-31.

http://bcm.bc.edu/issues/spring_2010/features/dead-right.html

In America, the living aren't always in charge. In recent years, publicity and copyright law is providing posthumous protections never before seen with Americans being granted ever greater rights to control their property interests after death. In the seven weeks after Michael Jackson's death in June 2009, the star's estate reportedly earned \$100 million from a film deal, a commemorative coin, a line of school supplies, and a \$150 coffee-table book. The estate was expected to earn another \$100 million by the end of 2009. The author notes that U.S. law has evolved a split personality where reputation can be converted into property interests.

34. EXPANDING THE PALETTE

By John Grossmann. National Parks, v. 84, no. 3, Summer 2010, pp. 33-93.

The U.S. National Parks are becoming more diverse in staff and visitors with the help of outreach programs aimed at urban-dwelling minority groups who often have limited exposure to national parks. African-Americans, particularly, have avoided rural parks because of memories of discrimination of the pre-Civil Rights era. But this is changing as more diversity is reflected in America's park system, exemplified by several individuals profiled in this article who are park rangers or enthusiastic visitors.

35. MAKING POLITICS MORE PERSONAL

By Bruce Britt. Deliver, v. 6, no. 4, August 2010, pp. 14-19.

One of the most impressive results of the 2008 presidential elections was the success in which Barack Obama's campaign used an array of contemporary marketing techniques. Pundits coined the phrase "Brand Obama" to describe the fundraising prowess of Obama. After Obama became President in January 2009, his organization, Organizing for America (OFA), sent e-mails to supporters asking them to sign a symbolic "Declaration of Support" for President Obama's health care bill. The e-mail included a personalized thank-you certificate to supporters of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act 2010, with a framed certificate for those who donated \$50 to OFA. 350,000 supporters responded to the free certificate, while an additional 6,000 responded to the \$50 donation framed certificate offer. What these techniques proved was that marketing continues to play an ever-growing role in the evolution of both political figures and the messages they promote.

36. NATIVE AMERICAN LITERARY STUDIES

By Susan Bernardin. Choice, v. 48, no. 3, November 2010, pp. 429-441.

One of the fastest growing areas of research is Native American literary studies, which is concerned with the shared experiences of indigenous peoples in the U.S., as well as the historically, regionally, and tribally situated experiences of the hundreds of federally recognized tribes, Native Alaskans, Native Hawaiians, and the many tribal communities that remain "unrecognized." In this bibliographical essay, the author explores the understudied tradition of writing about Native Americans and its place in academia and notes that this is now changing as the increasing institutional legitimacy of Native American literary studies is also demonstrated by its status as a

division within the Modern Language Association. The author evaluates over 100 print sources and key online journals.

37. THE RISE OF DIGITAL GAME STUDIES

By Neal Baker. Choice, v. 48, no. 1, September 2010, pp. 27-34.

The author, a librarian at Earlham College, notes that digital game studies has been identified as videogame studies, computer game studies, and just plain old game studies. A more scholarly definition is the discipline of studying games, their design, their players and the role they play in society and in culture. Studies of digital games, a multi-billion dollar business, is largely a multi- and inter-disciplinary field with researchers and academics from a multitude of other areas such as computer, science, psychology, sociology, anthropology, arts and literature, media studies, and communication. This bibliographical essay explores various aspects of digital game studies, including ontology, single games, single platforms, digital game cultures and society, and digital games on the web.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

38. THE LATEST FROM THE LABS

By Edward Humes. Sierra Magazine, September/October 2010.

<http://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/201009/labs.aspx>

U.S. universities are on the forefront of innovation of clean fuels—turning barnyard waste into biogas at Western Washington University, making microbial biofuels with electricity-eating bacteria at the University of Massachusetts; synthetic trees that scrub carbon dioxide from the air at Columbia University; and smaller, more powerful batteries at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and several other university labs. The author also looks at environmental "techno-fails" such as cold fusion, off-shore drilling and the internal combustion engine.

39. THINKING LIKE A CHIMPANZEE

By Jon Cohen. Smithsonian, v. 41, no. 5, September 2010, pp. 50-57.

<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/Thinking-Like-a-Chimpanzee.html>

Tetsuro Matsuzawa has spent more than 30 years trying to understand chimpanzees, our closest relative, whose common

ancestor with us lived 6 million years ago. Matsuzawa knows chimps have some language-like skills and keen memories, however the extent of their capacity to reason is still unknown. Matsuzawa has identified one key difference between humans and chimpanzees which may have set the two species on different courses. A chimp's baby clings to its mother for years after birth, while the human baby can be separated from mother, and cries to express its needs. Those cries are like a proto-language for the infant, Matsuzawa says, an important developmental step. The human baby is also stable lying on its back, freeing up its hands and eyes to begin communication. Matsuzawa says the human ability to do that stands alone in the primate world, and while the evolutionary distance between humans and chimpanzees is great today, it may have begun with that subtle difference in our muscles.

40. UNDER PRESSURE

By Jonah Lehrer. Wired, v. 18, no. 8, August 2010, p. 130.

The evidence is clear—stress affects the body down to the cellular level, and can be linked to ailments from the common cold to heart attack to Alzheimer's. An observation of baboons has revealed that stress is not merely a state of mind but fatal. This article describes the work of an anthropologist who began observing the adverse health effects of the stressful lives led by low-ranking members in the hierarchy. "For so many conditions, stress is the major long-term risk factor," anthropologist Robert Sapolsky tells the author; "everything else is a short term fix." Sapolsky is working to develop a vaccine-like treatment for chronic stress, which Lehrer describes as "a genetic therapy that can prevent the struggles of life from wrecking brain and body." With bioengineering techniques, Sapolsky and his team have modified a virus that can trigger the release of soothing brain chemicals. These chemicals can limit the cellular damage caused by stressful events. The effects of stress might be treatable, but the body will still induce the damaging stress response to life's hardships.

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