



ALERT

NUMBER 89
August 2010

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The Rule of Law

1. FOUR YEARS LATER: REPUBLICANS FARING BETTER WITH MEN, WHITES, INDEPENDENTS AND SENIORS

Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, August 10, 2010

The Republican Party's prospects for the midterm elections look much better than they did four years ago at this time, while the Democrats' look much worse. Voter preferences for the upcoming congressional elections remain closely divided (45% support the Democratic candidate or lean Democratic, while 44% favor the Republican or lean Republican). In polling conducted in August-September 2006, the Democrats held an 11-point advantage (50% to 39%). Major shifts in sentiment among key voting blocs account for the improved GOP standing in 2010. The Republicans now enjoy advantages among typically loyal voting blocs that wavered in 2006, notably men and whites, says the report. Currently available online at <http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/643.pdf>

2. TOUGH, FAIR, AND PRACTICAL: A HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK FOR IMMIGRATION REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES

Human Rights Watch, July 8, 2010

Americans from all political perspectives agree that US immigration laws need to be fixed. While some emphasize the need to be tough in enforcing immigration law, others emphasize the importance of fairness. Human rights law offers a practical framework embracing both of these policy goals that is in the interests of citizens and non-citizens alike, contends the report.

Economics and Trade

3. DOES THE FINANCIAL CRISIS THREATEN DEMOCRACY?

Davies, Iwan

SAIS Review, vol. 30, no. 1, Winter-Spring 2010, pp. 165-173

The author, at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, believes that as government stimulus packages taper off, there will be concerns on whether the world economy will enter a period of sustained recovery, or whether the wounds are deeper than anticipated. Should the crisis not abate quickly, governments already struggling under the weight of excessive spending and decreased revenues will have limited policy options. This will create challenges for governments in many developing countries where economic growth is a key source of political legitimacy. Could the current or future economic crises lead newer democracies back down the road to authoritarianism? Will growing authoritarian states, such as Iran, Russia or China, come under increasing pressure to democratize? The author seeks to answer these questions by exploring the economic effects of the financial crisis and the potential impacts on political stability in developing countries. PDF full text currently available at http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sais_review/toc/sais.30.1.html

4. AN ENTREPRENEURIAL RECOVERY

Litan, Robert; Schramm, Carl

Wilson Quarterly, vol. 34, no. 2, Spring 2010, pp. 44-47

Although big business is more often in the news, small companies run by entrepreneurs are crucial to America's economic success. This leads the author to the conclusion that job creation depends on the founding and development of new, entrepreneurial businesses. He notes that half

of the current Fortune 500 corporations began in a recession or a bear market. The entrepreneurs should come from abroad, from universities, and young people should be encouraged to start their own businesses and given access to tools to do so.

5. EXPEDITIONARY ECONOMICS: SPURRING GROWTH AFTER CONFLICTS AND DISASTERS

Schramm, Carl

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 89, no. 3, May/June 2010, pp. 89-100

The recent experience with rebuilding national economies in the aftermath of conflicts and natural disasters shows serious shortcomings of the U.S. approach, says Schramm, head of the Kauffman Foundation. He argues that the prevailing doctrine of international development based on central planning or managing should be replaced by transformative entrepreneurship based on the U.S. entrepreneurial model. The new model should be dynamic and flexible to encompass differences between countries and their economic conditions and to allow for adjustments as the situation changes. Schramm cautions that the new system is likely to produce “messy capitalism,” which may conflict sometimes with the U.S. military’s goal of imposing order in post-conflict zones. But this shouldn’t discourage a strategy that tries to strike a balance between control and laissez-faire; economic activity outside the government’s control should be encouraged. This will require engaging successful U.S. entrepreneurs and investors and tapping the potential of local investors and entrepreneurs-in-waiting.

6. A LIBERTARIAN PERSPECTIVE ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AND FINANCIAL REFORM

Poole, William

SAIS Review, vol. 30, no. 1, Winter-Spring 2010, pp. 17-26

The author, a Senior Fellow at the Cato Institute and a scholar in residence at the University of Delaware, believes that the pre-crisis financial environment was close to a libertarian's ideal, although it might not have seemed so at the time. He notes that the basic function of sound government in a modern economy is important and that conditions must be put in place to reduce the risk of financial crisis. Two such rules would be a subordinated debt requirement for banks and the end of tax incentives for households and businesses to accumulate debt. Given current directions it will take painful future events to persuade Congress to adopt more market-friendly approaches. Poole notes that how these events will play out is highly uncertain, but that most surprises will unfortunately be unhappy ones. PDF full text currently available at http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sais_review/toc/sais.30.1.html

7. THE NEXT EMPIRE

French, Howard

Atlantic Monthly, May 2010

Chinese companies have cashed in on lucrative oil markets in Angola, Nigeria, Algeria and Sudan and are striking mining deals in Zambia and the Congo. They are prospecting for land all across Africa for agribusiness; to get these resources to market, they are building ports and thousands of miles of highway. China is the biggest lender to Africa, the source of at least one-third of the world’s commodities, and China-Africa trade has just pushed past \$100 billion annually. Dambisa Moyo, a London-based economist, believes that foreign aid has crippled Africa, and that China offers a way out of the mess the West has made. Moyo says the West’s obsession with democracy is unrealistic, because in poor countries sustainable democracy is possible only after a strong middle class has emerged. China, on the other hand, has focused on trade and

commercially justified investment, rather than aid grants and heavily subsidized loans; it has declined to tell African governments how they should run their countries, or to make its investments contingent on government reform. And it has moved quickly and decisively, especially in comparison to many Western aid establishments. Even taking the recent global economic downturn into account, per capita income for sub-Saharan Africa nearly doubled between 1997 and 2008, driven up by a long boom in commodities, by a decrease in the prevalence of war, and by steady improvements in governance. Although commodity prices are low for the time being, there is a growing sense that the world's poorest continent has become a likely stage for globalization's next act. To many, China -- cash-rich, resource-hungry, and unfickle in its ardor -- now seems the most likely agent for this change. Currently available online at <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2010/04/the-next-empire/8018/>

8. THE RISE AND FALL OF THE G.D.P.

Gertner, Jon

New York Times Magazine, May 16, 2010, pp. 60//71

Economists and even governments now claim there might be better ways to take measure of a country's health and happiness than its G.D.P. (gross domestic product), defined as the total value, or index, of a nation's output, income, or expenditure produced within its physical boundaries. By various measures, the United States alone accounts for 20 to 30 percent of world G.D.P. It has been a difficult few years for G.D.P. which has not only failed to capture the well-being of current society, but has also skewed global political objectives toward the single-minded pursuit of economic growth, and it has been actively challenged by a variety of world leaders, especially in Europe, and by a number of international groups, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/16/magazine/16GDP-t.html>

9. SCHUMPETER'S CHILDREN

Graham, Margaret

Wilson Quarterly, vol. 34, no. 2, Spring 2010, pp. 48-57

For decades after the Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, entrepreneurs and innovators drove the American economy. Financial innovation helped small businesses, despite the Great Depression, which ruined some firms and made startups difficult. In the 1970s forward, entrepreneurs such as Bill Gates and Steve Jobs became heroes. But today, rather than energizing small enterprises, creative finance "is more like a parasite, with entrepreneurs increasingly in service to finance." Unless that turns around, the role of entrepreneurs in fueling American economy may diminish.

10. SMART WORK AND SMART CITIES PAY

Florida, Richard

Atlantic Magazine online, April 23, 2010

Hard work and long hours do not translate into economic wealth, according to a study conducted across major U.S. metropolitan areas. But greater "human capital" -- creative people with better educations -- results in above-average wages. In the top rankings of this study was the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara area in California; at the bottom were Louisville, Oklahoma City, Memphis, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, and Nashville. Metro areas populated by people who are considered open to new experiences rank high on creativity and innovativeness. The knowledge economy is driving growth, and creative, imaginative people are crucial to that growth. Working smarter, it seems, and not working harder, is what brings wealth and well-being to metros.

Currently available online at <http://www.theatlantic.com/national/archive/2010/04/smart-work-and-smart-cities-pay/39393/>

Global Issues / Environment

11. CALL OF THE WILD

Thomas, Mike

National Parks, vol. 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 whose vision for national parks was ahead of his time. This profile recounts his efforts in the 1920s and 30s to promote park management that actually supports flora and fauna, rather than tourists. His untimely death halted his progress for several decades. His studies on park wildlife are still relevant and influential. "Perhaps our greatest national heritage is nature itself, with all its complexity and its abundance of life," he said. Available online at <http://www.npca.org/magazine/2010/spring/call-of-the-wild.html>

12. ENVISIONING THE ECOCITY: URBAN ENVIRONMENTS FOR THE POST-OIL AGE

Wiberg, Krister

Worldwatch, vol. 23, no. 2, March/April 2010, pp. 10-17

Looking forward to an age when humans have abandoned oil and the individually driven auto, this professor of urban sustainability sketches four urban environments that she says would meet all needs for living, working, shopping, and transport. The first example is a small city of 30,000 in Sweden in which a new grid of railroads and stations supports the creation of living-working nodes around closely spaced stations. In the second model, the author puts forth a plan for a medium-sized city in Denmark to contract, reversing decades of urban sprawl that have consumed more resources and land. The third type of urban environment envisioned by the author is based on a polycentric concept in which village units with differing responsibilities create a closed loop, each providing products or recycling wastes to support the entire urban structure. The fourth example re-designs the high-rise apartment development that sprang up in many urban areas in the mid-20th century. The Wiberg plan creates living spaces with flexibility and adaptability to the changing needs of families, including space devoted to common gardens and markets with inviting spaces on a more human scale.

13. FOR WHOM THE CELL TOLLS

Rich, Nathaniel

Harper's, vol. 320, no. 1920, May 2010, pp. 44-53

Starting with the case of a man whose doctor suspected cell phone use as a possible cause of a brain tumor, the author delves into the controversy of whether or not cell phone use is dangerous. Electromagnetic fields (EMFs) are emitted not only by cell phones, but by a plethora of technological devices, including Wi-Fi, electric power lines, radio, television, and X-rays; all of these sources may be harmful, according to recent reports. The author notes that mobile phones are a potentially significant issue, since the market for mobile phones has grown to over 4 billion people, over 60 percent of the world's population; the two primary growth areas have been in developing countries and children under eleven years of age. One of the author's sources gives him an EMF detector, which detects EMF fields in many unsuspecting locations. Rich notes that the long-term effects of mobile-phone EMFs is essentially unknown, as the latency period for brain tumors is measured in decades.

14. ‘HAYSTACK’ GIVES IRANIAN OPPOSITION HOPE FOR EVADING INTERNET CENSORSHIP

Peterson, Scott

Christian Science Monitor, posted April 16, 2010

Opposition activists in Iran are beginning to deploy “Haystack” – encryption software they hope will defeat extensive government efforts to block popular mobilization on the Internet inside the country. Haystack is custom-made for Iran in San Francisco by the nonprofit Censorship Research Center and is the first anti-censorship technology to be licensed by the U.S. government for export to Iran. Twitter and Facebook have played crucial roles in helping protesters organize, but Iranian “cyber police” successfully shut down the ability of Iranians to communicate with each other via the Internet. Haystack’s encryption data is similar to accessing a bank website. It hides that data inside other normal data streams and makes it look like normal Internet traffic itself, so the original data is difficult to detect and stop. It remains to be seen if this new technology will be able to win the confidence of Iranian activists as well as stay ahead of government counterattacks. Available online at <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Middle-East/2010/0416/Haystack-gives-Iranian-opposition-hope-for-evading-Internet-censorship>

15. LEAF POWER

Guterl, Fred

Discover, vol. 31, no. 5, June 2010, pp. 34-36

Innovative research is making our energy supply safer, cleaner, and much more secure. Scientists at Helios, a joint project of the University of California, Berkeley and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, are recreating the photosynthetic process and are trying to tweak it for better energy production. The search is on for more viable energy sources; Helios researchers want to build an artificial leaf that drips ethanol or some other alcohol derivative, which could be pumped directly into a fuel tank. The author notes that harvesting sunlight to replace petroleum is a tall order; with the world dependent upon fossil fuels, the trend toward global warming and greenhouse gases, the idea of using the sun to make a liquid fuel is growing more appealing in both economic and ecological terms. Read more about the scientists at Helios and their fascinating projects.

16. MAKING MEMORIES

Miller, Greg

Smithsonian, vol. 41 no. 2, May 2010, pp. 38-45

Wrenching, disastrous events in our history are seared into our memories. The collapse of the Twin Towers in New York City on September 11, 2001 is one of those moments for most Americans, but memory researcher Karim Nader found that his memories of that event helped him prove his own theory, which is upending conventional wisdom in neuroscience. Nader observed over time that he had misremembered what he saw at what time on that day, providing evidence for his theory that the act of remembering can work to change the memory itself. The process occurs in the brain’s neurons spanning the synapses and actually forming the memory. A repeat visit to that place in the brain, recalling that memory, can provide an opportunity for further creation of neuro-proteins across the synapse, Nader argues. His theory is not entirely accepted in the field, but the work could have some very practical benefits. Reshaping the memories of people who have survived traumatic events may help to relieve them of long-term post-traumatic stress disorder. Currently available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/How-Our-Brains-Make-Memories.html>

17. NEW MOON: EARTH'S NEAREST NEIGHBOR IS ATTRACTING LOTS OF ATTENTION

Grant, Andrew

Discover, May 2010, pp. 59-61

In April 1972, when the spaceship Apollo 16 landed safely, Larry Taylor, a planetary geochemist at Perdue University, looked forward to getting his hands on more moon rocks. When he was able to examine the newly delivered payload of rocks, he discovered they were quite different from the previous batch delivered by astronauts since landing on the moon three years earlier. On close examination, Taylor saw that these new rocks looked – RUSTY. That would suggest that there was water on the moon, a subject that has interested scientists and space explorers alike. The conventional wisdom was that the moon was quite dry; however, new discoveries and photographs, aided by NASA rockets as recently as October 2009, have changed what we know about water on the moon and how it could have possibly gotten there. The article explores several intriguing theories and looks forward to new insights next year when NASA's Gravity Recovery and Interior Laboratory (GRAIL) will orbit the moon and map its gravitational field in search of clues about its interior structure.

18. PROBING THE BIGGEST MYSTERY IN THE UNIVERSE

Panek, Richard

Smithsonian, vol. 41, no. 1, April 2010, pp. 30-37

Panek takes the reader to a remote scientific outpost at the South Pole where astronomers piece together clues to reveal the solution to the greatest scientific puzzle of all: what is the universe made of? For decades, scientists have recognized that the things they can see in the heavens -- planets, stars, and other galaxies -- only account for a fraction of its mass. Something else remains hidden, which they call dark matter and dark energy. They know it exists because the structure of the universe as we see it would unravel without it, by all laws of physics. Astronomers go to one of the Earth's most hostile environments to pursue the answers to this mystery, drawn to the ideal conditions for observing the skies. They search for answers not just in what they see, but also in the background radiation that has pulsed through the universe since the Big Bang. They also push the boundaries of their knowledge of gravity, which serves as a force opposing dark energy. Currently available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/Dark-Energy-The-Biggest-Mystery-in-the-Universe.html>

19. TROUBLED WATERS

Renner, Michael

World Watch, May/June 2010

South and Central Asia's imminent water shortages pose food security risks and potential for international conflicts over resources. Neighboring Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan require water when upstream Tajikistan fills its reservoirs. Afghanistan and Pakistan have a long-standing dispute over use of the Kabul River, a tributary of the Indus that flows through Pakistan and India. India, Pakistan and China are of particular concern as Himalayan glaciers that supply their chief rivers melt. Indian dam projects in Kashmir have constricted water supply to Pakistan. Meanwhile, climate change produces increasingly unpredictable monsoon patterns. The author notes that there are solutions to the challenges, but multilateral cooperation is essential.

Regional Security

20. HOW A BOTCHED U.S. ALLIANCE FED PAKISTAN'S CRISIS

Cohen, Stephen

Current History, Vol. 109, no. 726, April 2010, pp. 138-143

Cohen, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, notes that the U.S.-Pakistan relationship has been “episodic and discontinuous”. U.S. objectives in Pakistan have been driven mostly by strategic calculations on containment of the Soviet Union during the Cold War, and in recent years, to combat terrorism and extremism, while Pakistan’s goals have been centered primarily on dealing with its rival India. Most of the U.S. aid to Pakistan went to the military, and was not conditioned on serious economic and social reform; consequently, Pakistan never had to implement economic reforms that were badly needed, and its economy has remained uncompetitive in global markets. Prior U.S. administrations were exclusively focused on nuclear issues and the Taliban-al Qaeda presence in the region, but ignored the collapsing educational system in Pakistan, which fueled the rise of the Islamic madrasas. The sporadic nature of foreign assistance fueled in Pakistan a sense of betrayal by the West, writes Cohen, leading to what he believes is a pernicious self-image of victimhood.

21. THE ILLOGIC OF ZERO

Tertrais, Bruno

Washington Quarterly, vol. 33, no. 2, April 2010, pp. 125-138

The author, a research fellow at the Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique in Paris, France, and a member of the editorial board of The Washington Quarterly, contends, “The intellectual and political movement in favor of [the] abolition [of nuclear weapons] suffers from unconvincing rationales, inherent contradictions, and unrealistic expectations. A nuclear-weapons-free world is an illogical goal.” Tertrais argues that the interpretation of the NPT that there is a legal commitment to abolish nuclear weapons is debatable; the obligation is to negotiate. The argument that technological advances have made it possible for long-range conventional weapons to substitute for nuclear deterrence is contradicted by events in Iraq. In fact, he says, nuclear deterrence has been the most effective instrument in history for preventing wars. Another argument for abolition is that the risks of nuclear proliferation, accidents, and terrorism are so great that abolition is the only way to eliminate them. But nuclear stockpiles are much safer than they were 20 years ago and efforts to secure weapons and fissile materials continue to decrease the risks. Realistic priorities would be for the nuclear powers to reduce their reliance on nuclear weapons as much as possible and to abandon the use of nuclear weapons as a technical substitute for the limitations of conventional weapons. Avoiding further proliferation should remain an absolute priority. Currently available online at http://www.twq.com/10april/docs/10apr_Tertrais.pdf

22. THE NEW RULES OF WAR

Arquilla, John

Foreign Policy, no. 178, March-April 2010, pp. 60-67

The author, professor of defense analysis at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, believes that America's armed forces have failed to adapt sufficiently to changed conditions, finding out the hard way that their enemies often remain a step ahead. The U.S. military floundered for years in Iraq, then proved itself unable to grasp the point that old-school surges of ground troops do not offer enduring solutions to new-style conflicts with networked adversaries. In the U.S. case, senior officials remain convinced that their strategy of "shock and

awe" and the Powell doctrine of "overwhelming force" have only been enhanced by the addition of greater numbers of smart weapons, remotely controlled aircraft, and near-instant global communications. The author disagrees; a decade and a half after Arquilla and his colleague David Ronfeldt coined the term "netwar" to describe the world's emerging form of network-based conflict, the U.S. is still playing catch-up. The evidence of the last ten years shows clearly that massive applications of force have done little more than kill the innocent and enrage their survivors. Networked organizations like al-Qaeda have proven how easy it is to dodge such heavy punches and persist to land sharp counterblows. Currently available online at http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/02/22/the_new_rules_of_war

23. THE NEW VULNERABILITY

Goldsmith, Jack

New Republic, vol. 241, no. 4885, June 24, 2010, pp. 21-28

Cyber thefts, attacks and espionage by criminal organizations and foreign states have been growing at an unprecedented rate, and while the problem is largely invisible to the general public, the government is alarmed. Goldsmith, who teaches at Harvard Law School and is a visiting fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution, reviews former U.S. government counterterrorism official Richard Clarke's new book, *CYBER WAR: THE NEXT THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT*. The extraordinary complexity of computer systems and the insufficiently secure private-sector infrastructure is a huge vulnerability for a country heavily dependent on computer technology. Goldsmith takes issue with some of Clarke's conclusions, noting that, while Clarke may be right to worry about China preparing for cyber war, China's dependency on a functioning U.S. economy greatly reduces the credibility of that threat. Goldsmith views Clarke's proposal for an international cyber-arms control agreement as unrealistic, since any given country views its own cyber-snooping as benign, but not if done by an adversary, and origination of cyber attacks can be almost impossible to determine. While no catastrophic cyber event has yet occurred, Goldsmith notes that warnings by the man who repeatedly "cried wolf" about the looming terror threat before Sept. 11 should be heeded.

24. THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN: AN EXERCISE IN REGION BUILDING

Calleya, Stephen

Mediterranean Quarterly, vol. 20, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 49-70

The author, associate professor of international relations at the University of Malta, discusses the history of efforts by the EU to forge a common organization of countries bordering the Mediterranean. Calleya notes that efforts to form a Mediterranean union have remained in the embryonic stage. The riparian states come from very different cultural backgrounds, have foreign-policy agendas which extend outside the region, and do not perceive themselves as having a common identity. He notes that this fragmented state of affairs has left the Mediterranean states at a disadvantage in the global economy. Until France took upon itself to promote the Union for the Mediterranean initiative in 2008, interest in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, which was started in 1995, had begun to wane. Calleya says that the EU may not be able to take on the Mediterranean Union initiative by itself, since it is still adjusting from its absorption of new EU member states; he argues that U.S. standing would benefit from our participation in this initiative.

25. U.S. INTELLIGENCE AT THE CROSSROADS

Ellis, William

Mediterranean Quarterly, vol. 21, no. 2, Spring 2010, pp. 1-11

The author, formerly with the Congressional Research Service, notes that the diffuse and opaque nature of the terrorist threat has fundamentally changed the way U.S. intelligence agencies operate. Because many more individuals could be potential objects of interest, intelligence agencies must look at or listen to everyone and everything. Much of the colossal amount of data collected in the past decade has not been properly analyzed; says Ellis, “the US intelligence community can see and hear almost everything, but apparently cannot make heads or tails of it.” The push to reduce the size of the federal service during the Clinton and Bush administrations, and the fact that the intelligence agencies had fallen behind the private sector in technology, led to widespread privatization; some 70 percent of the \$75 billion spent annually on intelligence goes to contractors. Ellis discusses various problems with rampant privatization, such as cost overruns, overly ambitious or inappropriate projects, lack of oversight, political influence by contractors, and access to data on private U.S. citizens; he believes that intelligence is an inherently governmental function, and should not be contracted out.

26. WE ARE CONSIDERED INFIDELS: COVERING WAR IN IRAQ

Sebti, Bassam

Global Journalist, vol. 15, no. 4, Winter 2009, pp. 3-4

The author, a former reporter for the Washington Post, reflects on the role of Iraqi translators, fixers and reporters in war coverage. Western news organizations have come to rely a lot on their Iraqi staff, particularly in dangerous areas, simply because they speak the language and know the culture. Iraqi journalists, translators and fixers face grave dangers every day as insurgents and militias who once controlled vast areas of Iraq consider Iraqi journalists to be spies for the U.S. occupation forces or the government. However, working for a U.S. media outlet puts an Iraqi in double jeopardy as collaborators with the “infidels.” Currently available online at <http://www.globaljournalist.org/stories/2010/04/06/we-are-considered-infidels-covering-war-in-iraq/>

U.S. Society and Values

27. DEAD RIGHT

Madoff, Ray

Boston College Magazine, vol. 70, no. 2, Spring 2010, pp. 26-31

In America, the living aren't always in charge. In recent years, the right of publicity and copyright law have grown, providing posthumous protections never before seen. They are part of a trend in which Americans have been 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, the law grants greater rights to the deceased through their heirs; however, the deceased's estate has no rights to personal aspects of reputation such as defamation and privacy. Currently available online at http://bcm.bc.edu/issues/spring_2010/features/dead-right.html

28. THE FOOD MOVEMENT, RISING

Pollan, Michael

The New York Review of Books, June 10, 2010

This review of five recent books about food, related politics and new forms of civil society being created around sustainable agriculture and local, fresh food consumption examines such issues as the impact of fast food culture on health, family life and society. The local-food movement is a backlash against the industrialized food system in the U.S., the often poor nutritional value of much processed and fast-food products, and the unknown long-term effects of the use of pesticides, antibiotics and growth hormones in U.S. agribusiness. Communities are forming around local farmer's markets, which have become "a lively public square," bringing social interaction outside the mainstream, corporate marketplaces. Issues surrounding how food is produced and distributed are becoming more important, according to the author. Currently available online at <http://www.nybooks.com/articles/archives/2010/jun/10/food-movement-rising/>

29. THE INSIDERS' INSIDER

Leibovich, Mark

New York Times Magazine, April 25, 2010, pp. 32//48

The web site and newspaper Politico has been in existence only three years, the brain-child of former Washington Post editors John F. Harris and Jim VandeHei, with the goal of becoming as central to political addicts as ESPN is to sports junkies. Situated in a building that overlooks the U.S. Capitol, it has now become one of the first sources Washington power brokers read in the morning. The publication, in return, wants to 'win' every news cycle by being the first with a morsel of information, whether or not the information nugget is relevant, or even correct, in the long run. Its most prominent, and influential, reporter is the obsessively private Mike Allen whose e-mail tipsheet, Playbook, has now become the principal early-morning document for an elite set of political and news-media 'thrivers and strivers.' Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/25/magazine/25allen-t.html>

30. PUTTING A PRICE ON WORDS

Rice, Andrew

New York Times Magazine, May 16, 2010, pp. 46-50, 52

When news is search-driven, audience-targeted and everywhere, what's a story worth? As more users pick up their information from the Internet and other services that make news available even as it is happening, several large media companies are in bankruptcy, and old-fashioned newspapers and magazines mourn the loss of readers and circulation, other news outlets are still trying to prove that journalism is still a profit-making enterprise. Besides the print publications that offer free access to their online content, enterprising new sites, like Associated Content and Demand Media, generate content that feeds Google appetites and brings in huge advertising revenues. However, no one seems to know how to value the product anymore. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/16/magazine/16Journalism-t.html>

31. WHAT I LEARNED FROM YOUTUBE

Rosenberg, Brian

Chronicle of Higher Education, April 23, 2010, p. A40

A middle-aged college president makes a video and is surprised by its popularity. Puzzled by the results, Brian Rosenberg, president of Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, is nevertheless delighted by the 39,000 hits his video has had on YouTube in about a month. There have been

several hundred email messages from alumni, parents, current and prospective students, as well as other college presidents. Messages have been received from as far away as Pakistan, Japan, Spain, Singapore, and China in response to Rosenberg's humorous and self-parodying video. Rosenberg says, "We never imagined the video primarily as a fund-raising tool; rather, our goal was to entertain and engage people and capture something of the spirit of the college." Responses to the college's annual-fund solicitations have been positive. Brian Rosenberg points to three lessons learned that are of more importance than what he learned about his own limited gift of deadpan comedy, he concedes. First, things that happen on campuses assume a life and meaning of their own very rapidly – more so than a decade ago. Second, the new social media is not exclusively the province of the technically savvy or the young. Third, says Rosenberg, never underestimate the power of humor and positive messaging, particularly during times of economic and social stress. Currently available online, with embedded Youtube video, at <http://chronicle.com/article/What-I-Learned-From-YouTube/65141/>