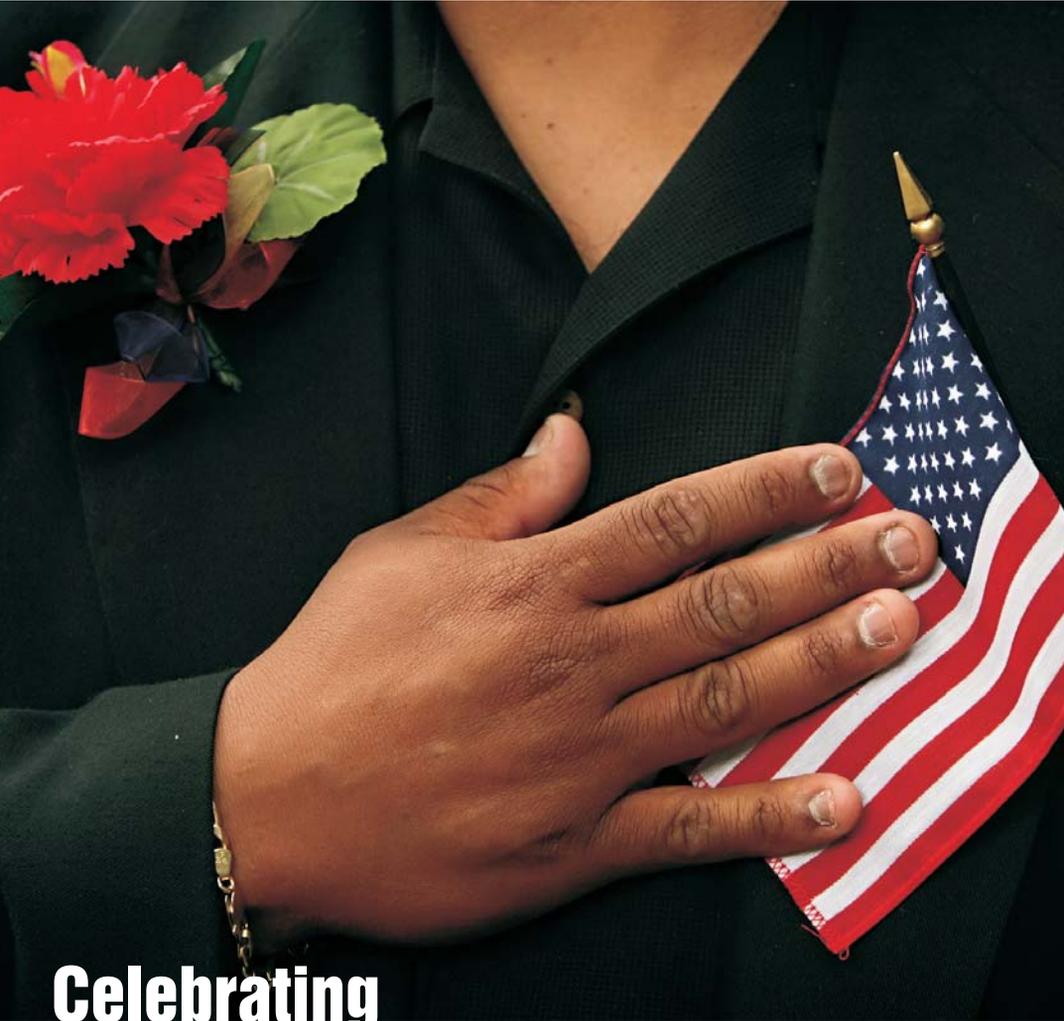


September/October 2011

ARTICLE & WEB ALERT

Digest of Articles and Websites
of Significant Interest



Celebrating

America's New Citizen

The American Libraries in India

The American Library

Gemini Circle, Chennai - 600 006

Library Director: Ms. Meena Y. Reddy

Reference Desk: Tel. No. +91-44-2857-4017/4089

Fax: +91-44-2857-4307, Email: chennairefdesk@state.gov

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

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Library Director: Dr. Sushanta Banerjee

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

The American Library

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Library Director: Ms. Sushma K. Karnik

Reference Desk: Tel. No. +91-22-2262-4590

Fax: +91-22-2262-4599, Email: libref@state.gov

Web Address: <http://mumbai.usconsulate.gov/americanlibrary.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 America's New Citizen

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!

Engraved on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty these famous lines by the American Jewish poet Emma Lazarus stand in affirmation of the United States as a heaven for immigrants and their families from all over the world. These lines give the Statue of Liberty a new persona as "Mother of Exiles" that stands with a torch in hand to lead her new children to American success and prosperity.

Immigration has always been a major social force in the world, especially in the United States. Economic insecurity is the foremost impetus for people to leave their countries of origin and settle in an alien land. Every year people from different parts of the world look towards the United States to seek a new home and a better life. These people uproot themselves from their native countries and leave behind umpteen little memories of their past as they arrive under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty. No doubt, the U.S. has been the world's leading destination for immigrants from the 19th century to the present.

2010 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics reveals that the number of persons obtaining legal permanent resident status in the U.S. has incremented from 8,385 in 1820 to 1,042,625 in 2010. This includes 66,185 people from India who were granted legal permanent resident status in the year 2010. The history of America often intersects the history of immigrants in America and it is difficult to draw a line between them. Perhaps that is why the name America is synonymous with the "Land of Immigrants." But then, how do these people from different countries and ethical backgrounds make their individual identity in a culturally divergent society?

The United States is often referred to as the "Great Melting Pot," a metaphor that connotes the blending of so many cultures, languages and religions to form a single national identity. The U.S. offers these immigrants a land of promises—promise of freedom, equality, prosperity, and opportunity. President Obama's election as the 44th President of the United States of America is a

testimony of this promise.

The United States has benefited from the contributions of immigrants since its founding more than 200 years ago. As the immigrants from diverse backgrounds and beliefs integrate into the American society, they also transform it and add new dimensions to the existing culture. Said to be "a permanently unfinished country," the U.S. has been constantly built and rebuilt by the immigrants. Immigrants have brought numerous benefits to America. They include teachers, scientists, engineers, and construction workers. They contribute significantly in the local communities and the U.S. economy as neighbors, friends, and family members. They also bring in more jobs by creating new businesses.

Immigration has often ignited debate. One of the common critics is that immigrants take away jobs from Americans already in the country and are the root of decreased wages in the United States. Another school of thought is immigration restriction is a rights violation. Amidst the ongoing debate, immigration continues to be both an important part of U.S. national identity and a source of social and political tensions.

In his July 01, 2010 speech on comprehensive immigration reform, President Obama said, "we've always defined ourselves as a nation of immigrants—a nation that welcomes those willing to embrace America's precepts. Indeed, it is this constant flow of immigrants that helped to make America what it is. The scientific breakthroughs of Albert Einstein, the inventions of Nikola Tesla, the great ventures of Andrew Carnegie's U.S. Steel and Sergey Brin's Google, Inc.—all this was possible because of immigrants."

Immigrants have always helped to build and defend America and will continue to build upon the sustained legacy of freedom and opportunity. The story of peoplehood in the United States is synchronous with stories of immigration. Being American is a matter of conviction rather than a matter of blood or birth.

The articles included in this section seek to present an overview of different perspectives on immigration issues.

For additional information, a webliography is also 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.

Webliography

The African-American Migration Experience

<http://www.inmotionaame.org>

Destination America

<http://www.pbs.org/destinationamerica/index.html>

eJournal USA: Becoming American: Beyond the Melting Pot

http://www.america.gov/media/pdf/ejs/en_0111_immigration.pdf

eJournal USA: Immigrants Joining the Mainstream

<http://www.america.gov/media/pdf/ejs/0208.pdf>

eJournal USA: Refugees Building New Lives in the United States

<http://www.america.gov/media/pdf/ejs/0710.pdf>

Fixing the Immigration System for America's 21st Century Economy

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/fixing-immigration-system-america-s-21st-century-economy>

History of Angel Island: The Journey to America

<http://aiisf.org>

History of Immigration: Library of Congress

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/immigration/>

Immigrant Voices: Primary Sources

http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/historyonline/ethnic_am.cfm

Immigration and America's Black Population

<http://www.prb.org/pdf07/62.4immigration.pdf>

Immigration to Play Lead Role In Future U.S. Growth

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/729/united-states-population-projections>

Immigration to the United States, 1789-1930

<http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/immigration/>

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

<http://www.icrc.org>

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC): Migration

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/migration/>

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<http://www.iom.int>

Migration Information Source

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

New York Times: Opinion Coverage of Immigration

<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/opinion/immigration/index.html>

Pew Hispanic Center

<http://pewhispanic.org>

Refugee Processing Center

<http://www.wrapsnet.org>

Travel.State.gov: A Service of the Bureau of Consular Affairs

<http://travel.state.gov>

U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov>

U.S. Census Bureau: Foreign-Born Population Surveys

<http://www.census.gov/population/foreign/>

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)

<http://www.uscis.gov>

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

<http://www.cbp.gov>

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

<http://www.dhs.gov>

U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)

<http://www.state.gov/g/prm/>

U.S. Department of State

<http://www.state.gov>

U.S. Embassies, Consulates, and Diplomatic Missions

<http://www.usembassy.gov>

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

<http://www.ice.gov>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

<http://www.unhcr.org>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): The Global Appeal 2010-2011

<http://www.unhcr.org/ga10/index.html>

University of Minnesota: Immigration History Research Center

<http://www.ibrc.umn.edu/research/links.php>

USA.gov

<http://www.usa.gov>

WelcometoUSA.gov

<http://www.welcometousa.gov>

The White House

<http://www.whitehouse.gov>

1. AMERICA'S OLDER IMMIGRANTS: A PROFILE

By Mark A. Leach. Generations, v. 32, no. 4, Winter 2008-2009, pp. 34-39.

Leach offers a demographic profile of America's older immigrant population in comparison to the U.S.-born population. He characterizes them according to age, race/ethnicity, national origins, English language ability, marital status, and geographic concentration. Further, he distinguishes the experiences and needs of older immigrants from those of the younger immigrants and of older people who were born in the United States. The older immigrant population of the United States is becoming more diverse and the policy makers at both the local and national levels need to recognize the unique challenges faced by the older immigrants.

2. COMMITTED TO ETHNICITY, COMMITTED TO AMERICA: HOW SECOND-GENERATION INDIAN AMERICANS' ETHNIC BOUNDARIES FURTHER THEIR AMERICANISATION

By Pawan Dhingra. Journal of Intercultural Studies, v. 29, no. 1, February 2008, pp. 41-63.

This research study seeks to explore how second generation Indian Americans manifest themselves to the native cultural norms of U.S.-born whites and how they connect to the mainstream social institutions, networks, and laws. It depicts the groups' expression of diversity, which in one way, facilitates their commitment to the United States. On one hand, they use their ethnic ties to link to the dominant norms or institutions of the United States; while on the other hand, the individuals defend their decisions to express their ethnicity in relation to the broader principles of the liberal nation-state. The discussion further explores the effect of ethnic boundaries on group adaptation and finds out how their boundaries both challenge and connect with the cultural norms of the nation-state.

3. FOUR MYTHS ABOUT OLDER ADULTS IN AMERICA'S IMMIGRANT FAMILIES

By Judith Treas. Generations, v. 32, no. 4, Winter 2008-2009, pp. 40-45.

This article breaks several myths about older immigrants in the United States. The argument is based on the results of intensive interviews with older, foreign-born adults. The

article cuts across the commonly held beliefs like immigrant families are traditional. It reveals that many immigrant families are actually untraditional. Often, they organize themselves very smartly to the challenges of a new land. Newcomers of all ages face new opportunities and limitations in the U.S. that call for new adaptations. Some acclimatize to the demands of the new land and some may find it a little difficult.

4. FREEDOM: AMERICA'S EVOLVING AND ENDURING IDEA

By Eric Foner. OAH Magazine of History, v. 20, no. 4, July 2006, pp. 9-11.

Nothing is more central to American identity than freedom. Foner takes a look at different perceptions of freedom in the United States and discusses the changing meaning of freedom in American history. The debates about freedom have revolved around the meaning of freedom, the social conditions that make freedom possible, and the boundaries of freedom, that is, who is entitled to enjoy it.

5. FROM THE SHINING CITY ON A HILL TO A GREAT METROPOLIS ON A PLAIN? AMERICAN STORIES OF IMMIGRATION AND PEOPLEHOOD

By Rogers M. Smith. Social Research, v. 77, no. 1, Spring 2010, pp. 21-44.

Smith, while writing on the impact of immigration on the lives of people, realizes that the stories of peoplehood in the United States are in one way or another stories of immigration. While talking about the stories of peoplehood, settlers, and immigrants in the United States, he discusses the historic theories of Samuel P. Huntington and assesses those in the light of contemporary wisdom. All stories of peoplehood contain three elements, that is, promises of economic well-being, promises of political power sufficient to ensure personal security and a measure of political influence, and what Smith calls "ethically constructive" themes.

6. IMMIGRANT WORKERS AND THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN LABOR

By Ruth Milkman. ABA Journal of Labor & Employment Law, v. 26, no. 2, Winter 2011, p. 295.

Amidst ongoing debate over immigrants in the United States, immigrant workers remain at the center of major recent efforts

to rebuild the United States labor movement. The 21st century has witnessed an immigrant rights movement, which is both a civil rights movement and a labor movement. Most immigrants to the United States migrate with a dream of economic achievement, but end up at the bottom of labor market with low wages, poor working conditions, rare benefits, and extremely limited opportunities. Most immigrants, after arriving in the U.S., dedicate themselves to the quest for economic advancement—both individually and as well as collectively.

7. IMMIGRANTS AND AMERICA'S FUTURE

By Hilda L. Solis. Americas Quarterly, v. 5, no. 2, Spring 2011, pp. 96-100.

Many American families trace their heritage back to immigrants. Thousands of immigrants come and settle in the United States every year to make a better life for themselves and their children. And in the process they become fundamental components of America's communities, and add to the prosperity of the nation. Generations of immigrants have helped build the United States and its economic foundation. Still, the debate over immigrants' contribution sometimes gets polarized and heated. Solis advocates against this notion and shows how immigrants have been at the center of U.S. prosperity.

8. IMMIGRATION BENEFITS AMERICA

By Steven J. Gold. Society, v. 46, no. 5, September 2009, pp. 408-411.

Migration's impact on the United States raises many important and controversial issues. On one hand it poses several challenges for the United States, while on the other, it provides numerous benefits to the nation including social, economic and demographic benefits. A brief review of immigration patterns in the United States reveals that immigrants will continue to make life in the country more affluent and more fulfilling.

9. IMMIGRATION DETENTION REFORM: NO BAND-AID DESIRED

By Sarah Gryll. Emory Law Journal, v. 60, no. 5, 2011, pp. 1211-1256.

Despite being a land of immigrants, public debate over how to deal with illegal immigrants has been at the forefront of the U.S. political forum for decades. President Obama took some significant steps during his first year in office to address the

immigration detention problem. While these focused primarily on the conditions of detention, including medical care and greater direct federal oversight of the system, it failed to address why more migrants are being detained lately than in previous years. The author suggests that in order to comprehensively address immigration detention, the number of detainees must be reduced through combined efforts of Congress and ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement).

10. IMMIGRATION RX

By G.M. Filisko. ABA Journal, v. 96, no. 7, July 2010, 9-9.

The American Bar Association (ABA) has always been at the hub of revamping United States immigration policy. In this article, Filisko has attempted to put together the efforts of the ABA in reconstructing the immigration policy of the U.S. One of its key recommendations calls for Congress to create a court under Article I of the U.S. Constitution which would settle cases at the trial and appellate levels.

11. IMMIGRATION, CRIME, AND INCARCERATION IN EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA

By Carolyn Moebliing and Anne Morrison Piehl. Demography, v. 46, no. 4, November 2009, pp. 739-763.

During the early twentieth century major U.S. government commissions on immigration counted heavily on biased evidences. Present research on immigration and crime contradict previously held notion about immigrant-native American criminality comparisons and it refutes the notion that immigration increases the crime rate. The authors provide numerous statistics in support of their arguments, which demonstrate that there is no established link between immigration and crime in the United States.

12. IMMIGRATION: THE NEW AMERICAN DILEMMA

By Roger Waldinger. Daedalus, v. 140, no. 2, Spring 2011, pp. 215-225.

While American economists and the business community remain in favor of more immigrants than fewer, many Americans think differently. This leaves America with a new dilemma. During the post-civil rights era, the cultural differences between Americans of various nationalities or ethnicities came to be seen as valued

assets of diverse society rather than foreign traits to be discarded. But despite promises of equality, many ethnic groups still remain disadvantaged. America must hold true to its promise to ensure that all Americans are first-class citizens.

13. IS A RATIONAL SOLUTION POSSIBLE?

By Daniel Chirot. Society, v. 47, no. 2, March 2010, pp. 107-109.

In the backdrop of anti-immigrant sentiments of native-born Americans, Chirot wonders if immigrants are to be blamed for America's economic and social problems. He advocates overcoming the emotional panic being promoted by anti-immigration advocates. Rather than trying to exclude immigrants, one should take into consideration the roles immigrants play in American society. Chirot argues that the United States cannot survive without immigrants. The author quotes various examples to drive his point home including that of his Indian friend who holds a prestigious chair in the math department at University of Washington in Seattle, WA. As per author, although good information alone cannot decisively rule out sheer emotion, it can sway the many that are undecided and could provide the tipping point in the current debate.

14. IS THERE A RIGHT TO IMMIGRATE?

By Michael Huemer. Social Theory and Practice, v. 36, no. 3, July 2010, pp. 429-461.

The focus of this discussion hovers around the right of immigration into the United States and if restrictions in immigration violate the rights of potential immigrants. While some believe that immigrants cause economic hardship for existing citizens, others question if the state has the right to exclude some potential migrants. Huemer takes a look at both perspectives.

15. THE NEW FACES OF AMERICA

By Suketu Mehta. Forbes, v. 179, no. 10, May 7, 2007, pp. 196-202.

The immigrant experience in the United States has undergone a sea change with time. This article hits upon the transition in this experience and takes a comparative look at how the experiences of U.S. immigrants in the 21st century contrast with those of the 19th century immigrants. The social networks of the individuals of the same nationality, which is sometimes larger than a particular ethnic group, have inhibited the need for assimilation.

Immigrants might mingle with each other, but they themselves are not compelled to lose their general contours as separate ethnic enclaves.

16. A PERMANENTLY UNFINISHED COUNTRY

By Reed Ueda. eJournal USA, v. 15, no. 9, January 15, 2011, pp. 5-8.

The fact that the United States has been continuously built and rebuilt by immigrants, qualifies it as a permanently unfinished country. Despite an enormous influx of immigrants from all over the world, the U.S. has successfully been able to maintain national cohesion. Recently, there have been concerns about how this pattern will continue with more immigrants arriving from Latin America, Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Middle East. But then U.S. history reveals that successive waves of immigrants have displayed remarkable creativity and flexibility in adapting to the American pluralistic culture.

17. U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICY AND IMMIGRANT CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING: THE IMPACT OF POLICY SHIFTS.

By David K. Androff, et al. Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare, v. 38, no. 1, March 2011, pp. 77-98.

The article discusses how current U.S. immigration policy and contemporary anti-immigrant sentiment affect immigrant families and their children. The problems faced by immigrant children range from economic insecurity, barriers to education, health concerns, and the arrest and deportation of family members to discrimination and trauma and harm to their communities. There is a need for the social service professionals to come forward and protect the rights and welfare of immigrants. The essay exposes the human costs of anti-migrant sentiment and restrictive immigration policies' repercussions on the immigrant children.

18. UTAH'S NEW IMMIGRATION LAW: A MODEL FOR AMERICA?

By Mara Liasson. National Public Radio, March 18, 2011.

<http://www.npr.org/2011/03/18/134626178/utahs-new-immigration-law-a-model-for-america>

After the state of Arizona passed tough laws penalizing undocumented immigrants, other states have contemplated similar legislation. However, Utah, one of the most conservative states in the country, recently passed immigration laws that show Republicans can pursue a more moderate course. Utah's governor Gary Herbert signed a package

of laws—one an enforcement bill milder than Arizona's, the second a guest-worker bill that would allow undocumented immigrants to work and drive without fear of deportation. While many conservatives decry the guest-worker bill as amnesty, Utah elected officials who drafted the law say they are only trying to deal with reality. The 11 million illegal immigrants who are living in the U.S. have jobs, own property, have financial obligations and are paying taxes; deporting them all is not going to happen. One immigration-reform advocate observes, "the Utah legislation is a very rough draft of what we call comprehensive immigration reform at the national level," noting that this should spur the Obama administration to do something.

19. "WE ARE AMERICA": IMMIGRANTS AND SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY

By Joshua Hoyt. National Civic Review, v. 98, no. 1, Spring 2009, pp. 14-24.

Hoyt discusses how immigrants over the years have influenced the democratic and political ideals of the United States. He builds up this discussion on Professor Robert Putnam's essay which argues that the increased diversity in the United States caused by immigration has resulted in a decline of "social capital," not only between ethnic groups but also within them. Although Putnam states his belief in the positive long-term value of immigration to the United States, his essay was wrongly seized on by some in the anti-immigrant movement. Continuing the discussion further, Hoyt cites granting of voting rights to immigrants and their civic engagement in U.S. society to highlight the immigrant impact on U.S. democracy. Immigrants are uprooted people who need to reestablish their roots and immigrant integration is a slow process that takes its own time.

BUSINESS & ECONOMICS

20. THE END OF THE AFRICAN RENAISSANCE

By Bruce Gilley. Washington Quarterly, v. 33, no. 4, October 2010, pp. 87-101.

Bruce Gilley contends that the "African renaissance is at an end, and that the looming reversal requires deep-rooted changes." The African renaissance proclaimed by African leaders and intellectuals twenty years ago was "an attempt to have a fruitful encounter with modernity after decades of self-destructive ones." For about ten years, the trends were positive, but since the early 2000s, the situation has deteriorated with tyranny, stagnation, and conflict is on the rise again in the 48

countries of sub-Saharan Africa. Africa's share of global GDP is the same as it was in 1980 and 1990—about 2.4 percent. Democracy has declined in the region every year since 2005. Attempts to strengthen regionalism in order to support peace and increase the continent's role in global politics have faltered, plans for a regional free trade area and common currency are dead. As the situation has deteriorated, "vultures have moved in," with China buying off governments in pursuit of natural resources and allies, and Latin American drug barons exploiting the same weaknesses to develop new trafficking routes to Europe. Gilley argues that the first thing to be done is to "speak plainly" and address the problems with "smart aid" policies such as the MCA (Millennium Challenge Account). Other steps include establishing a zero-tolerance policy regarding stolen elections and supporting policies that "give women politicians a better chance." Perhaps most important is accelerating the move away from patterns of social and political organization which "revolve around paternalistic ties to village chiefs."

21. SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUNDS AS A DEVELOPMENT TOOL FOR ASEAN NATIONS: FROM SOCIAL WEALTH TO SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

By Rumu Sarkar. Georgetown Journal of International Law, v. 41, no. 3, Spring 2010, pp. 621-645.

The author, a former adjunct professor of law at Georgetown University Law Center, writes that sovereign wealth funds (SWFs) have existed for half a century. Most SWFs have traditionally been formed by those nations generating windfall income from resource exports, such as oil, but those countries with SWFs in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are primarily involved with global trade and export of manufactured goods. The 1997-98 Asian financial crisis convinced ASEAN nations of the utility of an SWF as a stabilization fund. SWFs emerged as a major backstop for the financial downturn that started in 2007-2008, providing liquidity for overextended OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries. However, many SWFs are realizing that they can achieve much greater returns in developing countries than in slow-growth OECD economies, making SWFs a growing player in economic development. India, while not an ASEAN member, has considered starting an SWF; some argue that if India were to establish an SWF, it should aim at improving domestic infrastructure or public health, instead of investing in foreign corporations. The author argues that the objectives of an SWF should be established before it is created, so that there is a linkage between profits generated by an SWF and a country's development goals.

22. VIETNAM AND AMERICA: PARAMETERS OF THE POSSIBLE

By Frederick Z. Brown. *Current History*, v. 109, no. 726, April 2010, pp. 162-169.

The author, a fellow of the Foreign Policy Institute at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, writes that the 2008 official visit of Vietnam's prime minister to Washington was a major step in thawing U.S.-Vietnam relations. Brown writes that the Vietnamese leaders have come to realize that their connection with the U.S. could be an asset in their competition with China, despite misgivings among conservative elements in both the Vietnamese Communist Party and in the U.S. foreign-policy establishment. He notes that the regime largely abandoned Marxist economics in the 1980s, and became further isolated from Marxist doctrine in the 1990s with the collapse of the Soviet Union. The U.S.-Vietnam relationship is still colored by the legacy of the Vietnam War and fundamental differences in official perspectives, but Brown believes that both governments have a realistic view of what can be accomplished. He believes that educational exchanges offer the best opportunity for improving relations.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS & SECURITY

23. THE ARAB TOMORROW

By David B. Ottaway. *Wilson Quarterly*, v. 34, no. 1, Winter 2010, pp. 48-64.

As a foreign correspondent for *The Washington Post*, Ottaway was on the scene in 1981 when Islamic extremists assassinated Anwar Sadat because of his peace overtures with Israel. He saw the emergence of Hosni Mubarak as Sadat's successor, and provides an analysis of the direction of the Arab world as the era of the aging Mubarak closes. Ottaway charts the years of turbulent intervening history, in which Arab nations have never made the leap into the future that seemed possible in the Sadat era. He sees two sharply contrasting possible futures for the Arab nations: "the highly materialistic emirate state obsessed with visions of Western-style modernity and the strict Islamic one fixed on resurrecting the Quran's dictates espoused by fundamentalists and Al Qaeda." Given the number of times he has heard so-called experts predict the immediate downfall of Arabian monarchies, Ottaway ventures no predictions about the course these nations will take. But he does conclude that "the Arab political cauldron contains all the ingredients for explosions in the years ahead."

24. BULLETS TO BYTES: INTERNET WARFARE ON THE RISE

Asia Pacific Defense Forum, v. 35, no. 2, Second Quarter 2010, pp. 39-41.

Warfare between nations on the Internet ushers in a new age of conflict—before bullets are fired, war has already erupted in cyberspace. The ability to disrupt a global social networking site has far-reaching implications. The potential for a terrorist attack on the computer systems and data underpinning the U.S. financial sector was acknowledged in late 2009 by the U.S. director of National Intelligence, Mike McConnell, who found that such an attack would be "an order of magnitude greater" than the September 11 terrorist attack. There are three types of cyber threats—Cyber crime, in which individuals or small groups steal identities or drain bank accounts for personal gain; cyber terrorism, in which groups use the Internet to plan or to conduct attacks on a nation's or corporation's Internet infrastructure to further a political agenda; and open cyber warfare, in which nations attack each other's Internet infrastructure.

25. LEADING THROUGH CIVILIAN POWER: REDEFINING AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AND DEVELOPMENT

By Hillary Rodham Clinton. Foreign Affairs, v. 89, no. 6, November/December 2010, pp. 13-24.

Secretary of State Clinton advocates a three-pronged "smart power" approach to facing down daunting global challenges, with diplomacy and development taking their places alongside defense. Citing the U.S. military as a worthy model, Clinton notes that "Foreign Service officers, Civil Service personnel, and local staff at the State Department and USAID form the backbone of America's global engagement. By drawing on the pool of talent that already exists in U.S. federal agencies, the United States can build a global civilian service of the same caliber and flexibility as the U.S. military." Clinton writes that leveraging the skills and resources of businesses, philanthropists and citizens' groups would further enhance efforts toward development, which she argues is one of the best tools to enhance international goodwill toward the U.S. and to strengthen fragile or failing states. "With the right balance of civilian and military power, the United States can advance its interests and values, lead and support other nations in solving global problems and force strong diplomatic and development partnerships with traditional allies and newly emerging powers," Clinton concludes.

26. RACE AND OTHER FLAMMABLE TOPICS

By Porochista Khakpour and Danzy Senna. *Poets & Writers*, v. 38, no. 2, March/April 2010, pp. 36-44.

Two women writers of color—Khakpour, the daughter of Iranian immigrants to the United States, and Senna, the daughter of a white, Bohemian mother from an old Boston family and an African-American from the South—discuss ethnicity, writing, and family. "You write the book you want to read," creative writing professor Senna says. Multiculturalism, being biracial and writing about it are the focus of this conversation.

27. UNVEILING HIDDEN CHINA

By Christian Caryl. *The New York Review of Books*, December 9, 2010.
<http://www.nybooks.com/articles/archives/2010/dec/09/unveiling-hidden-china/>

Seven new books on China prompt this examination of the changes that country is undergoing domestically and in relation to the rest of the world. China's transition from communism to a capitalistic society is difficult and far from over. China is being shaped not only by the Communist legacy and commercial markets, but powerful ancient forces such as Taoism and Confucianism. Even if it is not "on the road to Jeffersonian democracy," China has much adaptation ahead, within itself and in the growing effect it is having on the world.

28. YOUR CHILD LEFT BEHIND

By Amanda Ripley. *Atlantic Monthly*, v. 306, no. 5, December 2010, pp. 94-98.

For years, poor academic performance by American students in comparison to those in other countries has been explained away as a consequence of nationwide diversity. But researchers at Stanford University have found that even relatively privileged American students do not compete favorably with average students in other well-off countries. The real reason for underperformance among American students, the Stanford research found, is poorly trained and poorly qualified teachers.

29. THE RISE OF THE TAO

By Ian Johnson. New York Times Magazine, November 7, 2010, pp. 52-57.

Johnson, a correspondent based in Beijing, notes that China is now in the midst of a religious revival. For much of the 20th century, reformers and revolutionaries looked down on religion as holding the country back, and a key reason for China's "century of humiliation." However, Johnson wonders if China can handle the return of Taoism, its most venerable faith. Taoism, which emphasizes respect for spirits of ancestors, roughly translates as "path" or "way" of life; its propriety and ethics highlight the Three Jewels of the Tao—compassion, moderation, and humility. The revival of ancient religious practices in China is now partly about belief and partly about money, as construction of holy sites is seen by Chinese officials as a boon for the tourism industry. However, the downside is that with its fast growth, both clergy members and the public are poorly acquainted with the tenets of Taoism, many treating it like a business.

30. THINK AGAIN: GLOBAL AGING

By Phillip Longman. Foreign Policy, November 2010, pp. 52-58.

The author, a fellow at the New America Foundation, warns against the monumental graying of the planet, which is already proceeding at dramatic pace and rewriting world politics and economics in numerous ways. Longman notes that it's not just America's aging "baby boomers" who are turning everything associated with retirement into a booming business, the aging of Asia and the revolutionary drop in birth rates in the Middle East portend even more significant global changes. This very real threat of global population decline, the myth of "geriatric peace," and the worldwide failure of governments to address the aging problem has become a gray tsunami that is sweeping the planet.

GLOBAL ISSUES

31. RISE OF EDUCATION LIFTS ARAB YOUTHS' EXPECTATIONS

By Deborah Amos. National Public Radio, February 18, 2011.

<http://www.npr.org/2011/02/18/133779699/rise-of-education-lifts-arab-youths-expectations>

Amos notes that widespread youth unemployment is a major cause of unrest in the Arab world. The region has among the highest rates of unemployment among youth in the world; at the same time, there are more educated young people in the Arab world than ever before, creating a tide of rising expectations. In Saudi Arabia, most of the available jobs go to foreign workers who get paid less than Saudis expect. One expert says that the lack of jobs is the "biggest national security challenge" facing the Middle East.

32. SEARCHING FOR BUDDHA

By Joshua Hammer. Smithsonian, v. 41, no. 8, December 2010, pp. 46-53.

In early 2001, two giant statues of Buddha, which had dominated the remote Bamiyan Valley in Afghanistan for 1,500 years, were destroyed by the Taliban, who had decreed them to be un-Islamic. Now that the Taliban's hold over the valley has been broken, archaeologists and cultural historians are carefully examining the site. Based on the sixth-century writings of a Chinese monk who visited the valley, one archaeologist believes that there is a third, reclining Buddha statue, almost 40 meters long. The team has learned more about the culture that built the statues. Several proposals have been considered on the future of the site. Some suggest leaving the giant niches empty in the cliff wall, as testament to a time when "folly triumphed over reason in Afghanistan." Others advocate reconstruction of the statues, but Hammer reports that some fear the Taliban, dispersed and defeated though it is, would find a way to destroy replacement statues.

U.S. SOCIETY, VALUES & POLITICS

33. IRANIAN CURE FOR THE DELTA'S BLUES

By Joel K. Bourne Jr. AARP Bulletin, July/August 2010, pp. 12-14.

Iran is providing inspiration to a Mississippi community in the realm of health care. The people of the Mississippi Delta are among the

poorest and most medically underserved in the U.S., but due to the initiative of Iranian-born Mohammad Shahbazi, M.D., chair of the Department of Behavioral and Environmental Health at Jackson State University, a Mississippi doctor and a health-care consultant were able to travel to Iran to learn about that country's ingenious methods for providing health care to poor, rural communities. The trip—with the tacit approval of the National Institutes of Health and Iran's Ministry of Health—provided the Americans with a look at Iran's system of using trained locals working out of "health houses." This method, which has won praise from the World Health Organization, has eliminated health disparities between rural and urban populations over the last 30 years and reduced infant mortality in rural areas by tenfold. The American doctors are now trying to replicate an adapted version of the Iranian system by establishing Mississippi health houses and training single mothers currently on welfare to staff them.

34. RENEWING NEWBURGH

By Shala Carlson. Habitat World, v. 27, no. 4, December 2010, pp. 25-29.

The international nonprofit organization Habitat for Humanity has a well-established record of building homes for needy families, and recruiting those families to help build more homes for others. The efforts of Habitat and its volunteers can also help to rebuild and restore an entire community. Newburgh, New York is less than 100 kilometers from New York City, and several decades ago had a thriving manufacturing economy. But factory towns across the United States have suffered in the last quarter of a century, due to shifts in the American economy. By the late 1990s, derelict homes and abandoned buildings dotted the cityscape. The local Habitat for Humanity affiliate took the first steps to rehabilitate the city, and its enthusiasm and success set a trend in motion. Freshly renovated structures encouraged other families and businesses to make investments of their own in refurbishing blighted properties. Newburgh's Habitat for Humanity affiliate has repaired 43 buildings, adding more than \$8 million to Newburgh's tax rolls, with 10 more projects underway.

35. SURVIVING THE CRUNCH

By David Belcher. Opera News, v. 75, no. 3, September 2010, pp. 46-49.

Since the economic downturn in 2007, the arts have been hit hard, as philanthropy declined and donors, once the major support of artistic endeavors, have often been in need of assistance themselves.

One of the hardest hit is opera; the challenges are forcing opera houses across the United States to explore options they might not have considered in more flush times—whether that means staging a Verdi grand opera with minimal props or commissioning a new work. Belcher writes that opera companies can survive, as other organizations have found, with imagination, streamlined productions and creative productions. The author discusses the experiences of five regional opera companies in San Diego, St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati and Tulsa that have survived after unexpectedly losing millions of dollars from donors.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

36. THE BOOK OF WOE: INSIDE THE BATTLE TO DEFINE MENTAL ILLNESS

By Gary Greenberg. *Wired*, v. 19, no. 1, January 2011, pp. 126-136.

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders might be considered the "holy book" of psychiatry. The DSM, as it is known, is now being revised in what will be its fifth edition, but the process is causing uproar in the profession. Psychiatrists who led the compilation of DSM-3 and DSM-4 are at the forefront of the opposition to the methods being used to draft a fifth edition. The article focuses on Allen Francis, the editor of DSM-4, who worries that the new edition could "take psychiatry off a cliff." DSM-4 applied descriptions to some syndromes which, Francis now believes, gave drug companies an opportunity to aggressively market medications for the syndrome. As a result, Francis is concerned about an over-medicated public, especially among children and teenagers. Francis and his allies argue that mental illness defies the precise symptomatic descriptions of conventional medicine, a behavior or symptom that might describe the onset of mental illness, they say, could also be an expression of the suffering, confusion and despair that visits every life at some time or another. The profession continues to review the proposed changes.

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