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GLOBAL HIGHER EDUCATION

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Higher education around the globe is being transformed by a set of powerful forces. Factors such as competition among traditional institutions, changing global economy, penetration of new technologies in imparting education, concept of distance and online education system, privatization of education and increasing role of corporate giants in education have given a new dimension to the contemporary higher education domain. The impact of these factors has been multidimensional. Apart from the changes in the methodology, a shift towards streamlining the higher education as a market is also witnessed. Globalization is driving demand for an internationally competent work force. Changes in the basic structure of work have led to the dramatic increase in the demand for higher education in the new knowledge economy.

Today, when intellectual competence is increasingly prized, postsecondary education has become ever more important not only for the individuals but also for the nation as a whole. Higher education is not just a purveyor of individual economic opportunity but also an engine for national economic growth. The recent advances in technology and increases in globalization are expected to persist, and there is reason to believe that the demand for college-educated workers will continue. The majority of the fastest-growing jobs in the new knowledge-driven economy will require some postsecondary education. Future global economy will largely depend on the ability to sustain excellence, innovation, and leadership in higher education. The role of colleges and universities will thus become pivotal and will provide the major route to social and economic stability and mobility.

Universities and colleges play a vital role in expanding opportunity and promoting social justice in the new environment. Owing to the rapid global, social and political revolutions of recent years, the basic structure of higher education itself is changing. Another important force behind this transformation stems from a new level of competition and market-orientation among higher education institutions. Higher education institutions are also undergoing organizational and behavioral changes as they seek new financial resources, face new competition, and seek greater prestige domestically and internationally. With this new perspective the global networks and the marketplace for academic researchers has grown significantly. Efforts are being made internationally to converge and standardize undergraduate and graduate degree

programs. International collaborations between academic institutions and businesses are now commonplace. Universities are constantly seeking new avenues for funding and promoting the commoditization of the knowledge production capabilities. This race has seen the rise of new non-traditional and profit oriented competitors. Academic programs are being reviewed and there is a shift towards international recognition of the curricula. This has set the ball rolling for international accreditation process, the concept of which is fast catching up.

Another factor that has influenced higher education considerably is technology, which can be seen in almost every aspect of higher education including student services, course management systems for on-site and distance courses, the increase in communication with students via e-mail, laptops in classrooms, hybrid classes, faculty in one state or country teaching for institutions in another, or faster and greater access to research materials via the Internet. Electronic books and journals are complementing conventional teaching and reading materials. Technology is thus influencing higher education as a whole, and there is a growing need to keep pace with the new developments.

The United States has been envied around the world for its superior quality higher education, which has been one of its greatest success stories. Students from all around the globe long to pursue their higher studies in the United States. Its national capacity for excellence, innovation and leadership in higher education is remarkable and is central to the America's ability to sustain economic growth and social cohesiveness. The U.S. has always welcomed students and scholars from across the globe. Since 2001, President Bush has made innovation and education top priorities. In the President's own words, "We ... encourage international students to take part in our educational system.The relationships that are formed between individuals from different countries, as part of international education programs and exchanges ...foster goodwill that develops into vibrant, mutually beneficial partnerships among nations."

More and more students are seeking their academic destination in the United States. As per Institute of International Education (IIE) statistics, more than 565,000 foreign students are currently studying in the United States. India tops the list with more than 80,000 students currently studying in the U.S. followed by China, Republic

of Korea, and Japan. On the other hand, U.S. students have also moved beyond their national boundaries to explore further avenues in their area of academic interest. More than 205,000 U.S. students studied abroad for academic credit in 2004/05. This figure has doubled over the past eight years. These statistics are very encouraging. Internationalization of education is promoting interaction and integration of cultures, politics, business and intellectual elements around the world. When the students return to their native country after staying and completing their studies in a foreign country, they not only bring back the academic and technical skills gained during their study, but also bring back cultural and religious appreciation for that country. Thus the multidimensional impact of educational globalization is also reflected in improving bilateral relationships between countries.

The articles included in this section explore different aspects of the globalization of higher education and also try to paint the picture of higher education in the future.

For additional information, a weblibliography is presented here for your use. However, 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 date and are subject to change at any time.

Adventures in Education
<http://www.adventuresineducation.org>

American Council on Education
<http://www.acenet.edu//AM/Template.cfm?Section=Home>

America's Global College Forum - Profiles of Foreign Students at U.S. Colleges
http://www.voanews.com/english/AmericanLife/global_college_forum.cfm

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs - Education USA
<http://educationusa.state.gov>

The Chronicle of Higher Education
<http://chronicle.com>

Council for International Exchange of Scholars: Fulbright Programs for Visiting (Non-U.S.) Scholars
http://www.cies.org/vs_scholars

Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE)
<http://www.ciee.org>

eduPASS!
<http://www.edupass.org>

European Commission - Education and Training 2010 - Diverse Systems, Shared Goals
http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/2010/et_2010_en.html

Federal Student Aid: International Students
<http://studentaid.ed.gov/PORTALSWebApp/students/english/intl.jsp>

Fulbright Program
<http://www.fulbrightonline.org/>

The Institute of International Education, Inc.
<http://www.iie.org/>

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) - College Opportunities Online
<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/cool/index.asp>

International Education Week, 2006
<http://iew.state.gov/>

Online Source of Graduate School Information
<http://www.gradschools.com/backg.html>

Open Doors Report 2006
<http://opendoors.iienetwork.org/?p=OpenDoors2006>

U.S. Department of State - Educational Advising/Information Centers around the world
<http://www.educationusa.state.gov/centers/>

U.S. News & World Report - America's Best Colleges and Graduate Schools
<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/home.htm>

UN - Educational Portal
http://www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/eosportal_index.asp

UNESCO - Education for All International Coordination
http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=50558&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

United States Educational Foundation in India (USEFI)
<http://www.fulbright-india.org/>

USA College Programs and Courses
<http://www.campusprogram.com/collegeprograms/index.html>

USNEI: U.S. Network for Education Information
<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ous/international/usnei/edlite-index.html>

Women in Higher Education
[http://www.wihe.com/\\$spindb.query.indexmain.wihe](http://www.wihe.com/$spindb.query.indexmain.wihe)

1. ALL GLOBALIZATION IS LOCAL: COUNTERVAILING FORCES AND THE INFLUENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION MARKETS

By John Aubrey Douglass. *CSHE Research & Occasional Paper Series, January 2005, Retrieved December 06, 2006*

<http://cshe.berkeley.edu/publications/docs/ROP.Douglass.Globalization.1.05.pdf>

Current trends and technological innovations have revolutionized higher education. New communication and information technologies including the internet technology has seen sweeping changes in higher education and in the process, it has created new markets for higher education as well. Douglass analyses the global influences on national higher education systems, the countervailing forces to globalization, effect of globalization, instructional technologies used in delivering education, and the potential markets for higher education. The impact of globalization is not uniform across the globe. Local influences also have their role to play in the shaping this impact. In fact all globalization is local or at least subject to local influences.

2. AMERICA'S HOT NEW EXPORT: HIGHER EDUCATION

By Burton Bollag. *The Chronicle of Higher Education, February 17, 2006, A.44 p.*

Driven by the demands of globalization, American colleges and universities are expanding their horizons and are setting up shops in foreign countries to effectively cater to the needs of the native students of specific countries. Campus leaders opine that overseas campuses help achieve more international exposure and experience for both the faculty members as well as the students. One of the great advantages of the overseas campus is that the foreign students, who cannot travel to the United States for various reasons, can also get a U.S. degree while staying and studying in their native country. American colleges face stiff competition in their overseas venture especially from Britain and Australia. Australian institutions appear to be extraordinarily aggressive in planting their flag in other countries. In this new race of higher education export, American Australian, British and Canadian universities appear to command more respect and demand. The race to expand overseas has also seen some costly flops, but the overall scenario is still quite encouraging.

3. CHINESE HIGHER EDUCATION ENTERS A NEW ERA

By Xin-Ran Duan. *Academe, November/December 2003*

<http://www.aaup.org/publications/Academe/2003/03nd/03ndduan.htm>

Chinese higher education is witnessing new trends and seems to be influenced by the university model of the United States and other Western countries. The stimulating factor for this evolution is the tremendous economic development in China. Since the foundation of Peiyang University in 1895 (now known as Tianjin University), the first modern institution, Chinese higher education progressed according to the Western university model. However, after the formation of Peoples Republic of China in 1949, Chinese higher education turned towards the former Soviet Union's model for universities. The nation's educational history again took a turn in the late 1970s when China decided to send scholars and students to the United States. Today about 50,000 Chinese students are studying in the United States. At the same time more students from other countries including U.S. are going to China for studying language, culture, history, traditional Chinese medicine, and other fields leading to quick change in the integration of global education.

4. EDUCATION'S GLOBAL REACH

By Russ Colbert. *Distance Learning, 2005, vol. 2, iss. 3, pp. 32-33.*

Several years ago when there was a decline in the local graduate market, the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana diversified its offerings and managed to turn around the trend through distance learning. Today it enjoys a potential student reach of up to 3,000,000 people worldwide. In this article Colbert discusses the technology that was harnessed to provide a meaningful and seamless education to a broader audience across the world through distance learning.

5. GLOBAL ISSUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

By Stephen P. Heyneman. *eJournal USA: The Challenges of Globalization, February 2006, pp. 52-55.*

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0206/ijge/ijge0206.pdf>

Stephen P. Heyneman, a U.S. professor, discusses the impact of globalization on higher education. He identifies that today every country has three higher education ambitions-first is a demand for greater levels of access, second is the improvement

of the quality of education, and the third is to improve equity. These ambitions are expensive and cannot be financed out of public resources alone, leading to the so-called "commercialization" of higher education or the globalization of an "American model" of higher education. Heyneman, however, characterizes it as professionalization of higher education in its pursuit of excellence. In the new environment, the higher education institutions are compelled to finance themselves. Heyneman also addresses a new role of higher education in the age of globalization that is the new unique role of improving nation's social cohesion. Further, he also touches on the issue of higher education corruption.

6. GLOBALIZATION IS CHANGING THE WORLD OF EDUCATION: A CASE FOR THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BACCALAUREATE

By Kenneth P. Walker. Community College Journal, June/July 2006, pp. 14-19.

American higher education is changing significantly and is driven by the forces of demographics, globalization, economic restructuring, and information technology. These forces would lead the United States to adopt new conceptions of the educational market and its organizational structure. Higher education is in the grip of transforming changes and its major concerns today are increasing demand, limited access, and rising cost. In the context of the changing market forces, the role of community colleges becomes very important. Hatching out of their old shell, the community colleges are increasingly conferring their own baccalaureate degrees, especially in the United States and Canada. Success in the new economy will require more of the population to have a college education. This further paves way for the reorientation of community colleges. The community college baccalaureate degree opens doors of access and opportunity to those who seek it. The notion of the four-year community colleges represents the next logical step in the evolution of higher education in America. It also makes economic sense to utilize the existing community college infrastructure to meet higher education needs and at the same time cut down the cost of higher education.

7. IN EDUCATION CITY

By Charles Thorpe. eJournal USA: Sharing Science: Global Partnerships, October 2006, pp. 9-11.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/1006/ijge/ijge1006.pdf>

Charles Thorpe reveals how the Carnegie Mellon-Qatar campus offers students in the Persian Gulf access to a highly regarded U.S. university at Education City, an effort to make Qatar a world-class

center for education and research. In this article he discusses about the first international branch campus of Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in Doha, Qatar. Opened in 2004, Carnegie Mellon-Qatar is the first full undergraduate overseas program of Carnegie Mellon University. Qatar has the vision and resources to foster education at a high international standard. Thorpe envisions admitting up to 100 students per year when the university will have its own building in 2008. U.S. curriculum according to U.S. standards is taught in this overseas branch, which results in a very healthy exchange. So far students from 18 nationalities have formed the university's student body base. Two robotics courses are being taught as part of the computer science curriculum. Apart from Carnegie Mellon University, other universities like Georgetown University, Cornell University, Texas A&M University, and Virginia Commonwealth University have also expanded their horizons to reach the campus of Education City in Qatar. This interesting mix of different courses offered by different universities in a single campus is one of its kind - something unique to the Education City.

8. MORE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS STUDYING IN US

By Sean Maroney. voanews.com, Voice of America, Retrieved November 21, 2006
<http://www.voanews.com/english/2006-11-15-voa3.cfm>

As per the United States Department of Commerce, American higher education is the country's fifth largest service sector money-maker. About \$13.5 billion is contributed to the U.S. economy each year by international students. Most of the international students come from India, China, and South Korea. Business is most sought-after course of study. American students, too, are seeking their academic destinations abroad. Sean Maroney stresses the cultural and social mixing across different groups during the process of individual academic pursuits.

9. OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME: INTERNATIONAL ADMISSION TO U.S. COLLEGES

By Dale Edward Gough. eJournal USA: See You in the U.S.A., September 2005, pp. 31-33.
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/0905/ijpe/journal.pdf>

Dale Edward Gough, an international education expert, provides insights on negotiating the U.S. college admissions process. Unlike in most countries, U.S. colleges or universities are free to set their own standard as well as criteria for admission of students in various curricula. The background in which one's candidature for admission is evaluated varies widely from institution to institution. Some institutions

seek the advocacy of specialized agencies, which provide evaluation of a non-U.S. education. Again different academic institutions may rely on different agencies. Gough elaborates on various common issues often faced by aspiring students. These issues could be official mailing of previous records by the awarding institution, translation of non-English documents, clearance of standardized assessment tests like SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test), GRE (Graduate Record Examination), or GMAT (Graduate Management Admission Test), and many more. One should preferably seek the advice of EducationUSA Advising Center, if there is one that can be approached. The locations of EducationUSA offices in a particular country can be obtained from the U.S. embassy in student's native country.

10. RESHAPING THE UNIVERSITY IN AN ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

By Alan Ruby. Phi Delta Kappan, November 2005, pp. 233-236.

Globalization has exerted significant impact on many aspects of the universities. Alan Ruby also thinks that since universities are creator and disseminator of knowledge, they are in a position to influence globalization as much as it has influenced them. It does not have to become a passive victim of globalization and it is vital that it actively engages in shaping globalization through research.

11. THE STRUGGLES OF FOREIGN-BORN FACULTY

By Emmanuel K. Ngwainmbi. Diverse Issues in Higher Education, June 29, 2006, 28 p.

This article primarily addresses to the struggles of the foreign-born faculties in the United States. Ngwainmbi highlights the issues like race, ethnicity, cultural diversities that is often faced by the foreign-born faculty. Another belief is that students learn less with foreign-born professors because of their accents and articulation problems. Ngwainmbi concludes with the vision for a common ground for students and minority faculty, where they can use their diverse experiences in positive ways.

12. A TECTONIC SHIFT IN GLOBAL HIGHER EDUCATION

By John Daniel, Asha Kanwar, and Stamenka Uvalic-Trumbic. Change, July/August 2006, pp. 16-23.

Recent global developments are indicating a tectonic shift that would transfer the map of higher education worldwide leading to the growth of universities in the developing world. Spreading connectivity coupled with the massive creation of open-source

educational resources may soon lead to the radical reduction in costs necessary for higher education to serve the four billion people at the bottom of the world's economic pyramid. Tens of millions of young adults in the third world will be seeking postsecondary education in the coming years. The question here is how can developing nation respond to this massive demand? Since developing countries will soon account for majority of enrolments in higher education worldwide, their approach to this crisis will effectively define the global profile of high education in the 21st century. They are likely to seek a much greater role for private, for-profit institutions. Open and distance education are also alternate ways of reaching out to a large number of students. India, which has the third largest higher education system in the world, is an excellent example where 23 percent of all higher education enrolments are in distance education. Further, like many developing countries, it is also trying to transform higher education from elite to a mass system. Higher education especially cross-border online and distance education also require access to technology and allied infrastructure through which education is delivered. Ensuring quality in such systems would be another serious concern. With the expansion of higher education, the role of governments will be further increased to monitor and regulate education.

13. U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION: THE FINANCIAL SIDE

By Nancy W. Keteku. eJournal USA: See You in the U.S.A., September 2005, pp. 34-36.
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/0905/ijpe/journal.pdf>

Unlike countries where the education system is centrally controlled by the government, the cost of education in America is comparatively high. However, when compared with the tremendous return it gives, higher education in the United States is an excellent value for money. A U.S. education expands one's horizon beyond students' subject areas, and gives them excellent hands-on facilities. American universities are equipped with the best infrastructures in the world including residential accommodation, clubs, sports, exchange programs across different universities, and so forth. Just financial constraints should not stop one from availing these benefits. There are several ways of getting one's U.S. education financed. Financial aid is provided by most of the universities in U.S. Beyond that, there are several corporate or institutional sponsors, international organizations like United Nations, U.S. government, local governments of the international students, scholarship agencies, and so on, which also provide financial assistance to the international students. The financial aid is normally given on the basis of merit of students or their financial status. Another way to take care of the financial support is reducing

educational cost, which can be done on the basis of judicious evaluation of colleges and universities, and also by cutting down on the living expenses. Students can also explore working part-time to support their education. In a nutshell, ambitious students need to plan early and carefully in order to beat the high cost and get financial assistance for higher education in the United States.

14. THE UNANTICIPATED EXPLOSION: PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION'S GLOBAL SURGE

By Daniel C. Levy. Comparative Education Review, May 2006, pp. 217-309.

The last few decades has seen phenomenal rise and growth of private higher education. Both enrolment and the number of private institution have dramatically increased in Eastern and Central Europe, the Middle East and northern and sub-Saharan Africa, East and South Asia, and Latin America. Daniel C. Levy presents an analytical overview of the private higher education explosion of over 40 countries. Although he does not attempt to draw any conclusion or generalization of facts, he provides the platform for stimulated research and a well-informed debate. The unanticipated emergence of private higher education has been highlighted and its role is explored. It appears that the private higher education will continue to emerge and evolve in near future.

15. A WORLD-CLASS EDUCATION WHILE GETTING TO KNOW THE UNITED STATES

eJournal USA: See You in the U.S.A., September 2005, pp. 29-30.
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/0905/ijpe/journal.pdf>

Each year, the United States eagerly welcomes over half a million international students. The U.S. welcome is also reflected in the fact that about 80 percent of all student visa applications are approved. There is a constant effort to make the process simple and speedy. International student's preference of U.S. colleges and institutions over other alternates is because of the academic excellence and great flexibility in designing courses of study. Moreover, higher education programs in the United States are valued across the globe. In the process of their academic pursuits, the students also get to know Americans, and the United States of America at large. This thrilling experience is a bonus for the international students traveling to America for higher studies.

BUSINESS & ECONOMICS

16. EMERGING GIANTS: BUILDING WORLD-CLASS COMPANIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

By Tarun Khanna and Krishna G. Palepu. Harvard Business Review, October 2006, pp. 60-69.

Khanna and Palepu, both of the Harvard Business School, say companies in emerging companies can compete successfully, both at home and abroad. Their six-year study of local companies that succeeded against the onslaught of multinational corporations revealed three primary strategies. Some capitalized on their knowledge of local product markets; some exploited their knowledge of local talent and capital markets; and others exploited institutional voids to create profitable businesses. The authors provide real world examples of the successful implementation of these strategies.

17. THE END OF THE BIG TRADE DEAL

By Daniel K. Tarullo. The International Economy, Summer 2006, pp. 46-49.

Daniel asserts that the Doha Round will be the last of the grand multilateral trade negotiations. It has been characterized by missed deadlines and recurring charges by the protagonists that someone else is to blame for the lack of progress. Also, he notes, the slow erosion of the U.S.-European alliance following the end of the Cold War has had a subtle but real impact on most areas of cooperation, including trade. He discusses several other factors contributing to the decline of big multilateral trade deals, including a growing reliance on non-controversial bilateral trade agreements. Many committed free traders now question how extensively the WTO should govern domestic regulation. Historically, American, European, and Japanese multinationals have provided a major part of the domestic support for trade agreements. Ironically, the very success of past rounds has given many of these companies most of the trade liberalization they need.

18. THE GLOBAL IMPLICATIONS OF A DOLLAR COLLAPSE

By Samuel Brittan. The International Economy, Summer 2006, pp. 24-27.

The author, a columnist with Financial Times, discusses the political and economic implications of a dollar collapse and describes possible

scenarios. He says that if the dollar collapsed, one result could be an offsetting boost given to demand in the Euro area and in Asia. At the other extreme, the U.S. would be accused of deliberately weakening its own currency for domestic political reasons and some politicians could retaliate through protectionist barriers, attempts at competitive devaluation, or ill-conceived taxes on international capital movements. The most likely trigger for a dollar collapse would be that of the U.S. housing market, but such a drastic fall in the dollar's external value could well be the signal for Asian authorities to cease stockpiling assets and even start dumping them. If the world is experiencing excess demand, as the pressure on oil and commodity markets and the abundance of credit suggest, a modest recessionary movement in the U.S. might be good. Both the immediate economic prospects and the behavior of international interest rate differentials would be bearish for the dollar. It is an unfortunate aspect of both financial commentary and journalism that a five percent movement up or down in any key variable in one day would create huge excitement, whereas a much bigger movement spread gradually over a couple of months may hardly be noticed.

19. THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT: A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

By Ken Hackett. *Vital Speeches of the Day*, August 2006, pp. 586-589.

Hackett says the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) is an approach to foreign assistance that isn't just new - it is bold. The MCA is a fresh approach that aims to improve aid effectiveness by requiring recipients to make difficult policy reforms that are necessary for successful development, he explains. He discusses some of the innovative aspects of the MCA - funding is performance-based; MCA provides incentives to change policies for the better; countries who qualify can lose funding if their scores fall; recipient countries control MCA development efforts, from deciding which projects to pursue to implementation. He also talks about some of the challenges MCA has faced, noting that results have been slow in coming, and the negative perceptions many Americans have about foreign aid and its effectiveness; the MCA has not yet received full congressional funding. Hackett remains optimistic about MCA's potential to make a real difference, but also notes that while it is an innovative and important advancement in foreign aid, it will never be a panacea.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS & SECURITY

20. AMERICA'S ASYMMETRIC ADVANTAGE

By Maj. Gen. Charles J. Dunlap Jr. *Armed Forces Journal*, September 2006.
<http://www.armedforcesjournal.com/2006/09/2009013>

Dunlap argues that air power in all its forms - from air superiority fighter jets to precision bombers to ground attack planes and transport to unmanned surveillance planes - is America's asymmetrical military advantage, not its ground forces. He says the volunteer army is too costly to generate the numbers of troops needed for a true occupation force in Iraq, while air power's real-time intelligence-gathering capability, paired with precision-guided weapons, can put at risk any adversary's high-value assets.

21. AMERICA'S NEW STRATEGIC PARTNER?

By Ashton B. Carter. *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2006, pp. 33-44.

The U.S.-India deal, in which the U.S. acknowledges India as a legitimate nuclear power, has inspired much debate focused on nuclear issues. Opponents claim that Bush's concessions to India could seriously injure the integrity of the international nonproliferation regime. Ashton Carter, a Harvard professor, admits that while the deal is not balanced, damage done to nonproliferation is limited and overstated. The U.S. government insists the deal is a broader strategic agreement, not an arms treaty. Washington gave way on the nuclear front in order to "gain much more on other fronts," in particular, gains in security down the road in dealing with Iran, Pakistan, and potentially China. Many of the benefits, however, are contingent on India's future, with "no guarantees," as India will have its "own opinions about how best to live up to the deal - or not."

22. CHINA AND THE COMMONS: ANGELL OR MAHAN?

By James R. Holmes, Toshi Yoshihara. *World Affairs*, Spring 2006, pp. 172-191.

While acknowledging the difficulty in seeing clearly into China's top military policy circles, the authors argue that Chinese strategists seem increasingly inured to the early-twentieth-century paradigms of geopolitics, particularly in regard to reforming its naval forces. If this is the case, the question is whether they will adopt the approach of

U.S. Admiral Thayer Mahan, who advocated the aggressive use of sea power to ensure security of shipping lanes or English academic Norman Angell, who believed that military force was in nobody's best economic interest. The authors consider scenarios involving Taiwan, Korean unification, and the pursuit of energy security and how they may influence the influence of geopolitics on the country's approach to maritime issues. How China ultimately chooses to address control of the "commons" - sea, air, and space - will determine the regional security situation in the coming decades.

23. EXERCISING WARTIME POWERS: THE NEED FOR A STRONG EXECUTIVE

By John Yoo. Harvard International Review, Spring 2006, pp. 14-17.

John Yoo argues that the American Constitution clearly gives the executive branch the authority to initiate military actions without first seeking the legislative branch's authorization. "Declaring" a war is markedly different than initiating, conducting, or waging one, says the author. Based upon close analysis of the Constitution, British law, and the usage of language in the 18th Century, the author finds this to be a crucial difference that was purposely written into the Constitution by the Founding Fathers. As the United States confronts an increasingly complex international security environment, the author calls upon readers to reject contentions of Congressional prerogative in favor of the Constitution's intent: a presidency structured to act independently to repel threats with a flexible and supportive political process allowing legislators to subsequently control war through their appropriations authority.

24. HOW TO KEEP THE BOMB FROM IRAN

By Scott D. Sagan. Foreign Affairs, September/October 2006, pp.45-59.

As an open supporter of terrorism with strong anti-American and anti-Israeli sentiments, a nuclear Iran would pose a grave threat to the United States and its allies. Scott D. Sagan, Professor of Political Science and Director of the Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford University, describes the dangers of "deterrence optimism" and "proliferation fatalism" when approaching the problem of Iran's nuclear program. He argues that, with "no viable military option at hand," the only way to effectively prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon is for the United States and other global players to understand and help satisfy the concerns that drove Iran to develop a nuclear program in the first place.

25. LESSONS OF THE KOREAN WAR FOR THE "SIX-PARTY TALKS"

By James R. Holmes. World Affairs, Summer 2006, pp.3-24.

Through a detailed case study of the negotiating process that ended the Korean War, the author illustrates what he considers key lessons to resolve today's nuclear standoff on the Korean peninsula. In both cases, North Korea, China, and the United States came to the table with vital interests at stake, but unlike in 1953, none of the negotiating parties today will be able to improve their bargaining position and undercut others - the U.S. is averse to using military force, and North Korea has hardened its facilities and its regime remains firmly in control. Another key difference is that while China's support helped to sustain Pyongyang in the 1950s, particularly after Stalin's death, which helped during the Korean War negotiations, its influence on Kim Jong-Il today has been greatly exaggerated. Until North Korea's disastrous socioeconomic conditions threaten its regime, Holmes concludes, "The United States and its partners have few obvious options other than to keep North Korea hemmed in, encourage China to use such influence as it possesses, and pursue patient negotiations."

26. REGIME CYCLES: DEMOCRACY, AUTOCRACY, AND REVOLUTION IN POST-SOVIET EURASIA

By Henry Hale. World Politics, October 2005, pp. 73-100.

Regime change does not make democratization a foregone conclusion, concludes Hale in this study of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. A study of these states' respective political development in the 1990s suggests that regimes can change cyclically, progressively, regressively, or even randomly, depending extent of each country's implementation of "patronal presidentialism," the extensive network of family and clan politics that underlie most systems in former Soviet states. The more ingrown these networks become, the less likelihood of further "color revolutions."

27. TOWARD A LONG-RANGE ENERGY SECURITY POLICY

By Nader Elhefnawy. Parameters, Spring 2006, pp. 101-114.

According to the author, debate on U.S. energy policy has usually been limited to arguments that the United States must preserve its access to the oil reserves of the Middle East and of Central Asia - with a limited sense that domestic energy supplies would be highly desirable. A linear projection has oil supplies running out around

2030, he says. In the event of a new energy crisis, there may be more state failures, weapons proliferation, and resource conflict. Overall, he states, there are three major problems: first, substitutes for oil are too expensive or too unwieldy to support desired levels of economic productivity and living standards. Secondly, future improvements and relevant technologies cannot be taken for granted, particularly given the prolonged drop in the price of solar- and wind-generated energy since the 1970s. Finally, partial solutions can only provide a cushion until a more complete transition can happen. The prospect exists for an economy based on renewable energy, he asserts, because the security problems likely to result from tightening oil supplies are a basis for making the transition to alternatives - which is widely acknowledged as inevitable in the long run, anyway.

DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS

28. AMERICA'S DEMOCRATIZATION PROJECTS ABROAD

By James Kurth. *American Spectator*, October 2006, pp. 40-47.

The author examines the successes and failures of America's democratization projects abroad over the past century. Among the greatest success stories were in Germany and Japan after World War II and post-Cold War projects in Eastern Europe. There are many common factors in these successes: the countries involved were industrial and modern, had experienced total military defeat, had ethnically homogeneous populations and faced a greater foreign threat. The contrast between these nations, and the Middle East, where many democratization projects are failing, "could not be greater," says Kurth, who believes that democratization projects in Latin America have a promising future.

29. THE DEATH OF THE MODERATE DEMOCRAT

By Byron York. *National Review*, September 11, 2006, pp. 32-34.

The moderate, centrist Democrat is a thing of the past, York writes. Rankings of how liberal Democrats are compared to how conservative Republicans are show that Democrats in recent years have moved farther to the left than Republicans have to the right. Sen. Joe Lieberman's loss to Ned Lamont in the Connecticut Democratic primary election is a sign to Democrats to move more to the left. Moderates were successful in helping Clinton get elected and

re-elected but at the same time lost control of Congress. Now, the author writes, instead of trying to find a middle ground between Democrats and Republicans, Democrats instead have to find a middle ground between liberal factions and mainstream Democratic voters.

30. THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THE NEW WARS

By Renee De Nevers. *Political Science Quarterly*, Fall 2006, pp. 369-395.

This article explores how the Geneva Conventions, adopted in 1949, apply to "new wars," such as the fight against terrorism, where those directly involved in fighting include non-traditional soldiers such as warlords, child soldiers and private security companies. The author argues that, although the nature of war and those who fight wars has changed dramatically since the conventions were adopted, the conventions should not be abandoned, but rather should address these changes. Applying the Geneva Conventions, she argues, will create greater international support for the U.S. war on terrorism because it will protect U.S. soldiers and citizens, garner multilateral support, and protect victims of war everywhere. "To ensure the cooperation that it needs to pursue terrorists, and to regain the high ground in this fight, the United States should lead the way...in creating a stronger framework to protect people from dangers they face in conflict zones and lawless societies," she writes.

31. HOW TO MINIMIZE MONEY'S ROLE IN POLITICS

By Steven Hill. *National Civic Review*, Summer 2006, pp. 17-28.

The author, who successfully spearheaded efforts to publicly finance political campaigns in Northern California, argues that public financing is the most promising form of campaign finance reform because it levels the playing field and gives candidates an incentive to accept spending limits. With public financing poorer candidates can challenge well-funded ones, enlivening the debate and opening up the system. It also removes the burden of fundraising. But while Hill believes public financing is currently the best solution, he argues that it is not enough. He points to the example of Arizona, which had a 97 percent incumbency rate in 2004 elections, despite public financing. Hill concludes that money alone does not control the outcome of elections - residential patterns and electing legislators by electoral map are also factors. The solution is to use proportional representation, free media space and public financing.

COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION

32. A DOSE OF TRANSPARENCY

By Penelope Lemov. *Governing*, September 2006, pp. 50-54.

Increasingly, health-care costs and provider performance are becoming the business of patients, notes the author. Many states, including Florida, Maryland, New York, and Texas, are providing Web sites with comparative information on hospitals, physicians, prices, and performance rankings. However, one researcher notes that there is "little empirical evidence that consumers have altered their behavior" by being given this information. On the other hand, quality of performance of physicians and hospitals might improve, since they would be eager to remove themselves from the bottom of the list.

33. THE MESSENGER

By Mark Bowen, David Talbot. *Technology Review*, July/August 2006, pp. 38-43.

James Hansen, director of NASA's climate research center, the Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York, nearly single-handedly turned global warming into an international issue in 1988 when he told a group of reporters, after testifying before a Senate committee, that the greenhouse effect was already affecting climate. He continued over the years to predict the progress of global warming; earlier this year, the Bush Administration tried to silence him because Hansen's scientific views were in conflict with the political position on global warming. Hansen took this attempt to silence him to the New York Times and the television show *60 Minutes*, propelling the global warming story into the headlines. The author, who wrote *Thin Ice: Unlocking The Secrets of Climate in the World's Highest Mountains*, discusses the science behind Hansen's beliefs, and the ideas of Hansen and his team of experts for holding future temperatures below the danger level. It is "technically possible to avoid the grim 'business-as-usual' climate change," Hansen said in December 2005. "If an alternative scenario is practical, why are we not doing it?"

34. WARNING: E-VOTING AHEAD

By Ellen Perlman. *Governing*, July 2006, pp. 44-46.

The Help America Vote Act (HAVA) requires doing away with the old voting equipment and replacing them with electronic voting machines. Perlman discusses the security of electronic ballots, noting

that, as long as voting has been in existence, "security of ballot boxes has been an issue." The author looks at the pros and cons of several electronic voting machines, including the touch-screen type that has generated controversy due to its potential vulnerability, to optical-scan system, that has a backup disk. In order to insure reliability and usability, the election officials need to check and secure the voting machines diligently.

GLOBAL ISSUES

35. ATOMIC BALM?

By Jon Gertner. *New York Times Magazine*, July 16, 2006.

"For the first time in decades," the article begins, "increasing the role of nuclear power in the United States may be starting to make political, environmental and even economic sense." Today 103 reactors in the U.S. provide 20% of its electricity; some plants provide much higher percentages of electricity for their particular regions. No new plant has been approved for construction in the U.S. since 1978, the newest plant came online in 1996. It is unlikely that the plants will operate for much more than 60 years each. This presents a significant long-term problem for utility companies - whether they should begin replacing the nuclear plants now, or whether coal will continue to be plentiful or cheap. Industry experts anticipate caps on carbon emissions that will significantly raise the cost of producing electricity from coal, and are skeptical about alternative fuels as major sources of electricity. Natural gas prices are high already. The author runs through the long list of pros and cons to building new nuclear power plants, including arguments that utilities, instead of increasing electricity, should be encouraging consumers to reduce their needs. Still, the author concludes that building new plants may indeed be reasonable. "The fact is," one nuclear expert is quoted as saying, "there is no perfect way of generating electricity. There are byproducts of every type."

36. AN ELEPHANT CRACKUP?

By Charles Siebert. *New York Times Magazine*, October 8, 2006.

In the last couple of decades, across Africa, India and parts of Southeast Asia, elephants have been on a rampage, destroying villages and crops and attacking and killing humans. The author interviews researchers studying this disturbing phenomenon, who

note that humans and elephants have lived in peace for centuries; they attribute this breakdown in elephant culture and social relations to decades of poaching, culling and habitat loss. Many of the "elders" in the elephant world have been killed by poachers, and the young elephants have been brought up by increasingly inexperienced mothers; many of the young have witnessed members of their extended families brutally slain by humans, and the neurological response of elephants to this trauma is not unlike post-traumatic stress disorder in humans. Says one researcher, "just like male war orphans, they are wild, completely lost." Writes the author, "every large, land-based animal on this planet is ultimately fighting a losing battle with humankind. And yet entirely befitting of an animal with such a highly developed sensibility, a deep-rooted sense of family and, yes, such a good long-term memory, the elephant is not going out quietly. It is not leaving without making some kind of statement, one to which scientists from a variety of disciplines, including human psychology, are now beginning to pay close attention." The author visits a sanctuary in Tennessee where elephants are brought to recover, physically and psychologically, from traumatic experiences in zoos and traveling circuses.

37. WHEN A PILL IS NOT ENOUGH

By Tina Rosenberg. *New York Times Magazine*, August 6, 2006, pp. 40-59.

"Shame, stigma and the pathologies of intimate relationships are the new frontier in the fight against AIDS in Africa. How do you treat what is lodged in people's minds?" This, according to the author, is the central question of AIDS treatment in Africa today. Modern medical treatments are increasingly available to those who need it, but success remains uneven across the continent. The reasons are more social and behavioral than medical or even educational. This phenomenon of denial is not limited to Africa. "None of this should be foreign to Americans. We know we should quit smoking. We know we should go have that lump checked out. We know we should give up the French fries. But we don't. In America, as around the world, a good amount of sickness and death is at least in part self-inflicted." The article details theories and programs now being developed, or already in use, to persuade people to change their customs to save their lives.

38. 20 YEARS LATER: SPIKE LEE STILL GOTTA HAVE IT

By Kevin Chappell. *Ebony*, September 2006, pp. 98-103.

Spike Lee has been described as "the most important African-American filmmaker ever." But he says he's come a long way since his famous first studio film, *She's Gotta Have It*, debuted at the Cannes Film Festival in 1986. In fact, Lee says he's learned not only about his inner self, but also about the outside world - and not to have preconceived notions about anything or anyone, especially his audience. Now the father of two children, Lee has branched out into everything from directing commercials to writing children's books with his wife, and serves as artistic director at the New York University graduate film school, and as a mentor to many young filmmakers. Lee is looking to do great things in the future. "It's been a great 20 years," he says. "But I'm not done yet."

39. THE EVOLUTION OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

By Tom Huntington. *American Legacy*, Fall 2006, pp. 46-50.

"Over his long life the founding father slowly changed from an unabashed slaveholder to a true abolitionist," contends Huntington, who traces the contradictions and ambivalence in Franklin's attitude toward slavery in this detailed article. Ironically, Franklin himself had been an indentured apprentice; however, he was a man of his time with an eighteenth-century man's prejudices. While he never actively freed his slaves, he became president of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Relief of the Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage in 1787, and, shortly before his death, wrote a satirical defense of slavery that pointedly exposed the injustice of Congress's refusal to accept an antislavery petition the society had presented.

40. EYES BEHIND THE PRIZE

By Bruce Marks, Kim Okamura. *Dance Magazine*, June 2006, pp. 60-65.

The USA International Ballet Competition hosted 121 young dancers from 27 countries in Jackson, Mississippi, for two weeks in June. Prizes included medals, cash awards, scholarships, and one-season contracts to several American ballet companies. In this

interview with Okamura, USA IBC jury chairman Marks provides insight into the competition and what goes on behind the scenes. "I believe it's a life-changing experience for young dancers," Marks says. "They come away - I hope - better members of our art form. And I hope they carry that with them for the rest of their lives." The article is accompanied by photographs and quotes from former medalists.

41. SPIRIT SEEKER

By Josef Woodard. Downbeat, July 2006, pp. 31-35.

Jazz saxophonist Charles Lloyd's brings his Irish, African-American and Cherokee heritages "to figure out the concept of 'what is man'" and to define the universe "as a place where all God's children can sing their song and infuse something into the journey through here". He followed up his meteoric rise to fame in the 1960s with a reclusive life in California; he resurfaced in the 1980s, and now in his 60s, he has been a regular presence on the international music scene. This article traces the man, his musical style, friendships and musical associations from the 1960s until today.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

42. CARTAGENA [BIOSAFETY] PROTOCOL: A NEW TRADE BARRIER?

By Nicholas Kalaitzandonakes. Regulation, Summer 2006, pp. 18-25.

Kalaitzandonakes analyzes the implications of the Biosafety Protocol (BSP) - an international agreement for regulating the transfer, handling and use of genetically modified organisms. He focuses particularly on approaches to mandatory labeling, the details of which have yet to be agreed upon. Seemingly small changes in labeling requirements can lead to significantly different trade impacts and compliance costs, he notes. The logistics of agricultural trade, he explains, efficiently move grains worldwide, from producer to consumer, through practices such as commingling, blending and strict grading standards which allow for anonymous exchanges and free flow of crops. This system provides no immediate mechanism for easy identification of a cargo's origin or its DNA makeup, says Kalaitzandonakes. So, the current system will have to change to comply with whatever labeling provisions come to pass. He estimates costs for sample crops using alternative labeling requirements and finds compliance costs change markedly depending

on approaches. He recommends costs be fully analyzed - both for total cost and distribution of costs - before finalizing the details of mandatory labeling for the BSP.

43. CORN PLASTIC TO THE RESCUE?

By Elizabeth Royte. Smithsonian, August 2006, pp. 84-88.

Some U.S. food companies, and most recently Wal-Mart, are moving away from packaging made from petroleum-based plastic materials, and are switching to a plastic made from polylactic acid (PLA), a resin derived from corn. The author notes that PLA requires a lot less petroleum to produce, and is biodegradable, however only under certain controlled conditions - and may still present recycling and disposal challenges. Many environmentalists applaud the growing use of PLA, but still question whether it is the solution to America's throwaway culture, noting that any difficulty of disposing of PLA "reflects a larger deficiency in how Americans dispose of trash ... [however] they have to start somewhere."

44. PLUGGING INTO THE FUTURE

The Economist Technology Quarterly, June 10, 2006, pp. 30-32.

A grassroots movement is building hybrid gas-electric cars that can be recharged from the electricity grid. Hybrid technology, pioneered by Toyota with its Prius, combines a gas engine with an electric motor and battery that never needs to be plugged in and gets more than 40 miles per gallon. This article is about a "motley group of hackers, entrepreneurs and idealists" that has sprung up "to boost the nascent technology of plug-in hybrids." One such idealist modified his Prius to go much further on battery power alone. He replaced the original nickel-metal hydride battery with a higher-capacity lithium-ion battery and hacked the control software to keep the gas engine from kicking in until the car is moving at high speed. As a result, his modified Prius travels more than 30 miles in an all-electric mode, compared with a mile or so for a standard Prius. Overall, his car gets 100 miles per gallon. His company, Energycs, is converting cars for others, and plans to offer plug-in retrofits to the public this year for around \$12,000. Other companies are also doing similar things.

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