

Information Alert

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5-1/H
CULTIVATING CIVIL SOCIETY 2.0
 eJournalUSA, Department of State, October 2011.
<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

Increasingly, civil society groups are using technology in unprecedented ways to carry out their work and expand the sphere in which they operate. Civil society consists of organizations and institutions that help and look after people, their health and their rights. As more and more people around the world have gained access to computers, phones and other mobile communication devices, civil society organizations have kept pace.



Civil society is pioneering the use of so-called “connection technologies” (for example, mobile phones, mapping applications and social-networking software) to improve health, promote transparency, advance human rights and uphold justice. Connection technologies are limited only by the ingenuity of their users.

What’s New

**eLibraryUSA
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Public Affairs and the Information, Research, and Communications (IRC) unit are pleased to announce free access to eLibraryUSA and its range of free, online databases. This is a free service with IRC membership. If you would like access to eLibraryUSA, please contact us at ircisb@state.gov

5-2/H
CLIMATE ACTION GOES LOCAL
 eJournalUSA, Department of State, October 2011.
<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

This issue of eJournal USA examines what it means to think globally about climate change — and to act locally. “Climate Action Goes Local” shows how communities and nongovernmental groups worldwide are initiating programs that counter climate change, and why leadership from local officials and buy-in from local populations and businesses are necessary for such programs to be effective. An excerpt from Local Action: The New Paradigm in Climate Change Policy by Tommy Linstroth and Ryan Bell outlines advantages local governments have over higher-level governments and institutions in developing, monitoring and adapting climate change programs to serve their constituents.



5-3/UP**AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN: Continuing Security Challenges For the United States****By Anthony H. Cordesman****The Center for Strategic and International Studies, September 23, 2011**

The US confronts a wide range of challenges if it is to win the Afghan conflict in any meaningful sense, and leave a stable Afghanistan and Pakistan. The most serious risk, however, has now become creating effective plans for a transition where most US and allied forces will leave the country no later than 2014, and US, allied, and donor spending in Afghanistan is likely to experience massive cuts that could trigger a depression or deep economic crisis.

5-4/UP**PAKISTAN-U.S. RELATIONS: A Summary.****By K. Alan Kronstadt****Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, October 20, 2011.**<https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41832.pdf>

This report summarizes important recent developments in Pakistan and in Pakistan-U.S. relations. Obama Administration engagement with Pakistan has been seriously disrupted by recent events. A brief analysis of the current state of Pakistan-U.S. relations illuminates the main areas of contention and uncertainty. Vital U.S. interests related to links between Pakistan and indigenous American terrorism, Islamist militancy in Pakistan and Islamabad's policies toward the Afghan insurgency, Pakistan's relations with historic rival India, nuclear weapons proliferation and security, and the troubled status of Pakistan's domestic setting are reviewed.

5-5/IS**9/11 IN RETROSPECT: George W. Bush's Grand Strategy, Reconsidered****By Melvyn P Leffler*****Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 90, No. 5, September/October 2011, pp. 33-44.**

Ten years after September 11, people can begin to gain some perspective on the impact of that day's terrorist attacks on US foreign policy. There was, and there remains, a natural tendency to say that the attacks changed everything. But a decade on, such conclusions seem unjustified. September 11 did alter the focus and foreign policy of the George W. Bush administration. After 9/11, there was an accelerated buildup of US military and intelligence capabilities. The war on terror became the preoccupation of the Bush administration's national security policy. Before 9/11, the US' primacy and security had been taken for granted; after 9/11, Washington had to make clear that it could protect the US homeland, defend its allies, oversee an open world economy, and propagate its institutions.

5-6/IS**AFTER UNIPOLARITY: China's Visions of International Order in an Era of U.S. Decline****By Schweller, Randall L. and Pu, Xiaoyu*****International Security*, Vol. 36, No. 1, Summer 2011, pp. 41-72.**

The emerging transition from unipolarity to a more multipolar distribution of global power presents a unique and unappreciated problem that largely explains why, contrary to the expectations of balance of power theory, a counterbalancing reaction to U.S. primacy has not yet taken place. The problem is that, under unipolarity and only unipolarity, balancing is a revisionist, not a status quo, behavior: its purpose is to replace the existing unbalanced unipolar structure with a balance of power system. Thus, any state that seeks to restore a global balance of power will be labeled a revisionist aggressor.

5-7/IS

AL QAEDA'S CHALLENGE: The Jihadists' War With Islamist Democrats

By William McCants

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 90, No. 5, September/October 2011, pp. 20-33.

The Arab Spring and the death of Osama bin Laden represent a moment of both promise and peril for the global jihadist movement. On the one hand, the overthrow of secular rulers in the heartland of the Muslim world gives jihadists an unprecedented opportunity to establish the Islamic states that they have long sought. On the other hand, jihadists can no longer rally behind their most charismatic leader, bin Laden. And the jihadist flagship that he founded, al Qaeda, may lose its relevance in the Muslim world to rival Islamist groups that are prepared to run in elections and take power through politics. Al Qaeda and its allies will not support these Islamists unless they reject parliamentary politics and establish governments that strictly implement Islamic law and are hostile to the US.

5-8/IS

AMERICA'S PACIFIC CENTURY: The Future of Geopolitics Will Decided in Asia, Not in Afghanistan or Iraq, and the United States Should be Right at the Center of the Action

By Hillary Clinton

Foreign Policy, Volume 189, November 2011, pp. 5684.

“As the war in Iraq winds down and America begins to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan, the United States stands at a pivot point. Over the last 10 years, we have allocated immense resources to those two theaters. In the next 10 years, we need to be smart and systematic about where we invest time and energy, so that we put ourselves in the best position to sustain our leadership, secure our interests, and advance our values. One of the most important tasks of American statecraft over the next decade will therefore be to lock in a substantially increased investment -- diplomatic, economic, strategic, and otherwise -- in the Asia-Pacific region.”

5-9/IS

DEATH OF OSAMA BIN LADEN

By Nigel Inskter

Survival, Vol. 53, No. 3, 2011, pp. 5-10.

The full details of the intelligence investigation leading to bin Laden's death are not known, and some operationally sensitive information may well never appear in the public domain. But it seems that interrogation of high-value al-Qaeda detainees alerted the CIA to the existence of a specific individual who served as bin Laden's sole conduit with the outside world. As so often happens in intelligence work, a long period elapsed before the CIA was able to obtain a fix on the individual and begin a process of observation and analysis which led not, as they might have expected, to a remote location in Pakistan's tribal areas but rather to a fortified compound in the garrison town of Abbottabad, a short drive from Islamabad. The operation epitomised the benefits of intelligence fusion, a process perfected in Iraq and Afghanistan, in which all sources of intelligence (both human and technical) are brought to bear on a specific target with a view to producing kills or captures and, optimally, further intelligence which can be developed into new fused packages against additional targets.

5-10/IS

THE END OF THE AMERICAN ERA

By Stephen M Walt

The National Interest, Vol. 116, November/December 2011, pp. 6-16.

Nye emphasized Americas unusual strengths, arguing it was destined to be the leading world power for many years to come. [...] a host of books and articles - from Charles Krauthammer's "The Unipolar Moment," G. John Ikenberry's *Liberal Leviathan* and Niall Ferguson's *Colossus* to Fareed Zakaria's *The Post-American World* (to name but a few) - have debated how long American dominance could possibly last.

5-11/IS

THE INEVITABLE SUPERPOWER: Why China's Dominance Is a Sure Thing

By Arvind Subramanian.

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 90, No. 5, September/October 2011; pp. 66-78.

China may be on its way to becoming an economic superpower, and the US may have to share the global

stage with it in the future. But, the argument goes, the threat from China is not so imminent, so great, or so multifaceted that it can push the US out of the driver's seat. The upshot of the author's analysis is that by 2030, relative US decline will have yielded not a multipolar world but a near-unipolar one dominated by China. China will account for close to 20% of global GDP compared with just under 15% for the US. At that point, China's per capita GDP will be about \$33,000, or about half of US GDP. In other words, China will not be dirt poor, as is commonly believed. The Chinese economy will be larger than the economy of the US and larger than that of any other country, and so will its trade and supplies of capital.

5-12/IS

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ON THE ROAD TO NUCLEAR ZERO

By Nancy Gallagher

Nonproliferation Review, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 431-444.

The disappointingly slow pace of progress on efforts to prevent proliferation, reduce nuclear weapons, and eliminate nuclear risks has many causes. The factor that might be easiest for individuals in the arms control and nonproliferation community to change stems from their own ambivalence about major questions that must be addressed on the road to reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the world to zero. This essay explores how ambivalence about four key issues strategic stability, alliance relations, institution-building, and nuclear energy often leads community members to take positions that play well at home and within their like-minded group but raise unintended impediments to achieving their own long-term goals. The author suggests alternative ways to handle these questions to improve the prospects for domestic and international agreement on practical measures that would eliminate, not perpetuate, nuclear risks.

5-13/IS

LOCATING AL QAEDA'S CENTER OF GRAVITY: The Role of Middle Managers

By Peter Neumann and others

Studies in Conflict and Terrorism, Volume 34, Issue 11, 2011, pp. 825-842.

This article claims that the ongoing debate about the structure and dynamics of Al Qaeda has failed to appreciate the importance of an organizational layer that is situated between the top leadership and the grass-

roots. Rather than being “leaderless,” it is the group's middle management that holds Al Qaeda together. In Clausewitzian terms, Al Qaeda's middle managers represent a center of gravity - a “hub of ... power and movement” that facilitates the grass-roots' integration into the organization and provides the top leadership with the global reach it needs in order to carry out its terrorist campaign, especially in Europe and North America. The article substantiates this hypothesis by providing a number of case studies of Al Qaeda middle managers, which illustrate the critical role they have played in integrating the grass-roots with the top leadership. If neither the top leadership nor the grass-roots alone can provide Al Qaeda with strategic momentum, it will be essential to identify and neutralize the middle managers, and in doing so “cause the network to collapse on itself.”

5-14/IS

THE MISSING ENDGAME FOR AFGHANISTAN: A Sustainable Post-Bin Laden Strategy

By David M. Abshire and Ryan Browne

The Washington Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 4, 2011, pp. 59-72.

Henry Kissinger, an advocate for internationally-assured neutrality in Afghanistan, often points out that there is precedence for such neutrality providing stability. Once the strategic investments in Afghan entrepreneurs get the Afghan economic engine moving, Afghanistan's neighbors will undoubtedly benefit from this economic renaissance and the establishment of new trade links. Therefore, Afghanistan's neighbors will be appropriately incentivized to discontinue their jockeying over Afghanistan and agree to an internationally established Afghan neutrality, lest they risk losing these economic benefits. A long-term commitment to the economic growth and prosperity of the region will create a vested interest in regional stability, thereby lessening the risk of another armed conflict between the nuclear-armed nations of India and Pakistan. In order to ensure that a stable, sustainable, and viable Afghanistan emerges, the United States must move quickly to focus its energy on building a sustainable Afghan economy and establishing the Afghan Enterprise Development Organization, as mounting political pressure will eventually force President Obama and our allies to complete the withdrawal of ISAF forces.

5-15/IS

PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR CALCULUS

By Andrew Bast

The Washington Quarterly, Volume 34, No. 4, 2011

In recent years, Pakistan has developed the world's fastest-growing nuclear weapons program. The most current estimates are that Pakistan now possesses enough fissile material for more than 100 warheads, which makes it the world's sixth largest arsenal, and is stockpiling enough material to manufacture as many as 20 additional weapons a year. These current growth rates will almost undoubtedly be proven to be conservative over the next 20–30 years, given the revelation in May that Islamabad is constructing a fourth plutonium reactor at the Khushab nuclear site about 140 miles south of the capital. That newest reactor will come online as soon as 2013 and significantly increase Pakistan's production capacity. In the next decade, only two states—Pakistan and India—are expected to increase their nuclear weapons arsenal.

5-16/IS

THE SOUTH CHINA SEAL IS THE FUTURE OF CONFLICT

By Robert D. Kaplan

Foreign Policy, No. 188, September/October 2011, pp. 1-8.

The article discusses the potential dominance of Chinese naval forces and conflict in the South China Sea. Discussion of the military expansion, naval power, and technological military innovations of China is included. Developments of naval forces that change ground war to total war are discussed. Details about the conflicts surrounding the South China Sea including exports and imports and territory disputes of China, Vietnam, and Taiwan are provided. It is suggested that the U.S. should keep military forces in the region to create a balance of power and stop threats of a Chinese naval empire.

5-17/IS

TERRORIST INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES: Lessons From the Battlefield

By Bruce Riedel

Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 12, No. 1 Winter-Spring 2011, pp. 26-30.

Transnational Islamist extremist terrorist groups have a demonstrated capability to conduct thorough intelli-

gence collection strategies against their targets and to undertake sophisticated counter intelligence measures against the United States and other Western intelligence communities. Two contemporary case studies clearly demonstrate this capability. Transnational terrorist groups with an Islamist orientation have developed sophisticated intelligence collection strategies to case the targets for their terrorist operations. Since their plots can sometimes take years to mature, these intelligence collection operations require careful cover stories and well-trained operatives. To prevent their clandestine activity from being uncovered by American or other intelligence counter terrorism operations, the terrorists have also become skilled at counter intelligence and then use double agents to strike their enemies. These two contemporary case studies additionally provide excellent insights into both capabilities.

5-8/IS

TRENDS IN TERRORISM SINCE 9/11: Is Terrorism Still a Threat to the United States?

By Louis Klarevas

Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 12, No. 1, Winter-Spring 2011, pp. 76-88.

This article analyzes trends in terrorism worldwide over the last few years. The first half of the article draws on NCTC data to identify trends abroad. The second half of the article, drawing on a unique dataset collected by the author, focuses on trends inside the American homeland since 9/11. The article concludes with some brief policy guidance for the counter-terrorism community in light of the observed trends.

5-19/IS

WHY IS IT SO HARD TO FIND A SUICIDE BOMBER THESE DAYS?

By Charles Kurzman

Foreign Policy, No. 188, September/October 2011.

The article discusses the low number of Muslim terrorists in the world in 2011. Details about the terrorist act at the University of North Carolina by Mohammed Taheri-Azar, a terrorist, are provided. It explores questions regarding the low numbers of terrorists and terrorist attacks by those in the Muslim world and among Muslim Americans. It is suggested that reasons include the difficulty of recruiting for the al Qaeda terrorist organization, the opposition of Muslim people to terrorism and violent jihad, the lack of support for radical Islam, and commitment to democracy.

5-20/DGI**THE 2010 FLOODING DISASTER IN PAKISTAN: An Opportunity for Governance Reform or Another Layer of Dysfunction?****By Stacey White****The Center for Strategic and International Studies, September 30, 2011**

What consequences would the flooding have on long-standing governance and security dilemmas in Pakistan? The catastrophic flooding in Pakistan in 2010 laid bare the multiplicity of fault lines that beleaguer the country as perhaps no other single event in its history. Not only did the flooding threaten the life and livelihoods of well over 20 million citizens, it exposed once again the gravity and complexity of unsolved governance issues in this 60-year-old nation, issues that are inextricably linked to the overall stability of the region and of the world. Since the massive flooding of July/August 2010, political observers have pondered the impact of the disaster on the future of the country. And, more specifically, would the disaster recovery process narrow or broaden opportunities for building democracy and political stabilization in this chronically unsteady nation?

5-21/DGI**A CRITIQUE OF PURE GOLD****By Barry Eichengreen****The National Interest, No. 115, September/October 2011, pp. 35-45.**

Surely a believer in the free market would argue that if there is an increase in the demand for gold, whatever the reason, then the price should be allowed to rise, giving the gold-mining industry an incentive to produce more, eventually bringing that price back down the notion that the U.S. government should peg the price, as in gold standards past, is curious at the least.

5-22/DGI**THE GLOBAL CONTEXT****By Marc F. Plattner****Journal of Democracy, Vol. 22, No. 4, October 2011, pp. 5-12.**

The revolts that have been sweeping the Arab world during 2011 have already had a dramatic impact on

global perceptions of the fortunes of democracy. These uprisings broke out at a moment when democracy seemed to be mired in a period of decline. Have the events in the Arab world been a “game-changer,” reversing what had merely been a short-lived downturn in the fortunes of democracy and prefiguring a new period of global democratic progress? Or did the growing strength of authoritarian regimes prior to 2011 reveal the real underlying trend, from which we have been momentarily distracted by the exciting and dramatic developments we have been watching unfold in the Middle East?

5-23/DGI**INTERNATIONAL STUDIES IN THE GLOBAL INFORMATION AGE****By Beth A. Simmons****International Studies Quarterly, Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 589-599.**

The Global Information Age poses new and interesting questions for the study of international affairs. This Presidential Address surveys recent developments in commercialized and globalized information technologies that have and will continue to impact political and social relationships around the world. These new technologies affect power relationships among states, as well between states and civil society. They also present possibilities for new forms of global accountability and participation in governance. Finally, a range of technologies offer new and powerful ways to collect data for our research that allow us to ask new questions. President Simmons concludes as a result that exploratory empirical research is more enticing than ever before, but cautions that we should never think we can outsource the hard job of thinking to the very technologies that make innovative research possible in the first place.

5-24/DGI**DO NEW DEMOCRACIES SUPPORT DEMOCRACY?****Journal of Democracy, Vol. 22, No. 4, October 2011, pp. 95-96.**

Efforts to foster and support democracy, like other aspects of international relations, are being reshaped today by the growing influence of new actors on the global scene. Just as economists have emphasized the importance of “emerging markets” and students of international politics have highlighted the importance of “rising powers,” we have been struck by the in-

creasing impact that the foreign policies of these same countries are having on the global fortunes of democracy. We are particularly interested in the role of a set of nations that we have labeled “emerging-market democracies” (EMDs): countries with relatively consolidated democratic institutions, rapidly growing economies, and increasing clout on the world stage.

5-25/DGI

LEADERSHIP ETHICS: An Emerging Academic Discipline

By Michael Sontag and others

Choice, Vol. 49, No. 2, October 2011, pp. 239-249.

The authors note that public outrage over the recent epidemic of ineffective or unethical leadership in business, politics, sports and religion has led to a growing interest in leadership ethics. It has developed as a new academic discipline in many colleges and universities; existing research that would fall in this field is still not widely shared across disciplines, with much “bridgework” to be done. Ethical leadership focuses on how leaders use their social power in the decisions they make, actions they engage in and ways they influence others; the character and integrity of the leader provide the basis for personal characteristics that direct a leader’s ethical beliefs, values, and decisions. Motivating followers to put the needs or interests of the group ahead of their own is another quality of ethical leaders. In return, individual values and beliefs impact the ethical decisions of leaders.

5-26/DGI

ON THE GROWING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND WIKIPEDIA

Vital Speeches of the Day, Vol. 77, No. 10, October 2011, pp. 367-369.

The article presents a speech, “Wikipedia: It’s Good Enough for the U.S. Archivist,” delivered by Archivist of the United States David S. Ferriero who discussed the U.S. National Archives’ core mission of preserving government records, the Wikipedia Foundation’s mission of giving the public access to the Archives’ records, and skepticism in the field of higher education about Wikipedia’s accuracy as an electronic information resource.

5-27/DGI

OUT OF THE BLUE, INTO THE BLACK

By Sam Howe Verhovek

Discover, September 2011, pp. 5-10.

The author notes that, now that NASA is stepping out of the space race, private enterprise is stepping into it. Companies such as Richard Branson’s Virgin Galactic promise space tourism within a few years if all goes well. Commercial space travel has garnered considerable support, and space tourism packages are already being sold. Much of the research and testing is being conducted at Spaceport America, in the New Mexico desert, the world’s first center specifically designed for commercial space exploration. Other entrepreneurs, such as Amazon.com founder Jeff Bezos and PayPal co-founder Elon Musk, are developing viable concept vehicles that will fly where no one has gone before.

5-28/DGI

US FOREIGN POLICY AND HUMAN RIGHTS: Situating Obama

By David P. Forsythe

Human Rights Quarterly, Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 767-789.

Three approaches to human rights in US foreign policy serve as benchmarks for a general understanding of the subject from a historical perspective. The first is Enlightenment cosmopolitanism, or classical liberalism, featuring a consistent commitment to the international law of human rights and humanitarian affairs. The second is Providential nationalism, or belief in a Divinely blessed Manifest Destiny. The third is structural realism as represented in modern times by Henry Kissinger. This article examines a fourth approach that will be termed muddling through, or inconsistency regarding human rights in foreign policy, practiced by not only the Obama administration from the start, but at the end of the day by all administrations. There remain particular differences among administrations, and while the Obama record has shown a certain continuity with Bush’s foreign policy, some differences are evident.

5-29/ES**DANGEROUS AID****By Joshua E. Keating****Foreign Policy, No. 188, September/October 2011, pp. 1-2.**

The article discusses the risks involved in U.S. financial and military assistance to countries to fight terrorism. Examples include aid to governments in Pakistan and Afghanistan since 2001 for counterterrorism efforts. Discussion from Navin Bapat, a professor of international relations, about the increase of terrorist campaigns as a result of aid is included. It is suggested that the counterterrorism efforts of the U.S. in these countries causes increased activity of terrorist organizations like al Qaeda but also suggests that the aid is necessary.

5-30/ES**THE ACCOMMODATOR: OBAMA'S FOREIGN POLICY****By Colin Dueck****Policy Review, October/November 2011, pp. 13-28.**

Effective foreign policy strategists must and do strike a fine balance. It means that resources must be shifted in relative terms from national security spending to domestic social and economic spending - a shift clearly visible in recent federal budgets. It means steering clear of partisan political fights over national security that might detract from Obama's overall political capital.

5-31/ES**DOES THE EURO HAVE A FUTURE?****By George Soros****New York Review of Books, October 13, 2011.**

Legendary investor George Soros writes that the current euro crisis is a consequence of the financial crash of 2008. After the investment bank Lehman Brothers failed, the European finance ministers agreed in November of that year that no important financial institutions would be allowed to fail. However, that guarantee would be exercised by each country individually, not the eurozone as a whole; Soros argues that the lack of a common treasury, and the political will to create

one, has exacerbated the euro crisis. Soros believes that, to escape the current scenario, the authorities should prepare for the possibility of default and temporary departure from the eurozone of Greece, Portugal and Ireland. Additionally, four measures need to be taken: bank deposits should be protected; banks in defaulting countries should be kept functioning; the European banking system should be put under pan-European, not national supervision; and government bonds of other deficit countries should be protected from contagion.

5-32/ES**LEARNING FROM CHINA: Why The Existing Economic Model Will Fail****By Lester Brown****Earth Policy Institute Data Highlights, September 8, 2011.**<http://www.earth-policy.org>

Brown, founder of the Earth Policy Institute, notes that China has recently surpassed the U.S. as the world's biggest consumer of basic resources such as grain, meat, oil, coal and steel. Yet, on a per capita basis, China's consumption is still far below that of the U.S. Brown writes that, if one assumes economic growth rates in which per-capita consumption in China reaches U.S. levels by the year 2035, China would consume eighty percent of the world's paper at current production levels, seventy percent of global annual grain production, and would have over one billion cars, as many cars as the world currently has today, and would need to pave over an area equivalent to two-thirds of the land it currently has planted in rice. Writes Brown, "what China is teaching us is that the western economic model -- the fossil-fuel-based, automobile-centered, throwaway economy -- will not work for the world." Brown notes that we have the ability to build a sustainable economy -- the question is whether humanity can muster the will to translate this into reality.

5-33/ES**REALPOLITIK AND THE IMF****By Jo Marie Griesgraber****Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 12, No. 2, Summer/Fall 2011, pp. 106-111.**

The author, executive director of the New Rules for Global Finance Coalition and the Economic Policy Institute, believes that the financial crisis, which occurred when the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

was at its political and economic nadir, has emphasized the need for a radical change in the governance of global financial institutions. With help from the G20, the IMF changed from a moribund and almost penurious body to a competitor for global preeminence as global financial rule-maker, reviewer and implementer. For IMF governance, the financial crisis had the effect of removing any democratic façade, revealing the realities of realpolitik decision-making. Discontent from the financial crisis persists, however, and rumors of new power principles warrant analysis and support.

5-34/ES

RICH COUNTRY, POOR COUNTRY

By Joshua E. Keating

***Foreign Policy*, No. 188, September/October 2011, pp. 1-3.**

The article offers information and a graph about economic inequality in the world in 2011 including history of the wealth gap by economist Branko Milanovic, the divide between developed and developing countries, and the migration that will result from the disparity.

5-35/ES

THE SHAPE OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY WILL FUNDAMENTALLY CHANGE

By Mohamed El-Erian

***Foreign Policy*, No. 188, September/October 2011, pp. 1-4.**

The article discusses the potential change in the global economy. The financial problems of high debts, low credit ratings, and unemployment in European countries such as Ireland and Greece and in the U.S. are discussed. Three global economic trends include deep-rooted problems in advanced economies such as party politics and housing markets, the postponement of dealing with economic problems, and the increase in emerging markets of developing countries. It is suggested that these trends will continue and change the global economic structure.

5-36/SV

AMERICA'S CULTURAL CHALLENGE ABROAD

By Harvey B Feigenbaum

***Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 126, No. 1, Spring 2011, pp. 107-130.**

Feigenbaum examines the problem of Americanization by asking the following questions: First, is Americanization a problem? Second, what has been done about it? And finally, are there "smart practices" likely to emerge in the new environment of market-driven culture? He argues that Americanization has significant economic and political consequences. It has economic consequences because cultural diversity is a public good that provides economic benefits and encourages innovation. He says that Americanization affects the way in which people think about politics.

5-37/SV

THE GENERAL STANLEY MCCHRYSTAL AFFAIR: A Case Study in Civil-Military Relations

By Marybeth P Ulrich

***Parameters*, Vol. 41, No. 1, Spring 2011, pp. 86-100.**

The case presents a unique opportunity for all actors involved in the national security process: senior military officers, the civilian national security team, members of Congress, the media, scholars, and the public at-large to weigh in on matters of civil-military relations and strategy. A set of norms was previously offered to serve as a basis for dialogue and discussion within the American military profession as part of the Army's Profession of Arms Campaign. Such a normative framework distinguishes between professional competencies and professional responsibilities, explores the limits of professional dissent and partisanship, and highlights the critical role of trust in collaborative civil-military relations. Furthermore, the framework heightens awareness of the media's role in ensuring democratic accountability and the military's responsibility to facilitate effective media-military relations.

5-38/SV

RELIGION IN AMERICA

By Peter Berkowitz

Policy Review, October/November 2011, pp. 79-85.

Religious devotion is greater in America than in any other advanced liberal democracy, and so is religious pluralism. Since the 1960s, however, America has witnessed a growth in religious polarization. To the detriment of its pedagogical and scholarly mission, political science has increasingly circumscribed its domain. At the center of the discipline today one finds ever more elaborate formal modeling of politics, and ever more technical measurement and manipulation of data. At the same time, political science models grow ever more remote from politics and ever less accessible to even engaged citizens and thoughtful office holders. And the investigations that dominate the work of political scientists increasingly focus on methodological issues and statistical puzzles for their own sake.

5-39/SV

HOW STEVE JOBS CHANGED

By James Surowiecki

The New Yorker, Vol. 87.No. 32 October 17, 2011, pp. 29-30.

As seemingly everyone on the planet knows, Steve Jobs's defining quality was perfectionism. The development of the Macintosh, for instance, took more than three years, because of Jobs's obsession with detail. He nixed the idea of an internal fan, because he thought it was noisy and clumsy. And he wanted his engineers to redesign the Mac's motherboard, just because it looked inelegant. At NeXT, the company Jobs started after being nudged out of Apple, in 1985, he drove his hardware team crazy in order to make a computer that was a sleek, gorgeous magnesium cube. After his return to Apple, in 1997, he got personally involved with things like how many screws there were in a laptop case. It took six months until he was happy with the way that scroll bars in OS X worked. Jobs believed that, for an object to resonate with consumers, every piece of it had to be right, even the ones you couldn't see.

5-40/SV

RATIFYING WOMEN'S RIGHTS

By Kavita N Ramdas and Kathleen Kelly Janus

Policy Review, No. 169, October/November 2011, pp. 29-37.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) has been one of the most broadly supported international treaties since its adoption by the United Nations 30 years ago. Since its inception, 186 UN member states have ratified the convention, showing their commitment to achieving gender equality worldwide. It remains a mystery to many, therefore, that, to date, the United States remains one of a small minority of countries that have not ratified this treaty designed to ensure equality between women and men and advance women's rights across the world.

VIDEO ALERT

*The following videos are available in the Lincoln Corner Islamabad at the International Islamic University.
For more information, please call at 051-9257956*

THE 5 COMMUNICATION SECRETS THAT SWEPT OBAMA TO THE PRESIDENCY DVD, 47 Minutes, 2008

What specific skills enabled a young state senator to become, in the space of four years, President of the United States? This program reveals a set of methods and attitudes at the core of successful communication. Presented by renowned public speaking coach Richard Greene, the video incorporates passages from many of President Obama's finest speeches—and uses these examples to explore tone of voice (varying volume, pace, pitch, and resonance); body language (improving eye contact, openness, and listening); verbal language (avoiding jargon and using sensory-specific words); message content (sharing feelings and heartfelt goals); and fluency in visual, auditory, and kinesthetic communication styles.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS FOR PROJECT AND TEAM MANAGEMENT DVD, 230 Minutes, June 2007

This NEW electronic publication is a DVD Duo Pack. The DVD video is set of examples of some aspects of soft-skills, with often humorous cases, representing some basic knowledge in team building, team management and communication. The Second DVD is like a

BOOK ALERT

textbook in electronic format. A well-organized set of Internet browser readable text, images, video clips, and other active objects for a more serious, in-depth treatment of the subject. The video program is organized into a series of enjoyable and often funny scenario clips that explain the essence of some human behavior.

CRIME FIGHTING INTO THE 21ST CENTURY

VHS, Color, 23 Minutes, 1996

This program explores some of the technology that's transforming law enforcement, from a bug that can determine time of death and is admissible in court, to computer technology that can re-create a face from a body so decomposed it no longer has one. Other tools examined include night vision and stun guns, as well as personal technologies that individuals can now use to help prevent crimes. Finally, the program explores a new kind of crime, introducing Sgt. Jim McMahon of San Jose, CA, and his efforts to deter child pornography and other crimes on the Internet.

HARVARD BEATS YALE 29-29

DVD 104 MINUTES, 2008

An incredible true story that unfolds like a ripping good yarn... With an uproarious, impossible Hollywood ending (Andrew O Hehir, Salon.com), Harvard Beats Yale 29-29 is filmmaker Kevin Rafferty's (The Atomic Cafe) acclaimed documentary depicting one of the most legendary games in the history of sports.

US NOW: WHAT SOCIETY GAINS FROM ONLINE COLLABORATION

DVD, 60 MINUTES, 2008

More than ever, large groups of people use the Internet to work together, share advice, or take public action. This program shows how digital technology has fostered radical models of social organization and collaboration. Viewers encounter the democratically managed British football club Ebbsfleet United, which fields team lineups chosen by its fans; the online lending service Zopa, which enables all users to be bank managers; the CouchSurfing network, which matches travelers with hospitable homes; and more. Leading cultural observers explain how these organizations advance principles of transparency, self-selection, and open participation. Topics also include government and electoral processes.

The following books are available in the "Lincoln Reading Lounge at the National Library of Pakistan, Islamabad. For more information, please call at 051- 9207456, 9206436- Ext-226

THE 200 BEST HOME BUSINESSES

By Katina Z. Jones

Adams Media, 2010, ISBN: 1593372965.

Tired of your humdrum workday routine? Looking for a new and exciting career path that allows you to be your own boss and make your own rules? The 200 Best Home Businesses is the book for you. This completed revised and update 2nd edition profiles 200 of the best and most profitable businesses that you can run from your home. Inside, you'll find jobs for your every interest, from Computer Programmer to Personal Chef. Each business profile provides you with all of the information you need to choose the business that's right for you: The pros and cons of each business; estimated start up costs; Skills needed; Advertising tips; and, Expert advice from home business entrepreneurs.

ALL THAT WE SHARE: How to Save Economy and Environment

By Jay Walljasper

New Press, 2010, ISBN: 1595584994

How you see the world is about to change. All That We Share is a wake-up call that will inspire you to see the world in a new way. As soon as you realize that some things belong to everyone—water, for instance, or the Internet or human knowledge—you become a commoner, part of a movement that's reshaping how we will solve the problems facing us in the twenty-first century. Edited by award-winning journalist Jay Walljasper, All That We Share is an indispensable introduction to fresh ideas that touch all of us. Filled with practical solutions for today's economic, political, and cultural issues, it's a much-needed and thoroughly accessible field guide to the new world of the commons. Including success stories from communities across the country and around the world, this book is for anyone seeking new ways of thinking about our shared values.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM, AMERICAN PROTEST: Social Movements since the Sixties

By Simon Hall

University of Pennsylvania Press (November 9, 2010), ISBN: 0812242955

During the 1970s and beyond, political causes both left and right—the gay rights movement, second-wave feminism, the protests against busing to desegregate schools, the tax revolt, and the anti-abortion struggle—drew inspiration from the protest movements of the 1960s. Indeed, in their enthusiasm for direct-action tactics, their use of street theater, and their engagement in grassroots organizing, activists in all these movements can be considered "children of the Sixties." Invocations of America's founding ideals of liberty and justice and other forms of patriotic protest have also featured prominently in the rhetoric and image of these movements. Appeals to the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights have been made forcefully by gay rights activists and feminists, for instance, while participants in the antibusing movement, the tax revolt, and the campaign against abortion rights have waved the American flag and claimed the support of the nation's founders.

A BEHAVIORAL THEORY OF ELECTIONS

By Jonathan Bendor

Princeton University Press, February 2011, ISBN 0691135061

Most theories of elections assume that voters and political actors are fully rational. While these formulations produce many insights, they also generate anomalies—most famously, about turnout. The rise of behavioral economics has posed new challenges to the premise of rationality. This groundbreaking book provides a behavioral theory of elections based on the notion that all actors—politicians as well as voters—are only boundedly rational. The theory posits learning via trial and error: actions that surpass an actor's aspiration level are more likely to be used in the future, while those that fall short are less likely to be tried later. Based on this idea of adaptation, the authors construct formal models of party competition, turnout, and voters' choices of candidates.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT

By John D. Downing

Sage Publications, 2010, ISBN: 7-61926887

This one-volume encyclopedia features around 250

essays on the varied experiences of social movement media over the planet in the 20th and 21st centuries. Examining the tip of a gigantic iceberg, this reference resource examines a sample of the dizzying variety of formats and experiences that comprise social movement media. The guiding principles have been to ensure that experiences from the global South are given voice; that women are properly represented among contributors; that the wide spectrum of communication formats is included; that further reading is provided where relevant; and that some examples are provided of repressive social movement media, not exclusively progressive ones.

ENGAGING EXTREMISTS: Trade-Offs, Timing, and Diplomacy

By I. William Zartman

USIP Press, 2011, ISBN 1601270747

For many, negotiating with terrorists amounts to capitulation that only encourages more terrorism. The editors of this book, by contrast, argue that engaging extremists is an indispensable part of a broad policy that is complex in its tactics and deliberate in its balance. While recognizing that engagement carries many risks, they contend that it is not the act of negotiation that encourages or discourages terrorism; it is the terms of the negotiated agreement. The point is not whether to negotiate but how to negotiate creatively to moderate terrorist means.

THE HAVES AND HAVE-NOTS: Brief History of Global Inequality

BY Branko Milanovic

Basic Books, 2010, ISBN 0465019749

Who is the richest person in the world, ever? Does where you were born affect how much money you'll earn over a lifetime? How would we know? Why—beyond the idle curiosity—do these questions even matter? In *The Haves and the Have-Nots*, Branko Milanovic, one of the world's leading experts on wealth, poverty, and the gap that separates them, explains these and other mysteries of how wealth is unevenly spread throughout our world, now and through time. Milanovic uses history, literature and stories straight out of today's newspapers, to discuss one of the major divisions in our social lives: between the haves and the have-nots.

THE RELUCTANT FUNDAMENTALIST

By Mohsin Hamid

Harvest Books, April 2008, ISBN 9780156034029.

Cleverly written as a monologue from a Pakistani young man named Changez (a name when pronounced delivers major clues to the story!) as he joins an American in a cafe in Lahore, Pakistan. The story reveals a young lad from a family once well to do in Pakistan, but fractured by the political changes suffered by that country, a lad who goes to America to attend Princeton University where he transforms himself into an 'American stance', performs exceedingly well academically, and joins the wealthy American classmates on jaunts where he encounters the beautiful but mysteriously aloof Erica.