

# IRC Alert

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4-1/H

**GLOBAL GENERATION: The Model UN Experience**  
eJournal USA, Department of State, August 2012.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

Model United Nations (Model UN) — a simulation where students role-play UN delegates — is more than just an after-school activity. It is an opportunity to change the world. By stepping into the shoes of UN delegates representing their countries’ interests to the global community, Model UN participants build the knowledge, skills and relationships needed to build a better global future. Model UN is a transformative experience that deepens participants’ understanding of the world and their place within it. Delegates emerge from Model UN with open minds, fresh ideas and new friends. With the skills they develop in speaking, writing, negotiating and diplomacy, it is no surprise that many go on to become community and world leaders. This issue of eJournal USA explores how young people all over the world are becoming model global citizens through participation in Model UN.



## What’s New

### U.S. Elections

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

This is election season in the United States. This publication sketches the way primary and general elections work, not only the role of political parties, but also the nuts and bolts of voting machines and poll workers, opinion polls and campaign finance.

4-2/H

**YOUTH VOTES! THE 2012 U.S. ELECTIONS**  
eJournal USA, Department of State, August 2012.

This issue of eJournal USA looks at how the Millennials — Americans born from the early 1980s to the mid-1990s — are changing the face of the U.S. electorate and politics. How are they different from previous generations? What is at stake for the Millennial Generation in the November 2012 election? Are they joining the two major U.S. political parties? And why do they support various candidates and causes? What is clear is that young Americans remain optimistic and committed to democracy, even as they face the most challenging economy and job market since the Great Depression of the 1930s.



## U.S.— PAKISTAN RELATIONS

4-3/UP

### **MORE MONEY, MORE PROBLEMS: A 2012 Assessment of the US Approach to Development in Pakistan**

**The Center for Global Development, July 2012.**

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

Its authors conclude that in the three years since KLB's (Kerry-Lugar-Berman bill) passage the US development approach toward Pakistan has failed to achieve what its creators and administration proponents had hoped it would. They identify the fixable problems that hinder US development efforts in Pakistan and offer five recommendations for the future: Keep the economic and development policy conversation going; Avoid the rush: spend KLB over more years; Focus on what the United States can do best; Development with friends: channel more US aid dollars through other donors; and, Focus on transparency, not branding and logos. The report detailed serious shortcomings in US strategy and execution.

4-4/UP

### **RECALIBRATING U.S.—PAKISTAN RELATIONS**

**By Haider Ali Hussein Mullick**

**The Washington Quarterly, Vol. 35, No. 3, 2012, pp. 93-107.**

"Pakistan and the United States must continue supporting what works and stop supporting what doesn't. It is unrealistic for Pakistanis to expect the United States to pressure India, and equally unrealistic for the United States to expect Pakistanis to sever all ties with their proxies in Afghanistan such as the Afghan Taliban and the Haqqanis. Resetting U.S.-Pakistani relations must focus on a limited, yet public, engagement—unreasonable secrecy about the U.S.—Pakistan partnership within Pakistan and the Pakistani Army hurts U.S. interests. The international community, especially the United States, should develop a roadmap to making the U.S.—Pakistan partnership transparent and accountable."

4-5/UP

### **WASHINGTON'S CIVILIAN SHORTCOMINGS IN PAKISTAN**

**By Milan Vaishnav**

**Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, July 2012.**

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org>

In Washington, much of the recent debate on Pakistan has focused on security issues, such as the role of Pakistan's military-intelligence complex in aiding insurgent violence. Diplomatic disputes over NATO supply lines and the future of Afghanistan following America's departure in 2014 are also hot topics. Much less attention is paid to the state of the development and economic partnership between the United States and Pakistan. America's long-term development partnership with the civilian government in Pakistan warrants a serious new effort to set it on course.

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

4-6/IS

### **AL QAEDA'S POST-9/11 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND STRATEGY: The Role of Islamist Regional Affiliates**

**By Anthony N. Celso**

**Mediterranean Quarterly, Spring 2012, pp. 30-41.**

"The political transformations under way in the Arab world and the killing of Osama bin Laden raise serious questions about al Qaeda's long-term viability. The secular-liberal Arab Spring protest movement appears to be winning the war of ideas over al Qaeda's violent religious fundamentalism. Civil disobedience campaigns in Tunisia and Egypt succeeded in forcing regime change in ways that a decade of al Qaeda terror attacks failed to accomplish. While it is too soon to write al Qaeda's obituary, its erosion came well before the death of its historic leader. This essay examines al Qaeda's post-9/11 evolution, its strategy, and its steady fragmentation. Since the destruction of its Taliban Afghan sanctuary, al Qaeda has been through many mutations, none of which, over time, has been successful. This essay argues that al Qaeda's failures in Iraq contributed substantially to the organization's decline."

4-7/IS

## **DEVISING EXIT STRATEGIES**

By Richard Caplan

Survival, July 2012, pp. 111-126.

"Before we send our troops into a foreign country, we should know how and when we're going to get them out', US National Security Adviser Anthony Lake intoned in 1996, two years after the precipitate withdrawal of US forces from Somalia. Yet rarely has this requirement been met. Planning for exit as precisely as Lake's comments would suggest is difficult if not impossible, as the Clinton administration would discover in Bosnia and Herzegovina only months later. No one can foresee the circumstances that will obtain, and the course adjustments they may necessitate, once an operation has been launched. But this is not to say that more informed planning for exit is not possible. Not only has the subject of exit strategies received comparatively little sustained scholarly attention; it is also fair to say that policy in this area has been more ad hoc than carefully thought out."

4-8/IS

## **THE DIPLOMACY OF A RISING CHINA IN SOUTH ASIA**

By John W. Garver

Orbis, Vol. 56, No. 3, Summer 2012, pp. 391-411.

"The author argues that U.S. interest in Asia traditionally has been maintaining the balance of power to prevent the rise of any regional hegemony. Yet against this anti-hegemony objective is balanced an attempt to accommodate China. If China keeps this commitment, the United States will welcome the emergence of a China that is peaceful and prosperous and that cooperates with America to address common challenges and mutual interests. The crux of China's strategy toward the Pakistan-India diad is to forge expanded friendship and cooperation with India while simultaneously maintaining a de facto strategic partnership with Pakistan. Yet Pakistan is China's most important (and perhaps its only genuine) strategic partner. The basis of that partnership is confronting India with a two-front threat. But while strengthening Pakistan, Beijing disavows any geostrategic agenda. Chinese cooperation with Pakistan is, Beijing insists, purely commercial, based on normal friendship, and does not constitute an attempt to balance India."

4-9/IS

## **INDIA'S AND PAKISTAN'S STRATEGIES IN AFGHANISTAN: Implications for the United States and the Region**

By Larry Hanauer and Peter Chalk

**RAND Center for Asia Pacific Policy, 2012.**

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

India and Pakistan have very different visions for Afghanistan, and they seek to advance highly disparate interests through their respective engagements in the country. Pakistan views Afghanistan primarily as an environment in which to pursue its rivalry with India. India pursues domestic priorities (such as reining in anti-Indian terrorism, accessing Central Asian energy resources, and increasing trade) that require Afghanistan to experience stability and economic growth. Thus, whereas Pakistan seeks to fashion an Afghan state that would detract from regional security, India would enhance Afghanistan's stability, security, economic growth, and regional integration. Afghanistan would welcome greater involvement from India, though it will need to accommodate the interests of multiple other external powers as well. India has a range of options for engaging Afghanistan, from continuing current activities to increasing economic and commercial ties, deploying forces to protect Indian facilities, continuing or expanding training for Afghan forces, or deploying combat troops for counterterrorism and counterinsurgency missions. To avoid antagonizing Pakistan, India is likely to increase economic and commercial engagement while maintaining, or perhaps augmenting, military training, though it will continue to conduct such training inside India. Increased Indian engagement in Afghanistan, particularly enhanced Indian assistance to Afghan security forces, will advance long-term U.S. objectives in central and south Asia. As the United States prepares to withdraw its combat forces from Afghanistan in 2014, it should therefore encourage India to fill the potential vacuum by adopting an increasingly assertive political, economic, and security strategy that includes increased security assistance.

4-10/IS

## **THE JIHAD PARADOX: Pakistan and Islamist Militancy in South Asia**

By S. Paul Kapur and Sumit Ganguly

International Security, Vol. 37, No. 1, Summer 2012, pp. 111-141.

Islamist militants based in Pakistan pose a major threat

to regional and international security. Although this problem has only recently received widespread attention, Pakistan has long used militants as strategic tools to compensate for its severe political and material weakness. This use of Islamist militancy has constituted nothing less than a central component of Pakistani grand strategy; supporting jihad has been one of the principal means by which the Pakistani state has sought to produce security for itself. Contrary to the conventional wisdom, the strategy has not been wholly disastrous. Rather, it has achieved important domestic and international successes. Recently, however, Pakistan has begun to suffer from a “jihad paradox”: the very conditions that previously made Pakistan’s militant policy useful now make it extremely dangerous. Thus, despite its past benefits, the strategy has outlived its utility, and Pakistan will have to abandon it to avoid catastrophe. Other weak states, which may also be tempted to use nonstate actors as strategic tools, should take the Pakistani case as a cautionary lesson.

**4-11/IS**

**MORALITY PLAY INSTEAD OF POLICY**

**By Richard Burt and Dimitri K. Simes**

**The National Interest, No. 121, September/October 2012, pp. 5-9+**

The absence of responsible conversation about world affairs is not limited to presidential contenders or other elected officials. Since America’s Cold War victory twenty years ago, a near consensus has emerged in the United States, and to some extent in Western Europe, that the Soviet Union’s demise was a historically inevitable manifestation of America’s superior values, way of life, political process and approach to world affairs. According to the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the U.S. defense budget accounts for 45 percent of global defense spending and far exceeds the combined share of the next nine largest spenders, several of which are U.S. allies.

**4-12/IS**

**ORGANIZING INSURGENCY: Networks, Resources, and Rebellion in South Asia**

**By Paul Staniland**

**International Security, Vol. 37, No. 1, Summer 2012, pp. 142-177.**

A central question in civil war research is how state sponsorship, overseas funding, involvement in illicit economics, and access to lootable resources affect the behavior and organization of insurgent groups. Exist-

ing research has not arrived at any consensus, as resource wealth is portrayed as a cause of both undisciplined predation and military resilience. A social-institutional theory explains why similar resource wealth can be associated with such different outcomes. The theory argues that the social networks on which insurgent groups are built create different types of organizations with differing abilities to control resource flows. There is no single effect of resource wealth: instead, social and organizational context determines how these groups use available resources. A detailed comparative study of armed groups in the insurgency in Kashmir supports this argument. A number of indigenous Kashmiri insurgent organizations received substantial funding, training, and support from Pakistan from 1988 to 2003, but they varied in their discipline and internal control. Preexisting networks determined how armed organizations were built and how material resources were used. Evidence from other South Asian wars shows that this is a broader pattern. Scholars of civil conflict should therefore explore the social and organizational processes of war in their research.

**4-13/IS**

**THE PAK-SAUDI NUKE, AND HOW TO STOP IT**

**By Christopher Clary and Mara E. Karlin**

**The American Interest, Vol. 7, No. 6, July/August 2012.**

If Iran does get the bomb, there is a tight logic to military cooperation between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia to match it. U.S. options for preventing a Pak-Saudi nuke may diminish sharply over time. The authors first examine why Riyadh and Islamabad might be interested in such a deal. Second, it shows that the United States would have few coercive levers to dissuade Saudi Arabia or Pakistan from such a course. Third, the authors argue that such an infelicitous outcome will be rendered even more likely if the United States further disengages from South Asia or the Middle East, or if it fails to stop the Iranian nuclear weapons program. Finally, they assess the particular difficulties a Saudi-Pakistan nuclear weapons bargain poses for advocates of U.S. strategic restraint in the coming decades.

**4-14/IS**

**PRIVATIZING THE MILITARY: Does the U.S. overuse private contractors?**

**By Marcia Clemmitt**

**The CQ Researcher, July 13, 2012, pp. 597-620.**

"The United States and other nations increasingly rely on private contractors, many of them armed, to guard military bases, protect diplomatic personnel, conduct surveillance of potential military targets and carry out other such duties. Over the past decade, security companies have greatly increased in number and size, becoming a major industry that attracts private-sector clients as well. Multinational corporations hire the same armed contractors that governments use to guard remote mining operations, and shipping companies hire them to fight pirates. Governments and other clients say private guards save money and provide strategic flexibility. Critics argue, however, that using soldiers-for-hire gives governments too much leeway to take armed actions without citizens' or lawmakers' consent. Furthermore, they contend, no system of law — national or international — holds armed contractors or those who hire them fully accountable for human-rights violations."

4-15/IS

#### **THE RIGHT WAY OUT OF AFGHANISTAN**

**By Stephen Hadley and John Podesta**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 4, July/Aug 2012, pp. 41-53.**

The article looks at political and security conditions in Afghanistan in advanced of the scheduled 2014 withdrawal of U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops from the country and makes recommendations about U.S. policy for the transition. The authors argue that the transition strategy of U.S. President Barack Obama is overly focused on the Afghan military and that the U.S. should do more to reform the Afghan government under President Hamid Karzai so it has greater legitimacy, strengthen the country's judiciary, and achieve a political settlement among different political and ethnic factions including the Taliban. The role of Pakistan is also discussed.

4-16/IS

#### **THE TERRORISM DELUSION: America's**

**Overwrought Response to September 11**

**By John Mueller and Mark G. Stewart**

**International Security, Summer 2012, pp. 81-110.**

"The reaction of Americans to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, has been massively disproportionate to the actual threat posed by al-Qaida either as an international menace or as an inspiration or model for homegrown amateurs. An examination of the ac-

tivities of international and domestic terrorist "adversaries" reveals that exaggerations and distortions of the threat have inspired a determined and expensive quest to ferret out, and even to create, the nearly nonexistent. The result has been an ill-conceived and remarkably unreflective effort to react to an event that, however tragic and dramatic in the first instance, should have been seen to be of only limited significance at least after a few years. Not only has the terrorism delusion had significant costs, but the initial alarmed perspective has been so internalized that anxieties about terrorism have persisted for more than a decade despite exceedingly limited evidence that much fear is justified."

## **DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES**

4-17/DGI

#### **THE CAMPAIGN TRIUMPHANT**

**By Gil Troy**

**The Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 36, No. 3, Summer 2012, pp. 20-27.**

The evolution of the campaign has been a process of endlessly revisiting questions about the nature of American democracy that have been with us since the nation's founding. Since George Washington coolly retreated to Mount Vernon to await his inevitable selection by a handful of elite presidential electors in 1789, America's center of political gravity has shifted from the self-chosen few to the democratic masses. It evolved slowly and imperfectly. The Supreme Court's decision striking down limits on independent political expenditures, in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* (2010), has widened the channel for big-money political action committees to pour out ads and other forms of political advocacy, especially negative commercials.

4-18/DGI

#### **CHILD MARRIAGE DECLINES IN SOUTH ASIA**

**By Rick Docksai**

**The Futurist, Vol. 46, No. 5, September/October 2012, pp. 10-12.**

In impoverished communities across the developing world, many families arrange to marry off their underage daughters to older male suitors -- usually without

the daughters' consent or even their knowing in advance. Those girls are then pulled out of school and taken from their homes and childhood friends to be forced into new lives of childbearing and domestic servitude. Child marriages have long been commonplace, particularly in South Asia. But a new study published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* indicates that this region is finally succeeding in making the practice less common. From 1991 to 2007, marriage rates for girls under 14 declined by 45% in Bangladesh, 34% in India, 56.5% in Nepal, and 61% in Pakistan, according to the study led by Anita Raj, professor of medicine at the University of California-San Diego. According to Raj, they may view the marriage as a means to ensure that someone will provide for, protect, and house their daughter better than they can.

**4-19/DGI**

### **COMMON RESPONSIBILITY**

**By Durand, Alexandre**

**Harvard International Review, Vol. 34, No. 1, Summer 2012, pp. 8-9.**

The article discusses the Kyoto Protocol as an example of the diplomatic difficulties in address the issue of climate change in the global community. The Kyoto Protocol, which was designed as a statement of intent of international cooperation in dealing with climate change and environmental issues has become mired in structural problems which have hampered its legitimacy. The Protocol was enacted in 2005 aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions worldwide but received criticisms for being not far-reaching enough in its restrictive measures. It notes that the Protocol has become an obstacle to a meaningful, coordinated international action on the issues of climate change with policymakers content enough to sit by an agreement that is un-ambitious in spirit and execution.

**4-20/DGI**

### **THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT**

**By David R. Boyd**

**Environment, Vol. 54, No. 4, July/August 2012, pp. 3-15.**

The article discusses the development of a civil right to a healthy environment as recognized by state constitutions, legislation and international agreements as of July 2012. Topics include environmentalist Rachel Carson's mention of a right to a healthy environment in her book "Silent Spring," how constitutional envi-

ronmental rights may contribute to more robust environmental legislation and policies, and how dissenters claim environmental rights may threaten democratic institutions. Additional information is included on nations that have ratified constitutional environmental rights and how such rights may prevent the weakening of environmental policies.

**4-21/DGI**

### **FERTILITY DECLINE IN THE MUSLIM WORLD**

**By Nicholas Eberstadt and Apoorva Shah**

**Policy Review, No. 173, June/July 2012, pp. 29-44.**

The global Muslim population there is some inescapable imprecision to any estimates of the size and distribution of the Ummah - an uncertainty that turns in part on questions about the current size of some Muslim majority areas (e.g., Afghanistan, where as one U.S. official country study puts it, "no comprehensive census based upon systematically sound methods has ever been taken"), and in part on the intrinsic difficulty of determining the depth of a nominal believer's religious faith, but more centrally on the crucial fact that many government statistical authorities do not collect information on the religious profession of their national populations. The proportion of the world's Muslims living in the less developed regions is not only overwhelming, but disproportionate.

**4-22/DGI**

### **IN SEARCH OF SOFT POWER: Does Foreign Public Opinion Matter for US Foreign Policy?**

**By Benjamin E. Goldsmith and Yusaku Horiuchi**

**World Politics, Vol. 64, No. 3, July 2012, pp. 555-585.**

Does "soft power" matter in international relations? Specifically, when the United States seeks cooperation from countries around the world, do the views of their publics about US foreign policy affect the actual foreign policy behavior of these countries? The authors examine this question using multinational surveys covering fifty-eight countries, combined with information about their foreign policy decisions in 2003, a critical year for the US. They draw their basic conceptual framework from Joseph Nye, who uses various indicators of opinion about the US to assess US soft power. But the authors argue that his theory lacks the specificity needed for falsifiable testing. They refine it by focusing on foreign public opinion about US foreign policy, an underemphasized element of Nye's ap-

proach. Their regression analysis shows that foreign public opinion has a significant and large effect on troop commitments to the war in Iraq, even after controlling for various hard power factors. It also has significant, albeit small, effects on policies toward the International Criminal Court and on voting decisions in the UN General Assembly. These results support the authors' refined theoretical argument about soft power: public opinion about US foreign policy in foreign countries does affect their policies toward the US, but this effect is conditional on the salience of an issue for mass publics.

**4-23/DGI**

### **THE MANY FACES OF ISLAMIST POLITICKING**

**Camille Pecastaing**

**Policy Review, No. 173, June/July 2012, pp. 45-56.**

An insecure present leads the mind to romanticize the past, and to overshoot its normative paradigms. Add to that the oil boom and real estate speculation, and you have good growth numbers but not the kind of developmental model needed by countries experiencing a bulge, with half of the population under 30, and which is said to need to create 50 million jobs within a decade. The Muslim world is poised to grasp the benefits of its demographic dividend: a vast population of working age.

**4-24/DGI**

### **OBAMA'S NEW GLOBAL POSTURE**

**By Michèle Flournoy and Janine Davidson**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 4, July/Aug 2012, pp. 54-63.**

The article presents a broad overview of the strategies proposed in the major review of the U.S.'s global military posture undertaken by U.S. President Barack Obama, the first such review since 2004, and the authors offer a largely positive assessment of the review's conclusions. The review advocates for continuing to station U.S. military assets abroad, in contrast with the retrenchment recommended by U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld in the mid-2000s. The authors discuss the value of keeping U.S. troops stationed in strategically important places around the globe in terms of what they call "forward engagement." They also discuss Obama's policy of shifting the U.S.'s strategic focus toward the Asia-Pacific region.

**4-25/DGI**

### **RESHAPING GLOBAL HEALTH**

**By Mark Dybul and others.**

**Policy Review, No. 173, June/July 2012, pp. 3-18.**

Put more directly, today and every day, people will die and lives will not be improved because of the way global health is governed and implemented. There is an urgent moral imperative that we act now. The approach outlined could be a model for other areas of development. Although out of pocket expenditures are significant, international contributions for health can rival national budgets and be a significant source of foreign exchange and cash flow into many low- and even some middle-income countries.

**4-26/DGI**

### **THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN PAKISTAN**

**By Nazir Hussain**

**Journal of South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, Vol. xxxv, No. 4, Summer 2012.**

The explosion of information revolution and the proliferation of electronic media have virtually converted the world into a globalized village. Now, information, news and events have no boundaries and control to reach anywhere around the world. These happenings reach to every living room instantaneously even before the governments can react and control it. The enhanced role of media has impacted the social, economic and political life. What one thinks, believes, and perceives are based on the images presented by the media. It has penetrated the routine life of all individuals, commoners, elites, decision makers and statesmen. Pakistan, a developing state with multiple social, economic, political and security issues, is not insulated from the media effects of contemporary world. In fact, the Pakistani media is described as more open, blunt and proactive than before.

**4-27/DGI**

### **THE OTHER SOCIAL NETWORK**

**By George Anders**

**Forbes, Vol. 190, No. 1, July 16, 2012, pp. 76-84.**

The article discusses LinkedIn, a social networking website for professional employees, and its strategies for increasing profitability. Topics include information on LinkedIn's chief executive officer Jeff Weiner, LinkedIn's predicted earnings for 2012 and stock valuations, and a detailed comparison of LinkedIn's

financial efficiency with that of social networking service Facebook.

**4-28/DGI**

### **TAMING SUMMIT-MANIA**

**By Støre, Jonas Gahr**

**Harvard International Review, Vol. 34, No. 1, Summer 2012, pp. 12-15.**

The author discusses the unprecedented growth in global organizations and summits and the increased amount of time and energy spent in international interchange. He points out that global governance has entered the age of summit-mania with the world community investing widely to create diffuse networks of uncoordinated intergovernmental organizations and ad hoc meetings instead of investing more in the creation of efficient global institutional architecture. It cites concerns that the summit-mania may pose several less positive consequences since summits do not have clear mandates and transparent decision-making processes required to effectively address the issues they are meant to resolve.

**4-29/DGI**

### **WHAT'S WRONG WITH PAKISTAN? Why geography--unfortunately--is destiny for South Asia's troubled heartland**

**By Robert D. Kaplan**

**Foreign Policy, Vol. 194, July-August 2012, pp. 94-**

"Perversity characterizes Pakistan. Only the worst African hellholes, Afghanistan, Haiti, Yemen, and Iraq rank higher on this year's Failed States Index. The country is run by a military obsessed with -- and, for decades, invested in -- the conflict with India, and by civilian elite that steals all it can and pays almost no taxes. But despite an overbearing military, tribes "defined by near-universal male participation in organized violence," as the late European anthropologist Ernest Gellner put it, dominate massive swaths of territory. The absence of the state makes for 20-hour daily electricity blackouts and an almost nonexistent education system in many areas. The root cause of these manifold failures, in many minds, is the very artificiality of Pakistan itself: a cartographic puzzle piece sandwiched between India and Central Asia that splits apart what the British Empire ruled as one indivisible subcontinent. Pakistan claims to represent the Indian subcontinent's Muslims, but more Muslims live in India and Bangladesh put together than in Pakistan. In the absence of any geographical reason for its exist-

tence, Pakistan, so the assumption goes, can fall back only on Islamic extremism as an organizing principle of the state."

**4-30/DGI**

### **WHO BROKE THE U.N.?**

**Madeleine Albright,**

**Foreign Policy, Vol. 195, September/October 2012, pp. 51-53.**

The amount of time that has been spent in think tanks and inside the US State Department trying to figure out whether and how to reform the United Nations would be impossible to calculate. The refrain of "UN reform" is heard over and over, yet infighting and gridlock continue to block bolder UN action, as the latest situation in Syria makes clear. Like any organization, the UN does need to be reformed -- from the structure and procedures of the Security Council, which 28% of Foreign Policy's survey respondents identify as the part of the UN most in need of rethinking, to the body's staffing, leadership, and budget.

**4-31/DGI**

### **WHY WOMEN STILL CAN'T HAVE IT ALL**

**By Anne-Marie Slaughter**

**The Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 310, No. 1, July/August 2012, pp. 84-102.**

The article discusses the ways in which working women try to balance work-family commitments, suggesting that such a balance involves a sacrifice to one or both commitments. The author, a former U.S. State Department employee, looks at the impact of civil service on her family. Topics include stereotypes about successful working mothers, the role of marriage partners, and child-rearing strategies. The author looks at career success for women, time management, and the role of family at work.

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

**4-32/ES**

### **EFFECTIVE AID: the poetics of some aid workers' angles on how humanitarian aid 'works'**

**By Raymond Apthorpe**

**Third World Quarterly, Vol. 33, No. 8, 2012, pp. 1545-1559.**

International aid workers are invisible in the absence

of data as to who cleaves to what knowledge and practices about how aid works to be effective. When it is similar or different best practice positions that are taken is another unknown, despite what this could tell us about aid effectiveness. This paper identifies through their everyday poetics two of the angles on 'how aid works' that aid workers take. One angle displays a programmatic, or 'like clockwork' aesthetic about how aid is said to 'work' through causal mechanisms, provided only that the right policy and 'the tools we have' are put in place and implemented. The other, a 'like an artwork' aesthetic, puts constitutive institutions and new interpretative understandings to the fore. The aid effectiveness issues and reforms associated with the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and subsequent meetings, the latest in Busan in 2011, do not address many, if any, of the issues raised in this paper.

**4-33/ES**

#### **HOW IS ENERGY REMAKING THE WORLD?**

**By Daniel Yergin**

**Foreign Policy, Vol. 194, July/August 2012, pp. 60-61.**

The outlook for the US energy supply is very different from what it was just four years ago, the last time oil prices were going up -- and the last time Americans were electing a president. Back then, it seemed the only questions were how fast oil imports would continue to rise and whether the US was destined to import increasing amounts of natural gas. But the years since have seen an astonishing revival in US oil and gas production, and with it a change in the national conversation about energy. The FP Survey on energy, which sounded the views of 57 experts, demonstrates just how much the debate is already changing. Even without energy independence, the growth in the North American supply will have enormous geopolitical ramifications. The FP Survey demonstrates that a transition in energy thinking is certainly at hand.

**4-34/ES**

#### **HOW TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS**

**By Alexander Benard**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 4, July/Aug2012, pp. 91-101.**

The article looks at U.S. commercial diplomacy. According to the author, the U.S. government should develop a strategy for helping U.S. firms compete with China's state-owned corporations for private-sector

dominance in emerging markets. It is suggested that while business promotion should not be allowed to direct foreign policy, the U.S. government should loosen restrictions on U.S. businesses pursuing such markets and should heighten its advocacy for U.S. industries abroad. Details on the roles of the U.S. State Department and the U.S. Commerce department in commercial diplomacy are presented. Other topics include corruption, corporate partnership with government aid agencies, and popular attitudes towards China.

**4-35/ES**

#### **VOICE OF THE NEW GLOBAL ELITE**

**By Aram Bakshian**

**The National Interest, Vol. 121, September/October 2012, pp. 81-89+**

First published in 1843, which makes it eighty years older than Time and ninety years older than Newsweek, the Economist remains true to the statement of purpose printed in its first issue, still proudly run each week at the foot of its contents page: a pledge of commitment to the "severe contest between intelligence, which presses forward, and an unworthy, timid ignorance obstructing our progress." Not everyone is happy about this, especially those who view the world from a more leftward angle. [...]the Observer, a soft-Left - and possibly envious - English weekly newspaper with little influence or impact outside the British Isles, grumbles that the Economist's writers "rarely see a political or economic problem that cannot be solved by the trusted three-card trick of privatisation, deregulation and liberalisation."

**4-36/ES**

#### **PAKISTAN'S ENERGY CRISIS**

**By Elizabeth Mills**

**United States Institute of Peace, June 2012.**

<http://www.usip.org/files/>

Pakistan has an acute energy problem that requires increased domestic attention to the problem and pursuit of regional solutions, both to benefit Pakistan and to prevent this problem from being a source of domestic and international conflict. This report provides an overview of some of the key problems facing Pakistan's energy sector, considers some of the solutions that the government is pursuing, and then concludes with a look at what benefits Pakistan could achieve by pursuing greater engagement in regional and bilateral energy relations.

4-37/SV

### ACQUIRING LITERACY NATURALLY

By Dominic W. Massaro

American Scientist, Vol. 100, No. 4, July/August 2012, pp. 324+

In the United States, the typical youngster receives specific lessons in kindergarten through third grade, designed to teach letters, phonics, decoding words and phrases, and finally reading for meaning. The latest American National Assessment of Adult Literacy revealed that 30 million people in the United States have no more than the most simple and concrete literacy skills, which are insufficient for typical daily living, and 63 million are functionally illiterate. If TARA is successful, we might speculate on how schools would change. Because it creates a more natural learning environment, TARA provides for preschoolers what mobile learning devices provide for schoolers.

4-38/SV

### AMERICA'S EDGE

By Martin Walker

The Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 36, No. 3, Summer 2012, pp. 36-41.

Today the conventional wisdom speaks of inevitable decline and of equally inevitable Chinese triumph; of an American financial system flawed by greed and debt; of a political system deadlocked and corrupted by campaign contributions, negative ads, and lobbyists; of a social system riven by disparities of income, education, and opportunity. There were many explanations for this, from President Ronald Reagan's resolve to Mikhail Gorbachev's decency; from American industrial prowess to Soviet inefficiency.

4-39/SV

### THE LIST: Jobs of the Future

Parag Khanna and Aaron Smith

Foreign Policy, Vol. 195 September/October 2012, pp. 25-26.

Though fears of a robot army displacing hordes of human laborers have so far proved premature, today's global workforce is at a moment of major upheaval (even putting aside widespread unemployment). Many jobs people now take for granted will soon disappear,

while others will emerge that are simply unimaginable today. Here's a look at five jobs that may be on the chopping block and what might replace them: 1. market researcher (predictive data analyst), 2. hospital orderly (medical roboticist), 3. teaching assistant (educational technologist), 4. construction foreman (smart engineer), and 5. tour guide (space navigator).

4-40/SV

### THE NEW AGE OF SPACE BUSINESS

By Joseph N. Pelton

The Futurist, Vol. 46, No. 5, September/October 2012, pp. 15-17+

When the space shuttle Discovery flew atop its 747 carrier plane from the Kennedy Space Center to Washington, DC, and its new home at the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum, on Apr 17, 2012, it was a photographic crowd-pleaser of a moment. Many in the crowd of spectators openly wept to see the space shuttle era end. The Shuttle represents the past. New commercial space transportation systems represent the future. As Microsoft co-founder Paul Allen recently said, they are at the dawn of radical change in the space launch industry. While entrepreneurs are leading the way, NASA's Commercial Orbital Transportation Services program and the Commercial Crew Program are also an important aspect of the emerging new commercial space industry. The grounding of the shuttle does not reflect the end of the Space Age. If anything, it marks the beginning of a historic new era in space flight, exploration, and tourism.

4-41/SV

### SPORTS STRENGTHEN COMMUNITIES

eJournal USA, Department of State, June 2012.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

Many young athletes dream of becoming superstars in their sport, but making big bucks in the big leagues is not what sports are all about. In the United States, sports play a major role in community life. Players learn valuable lessons about discipline, teamwork and tolerance that help them succeed on and off the field. This issue of eJournal USA explores the integral role of sports in American society and highlights the power of sports to strengthen community bonds that transcend differences.

## VIDEO ALERT

*The following videos are available in the Information, Research, and Communication (IRC) Unit.*

*For more information, please call at 051-2082786*

### **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 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.

### **CYBERETHICS**

**Films.com, DVD, 14 minutes.**

Most people learn traditional standards of behavior and respect for others by the time they are teenagers—but many don't realize that those rules are just as valid in cyberspace. This program helps students take the high road on the information superhighway and avoid the temptations of the fast lane, pointing the way toward an ethically sound Internet presence and lifestyle. Guidelines for the use of intellectual property are featured, with emphasis on the consequences of illegal downloading, copyright infringement, and plagiarism. Pornography, gaming sites, chat rooms, and online social networks are also discussed, helping viewers steer clear of antisocial and abusive activities, especially cyber-bullying. Comments from experts, as well as questions from peers who are confused about the fine points of cyber legality, serve to clarify central ethical principles.

### **THE ENTREPRENEURS**

**DVD, 2-PART SERIES, 43 MINUTES EACH**

Bold ideas are the driving force of entrepreneurship—but a unique vision must also mesh with the realities of finance, production, publicity, and management.

This two-part CNBC series provides fascinating case studies in starting and growing a company, from the first spark of inspiration to the scramble for media exposure to the point at which professional operations management and high-volume manufacturing are implemented. Viewers meet uncompromising bootstrappers at the heart of four great success stories: Jason Osborn and Jason Wright of FEED Granola; Sara Blakely of Spanx body shapers; Blake Mycoskie of TOMS Shoes; and Rick Bayless and Manuel Valdes of Frontera Foods.

### **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. Harvard Stadium November 23, 1968. With Vietnam raging, Nixon in the White House, and issues from civil rights to women's lib dividing the country, Harvard and Yale, both teams undefeated for the first time since 1909, meet for the annual climax of the Ivy League football season. On the blue-blooded Yale campus, gridiron fever has made local celebrities out of a Yale team led by quarterback Brian Dowling, who had not lost a game that he finished since the 7th grade, and who was the role model for Doonesbury's B.D. At civil unrest scarred Harvard, a melting pot team of working class players, antiwar activists, and a decorated Vietnam vet set aside their differences for the Big Game. Together, Yale and Harvard stage an unforgettable football contest that baffled even their own coaches. Using vintage game footage and bracingly honest contemporary interviews with the players from both sides, including Harvard lineman and future Oscar® winner Tommy Lee Jones (No Country for Old Men), Rafferty crafts an alternately suspenseful, hilarious, and poignant portrait of American lives, American sports, and American ideals both tested on the playing field and transformed by turbulent times.

### **LEWIS & CLARK: The Journey of the Corps of Discovery PBS, DVD, 1997**

The most notable expedition in U.S. history was led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, with soldiers, an African-American slave, a female guide, and Canadian

boatmen. Ken Burns' LEWIS & CLARK re-creates the 1803 journey to locate the Northwest Passage. The explorers found a varied landscape and a dizzying diversity of Indian peoples. Indexed version includes Enhanced Teaching Package, with teacher's manual and four indexed videotapes.

### **WHEN WE LEFT EARTH - THE NASA MISSIONS**

**DVD, 258 minutes, 2008**

This documentary contains priceless original mission footage from NASA's secret film vaults transferred to High Definition at unprecedented resolution, extremely rare footage from space vehicles' onboard cameras, exclusive new interview with the reclusive Neil Armstrong - the first man on the moon, greatest moments in the conquest of space played out in real time, and first-hand testimony from those who experienced the greatest journeys ever undertaken by man. Over 3 1/2 hours of bonus material not seen in the broadcast version are included. From the first foot on the moon to the first robots on Mars, NASA has long led the human race into the great unknown, fulfilling man's ancient imperative to understand the worlds beyond this one.

### **BOOK ALERT**

*The following books are available in the Pakistan-American Friendship Reading Room in Skardu. For more information, please call at 058154-920215*

### **THE 200 BEST HOME BUSINESSES**

**By Katina Z. Jones**

**FW Media, 2011, ISBN 1593372965**

Tired of your humdrum workday routine? Looking for a new an 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.

### **CAREER DEVELOPMENT IN RECREATION, PARKS AND TOURISM**

**By Robert B. Kauffman**

**Human Kinetics; 1 edition, September 23, 2009, ISBN 0736076336**

This book outlines a step-by-step plan for career development based on the technique of positioning. In contrast to traditional job search methods, the positioning approach shows you how to increase your chances of securing your preferred job by placing yourself close to the person with whom you want to work, the place or organization where you want to work, or the position that fulfills your career goals. Using the positioning approach, author Robert B. Kauffman has guided students through internship into the profession and beyond.

### **ENGAGING EXTREMISTS: Trade-Offs, Timing, and Diplomacy**

**By William Zartman and Guy Olivier Faure**

**United States Institute of Peace Press, June 6, 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 essays in this volume provide valuable insight into when and how such engagement might be pursued.

### **GIVE SMART: Philanthropy that Gets Results**

**By Thomas J. Tierney**

**PublicAffairs; March 29, 2011, ISBN 1586488953**

In the first half of the twenty-first century, giving to family and community foundations alone will be ten times in today's dollars what it was throughout the entire twentieth century. Yet despite tremendous innovation in the social sector, philanthropy's natural state is under-performance. Drawing from personal experiences, testimonials, and Bridgespan's case studies, including those of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Give Smart picks up where Jim Collins' Good to Great and the Social Sectors left off and presents the first in-depth, expert guide for engaged do-

nors and nonprofit leaders.

**THE HAVES AND THE HAVE-NOTS: A Brief  
and Idiosyncratic History of Global Inequality**

**By Branko Milanovic**

**Basic Books; December 28, 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. *The Haves and the Have-Nots* teaches us not only how to think about inequality, but why we should.