

IRC Alert

Inside this issue:

Highlight Documents

Article Alert

Highlight Documents	1
U.S.-Pakistan Relations	2
International Security	3
Democracy and Global Issues	5
Economic Security and Trade	8
U.S. Society and Values	9
Video Alert	10
Book Alert	11

3-1/H

PARTNERSHIPS AGAINST CORRUPTION

eJournal USA, Department of State, May 2012.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

Corruption is a problem that has beset public and private institutions — and hindered economic and social advancement — since ancient times. This issue of eJournal USA provides a range of perspectives on the benefits and challenges of public-private partnerships and international cooperation in combating corruption. It also offers concrete examples of how such partnerships are being used effectively. This publication will generate discussions, ideas and action aimed at broadening the range of opportunities for collaboration in tackling corruption.



Courtesy photo

What's New

Discover America

www.discoveramerica.com

Discover America offers travel guides and photos for top states, cities, and activities. Plan your next vacation and find things to do in USA states, territories, and major cities on DiscoverAmerica.

3-2/H

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.



© AP Images

3-3/UP

A STRATEGY OF “CONGAGEMENT” TOWARD PAKISTAN

By Zalmay Khalilzad

The Washington Quarterly, Vol. 35, No. 2, 2012,
pp. 107-119.

Although shaping Pakistani conduct is a tough puzzle to solve, a strategy of congagement offers better prospects than the failed strategies of engagement or containment alone. Congagement would focus on constraining and thwarting the belligerent aspects of Pakistani conduct that are rooted in a zero-sum mindset seeking imperial aggrandizement, while encouraging those sectors of Pakistani society and those political actors who can see a path forward for their people which is based on positive-sum regional integration and political reconciliation. At the same time, the diplomatic components of congagement seek both to develop a broader coalition to check Pakistan's disruptive behavior and focus specifically on finding ways to address legitimate and reasonable interests that some in Pakistan believe are at risk. Implementing a strategy of congagement does not necessarily entail a set of policies that pursue containment and engagement in equal measure. Rather, it allows the United States and its partners to calibrate the mix of policies at any given time based on Pakistani behavior.

3-4/UP

REVERSING PAKISTAN'S DESCENT: Em- powering its Middle Class

By Xenia Dormandy

The Washington Quarterly, Spring 2012, pp. 157-
173.

"Pakistan is not, today, a failed state. However, for the first time since I started focusing on South Asia, in the past eight or so years, there is a real possibility that it could become one. Pakistanis must take full responsibility for this state of affairs. Their unwillingness to do so, and attempts to shift blame to the United States, India, and others, is evident. The United States does hold some of the blame; its actions have at a minimum permitted, and perhaps even promoted, Pakistan's deterioration. Still, Pakistan has the resources, both natural and human, the experience, and the background to

lift itself up if it chooses to do so. Its friends, including the United States, need to implement policies to help."

3-5/UP

PAKISTAN MISSED OPPORTUNITY TO REPAIR TIES WITH U.S.

By Lisa Curtis

The Heritage Foundation, May 2012

[http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2012/pdf/
ib3613.pdf](http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2012/pdf/ib3613.pdf)

Pakistan missed a valuable opportunity to create goodwill with the U.S. and other NATO members when it failed to announce a reopening of NATO supply routes to Afghanistan at the summit held Sunday and Monday in Chicago. Not only has Pakistan's closure of the supply routes over the past six months made the war effort more expensive for NATO members, but its failure to crack down on Taliban and Haqqani network sanctuaries on its soil has prolonged the war and undermined the overall NATO mission in Afghanistan.

3-6/UP

PAKISTAN: U.S. Foreign Aid Conditions, Restrictions, and Reporting Requirements By Susan B. Epstein and K. Alan Kronstadt Congressional Research Service, Department of State, June 2012.

<http://fpc.state.gov/>

The 112th Congress continues to debate levels of U.S. assistance to Pakistan in light of signs that Pakistan may not be a fully willing and effective U.S. partner, and that official Pakistani elements continue to support Afghan insurgent forces. During a period of economic and budget crises in the United States, Obama Administration officials and some senior Members of Congress have voiced concerns about the efficacy of continuing the flow of billions of U.S. aid dollars into Pakistan, with some in Congress urging more stringent conditions on, or even curtailment of, such aid. At issue is whether Pakistan's civilian government and security services are using the aid as intended domestically while actively supporting U.S. efforts to stabilize Afghanistan and combat regional insurgent and terrorist elements. Existing aid restrictions and the certification process required for greater accountability on the part of Pakistan are thus under scrutiny. This report provides a comprehensive list of existing laws and pending legislation containing conditions, limitations, and reporting requirements for U.S. foreign assistance

to Pakistan. It will track the debate on this topic and resulting changes.

3-7/UP

TOUGH TALK IS CHEAP: Washington's Real Options in Islamabad

By Alexander Evans

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 3, May/June 2012, pp. 166-170.

The estrangement between the US and Pakistan is deepening, and it threatens the interests of both countries. Although Washington continues to acknowledge the importance of the bilateral relationship, it, too, seems to have little appetite left for engaging Islamabad. If the US lets things with Pakistan deteriorate too far, the administration could find itself boxed in, particularly if Pakistan decides to be deliberately uncooperative. Evans suggests that to be sure, Washington should not hand Islamabad a free pass. But it should use the window between now and the moment when the US is no longer dependent on the Pakistan-Afghanistan supply line to restructure their bilateral relations.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

3-8/IS

**BANKING ON NONPROLIFERATION:
Improving the Implementation of Financial Sanctions**

By Sonia Ben Ouagrham-Gormley

The Nonproliferation Review, Vol. 19, No. 2, 2012, pp. 241-265.

In the past decade, governments have increasingly relied on financial sanctions to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. By targeting not only individuals and entities involved in illicit activities, but also banks that allow transactions to occur, financial sanctions were expected to stanch the flow of funds that support proliferation and compel compliance with international law—notably by Iran. Ten years later, Iran's nuclear program has advanced, calling into question the effectiveness of financial sanctions. Previous research evaluating the effectiveness of financial sanctions has focused on the impact of sanctions on the targeted country or on the enforcement of sanctions by the international community. Little attention has

been devoted to their implementation by banks and government agencies. Based on interviews with US and European bank and government representatives, this article argues that the inefficiency of financial sanctions is due to shortcomings in training and information support from governments to financial institutions; governments on both sides of the Atlantic have provided little or no assistance to enable banks to identify patterns of proliferation financing and implement the sanctions regime. To transform financial sanctions into effective nonproliferation tools, governments need to play a greater role in their implementation.

3-9/IS

A BETTER INTERNATIONALISM

By David C. Unger

World Policy Journal, Vol. 29, No. 1, Spring 2012, pp. 101-110.

“The New York Times’ David C. Unger argues that it’s time to reclaim and redefine ‘internationalism’—a term that he says is misused in the United States to wage unwinnable and unpopular wars. President Barack Obama’s “crisis management internationalism,” according to Unger, is an elitist, expensive, and often violent process with waning popular support. From global warming, nuclear weapons, and infectious diseases to the widening inequalities that support ideologies of hatred, Unger shows how taking on challenges from a global perspective—the true internationalism can lead to lasting peace.”

3-10/IS

COMBATING TERRORISM IN THE NEW MEDIA ENVIRONMENT

By John Curtis Amble

Studies in Conflict and Terrorism, Vol. 35, No. 5, 2012, pp. 339-353.

Since the 1990s, jihadist terrorists have leveraged the power of the Internet in more imaginative ways than state security services charged with countering them. Terrorist groups are now harnessing the unique characteristics of the new media environment that has taken shape in the past decade, while security services struggle to conceptualize this rapidly evolving virtual landscape. But new media offers unique opportunities to these services, particularly intelligence agencies, to confront the terrorist threat. Identifying and exploiting these opportunities, both strategic and tactical, will lend critical advantage to governments in their world-

wide confrontation with global jihadists.

3-11/IS

THE ENDURING MADRASA MYTH

By Christine C. Fair

Current History, Vol. 111, No. 744, pp. 135-140.

“Madrasas remain a worrying issue for US policy makers concerned about the terrorism threat that Pakistan continues to present both in the region and beyond. Yet the widespread acceptance of the purported ties between Islamic schools and militancy in Pakistan relies on a number of empirically flawed assumptions and assertions regarding the prevalence of madrasa enrollment, parental educational preferences, the relationship between madrasa and non-madrasa education, and the roles that madrasas play in fostering militancy. In fact, ongoing debates over Pakistan’s madrasas are focused on the wrong set of questions. Reframing this debate is important because the staying power of madrasa-related myths has significantly affected US policy in the region and has even undermined those within Pakistan who seek to reform the educational system.”

3-12/IS

FIXING PAKISTAN’S CIVIL-MILITARY IMBALANCE: A Dangerous Temptation

By Moeed Yusuf

United States Institute of Peace, May 2012

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB125.pdf>

This report focuses on one of the central debates on Pakistan in Washington: how to deal with this troubled and troubling ally in the months and years ahead. While views are divided, the rising frustrations with Pakistan have led many to lose patience and seek a stern response from the U.S. The author, USIP’s South Asia adviser, addresses a misconception regarding Pakistan’s civil-military relationship and the potential for the U.S. to make this the basis of engagement with Pakistan.

3-13/IS

HOW TO PREVENT AFGHANISTAN FROM BECOMING A NARCO-STATE

By Vartan Gregorian

US News and World Report, May 2, 2012

<http://www.usnews.com/>

“Transforming Afghanistan’s opium farming from heroin to morphine production would thwart the Taliban and stabilize the economy, writes Vartan Gregorian,

president of Carnegie Corporation of New York.” The effective transformation of Afghanistan’s illicit opium production into a health industry with global potential for doing good will not solve all of the country’s many problems but it will go a long way towards providing a stable economic base for a nation that is now teetering on the brink of disaster and primed to devolve into a cycle of internecine violence that will continue to take a horrific toll on the civilian population. As the United States debates the idea of ramping up its departure from Afghanistan, the time is right—in fact, long overdue—to lead the call for measures that have real potential for helping to counter the Taliban and build a just, functioning, and sustainable Afghan government supported by a stable economy. Without such efforts Afghanistan’s future as a narco-state is not just a dangerous possibility, it is fast becoming a reality.

3-14/IS

OBAMA’S NEW GLOBAL POSTURE

By Michèle Flournoy and Janine Davidson

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 4, July/August 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.

3-15/DGI

AFTER THE CRASH: The Future of Globaliza- tion

By Robert Skidelsky

Survival, June/July 2012, pp. 7-28.

“Either the global economy will contract to the ambit of existing government authority, or government authority will have to expand to meet its needs. Since its collapse in autumn 2008, the world economy has gone through three phases: a year or more of rapid decline; a bounce back in 2009–10, which nevertheless did not amount to a full recovery; and a second, though so far

much shallower, downturn in the developed world over the last year.”

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

3-16/DGI

AUTHORITARIAN CAPITALISM VERSUS DEMOCRACY

By Ivan Krastev

Policy Review, Vol. 172, April/May 2012, pp. 47-57.

America is a nation of immigrants, but it is also a nation of people who never emigrate. Since the first Europeans settled there in the 17th century, people from around the world have been drawn to the American dream of a better future; America's allure is partly its ability to transform others into Americans. While Americans carry their flag high, Chinese work hard to be invisible. Because China is about adaptation, not transformation, it is unlikely to change the world dramatically should it ever assume the global driver's seat.

3-17/DGI

ASSESSING THE UNITED NATIONS: Is it worth the money?

By Tom Price

CQ Global Researcher, March 20, 2012, pp. 129-152.

“As the government of Bashar Assad slaughters thousands of civilian protesters in Syria, the United Nations stands impotent — blocked from intervening by Russian and Chinese vetoes in the U.N. Security Council. The inaction contrasts dramatically with the U.N.'s success in stopping similar atrocities during an anti-government resistance movement in Libya last year that led to the overthrow of longtime dictator Moammar Gadhafi. The stark difference between U.N. action and inaction in the two venues helps explain the wide range of opinions about the effectiveness of the global organization, created in 1945 to preserve peace after World War II. Some critics say the U.N. is too heavily influenced by countries run by dictators, while others say it is dominated by industrial democracies. Several countries are conducting studies to determine which U.N. agencies are most cost-effective, and some in the United States want to make all U.N. contributions voluntary. Meanwhile, many U.N. agencies quietly continue to feed the hungry, aid

needy children and enable mail, telecommunications and aircraft to move smoothly across borders.”

3-18/DGI

DUSK, DAWN, AND HIGH NOON: Demographic Trends Forecast Next Phases for China, India, and the United States

By Martin C. Libicki and Julie DaVanzo

Rand Review, Winter 2011-2012.

<http://www.rand.org/publications/randreview/issues/2011/winter/dusk-dawn.html>

“Much has been written since October about the world’s population having passed 7 billion, but little attention has been paid to the implications of recent demographic changes for the world’s nations and regions relative to one another. In this article, we turn our focus to the demographic futures and related economic prospects facing China, India, and the United States over the next several decades. The trends in these countries reflect just some of the shifts in power to which the world has already, literally, given birth. How the countries respond will determine their ultimate fates.”

3-19/DGI

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTALISM AND THE GREENING OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY

By Robert Falkner

International Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 3, May 2012, pp. 503-522.

Have environmental values become part of the normative structure of international society? Has the rise of global environmentalism led to a greening of international society? Most International Relations research on environmental issues fails to address these questions as it typically focuses on the creation of issue-specific regimes or informal governance mechanisms. This article engages English School theory in an effort to examine the impact that global environmentalism has had on the social structure of International Relations.

3-20/DGI

HOW MANAGERS BECOME LEADERS

By Michael D. Watkins

Harvard Business Review, Vol. 90, No. 6, June 2012, pp. 64-72.

Few managerial transitions are more difficult than making the move from leading a function to leading

an entire enterprise for the first time. The scope and complexity of the job increase dramatically, in ways that can leave executives feeling overwhelmed and uncertain. It truly is different at the top. But how, exactly? Career transition expert Michael Watkins set out to explore that question in an extensive series of interviews with leadership mentors, HR professionals, and newly minted unit heads.

3-21/DGI

I JUST KNEW IN MY BONES THAT THIS WAS GOING TO BE VERY IMPORTANT

By Brent Schlender

Fast Company, No. 165, May 2012, pp. 72-83.

The article discusses the life of Steve Jobs, the co-founder and chief executive officer of Apple Inc., the U.S. consumer electronics maker. The author outlines the stages of Jobs' life, focusing on the period of time from 1985 to 1996 during Jobs' hiatus from Apple in which he created the NeXT computer company and purchased the graphic design studio Pixar. Topics include Jobs' growth as a manager, partner, and corporate architect; the development of the personal computer (PC); and Jobs' leadership philosophies.

3-22/DGI

IS FACEBOOK MAKING US LONELY?

By Stephen Marche

The Atlantic, May 2012

<http://www.theatlantic.com>

Social media—from Facebook to Twitter—have made us more densely networked than ever. Yet for all this connectivity, new research suggests that we have never been lonelier (or more narcissistic)—and that this loneliness is making us mentally and physically ill. A report on what the epidemic of loneliness is doing to our souls and our society. “For all the connectivity of the social-media age, research suggests that we have never been lonelier. A report on what this epidemic is doing to our bodies, our souls, and our society.”

3-23/DGI

INTERNET REGULATION: Are Stiffer Rules Needed to Protect Web Content?

By Marcia Clemmitt

CQ Researcher, April 13, 2012, pp. 325-348.

“Lawmakers are struggling with tough questions about how to regulate digital media and the Internet. With digitized versions of feature films and recorded music

playable on personal computers and cell phones, the film, television and music industries have repeatedly complained that global pirates use cheap, widely available computer technology and the Internet to steal their intellectual property and profits. A bill to require Internet service providers (ISPs) to shut down websites suspected of posting or distributing copyrighted material stalled in Congress. Meanwhile, ISPs are fighting government attempts to bar them from discriminating against certain websites.

3-24/DGI

MOVING FORWARD WITH THE LEGAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN PAKISTAN

By Anita M. Weiss

United States Institute of Peace, May 2012.

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR305.pdf>

There are a variety of contexts in which the empowerment of women in Pakistan can be considered, but none is more critical than law: How women's legal rights are framed is fundamental to considering how best to advance women's empowerment. After situating women's legal rights in Pakistan, this Special Report reviews key features of recent legislation affecting women's rights, explores the controversies surrounding this legislation, and elaborates on ongoing challenges to develop further legislation, particularly in light of opposition from Islamist groups. While the legal empowerment of women in Pakistan has seen progress, far more must be done to enable the laws passed to be implemented, bring Pakistan into conformity with the goals and ideals of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and secure an environment where women in Pakistan have viable choices in their own lives.

3-25/DGI

NATIONAL POLICIES TO PROMOTE RENEWABLE ENERGY

By Mohamed T. El-Ashry

Daedalus, Vol. 141, No. 2, Spring 2012, pp. 105-110.

“The world is entering a new energy era marked by concerns over energy security, climate change, and access by the poor to modern energy services. Yet the current energy path is not compatible with sustainable development objectives. Global demand for energy will continue to grow; so will CO2 emissions. Achieving a low-carbon energy world will require an unprecedented technological transformation in the way energy is produced and used. That transformation has begun,

as renewables capacity continues to grow, prices continue to fall, and shares of global energy from renewables continue to increase. Government policies are the main driver behind renewable energy's meteoric growth. Still, the world is tapping only a small amount of the vast supply of renewable energy resources."

3-26/DGI

A SMALL WORLD AFTER ALL?

By Ethan Zuckerman

Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 36, No. 2, Spring 2012, pp. 44-47.

The article discusses the impact of the Internet on global personal interaction as of 2012. The author states that the increase in global communications permitted an increase in political, economic, and social participation. The article examines the role of the Internet and mobile technology in recording events during the so-called Arab Spring of 2011. The author also discusses the use of online social networks such as Twitter and Facebook as opposed to traditional news sources.

3-27/DGI

VOTER RIGHTS: Should Photo IDs be Required at the Ballot Box?

By Peter Katel

CQ Researcher online, Vol. 22, No. 19, May 18, 2012.

A partisan conflict over voter identification is intensifying as this year's presidential election approaches. Republican state lawmakers have promoted voter-ID requirements in the name of instilling confidence in the electoral system and reducing what they argue is rampant voter fraud. The strictest laws require voters to produce an unexpired, government-issued photo ID at the polls. Studies have found little evidence of "impersonation" fraud in which someone casts a ballot under somebody else's name, but Republicans say the practice is common enough to warrant concern. Democrats, however, maintain that such fraud is rare and argue that photo-ID laws are aimed at reducing turnout by voters who lean Democratic — including minorities, students and the elderly. Some studies show disproportionately lower ID possession among those groups, but Republicans say minority turnout in states requiring a photo ID has increased.

3-28/DGI

WHY WOMEN ARE A FOREIGN POLICY ISSUE

By Melanne Vermeer

Foreign Policy, May/June 2012.

"On a trip to Afghanistan in the summer of 2009, not long after my appointment as the U.S. State Department's ambassador at large for global women's issues, I stopped for dinner with a group of Afghan women activists in Kabul. One woman opened our conversation with a plea: "Please don't see us as victims, but look to us as the leaders we are. Those words have stuck with me as President Barack Obama's administration has endeavored to put women at the heart of its foreign policy. For generations, the United States too often viewed the world's women as victims of poverty and illiteracy, of violence and seemingly unbreakable cultural traditions -- essentially, as beneficiaries of aid. Women's issues existed on the margins, segregated from the more "strategic" issues of war, peace, and economic stability. Now, in a time of transformative change -- from the rise of new economic powers to a growing chorus of voices against repressive regimes in the Arab world -- promoting the status of women is not just a moral imperative but a strategic one; it's essential to economic prosperity and to global peace and security. It is, in other words, a strategy for a smarter foreign policy."

3-29/DGI

WHY RUMORS SPREAD SO QUICKLY IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

By Benjamin Doer and others

Communication of ACM, Vol. 55, No. 6, June 2012, pp. 70-75.

The article discusses how rumors are able to spread quickly in online social networks. Topics include the structural and algorithmic properties of complex networks, the dissemination of information through online social networks and Internet-based communication systems, and the rumor-spreading mechanisms that speed the delivery of information. Several graphs are presented showing various topics include how a rumor progresses and the average number of informed nodes over time for the microblogging website Twitter.

3-30/ES**BEYOND BOUNDARIES IN SOUTH ASIA****By Brian Finlay****The Henry L Stimson Center, June 2012.**http://www.stimson.org/images/uploads/research-pdfs/SArpt5121_1.pdf

As a direct result of globalization and expanded economic opportunity, the last half century has yielded the most remarkable exodus from poverty in human history. Regrettably, not all have benefitted equally. No more complex example of this continued disparity can be found than in South Asia where despite a long period of strong economic growth, there exists the world's largest concentration of poor people—more than 500 million continue to live on less than USD 1.25 a day. Intersecting regional challenges—including inter alia money laundering, small arms and drug trafficking, terrorism, and the proliferation of advanced weaponry—it conspires to undermine the significant strides South Asian states have made in the recent past.

3-31/ES**GENDER EQUALITY AS SMART ECONOMICS? A Critique of the 2012 World Development Report****By Adrienne Roberts & Susanne Soederberg****Third World Quarterly, Vol. 33, No. 5, 2012, pp. 949-968.**

Business now plays an increasingly prominent role in development. While the implicit links between private actors and international development institutions have been widely debated, the explicit role of financial corporations in shaping official development policy has been less well documented. We employ a feminist Marxian analysis to examine the material and discursive landscape of the 2012 World Development Report: Gender Equality and Development. Its exclusive focus on gender equality as 'smart economics', and the central role accorded to leading financial corporations like Goldman Sachs in the formulation of the key World Bank recommendations enable us to explore the changing landscape of the neoliberal corporatization of development. We argue, first, that the apolitical and a historical representation of gender and gender equality in the WDR serves to normalize spaces of in-

formality and insecurity, thereby expunging neoliberalized capitalist relations of exploitation and domination, which characterize the social context in which many women in the global South live. Second, the WDR represents the interest of corporations in transforming the formerly excluded segments of the South (women) into consumers and entrepreneurs. The WDR thus represents an attempt by the World Bank and its 'partners' to deepen and consolidate the fundamental values and tenets of capitalist interests.

3-32/ES**THE GLOBAL POWER SHIFT FROM WEST TO EAST****By Christopher Layne****The National Interest, Vol. 119, May/June 2012, pp. 21-31.**

Regardless, America's power and influence over the international political system will diminish markedly from what it was at the apogee of Pax Americana. That was the Old Order, forged through the momentous events of World War I, the Great Depression and World War II. Now that Old Order of nearly seven decades' duration is fading from the scene. It is natural that U.S. leaders would want to deny it—or feel they must finesse it when talking to the American people. But the real questions for America and its leaders are: What will replace the Old Order? How can Washington protect its interests in the new global era? And how much international disruption will attend the transition from the old to the new? The signs of the emerging new world order are many. First, there is China's astonishingly rapid rise to great-power status, both militarily and economically. In the economic realm, the International Monetary Fund forecasts that China's share of world GDP (15 percent) will draw nearly even with the U.S. share (18 percent) by 2014. The U.S. share at the end of World War II was nearly 50 percent. This is particularly startling given that China's share of world GDP was only 2 percent in 1980 and 6 percent as recently as 1995.

3-33/ES**GOLD AND GOVERNMENT****By Judy Shelton****Cato Journal, Vol. 32, No. 2, Spring/Summer 2012, pp. 333-347.**

Something has gone terribly wrong with the world's monetary system. It's evident that some kind of fundamental reform needs to be implemented. The question

is: Can governments be trusted to issue sound money, or is money too important to be left to the politicians? Is it reasonable to expect governments to abide by the discipline required to maintain sound money? Or have we set up an irresistible temptation by empowering governments to control both fiscal and monetary policy? Would it make more sense to return money to markets by privatizing money issuance? In this article, the author proposes a reform that would bring the power of market forces and competition to bear on the challenge of providing sound money while still giving government a principled role in the monetary system.

3-34/ES

HOW TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS

By Alexander Benard

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 4, July/August 2012, 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.

3-35/ES

STATE CAPITALISM: Can State-Run Economies Sustain Their Success?

By Jason McLure

CQ Global Researcher, May 15, 2012.

“Since the 2008 financial crisis China, Russia and Saudi Arabia have been among the best-performing economies in the world. All three countries practice so-called state capitalism, in which the government plays a dominant role in the economy and owns a large share of the nation's companies. As economic growth in the United States and Japan remains tepid, and parts of the European Union are mired in a double-dip recession, many developing world governments are questioning whether Western market capitalism is the

best path for growth. Many also blame the excesses of unfettered Western-style capitalism for the recent global financial crisis and the ensuing worldwide recession. China, on the other hand, has lifted 600 million people out of poverty in three decades, and Russia's economy has doubled in size since Vladimir Putin began rolling back post-Soviet free-market reforms. Some economists see trouble ahead, however, because when governments manipulate markets for political purposes it can lead to inefficiencies, corruption and political tensions over time.”

3-36/ES

THE WHEEL OF DEVELOPMENT: The Millennium Development Goals as a Communication and Development Tool

By Dorine E Van Norren

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 33, No. 5, 2012, pp. 825-836.

Despite the shortcomings of the Millennium Development Goals as a development tool, they have proven to be an important communication tool that is worth preserving after 2015. Inclusion of important themes of the Millennium Declaration and elements of the capability theory is essential in a post-2015 system, as well as putting human rights and gender principles at its core. Process orientation rather than end goals could lead to ‘Millennium Development Actions’ with ‘Progress Signs’, which, represented in a circular symbol, form a ‘wheel of development’, complemented by a Wheel of Governance.

U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

3-37/SV

5 REASONS OBAMA WILL WIN IN NOVEMBER

By Aaron David Miller

Foreign Affairs, April 25, 2012.

The election is six months away, but here's why the president already has this one in the bag. Worrying about getting reelected is part of a president's job description, but this president really shouldn't be all that concerned. The election is bound to be closer than in 2008, but when it's over, the presidential gods will likely have smiled kindly on Barack Obama. When Americans vote for a president, they ask themselves

two questions: To what degree is the guy in the White House responsible for my misery? And if I vote for the other guy, can he really make it better?

3-38/SV

THE SECOND TERM

By Ryan Lizza

The New Yorker, Vol. 88, No. 7, June 18, 2012, pp. 44-55.

Obama's campaign is well aware that he may end up like Jimmy Carter or George H. W. Bush, the two most recent one-term Presidents, who were both defeated despite some notable--even historic--accomplishments, including the Camp David Accords, under Carter, and the Gulf War, under Bush. The country remains closely divided, and the economy is teetering again. After several months of relatively positive news, the employment report released in June was gloomy. Barring a disastrous revelation or blunder, Mitt Romney will be a more formidable opponent than many assumed during his rightward lurch to secure the Republican nomination. Obama has an ambitious second-term agenda, which, at least in broad ways, his campaign is beginning to highlight. The President has said that the most important policy he could address in his second term is climate change, one of the few issues that he thinks could fundamentally improve the world decades from now. He also is concerned with containing nuclear proliferation.

3-39/SV

SOUTH ASIAN IMMIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES: A Gendered Perspective

By Maneesha Kelkar

Asian American Policy Review, Vol. 20, 2012, pp. 1-12.

<http://isites.harvard.edu>

This article presents an analysis of South Asian immigration as it impacts women. Comprised of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, South Asia encompasses a diverse landscape of language, religion, race, and a multitude of other identity lines. Despite these differences, social and cultural similarities bring the people of this region together as a unified whole and allow U.S. public policy to treat this region as a bloc. Yet, men and women experience immigration in very different ways. Women face unique challenges that are often exacerbated by unintended consequences of immigration policies and practices. Activist organizations like Manavi have grown to address these

imbalances, and landmark legislation like the United States' Violence against Women Act have helped restore some rights to women immigrants.

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WORKERS OF THE WORLD DIVIDE

By Bruce Western and Jake Rosenfeld

Foreign Affairs, May-June 2012.

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/137522/bruce-western-and-jake-rosenfeld/workers-of-the-world-divide>

"Unions underwrote the affluence of U.S. workers in the last century. They ensured that manual work paid white-collar wages and gave laborers a voice in politics. But now, unions are declining, and the working and middle classes are paying the price. Reviving labor won't be easy -- but doing so is critical to preserving America's economic and social health."

VIDEO ALERT

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

For more information, please call at 051-2082786

THE COLOR PURPLE

Actors: Whoopi Goldberg, Oprah Winfrey (DVD – February 18, 2003), Steven Spielberg, 154 minutes, PG-13

Based on the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel by Alice Walker, *The Color Purple* spans the years 1909 to 1949, relating the life of Celie (Whoopi Goldberg), a Southern black woman virtually sold into a life of servitude to her brutal husband, sharecropper Albert (Danny Glover). Celie pours out her innermost thoughts in letter form to her sister Nettie (Akousa Busia), but Albert has been hiding the letters Nettie writes back, allowing Celie to assume that Nettie is dead. Finally, Celie finds a champion in the don't-take-no-guff Sofia (Oprah Winfrey), the wife of Glover's son from a previous marriage. Alas, Sofia is "humbled" when she is beaten into submission by angry whites. Later, Celie is able to forge a strong friendship with Albert's mistress Shug (Margaret Avery).

BOOK ALERT

The following books are available in the Lincoln Reading Lounge at the National Library of Pakistan, Islamabad. For more information, please call at 051-9204636, Ext. 241

GLORY

Starring: Matthew Broderick, Denzel Washington, Cary Elwes, et al.
(DVD – January 2007), 122 minutes, Rating: R

The heart-stopping story of the first black regiment to fight for the North in the Civil War, *Glory* stars Matthew Broderick, Denzel Washington, Cary Elwes and Morgan Freeman. Broderick and Elwes are the idealistic young Bostonians who lead the regiment; Freeman is the inspirational sergeant who unites the troops; and Denzel Washington, in an Oscar® - winning performance (1989, Best Supporting Actor), is the runaway slave who embodies the indomitable spirit of the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts.

GREAT HEARTS OF COURAGE: Martin

Luther King Jr.
DVD, 25 minutes

Preacher and activist Dr. King (1929-68) led the pivotal protests of the Civil Rights movement, including the 1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott, the 1963 March on Washington, and the 1965 March from Selma to Montgomery. The youngest person ever to receive the Nobel Peace Prize (at age 35), Dr. King is a human rights icon and one of the greatest speakers in American history.

GUESS WHO'S COMING TO DINNER

Actors: Spencer Tracy, Sidney Poitier, Katharine Hepburn, Katharine Houghton, Cecil Kellaway
(DVD, 1967), Sony Pictures, 1 hour 47 minutes

The film has been knocked over the years for padding conflict and stoking easy liberalism by making Poitier's character in every socioeconomic sense a good catch: But what if Kramer had made this stranger a factory worker? Would the audience still find it as easy to accept a mixed-race relationship? But there's no denying the drawing power of this movie, which gets most of its integrity from the stirring performances of Tracy and Hepburn. When the former (who had been so ill that the production could not get completion insurance) gives a speech toward the end about race, love, and much else, it's impossible not to be affected by the last great moment in a great actor's life and career.

BLOOD AND REAGE: A Cultural History of Terrorism

By Michael Burleigh
HarperCollins Publishers, 2010, ISBN 9780061173868

Burleigh sees modern terrorism's roots in the mid-19th century, with the emergence of the Irish Fenians, the Russian nihilists, the Western anarchists who used fear induced by violence to compensate for their lack of political power. By century's end, terrorism further mutated into a tool for marginalized local nations like the Basques. Most recently, terrorism has become identified with what Burleigh calls the world rage of Islamism. Burleigh's case studies demonstrate mercilessly that terrorism is a career, a culture, and a way of life attractive for its own sake as well as its ostensible objectives. The terrorist milieu, the author demonstrates convincingly, is morally squalid, intellectually bankrupt and politically barren. Burleigh considers the lessons history has to teach us, though he eschews policy recommendations.

COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL TERRORISM: Searching For a New Paradigm

Edited by Steven Y. Tsang
Greenwood Publishing Group, 2009, ISBN 9780313379642

In the aftermath of 9/11, the "Global War on Terror" brought us preemptive war in Iraq, sanctioned domestic spying, interrogations that crossed the line into torture, and a with-us-or-against posture that weakened longstanding alliances. Worse, those actions alienated the very people we should have been reaching out to—the vast majority of Muslims worldwide who oppose terrorist acts as much as we do.

THE ELECTORAL CONDITIONS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

By Denis Rey and others
Edwin Mellen Pr, June 2010, ISBN 0773437649

This book contributes greatly to our understanding of a little explored question. It draws attention to previ-

ously neglected dimensions of foreign policy behavior. It provides more systematic evidence for differences among democracies than prior studies. The questions raised and the answers given are sure to provoke discussion and debate." Authors offer a work that provides a unique view of domestic electoral politics and their impact on international relations that demonstrates clearly that political philosophy still has relevance and can still inform contemporary empirical research in the discipline." - Prof. Jeff William Justice Tarleton State University"

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MUSLIM-AMERICAN HISTORY

By Edward E. Curtis

Facts on File, June 2010, ISBN 0816075751

As America continues to debate the position of Islam in a post-9/11 society, it is critical that we have an open discourse, informed by knowledge of the various contributions made by Muslim Americans to U.S. society. In this set, Curtis (religious studies, Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis) and more than 130 other scholars introduce readers to a wide diversity of Muslim American people, ideas, and institutions (including Muhammad Ali, Dave Chappelle, Sufism, and the Islamic Center of Washington, D.C.) that have greatly influenced and continue to shape American identity. Related issues, events, court cases, and other topics are covered as well.

THE ETHICAL JOURNALIST: Making Responsible Decisions in the Pursuit of News

By Gene Foreman

John Wiley, Sons, 2009, ISBN 9781405183949

"In a new book, written as a text for journalism students, former Philadelphia Inquirer managing editor Gene Foreman draws on half a century of journalism experience to chart a path through the thicket." "The book provides a foundation in applied ethics in journalism, and examines the subject areas where ethical questions most frequently arise. Many other real-life episodes are cited in the book's narrative to illustrate how journalists have dealt with ethical challenges."