

IRC Alert

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5-1/H
YOUTH VOTES! The 2012 U.S. Elections
eJournalUSA, Department of State, 2012.
<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>



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? You will find answers to many of

these questions in a Facebook debate between young Democratic and Republican activists, in blogs by campaign volunteers and in the Millennial Generation portrait grounded in recent data. 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.

Disclaimer

Articles are gathered from independent sources and do not reflect U.S. Government policies or official endorsement of their contents.

5-2/H
NGO HANDBOOK
Department of State, October 2012.
<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

Have you ever seen a problem and wanted to do something about it? Of course you have. The schools, police, government welfare offices, churches and families aren't handling it. Others share your concerns and want to do something. That's why you would start a nongovernmental organization, or NGO. NGOs advocate for many things and can be powerful way to unite people and bring about change. This handbook will guide you through the steps of starting and operating an NGO.



5-3/UP**HOW TO EXERCISE U.S. LEVERAGE OVER PAKISTAN****By Paul D. Miller****The Washington Quarterly, Vol. 35, No. 4, 2012, pp. 37-52.**

The United States has more leverage over Pakistan than is widely appreciated, and it is time for American policymakers to use it. Since 2001, two successive administrations have tried to persuade Pakistan to end its support for militants—including the Afghan Taliban and the Haqqani network—exclusively through aid, diplomacy, and persuasion with few sanctions or conditions: an approach of all carrots and no sticks. They did so in the belief that Pakistan's fundamental problem was a lack of capacity, not will. They were wrong. According to a wide and consistent body of reporting, elements of the Pakistani state are willfully complicit in actions directly harmful to U.S. interests in South Asia. Pakistan is able to aid militants with impunity because it pays no cost in American support or aid. The solution therefore is not to give Pakistan more aid or improve public diplomacy, but to use a mix of aid, conditions, and sanctions to change Pakistani officials' cost-benefit calculus about its support for militants.

5-4/UP**PAKISTAN: U.S. Foreign Assistance****By Susan B. Epstein and K. Alan Kronstadt****Congressional Research Service, October 15, 2012.****<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41856.pdf>**

Pakistan has been among the leading recipients of U.S. foreign assistance both historically and in recent years. The country arguably is as important to forwarding U.S. security interests as any in the world. U.S. assistance to Pakistan has fluctuated considerably over the past 60 years. In the wake of 9/11, however, aid to Pakistan has increased steadily as the Bush and Obama Administrations both characterized Pakistan as a crucial U.S. partner in efforts to combat terrorism and to promote stability in both Afghanistan and South Asia. The 112th Congress has been focused on measures to reduce the federal budget deficit. This backdrop may influence congressional debate over the third-ranking U.S. aid recipient, Pakistan—a country vital to U.S.

national security interests but that some say lacks accountability and even credibility.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**5-5/IS****ARMS AWAY: How Washington Squandered its Monopoly on Weapons Sales****By Jonathan Caverley and Ethan B. Kapstein****Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 5, September-October 2012, pp. 125-133.**

“Over the last two decades, the United States has enjoyed an unrivaled competitive advantage in the production and export of advanced conventional weaponry. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the breakup of the Warsaw Pact led to sharp reductions in Russian defense spending and a drop in Moscow's arms transfers to regional allies. Simultaneously, globalization rewarded firms with economies of scale, allowing U.S. defense contractors to capitalize on their size and on large orders from armed forces around the globe. The formula for success was simple: by producing a range of affordable yet sophisticated weapons, the Pentagon and its contractors would crush any rivals. Domination of the global arms trade, and the economic and geopolitical benefits that came with it, was the United States' to lose. But that advantage is fading. In the 1990s, the United States controlled 60 percent of the global weapons market. Today, it is responsible for only about 30 percent. By focusing on cutting-edge technology and developing excessively expensive defense systems, Washington has left the door open for foreign competitors to market practical weapons at an affordable cost.”

5-6/IS**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. 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.

5-7/IS

THE FUTURE OF COUNTERINSURGENCY

By T.X. Hammes

Orbis, Vol. 56, No. 4, Autumn 2012, pp. 565–587.

This article addresses why counterinsurgency is not, in fact, a strategy, and why the United States will nevertheless need to retain a counterinsurgency capability. It further examines the drivers of modern insurgency; the range of counterinsurgency approaches that have worked globally; and several case studies that illustrate how the United States might improve its counterinsurgency activity moving forward.

5-8/IS

SUICIDALITY AND SUICIDE BOMBING RE-VISITED: A Rejoinder to Merari

By Robert J. Bryma and Bader Arajb

Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, Vol. 35, No. 10, 2012, pp. 733-739.

Ariel Merari purports to demonstrate a tendency on the part of suicide bombers to be motivated by depression and suicidal tendencies. However, he misconstrues the present authors' critique of his work and misinterprets their research. By clarifying both issues, this article seeks to substantiate three claims: (1) Merari's sampling procedure precludes generalization; (2) interviewer and contextual effects probably bias his findings; (3) evidence challenges his inferences.

5-9/IS

UNDERSTANDING THE ARMS "RACE" IN SOUTH ASIA

By Toby Dalton and Jaclyn Tandler

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, September 2012.

http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/south_asia_arms_race.pdf

The apparently rapid pace of nuclear developments in India and Pakistan has led many analysts to warn of an impending arms race between the two countries. India and Pakistan are indeed entangled in a long-standing

security competition. However, they are not two closely matched opponents engaged in a competitive tit-for-tat cycle of nuclear weapons development in which one state makes advancements to its nuclear capability and the other reacts in kind.

5-10/IS

WAITING FOR THE TALIBAN IN AFGHANISTAN

By Gilles Dorronsoro

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, September 2012.

http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/waiting_for_taliban.pdf

The withdrawal of international forces from Afghanistan will leave the country worse than it was before 2001 in some respects. There is no clear plan for the future. Washington will progressively lose its influence over Kabul, and drone operations in Pakistan are not a credible way to fight jihadist groups on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. The situation will only worsen after 2014, when most U.S. troops are out of the country and aid going to the Afghan government steeply declines.

5-11/IS

WHEN DUTY CALLS: A Pragmatic Standard of Humanitarian Intervention

By Robert A. Pape

International Security, Summer 2012, pp. 41-80.

"When should the United States and other members of the international community intervene to stop a government from harming its own citizens? Since World War II, the main standard for intervention has been the high bar of genocide, although the international community has rarely acted to stop it. The main alternative—the "responsibility to protect"—would set the bar so low that virtually every instance of anarchy or tyranny would create unbounded obligations beyond the capacity of states to fulfill. A new standard—the pragmatic standard of humanitarian intervention—can help guide decision makers on when to intervene to stop governments from targeting their own citizens. The standard has three requirements: (1) an ongoing campaign of mass homicide sponsored by the government; (2) a viable plan for intervention with reasonable estimates of low casualties for the intervening forces; and (3) a workable strategy for creating lasting local security for the threatened population. The pragmatic standard was met in the recent successful

intervention in Libya as well as in other cases over the last twenty years, and it should become the basis for deciding which humanitarian crises justify international intervention in the future."

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

5-12/DGI

THE BATTLE OVER AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY DOCTRINE

By Amir Stepak and Rachel Whitlark

Survival, October/November 2012, pp. 45-66.

"Obama's foreign policies and rhetoric are a major departure from that which has prevailed in the United States for generations. Republicans have a different idea." One balmy Washington evening in June 2011, President Barack Obama was set to deliver a highly anticipated address declaring the drawdown of US forces in Afghanistan. What he delivered, however, was much more. In his speech, Obama laid out a clear foreign-policy doctrine, touching on the role the United States should play in world affairs, the values it holds dear, and the principles guiding its use of force and diplomatic efforts.

5-13/DGI

ELECTION DAY: Democracy in Action Department of State, September 2012.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

The day begins early on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in villages, towns and cities across the United States, as thousands of volunteers rise before dawn to lend a hand during the elections. Some will line up outside campaign headquarters, eager to pick up the flyers, pamphlets and signs they will distribute at polling places in the hope of still influencing voters' decisions. Others will go directly to the school cafeterias, gymnasiums and community centers that serve as polling places to assist in checking voter rolls, setting up voting machines and ensuring the elections are conducted in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. For these dedicated volunteers, Election Day is the culmination of months of hard work — a day when volunteers of all ages and backgrounds enjoy the excitement and occasional chaos of democracy in action.

5-14/DGI

THE ELUSIVE OBAMA DOCTRINE

By Leslie H. Gelb

The National Interest, Vol. 121, September/October 2012, pp. 18-28.

President Obama managed a complex range of tactical challenges quite well, improving significantly on the international position he inherited from George W. Bush and generally bolstering America's reputation. While President Obama saw what American power could not do, he failed to appreciate what American power could do, especially when encased in good strategy. His principal shortcoming was failing to formulate strategy and understand its interplay with power. More sorrowfully on the strategic front, he has yet to put economic resurgence and U.S. economic power at the core of the national-security debate, where they must be, for an effective national-security policy in the twenty-first century. To be sure, he has spoken of this need on occasion, but in his hands it has seemed more a rhetorical stepchild than a key ingredient of international power and successful strategy.

5-15/DGI

FIVE PILLARS OF AMERICAN GRAND STRATEGY

By Paul D. Miller

Survival, Oct/Nov 2012, pp. 7-44.

"For at least a century, US grand strategy has had five principle goals. It is in how they are pursued that foreign policy changes from one era to the next." In fact, these five pillars together are a fairly accurate description of US grand strategy since at least the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, though some have occasionally overshadowed others. Many of the key weaknesses of US foreign policy in the mid-twentieth century, such as its open-ended support of right-wing dictatorships, its failure to understand the nature of the Vietnam War and its blindness to the emerging jihadist movements around the world, can be understood in part as a natural consequence of Washington's single-minded focus on balancing against the Soviet Union, to the neglect of other goals. By contrast, the strengths of American foreign policy are evident when it pursues the full range of objectives relevant to US national security interests.

5-16/DGI

FOUR MORE YEARS OF WAR

By Matt Welch

Reason, Vol. 44, No. 6, November 2012, pp. 2-4.

The article offers the author's perspective on the position of the U.S. Republican and the Democratic parties with regards to foreign policy. He notes that the Republican Party campaigned for the restoration of the country's main role in world affairs. He mentions that U.S. President Barack Obama, a Democrat, opposed the country's participation in the Iraq war in real time.

5-17/DGI

MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY: The Long View

By Marc F. Plattner

Journal of Democracy, Vol. 23, No. 4, October 2012, pp. 62-73.

We are living in the midst of a communications revolution that is likely to have significant effects on democracy. Though it is too soon to know where this revolution will lead, it is an opportune moment for a broader historical inquiry into the relationship between democracy and the media. Representative democracy was born in the era of print media, but over the past century it has accommodated the rise of broadcasting and now is being shaped by new communications technologies. As a result, we seem to be heading toward a more pluralistic but also more fragmented media environment that may pose a threat to the shared civic arena essential to democracy.

5-18/DGI

THE NEW PRICE OF AMERICAN POLITICS

By James Bennet

The Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 310 Issue 3, October 2012, pp. 66-80.

The article discusses the role of campaign contributions in U.S. elections as a result of the 2010 U.S. Supreme Court ruling entitled "Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission." The article focuses on lawyer Jim Bopp who advocates unlimited campaign contributions in U.S. elections. Topics include super political action committees (PACs), lawyer Trevor Potter who opposes Bopp's views on campaign contributions, as well as the role of the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

5-19/DGI

REINVENTING THE FUTURE

By Michael A. Cohen

Harvard International Review, Vol. 34, No. 1, Summer 2012, pp. 52-57.

The article discusses how the urbanization of developing countries is changing global climate, landscapes and cultures. Its strong pull for higher wages and quality of life has emptied rural areas and provided liberation from the limitations of rural life. It cites the dark side of urbanization such the lack of adequate water and sanitation, housing and decent employment as it minimizes the responsibility of government to help solve the problems of its most vulnerable citizens. It indicates the frustration of some people who arrived in the cities in their inability to enjoy the opportunities and quality of life provided the fortunate few. It suggests a proactive reframing of the problems in urban citizenship and reinventing more productive, equitable and sustainable cities.

5-20/DGI

SOFT GEOENGINEERING: A Gentler Approach to Addressing Climate Change

By Robert L. Olson

Environment, Sep/Oct 2012, pp. 29-39.

"A generation ago, the idea of engineering the climate to counteract global warming was almost universally dismissed as misguided. Climate scientist David Keith recalls that when he became interested in climate geo-engineering as a graduate student, the topic could hardly be discussed in polite scientific company and was verboten in environmental circles. In the past few years, however, several leading members of the scientific community have changed their minds and decided that climate geo-engineering deserves a second look."

5-21/DGI

SUPREME COURT CONTROVERSIES: Has Chief Justice Roberts led an activist court?

By Kenneth Jost

CQ Researcher, September 28, 2012, pp. 813-840.

"The Supreme Court opens a new term on Oct. 1 with a major affirmative action case from the University of Texas set for argument the next week. Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr. is starting his eighth year on a court that is divided on many issues between five generally conservative Republican appointees and four liberal Democratic appointees. Court watchers are still

debating the implications of Roberts' surprising vote in late June to join the liberal bloc in upholding President Obama's controversial health care law. Despite that decision, liberal critics continue to accuse the Roberts Court of political decision making, judicial activism and a pro-business orientation. The court's defenders say the justices are acting without regard to politics and following judicial restraint. Besides the affirmative action case, the justices may also tackle marriage equality and voting rights cases before the term ends next June."

5-22/DGI

TAMING SUMMIT-MANIA

Jonas Gahr Støre

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.

5-23/DGI

WHO BROKE THE U.N.?

By Madeleine Albright

Foreign Policy, Vol. 195, September/October, 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.

5-24/DGI

WHO WILL BE FREE? The Battles for Human Rights to 2050

By Josh Calder

Futurist, Vol. 46, No. 6, November/December 2012, pp. 29-32.

The author reflects on the future of human rights. He discusses what factors will define the evolution of human rights over the coming decades, such as freedom-enhancing technology, the rise of new powers, and social clashes over values. The impact of the Internet and mobile networks on human rights and rights advocacy is discussed, as well as use of satellite images by human-rights groups to track human rights abuses. Views on human rights in countries such as China, Russia, and India are compared to those in western countries in which the author discusses conflicts over values.

5-25/DGI

WHY BAD POLITICS = EVEN WORSE MARKETS

By Mohamed A. El-Erian

Foreign Policy, Vol. 195, September/October 2012, pp. 24-26+

Like an earthquake rocking a house, the 2008 global financial crisis exposed a shaky new foundation underpinning Western economies. Not so long ago, one used to think only of developing countries -- in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America -- as the places where severe economic dissatisfaction fuels populist movements that sweep aside governments and sometimes even overthrow long-established ruling elites. Those were the old days. The degree of political polarization has been so extreme as to undermine normal governance. Behind this disturbing new political reality in advanced countries is a common cause: the government's inability to deal with the aftermath of a huge wave of excessive debt creation and credit entitlement gone crazy.

5-26/DGI

THE WORLD'S 100 MOST POWERFUL WOMEN

By Caroline Howard

Forbes, Vol. 190, No. 4, September 10, 2012, pp. 64-96.

From CEOs and heads of state to early adopter entrepreneurs, celebrity role models, billionaire activists and

philanthropists who are healing the world, Forbes ranks the women who matter most. To determine the rank within each category, as well as overall rank on the list of 100, Forbes applied three metrics: money, media and impact.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

5-27/ES

AMERICA THE UNDERTAXED

By Andrea Louise Campbell

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 5, September/October 2012, pp. 99-112.

The author offers opinions on U.S. fiscal policy and taxation law and legislation. It is stated that the U.S. has an extremely low overall rate of taxation as measured as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) compared to other developed countries. This is attributed to lower tax rates on corporations and social insurance taxes and to the fact the U.S. does not have the value-added tax (VAT) on consumption used by other developing countries. U.S. taxation is said to contribute to increased income inequality. The complexity of U.S. tax law is said to hinder economic development.

5-28/ES

THE GLOBAL TALENT CHASE: China, India, and U.S. Vie for Skilled Workers

By Edward E. Gordon

Futurist, Vol. 46, No. 6, November/December 2012, pp. 43-47.

The article examines how the U.S., China, and India are working to close their workforce gaps. It states that the three countries, which represent the world's three largest workforces, are competing over skilled workers in technology fields. The growth of China and India's cultures, economic statuses, and societies is mentioned, as well as the socioeconomic conditions that has led to a shortage of workers. A history of China's economy is provided in addition to information on issues concerning India's infrastructure and corruption. The author also discusses organizations that invest in systems to create talented workers, known as Regional Talent Innovation Networks (RETAINs).

5-29/ES

THE LIST: Jobs of the Future

By 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).

5-30/ES

OFFSETTING THE DEVELOPMENT COSTS?

Brain drain and the role of training and remittances

By Daniel Egiegba Agbibo

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 33, No. 9, 2012, pp. 1669-1683.

Over recent decades global labour markets have emerged and skill shortages in particular sectors have generated an international competition for the best and brightest. The developed world is seen to 'poach' this talent from poorer countries, with the resultant 'brain drain' undermining their capacity to develop. This paper calls into question the assumption that the emigration of the highly skilled will automatically represent a loss to the country of origin. The paper positions itself between the two extremes of brain drain as constituting a pure loss or a pure gain for sending countries and calls for a more moderate approach to skilled migration and its impact on development.

5-31/ES

OUTLOOK 2013

By The Editors

Futurist, Vol. 46, No. 6, November/December 2012, pp. 1-9.

The article presents various forecasts for the future beginning in 2013 from members of the nonprofit educational and scientific organization the World Future Society. Forecasts are made in several different

areas such as business and economics, environment and resources, and science and technology. Specific forecasts from the article include growths in the virtual economy, difficulties regarding land space for the use of biofuels in the United States, and increases in the number of extinctions among ocean-dwelling plants and animals.

5-32/ES

OVERCOMING THE GLOBAL INJUSTICES OF ENERGY POVERTY

By Benjamin K. Sovacool and Michael Dworkin
Environment, Vol. 54, No. 5, September/October 2012, pp. 14-28.

In this article the authors discuss eradicating global injustices related to energy poverty. They offer three different examples of energy consumption to illustrate how the global energy system perpetuates inequities and inequalities, including an energy-intensive lifestyle of a college student in Atlanta, Georgia, sustainable energy consumption by a older woman in London, England, and a farmer in Tanzania with no access to energy services. Topics include differences in attitudes toward energy of individuals in developed and developing countries, an overview of 10 programs in the Asia Pacific modeled after the United Nations International Year for Sustainable Energy for All initiative, and conceptualization of energy poverty.

5-33/ES

PAKISTAN: Country Report **Economist Intelligence Unit, October 2012, 2012.**

The report highlights some of the key issues about economic, political and business developments in Pakistan. The political situation in Pakistan will remain volatile. The next election is due to be held in 2013. A lengthy stand-off between the executive and the judiciary appears close to being resolved. Economic growth will continue to be hampered by power shortages, security concerns and low investment in human capital.

5-34/ES

THE POLITICS OF PRIVATE FOREIGN AID **By Tim Büthea, and others** **International Organization, Vol. 66, No. 4, October 2012, pp 571-607.**

A large and increasing share of international humanitarian and development aid is raised from nongovernmental sources, allocated by transnational NGOs. We

know little about this private foreign aid, not even how it is distributed across recipient countries, much less what explains the allocation. This article presents an original data set, based on detailed financial records from most of the major U.S.-based humanitarian and development NGOs, which allows us for the first time to map and analyze the allocation of U.S. private aid. We find no support for the common claim that aid NGOs systematically prioritize their organizational self-interest when they allocate private aid, and we find only limited support for the hypothesis that expected aid effectiveness drives aid allocation. By contrast, we find strong support for the argument that the deeply rooted humanitarian discourse within and among aid NGOs drives their aid allocation, consistent with a view of aid NGOs as principled actors and constructivist theories of international relations. Recipients' humanitarian need is substantively and statistically the most significant determinant of U.S. private aid allocation (beyond a regional effect in favor of Latin American countries). Materialist concerns do not crowd out ethical norms among these NGOs.

5-35/ES

SHAHID KHAN: The New Face Of The NFL And The American Dream **By Brian Solomon** **Forbes, Vol. 190, No. 5, September 24, 2012, pp. 122-128.**

Shahid Khan, the sole owner and CEO of Flex-N-Gate, built one of the biggest automotive parts suppliers in North America almost from scratch and now employs more than 13,000 people at 52 factories around the globe. Khan's American Dream continued this January, when he purchased the NFL's Jacksonville Jaguars for \$770 million. In so doing, he became the first ethnic-minority owner in a league synonymous with cheerleaders and tailgate parties, Thanksgiving grudge matches and that most secular of US holidays, Super Bowl Sunday. Buying into the NFL, Khan says, was a statement about the opportunity America offers. It's also a statement about his can-do entrepreneurialism. The Jags are to football what Rust Belt manufacturing has been to US industry: the financially challenged, least popular team in a league otherwise envied around the world. Khan wants to make the Jaguars into a global brand, securing a "home game" in London each season for four years starting in 2013.

5-36/ES

SMALL TOWN TOURISM: Building the Dreams

By Bill Harshbarger

Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs, Western Illinois University, Vol. 2, No. 2, Spring 2012.

http://www.iira.org/pubs/publications/IIRA_RRR_739.pdf

Tourism can be the economic lifeblood for some small towns, and communities pursuing tourism should consider two concepts: (1) the tangible and (2) the intangible. First, the physical assets--the practical organizational structures and visual impact of their attractions--are critical. Second, the intangible dimension of tourism--the incentives that inspire people to pack their bags, travel for several hours, and spend hundreds of dollars--ultimately determines the success of tourism investments. This report examines tourism in Midwestern communities, asking the questions "What are other towns doing?" and "What seems to work well?" In addition to examining the tangible and the intangible aspects of tourism, target audiences and strategies to reach them are discussed.

U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

5-37/SV

36 TIPS FOR A GREAT POETRY READING

By Marilyn L. Taylor

The Writer, Vol. 125, No. 10, October 2012, pp. 17-18.

If you're about to present a reading of your poetry to an eager audience--perhaps at a bookstore, in a coffee house, or at a bar, a club, a school, a private home, read them in a relaxed, natural tone of voice, avoiding melodrama and affectation. If, like many, you're haunted by fears of the limelight, write notes to yourself right on your pages that go something like: "You are having fun now!" or "Who cares if you're nervous!" or "You're doing great!" It's an excellent way to conquer The Mumbles. Try for smooth transitions between themes or groupings, e.g., "Speaking of travel, here are a few poems about the end of the Space Shuttle program." If you haven't yet presented your work to an audience, these terrific tips from a number of experienced poets will put you at ease.

5-38/SV

THE FUTURE OF THE CITY: Urban America:

U.S. Cities in the Global Era

By Richard C. Longworth

Journal of International Affairs, Spring/Summer 2012, pp. 97-110.

"This article considers the impact of globalization on American cities and how these cities will function and compete in a global economy. It argues that almost all American cities grew from an original economic *raison d'être*, greatly shaped by the industrial era. The end of that era and the arrival of a new economy affect their utility, for better or worse. Secondly, most American cities are place-based, rooted in areas where they can take advantage of nearby raw materials and serve trade routes and surrounding communities. Global cities will, by necessity, need to sever these geographical ties and find new places in a global network less connected to their environs. American cities such as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and to a lesser extent Boston, Houston and Atlanta, are moving in this direction. A second category of regional capitals will remain more local than global, like Indianapolis, Columbus, Portland and the like. A third category includes once-powerful industrial cities such as Detroit and Cleveland, which lack both global connections and prominent regional status. Their future will be problematic. The final section of the article describes what these cities must do to cope in the future. The emphasis here is on global cities that must find new ways to finance themselves as their old ties to state governments wither."

5-39/SV

THE LAST COMPROMISE

By Walter Russell Mead

American Interest, September/October 2012.

<http://www.the-american-interest.com>

"As Americans ponder how to build a prosperous and equitable post-industrial society, the question of race must be on the table. The racial policies reflected in the Compromise of 1977 do not suffice today. For much of the 20th century, the core problem facing black America was one of access. If blacks could get into the building and manufacturing unions on equal terms, they could build middle-class lives. If blacks could gain access to civil service and municipal jobs on the same terms as whites, they could enjoy a rising middle-class standard of living. If blacks could gain access to credentialing institutions like colleges, they

could move into white collar and professional jobs—again, if they could compete on equal terms. In the 21st century, access has not disappeared as an issue.”

5-40/SV

THEY TAUGHT AMERICA HOW TO WATCH FOOTBALL

By Rich Cohen

***The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 310, No. 3, October 2012, pp. 38-49.**

The article discusses filmmakers Steve Sabol and his father Ed, focusing on the ways in which they have created films about U.S. football and the National Football League (NFL). The author looks at their creation of the film "They Call It Pro Football," their company called NFL Films, as well as comments by football player Joe Theismann about the Sabols' impact on football as it is viewed on television and in films.

VIDEO ALERT

The following videos are available in the *Information, Research, and Communication (IRC) Unit*. For more information, please call at 051-2082786

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT 5 DVDs set, 600 Minutes

This original epic series is the first to profile all 41 of the Nation's Chief Executives and President the History of America from the perspective of the White House. Who were the U.S. presidents? What did they accomplish? What qualities defined them, both as public figures and private men? In this made-for-PBS documentary series, brilliantly adapted from the acclaimed book *The American President*, these questions and others related to the presidents are answered with rare insight and intimacy. Thorough, balanced, and fair, this series is destined to become a historical documentary classic and is a must-see for anyone interested in American history and the story of the most powerful office in the modern world.

THE ENTREPRENEURS 2-Part DVD, 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.

A FORCE MORE POWERFUL DVD, 154 Minutes

A Force More Powerful explores how popular movements battled entrenched regimes and military forces with weapons very different from guns and bullets. Strikes, boycotts, and other actions were used as aggressive measures to battle opponents and win concessions. Petitions, parades, walkouts and demonstrations roused public support for the resisters. Forms of non-cooperation including civil disobedience helped subvert the operations of government, and direct intervention in the form of sit-ins, nonviolent sabotage, and blockades have frustrated many rulers' efforts to suppress people. The historical results were massive: tyrants toppled, governments overthrown, occupying armies impeded, and political systems that withheld human rights shattered. Entire societies were transformed, suddenly or gradually, by nonviolent resistance that destroyed opponents' ability to control events. These events and the ideas underlying nonviolent action are the focus of this three-hour documentary production.

FUNDAMENTALIST FERVOR DVD, 26 Minutes

Religious fundamentalism underpins some of the world's most intractable political problems as members of fundamentalist groups seek to influence both domestic and international policy. After identifying general hallmarks of fundamentalist belief, this program places fundamentalist movements within the Christian, Jewish, Islamic, and Hindu religions into their cultural and historical contexts. Movements that are examined include the dispensationalist organization Christians United for Israel, the Jewish haredim, the Jewish settler group Gush Emunim, Hamas, and

Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, a key component of the Hindu "Saffron Brigade."

US NOW: What Society Gains From Online Collaboration
DVD, 60 Minutes

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

BOOK ALERT

The following books are available in the
Lincoln Corner Islamabad (LCI)

For more information, please call at 051-9257996

COACHING WOMEN TO LEAD
By Averil Leimon and others
Routledge; 1 edition (October 22, 2010)

"Coaching Women to Lead is timely, relevant, and hugely inspiring! The authors effortlessly demonstrate an approach that goes beyond conventional wisdom, bringing it to life with real world success stories, and doing so in a true coaching style that harnesses the strengths and rewards that coaching women can bring. This is essential reading for not only coaches, but L&D professionals, C-Suite executives, and any manager looking to realize the full potential from their female colleagues/ businesses."

GIVE GREAT PRESENTATIONS: How to Speak Confidently and Make Your Point (Steps to Success)
By Jane Russell
A&C Black; Revised edition (November 15, 2010)

This practical book breaks down the process into

manageable segments to help you build your case! Begin with a self-assessment quiz to identify your strengths as well as your biggest fears. Step-by-step guidance takes you through the entire presentation process from how to prepare a knockout speech and plot out summaries of your key points to quick ways to manage nerves to professional tips for boosting your message, dealing with unexpected problems, even ways to use body language to win over your audience before you even utter a word!

HALF THE SKY: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide
By Nicholas D. Kristof
Vintage; Reprint edition (June 1, 2010)

Critics, universally inspired by Half the Sky, used their reviews as an opportunity to take up its message. They praised not only Kristof and WuDunn's clear moral stance and explanation of the issues but also the way they combined individual women's stories and practical advice to give the book an optimistic tone. Reviewers pointed out some flaws, particularly the authors' focus on individual action (such as providing a list of hospitals and schools to direct charity to) while neglecting to criticize the policies of Western governments. As more than one reviewer pointed out, Saudi Arabia, a country with one of the worst records of oppressing women, is a U.S. ally. Nevertheless, critics encouraged readers to pick up Half the Sky, which, according to the Seattle Times, "will ignite a grassroots revolution like the one that eliminated slavery."

MEASURING DEMOCRACY: A Bridge between Scholarship and Politics
By Gerardo L. Munck
The Johns Hopkins University Press; 1 edition (February 25, 2009)

Although democracy is a widely held value, concrete measurement of it is elusive. Gerardo L. Munck's constructive assessment of the methods used to measure democracies promises to bring order to the debate in academia and in practice. Drawing on his years of academic research on democracy and measurement and his practical experience evaluating democratic practices for the United Nations and the Organization of American States, Munck's discussion bridges the theories of academia with practical applications. In proposing a more open and collaborative relationship between theory and action, he makes the case for reassessing how democracy is measured and encourages

fundamental changes in methodology. Munck's field-tested framework for quantifying and qualifying democracy is built around two instruments he developed: the UN Development Program's Electoral Democracy Index and a case-by-case election monitoring tool used by the OAS. *Measuring Democracy* offers specific, real-world lessons that scholars and practitioners can use to improve the quality and utility of data about democracy.

**THE DOCUMENTARY MOVIE MAKING
COURSE: The Starter Guide to Documentary
Filmmaking
By Kevin J. Lindenmuth
Barron's Educational Series (August 1, 2010)**

Documentary films produced for TV, DVD, and movie theater distribution employ more filmmakers than any other genre, and are a popular career choice for beginners. Thanks to user-friendly equipment available today, you can get started in this burgeoning field even if you don't have a film-school background. This book shows how you can begin making documentary movies--from researching and defining your theme, style, and the treatment that gives your film coherence, to organizing the production, and ultimately, getting it seen by a wider audience. You will learn all the fundamentals: the essential equipment you must buy or rent for shooting and editing; the journalistic and production know-how for identifying interview subjects and locations and getting them on camera; the cinematic and editing skills that bring your material together for maximum impact; and the ability to find those key shots that will make your film a success.