

# IRC Alert

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATIONS

### Article Alert

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6-1/S

### THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT IN ACTION

Department of State, December 2012

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

The strength of the United States lies in its ability to tap the talents, skills and potential of all its citizens. Nearly one in five Americans has a physical or mental disability, according to a 2012 U.S. Census Bureau report. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) makes possible the full participation of this population in U.S. business and commerce, politics, the arts and social life. Signed into law in 1990, the ADA broke down barriers to participation by ensuring



equal access and equal opportunity for people with disabilities. Implementing the ADA has spurred innovation, improved employee performance, opened new business markets and provided all Americans the benefits of an inclusive society.

### Disclaimer

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

6-2/S

### DATA SHOW PEACE IS PROFITABLE, ORGANIZATION SAYS

By Stephen Kaufman

Department of State, January 2, 2013.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

Violence is expensive. Countries not only pay a lot of money to build, supply and maintain military and police forces, but also to investigate and punish criminal activity. Worldwide, at least \$9 trillion is spent each year in response to violence and the threat of violence. What would happen if countries could reduce violence and use the savings to improve things like education, the rule of law and coexistence?



6-3/S

## **GETTING INVOLVED AND MAKING A DIFFERENCE**

**Department of State, December 2012, November 2012, 40 pages.**

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

From the staff members of local government officials to presidents in the Oval Office — everyone involved in the political process has a story about how he or she first decided to become involved in government. Former President Bill Clinton points to when he traveled to Washington as a teenager as part of a youth leadership conference and had a chance to meet President John F. Kennedy. President Ronald Reagan first became involved in politics as the president of the Screen Actors Guild, a labor union for the entertainment industry. However, it's not only future presidents who get involved.

6-4/S

## **GO WILD! Coming Together for Conservation eJournalUSA, Department of State, November 2012.**

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

Every year, thousands of animal species become extinct. Animals that once roamed the Earth in abundance are permanently disappearing from our planet at a heart-stopping pace. Scientists estimate that the current rate of extinction is 1,000 times greater than it would normally be because of one factor. What has caused this rapid rise in extinctions? The alarmingly simple answer: humans. Even though humans are wildlife's greatest threat, we are also their only hope. All over the world individuals and small groups, as well as large organizations, corporations and governments, are doing their part to ensure a more secure future for our wildlife — and for us.

6-5/S

## **U.S. OFFERS ASSISTANCE TO BLUNT SPREAD OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM**

**By Phillip Kurata**

**Department of State, December 31, 2012.**

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

Looking ahead to the work in 2013 of quelling violent extremism, State Department's outgoing chief of counterterrorism, Daniel Benjamin said harsh practices used by security forces are among the most potent factors that contribute to radicalization. "The goal

of our counterterrorism assistance is and must be to help countries move away from repressive approaches toward developing true rule-of-law frameworks," Benjamin said December 18 at the Brookings Institution in Washington. U.S. officials from the departments of Justice, Defense and Homeland Security are dispatched abroad to train host countries to deal with criminals and to secure their borders in ways that do not cause a backlash and radicalization.

6-6/S

## **WOMEN AS AGENTS OF PEACE**

**Department of State, December 2012.**

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

In 2011, the United States established a national action plan to implement a U.N. resolution that calls for the equal participation of women in resolving conflicts and building peace. The U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security reflects that countries are more peaceful and prosperous when women have equal rights and opportunities. The plan ensures that gender concerns are fully integrated into diplomatic, military and development activities. The plan specifies how U.S. international engagements involve women - half the world's population - as equal partners in preventing conflict and building peace in countries threatened by war, violence and insecurity. According to President Obama's executive order establishing the plan, achieving this equality is critical to U.S. and global security. The United States joined more than 30 countries that have adopted similar plans. These are among the U.S. plan's guidelines.

## **U.S.— PAKISTAN RELATIONS**

6-7/UP

## **ESCALATION CONTROL, DETERRENCE DIPLOMACY AND AMERICA'S ROLE IN SOUTH ASIA'S NUCLEAR CRISES**

**By Bhumitra Chakma**

**Contemporary Security Policy, Vol. 33, No. 3, December 2012, pp. 554–576.**

This article assesses the significance of American diplomatic intervention in the de-escalation of two South Asian nuclear crises – the 1999 Kargil conflict and the 2001–2002 military standoff. The American role in those crises is often referred to as crisis manager or secondary in the context of the region's strategic and

crisis stability. A careful analysis of American diplomatic interventions, however, reveals that the role is much greater, conceptualized here as deterrence diplomacy, meaning intense, focused diplomatic activity specifically to forestall crisis escalation and the outbreak of large-scale Indo-Pakistani war. More than is commonly realized, the United States was integral in the crisis strategies of both countries. It played a pivotal role preventing crisis escalation and the outbreak of large-scale conflict between India and Pakistan in both confrontations. And the American role was instrumental in the termination of those confrontations, particularly the Kargil conflict. Without America's effective deterrence diplomacy, any of the past South Asian crises could have escalated to the nuclear level. No global generalization can be made from this analysis because it is mostly South Asia specific. However, it is plausible to argue that the United States, as the key systemic power, will have an important role in future regional deterrence.

#### 6-8/UP

#### **INDIA IN TRANSITION: The Pakistan Challenge for India and America**

By Bruce Riedel

Center for the Advanced Study of India, University of Pennsylvania, November 5, 2012

<http://casi.ssc.upenn.edu/iit/bruceriedel>

As the United States and India grow ever closer as partners, they cannot escape the challenges posed by Pakistan, which has been a complication in the bilateral relationship between Washington and New Delhi since 1947. The next American President and his Indian counterpart will find it impossible to ignore the dangers and opportunities posed by Pakistan today. Cooperation between Washington and New Delhi on how to deal with these challenges is crucial and fortunately seems to be improving especially as we prepare for the 2014 transition in Afghanistan.

#### 6-9/IS

#### **ABDULLAH AZZAM, IDEOLOGUE OF JIHAD: Freedom Fighter or Terrorist?**

Sebastian Schnelle

*Journal of Church and State*, Autumn 2012, pp. 625-647.

"Bereft of such legitimization, terrorism is cast in Western democracy as an indefensible moral act. While there are acts of violence that can sometimes be considered legitimate, such as guerrilla action in defense of one's country, terrorism fails at justifying these acts because it contains acts, namely the deliberate targeting of noncombatants, that are never considered legitimate in the Western world. There are indirect hints in Azzam's writings that being involved in harm should not be extended beyond the actual battlefield. Giving the benefit of doubt, it should be concluded that Azzam did not support attacks on civilians in their home countries and, therefore, that the turn to consider attacks on the far enemy is a development that occurred in a later generation of jihadist ideologues."

#### 6-10/IS

#### **THE ELECTORAL TERRORIST: Terror Groups and Democratic Participation**

By Robert Brathwaite

*Terrorism and Political Violence*, Vol. 25, No. 1, 2013, pp. 53-74.

Why do some terrorist groups participate in the electoral process but not others? If elections provide some strategic or tactical benefit then we would expect other groups to emulate that strategy. However, we see variation in the adoption of an electoral strategy by terrorist groups. Conflicts involving territorial disputes are more likely to see terrorist groups contest elections because electoral participation may aid in the creation of the independent or autonomous territory they desire. Increased group competition changes the number of actors, which impacts the level and distribution of resources (supporters, finance, and arms) involved in the conflict. When multiple terrorist groups compete, groups are motivated to participate in elections in response to new competitive pressures. This argument is tested using a large-n dataset of 89 terrorist groups in

existence during the years 1968–2006 and a case study of Hamas's decision to contest elections.

**6-11/IS**

**THE FUTURE OF INSURGENCY**

By Seth G. Jones and Patrick B. Johnston

*Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, Vol. 36, No. 1, 2013, pp. 1-25.

“What are key historical trends in insurgencies? And what do these findings suggest about the future of insurgency? The author examines four aspects: causes of insurgency, outside support, strategies, and tactics. Based on an examination of quantitative and qualitative data, there exist several arguments about the future. China could become increasingly involved in supporting insurgencies and counterinsurgencies if its economic and military power continues to increase and its global interest expands. In addition, insurgent groups will likely require less time to achieve high levels of sophistication for improvised explosive devices and other asymmetric tactics, which we expect they will use against more powerful mechanized counterinsurgent forces. The authors also expect that insurgent groups may take advantage of commercially-available technology to communicate, distribute propaganda, and recruit individuals. In addition, insurgents will likely make further use of encryption, anonymizing services, location-masking tools, and other related technologies to protect their online activities.”

**6-12/IS**

**THE FUTURE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS**

By Linda Robinson

*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 91, No. 6, November/December 2012, pp. 110-122.

An essay is presented on U.S. military policy, focusing on special operations. The author notes the U.S.'s increasing reliance on them, citing the example of the 2011 killing of terror suspect Osama bin Laden by U.S. Navy SEALs. She argues against over-reliance on such operations, describing as an alternative indirect operations, or "special warfare," involving civil-affairs efforts and long-term relationships with other militaries. Examples in Colombia and the Philippines are discussed.

**6-13/IS**

**ILLUMINATING THE GLOBAL SUICIDE-ATTACK NETWORK**

By Benjamin Acosta and Steven J. Childs

*Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, Vol. 36, No. 1, 2013, pp. 49-76.

This article examines the contemporary phenomenon of suicide attacks by fusing network analysis and time-series econometrics. The authors find that a global network of militant organizations drives the reproduction of the suicide-attack phenomenon, and brokers within the network mark the primary perpetrators and diffusers of the tactic. The introduction of a fourth level of analysis of political violence demonstrates that network connections between organizations form a system that perpetuates suicide attacks. An organization-level analysis reveals that ideological congruence facilitates the establishment of network connections. As exemplified by the wide range of employers and targets, and moreover by the generation of an autogenous function, contemporary suicide attacks represent a unique sociopolitical phenomenon. Accordingly, organizations that use the tactic warrant a distinct classification.

**6-14/IS**

**THE INEQUALITY CHALLENGE**

By Uri Dadush and Kemal Dervis

*Current History*, Vol. 112, No. 750, January 2013, pp. 13-19.

“Sustaining the transformational force of technology and globalization, while mitigating their polarizing effect within countries, is likely to prove one of the twenty-first century’s great challenges. With globalization, increased coordination across countries is needed to ensure that nations retain the capacity to tax corporations, mobile capital, and the highest earners.”

**6-15/IS**

**LAW AND ETHICS FOR ROBOT SOLDIERS**

By Kenneth Anderson and Matthew Waxman

*Policy Review*, No. 176, December 2012/January 2013, pp. 35-49.

The article discusses the use of robots or "robot soldiers" in warfare, with particular focus given to legal and ethical aspects of their use. The use of drone aircraft by the U.S. and other countries is examined, and problems with autonomous automated weapons including lack of accountability, the ethical problems of

removing human judgment, and the potential of removing disincentives to armed conflict are explored. The necessity of strong ethical and legal frameworks being created for automated weapons is also emphasized.

**6-16/IS**

**LET WOMEN FIGHT**

**By Megan H. Mackenzie**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 6, November/December 2012, pp. 32-42.**

An essay is presented on women serving in direct combat roles in the U.S. military. The author presents a case for changing U.S. law to permit women in all military roles. She notes that many women have served in the U.S. military, including in war zones, and says that the distinction between combat and non-combat roles has eroded in the context of contemporary warfare. She discusses the main arguments against women in combat, including their performance and effect on unit cohesion.

**6-17/IS**

**THE MIXED NEWS ON POVERTY**

**By Anirudh Krishna**

**Current History, Vol. 112, No. 750, January 2013, pp. 20-25.**

Progress in poverty reduction has been spectacular, unprecedented, and widespread over the past quarter-century. Here's the evidence: In 1981, more than 50 percent of the world's population lived below the international poverty line. This share was cut nearly in half, falling to 25.7 percent by 2005. The number of people in poverty fell from 1.9 billion to 1.4 billion. The number living below a lower poverty line of \$1 per day fell even more sharply, from 1.5 billion in 1981 to 0.8 billion in 2005. These improvements are far better than anything achieved over comparable periods in the past. To make progress toward moving a majority of the world's population into better circumstances, we must adopt a more nuanced view of what constitutes poverty.

**6-18/IS**

**RELIGION, GOVERNMENT COALITIONS, AND TERRORISM**

**By Nil S. Satana and others.**

**Terrorism and Political Violence, Vol. 25, No. 1, 2013, pp. 29-52.**

When ethnic minority parties are excluded from government coalitions, are group attributes such as religion related to the groups' use of political violence? We argue that extremist factions within minority groups make use of divergence in religion to mobilize support for violent action when the group is excluded from government. Thus, we posit that while religion per se is not a source of violence, extremist elements of ethnic minorities, whose religion differs from the majority, may use religious divergence to mobilize group members to perpetrate terrorism. Specifically we test the hypotheses that extremist factions of an excluded group will be more likely to carry out terrorist attacks when the group's members belong to a different religion as well as when they belong to a different denomination or sect of a religion than the majority. To test these propositions, we use data on ethnic minority party inclusion in government coalitions, ethnic minority group religion, and the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) by matching perpetrators with ethnic groups for all democracies, 1970–2004.

**6-19/IS**

**REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARD SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN**

**Department of Defense, December 2012.**

[http://www.defense.gov/news/1230\\_Report\\_final.pdf](http://www.defense.gov/news/1230_Report_final.pdf)

Safe havens in Pakistan, corruption and limited Afghan government capabilities are the greatest obstacles to stability in Afghanistan, according to a Pentagon report delivered to Congress and made public today. The Report on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan also states that the coalition surge accomplished its mission. The enemy has lost capability, the report says. The number of attacks is down and, while the Taliban and its al-Qaida allies can launch a few flashy attacks, the terror group's capabilities have waned. Pakistan remains a problem, but there is some progress on that front, according to the report. "The insurgency and al-Qaida continue to face U.S. counterterrorism pressure within the safe havens," the report says. "U.S. relations with Pakistan have begun to improve following the re-opening of Pakistani ground

lines of communication, and there has been nascent improvement with respect to cross-border cooperation between Pakistan and Afghanistan."

## DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

6-20/DGI

### **FAITH OR DOCTRINE? Religion and Support for Political Violence in Pakistan**

**By: Christine C. Fair, Neil Malhotra and Jacob N. Shapiro**

**Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 76, No. 4, December 2012, pp. 688-720.**

Around the world, publics confronted with terrorism have debated whether Islamic faith gives rise to a uniquely virulent strain of non-state violence targeted at civilians. These discussions almost always conceive of "Islam" in general terms, not clearly defining what is meant by Islamic religious faith. We engaged this debate by designing and conducting a large-scale public opinion survey in Pakistan that measures multiple elements of religiosity, allowing us to separately consider the relationship between support for militant organizations and (1) religious practice; (2) support for political Islam; and (3) "jihadism," which we define as a particular textual interpretation common to Islamist groups espousing violent political action. We also measured support for militant organizations using a novel form of an "endorsement experiment" that assessed attitudes toward specific groups without asking respondents about them directly. We find that neither religious practice nor support for political Islam is related to support for militant groups. However, Pakistanis who believe jihad is both an external militarized struggle and that it can be waged by individuals are more supportive of violent groups than those who believe it is an internal struggle for righteousness.

6-21/DGI

### **THE GIRL WHO CHANGED PAKISTAN**

**Newsweek, Vol. 160, No. 18, October 29, 2012, pp. 38-43.**

The article profiles Malala Yousafzai, a Pakistani teenager who was shot allegedly by members of the Taliban Islamic fundamentalist militant group in October 2012 in retribution for her advocacy of girls' educational rights. It recounts her upbringing and describes

the blog she wrote under the pseudonym Gul Makai, in which she discussed life under Taliban rule. The article also discusses the January 2012 murder of his father, Punjab Governor Salmaan Taseer, following his statements opposing the prosecution of Christians under the country's blasphemy laws.

6-22/DGI

### **GRAY TSUNAMI**

**By Jeff Wheelwright**

**Discover, Vol. 33, No 8, October 2012, pp. 32-47.**

The author discusses trends in global population, immigration, and fertility rates, focusing on the overarching trend of aging, which some researchers are calling "the gray tsunami" because it threatens to inundate the world's health-care systems and sweep away today's social, political, and economic norms.

6-23/DGI

### **MALALA YOUSAFZAI**

**Foreign Policy, No. 197, December 2012, pp. 38-39.**

The article presents a profile of Malala Yousafzai, a 15-year-old girl in Pakistan named one of the top global thinkers of 2012, who was shot by a member of the Taliban Islamic fundamentalist organization for attending school in defiance of Taliban laws prohibiting the education of girls.

6-24/DGI

### **MY ADVISER STOLE MY RESEARCH**

**By Stacey Patton**

**Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 59, No. 12, November 16, 2012, pp. A1-A16.**

The article discusses instances of academic fraud committed by college professors wherein they steal and publish research conducted by the students for which they serve as advisers. Particular focus is given to lawsuits filed by former graduate students Padmapriya Ashokkumar and Mazdak Taghioskoui, both of whom accuse their former faculty advisers of plagiarizing work from their research projects. In Ashokkumar's case, she has sued the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and former professor Scott Henninger over their development of software. Taghioskoui focused his suit on George Washington University chemistry professor Akbar Montaser, claiming the professor intimidated

and harassed him after Taghioskoui alleged Montaser had plagiarized his research.

**6-25/DGI**

**PAKISTAN: No End to Humanitarian Crises**  
**International Crisis Group, October 9, 2012**

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

With three years of devastating floods putting the lives and livelihoods of at least four million citizens at risk, and military operations against militants displacing thousands more in the conflict zones of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Pakistan's humanitarian crises need urgent domestic and international attention. Since the democratic transition began in 2008, some progress has been made, but much more is needed to build the federal and provincial governments' disaster and early recovery response. Efforts to enhance civilian ownership and control have also had mixed results, particularly in the conflict zones, where the military remains the dominant actor. To effectively confront the challenges, the most urgent tasks remain to strengthen the civilian government's capacity to plan for and cope with humanitarian crises and to prioritize social sector and public infrastructure development. It is equally important that all assistance and support be non-discriminatory and accompanied by credible mechanisms for citizens to hold public officials accountable.

**6-26/DGI**

**THE PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS: Tradition, Function, and Policy Implications**

**By Colleen J. Shogan and Thomas H. Neale**  
**Congressional Service Report, December 2012.**

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/202463.pdf>

The State of the Union address is a communication between the President and Congress in which the chief executive reports on the current conditions of the United States and provides policy proposals for the upcoming legislative year. Formerly known as the "Annual Message," the State of the Union address originates in the Constitution. As part of the system of checks and balances, Article II, Section 3, clause 1 mandates that the President "shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

In recent decades, the President has expanded his State of the Union audience, addressing the speech to both the nation and Members of Congress. Immediately following the State of the Union address, the political party not occupying the White House provides an opposition response.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

**6-27/ES**

**COUNTRY INTELLIGENCE REPORT: Pakistan.**

**HIS Global Insight, December 2012, 25p.**

The article provides an overview of the economic and financial condition of Pakistan. It forecasts that the nation's economic development will be constrained by public debt, inflation, and energy shortages. It discusses the developments in Pakistan's foreign exchange rates, monetary policy, and external sector. It offers information on the performance of key industries including agriculture and textiles. Several charts depicting economic indicators are also presented.

**6-28/ES**

**BEST UNDER A BILLION**

**By Kurt badenhausen and others.**

**Forbes, Vol. 190, No. 8, November 5, 2012, pp. 72-82.**

The article presents a list of 50 top-performing U.S. small businesses as of November 2012, including information on the SolarWinds Inc. software company, the Sturm, Ruger & Co. Inc. firearms manufacturer, and the Questcor Pharmaceuticals biotechnology company.

**6-29/ES**

**EARTH, WIND, AND WATER**

**By Eric Powell**

**Discover, Vol. 33, No. 9, November 2012, pp. pp. 50-53.**

The article presents an overview of sustainable energy production from water, wind, and the earth. Topics include geothermal energy resources, wastewater treatment technologies that also generate energy, and wind power. Also discussed are the challenges of convincing consumers to adopt energy efficient technologies such

as electric automobiles and compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs or to reduce energy consumption and waste.

**6-30/ES**

### **THE CURRENCY OF POWER**

**By Robert Zoellick**

**Foreign Policy, November 2012,**

Want to understand America's place in the world? Write economics back into the plan. By restoring America's credit and reviving growth, the next president and Congress would add to the country's power and influence in reinforcing ways. Strong, sustainable growth would boost public and private resources, while disciplining the debt would halt the burdening of future generations to pay for current excesses. Greater public resources would pay - not borrow - for vital purposes, starting with national defense, but also including the public goods of education, research, infrastructure, and the environment. A comprehensive budget and growth deal would also remove the weight of costly uncertainty from the private sector. Success at home would strengthen America's standing around the world as a can-do country with the means, ideas, and willpower to reinvent capitalism yet again.

**6-31/ES**

### **GLOBAL TRENDS REPORT 2030**

**National Intelligence Council, December 2012.**

[http://www.dni.gov/files/documents/GlobalTrends\\_2030.pdf](http://www.dni.gov/files/documents/GlobalTrends_2030.pdf)

By 2030, 17 years from now, the world will be vastly different from what it is today. For starters, for the first time in history, the majority of the world's people will no longer be impoverished. The middle class will be the dominant economic and social force in most countries by then, a new report says. This is one of the scenarios laid out in the National Intelligence Council's report *Global Trends 2030: Alternative Worlds*. The council, an advisory arm for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, releases a global trends report once every four years after the U.S. presidential election on factors such as globalization, demography and the environment. The purpose is to help policy-makers in their strategic planning. The report draws from a multitude of sources, including government officials, businesses, universities and think tanks in nearly 20 countries, and is available to the public worldwide.

**6-32/ES**

### **INDIA AND PAKISTAN TRADE AWAY**

**By Joshua Keating**

**Foreign Policy, No. 197, December 2012, pp. 11-11.**

The article discusses increasing trade between India and Pakistan. In 2011 trade amounted to \$2.7 billion, a nine-fold increase from seven years earlier. In September, 2012 the two countries signed trade agreements that will result in Pakistan reducing the number of items it refuses to import from India, and India lowering import duties on merchandise from Pakistan.

**6-33/ES**

### **PAKISTAN: Regional Rivalries, Local Impacts**

**By Mona Kanwal Sheikh and others**

**The Royal Institute of International Affairs, October 2012**

<http://www.chathamhouse.org/publications/papers/view/186681>

This DIIS/Chatham House report considers the interplay between regional tensions and Pakistan's internal conflicts. The report consists of an overview chapter focusing on the impacts of Afghanistan, China, Russia, India, Iran and Saudi Arabia on Pakistan's major challenges: troubled borders, ethnic secessionism, the presence of foreign fighters and indigenous militancy, tensions over water and ideological battles. The subsequent chapters focus separately on selected provinces, administrative divisions and urban centers in Pakistan, namely: Balochistan, FATA, Pakistan-administered Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, Punjab and Sindh.

**6-34/ES**

### **RESHAPING INSTITUTIONS: Evidence on Aid Impacts Using a Pre-analysis Plan**

**By Katherine Casey and others.**

**The Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. 127, No. 4, 2012, pp. 1755-1812.**

Despite their importance, there is limited evidence on how institutions can be strengthened. Evaluating the effects of specific reforms is complicated by the lack of exogenous variation in institutions, the difficulty of measuring institutional performance, and the temptation to "cherry pick" estimates from among the large number of indicators required to capture this multifaceted subject. We evaluate one attempt to make local institutions more democratic and egalitarian by imposing participation requirements for marginalized groups (including women) and test for learning-by-doing ef-

fects. We exploit the random assignment of a governance program in Sierra Leone, develop innovative real-world outcome measures, and use a pre-analysis plan (PAP) to bind our hands against data mining. The intervention studied is a “community-driven development” program, which has become a popular strategy for foreign aid donors. We find positive short-run effects on local public goods and economic outcomes, but no evidence for sustained impacts on collective action, decision making, or the involvement of marginalized groups, suggesting that the intervention did not durably reshape local institutions. We discuss the practical trade-offs faced in implementing a PAP and show how in its absence we could have generated two divergent, equally erroneous interpretations of program impacts on institutions.

**6-35/ES**

**MUHAMMAD YUNUS**

**By Alison Beard**

**Harvard Business Review, Vol. 90, No. 12, pp. 136-136.**

An interview with banker Muhammad Yunus, founder of the Grameen Bank microcredit lender, is presented. Muhammad Yunus won a Nobel Peace Prize for spreading the concept of microcredit--tiny loans to help poor people start businesses--via his Bangladesh-based Grameen Bank. He resigned as CEO of that organization last year, at age 70, due to pressure from the Bangladeshi government, but he remains active in Grameen ventures elsewhere in the world. Asked about the governance of Grameen since his resignation as chief executive in 2011, he says the Bangladeshi government is trying to exert greater control over the bank and expresses concern about its future. He discusses his vision of the mission of microcredit programs as aiding poor people, and says microcredit programs cease to work if they instead focus on maximizing profit.

**6-36/ES**

**PAKISTAN, LAND OF ENTREPRENEURS**

**Bloomberg Businessweek, No. 4307, December 3, 2012, pp. 12-14.**

The article focuses on financier Arif Habib and his investment company Arif Habib Group. Topics include the economic conditions within Pakistan, why the country is considered an emerging market by investors, and the amount of foreign investment into

Pakistan annually. Information is provided on the number of Pakistanis that are middle class.

## **U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES**

**6-37/SV**

**HOW TO MAKE ALMOST ANYTHING**

**By Neil Gershenfeld**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 6, November/December 2012, pp. 43-57.**

The article looks at digital fabrication, or the production of individual products using computer-controlled machines, as of 2012. The author notes that computer-controlled manufacturing is several decades old, but has generally been limited to expensive, large scale machines and to cutting away but not adding material to the manufactured object. He describes novel 3-D printers using a variety of technologies to build up an object by adding material, following a digital design, and notes they are being used for rapid prototyping of new products. He says such printers are becoming smaller and less expensive and predicts a capability for "personal fabrication." Issues discussed include the ability to produce regulated items such as guns at home and intellectual property concerns.

**6-38/SV**

**THE INKED ACADEMIC BODY**

**By David J. Leonard**

**Chronicle of Higher Education, November 16, 2012, p. B2**

In this article the author, a college professor, discusses tattoos and their popularity within American society. He explores stereotypes associated with his profession and examines how his having a tattoo contributes to his ability to communicate with students as well as other professors who have tattoos. He also analyzes the social aspects of tattoo culture.

**6-39/SV**

**THE LEAGUE OF EXTRAORDINARY**

**By Lauren Barack**

**School Library Journal, November 2012.**

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

According to School Library Journal's 2012 School Technology Survey, media specialists are leading the

## VIDEO ALERT

charge to bring new media, mobile devices, social apps, and web-based technologies into our nation's classrooms. So far, the results have been pretty impressive: 87 percent of school librarians report that they're in charge of their library's technology, with 60 percent adding that they've also introduced it into the classroom. Furthermore, 44 percent now serve on their school's tech team, and in this budget troubled times, when many library positions are on the line, that role may mean increased job security. In fact, 55 percent of the elementary, middle, and high school librarians that responded to our survey say that their tech skills have increased their value in administrators' eyes.

6-40/SV

### ONLINE UNIVERSITY COURSES REVOLUTIONIZE LEARNING

By Kathryn McConnell

IIP Digital, Department of State, 18 December 2012.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

A revolution in higher education is taking place across the United States and the world. The revolution is being led by the groups Coursera, Udacity and edX, which provide online university courses from some of the biggest names in postsecondary education to students all over the world at no cost. The largest of the three — the for-profit Coursera — has more than 2 million students enrolled in at least one course offered by any of its 33 partners, including Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Duke and London universities. Another outgrowth of free computer science classes offered by Stanford is Udacity, founded in 2011 by three California robotics experts. A third member of the online learning group is the nonprofit edX, launched by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in May with courses mainly in technical fields such as electronics and computer science.

The following videos are available in the *Lincoln Reading Lounge at the National Library of Pakistan, Islamabad*. For more information, please call at 051-9206436 Ext. 241

### THESE AMAZING SHADOWS: The Movies That Make America

Paul Mariano (Director), Kurt Norton (Director)  
[Blu-ray], 88 minutes, (2011)

The feature film on this DVD was produced in 2011 and presented at Sundance - as well as an airing on PBS. It is essential viewing by anyone who watches movies. While there is significant discussion of why films deteriorate or why a film is "culturally important", this documentary is crafted so it is entertaining as well. Film critics and authors on film are interviewed, but so are celebrities like directors John Waters (hilarious) and Rob Reiner. The real "star" is someone you've never heard of: Library of Congress archivist George Willeman. Looking, and sounding, like a cross between Michael Moore and Roger Ebert, Willeman is the guy in charge of the rare Nitrate film vaults at the modern Packard Campus that the Library of Congress opened in Culpepper, VA about six years ago. He will make you smile and really appreciate film history.

### THE GREAT DEBATERS

Denzel Washington (Actor), Forest Whitaker (Actor), Denzel Washington (Director)  
[Blu-ray], 124 minutes, (2011)

The Great Debaters' offers what great movie viewing is all about. Based on a true story, the film takes us to Wiley, an African-American Methodist college in Texas during the Depression in 1935. Inspiring, harrowing, and uplifting, the film gives proper transcendence especially during a time and place that didn't offer many breaks. Inspired by a true story, The Great Debaters chronicles the journey of Professor Melvin Tolson (Denzel Washington), a debate team coach who shapes a group of underdog students from a small African American college into a historically elite debate team.

## **INSIDE JOB**

**Matt Damon (Actor), Charles Ferguson (Director)**  
**[Blu-ray], 120 minutes, (2011)**

Inside Job is the first film to expose the shocking truth behind the economic crisis of 2008. The global financial meltdown, at a cost of over \$20 trillion, resulted in millions of people losing their homes and jobs. Through extensive research and interviews with major financial insiders, politicians and journalists, this documentary traces the rise of a rogue industry and unveils the corrosive relationships which have corrupted politics, regulation and academia.

## **MOGULS & MOVIE STARS: A History of Hollywood**

**Tony Maietta (Actor), Jeffrey Vance (Actor)**  
**[Blu-ray], 420 minutes, (2011)**

The true story behind the making of the American movie industry. This seven part series will detail the personalities, relationships, collaborations and conflicts that created an industry and an art form - while also looking at how moviemakers responded to major historical events, such as the Great Depression, WWII and the Civil Rights Movement. Includes footage of Louis B. Mayer, Jack Warner and Lou Wasserman among the moguls. Each one hour segment will focus on a different era of American movie history, from the invention of the first pictures to the cutting-edge films of the 1960s. Each installment will feature clips and interviews with historians and major Hollywood figures.

## **ONCE UPON A TIME IN AMERICA**

**Joe Pesci (Actor), Elizabeth Mc Govern (Actor), Sergio Leone (Director)**  
**[Blu-ray], 229 minutes, (2011)**

Ten years in planning, Sergio Leone's epic Once upon a Time in America portrays 50 years of riveting underworld history and offers rich roles to a remarkable cast. Robert De Niro and James Woods play lifelong Lower East Side pals whose wary partnership unravels in death and mystery. Strong support comes from Tuesday Weld, Joe Pesci, Jennifer Connelly, Elizabeth McGovern and the young actors playing the central characters as ghetto kids. To see this film (offered for the first time in the full version 1984 Cannes Film Festival audiences cheered) is "to be swept away by the assurance and vitality of a great director making his final statement in a medium he adored"

## **BOOK ALERT**

The following books are available in the *Susan B. Anthony Reading Room at Fatima Jinnah Women University*, Rawalpindi. For more information, please call 051-9270050 Ext. 128

### **COVERING AMERICA: A Narrative History of a Nation's Journalism**

**By Christopher B. Daly**

**University of Massachusetts Press (February 28, 2012), ISBN: 1558499113**

The author has written a masterful, meticulously researched work that should be celebrated by not just those in the field but every informed citizen. In this landmark account, he has brilliantly examined the economic, political and social forces that have shaped America's media since their beginnings 'as a tiny and timid affair conducted by a handful of people in a remote backwater of the great British Empire. A professor of journalism now at Boston University, Daly spent 10 years as an AP editor and reporter and a decade at The Washington Post before moving to academia. He knows his subject inside-out (as it were). He also knows how to write and the proof is this compelling, character-driven account filled, almost novelistically, with iconic, colorful and distinctly American characters.

### **HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW ON COMMUNICATING EFFECTIVELY**

**By Harvard Business Review**

**Harvard Business Review Press; 2 edition (April 12, 2011), ISBN: 1422162516**

Those who aspire to master several different high-impact communication styles will find the material in this HBR book invaluable. It is one of the volumes in a series of anthologies of articles that first appeared in Harvard Business Review. Authors of the ten articles focus on one or more components of a process by which to pitch a brilliant idea successfully, connect with any audience, establish and then sustain credibility, inspire others to "see" and embrace your vision, adapt to any audience's decision-making style, frame goals around shared interests, build consensus and obtain concessions, and neutralize stressful conversations.

## **LEADERS MAKE THE FUTURE: Ten New**

### **Leadership Skills for an Uncertain World**

**By Bob Johansen**

**Berrett-Koehler Publishers; (May 7, 2012), ISBN:  
1609944879**

We are in a time of disruptive leadership change. In a VUCA world—one characterized by volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity—traditional leadership skills won't be enough, noted futurist Bob Johansen argues. Drawing on the latest ten-year forecast from the Institute for the Future—the only futures think tank ever to outlive its forecasts—this powerful book explores the external forces that are shaking the foundations of leadership and unveils ten critical new skills that will be required in the future, skills that you can learn.

## **LEADERSHIP IN A WIKI WORLD: Leveraging Collective Knowledge to Make the Leap to Ex- traordinary Performance**

**By Rod Collins**

**Dog Ear Publishing, LLC (June 23, 2010), ISBN:  
160844466X**

Rod Collins has written an engaging and insightful book that clearly answers the question of how the principles of complexity theory can be practically applied to leading large organizations. Leadership in a Wiki World is a timely and highly readable guide that shows business leaders how they can use the rich reservoir of their collective knowledge to meet the challenges of an increasingly complex world.

## **VISION: YOUR PATHWAY TO VICTORY**

**By Gordon D'Angelo**

**Morgan James Publishing (June 26, 2012), ISBN:  
1614481504**

"Vision: Your Pathway to Victory" is deeply intelligent, yet simplistically easy guide that exhibits how to obtain specific results. Using a unique process known as Strategic Visionary Planning, readers will become the author of their destiny. The content is inspirational, and reads like a recipe that arranges the reader's hopes and dreams into an abnormally gratifying reality.