

ARTICLE ALERT

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民主与全球问题 Democracy and Global Issues

[1] International Evidence On The Social Context Of Well-being. National Bureau of Economic Research. February 2009.

John F. Helliwell et al.

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The paper uses the first three waves of the Gallup World Poll to investigate differences across countries, cultures and regions in the factors linked to life satisfaction, paying special attention to the social context. It finds that answers to the satisfaction with life are consistent in what constitutes a good life. Further, there is strong evidence for the importance of both income and social context variables in explaining within-country and international differences in well-being. The international similarity of the estimated equations suggests that the large international differences in average life evaluations are not due to different approaches to the meaning of a good life, but to differing social, institutional, and economic life circumstances, according to the paper.

[2] What Obama Must Do On The Road To Copenhagen Yale Environment 360, February 2, 2009

Northrop, Michael; Sassoon, David

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The authors write that Barack Obama will face one of the most important moments of his presidency this December, during the climate negotiations in Copenhagen, and he needs his entire cabinet to help him prepare in the coming months. They note that Obama spoke forcefully about the need to rein in greenhouse gas emissions during his campaign, and that after eight years of inaction, U.S. leadership offers the only hope of success in combating climate change. They note that the American public has been intentionally led astray about the nature of global warming, and Obama needs to communicate the urgency of dealing with it, preferably in a prime-time address to the nation. He should also make use of his executive powers to expedite action under the Clean Air Act and lead the government to enact comprehensive federal climate legislation.

[3] An Assessment Of Environmental Regulation Of The Steel Industry In China Alliance for American Manufacturing. March 2009.

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According to the report, with China now among the world's leading polluters, a real climate change solution can not be achieved unless the Administration and Congress hold China accountable for its reckless environmental practices. It provides in-depth and detailed examination to date of the flaws in China's pollution-control regime and the damage it is doing to human health and global efforts to address climate change.

[4] Hill Tunes In To New Media
National Journal, March 7, 2009
Casey, Winter

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Lawmakers' growing awareness of the Internet's importance to campaigns and of their constituents' increasing desire to connect and gather information on the Web has led to a growing use of social media in Congress. Members are hiring new-media experts to extend their reach on the Web, Facebook, MySpace, Twitter and YouTube. Some new-media staffers like Matt Lira, who works for Representative Eric Cantor of Virginia, attends senior staff meetings so that integration with new media is considered on a daily basis. New-media staffers hope members of Congress will continue to expand their use of these tools as they come to see it as essential for promoting their agendas.

[5] 10 Must-See Endangered Cultural Treasures
Smithsonian, vol. 39, no. 12, March 2009

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Smithsonian staff writers highlight endangered treasures around the world that range from prehistoric monuments at the Hill of Tara in Ireland to neglected stretches of the venerable twentieth-century Route 66 in the United States. Other sites threatened by development, war, climate change or neglect are Italy's Fenestrelle Fortress; the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, in the Palestinian territories; and Hasankeyf, Turkey, one of the oldest continuously-inhabited areas in the world. Rains brought by climate change are taking a toll on the sandstone Jaisalmer Fort in Rajasthan, India, and the adobe city of Chan Chan, once capital of the Chimu civilization, in Peru. Also featured are The Buddhist Xumishan Grottoes in China; ancient petroglyphs at Dampier Rock Art Complex, Australia; and the Visoki Decani Monastery, Kosovo.

经济贸易 Economics and Trade

[6] China's Way Forward
Atlantic, April 2009, pp. 54-63
Fallows, James

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The signs of depression are everywhere in China, says the author, an Atlantic national correspondent. As a world's primary exporter, it stands to be worse hit by the current

economic crisis than the rest of the world, just as America was during the Great Depression. Although it has a \$2 trillion war chest in foreign holdings, its reliance on foreign customers is a serious vulnerability. Fallows writes that the modern counterpart to the Smoot-Hawley act could come from Beijing, not Washington, in the form of export subsidies, downward pressure on the currency value and other measures. Although there are signs of such policies, the writer says that China's economy has more tools and resources in reserve than others to deal with the crisis without resorting to protectionism. He cites examples of Chinese companies that use the disruption to try to move into higher-value work and introduce their own advanced products rather than serve strictly as subcontractors. If the transformation process is adeptly managed, Fallows suggests that China's economy, instead of backsliding, may emerge from the crisis in a more improved state.

**[7] The G-20 London Summit 2009: Recommendations for Global Policy Coordination
The Brookings Institution. March 26, 2009.**

Ernest Aryeetey, et.,al.

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As the world combats a "great recession," the leaders must address how to help stabilize financial markets and re-start economic growth, reform the global financial system, and aid developing and emerging economies. Amidst this background of critical issues, Brookings' global economic and development experts explore a range of recommendations for global policy coordination in advance of the summit and note which issues the leaders should address at the table—and beyond—in order to stem the crisis and avoid future ones.

[8] Can the G-20 Save the World?

Spiegel Online. March 30, 2009

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All eyes are on London this week as leaders from the world's leading economies gather to find a way out of the growing financial crisis. But tensions are growing between the US, Europe and China, and a common course has so far proven elusive.

**[9] Burgeoning bourgeoisie: The New Middle Classes In Emerging Markets
Economist, February 14, 2009**

Parker, John

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During the past 15 years a global middle class has sprung up in emerging markets, creating new wealth and aspirations. Consisting of about 2.5 billion people with about one-third of their income available for discretionary spending, this group is more optimistic and has a greater range of interests than the elite. They favor democracy and free markets, and have aptitudes for investment and entrepreneurship; education is also a high priority. The incomes of the new global middle class varies greatly depending on the country, but where incomes are still low, the middle class is large enough to give incentive for providers of inexpensive goods. Some estimate that the global middle class now comprises over half of the world economy. Unlike Russia, support for globalization seems to be holding up in China, India and Brazil,

because so many of their people have benefited from it. The author believes that while economic progress for the global middle class may slow for a while because of the global recession, it will not end.

[10] Global Heros: A Special Report On Entrepreneurship

Economist, March 14, 2009

Wooldridge, Adrian

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Despite the economic downturn, entrepreneurship around the world is thriving, Wooldridge writes. In 1942, Joseph Schumpeter warned that bureaucratization was killing the entrepreneurial spirit; today, that spirit has gone mainstream, supported by political leaders of the left and right and reinforced by a growing infrastructure of universities and investors. Entrepreneurs carry economic weight because they generate new jobs. America continues to be the world's greatest producer of entrepreneurs; the world's two other large economies -- the European Union and Japan -- are far less entrepreneurial. America has the advantages of the world's most mature venture-capital industry and history of close ties between universities and industry. America's other advantage is its traditionally open immigration policy. However, India and China are creating millions of new entrepreneurs in part because they are able to translate Western ideas into local languages. The world is just beginning to feel the effect of the growth of entrepreneurs in these countries, Wooldridge says.

国际安全 International Security

[11] China Rises Again- Part I

YaleGlobal, March 25, 2009

Wang Gungwu

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In China's long history, its leaders have managed other rises in power and preeminence, but the current rise confronts them with a different set of challenges on a global scale. This two-part series reflects on how China handles its rise and responds to other global powers. In the first article of the series, leading historian of China's foreign relations, Wang Gungwu, details the considerations for Chinese leadership as the country moves beyond a global role largely limited to trade, exports and economics. Those aspiring to lead on global issues naturally see opportunity in the current economic recession: Confidence has diminished in Western institutions and strategies, including military solutions for the Middle East or development plans for Africa. Chinese leaders and intellectuals want to stave off demands from the West and carefully select their own methods for achieving prosperity, security and civilized culture. Wang predicts that modern Chinese leaders will rely on ancient principles to achieve timeless goals: the economic global can serve as a means in establishing a prosperous and powerful state that wields global influence; and modern ideas on best practices can be integrated with Chinese heritage to ensure sustained civilized society. The greatest challenge, he warns, is applying good governance in maintaining a unified state and harmonious society amidst so many conflicting demands. – cited from YaleGlobal

[12] China Rises Again- Part II**YaleGlobal, March 27, 2009****Glenn D. Tiffert**[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [HTML format]

The international community recognizes China's rising power and is hopeful that China would exercise this power with responsibility. History demonstrates that those in power do set new rules, and accommodating this new authority is always a source of tension. In the second article of a two-part series, researcher Glenn Tiffert notes that the Chinese Navy's mode of operation on the open seas demonstrates a more expansive interpretation of the Law of the Sea – established by centuries of treaties on territory, navigation and resources. Now overseen by the United Nations, the most recent convention has yet to be ratified by the US, though the nation has been in voluntary compliance since 1983. China argues that most foreign military activities should be excluded in its Exclusive Economic Zone, which extends 200 nautical miles from the coast – its stated reason for intercepting the surveillance ship USNS Impeccable – but has conducted similar operations in waters just off Vietnam and Japan. Tiffert concludes that it's expected for China to flex its new power and even propose new rules, but those rules should be transparent, subject to international debate and applicable to all. – cited from YaleGlobal

[13] After Latest Brinkmanship, Engaging North Korea**Council on Foreign Relations. April 6, 2009****Interviewee: Sheila A. Smith, Senior Fellow for Japan Studies, CFR****Interviewer: Jayshree Bajoria, Staff Writer, CFR.org**[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [HTML format]

North Korea reported a successful satellite launch into orbit on April 5, which the United States, South Korea, and Japan suspected was a cover for a long-range missile test. The UN Security Council held an emergency meeting but failed to reach immediate agreement (LAT) on an international urged restraint. CFR Senior Fellow for Japan Studies Sheila A. Smith says Pyongyang is "clearly bent on acquiring a delivery capability that would make their nascent nuclear program more effective." She says Washington must pursue diplomacy through its allies in Northeast Asia as well as through the Six-Party Talks "to reassure North Korea that diplomacy is what we are intent on but also to reassure North Korea that it doesn't really have any other options but to proceed in the conversation with us."

[14] Somalia's Piracy Offers Lessons in Global Governance**YaleGlobal, 6 April 2009****Christopher Jaspardo**[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [HTML format]

Contrary to common perception, the swift and coordinated international response to piracy off Somalia's coast has been less of a success than reports make it out to be. In fact, it masks deeper problems of unfairness in international economic order and local governance. Somalia's pirates are a motley crew: some are fishermen defending their turf, while others are guns for hire. And the international response to these pirates has been, not surprisingly,

military. But more is needed, including action that addresses the deeper issue in Somalia: a lack of economic growth and good governance. Yet, UN Secretary General Moon's appeal to 50 countries for broader assistance received almost no response. Of the countries that contributed naval vessels to the anti-piracy operation, half are nations engaged in fishing in the Indian Ocean with a vested interest in deterring piracy. Broader lessons from Somalia's piracy problem are three. Lack of sufficient governance not only breeds criminals, it also encourages the exploitation of a country's resources by stronger powers. War's combatants are no longer simply nation states, and war's resolution no longer relies on vanquishing the enemy in battle, but requires political solution. Finally, despite idealist talk of protecting human security by comprehensive means, the response to security issues remains decidedly military. Such conclusions leave the question of whether the global commons can really be protected. – cited from YaleGlobal

[15] Higher Education And Public Diplomacy

International Educator, vol. 17, no. 5, September/October 2008, pp. 16-20

Dessoff, Alan

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Former Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs and current President and CEO of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Patricia de Stacy Harrison, gives an interview urging patience on waiting for returns on investments made in international education. Ultimately, international education is an incredible value as it fosters a community of people of goodwill with mutual respect and understanding. A joint Department of State and Homeland Security advisory panel recently issued a report specifically advocating international education as a key component of public diplomacy. Harrison concludes this interview by citing the need for international education to be a two-way street with American students also studying abroad.

[16] Center Stage For The 21st Century: Power Plays In The Indian Ocean

Foreign Affairs, vol. 88, no. 2, March-April 2009

Kaplan, Robert

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According to Kaplan, a national correspondent for Atlantic Monthly magazine, the Indian Ocean is central to understanding geopolitics in the 21st century. "It combines the centrality of Islam with global energy politics and the rise of India and China to reveal a multilayered, multipolar world," he says. Already the world's most important passageway for trade of energy and other goods, the Indian Ocean will become even more crucial. As rivalry intensifies between India's and China's economies and between their expanding navies, the U.S. Navy, its power declining, will have to manage the peace in the Indian Ocean. While the United States leans on India's navy in the Indian Ocean and Japan's navy in the Pacific to limit China's expansion, it will at the same time have to lead incorporation of China's navy into international alliances in order to attain global political stability. Lacking the singular threat of the Soviet Union during the Cold War, the U.S. military will need to become more flexible and build shifting alliances to respond to many different types of crises in the "weak

governments and tottering infrastructure” lining the Indian Ocean from Somalia to Pakistan to Burma.

美国社会及价值观 U.S. Society and Values

[17] The American South In The Twentieth Century
Choice, vol. 46, no. 6, February 2009, pp. 1027 // 1038

Daniel, Meredith

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When the average reader thinks of writings about the South today, images might include William Faulkner, Flannery O'Connor, Eudora Welty, GONE WITH THE WIND, TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD, weekend football, and the civil rights movement. The author, a librarian at Piedmont Technical College in Greenwood, South Carolina, notes that this is only a start -- religion and politics are interwoven in the fabric of Southern life. Other literary narratives would include race, continuity and change, a sense of regional identity, politics, the role of women, and literature, along with other means of cultural expression. The study of the South remains relevant today as this region remains distinctive, with a history that continues to influence the larger history of the United States. One cannot discuss today's South without recognizing the universal influence of the Southern Renaissance which put the region in the limelight.

[18] Cheating Goes Global As Essay Mills Multiply
Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 55, No. 28, March 20, 2009, pp. A1, A22-A25

Bartlett, Thomas

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In a piece of investigative journalism unusual for the Chronicle of Higher Education, Bartlett traces the various Internet manifestations of an “essay mill,” first to a house in Virginia and then to an office in Ukraine and a building in the Philippines, along the way talking to essay writers in Africa and Asia, and to students who buy their work and turn it in at U.S. universities. And these aren't just essays for freshman English courses; students are buying papers for graduate courses and even a dissertation in a subject like aerospace engineering at a top university. The essay mill Bartlett investigates is sophisticated, international and profitable, charging up to \$42.99 per page for work by someone with a doctoral degree. Most of the customers with whom Bartlett talked knew what they were doing was wrong, but some insisted they were only buying models, and one insisted he was merely, like a savvy company, “outsourcing” work he doesn't have time for. Writers, many from developing countries, consider the pay good and the work interesting, and did not seem particularly disturbed by the questionable ethics involved. Some institutions, like Boston University, have made an effort to shut down essay mills, and some states have rarely-enforced laws against them. Experts on plagiarism recommend professors structure assignments better and talk to students about ethics and the purpose of college.

[19] Community Colleges: A Route Of Upward Economic Mobility

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. March 2009.**Natalia Kolesnikova**[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [PDF format, 29 pages]

Of all U.S. undergraduates, community college students constitute 46 percent. Given the significant role community colleges play in U.S. higher education, it is important to have as much information as possible about community college students, their goals, educational choices and outcomes, says the report. It takes a look at community colleges compared to traditional, four-year colleges, the advantages, the types of students, the economic returns and the students' educational objectives. It also looks at whether a community college education affects a person's chances of obtaining a more advanced degree and whether students who receive an associate degree prior to obtaining a bachelor's degree have different educational and labor market outcomes than their counterparts who do not have an associate degree.

[20] The Challenges Of Establishing World-Class Universities**World Bank. March 20, 2009.****Jamil Salmi**[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [PDF format, 136 pages].

The highest-ranked universities are the ones that make significant contributions to the advancement of knowledge. There is no universal recipe or magic formula for "making" a world class university, says the report. National contexts and institutional models vary widely. Therefore, each country must choose, from among the various possible pathways, a strategy that plays to its strengths and resources. International experience provides a few lessons regarding the key features of such universities, high concentrations of talent, abundance of resources, and flexible governance arrangements, and successful approaches to move in that direction, from upgrading or merging existing institutions to creating new institutions altogether.

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