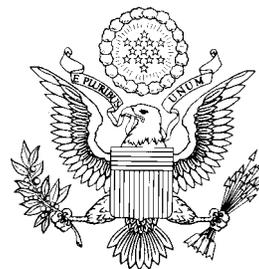


# ARTICLE ALERT

Oct 2007



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**U.S. Consulate General Shanghai  
Suite 532, 1376 Nanjing West Road  
Shanghai, 200040**

**Tel: 86-21-6279-7662 x 4678**

**Fax: 021-6279-7603**

**Email: [shanghaiirc@state.gov](mailto:shanghaiirc@state.gov)**

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## 民主与全球问题 Democracy and Global Issues

### **1. BRINGING UP THE PAST**

Devoss, David

Smithsonian, vol. 38, no. 4, July 2007, pp. 80-88

Underwater archaeologists have only begun to search the waters of the Malacca Strait off Malaysia in recent decades, but what they're finding is rewriting the history of the region. Devoss profiles Australian marine archaeologist Michael Fletcher, who discovered a shipwreck known as the Tang wreck because of cargo dating to China's Tang dynasty of 618-960 A.D. The wreck reveals a level of sophistication in regional sea trade and commerce, of which researchers had been unaware. Fletcher and others like him confront not only the dangers of the work, but they race to find these submerged hulks before they are raided by pirates with no regard for preserving and recording their historical value, or destroyed by the seabed-leveling techniques used by some fishing trawlers.

### **2. ISLAM: REPORTING IN CONTEXT AND WITH COMPLEXITY**

Ludtke, Melissa, et al.

Nieman Reports, Vol. 61, No. 2, Summer 2007, pp. 4-62

Nieman Reports devotes this issue to the complexities and challenges faced by Western reporters in covering Islam, the Islamic world and the Middle East. In 22 articles, top journalists and academics such as Richard Engel, Tariq Ramadan and Robert Azzi review the work of their peers and note the ignorance, prejudice and misperceptions about Islam that are frequently repeated in the media. Other writers suggest current stories and trends, such as political developments, social change, bloggers and the economy, in the Middle East and elsewhere that are ignored in coverage. All urge their colleagues to do a better job in understanding the subtle complexities of culture and its interface with Islam as a religion. In her article, DePaul University professor Marda Dunsky sums up a consistent editorial theme of this journal: she writes that in the U.S. press, conflict in the Middle East repeatedly imparts details from a U.S. policy viewpoint, omitting key issues and leaving important contextual questions unasked and unanswered. She and other authors would like to see reporting that is more nuanced and less superficial.

### **3. TURKEY: NOT ABOUT ISLAMIC VS. WESTERN VALUES**

Sen, Amartya

New Perspectives Quarterly, vol. 24, no. 3, Summer 2007, pp. 24-27

The author, 1998 Nobel Prize winner for economics and a Lamont University Professor at Harvard University, says it is a mistake to see the debate between secular and religious politics in Turkey as a clash between Islamic and Western (or Judeo-Christian) values. The differences, he says in this interview with NPQ, are related to views on appropriate political and public practice, not to which religion is appropriate. He notes that most of the secularists in Turkey are themselves Muslims. He cautions those who fear "universalism" not regress to the "well-frog" approach, that is, the refusal to hear about

the opinions of the outside world. “For reasoned vindication of any local practice,” Sen says, “it would have to be open to further examination and arguments.”

#### **4. FUTURE FARMING: A RETURN TO ROOTS?**

Glover, Jerry; Cox, Cindy; Reganold, John

Scientific American, Vol. 297, No. 2, August 2007, pp. 82-89

Cereal grains, legumes and oilseed crops occupy 80 percent of global agricultural land and provide most food for humans. Grown annually from seeds, these crops have shallow root systems and require frequent and expensive care. In contrast, perennial species of these plants have much deeper root systems that make the plants highly productive for years and are critical to water, carbon and nitrogen cycling in the ecosystem. The authors, researchers in sustainable agriculture, detail the research needed to develop perennial crop species through domestication of wild plants or hybridization of annual crops with their wild relatives. Acknowledging that it will be decades before perennial grain crops are widely available, the authors argue that a transition to growing these varieties would reduce herbicide use, reduce farm machinery fossil-fuel use, improve soil quality, increase biodiversity, and allow marginal land to be cultivated sustainably to meet projected food needs as the global human population increases.

#### **5. THE PIRATE HUNTERS**

Raffaele, Paul

Smithsonian, vol. 38, no. 5, August 2007, pp. 38-44

Piracy on the high seas soared in the 1990s after many countries reduced the size of their navies with the end of the Cold War; as a result, maritime authorities worldwide have had to step up efforts to protect shipping and trade. About 95 percent of the world’s trade travels by water; in 2007, estimated value of such trade was at least \$6 trillion. Estimates of the value of goods lost to pirates ranges into the billions annually. The foremost organization combating ocean-going piracy is the Kuala Lumpur-based International Maritime Bureau (IMB), which operates the Piracy Reporting Centre, the world’s only such operation. The shipping lanes near Somalia are considered among the most perilous in the world; other piracy “hot spots” are the waters off Indonesia, Bangladesh and Nigeria. In the Persian Gulf, authorities are concerned about terrorism as well as piracy; Coalition vessels, including those manned by the U.S. Coast Guard, patrol exclusion zones around Iraqi terminals where tankers take on millions of barrels of oil daily.

#### **6. FOLLOWING THE FUNDING FOR HIV/AIDS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FUNDING PRACTICES OF PEPFAR, THE GLOBAL FUND AND WORLD BANK MAP IN MOZAMBIQUE, UGANDA AND ZAMBIA**

Nandini Oomman, Michael Bernstein, Steven Rosenzweig, etc.

Donor funding for HIV/AIDS has skyrocketed in the last decade: from US\$ 300 million in 1996 to US\$ 8.9 billion in 2006. Yet, little is understood about how these resources are being spent. This second major output from CGD's HIV/AIDS Monitor team analyzes the policies and practices of the world's largest AIDS donors -- the U.S. President's

Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the World Bank's Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program for Africa (MAP) -- as they are applied in Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia, and compares these systems against six key funding practices that can help donors support the national AIDS response in a manner consistent with the aid effectiveness principles of the Paris Declaration. These best practices are: working with the government; building local capacity; keeping funding flexible; selecting appropriate recipients; making the money move; and collecting and sharing data. PEPFAR scores well on making its money move and on collecting data; the Global Fund ranks high on tailoring programs and sharing data; and the World Bank stands out for its long-term commitment to working with the government, strengthening systems and building local recipients' capacity.

## 经济贸易 Economics and Trade

### 7. RUNNING DRY

Hamilton, James

Atlantic Monthly, vol. 300, no. 3, October 2007

The author, professor of economics at the University of California at San Diego, notes that Saudi Arabia's Ghawar oil field is by far the largest known petroleum deposit in the world, accounting for over half of Saudi oil output. However, Saudi oil production has been declining for the past two years, despite a threefold increase in drilling activity and two new oil fields producing about 800,000 barrels a day. Hamilton writes that, although the Saudis do not release production and reserves data, there is growing evidence that the northern half of the Ghawar field, the largest deposit of high-quality oil, from which Saudi Arabia has extracted oil for half a century, is largely depleted. He concludes, "the era when excess Saudi capacity could cushion geopolitical disruptions in oil supplies may well be over, even though the threat of such disruptions is greater than ever."

### 8. THAILAND'S IP GAMBLE: POTION OR POISON?

Montlake, Simon; Williams, Elizabeth

Far Eastern Economic Review, vol. 170, no. 6, July/August 2007, pp. 39-46

The government of Thailand recently decided to license several patent-protected drugs. In the first of the two articles on this issue, THAILAND TAKES ON DRUG PATENTS, Montlake, a freelance journalist in Bangkok, writes that this decision has embroiled the country in the global debate over intellectual property rights (IPR) and providing greater access to essential medications. The policy is led by Thailand's Minister of Health, Dr. Mongkol Na Songkhla, a former rural doctor, who thinks the prices of some patented drugs are too expensive for the country to supply them to all patients that need them. He is being criticized for not consulting fully with drug makers and for ignoring IPR to give business opportunities to local drug manufacturers. The U.S., in turn, has downgraded Thailand on its piracy watch list, a designation that subjects a country to closer scrutiny and could lead to trade cases before the World Trade Organization (WTO). In the second article, JUST SAY 'NO' TO BIG PHARMA, Williams, acting director of the Asia

Society's Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Global Health, says the international drug-patent system isn't working and that some developing countries are fighting back. She notes that several other countries, notably Malaysia, Philippines, India and Brazil, have imposed limits on patent holders' rights. But, she says, this need not be seen as a threat to the pharmaceutical industry, but as a "welcome sign of fresh thinking" about a patent system that "a globalized world can't afford."

## **9. PROVIDING ENERGY SECURITY IN AN INTERDEPENDENT WORLD**

Verrastro, Frank; Ladislaw, Sarah

Washington Quarterly, vol. 30, no. 4, Autumn 2007, pp. 95-104

Verrastro, director of and a senior fellow in the CSIS Energy and National Security Program, and Ladislaw, a fellow in the CSIS Energy and National Security Program, point out that not one of the 193 countries in the world is energy independent and maintain that "focusing on energy independence, although politically attractive, is a misguided quest that can actually distract from the more important objective of managing the transition to a more sustainable and secure energy future." The extent of the mutual interdependence of energy producers and consumers makes them all vulnerable to any event that affects supply or demand. Thus the "energy future" of the United States will be shaped by forces beyond its control. "Calls for energy independence absent major technological breakthroughs and a national commitment ring hollow and in the near term are both unrealistic and unachievable." Energy policy is complex and does not lend itself to catchy slogans or unsustainable initiatives. What is needed is "a more honest assessment and open conversation about energy challenges, particularly in light of climate change concerns."

## **10. THE GREAT LEAP BACKWARD?**

Economy, Elizabeth

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 86, No. 5, September-October 2007

Economy, director for Asia studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, says that China's environmental quality is deteriorating rapidly as local officials, ignoring central government environmental regulation, press for continued rapid economic expansion. Besides poisoning China's air and water and turning China's land to desert, Chinese polluters are aggravating global climate change by indiscriminate and illegal logging in tropical rainforests, degrading the oceans and producing vast quantities of coal-fired power plant emissions, which are circling the globe. By ignoring the environmental mess much longer, the Chinese could bring their remarkable economic expansion to a halt. Foreign governments and non-governmental organizations need to press China to clean up its act, institute necessary political reforms and combat corruption.

## **11. HOW CAPITALISM IS KILLING DEMOCRACY**

Reich, Robert

Foreign Policy, no. 162, September/October 2007, pp. 38-43

The fortunes of capitalism and democracy are beginning to diverge, says the author, secretary of labor during the Clinton administration. Free markets have brought unprecedented prosperity to many, but their expansion also has produced widening inequalities, heightened job insecurity and environmental hazards, he notes. Democracy, designed to allow citizens to address these issues, has been eroded by forces driving the supercharged global economy. No democratic nation effectively copes with capitalism's side effects and several countries such as China and Russia have embraced market economy but not political freedom, Reich says. The erosion of democracy derives from our desire to get bargains and high returns that trumps our civil and social concerns, he says. In effect, citizens and governments leave it up to corporations to set the rules of the game. And corporations, under pressure from fierce global competition, exploit and abuse the democratic process. They increasingly lobby and even bribe democratically elected representatives and government officials in self-interest, pushing public concerns aside. What's needed, Reich says, is a clear delineation of the boundary between global capitalism and democracy, between the economic game and the rule-setting process.

## **12. HEADING FOR THE ROCKS: WILL FINANCIAL TURMOIL SINK THE WORLD ECONOMY?**

The Economist Intelligence Unit

The shock waves of the subprime mortgage crisis are still being felt in financial markets around the world. But what is the likely longer-term impact on the global economy? The Economist Intelligence Unit has produced a special report that analyses the various scenarios for the global economy and the potential impact on individual regions. This report looks at the background behind recent events and presents their findings on the increased risks to economic growth.

## **国际安全 International Security**

### **13. ABU REUTER AND THE E-JIHAD: VIRTUAL BATTLEFRONTS FROM IRAQ TO THE HORN OF AFRICA**

Rogan, Hanna

Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, vol. 8, no. 2, Summer/Fall 2007, pp. 89-96

Terrorists have built a pervasive media presence in print, satellite broadcasts, and the Internet. In her survey of "global jihadist" propaganda, the author, a visiting fellow at the Terrorism Research Center and a member of the Norwegian Defense Research Establishment, concludes that in addition to traditional wartime roles of legitimating its actions and intimidating its foes, terrorist media is geared primarily to followers and potential recruits, facilitating operational command and control as well as inspiring individuals from a "virtual community" to stage attacks of their own. While its overall effectiveness is debatable, the author stresses the need for continued close monitoring to inform future counterterrorism policies.

#### **14. SOLDIERING AHEAD**

Yeager, Holly

Wilson Quarterly, vol. 31, no. 3, Summer 2007, pp. 54-62

Women now make up 14.4 percent of enlisted personnel and 15.9 percent of the officer corps in the 1.4-million-strong active-duty U.S. military. They serve in more than 90 percent of military occupations, but are still barred from jobs having to do with direct ground combat. Nonetheless, they are getting shot at in Iraq, where they work as convoy drivers, military police, and a variety of other jobs having to do with supply and support. How are they doing? Admirably, says Yeager, who has covered the Pentagon for the Hearst newspaper group and Defense Daily and writes extensively about women's issues. Contrary to expectations, most women hold up emotionally in combat, and the American public has not howled in protest over the 70 female soldiers killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom. The increased number of women in the military has not fundamentally changed martial culture. What has changed, however, is management style, which is geared toward more family-friendliness. And this, the author says, is a plus for attracting and retaining an all-volunteer force. Even so, more women than men leave the service because of the demands of family responsibilities. And lack of combat experience will prevent most women from advancing to the highest levels of the military hierarchy.

#### **15. ESCAPE FROM THE STATE OF NATURE: AUTHORITY AND HIERARCHY IN WORLD POLITICS**

Lake, David A.

International Security, Vol. 32, No. 1, Summer 2007, pp. 47-79

The conventional assumption is that international relations are a free-for-all, with each nation pursuing its interests and attempting to avoid domination by other nations. The author, professor of political science at the University of California at San Diego, argues, in contrast, that the international order is not a free-for-all, and that nations are like people -- they are willing to set aside the struggle for dominance if they can be part of a stable hierarchy that protects them. Oddly, accepting subordination to another nation has its advantages: more economic benefits go to consumers, and less money is spent on the military. Thus, proud nations are willing to barter away some of their independence for protection by a stronger power against security threats. The author attempts to construct objective measurements of security and economic hierarchies and coercive capabilities. He posits hierarchy measurement as a way of considering whether America is or is not an empire. Lake asserts that the U.S. has managed to construct a favorable political, military and economic hierarchy, first in Latin America, then Europe, and since then elsewhere. However, he adds, this hierarchy is now in jeopardy due to the war in Iraq, which is being waged without the support of America's allies.

#### **16. TERRORIST RIVALS: BEYOND THE STATE-CENTRIC MODEL**

Richardson, Louise

Harvard International Review, vol. 29, no. 1, Spring 2007, pp. 66-69

There is currently no country to rival the U.S. as a world power. However, terrorism threatens the U.S. because this country has failed to recognize the nature of its adversaries and transform its military might effectively against these adversaries. Military might is not the most effective weapon against terrorism. Instead, Louise Richardson, of Harvard University, outlines six more effective weapons against terrorist enemies, including, development of an achievable goal, commitment to American principles, acquisition of enemy intelligence, separation of terrorists from their communities, willingness to engage others in counterterrorism, and commitment to patience.

### **17. ARAB NUCLEAR ENVY**

Salama, Sammy; Weber, Heidi

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, vol. 63, no. 5, September/October 2007, pp. 44-49

The authors, with the California-based James Martin Center for Nonproliferation, say that a number of Arab nations have become increasingly insecure in the face of Iran's nuclear quest. These countries may be willing to "rethink their non-nuclear status as Iran edges closer to becoming a threshold state." Drawing on primary sources in the Middle East, the authors note that "Arab envy of Iran's technological progress has increased, along with overt calls for Arab governments to achieve technological and nuclear parity with Iran and Israel as a matter of Arab nationalism and pride." As an example of some of this thinking in Egypt, the Muslim Brotherhood advocates Egyptian nuclear weapons acquisition as a means to safeguard the country's national interests and it views such acquisition as Egypt's sovereign right. The Arab public is well aware that the West has extended generous offers of cooperation to Iran, despite its lack of transparency on nuclear issues and its acquisition of sophisticated technology from the illicit A.Q. Khan nuclear network. Interest in civilian nuclear programs by members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab League are "a direct consequence of Iran's budding nuclear program and the international community's inability to stop it." The article is illustrated by Iranian folk dancers allegedly displaying sealed samples of enriched uranium.

### **18. ASEAN and Its Security Offspring: Facing New Challenges**

Sheldon W. Simon

Southeast Asian states within ASEAN agree that security relations with the great powers are best achieved by enmeshing the latter in ASEAN procedures. The primary goal of ASEAN is that China, Japan, the United States, and India commit to maintaining Southeast Asia's autonomy, integrity, and prosperity. ASEAN is less successful in resolving conflicts internal to the region including human rights in Burma, transnational terrorism, environmental concerns, human trafficking, and illegal arms trade. Sovereignty protection frequently trumps cooperation on these issues.

## 美国社会及价值观 U.S. Society and Values

### **19. ART AND THE FEMINIST REVOLUTION**

Wat, Kathryn A.

Women in the Arts, Fall 2007, pp. 8-13

A new exhibition set to open September 21 at the National Museum of Women in the Arts in Washington, D.C., shows the impact of the feminist movement on art by women worldwide from 1965 to 1980. **WACK! ART AND THE FEMINIST REVOLUTION**, which will be on view through December 16 2007, includes among its 300 works by 118 artists such well-known pieces as Kristen Justesen's **SCULPTURE II** (1968), in which the artist shows herself nude crouching in a cardboard box, and Judy Chicago's **PASADENA LIFESAVER RED #5** (1970). The exhibition also includes such famous performances as Yoko Ono's **CUT PIECE**, in which audience members cut away her clothing, and Serbian artist Marina Abramovic's video of herself combing her hair, **ART MUST BE BEAUTIFUL, ARTIST MUST BE BEAUTIFUL**. "Some artists included in **WACK!** do not consider their work to be feminist, often because they see their art as more personal than political," says Kathryn Wat, the curator of modern and contemporary art at the National Museum of Women in the Arts and the article's author. "Yet the most intimate expressions can have the greatest political and cultural impact."

### **20. U.S. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY: CAN SCIENCE HELP?**

Lord, Kristin

Foreign Service Journal, July/August 2007, pp. 14-15

Lord, associate dean of the Elliott School of International Affairs at George Washington University in Washington, DC, notes that the very group tasked with reversing America's sinking global reputation, the State Department's public-diplomacy officers, are "overworked, overburdened with administrative work, and too few in number." Their frequent rotation inhibits their ability to develop lasting contacts. Lord argues that cooperation on science and technology (S&T) can provide a framework that is independent of the highly-charged foreign-policy atmosphere. She notes that in many Middle Eastern countries, public interest in U.S. S&T surpasses that for U.S. culture and our democratic system, and is an area that foreign audiences eagerly wish to engage in with the U.S. Lord writes that the State Department has many S&T experts who need to be brought into the critical task of public diplomacy.

### **21. GOODBYE TO ALL THAT**

Wasserman, Steve

Columbia Journalism Review, September–October 2007, pp. 42—53

While American newspapers have reduced the resources and page space for book reviews, the decline is not altogether recent and there was no "golden age" of book reviewing in the American broadsheet. While many attribute the decline to book sections' failure to generate sufficient advertising revenue, sports and other newspaper sections are not expected to serve as profit centers. Newspapers have in any case failed to exploit the

commercial possibilities of reaching their most affluent, educated subscribers through book coverage. The real problem is “the anti-intellectual ethos in the nation’s newsrooms.”

## **22. ACADEMIC BUSINESS**

Delbanco, Andrew

New York Times Magazine, September 30, 2007, pp. 25//30

The author, director of American studies at Columbia University, questions whether the modern university has become just another corporation. To maintain their tax-exempt status, hospitals are required to care for indigent patients and charitable foundations are required to give away a hefty percentage of their money but what exactly are colleges doing to justify their public subsidies? Private colleges and universities pay no taxes on tuition revenues or on income from their endowments, of which Harvard boasts the largest (\$35 billion). Driven by big science and global competition, top universities now compete for “market share” and “brand-name positioning,” employ teams of consultants and lobbyists, furnish their campuses with luxuries to attract paying “customers” and earn royalties from technologies developed with the help of government grants, thanks to the 1980 Bayh-Dole Act which permitted patents on discoveries made with public funds.