

# ARTICLE ALERT

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

### 1. THE TERRORISM ENHANCEMENT

Harris, Shane

National Journal, vol. 39, no. 28, July 14, 2007, pp. 34-40

The recent conviction of a member of a radical environmental group accused of conducting sabotage has drawn attention to the so-called terrorism enhancement, an obscure measure that allows judges to greatly increase the prison sentences of defendants whose crimes could be construed as attempting to influence the conduct of government by force or violence. The law was enacted by Congress in 1995, after the bombings of the World Trade Center and the Alfred Murrah federal building in Oklahoma City. The author notes that there has been little study of how the statute has been applied, but a National Journal survey showed that many of the cases in which the terrorism enhancement was invoked were for crimes that would be hard to define as terrorism. Because of the confusion on the part of Congress in defining terrorism, and the considerable discretion enjoyed by federal judges and prosecutors, the measure has drawn widespread criticism from many in the legal community, who see it as a means for the government to apply disproportionate punishment for crimes that already have established sentencing guidelines.

### 2. UNDAUNTED

Hammer, Joshua

Smithsonian, vol. 38, no. 6, September 2007, pp. 66-73

Rory Stewart is a former British diplomat, adventurer and author who, at only 34 years old, has hiked across Afghanistan, worked in post-invasion Iraq for the British government, and now runs a foundation in Kabul devoted to preserving and restoring traditional Afghan architecture and crafts. The Turquoise Mountain Foundation, with seed money from Stewart's books and the Prince of Wales, has established workshops for traditional crafts such as calligraphy, woodworking and pottery. The foundation has also launched restoration work in Kabul's ruined Old City, thwarting plans to raze the old section to make way for concrete high-rises. Stewart's work today is, in part, inspired by his four-month trek across Afghanistan in 2001. "I saw so much destruction, so many traditional houses replaced by faceless boxes," Stewart tells Hammer. "I realized how powerful and intricate [Afghan tribal] communities can be and how many potential resources there are."

### 3. THE AMAZING ALBATROSSES

Warne, Kennedy

Smithsonian, vol. 38, no. 6, September 2007, pp. 46-54

Samuel Taylor Coleridge made the albatross iconic of humanity's relationship to other creatures of the natural world in "Rime of the Ancient Mariner." The work seems prescient when considered in context of the efforts today to save this remarkable creature. The albatross can fly 50 miles per hour, mates for life, and is among the largest of

seabirds. While seamen have long observed those traits, scientists are now discovering that the birds seem to predict the weather and adjust their flight plans accordingly. The creature's ability to travel the world's oceans and return to its birthplace for breeding makes scientists believe the albatross has navigational skills somehow attuned to the Earth's magnetic fields. But 10 of the 12 species of this bird are endangered, and ornithologists are advocating new policies and practices to protect them. They are doing so with some success. Some New Zealand commercial fishermen are adopting "seabird-smart fishing" techniques. The birds are frequently killed as they swoop around the boats to feed, so fishing fleets are changing their techniques to prevent bait and waste from surrounding the ships and luring the birds to their deaths.

#### **4. STUNG: THE MYSTERIOUS DECLINE OF THE HONEYBEE**

Kolbert, Elizabeth

New Yorker, August 6, 2007, pp. 52-59

The mysterious and rapid decline of honeybee populations in the United States beginning in the fall of 2006 has dismayed and alarmed scientists and beekeepers. The cause of this calamity, known as colony-collapse disorder, in which honeybee colonies suddenly and nearly completely disappear, is still unknown. Honeybees are crucial to U.S. agriculture, and the spread of colony-collapse disorder represents a major threat to the U.S. food supply. Because the country's vast commercial orchards must be pollinated on a scale beyond the capacity of any local population of pollinators, growers hire traveling beekeepers to bring in honeybee colonies for short periods of time; the bees have become, in effect, migrant farm workers who do their jobs and move on. Evidence suggests that a kind of "honeybee AIDS" virus, spread by the long-distance transport of bee colonies during harvest season, is attacking the bees' immune systems. In the words of a recent report, "pollinator decline is one form of global change that actually does have credible potential to alter the shape and structure of the terrestrial world."

#### **5. RAPIDLY SPREADING THREATS**

Serafini, Marilyn

National Journal, Vol. 39, no. 27, July 7, 2007, p. 22-26

Dangerous diseases such as dengue fever and malaria are spreading beyond their traditional territories and into higher elevations. Some scientists list global warming as an important factor and predict that the situation could get worse in the coming decades. As climate change expands the reach of such "tropical" illnesses, the author says, some pharmaceutical companies and government agencies are starting to pay attention. Novartis is one of those companies, founding the Institute for Tropical Diseases in Singapore to focus on dengue fever, malaria and other diseases. At the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Center for Environmental Health is preparing a series of workshops on heat waves, vector-borne diseases (spread by mosquitoes, ticks and fleas), waterborne diseases and health communications. The National Institutes of Health is examining the effects of exposure to ultraviolet rays, air pollution and vector- and waterborne diseases.

## 6. ENTERING THE TOUGH OIL ERA: THE NEW ENERGY PESSIMISM

Klare, Michael T.

TomDispatch.com, posted August 16, 2007

The author, professor at Hampshire College (Amherst, Massachusetts), notes that when “peak oil” — the theory that global oil production will peak and decline due to shrinking worldwide petroleum reserves — gained public attention several years ago, many in the oil industry and business establishment dismissed it as a fringe notion. Klare writes that “recently, however, a spate of high-level government and industry reports have begun to suggest that the original peak-oil theorists were far closer to the grim reality of global-oil availability than industry analysts were willing to admit.” Notably, the usually conservative Paris-based International Energy Agency released a report in early July that global oil production is unlikely to keep up with demand over the next five years, a situation that may result in oil shortages. He notes that most of the “easy oil” — the high-quality, low-sulfur oil in on-land reservoirs near the surface -- has already been found and consumed; what is left is the “tough oil”, the fields in deep locations, the heavy, high-sulfur-content oils that require more processing, or that are in countries experiencing political instability. Over the next five years, oil production will need to increase by several million barrels per day per year, to account for growing demand and depletion of existing fields, and infrastructure to exploit the “tough-oil” reserves over the next two decades will cost on the order of USD 20 trillion — an unlikely prospect in a world increasingly dominated by national-government-owned oil companies. Klare concludes, “whether or not the peak in world oil output is at hand, the future of the global oil supply in a world of endlessly growing demand appears grim.

## 7. THE WALL STREET SLIDE

Baker, Gerard

International Economy vol. 21, no. 2, Spring 2007, pp. 26-28

“New York is losing its mojo!” scream the financial pundits. Over-regulation is driving business away from the Big Apple to other global financial centers such as London and Hong Kong, they charge. Or is it? Gerard Baker, the U.S. editor and an assistant editor of The Times of London, challenges the notion that U.S. financial markets are losing out to more nimble, less tightly regulated markets in Europe and Asia as a result of legislation in 2002 following the Enron and other financial scandals. Nothing of the sort, he says. The rise of London and Hong Kong as financial centers is not because of regulatory differences but is simply a reflection of a more balanced global capital system, Baker writes. He says that London has emerged as the consolidated financial market for Europe, where in the first quarter of this year, the combined market capitalization of companies quoted on European exchanges exceeded that of American companies for the first time since World War One. He said the growth of Hong Kong’s equity market reflects the explosive expansion of the Chinese economy. What unites London, Hong Kong and New York is far more important than what differentiates them, and that is the prevalence of Anglo-American common law. “This Anglo-American common-law approach differs

fundamentally from the legal systems of Europe and most of Asia in its flexibility and reliability. It is no accident that, as capitalism has gone truly global in the last ten years, financial centers steeped in that tradition have moved to preeminence,” he writes.

## **8. ENERGY ECONOMICS: A PLACE FOR ENERGY POVERTY IN THE AGENDA?**

Birol, Fatih

Energy Journal, Vol. 28, No. 3, 2007, pp. 1-6

The issue of energy poverty has been overshadowed by energy security and climate change, says the author, chief economist of the International Energy Agency. The lack of access to electricity and reliance on traditional biomass for cooking and heating have a number of negative consequences for the world’s poorest people, such as inadequate education and healthcare, low worker productivity and deforestation. Birol argues that, without a sharper increase in electricity rates and use of alternative fuels, eradicating extreme poverty in the next two decades will be impossible. He claims such an increase can be achieved quickly at modest short-term costs and views strong political will of the poorest country governments as necessary conditions. What he doesn’t say is that the policies aimed at mobilizing investment necessary to build energy infrastructure have rarely been pursued by governments of developing countries because they have lacked the will or resources. For the poorest countries, public-private partnerships, rather than exclusive reliance on private capital, may be one way forward, Birol says.

## **9. THE DEBT FRENZY**

Bosco, David

Foreign Policy, Issue 161, July/August 2007, pp. 36-42

The author, a contributing editor at Foreign Policy, discusses various aspects of the system of international government debt, with particular emphasis on “vulture funds,” investment funds which purchase government bonds from lenders at a fraction of their face value, then sue, harass, and shame the debtor governments to pay what they owe. Activists who support debt forgiveness criticize these funds for reducing the money available for humanitarian expenditures such as education and health care by the debtor governments. Where the activists see poor countries in need of relief, fund managers see the governments which refuse to pay their debts as corrupt deadbeats disregarding the rule of law. Argentina and Zambia are presented as extreme examples of a country which is shirking its obligations (Argentina) and one which is struggling to pay a debt incurred in 1979 while facing wrenching poverty and a runaway AIDS epidemic (Zambia). “What is sorely needed is ... a legal mechanism that can inject some equity into the process -- a system that will cry for Zambia but punish Argentina.”

## **10. IMPACTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ON TRADE FLOWS IN ASEAN COUNTRIES**

Doanh, Nguyen Khanh; Heo, Yoon

Journal of International and Area Studies, vol. 14, no. 1, June 2007, pp. 1-15

Doanh, economics lecturer at Thainguyen University in Vietnam, and Heo, associate professor of international studies at Sogang University in Seoul, use empirical analysis to study the linkages between enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR) and trade flows in ASEAN countries. Their analysis seeks to answer three main questions: Does stronger protection of IPRs affect ASEAN's exports and imports? How does IPR protection affect the trade flows of individual industries differently? Which policy implications can be derived from this study? The answers are complex, sometimes ambiguous, and IPR policies in the rest of the world have to be factored in along side those of ASEAN countries. An important consideration in building stronger IPR, they note, is it is needed to gain membership to the World Trade Organization. They expect the impact of WTO membership on the market power and market expansion effects on trade to be large in magnitude.

## 国际安全 **International Security**

### **11. SUBVERSION AND COUNTERSUBVERSION IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM IN EUROPE**

Kilcullen, David J.

*Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, vol. 30, no. 8, August 2007, pp. 647-666

The author, a former Australian Army officer and currently a counterinsurgency advisor with the multinational force in Iraq, examines in this article how Europe fits into the campaign against terrorism. Europe has found itself both as a source and a target for terrorist activity. Kilcullen says that Europe faces, as a primary threat, terrorist-linked subversion with two key objectives — to manipulate and exploit immigrant communities. Noteworthy in Kilcullen's analysis is that counterterrorism analysis focused on the nature of Islam in Europe is a dead-end, offering no value to how best to arrest the trend. The threats facing western nations requires terrorism analysts to re-think existing paradigms of warfare, intelligence, law enforcement, terrorism and insurgency, Kilcullen says. He notes that Europe has become a transit area for extremists, a source of intellectual capital, exploitable grievances, and a legislative safe haven, in addition to becoming part of the battleground in terrorists' international campaign.

### **12. GRAND STRATEGY FOR A DIVIDED AMERICA**

Kupchan, Charles; Trubowitz, Peter

*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 86, No. 4, July-August 2007, pp. 71-84

Kupchan, of Georgetown University, and Trubowitz, of the University of Texas, argue that the bipartisan consensus on foreign affairs during World War II and the Cold War was a departure from the divisions far more typical in U.S. history. With the Iraq war, the consensus has disappeared again, exposing the U.S. to the dangers of an incoherent foreign policy. Congressional Republicans mostly prefer pursuing U.S. influence in the world by military might; Democrats prefer multilateral persuasion. Continued partisanship threatens failed leadership abroad and possibly a return to isolationism. "The United States needs to pursue a new grand strategy that is politically solvent," the authors write. "In today's polarized landscape ... restoring solvency means bringing U.S.

commitments back in line with political means." The authors make some recommendations: sharing more foreign burdens with other countries, targeting terrorists rather than seeking regime change, rebuilding the spent U.S. military, restraining adversaries through engagement, becoming less dependent of foreign oil, and building new pragmatic partnerships for specific international problems.

### **13. BALANCING ACT: AUSTRALIA'S STRATEGIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES**

Cobb, Adam C.

Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, vol. 8, no. 2, Summer/Fall 2007, pp. 71-79

The U.S. must not take Australia for granted, says the author, professor at the Air War College in Alabama, who evaluates Canberra's efforts to navigate between a long-time ally and a rising China, which is becoming a major regional strategic player and a key trading partner. While its security ties are based on its historical ties to Great Britain and the U.S., geography is shaping its economic future, where it risks increasing long-term dependence on its role as an energy and natural resources supplier to China. The author suggests that Australia consider using its energy resources as the basis for a new grand strategy, building a balance of power with China, India, and the U.S. based on a doctrine of "security through energy." By doing so, 21st-century Australia can build a position for itself in the Pacific, similar to that of Switzerland in Western Europe.

### **14. IRAN'S NUCLEAR CHALLENGE**

Dueck, Colin; Takeyh, Ray

Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 122, No. 2, Summer 2007, pp. 189-205

Dueck, assistant professor of public and international affairs at George Mason University, and Takeyh, senior fellow in Middle East Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, write that Iran has legitimate reasons for wanting a nuclear deterrent, and the most promising route for the U.S. to take is that of containment, supplemented by direct bargaining. Iran's regime has numerous factions, but they all agree on the need for a nuclear protection from threats they see from Israel, other neighboring countries, and the U.S. The impact of the Iran-Iraq war on Tehran's nuclear calculations cannot be underestimated. "The international indifference to Saddam's war crimes and Tehran's lack of an effective response has led Iran's war-veteran President to perceive that the security of his country cannot be predicated on global opinion and treaties," the authors write. Iran is "not an irrational rogue state" seeking the bomb as an instrument of an aggressive foreign policy, nor is it likely to hand over an "Islamic bomb" to terrorist organizations, the authors argue, noting that Iran has long possessed chemical weapons and has yet to transfer such arms to its terrorist allies. "Since the U.S. is not about to invade and occupy Iran, an unwillingness to engage in diplomacy with its government amounts to tacit consent as Tehran develops the bomb," the authors say, recommending containment and "direct, hard bargaining" as the only chance to prevent Iran's acquisition of nuclear weapons.

### **15. TURKEY REDISCOVERS THE MIDDLE EAST**

Larrabee, F. Stephen

Foreign Affairs, vol. 86, no. 4, July/August 2007, pp. 103-114

In recent years, Turkey has established a new diplomatic profile in the Middle East, giving it a new opportunity to act as a bridge between the Arab world and the West. Ankara's shift has been caused largely by rejection by Western Europe of its EU bid and diffidence toward the U.S. and its perceived lack of support for containing Kurdish separatists in northern Iraq, who are also a concern of Iran and Syria. Turkey's Islamist conservative government has drawn closer to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and shifted away from long-standing ally Israel toward a more pro-Palestinian orientation, meeting with Hamas and criticizing Israel for its role in the August 2006 conflict in Lebanon. The author, who holds the Corporate Chair in European Security at the RAND Corporation, rejects fears of an "Islamization" of Turkish foreign policy, calling instead for Washington to accept an assertive and independent-minded Turkey and for Ankara to recognize the ultimate need for some type of accommodation with Iraqi Kurds, and citing the 2006 "Shared Vision" statement as a starting point for a new US-Turkish strategic partnership.

## 美国社会及价值观 U.S. Society and Values

### **16. BROOKLYN JAZZ UNDERGROUND PROMOTES BOROUGH'S MUSICAL INNOVATORS**

Odell, Jennifer

Down Beat, Vol. 74, No. 4, April 2007, pp. 13-14

While rap music emanated from the South Bronx in the 1970s, another New York borough is fast becoming a musical brand name. When hip-hop artist Mos Def calls out, "Where Brooklyn at?" during a show, Odell points out, it is because commercially successful hip-hop and jazz groups identify themselves with Brooklyn. In January, a collective of jazz musicians formed the Brooklyn Jazz Underground, in order to pool business skills and preserve their Brooklyn-based identities. They are focusing on booking weekend festivals to highlight all the group members' music, selling CDs and bringing more fans to the collective's Web site. The BJU may even pursue non-profit status to reach its goals related to school and community outreach. The BJU's democratic structure promotes shared decision-making and work. If one person shoulders an unfair portion of the work, said pianist Benny Lackner, "people would care less and the dynamic would be off. I see that on a small scale in my trio ... the other musicians are more active because they have input."

### **17. DRAWN FROM NATURE: AUDUBON'S ARTISTIC LEGACY / LINNAEUS: IN SEARCH OF BOTANICAL TREASURES**

Harbold, Laura; Woodville, Louisa

Humanities, Vol. 28, No. 2, March/April 2007, pp. 10-17

The work of naturalists John James Audubon (French/Haitian) and Carolus Linnaeus (Swedish) helped Americans appreciate their own native flora and fauna. Linnaeus created the two-part, Latin-based system of naming plants, animals and minerals still in

use. He sent students to explore the world, including the New York-Canadian wilderness, and the specimens they brought back were part of his groundbreaking book *SPECIES OF PLANTS*, published in 1753. Linnaeus' system of classifying the natural world "helped New World inhabitants establish an identity separate from their European kinfolk," says author Woodville. Audubon is best known for his *BIRDS OF AMERICA*, a seven-volume set of 650 hand-colored prints published in 1840. Harbold interviews Larry Hott, director of *DRAWN FROM NATURE*, a documentary on Audubon funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, who sees Audubon as a man of contradictions - a conservationist who was also an avid bird hunter, an American outdoorsman and European sophisticate, and an artist and entrepreneur. Many of the birds he painted are now extinct, along with much of the American wilderness that was their home. Audubon was "the first to sound the clarion call that there was a problem," says Hott. The painter's legacy lives on in the National Audubon Society and its dedication to preserving America's natural heritage.

### **18. PRIDE OF THE REALM**

Bolz, Diane

Smithsonian, vol. 38, no. 5, August 2007, pp. 423-426

In celebration of the 150th anniversary of the National Portrait Gallery in London, the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery is presenting "Great Britons: Treasures from the National Portrait Gallery, London." By bringing to America approximately sixty of the finest painted portraits and photographs of the most significant British figures of the past 500 years, this exhibition demonstrates the common histories of the two countries; underscores the strong link between the U.S. and the United Kingdom, America's oldest ally; and celebrates national portrait galleries everywhere. The presentation features such influential figures as monarchs Elizabeth I and II; individuals who created political change from Henry VIII and Oliver Cromwell to Winston Churchill and Margaret Thatcher and inventors from Sir Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin to Stephen Hawking. In addition, the exhibition highlights the work of outstanding portrait painters Sir Anthony van Dyck, Peter Paul Rubens, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Everett Millais and Walter Sickert. Photographic and digital works include Benjamin Howlett's image of the engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel and Sam Taylor Wood's recent digital video portrait of footballer David Beckham. The images featured in the exhibition were chosen to show the range of people the Gallery celebrates as well as the array of great works and media in its Collection. Marc Pachter, director of Washington, D.C.'s National Portrait Gallery, says the exhibition "introduces you to people you have only heard or read about. It's almost as if you were invited to some kind of extraordinary dinner party to meet these individuals."

### **19. "MEMORY IS A SHIELD": A CONVERSATION WITH ELIE WIESEL**

Greene, Daniel

Museum News, vol. 86, no. 4, July/August 2007, pp. 36-41

Although many people have written about the Holocaust, few have done so with the poignancy of Elie Wiesel. Wiesel was fifteen years old when he was deported to

Auschwitz; he survived the Holocaust to offer testimony about its horrors to a world that did not always want to remember. In 1978, Wiesel was asked by U.S. president Jimmy Carter to head his Presidential Commission on the Holocaust, a group later known as the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. The group visited former concentration camps, met with European officials to ask for records pertaining to Holocaust victims, and was responsible for the creation of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. In 1986, for his work on behalf of victims everywhere, Wiesel was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. This discussion between Wiesel and Daniel Greene, historian at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), took place as part of the Museum's podcast series "Voices on Antisemitism", to raise public awareness about threats of prejudice and hatred. In his remarks, Wiesel talked about contemporary anti-semitism, memory and the role of museums in remembering tragedy, especially at USHMM, where Wiesel hopes that "anyone who enters the museum does not come out of it the same person."

## **20. THE VENTRILOQUIST WHO CHANGED THE WORLD**

Havens, Earle

American Libraries, vol. 38, no. 7, August 2007, pp. 54-57

Alexandre Vattemare, little-known to most Americans, was a world-famous French ventriloquist who initiated a personal global campaign to unite the cultures of the world during the middle decades of the 19th century. Vattemare channeled his passion for performance into a personal quest to fund an international system for the free exchange of books, beginning with his own valuable personal collection of art, autographs, and books of all kinds, between Europe and North America, and to establish free publicly-funded libraries. It started when Vattemare first visited Boston in 1839 and unsuccessfully proposed that the various private libraries of the city's many cultural institutions be united as one free public library. A second visit to America in 1848 allowed Vattemare to work with the Massachusetts state legislature to arrange funding for the establishment of the Boston Public Library, a pivotal act in the creation of the modern public library. In 1956, UNESCO christened Vattemare as the founding father of the "start of organized exchanges between governments [which] begins with an organization that owed its existence neither to governments nor to its official treaties but it was the creation of a single private individual." In 2007, the government of the City of Paris and the Boston Public Library collaborated to produce a wonderful bilingual exhibition, which this writer visited last June in Boston, "The Extravagant Ambassador: Alexandre Vattemare, The French Ventriloquist Who Changed the World."