

ARTICLE ALERT

January 2010

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U.S. POLITICS AND SOCIAL PROCESSES

[1] Citizens United vs. Federal Election Commission is an Egregious Exercise of Judicial Activism

The Brookings, January 26, 2010

Thomas E. Mann

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In a significant 5-4 decision—Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission—the U.S. Supreme Court repealed federal laws and overturned previous rulings that limited the amount of money corporations can spend on political campaigns. This decision now allows firms to spend unlimited sums from their treasuries to independently advocate for or against candidates.

[2] Obama's First Year

Sabato's Crystal Ball, January 21, 2010

Larry J. Sabato

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As we look back on a tumultuous first year for President Barack Obama, three questions matter. What have we learned about him? What has he learned about his job? And how much does the first year foretell about the Obama presidency?

[3] Religious Expression in American Public Life: a Joint Statement of Current Law Anti-Defamation League and Center for Religion and Public Affairs, Wake Forest University School of Divinity. January 2010.

[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [PDF format]

The role of religion in American life continues to be a subject of national discussion and debate. The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) has joined with a diverse group of organizations in a statement about the current state of the law regarding religious expression in the United States. The document attempts to clearly set an accurate understanding of the current state of the law. It does not focus on what the law should be, but rather what the law is today.

[4] Gay on Trial

The American Prospect. Princeton: December 2009. Vol. 20, Iss. 10; pg. 16, 4pgs

Arana, Gabriel

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For decades, groups like the ACLU and Lambda have taken an incremental approach to fighting for gay rights in court, concentrating on establishing legal precedents and popular support in states before going federal. *Perry v. Schwarzenegger* indeed asks the "ultimate question" of whether gays have a federal right to marry, but because the case is alleging that Prop. 8 violated the equal-protection clause of the U.S. Constitution; the federal court decision will have implications for gay Americans in nearly every arena of public life, from housing to parenting to military service.

ENVIROMENT AND ENERGY**[5] The Damming of the Mekong: Major Blow to an Epic River
Yale Environment 360, June 16, 2009****Pearce, Fred**

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The Mekong River in Southeast Asia sustains one of the world's largest fisheries, and has been a mainstay of the region for millennia; some 60 million people depend on the river for their sustenance. The annual flood of the Mekong pours into the Tonle Sap in Cambodia, a river that flows backward once a year and creates a huge inland lake, where billions of fish are raised. The author notes that this remarkable ecosystem is threatened by a series of hydroelectric dams that China is building along the upper reaches of the Mekong, that could cut its flood-season flow by a quarter. Pearce notes that China never joined the Mekong River Commission, formed by the four downstream nations on the river, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, nor has it even discussed its dam plans with the commission. China, notes Pearce, is not the only "upstream bully" on the world's major rivers; international law is urgently needed to protect downstream nations, and to protect the ecological integrity of the world's great rivers.

**[6] U.S. Energy Policy- Overcoming Barriers to Action
Environment, September/October 2009; pg.22, 10 pages
Bazerman, Max H.**

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The issue of global climate change was identified decades ago. In fact, it was first noted in the media in the 1930s, when a prolonged period of warm weather demanded explanation, yet interest in the matter disappeared as cooler temperatures returned. For the past decade, most experts have accepted climate change as a fact, making the issue difficult to ignore—yet many politicians, and the voters who elect them, have done exactly that. Scientists, policymakers, and others have come up with good ideas to address climate change and other energy issues including oil, transportation, and electricity policies; carbon capture and storage; and the generation of innovative energy solutions; many of the core aspects of these ideas were developed long ago. However, predictable cognitive, organizational, and political barriers prevent us from addressing energy problems despite clearly identified courses of action. This

article borrows from the “predictable surprises” framework that Harvard Business School professor Michael Watkins and I developed to explain the human failure to act in time to prevent catastrophes. It also borrows ideas from a paper on cognitive barriers to addressing climate change. To focus the discussion, I treat climate change as the exemplar energy-related problem, but the ideas presented here are relevant to the enactment of wise policies across a range of issues, some of which I also discuss to demonstrate the dynamics of these barriers.

[7] The Low- Carbon Diet

Foreign Affairs, September/October 2009; pg. 114, 9 pages

Kurtzman, Joel.

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The article discusses the use of the free market to confront and reverse global climate change. The author claims that the best market-based tool to protect the environment is a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emissions. Cap-and-trade systems are designed to make it expensive for businesses to emit greenhouse gases, which motivate pollution producers to replace their emissions source with technology that is less damaging to the environment. The author details the history of cap-and-trade systems.

ECONOMICS AND TRADE ISSUES

[8] Should Central Banks Target Asset Prices?

International Economy, Fall 2009, pp. 8-19

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Over the past year, with the collapse of the U.S. subprime mortgage market, central banks have enacted a host of emergency measures. However, identifying overinflated asset markets in advance and avoiding moral hazard is very difficult. Former Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan made his famous remark about the stock market being “irrationally exuberant” at a time when the stock market was a third lower than it is today; Americans’ “irrational exuberance” over housing prices turned out to be a bubble, after all. Twenty experts offer their views in this symposium on the degree to which central banks should attempt to influence asset prices, or whether it is even possible.

[9] The Global Middle Class is here: Now What?

World Policy Journal, vol. 26, no. 4, Winter 2009/2010, pp. 75-83

Wheary, Jennifer

[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [HTML format]

Wheary, senior fellow at the public-policy organization Demos, writes that the global middle class has been growing exponentially, with some 1.2 billion people joining its ranks since the early 1990s. This new group has massive new expectations — part consumer group, part social force, they are in a position to pressure for more infrastructure, better governance, social stability or even political change. The author notes that a growing middle class does not guarantee a move to democracy, the elimination of corruption or enactment of property-

ownership laws, but is an indication that change is afoot. She notes that the downside of a growing middle class is growing material consumption, resulting in more pollution and carbon emissions. The major challenge is to inculcate in this emerging class the virtues of sustainability, while ensuring that the goods and services they want to obtain are environmentally sound.

[10] Rocking the Currency Boat

Milken Institute Review, vol. 11, no. 4, Fourth Quarter 2009, pp. 14-23

Andrews, David

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The author, a professor of international relations at Scripps College, California, discusses what China really wants from its financial dominance and what is it most likely to get. U.S. Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner, during his confirmation hearings, went out of his way to criticize China's exchange-rate policy, suggesting that Beijing was manipulating its currency. Under U.S. law, formal designation of a country as a currency manipulator triggers a mandatory response. In the current environment, the Europeans are no more sensitive to movements in the dollar than are Americans, and Asians are capable of blocking undesired movements of their currencies against the dollar altogether. It took years for France and Germany to agree on a joint float, and, once agreed upon, the arrangement proved extremely difficult to maintain. For their part, China and Japan have not achieved a comparable postwar reconciliation and while China's leaders may call for reforms in the international monetary system, requesting that the United States get its own fiscal situation under control, they have no intention of going overboard with anything that would harm their nation's economy.

[11] The Innovator's DNA

Harvard Business Review, December 2009; pg. 60, 8 pages

Dyer, Jeffrey H.; Gregersen, Hal B.; Christensen, Clayton M.

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"How do I find innovative people for my organization? And how can I become more innovative myself?" These are questions that stump most senior executives, who know that the ability to innovate is the "secret sauce" of business success. Perhaps for this reason most of us stand in awe of the work of visionary entrepreneurs such as Apple's Steve Jobs, Amazon's Jeff Bezos, eBay's Pierre Omidyar, and P&G's A.G. Lafley. How do these individuals come up with groundbreaking new ideas? In this article, Dyer of Brigham Young University; Gregersen, of Insead; and Christensen, of Harvard Business School, reveal how innovative entrepreneurs differ from typical executives. Their study demonstrates that five "discovery skills" distinguish the most creative executives: Associating helps them discover new directions by making connections among seemingly unrelated questions, problems, or ideas. Questioning allows innovators to break out of the status quo and consider new ideas. Through observing, innovators carefully and consistently look out for small behavioral details - in the activities of customers, suppliers, and other companies - to gain insights about new ways of doing things. In experimenting, they relentlessly try on new experiences and explore the world. And through networking with diverse individuals from an array of backgrounds, they gain radically different perspectives.

[12] The Decade of Steve
Fortune, November 23, 2009; pg. 92, 7 pages
Lashinsky, Adam
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The article discusses how Steve Jobs, the chief executive officer (CEO) of Apple, has transformed business in the U.S. and been named "Fortune" magazine's CEO of the Decade. The author suggests he is a rare businessman, as well as a world-wide celebrity, who is all about business. Topics include his early struggles in the computer industry, what Apple is worth, the challenges he faces, his approach to speaking publicly about Apple, his health, and possible successors when Jobs finally decides to leave the company.

[13] What Would Peter Say
Harvard Business Review, November 2009; pg. 64, 7 pages
Kanter, Rosabeth Moss.
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Heeding the wisdom of Peter Drucker might have helped us avoid - and will help us solve - numerous challenges, from restoring trust in business to tackling climate change. He issued early warnings about excessive executive pay, the auto industry's failure to adapt and innovate, competitive threats from emerging markets, and the perils of neglecting nonprofit organizations and other agents of societal reform. If he were still here, a century after his birth, what would he say about the path forward? The essential Drucker can be summarized in three themes: First, management should be a profession, and executives and managers should remember that their primary job is to look out for the long-term health of their organizations. That means taking responsibility for social well-being, not just wealth. Second, knowledge workers cannot be controlled; they must be motivated. Such employees must see a purpose more meaningful than personal profit. And third, nonprofits are necessary ingredients for producing a good society, one in which businesses can thrive. It is critical to invest in them. Drucker was not a revolutionary. He merely asked that we constantly challenge our assumptions. He preached steadiness and vision, recognizing that leading in turbulent times requires foresight about where things are heading as well as judgment about what not to change.

[14] The Better Half: Helping Women Help the World
Foreign Affairs, January/February 2010
Coleman, Isobel
[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [HTML format]

Coleman, Senior Fellow at the Council of Foreign Relations, writes that efforts to help women gain more economic and political power is more than a worthy moral crusade – it is probably the most effective means to promote development and stability around the world. During a tour of Africa in August 2009, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton underscored women's rights as a crucial foreign-policy issue by spending a great deal of time meeting with a variety of women's groups. In a review of Nicholas Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn's new book, *HALF THE SKY*, Coleman remarks that it is now well-known among the international-development community

that aid provided to women generates much greater benefits, because women are more likely to use it to improve their families' circumstances. Coleman acknowledges the difficulty of eliminating the deeply rooted social traditions that underlie the discrimination, marginalization and abuse of women and girls, and notes that in some instances, the problems may get worse: the globalization of trade and communication has created new channels for sex trafficking and incited contagious forms of violence against women. Coleman notes that the fundamental challenge to improving the status of women is cultural -- Many people in the West too often ignore the problems confronting women in other parts of the world by dismissing, or even condoning, the oppressive practices there as those of a different culture ... Culture, in fact, is contested in every country, and societal norms are far from immutable."

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

[15] China and Google: Searching For Trouble Part I

YaleGlobal, 19 January 2010

Jonathan Fenby

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Google's recent dispute with China is not just about internet censorship; it's also about China's evolving role on the world stage, according to journalist and author Jonathan Fenby. It is unlikely Beijing will allow citizens to access banned Internet sites through Google – a condition the company demanded for staying in China. There are also concerns about Internet security in general, but the larger issue will be how multinational corporations engage with a more self-confident China. From protecting intellectual property to guarding against fuzzy legal practices, Western firms may need to reassess their China policy. But this is unlikely to shake China's growing self-confidence or provoke self-reflection. Opinion polls – though fraught with manipulation – show a surprising amount of national pride. The growing middle class has bought into the country's rise; this leaves the Communist Party firmly in control. In the end, whatever happens to Google in China, the rest of the world cannot divorce itself from the Middle Kingdom. Indeed, the most important issue of the year may be how China and rest of the world learn to manage their increasingly testy relations. – YaleGlobal

[16] China and Google: Searching For Trouble Part II

YaleGlobal, 21 January 2010

Jeffrey Garten

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The China-Google tussle is about two visions of the future, according to international trade and finance professor Jeffrey Garten. It is about openness and globalization vs. stability and nationalism. For China, the desire is to continue to lift millions of its citizens out of poverty; if such a goal entails national stability, requiring control of the internet, so be it. To Westerners, who attach great value to the rule of law and freedom of expression this might appear backwards; but with the dented Western model – poor corporate governance, the credit crisis, and a failure at Copenhagen to adopt measures to avert climate change – they don't have much of a moral high ground to stand on of late. Thus far, it seems China holds all the cards: Beijing's

help is needed on Iran and North Korea, China holds a huge amount of US debt, and other companies won't want to hurt their prospects in the world's largest market by supporting Google. Globalization is likely to slow as a result. But, even if the march of interconnectedness and communication were to slow, the process is unlikely to stall. Ultimately, China will open up far more than it is willing to do so at the moment. – YaleGlobal

[17] The Chinese Navy's Budding Overseas Presence
The Heritage Foundation. Dean Cheng. January 11, 2010.
Dean Cheng

[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [PDF format]

According to the report, expanded encounters with the Chinese at sea can serve as an opportunity to signal U.S. strength, resolve, and commitment.

[18] Taiwan's Gamble: The Cross-Strait Rapprochement and Its Implications for U.S. Policy
Center for a New American Security. December 2009.
Abraham M. Denmark and Richard Fontaine

[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [PDF format]

President Obama's recent visit to Beijing highlighted several issues of mutual interest and concern for the U.S.-China relationship, and the fact that Taiwan was not a major issue of contention highlights the rapidly changing dynamics of the cross-Strait environment. The policy brief details the risks and rewards associated with this evolving cross-Strait environment and lays out several policy recommendations for the United States.

[19] Revitalizing Public Diplomacy
Journal of International Security Affairs, no. 17, Fall 2009, pp. 9-17, 19-27, 29-53, 55-62

[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [HTML format]

Six essays in this issue address the subject of public diplomacy. In "No Substitute for Substance," Robert Reilly, former VOA director, looks at how America interacts with the Muslim world and the importance of new ideas and content. J. Michael Waller, professor of international communication, Institute of World Politics, writes in "Getting Serious About Strategic Influence" that the State Department needs to move beyond what he considers its past legacy of failure into strategic communication. Helle C. Dale of the Heritage Foundation warns in "An Inauspicious Start" that present signs indicate that President Obama has as little interest in public diplomacy as his predecessor did. In "Messaging to the (Muslim) Masses", Ian Berman, editor of the Journal, writes that the Islamic world is our target audience and that there are many ways for public-diplomacy efforts to be successful in its efforts towards them. Colleen Graffy, professor of law, Pepperdine University, and former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy, advises in "The Rise of Public Diplomacy 2.0" that with the global media environment constantly changing, public diplomacy needs to keep up. In "Wanted: A War on Terrorist Media", Mark Dubowitz, with the Foundation for Defense of Democracies, argues that we should be treating the media outlets of terrorist groups as terrorists themselves.

[20] Learning from the Foreshocks of the Haiti Disaster

Foreign Policy online, January 13, 2010**Rothkopf, David**[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [HTML format]

Rothkopf, visiting scholar at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, writes that the disaster in Haiti did not just occur with the earthquake, but with “two centuries of misfortune that have plagued the country.” As a former official in the Clinton administration, Rothkopf notes that fifteen years ago, there was a major effort by the U.S. and the international community to turn Haiti around. But he acknowledges that serious errors were made, the primary one being that the U.S. misread then-Haitian president Jean-Bertrand Aristide; the turmoil that ensued during his tenure left many uneasy about dispersing aid. With the war on terror and economic crises, the U.S. lost the political will to assist Haiti; the real tragedy, says Rothkopf, is the missed opportunity of the 1990s. The real cause of the disaster is “the callous neglect of neighbors who were content to live with one of the world’s poorest countries at the doorstep of the world’s richest.” Says Rothkopf, “Haiti today well illustrates that we can almost always do more to prevent or manage the foreshocks of crises than their aftershocks.”

[21] Mission to Haiti**American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, February 1, 2010****Thomas Donnelly**[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [HTML]

The U.S. military effort alone will soon have 33,000 troops ashore or in direct support of the relief operations. Private donations and international pledges of aid are in the billions. The question now is not about the level of effort, but how it can be organized and sustained.

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION**[22] A New Page: Can Kindle Really Improve on the Book?****New Yorker, August 3, 2009****Baker, Nicholson**[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [HTML format]

More than 350,000 titles are available for reading on an Amazon Kindle, and despite a \$359 price tag, the wireless reading device was the top-selling item on Amazon this Christmas. Author Nicholson Baker tried out a Kindle and reports in this August 2009 article that he isn’t especially impressed. He doesn’t like the gray screen with gray typeface; the fact that many books, ranging from potboilers (“The Bourne Identity”) to literature (Nabokov), are unavailable; the absence of page numbers; the poor resolution of photos and graphs; the impossibility of reading Kindle books on any other device except the iPod Touch and iPhone; and the fact that Kindle users are “tied ... to Amazon forever.” Although it makes claims of earth-friendliness, since no trees are cut down, a Kindle requires electricity to operate, is difficult to recycle, and “will probably take a last boat ride to a Nigerian landfill in five years.”

But Baker isn't against the concept of electronic books in general. He finds it odd that more people aren't buying the Sony Reader, which has sharper resolution. He advises readers to "buy an iPod Touch ... or buy an iPhone, and load the free 'Kindle for iPod' application onto it" or other applications such as Stanza. This serves a night-reading need: when you wake up at 3 a.m. you can read without disturbing your bedmate then tuck the iPod Touch back under your pillow and sleep. Baker started reading a novel on his iPod but switched to a Kindle to give it a fair try for this article: "It was like going from a Mini Cooper to a white 1982 Impala with blown shocks."

[23] Globe-Trotting Academics Find New Career Paths

Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 16, December 11, 2009, pp. A1, A19–A21

Wilson, Robin

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At a time when American college leaders talk frequently about internationalizing their campuses, only 9 percent of U.S. faculty have ever held a job at a foreign university for at least one year, according to a new survey by the Chronicle. Those American academics who have pursued careers at foreign universities have often done so for reasons other than the tight U.S. job market. In interviews with more than two dozen American academics teaching at universities around the world, Wilson found that some wanted new challenges after long, successful careers in U.S. education; some wanted to pursue research centered in the country in which they teach; some welcome the opportunity to play leadership roles in institutions that are just getting started; some are attracted by the chance to do things that they could not do in the United States until much later in their careers; and some are "adventure junkies." Many foreign universities are trying to attract American academics by offering big salaries and substantial perks. The Chronicle survey revealed one reason there aren't more American academics taking jobs internationally: most American academics would be most tempted by a job in Europe, while the regions in which institutions are trying hardest to recruit U.S. faculty are located in the Middle East and East Asia, the regions least tempting to the participants in the survey.

U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

[24] Thomas Jefferson: Founding Father of Indian Removal

American Indian, summer 2009, pp. 54-58

Hirsch, Mark

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The author notes that Thomas Jefferson was a true "Renaissance man," and was greatly interested in the Native American Indians, collecting artifacts, studying their customs and native languages. Jefferson believed that the only thing the Indians needed was the "civilizing influence of agriculture", notwithstanding the widespread Native farming that did not use European implements. Jefferson's belief that democracy rested on yeoman agriculture and an unlimited supply of land collided with the fact that America's "vacant lands" were populated with thousands of American Indians who were not inclined to give up their traditional ways. Jefferson realized that removing Indians from the land was necessary for American expansion,

and about the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition, began formulating a policy to acquire lands from Indians living east of the Mississippi river. Private letters Jefferson wrote as early as 1803 document his doubts about the feasibility of assimilating Indians into American life. The author notes that while Jefferson was not responsible for the “Trail of Tears”, he set the groundwork for what became a formal national policy for the rest of the nineteenth century.

ARTS AND LITERATURE

[25] Lester Young Turns 100
Smithsonian.com, August 25, 2009
Katz, Jamie

[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [HTML format]

Jazz legend Lester Young — nicknamed “Prez” — was among the most revered saxophone players of the Swing Era (1930s-1950s), yet the 100th anniversary of his birth has gone virtually unnoticed. Jamie Katz, writing for Smithsonian magazine’s online edition, hails Young as “a pivotal figure” whose “lyrical, flowing style changed the terms of jazz improvisation and deeply influenced such musicians as Charlie Parker, John Coltrane, Frank Sinatra and Antonio Carlos Jobim.” Young — whose landmark recordings with Count Basie, Billie Holiday, Benny Goodman and Nat King Cole have come to define mid-century jazz — was an innovator who “electrified the jazz world with his dexterity and imagination,” says Katz. Raised in New Orleans, Young was born into a musical family and became familiar with a variety of music genres at an early age. Young brought a hip, freewheeling sensibility to his saxophone playing, and tilted his saxophone at a rakishly high angle during onstage performances, prompting Rolling Stone magazine to declare him “quite likely the hippest dude that ever lived.” Yet for all his talent and ingenuity, Young “was sliding into a long decline by his early 30s,” according to Katz. Young’s traumatic experience in the U.S. Army during World War II may have been a factor, and although he still performed with flashes of brilliance, he was hospitalized with a nervous breakdown in 1955. He died on March 15, 1959, a few months shy of his 50th birthday. Now, a half-century later, Young remains a powerful influence on the jazz scene, with many contemporary saxophonists — including Wayne Shorter, Lee Konitz, Joe Lovano and Mark Turner — professing deep admiration for him. Katz recalled that the late pianist John Lewis, who played in Young’s band, said he regarded Young as “a living, walking poet” whose wounds in life had never healed. One hundred years after Young’s birth, says Katz, it is time for this “artist of the highest rank” to be featured on a postage stamp, honored with a statue, or otherwise given his due: “Happy birthday, Prez.”

[26] Can Modern Dance Be Preserved?
New York Times Magazine, New York: November 8, 2009, pg. 38, 6pgs
Lubow, Arthur

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Lubow discusses the legacy that Merce Cunningham left as a great choreographer in his time. No modern-dance choreographer has ever implemented a plan that would keep the dances but dissolve the company as a way of preserving his evanescent legacy. In establishing the trust and endorsing

the extinction of the foundation, Cunningham seemed to be creating a structure as intelligent and farsighted as a Cunningham dance. But as any of his dancers will tell, his steps are fiendishly difficult to carry out.

[27] Soul of a Writer

Humanities. Vol. 30, no. 6, November/December 2009, pp. 20-24

Geffner, David.

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Jim Thompson, author of numerous hard-boiled crime novels, including *A Hell of a Woman*, *Savage Night* and *The Killer Inside Me* - joined the ranks of such classic pulp-fiction writers as James M. Cain and Dashiell Hammett long before filmmaker Quentin Tarantino made the genre fashionable. Says Geffner, accounts of the novelist's colorful personal history recall his early years as a "hobo, bellhop, roughneck, boozier, factory worker, [and] Marine," but rarely mention that he was once, briefly, a registered Communist. This omission is all the more striking.

[28]To Be Determined

American Theater Magazine, December 2009

Miller, Stuart.

[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [HTML format]

Jeffrey Horowitz's tenacity has propelled his company into the spotlight-and, soon, into a permanent Brooklyn home. Young director Arin Arbus was sharing a Manhattan taxi with [Theatre for a New Audience](#) founder and artistic director Jeffrey Horowitz. The two were heading to a late-April performance at the Duke on 42nd Street of TFANA's *Othello*, with which Arbus had made an extravagantly praised Off-Broadway directing debut. Unexpectedly, Horowitz turned the cab-ride conversation to a critique of one small moment in the play's action. "I just don't believe the character would do that," he advised Arbus, and suggested that she speak to her actor about altering the moment for the better.

[29]The Art Market Explained

New Criterion, December 2009, Vol. 28 Issue 4, p-26-29, 4p

Panero, James.

[Click here for available text on the Internet](#) [HTML format]

Many museums will even sell off low-priced traditional art in their permanent collections in order to purchase a single overpriced contemporary piece. The public meanwhile gravitates to such contemporary art because the public sees its own profligacy reflected in it-an attitude that the public then feels justified in maintaining.