



What's New – December 2006

Significant Documents

[2006 Corruption Perceptions Index.](#)

[Transparency International (TI), Annual Rankings] November 6, 2006.
[pdf format, 13 pages]

[Africa Development Indicators \(ADI\) 2006.](#)

[World Bank, Annual Report] October 30, 2006.
[pdf format, 160 pages]

[Note: [The Little Data Book on Africa 2006](#) is a quick reference, pocket edition of Africa Development Indicators 2006.

[pdf format, 128 pages; 64 pages if printed 2 pages per sheet of paper.]

[Alliances and American National Security.](#)

[United States Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute (SSI), Monograph] October 2006;
Web-posted November 1, 2006.

[pdf format, 49 pages]

[America's Children and the Environment \(ACE\).](#)

[United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Statistical Survey Report]
Updated October 26, 2006.

[Table of Contents, sections in html format, various pagings]

[American Masterpieces: Choral Music.](#)

[National Endowment for the Arts (NEA); Chorus America, Biographic Overviews] September 2006.

[pdf format, 40 pages]

[The Arts and Civic Engagement: Involved in Arts, Involved in Life.](#)

[National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), Research Report]

Web-posted November 2006. [pdf format, 8 pages]

[Beijing's Safari: China's Move into Africa and Its Implications for Aid, Development, and Governance.](#)

[Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Policy Outlook No. 29] November 2006

[pdf format, 7 pages]

Bribe Payers Index (BPI) 2006.

[Transparency International (TI), Annual Rankings] October 4, 2006.

[\[English-language version, pdf format, 16 pages\]](#)

[\[French-language version, pdf format, 17 pages\]](#)

[China: Toward a Consumption-Driven Growth Path.](#)

[Peterson Institute for International Economics, Policy Brief 06-6] October 2006.

[pdf format, 13 pages]

[China-ASEAN \[Association of Southeast Asian Nations\] Relations: Perspectives, Prospects, and Implications for U.S. Interests.](#)

[United States Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute (SSI), Monograph]
October 26, 2006. [pdf format, 83 pages]

[China's Global Activism: Strategy, Drivers, and Tools.](#)

[National Defense University (NDU), Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS), Occasional Paper No. 4] October 2006.
[pdf format, 68]

[Close to Home: The Development Impact of Remittances in Latin America.](#)

[World Bank] Web-posted October 31, 2006.
[pdf format, 89 pages]

[Commercial Space Launches: FAA \[Federal Aviation Administration\] Needs Continued Planning and Monitoring to Oversee the Safety of the Emerging Space Tourism Industry.](#)

[United States Government Accountability Office, GAO-07-16] October 20, 2006; Web-posted October 25, 2006.
[pdf format, 69 pages]

[Completing the Doha Round.](#)

[Peterson Institute for International Economics, Policy Brief 06-7] October 2006.
[pdf format, 8 pages]

[Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1998-2005.](#)

Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service.
[CRS Report for Congress, RL33696] October 23, 2006.
[pdf format, 98 pages]

[Covert Action: Legislative Background and Possible Policy Questions.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33715] November 2, 2006.
[pdf format, 11 pages]

[Crime, Justice, and Growth in South Africa: Toward a Plausible Contribution from Criminal Justice to Economic Growth.](#)

[Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Faculty Research Working Paper Series, RWP06-038] September 20, 2006.
[pdf format, 20 pages]

[Gene Patents: A Brief Overview of Intellectual Property Issues.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RS22516] October 3, 2006.
[pdf format, 6 pages]

Global Employment Trends for Youth 2006. [International Labour Office (ILO), Statistical Survey Report] October 30, 2006.

[\[English-language, pdf format, 58 pages\]](#)

[\[French-language, pdf format, 61 pages\]](#)

[How Schools Can Help Students Recover from Traumatic Experiences: A Tool Kit for Supporting Long-Term Recovery.](#)

[RAND, Guide] October 24, 2006.
[pdf format, 75 pages]

[Human Development Report 2006. Beyond scarcity: Power, Poverty and the Global Water Crisis.](#)

[United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Annual Report] November 9, 2006.
[pdf format, 440 pages]

[Information Security: Coordination of Federal Cyber Security Research and Development.](#)

[United States Government Accountability Office, GAO-06-811] September 29, 2006
[pdf format, 34 pages]

[Jordan and Its Islamic Movement: The Limits of Inclusion?](#)

[Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP), Carnegie Paper No. 74] November 2006.
[pdf format, 28 pages]

[Measuring HIV risk in the U.S. Population Aged 15-44: Results from Cycle 6 of the National Survey of Family Growth.](#)

[United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Statistical Survey Report, No. 377] October 23, 2006.
[pdf format, 28 pages]

[Military Commissions Act of 2006. \[S. 3930\]](#)

[United States Senate, Legislation] Signed into law October 17, 2006.
[pdf format, 38 pages]

[North Korea's Nuclear Test: Motivations, Implications, and U.S. Options.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33709] October 24, 2006.
[pdf format, 22 pages]

[Online Health Search 2006.](#)

[Pew Internet & American Life Project, Research Report] October 29, 2006.
[pdf format, 22 pages]

[Pakistan: Chronology of Recent Events.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RS21584] Updated October 20, 2006.
[pdf format, 6 pages]

[Pakistan-U.S. Relations.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33498]
Updated October 26, 2006. [pdf format, 33 pages]

[Protecting Civil Rights: A Leadership Guide for State, Local, and Tribal Law Enforcement.](#)

[United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), Guide]
Web-posted September 27, 2006.
[Table of Contents, three sections, all in pdf format, various pagings]

[Report on New Payment Methods. \[Money Laundering\]](#)

[Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)/OECD] October 13, 2006.
[pdf format, 44 pages]

[Revisiting US-VISIT: U.S. Immigration Processes, Concerns, and Consequences.](#)

[RAND, Occasional paper OP-140] October 24, 2006.
[pdf format, 87 pages]

[The Road to a New Energy Future: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Technologies for a Cleaner, More Secure Energy Future.](#)

[PennEnvironment Research & Policy Center] October 2006.

[pdf format, 36 pages]

[The Russian Federation.](#)

[Energy issues] [Brookings Institution, Energy Security Series] October 2006.

[pdf format, 33 pages]

[Secure Fence Act of 2006. \[H.R. 6061\]](#)

[United States House of Representatives, Legislation] Signed into law on October 26, 2006.

[pdf format, 3 pages]

[Southeast Asian Security Challenges: America's Response?](#)

[National Defense University (NDU), Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS), Strategic Forum Number 222] October 2006.

[pdf format, 8 pages]

Spirit and Power: Ten-Country Survey of Pentecostals.

[Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life] October 5, 2006.

[Full Report:](#) [pdf format, 233 pages]

[Executive Summary:](#) [html format, 9 printed pages]

[State and Metropolitan Area Data Book: 2006.](#)

[United States Census Bureau, Annual Statistical Report] July 2006; Web-posted October 25, 2006.

[pdf format, 448 pages]

[The State of \[HIV/AIDS\] Business Coalitions in Sub-Saharan Africa.](#)

[World Economic Forum] September 2006; Web-posted November 1, 2006.

[pdf format, 36 pages]

[StateVote 2006.](#)

[Post-Election Partisan Composition of State Legislatures] [National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)]

Web-posted November 8, 2006. [tables, charts and narratives, html format, various sizes]

[Suicide Terrorism and Democracy: What We've Learned Since 9/11.](#)

[Cato Institute, Policy Analysis No. 582] November 1, 2006.

[pdf format, 20 pages]

[Translating the Vote: The Impact of the Language Minority Provision of the Voting Rights Act.](#)

[electionline.org, Election Reform Briefing 14] October 2006.

[pdf format, 16 pages]

[Ukraine After the Orange Revolution: Can It Complete Military Transformation and Join the U.S.-Led War on Terrorism?](#)

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[United States House of Representatives, Office of the Law Revision Counsel, Compendium of Laws] Web-posted November 9, 2006.

[Search:](#) [records in txt format, various pagings]
[Browse:](#) [records in txt format, various pagings]

[The Use and Counterfeiting of United States Currency Abroad, Part 3.](#)

[United States Treasury Department; Federal Reserve Board of the United States; United States Secret Service, Report to Congress] September 2006; Web-posted October 25, 2006.
[pdf format, 100 pages]

[Voter ID Laws.](#)

[electionline.org, Legal Survey] Updated October 17, 2006.
[table, html format, 7 printed pages]

[Western Sahara: Status of Settlement Efforts.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RS20962] Updated September 29, 2006.
[pdf format, 6 pages]

World Investment Report 2006. FDI [foreign direct investment] from Developing and Transition Economies: Implications for Development. [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Annual Report] October 16, 2006.

- [Full Report:](#) [pdf format, 366 pages]
- [Overview:](#) [English-language version, pdf format, 51 pages]
- [Arabic-language version, pdf format, 77 pages\]](#)
- [Chinese-language version, pdf format, 60 pages\]](#)
- [French-language version, pdf format, 67 pages\]](#)
- [Russian-language version, pdf format, 77 pages\]](#)
- [Spanish-language version, pdf format, 65 pages\]](#)

Worldwide Press Freedom Index 2006. [Reporters Without Borders, Annual Report] October 24, 2006.

- [English-language format, sections in pdf format, various pagings\]](#)
- [French-language format, sections in pdf format, various pagings\]](#)

ARTICLES

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Dingle, Derek T. RISE OF THE BLACK REPUBLICANS (Black Enterprise, vol. 37, no. 4, November 2006, pp. 101-114)

It is a historical time for black Republicans in the United States, with GOP candidates thought to have a shot at many local and national races. The rise of black Republican candidates is seen as an attempt by the GOP to make inroads into the African-American community. Black Republican view this as progress, making the community less reliant on the Democrats and giving African Americans a voice in politics regardless of which party is in power. Issues of discrimination remain a problem for Black politicians, with Republicans 25 percent more likely to vote Democratic when a black candidate is

running for the GOP. Support from the black electorate isn't guaranteed for African-American candidates either. Some voters are reluctant to break with the Democrats to support an African-American Republican candidate. However, it can no longer be assumed that African-American voters will exclusively support the Democratic Party.

Mann, Thomas E.; Ornstein, Norman J. WHEN CONGRESS CHECKS OUT (Foreign Affairs, Vol. 85, No. 6, November/December 2006, pp. 69-82)

This article examines Congressional oversight, which is meant to "keep mistakes from happening or from spiraling out of control," the authors write. In the past six years, Mann and Ornstein argue, congressional oversight of the executive, especially on foreign and national security policy, has virtually collapsed. While foreign policy, the Iraq war, the NSA's surveillance program, treatment of detainees and homeland security top Americans' interests, Congress has not asked how these policies have been carried out, how the laws are executed or how taxpayer dollars are spent to deal with these issues. Mann and Ornstein say the reason for the lack of oversight is because of the executive branch's "willful denial of accurate and meaningful information to Congress," the growing partisan divide in Congress, the reluctance of congressional Republicans to criticize the Bush administration and the lack of time members of Congress spend in Washington. Fixing the oversight problem is part of a larger challenge "to mend the broken legislative branch and restore a healthy balance to U.S. democracy," the authors write.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Field, Alan FINANCIAL DIPLOMACY (Journal of Commerce, September 4, 2006, pp. 18-19)

Even as China's trade surplus with the United States continues to soar, U.S. businesses operating in China are pressing diplomacy to diffuse trade tensions between the two countries. The Bush administration has, in fact, turned away from confrontation with China over the exchange rate of the yuan. Instead, U.S. officials are working with the Chinese on making the reforms to their financial system that would make possible a fully floating currency.

Garten, Jeffrey THE OTHER OIL THREAT (Newsweek, October 23, 2006)

While the U.S. economy has become somewhat less vulnerable to a sharp drop in foreign oil, it has become more vulnerable to financial turmoil that hostile oil-producing countries could create. Because of the \$3 trillion debt owed by the United States to creditors in the rest of the world, central banks in unfriendly countries such as Iran and Venezuela could, for example, sell off their own massive reserves of dollars to create a plunge in the value of the dollar and a stampede against the U.S. economy. OPEC countries stand to gain more leverage over foreign policy in the United States and other developed countries. Currently available online at <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/15265518/site/newsweek/>

Goldman, Marshall I. RUSSIA'S MIDDLE CLASS MUDDLE (Current History, vol. 105, no. 693, October 2006, pp. 321-326)

Today's Russia suffers from "too much income inequality," thanks mostly to what the author describes as the "inept way privatization reforms were introduced" in the early 1990s. During the Yeltsin era, the USSR's assets were distributed unevenly to Russia's oligarchs, a narrow strata of society who rapidly came to enjoy privilege reminiscent of the Soviet-era managerial class, the nomenklatura. A review of current demographic data shows that the wealthiest 20 percent of Russia's population account for nearly half the total income earned in the country. This figure is a 10 percent increase 1992 levels and a 15 percent increase from (admittedly flawed) 1980 Soviet-era estimates, suggesting a growing gap between the country's rich and poor. While many "oligarchs" have since been replaced by the siloviki at the heads of the country's largest corporations under President Vladimir Putin, the continuing climate of corruption frustrates the development of small business, which the author considers to be the cornerstone of a vibrant middle class, which is in turn essential to the development of a successful democratic society.

Wendt, Henry; Eichfeld, Robert BUILDING ON SUCCESS: THE NEXT CHALLENGES FOR MICROFINANCE (Development Policy Outlook, No. 4, 2006, pp. 1-7)

Microfinance institutions have spread across Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, yet many more of the world's poorest people could benefit from the tiny loans the institutions make. While microfinance demand probably exceeds \$300 billion, supply so far has amounted to only about \$4 billion. The kind of money needed can only come from big banks and major capital markets. As these big institutions learn more about the success of the small ones, they could find a way to collaborate on bringing a proven solution to poverty up to the scale of the immense problem. Currently available online at http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.24913,filter.all/pub_detail.asp

GLOBAL ISSUES / INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Jacoby, Tamar IMMIGRATION NATION (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 6, November/December 2006)

In this essay Jacoby, Senior Fellow at the Manhattan Institute, argues that the overwhelming majority of Americans want a combination of tougher enforcement and "earned citizenship" for the estimated 12 million illegal immigrants in the country. He says the best way to regain control is not to crack down on illegal immigrants, but to liberalize U.S. laws by expanding quotas and establishing a guest-worker program more in line with the half-million new workers now needed each year to keep the U.S. economy growing. Jacoby also calls for "a national, mandatory, electronic employment-verification system" that informs employers in a timely way whether job applicants are authorized to work in the United States. Acknowledging the serious fears that immigrants will not or cannot assimilate, Jacoby says that eliminating "the vast illegal world of second-class noncitizens" would remove barriers to Americanization. Available online at <http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20061101faessay85606/tamar-jacoby/immigration-nation.html>

Kapstein, Ethan B. THE NEW GLOBAL SLAVE TRADE (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 6, November/December 2006, pp. 103-115)

Human slavery may be more widespread in the 21st century than ever in the past, says Kapstein, Professor of Sustainable Development at INSEAD in Fontainebleau, France, and a visiting Fellow at the Center for Global Development, in Washington, D.C. In June 2006, the U.S. government estimated that some 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked across national borders each year. Slavers enjoy huge profits -- about \$10,000 per person -- and face fewer risks and penalties than do narcotics traffickers. Human trafficking is corrosive, Kapstein says, because “the same people who engage in human trafficking also contribute to the deepening criminalization of the world economy overall.” Advanced industrial states denounce slavery, but they have failed to take much action to address the issue, Kapstein says. “The problem is one of political will, not capability,” he says. Kapstein calls for tougher law enforcement, tougher penalties, and strong cooperative efforts among nations to sanction those countries that currently turn a blind eye toward human trafficking.

Shirky, Clay TINY SLICE, BIG MARKET (Wired, November 2006, pp. 163-168)

One billion people are now regular Internet users, and their sheer numbers have changed the basic strategy for building a successful Web site. “Get big, get niche, or get out” is the former conventional wisdom, Shirky writes, but the vastness of the online audience now allows a Web site to serve a meganiche, an audience with very specialized, even obscure, interests. If a Web site identifies the right niche – devotees of cell phone software, or Japanese animation, for instance – it may attract a large, active and loyal audience from the vast universe of Web users. The trend is also causing advertisers to reevaluate their standards for placement of their brand. Not long ago, an advertiser was cautious about placing his brand in chat groups or audience-made content. Now advertisers are dropping some of those old conventions of the print world, and are willing to place their product, and spend advertising dollars, to reach targeted audiences. Available online at <http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/14.11/meganiche.html>

Whitty, Julia THE THIRTEENTH TIPPING POINT (Mother Jones, vol. 31, no. 6, November/December 2006)

The author notes that John Schellnhuber, science adviser at the U.K.-based Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, has identified twelve global-warming “tipping points”, such as changes in the Greenland ice sheet, shifts in the North Atlantic or Antarctic Circumpolar currents, or melting of snow cover on the Tibetan plateau, which if triggered, could initiate sudden and unpredictable changes in the global climate. Most humans may have never heard of them, although the well-being of future generations may depend on what happens. Whitty wonders, “what will it take to trigger what we might call the thirteenth tipping point: the shift in human perception from personal denial to personal responsibility?” She notes that “we are born with powerful tools for overcoming our perilous complacency”; Americans changed “with breathtaking speed” in 1941 to fight global enemies in Germany and Japan. While tipping points can happen “dizzily fast, the good news is ... that we can change, and change fast, even in the absence of perfect knowledge.” Available online at www.motherjones.com

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Ahrari, Ehsan RUSSIA RULES THE WORLD'S ARMS BAZAAR (Asia Times Online, Posted October 31, 2006)

The author, head of a defense consultancy based in Alexandria, Virginia, cites a recent report by the Congressional Research Service and the Pentagon's 2006 Annual Report to Congress in his analysis of recent developments in world arms trading. He notes that last year, Russia surpassed the U.S. and France as the leading supplier of arms to the developing world, racking up USD 7 billion in weapons sales to Asia, Africa and Latin America, an increase from \$5.4 billion the year before. Russia's top customers are China, India and Iran. China's arms sales are another source of concern since Iran and North Korea are reportedly among their missile technology customers. He notes that the Bush administration hopes that "Iran's neighbors in the Persian Gulf will read this latest arms-transfer report closely and start to share America's threat perception related to Iran's military preparedness." Available online at

http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Central_Asia/HJ31Ag02.html

Haass, Richard THE NEW MIDDLE EAST (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 6, November/December 2006, pp. 2-11)

Haass, president of the Council on Foreign Relations, identifies the Iraq war as the primary factor precipitating the end of the American era in the Middle East. Other factors include the collapsed peace process, the rise of radical Islamism and satellite television. He predicts rising challenges to U.S. influence from regional and outside actors, a stagnant peace process, a chaotic Iraq, high oil prices, more militias, more Islamic radicalism and continued terrorism. He says the U.S. should favor multilateral diplomacy over military force to address the region's problems and curb its oil consumption.

Melillo, Michael OUTFITTING A BIG-WAR MILITARY WITH SMALL-WAR CAPABILITIES (Parameters, Vol. 36, No. 3, Autumn 2006, pp. 22-35)

"Unfortunately, it took the tragedy of the 9/11 attacks and the challenges posed by an adaptive enemy for the United States to realize it was not prepared to fight war on terms other than its own choosing." The author, a field artillery officer in the U.S. Marines, discusses how the changing character of warfare has forced the U.S. military to adapt in order to deal with the asymmetric or irregular approaches used by enemy forces. He describes the Iraq War as two wars -- the first, a conventional war won handily by the U.S., and the second a counterinsurgency, or "small war," which is continuing. "The American experiences in Iraq over the past three years have spurred a progression of changes within the US military." These changes in strategy; doctrine; roles, missions, and force structure; and training and education will lead to a shifting of the military culture, which will allow the U.S. military to be better prepared to meet the uncertain challenges it will certainly face in the future. "Only by creating a force that is just as adept at conducting small wars against irregular enemies as it is at conducting big wars against conventional foes will the United States be able to ensure security in the 21st century."

Naim, Moises THE LOST CONTINENT (Foreign Policy, November/December 2006, pp. 40-47)

Latin America has long been under the shadow of the United States, but in the aftermath of September 11 it has grown even less visible. Moises Naim, editor and publisher of Foreign Policy magazine, argues that, “With its high wages and low technology, Latin America is having a hard time fitting into the global economy.” Large-scale social progress will require years of sustained efforts, which it does not yet have the infrastructure to support. Leaders like Hugo Chavez have campaigned on fighting the “imperialist north,” and Latin Americans have gone along with it because they are fed up and want change. Unfortunately, Naim argues, “Latin America’s most important deficit is patience,” and the acceptance of this new political culture has “created a highly unstable terrain where building the institutions indispensable for progress ... has become increasingly difficult.”

Rauch, Jonathan THE TERROR WAR IS AN HONOR WAR (National Journal, Vol. 38, No. 41, October 14, 2006, pp. 18-19)

Citing James Bowman’s recent book, HONOR: A HISTORY, Rauch discusses the importance of traditional honor codes in the war on terrorism. “Today’s militant jihadism takes the ethic of honor to extremes, fixating on manly ferocity and glorious vengeance.” One answer to the lack of traction of “Western appeals to freedom and prosperity” is that traditional honor cultures “value vindication over freedom and wealth.” Understanding this traditional concept of honor provides insight into the willingness of the jihadists to kill civilians, Saddam Hussein’s pretending to hide weapons of mass destruction that he didn’t have, and Iraq’s information minister’s insisting that Iraq was winning the war — all to avoid losing face. Rauch concludes, “Americans are naïve if we assume that honor cultures yearn for freedom on our terms, and remiss if we underestimate their capacity for self-defeating belligerence. Although they are not strictly rational by modern Western light, neither are they crazy. They are something else altogether: honor-bound.”

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Davidson, Carla FOUR CENTURIES: HOW JAMESTOWN GOT US STARTED (American Heritage, vol. 57, no. 5, October 2006, pp. 29-31)

In a country where “we’re not used to measuring history in great swaths of time”, the author notes that the 1607 founding of America’s first permanent English colony in Jamestown was already celebrated on its two hundredth anniversary, during Virginia’s Grand National Jubilee in 1807. In 1957, Queen Elizabeth II appeared at the 350th anniversary celebrations; now, Virginia is gearing up for the four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of English America in May of next year “in the presence, it is hoped, of the Queen.” Davidson describes the extensive renovations that have been carried out in the Jamestown area, including the discovery of the location of the settlement’s original 1607 fort.

Rochette, Anne; Saunders, Wade PLACE MATTERS: LOS ANGELES SCULPTURE TODAY (Art in America, November 2006, pp. 168-170)

In a survey of nineteen Los Angeles-area sculptors, the authors note that “humor, wild energies and disrespect for esthetic codes run through the best L.A. art.” They write that local artists have had the freedom of developing new ideas outside the strictures of the East Coast art scene; Los Angeles is a “city of the present, little marked by European history ... and tradition.” Los Angeles as an art center “has never been fully been paid its due,” notes one art critic. Local museums actively support the regional art scene, more so than in New York, so L.A. artists have a better chance to be shown. Although the film industry has had relatively little influence on the work of local artists, the authors note that performing artists have long intermixed with the visual arts scene. A recent exhibition at the Centre Pompidou in Paris acknowledged Los Angeles’ growing importance as an art center.

IIP Publications

Electronic Journals

Disability and Ability

An Electronic Journal of the U.S. Department of State, November 2006

Webchats

Webchats allow foreign audiences to interact with American citizens on wide range of topics using a chat tool over the Internet. U.S. government and private sector subject experts, academics, journalists, and everyday citizens are brought on as guests to do webchats on USINFO. You may visit the [USINFO Webchat Homepage](#) to see upcoming ones, and read the transcripts of the previous webchats.

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