



## What's New – October 2006

### Significant Documents

[2006 Report to the President and Congress on Coordination of Intellectual Property Enforcement and Protection.](#)

[National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council (NIPLECC), Annual Report]

September 2006. [pdf format, 168 pages]

[Agricultural Biotechnology: Background and Recent Issues.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL32809] Updated September 5, 2006.

[pdf format, 25 pages]

[Assessment of U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal Year 2005.](#)

[Attorney General of the United States, Annual Report] September 2006.

[pdf format, 37 pages]

[Avian Influenza: Agricultural Issues.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RS21747] Updated August 29, 2006.

[pdf format, 6 pages]

[Census of Aquaculture \(2005\).](#)

[United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Volume 3, Special

Studies Part 2] October 2006. [pdf format, 114 pages]

[China/Taiwan: Evolution of the "One China" Policy - Key Statements from Washington, Beijing, and Taipei.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL30341] Updated September 7, 2006. [pdf format, 86 pages]

[China's WTO Implementation and Other Issues of Importance to American Business in the U.S. - China Commercial Relationship.](#)

[United States Chamber of Commerce, Report] September 2006. [pdf format, 66 pages]

[Conflict Diamonds: Agency Actions Needed to Enhance Implementation of the Clean Diamond Trade Act.](#)

[United States Government Accountability Office, GAO-06-978] September 27, 2006.

[pdf format, 68 pages]

[Congressional-Executive Commission on China. 2006 Annual Report.](#)

[Congressional-Executive Commission on China (CECC)] September 20, 2006.

[pdf format, 269 pages]

[East Asian Regional Architecture: New Economic and Security Arrangements and U.S. Policy.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33653] September 18, 2006 [pdf format, 42 pages]

[Enemy Combatant Detainees: Habeas Corpus Challenges in Federal Court.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33180] Updated September 26, 2006.  
[pdf format, 33 pages]

[Estimating the Undocumented Population: A "Grouped Answers" Approach to Surveying Foreign-Born Respondents.](#)

[United States Government Accountability Office, GAO-06-775] September 29, 2006.  
[pdf format, 102 pages]

[Fifth Report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team Appointed Pursuant to Resolutions 1526 \(2004\) and 1617 \(2005\).](#)

[Concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and Associated Individuals and Entities.](#)  
[United Nations Security Council] September 20, 2006. [pdf format, 51 pages]

[From 'There' to 'Here': Refugee Resettlement in Metropolitan America.](#)

[Brookings Institution, Living Cities Census Series] September 2006.  
[pdf format, 32 pages]

[Health Behaviors of Adults: United States, 2002-04.](#)

[United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Data from the National Health Interview Survey] September 2006.  
[pdf format, 151 pages]

[Highlights of Women's Earnings in 2005.](#)

[United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Survey Report] September 2006.  
[pdf format, 40 pages]

[International Comparisons of Manufacturing Productivity and Unit Labor Cost Trends, 2005.](#)

[United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)] September 26, 2006.  
[pdf format, 16 pages]

[A Matter of Size: Triennial Review of the National Nanotechnology Initiative \(NNI\).](#)

[National Academies, National Research Council (NRC)] Web-posted September 25, 2006.

[Open Book Access:](#) [Table of Contents; report can be accessed one page at a time. Total number of pages is

176. At this URL there is also information for purchasing the entire report]

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[Report Brief:](#) [pdf format, 4 pages]

[North Korean Civil-Military Trends: Military-First Politics to a Point.](#)

[United States Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute (SSI), Monograph] September 2006.

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[North Korean Trade with China as Reported in Chinese Customs Statistics: Recent Energy Trends and Implications.](#)

[Nautilus Institute] August 2006. [pdf format, 21 pages]

[Pages of the United States Congress: Selection, Duties, and Program Administration.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, 98-758] Updated August 14, 2006. [pdf format, 3 pages]

[Pandemic Influenza: The State of the Science.](#)

[Trust for America's Health (TFAH); Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA)] October 2006. [pdf format, 26 pages]

[Presidential Signing Statements: Constitutional and Institutional Implications.](#)  
[CRS Report for Congress, RL33667] September 20, 2006. [pdf format, 30 pages]

[Progress for Children: A Report Card on Water and Sanitation.](#)  
[UNICEF] September 2006. [pdf format, 36 pages]

[Protection of Security-Related Information.](#)  
[CRS Report for Congress, RL33670] September 27, 2006.  
[pdf format, 29 pages]

[Recognizing North Korea as a Strategic Threat: An Intelligence Challenge for the United States.](#)  
[United States House of Representatives, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI), Committee Report]  
September 28, 2006; Web-posted October 3, 2006. [pdf format, 36 pages]

[Recommendations for Identity Theft Related Data Breach Notification.](#)  
Memorandum for the Heads of Departments and Agencies.  
[Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Task Force Report]  
September 20, 2006.  
[pdf format, 11 pages]

[Recruiting, Retention, and Future Levels of Military Personnel.](#)  
[Congress of the United States, Congressional Budget Office, CBO Study]  
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[Regulating Access to and Control of Dangerous Pathogens: Implications for the Pharmaceutical Industry.](#)  
[Henry L. Stimson Center, Report No. 58] September 2006. [pdf format, 40 pages]

[Research and Development in the Pharmaceutical Industry.](#)  
[Congress of the United States, Congressional Budget Office, CBO Study] October 2006.  
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[School and Parent Interaction by Household Language and Poverty Status: 2002-03.](#)  
[United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)]  
September 2006.  
[pdf format, 4 pages]

[Selected Procedural Safeguards in Federal, Military, and International Courts.](#)  
[CRS Report for Congress, RL31262] Updated September 18, 2006. [pdf format, 37 pages]

The State of Sudan Divestment: An Overview of States, Cities, Universities, Companies, and Private Pensions Currently Working on Sudan Divestment. [Sudan Divestment Task Force, Status Report] September 1, 2006; Updates from September 30, 2006.  
[Original \(September 1, 2006\) Report:](#) [pdf format, 78 pages]  
[Recent Updates:](#) [pdf format, 5 pages]

[Symantec Internet Security Threat Report. Trends for January 06-June 06.](#)  
[Symantec, Internet Security Reports, Volume X] September 25, 2006.  
[pdf format, 120 pages]

[Terrorist Watch List Screening: Efforts to Help Reduce Adverse Effects on the Public.](#)  
United States Government Accountability Office (GAO).  
[United States Government Accountability Office, GAO-06-1031] September 29, 2006;

Web-posted October 6, 2006. [pdf format, 79 pages]

[United Nations: Management Reforms Progressing Slowly with Many Awaiting General Assembly Review.](#)

[United States Government Accountability Office, GAO-07-14] October 5, 2006.  
[pdf format, 69 pages]

[U.S. Department of the Treasury Anti-Terrorist Financing Guidelines: Voluntary Best Practices for U.S.-Based Charities.](#)

[United States Department of the Treasury, Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crime, Guidelines] September 29, 2006.  
[pdf format, 16 pages]

[Weapons of Mass Destruction: Current Nuclear Proliferation Challenges.](#)

[United States House of Representatives, Congressional Hearing] September 26, 2006.  
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## **DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

Bunce, Valerie J.; Wolchik, Sharon L. YOUTH AND ELECTORAL REVOLUTIONS IN SLOVAKIA, SERBIA, AND GEORGIA (SAIS Review, Vol. 26, No. 2, Summer-Fall 2006, pp. 55-65)

Bunce, Professor of Government and Chair of the Government Department at Cornell University, and Wolchik, Professor of Political Science and International Relations at George Washington University, examine the roles played by young people in deposing the semi-authoritarian leaders in Slovakia, Serbia, and Georgia. They assert that these electoral revolutions drew on a model of political change first developed in the Philippines in 1986 and in Chile in 1988 in which the opposition used popular protests, large-scale voter registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns, and election monitoring that turned elections into "regime-changing events". They describe how young people in Slovakia used a "Rock the Vote" Campaign modeled on a similar movement in California to achieve an 80 percent turnout of first-time voters; how Otpor (Resistance), with substantial American support, used mass protests to question the legitimacy of the Milosevic regime in Serbia; and how Kmara (Enough) worked with opposition parties and other organizations to mobilize the drive to oust Shevardnadze. Some of the organizers of these victories have continued on in politics, others have returned to their studies and professions, and others have "joined international democracy-promotion groups and are working to help others benefit from their experience.

Cohen, Jared IRAN'S YOUNG OPPOSITION: YOUTH IN POST-REVOLUTIONARY IRAN (SAIS Review, Vol. 26, No. 2, Summer-Fall 2006, pp. 3-16)

Cohen, who has conducted research on youth in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon and authored the forthcoming book CHILDREN OF JIHAD: JOURNEYS INTO THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF MIDDLE EASTERN YOUTH, describes Iran as a police state whose society is "much different from how it appears to the outside world." The vast majority of the 70 percent of the Iranian population under the age of 30 are "forward-looking, liberal-minded, and most importantly, anti-regime." They have become the de facto opposition, and express it to the government by such actions as practicing their faith in private (only 3 percent of Iranian youth attend Friday Prayer), wearing the hejab in various colors and styles, and having parties with alcohol, and holding drag races. Those who are seen in newscasts demonstrating against the U.S. constitute a small

fraction of the youth and are "more loyal to the idea of enhancing their status than they are to the regime's ideology." In spite of their opposition to the government, many youth have rallied behind the regime on the nuclear issue as an expression of nationalism. Cohen believes that the young generation is a key asset for bringing democracy to Iran, the West must continue to support the democratic process from outside and that we have a better understanding of the aspirations of these young people.

Cook, Charles E., Jr. WILL THE REPUBLICANS RETAIN CONGRESS IN 2006? (The Washington Quarterly, vol. 29, no. 4, Autumn 2006, pp. 153-158)

The author, who writes for National Journal and Congressional Daily, looks at past polling data and election results to see whether the Republicans will retain Congress in 2006. With President Bush's drop in the polls and the public's outlook for the country also dropping, it does not look promising for the GOP. However, after analyzing the House and Senate seats up for reelection, Cook contends that only a few of the GOP seats are vulnerable due to "the quality of Democratic challengers...not [being] what it should be". Although there would be some impact on the Republican Party in November, it has to be a major one for the GOP majorities to lose both House and Senate.

Emery, Noemie THE SIXTH YEAR SLUMP: BUSH MAY BE OUT BUT DON'T COUNT HIM OUT (The Weekly Standard, vol. 12, no. 5, Oct 16, 2006)

The author compares the current approval ratings of George W. Bush with other two-term presidents' ratings around the same time and concludes that public opinion generally falters around year six. However, public opinion at the time doesn't necessarily translate to long-term impressions of an administration. Truman and Reagan both suffered low approval ratings around year six because of unpopular foreign policy, but have since been hailed the winners of the Cold War. Emery concludes that current public opinion usually doesn't hold up in history because it lacks context and the insight of time. According to Emery, it is too early to write President Bush off as a lame duck, because we lack the perspective of time to really evaluate his decision-making.

Gormley Jr., William T. MONEY AND MANDATES: THE POLITICS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFLICT (Publius, Vol. 36, No. 4, Fall 2006, pp. 523-540)

This article explores the tenuous relationship between federal and local governments. The author, professor of public policy at Georgetown University, asserts that intergovernmental conflict is highest when there are more federal mandates and less funding. In contentious issues, states will likely seek waivers to excuse themselves from the federal law; in turn, the government usually grants such waivers. When that fails, states are likely to file lawsuits. This has proven the case with environmental policy, which receives the bulk of unfunded mandates, for which states are unable to file waivers. As a result, it accounts for more intergovernmental litigation than healthcare or education. In 1995 the EPA established a performance partnership system in lieu of waivers to reduce the high volume of lawsuits. This seems to be a step in the right direction, though only two-thirds of states are currently participating.

Kurth, James AMERICA'S DEMOCRATIZATION PROJECTS ABROAD (American Spectator, Vol. 39, No. 8, October 2006, pp. 40-47)

The author examines the successes and failures of America's democratization projects abroad over the past century. Among the greatest success stories were in Germany and Japan after World War II and post-Cold War projects in Eastern Europe. There are many common factors in these successes: the countries involved were industrial and modern, had experienced total military defeat, had ethnically homogeneous populations and faced a greater foreign threat. The contrast between these nations, and the Middle East, where many democratization projects are failing, "could not be greater," says Kurth, who believes that democratization projects in Latin America have a promising future.

Nmehielle, Vincent; Jalloh, Charles Chernor THE LEGACY OF THE SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE (Fletcher Forum of World Affairs, vol. 30, no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 107-124)  
The Special Court established by the United Nations and the government of Sierra Leone to investigate and prosecute crimes related to the 1996-2002 conflict represents an innovation in international human rights law. It was unique in many respects, most significantly in its establishment of a strong, independent legal defense office, location within the country, and conscious effort to help the small West African nation to transform its judicial system. The court collaborated with the Sierra Leone government to develop this legacy by sponsoring projects aimed at four major themes: promoting rule of law, promoting international human rights and the humanitarian law, promoting civil society and the judicial sector, and developing the legal profession in Sierra Leone. The authors argue that international community should carefully consider the Special Court's success and support similar processes in other global hotspots.

Sellers, Patrick J.; Denton, Laura M. PRESIDENTIAL VISITS AND MIDTERM SENATE ELECTIONS (Presidential Studies Quarterly, Vol. 36, No. 3, September 2006, pp. 410-432)  
This article examines domestic presidential visits during midterm Senate elections between 1982 and 2002. While presidential visits can boost Senate candidates' popularity, presidents are not always working to further the collective goals of their party when making these visits. A president's individual electoral interests lead him to visit places where he can strengthen his electoral coalition or bolster his supporters' commitment, the authors argue. Presidents are also likely to visit states with higher electoral votes more often. "The president will always have the opportunity, and possibly the incentive, to place his own interests first," the authors write.

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

Jimenez, Emmanuel Y.; Murthi, Mamta INVESTING IN THE YOUTH BULGE (Finance and Development, vol. 43, no. 3, September 2006, pp. 40-43)  
Jimenez and Murthi, both with the World Bank, say that many developing countries are experiencing the largest "youth bulge" in history. The authors discuss the risks and opportunities that this youth bulge can have on economic growth and poverty reduction. They recommend focusing on policies and goals that promote high employment, such as achieving universal primary and secondary education, making reforms in the trade and labor markets, and improving the investment climate for human capital. With the right investments, they write, developing countries can turn their large youth populations into a boon. Article available online at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2006/09/jimenez.htm>

Khanna, Tarun; Palepu, Krishna EMERGING GIANTS: BUILDING WORLD-CLASS COMPANIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Harvard Business Review, vol. 84, no. 10, October 2006, pp. 60-69)  
Khanna and Palepu, both of the Harvard Business School, say companies in emerging countries can compete successfully, both at home and abroad. Their six-year study of local companies that succeeded against the onslaught of multinational corporations revealed three primary strategies. Some capitalized on their knowledge of local product markets; some exploited their knowledge of local talent and capital markets; and others exploited institutional voids to create profitable businesses. The authors provide real world examples of the successful implementation of these strategies.

Martin, John GLOBALIZATION AND JOBS (OECD Observer, no. 256, July 2006, pp. 10-11)  
Martin, Director of OECD Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, says globalization produces winners and losers. The job threat is real, he acknowledges, but it is manageable as long as the right policies are in place. His recommendations include: practical mechanisms to compensate

the "losers", good macroeconomics, flexible labor and product markets, strong employment, and effective lifelong learning/education policies.

Mastel, Greg; Shapiro, Hal FAST TRACK FOREVER? (International Economy, vol. 20, no. 3, Summer 2006, pp. 50-55)

The authors note that there has been a nearly five-fold increase in Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) since fast-track negotiating authority was reestablished in 2002 by the Trade Promotion Authority Act. Fast-track authority is due to expire in 2007, and historically there have been long breaks before being reinstated, they state. Although it is possible to negotiate FTAs without fast-track authority, say the authors, it is much more difficult and prone to delays -- which discourages trade and is detrimental to both U.S. trade policy and global growth. Therefore, they recommend that some form of permanent fast-track authority be established. A permanent fast track would need to include mechanisms to improve the balance of powers between the President and Congress, they write; additionally, it should provide more guidance on determination of specific authority to negotiate.

Maugeri, Leonardo THAT FALLING FEELING (Newsweek, International edition, 9 October 9, 2006)

Maugeri, economist and oil industry analyst, says that understanding the oil market is difficult, making reasonable forecasts close to impossible. The current oil crisis is not driven by a catastrophic shrinking of oil resources, he states. Rather, two decades of low prices have discouraged exploration and development. Consequently, spare production capacity -- the critical cushion needed to cope with crises -- has dropped to just 2 to 3 percent of global consumption. Another issue is that the complexity of the oil market makes it a good target for conspiracy theories and myths, which can influence speculators regardless of their validity. These factors have made the price of oil a hostage to political and climatic events, he writes. Since it is not possible to forecast oil prices with any accuracy, he asserts, it is not wise to place great stock in any one forecast.

Rogoff, Kenneth WILL EMERGING MARKETS ESCAPE THE NEXT BIG SYSTEMIC FINANCIAL CRISIS? (Cato Journal, vol. 26, no. 2, Spring/Summer 2006, pp. 337-341)

For the past four centuries, emerging market debt crises have broken out like clockwork, says Rogoff, a professor of economics at Harvard University. But in today's world, he notes, emerging market debts are near record lows and most countries are able to borrow liberally on international capital markets. Rogoff summarizes both the optimistic and the pessimistic views of globalization's impact on the financial future of emerging markets. He concludes globalization has helped yield a deeper and more sustained expansion than in the past, but he also expects emerging market debt crises are likely to recur during the next decade.

## **GLOBAL ISSUES / INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION**

Conant, Eve RETURN OF THE ARAL SEA (Discover, Vol. 27, No. 9, September 2006)

Much of the water flowing into the Aral Sea, a land-locked lake on the border of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, was diverted for agricultural irrigation starting in the 1950s. By 1990 the sea had shrunk by more than half, forming separate north and south bodies of water, and its salinity more than doubled. Fish, a local food source, disappeared, as did many native land animal species, and dust blowing from the salty, chemical-laced former seabed contributed to respiratory and other health problems in people who remained in the area. Initiatives to address these problems both before and after the breakup of the Soviet Union either failed or were not implemented. In 2001, the Kazakh government and the World Bank began projects to improve the efficiency of the irrigation systems to increase river flow and in 2005 completed a dam across the northern part of the sea to retain water flowing into it. Fish were restocked, marshes regrew, and the northern part

of the sea has increased by 30 percent. In contrast, Uzbekistan, with fewer natural resources and more dependence on agriculture, has not taken comparable measures; the southern part of the sea continues to shrink and may disappear by 2020 according to a U.N. forecast.

Leahy, Michael **BREAKING THE CYCLE** (Washington Post Magazine, October 8, 2006)  
Researchers at the Walter Reed Army Institute in the Washington, D.C. area, are trying to develop a vaccine that will wipe out malaria, a disease that kills at least 1 million a year and leaves its survivors with long-term effects that can impede their future productivity. A variety of obstacles stand in their way, not the least of which is the parasite itself. "They've survived the attempts of the body's [immune system] to wipe them out for millions of years," researcher David Lanar told the author. An array of health problems are always vying to win policymakers' attention in the competition for research funding, and malaria researchers are at a disadvantage because the disease is considered a relic in the West, where it rarely occurs, since pharmaceuticals to cure it have been developed. But for areas where drugs are often not available, and the disease undercuts the productivity of citizens and the development of nations, the Walter Reed team believes a vaccine is the best strategy for beating malaria. Currently available online at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/10/04/AR2006100400127.html>

Linn, Charles **CAN A NEW KIND OF HEAT PUMP CHANGE THE WORLD?** (Architectural Record, vol. 194, no. 3, March 2006, pp. 163+)  
Heat pumps -- refrigerant-based interior heating and cooling systems -- are widely used in the U.S. and other countries. Their primary drawback is that as the outside air temperature drops below freezing, heat pumps are less and less efficient. About ten years ago, David Shaw, a retired refrigeration engineer, was shocked at a USD 400 electric bill one month for heating with an air-source heat pump; he set about developing a system that would provide heating even at sub-zero temperatures -- an innovation that the big U.S. manufacturers traditionally expressed little interest in researching. The key to his system was the addition of a secondary booster compressor and other devices to maximize heat absorption and extraction by the refrigerant. Originally marketed as the Cold Climate Heat Pump, about two hundred units were installed in the last few years, and Shaw's firm has plans to install and test about 2000 more this year. The author notes that soaring energy costs and concern over global warming may spur demand for all-temperature heat pumps. Available online at <http://archrecord.construction.com/resources/conteduc/archives/0603edit-1.asp>

Richardson, John **TEN IMPERATIVES FOR PEACE** (The Futurist, vol. 40, no. 6, November-December 2006, pp. 14-17)  
The author, a development expert who spent 17 years in the midst of Sri Lanka's civil wars, says peace must move beyond diplomacy and into the development arena, and outlines 10 imperatives. Many are simple and obvious, but still frequently ignored when a country is strangling on the rage and violence of civil strife. Some of Richardson's maxims: maintain public order; meet the aspirations for opportunity of young men of fighting age; aim for development policies that fulfill commonly held aspirations in order to keep conflict at bay; development should strike a middle ground between capitalism and socialism; craft development strategies with a long-term view beyond the next election; rigorously examine the costs of military options if a military solution is sought for complex development solutions.

Royte, Elizabeth **CORN PLASTIC TO THE RESCUE?** (Smithsonian, vol. 37, no. 5, August 2006, pp. 84-88)  
Some U.S. food companies, and most recently Wal-Mart, are moving away from packaging made from petroleum-based plastic materials, and are switching to a plastic made from polylactic acid (PLA), a resin derived from corn. The author notes that PLA requires a lot less petroleum to produce, and is biodegradable, however only under certain controlled conditions -- and may still present recycling and disposal challenges. Many environmentalists applaud the growing use of PLA, but still question whether it is the solution to America's throwaway culture, noting that any

difficulty of disposing of PLA "reflects a larger deficiency in how we dispose of trash ... [however] we have to start somewhere."

Siebert, Charles AN ELEPHANT CRACKUP? (New York Times Magazine, October 8, 2006)  
In the last couple of decades, across Africa, India and parts of Southeast Asia, elephants have been on a rampage, destroying villages and crops and attacking and killing humans. The author interviews researchers studying this disturbing phenomenon, who note that humans and elephants have lived in peace for centuries; they attribute this breakdown in elephant culture and social relations to decades of poaching, culling and habitat loss. Many of the "elders" in the elephant world have been killed by poachers, and the young elephants have been brought up by increasingly inexperienced mothers; many of the young have witnessed members of their extended families brutally slain by humans, and the neurological response of elephants to this trauma is not unlike post-traumatic stress disorder in humans. Says one researcher, "just like male war orphans, they are wild, completely lost." Writes the author, "every large, land-based animal on this planet is ultimately fighting a losing battle with humankind. And yet entirely befitting of an animal with such a highly developed sensibility, a deep-rooted sense of family and, yes, such a good long-term memory, the elephant is not going out quietly. It is not leaving without making some kind of statement, one to which scientists from a variety of disciplines, including human psychology, are now beginning to pay close attention." The author visits a sanctuary in Tennessee where elephants are brought to recover, physically and psychologically, from traumatic experiences in zoos and traveling circuses.

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Daalder, Ivo; Goldgeier, James GLOBAL NATO (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 5, September/October 2006, pp.105-113)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's functions have evolved since it was established in 1949. As the world's premier multinational military organization, NATO is essential to the management of current international crises, varying from peacekeeping in Afghanistan to tsunami relief in Indonesia. Ivo Daalder, Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution, and James Goldgeier, Professor of Political Science at George Washington University and Adjunct Senior Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, argue that NATO would "enjoy greater legitimacy" if it were to open its membership to non-European democracies aligned with NATO's goals. Countries like Japan and Australia would contribute to NATO's efforts because an increasingly global world demands an increasingly global coalition, and "global threats cannot be tackled by a regional organization," the authors note.

Gorenburg, Dmitry RUSSIA CONFRONTS RADICAL ISLAM (Current History, vol. 105 no. 693, October 2006, pp. 334-340)

Policies undertaken by Moscow and regional governments are worsening an already volatile situation in the North Caucasus. Russia's Muslims account for 10 percent of the country's population, but are geographically concentrated and growing, even as the Slavic majority continues to spiral downward in a dramatic demographic decline. The government's inability to recognize the ethnic and sectarian diversity of its Muslim population, its use of radical Islamic "Wahhabism" to justify its centralization of power, and its failure to address the endemic poverty and corruption that breeds radicalism is increasing the incidence of Islamic violence. What began as an ethno-nationalist struggle in Chechnya metastasized into a broader global Islamist conflict, as foreign benefactors provided forces, funds, and other support. While the violence has cooled in Chechnya, attacks have spread to neighboring Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, and North Ossetia, underlining the need for Russia to change course in the region by understanding the differences among its Muslims, appointing regional leaders trusted by their constituents, and focus on promoting economic development and reducing corruption.

Gurney, David; Krause, Merrick E. AN INTERVIEW WITH VICE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES OF THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION: CARLOS PASCUAL (Joint Forces Quarterly, Issue 42, 3rd Quarter 2006, pp. 80-85)

Staff of the JFQ interviewed former coordinator of the State Department's Office for Reconstruction and Stabilization about his perspective on initial progress made in establishing an interagency office with the ability to prevent or prepare for post-conflict situations. Pascual, who now works for the Brookings Institution, says significant progress has been made toward the institutionalization of the office since it was created in the summer of 2004. While moving in the right direction, however, he said the office is still years away from meeting its goal. He said there are now 60 employees -- drawn from the Departments of State, Labor, and Justice, USAID and other agencies -- organized into four groups to deal with early warning and conflict prevention, planning, lessons learned and technical capabilities, and resources and management. Pascual talked about how his old office sought funding for 2007 of \$20 million for operational costs and \$75 million to build a civilian reserve corps but, instead, it needs more like \$60 million for operating costs including training and exercises and another \$200 million for a conflict response fund. He also emphasized the importance of partnerships with NGOs and private industry, since they tend to provide the personnel who are "the implementers of programs on the ground" including those who conduct police training, provide rule of law expertise and economic development plans. Available online at [http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/jfq\\_pubs/4226.pdf](http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/jfq_pubs/4226.pdf)

Hochman, Dafna REHABILITATING A ROGUE: LIBYA'S WMD REVERSAL AND LESSONS FOR US POLICY (Parameters, vol. 36, no. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 63-78)

The author cites Libya as a role model for other rogue nations that wish to engage in voluntary disarmament. This approach recognizes motivation for voluntary disarmament as attributable to multiple causes. In Libya's case, this motivation came from three sources: Libyan concern about al-Qaeda caused a desire to ally with the U.S.; Libyan preoccupation with its reputation and international image; and the pressure exerted on Congress by the families of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103. The combination of these threats caused Libya to perceive greater danger in maintaining its nuclear and chemical programs than in destroying them. This article is currently available on the Internet at: <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/06spring/hochman.htm>

Huliaras, Asteris EVANGELISTS, OIL COMPANIES, AND TERRORISTS: THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY TOWARDS SUDAN (Orbis, vol. 50, no. 4, Fall 2006, pp. 709-724)

The author, associate professor of geopolitics at Harokopion University of Athens, writes that the Bush administration has pursued a policy of constructive engagement with Sudan. Huliaras attributes this policy to three competing spheres of influence: American evangelicals, the war on terror, and oil interests. Evangelicals urged stricter sanctions, but while they played a significant role in placing Sudan on the U.S. foreign policy agenda, Huliaras notes that their influence was far more limited. After 9/11 Sudan became important for the United States because it possessed intelligence vital to the war on terror. Also, Sudan has increased oil production in the last five years and, because of the U.S. desire to diversify its sources of energy, the crisis in Darfur was marginalized by oil interests and the war on terror.

Jaffe, Eric GOOD GONE WILD (Science News, Vol. 170, No. 14, September 30, 2006, pp. 218-220)

Ecotourism allows tourists to learn about exotic habitats and rare plant and animal species, while generating income for local populations, giving them an incentive to protect the environment rather than exploiting it. In reality, there are problems with ecotourism, especially where it is insufficiently regulated by governments eager to protect a source of income. Some species may be so shy that the presence of humans harms the mating or nesting habits of animals; tourists may unwittingly damage flora or fauna. Governments may also be unable or unwilling to process trash left behind by tourists, which can cause an ingestion hazard to wild animals; tour operators may construct facilities for visitors that have a detrimental effect on the local habitat. Local populations may also suffer from the lack of access to resources they previously used to

survive. Yet making the situation even more complex is the lack of baseline information on habitats before the tourists descend. Says one scientist: "One of the things I've lately begun to think is we're asking too much from the so-called idea of ecotourism. Trying to find a balance between the social, economic, and environmental elements -- it's ambitious and it's complex." Available online at <http://www.sciencenews.org/articles/20060930/bob9.asp>

Kaplan, Robert WHEN NORTH KOREA FALLS (Atlantic Monthly, vol. 298, no. 3, October 2006, pp. 64-73)

Kaplan, correspondent for Atlantic and a visiting professor at the U.S. Naval Academy, notes that Pyongyang's missile tests and nuclear brinksmanship may obscure a greater threat: the prospect of the collapse of the North Korean regime. He writes that there is evidence that the internal workings of the regime are starting to fray -- "totalitarian regimes close to demise are apt to get panicky and do rash things." A war on the Korean peninsula would be "horrific", as the North maintains a huge standing army and thousands of artillery batteries along the DMZ. Kaplan describes various scenarios that might happen with a breakdown of authority in Pyongyang, and how it might affect the strained relations between Japan, Korea and China. He suspects that a unified Korea after such an event would probably not be viable, as South Koreans would not be interested in the disruption a collapse of the North would produce. He believes that the ultimate beneficiary would be China, which might use a Greater Korea as a key in its long-term plans for dominating the Asian economic sphere.

Sagan, Scott D. HOW TO KEEP THE BOMB FROM IRAN (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 5, September/October 2006, pp.45-59)

As an open supporter of terrorism with strong anti-American and anti-Israeli sentiments, a nuclear Iran would pose a grave threat to the United States and its allies. Scott D. Sagan, Professor of Political Science and Director of the Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford University, describes the dangers of "deterrence optimism" and "proliferation fatalism" when approaching the problem of Iran's nuclear program. He argues that, with "no viable military option at hand," the only way to effectively prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon is for the United States and other global players to understand and help satisfy the concerns that drove Iran to develop a nuclear program in the first place.

Wallander, Celeste SUSPENDED ANIMATION: THE U.S. AND RUSSIA AFTER THE G-8 (Current History, vol. 105 no. 693, October 2006, pp. 315-320)

Relations between Moscow and Washington are at an all-time low and are likely to deteriorate further over the next two years, as the leaders struggle to cooperate on proliferation and terrorism, but find the rest of their diplomacy in "suspended animation." Recent disputes since this year's G-8 summit in St. Petersburg illustrate the depth of disconnect, including the breakdown Russia's WTO entry negotiations, recent U.S. sanctions imposed against two major Russian firms doing business with Iran, and international reaction to Russia's state-controlled energy companies' dealings with its neighbors. The fundamental problem, the author argues, is that each wants what the other will not give: the United States wants a free, democratic, and secure future for Russia and its neighbors, while Russia wants to be considered a great power on its own terms ("sovereign democracy"), as well as undisputed influence in the former Soviet republics. As long as their respective leaderships persist in defining their interests in these opposing terms, the U.S. and Russia can look forward to only periodic tactical cooperation in areas of urgent mutual interest.

Yost, Casimir HAMAS, ISRAEL, AND THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE (Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 7, No. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 139-145)

The author, director of the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy at Georgetown University, describes the recent changes in the Israel-Palestine situation caused by the elections of Hamas and Olmert and presents Israeli and Palestinian "myths" that he sees as barriers to a negotiated settlement of the problems. He points out that Fatah and its allies actually received 56% of the votes, but won only 43% of the seats because Hamas was better organized -- the Fatah vote was

divided among multiple candidates. "Now much depends on how Hamas's success or failure is viewed by the Palestinian people. If Hamas is viewed as standing up for the rights and dignity of the Palestinian people, it could emerge strengthened. If, on the other hand, Hamas is perceived by Palestinians as a barrier to a better future, the 2006 elections could well have been the party's high-water mark." Given the current situation, the best outcome may be an unstable tolerance between the two parties, "but the more likely eventuality will be renewed conflict with a third Intifada."

## **U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES**

Florida, Richard WHERE THE BRAINS ARE (Atlantic Monthly, vol. 298, no. 3, October 2006, pp. 34-36)

The author notes that America's educated elite is clustering in a few major metropolitan areas, leaving the rest of the country behind -- a demographic realignment that is every bit as significant as previous migrations in U.S. history. Calling it "means migration", Florida writes that the growing concentration of affluent, educated and talented people to areas such as San Francisco, Boston, New York, Washington, D.C., Seattle and Denver has a multiplier effect on local economic growth. The growing wealth disparity between these magnet regions and the rest of the country will continue to grow, predicts the author, a phenomenon that "will be one of the great political and cultural challenges of the next generation."

McDonough, John SURVIVAL BY SONG (Downbeat, vol. 73, no. 10, October 2006, pp. 34-41)

Focusing on some of the reasons Tony Bennett has had such a long and prosperous career, McDonough describes his visit to the studio where Bennett is recording his album of American classics with a number of top contemporary artists. Prompt, courteous, and professional, Bennett reminisces about his career, his standard repertoire, his love of jazz, and his legacy. At 80, Bennett "still works as hard as ever, grateful that he has the opportunity to entertain audiences around the world." An interview with three of Bennett's musical directors, John Bunch, Lee Musiker, and Torrie Zito, accompanies the article.

Wallach, Amei FABRIC OF THEIR LIVES (Smithsonian, vol. 37, no. 7, October 2006, pp. 66-75)

A new exhibition features works by the quilters of Gee's Bend, Alabama, a small rural community that had developed a quilting tradition in the early 1800s. Gee's Bend women made the quilts to keep their families warm in unheated shacks with no water or electricity. The author notes that "along the way, they developed a distinctive style [of quilting], noted for its lively improvisations and geometric simplicity." Many families suffered from foreclosures in the Depression, and during the 1960s civil-rights era, the ferry which connected them with the outside world was cut off. Only recently rediscovered, the unique style of Gee's Bend quilts have attracted worldwide acclaim; says one art critic, they are "some of the most miraculous works of modern art America has produced."

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