



What's New – June, 2006

Significant Documents

2006 Special 301 Report. [Executive Office of the President. Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR)] Web-posted April 28, 2006.
[Full Report](#) (includes Priority Watch List and Watch List) : [pdf format, 47 pages]
[Executive Summary](#): [pdf format, 14 pages]
[Priority Watch List Only](#): [pdf format, 16 pages]
[Watch List Only](#): [pdf format, 14 pages]

[The Basque Conflict: New Ideas and Prospects for Peace.](#)
[United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 161] April 2006. [pdf format, 12 pages]

China: The Balance Sheet. What the World Needs To Know Now About the Emerging Superpower.
[Center for Strategic and International Studies and Institute for International Economics] April 26, 2006.
[Full Report](#): [pdf format, 57 pages]
[Background Papers for Report](#): [pdf format, 54 pages]

[China's Growing Demand for Oil and Its Impact on U.S. Petroleum Markets.](#)
[A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Paper] April 2006. [pdf format, 58 pages]

[Civilian Patrols Along the Border: Legal and Policy Issues.](#)
[CRS Report for Congress, RL33353] April 7, 2006. [pdf format, 27 pages]

[Exploitation of Trafficked Women.](#)
[United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Problem-Oriented Guides for Police, Problem-Specific Guides Series No. 38] February 2006. [pdf format, 98 pages]

Global Monitoring Report 2006. Millennium Development Goals: Strengthening Mutual Accountability, Aid, Trade, and Governance.
[World Bank and the International Monetary Fund] April 20, 2006.
[Full Report](#): [pdf format, 248 pages]
[Table of Contents](#): [sections in pdf format]

Immigration Enforcement Within the United States.
[CRS Report for Congress, RL33351] April 6, 2006.
<http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1014&context=crs>
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL33351.pdf> [pdf format, 82 pages]

[Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran.](#)
[International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)] April 28, 2006. [pdf format, 8 pages]

[Intelligence Issues for Congress.](#)
[CRS Report for Congress, IB10012] Updated April 10, 2006. [pdf format, 19 pages]

[Iran's Nuclear Program: Recent Developments.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RS21592] Updated April 12, 2006. [pdf format, 6 pages]

[National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza: Implementation Plan.](#)

[Executive Office of the President. Homeland Security Council] May 2006. [pdf format, 233 pages]

[The Problem of American Exceptionalism.](#)

[Pew Research Center Backgrounder] May 9, 2006. [html format, 8 printed pages]

[Quadrennial Defense Review Report.](#)

[U.S. Department of Defense] February 2006. [pdf format, 113 pages]

[State of the World's Mothers 2006. Saving the Lives of Mothers and Newborns.](#)

[Save the Children Report] May 2006. [pdf format, 58 pages]

[United Nations: Lessons Learned from Oil for Food Program Indicate the Need to Strengthen UN Internal Controls and Oversight Activities.](#)

Report to Congressional Committees. [United States General Accounting Office, GAO-06-330] April 25, 2006; Web-posted May 10, 2006. [pdf format, 75 pages]

World Economic Outlook: Globalization and Inflation. [International Monetary Fund (IMF)] April 2006.

[Full Report:](#) [pdf format, 283 pages]

[Table of Contents:](#) [text sections in pdf format, charts in csv format]

[World Trade Organization: Limited Progress at Hong Kong Ministerial Clouds Prospects for Doha Agreement.](#)

[United States General Accounting Office, GAO-06-535] April 26, 2006. [pdf format, 47 pages]

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Allsup, Dan **CSI EFFECT** (American Legion, Vol. 160, No. 5, May 2006, pp. 32)

The author notes that the unrealistically quick way of solving crimes by forensic experts on fictional television shows is influencing the minds of real-world jurors, known as the "CSI effect". After seeing forensic methods on television shows like "CSI," "Cold Case," and others, jurors are demanding DNA, fingerprints, and other scientific evidence. The author interviews prosecutors, defense attorneys, CSI experts and others in the unglamorous world of criminal investigation, who describe the lack of the high-tech labs portrayed on television and the backlogs even when they are available.

Ambinder, Marc **CHASING HILLARY** (National Journal, Vol. 38, no. 16, April 22, 2006, pp. 20-25)

Democratic Presidential hopefuls are already clamoring to finance their primary campaigns, with Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton leading the charge. The former first lady has raised \$39.3 million as of March 31, 2006, just shy of the \$40 million experts say a candidate needs to be politically viable for the Iowa caucus in 2008. With Sen. Clinton winning the support of mega-financiers, other hopefuls are seeking alternative fundraising venues, including the Internet and local grassroots efforts. Some of the usual fundraising competition has been relieved by Clinton's commanding lead, leaving other candidates to vie just for a chance to compete in 2008.

Friedman, Thomas L. **THE FIRST LAW OF PETROPOLITICS** (Foreign Policy, no. 154, May/June 2006, pp. 28-36)

The author, a New York Times columnist, asserts that there is a strong inverse correlation between the price of crude oil and the level of freedoms in oil-producing countries. Friedman maps out the political and economic histories of nations he defines as "petrolist" states, countries with weak institutions where oil production accounts for the majority of GNP. As the price of crude oil rises, civil rights and democracy are eroded; these nations are flooded with so much oil revenue that the leadership can ignore the views of its citizens and foreign bodies with no economic consequences. In contrast, as oil dries up, nations move toward democracy and capitalism to diversify the economy and foster trade, as has been the case in Bahrain. Friedman concludes that oil-dependent nations need to seek alternative fuels not purely for environmental reasons, but also as a way to advance democracy and national security.

Wasserman, Howard **IF YOU BUILD IT, THEY WILL SPEAK: PUBLIC STADIUMS, PUBLIC FORUMS, and FREE SPEECH** (Nine: A Journal of Baseball History and Culture, Vol. 14, No. 2, Spring 2006, pp. 15-26)

In this often humorous article, the author discusses the importance of freedom of speech to the game of baseball and traces the protection of "cheering speech" -- cheers, jeers, praises, criticisms, heckles, and taunts -- to the Constitution's First-Amendment protection of free speech and American culture. "Cheering speech includes [speech that] may question the target's talent... and any other characteristic whether relevant or irrelevant to on-field performance," writes the author. "No one intends or expects 'kill the umpire' to be taken literally as a call to arms." But cheering speech does have its limits, Wasserman writes; actions which interfere with the game, like streaking the field, are prohibited, he says.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Caryl, Christian **POCKETBOOK POLICING** (Newsweek, international edition, April 10, 2006)

The author writes that the U.S. is going after North Korea's sources of illicit cash worldwide, and the efforts are putting serious pressure on the regime. An intense three-year effort by numerous U.S. government agencies has resulted in the confiscation of some \$48 million in fake \$100 bills and effectively curtailed North Korea's dealings with international financial institutions, he notes. For example, a warning from the U.S. Treasury that designated a Chinese bank as a "primary money laundering concern" for North Korea, brought on a run on the bank, which subsequently cut all its ties with Pyongyang and froze nearly 50 accounts linked to North Korean companies and institutions. Other banks around the world have also begun to cut ties with North Korea for fear of similar U.S. actions. In February a North Korean spokesman complained that the U.S. had effectively banned North Korea from having normal international financial transactions, and recently Pyongyang has claimed that it, too, has been a "victim" of counterfeiting and promised to punish any North Koreans involved! Fears that North Korea may collapse are worrisome to its neighbors, he writes, but the U.S. insists it is simply trying to force the regime to give up its nuclear program rather than foment regime change.

Crook, Clive **FIXING THE WORLD ECONOMY, PART 97** (National Journal, vol. 38, no. 17, April 29, 2006)

The author, senior writer for National Journal, discusses the recent agreement to enlarge the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and to equip it to "help resolve global 'economic imbalances.'" He contends that the deal was not the transformation of the institution that many claimed. The international imbalances, principally the U.S. current-account deficit and China's surplus, have been around for several years, and economists have warned of impending disaster, which has not happened. The author warns against being reassured by the familiarity of the issue, asserting, "imbalances in global trade and finances are exposing the United States and the world to some serious economic hazards" and pointing out that "the willingness of foreigners to continue to lend to America is visibility under strain..." He points out that the upcoming IMF report

will advise the United States to increase its domestic savings and China to allow its currency to appreciate, but expresses doubt that either will take place because of a lack of political will. Currently available online at <http://nationaljournal.com/>

Maugeri, Leonardo **TWO CHEERS FOR EXPENSIVE OIL** (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 2, March 2006, pp. 149-163)

Maugeri, economist and oil industry analyst, says the current "oil crisis" is driven by reduced availability of crude on the world market and the inadequacy of the oil industry's refining capacity. Years of low prices, inadequate investment in infrastructure, and producer's fears of surpluses created this situation, he explains -- and it has recently been exacerbated by an unexpected jump in the global consumption of crude. Despite all the doomsday predictions of oil shortages, he asserts the world still possesses immense oil resources. New technologies are already enabling greater exploitation of existing oil reserves, he says, and vast territories of oil-rich lands have never even been explored. Refining has been the weak link in the oil production chain for 20 years, he states, and since only 20 percent of crude oil falls into the light or low-sulfur categories, failure to develop refining capacity for lesser-grade crude produced shortfalls of the finished product. Ideally, says Maugeri, oil prices will stay high long enough to achieve necessary investment in exploration, production and refining capacity; to encourage greater development of alternative energy technologies; and to reduce irresponsible energy consumption.

Rice, Susan E. **THE THREAT OF GLOBAL POVERTY** (National Interest, No. 83, Spring 2006, pp. 76-82)

The author, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, believes that global poverty is not just a humanitarian concern but a threat to U.S. national security. Poverty erodes weak states' capacity to prevent the spread of disease and protect the world's forests and watersheds, creates conditions that are conducive to transnational criminal enterprises and terrorist activity, and enhances tensions that erupt in civil conflict, she explains. Poor countries with limited institutional capacity to control their territory, borders and coastlines provide safe havens and training grounds for terrorist networks; terrorists, in turn, exploit the natural resources and financial institutions of these low-income countries. By some estimates, 25 percent of the foreign terrorists recruited by Al-Qaeda to Iraq came from North and sub-Saharan Africa. Most important, Rice states, poverty undercuts U.S. security by inflicting major damage through new drug-resistant strains of microbial pathogens that have spread to the U.S. from developing countries, as more Americans travel to these areas.

Stokes, Bruce **DOHA ROUND DEATH SPIRAL** (National Journal, Vol. 38, No. 18, May 6, 2006, p. 62)

National Journal columnist Stokes presents a pessimistic analysis of the status of the Doha Round of trade talks. The U.S. is demanding a 66-percent reduction in the European Union's agricultural tariffs, but Brussels insists that it can offer only 40 percent. The Americans and Europeans are looking for duties on most manufactured goods to be no higher than 15 percent, but Brazil and other developing countries insist on 22-25 percent. If this stalemate cannot be resolved, the expectation is that the round will be extended again to get past the French and American elections in 2007 and 2008. With the Doha Round thus "in the freezer," emphasis will shift to bilateral agreements and both American and European businesses will lose interest in restarting the Doha Round. Stokes notes that there are plans to complete the Doha Round by midsummer, but that "it seems implausible... the more worrisome question is what will happen next."

GLOBAL ISSUES / INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Halweil, Brian **CAN ORGANIC FARMING FEED US ALL?** (WorldWatch, Vol. 19, No. 3, May/June 2006, pp. 18-24)

For years, agricultural experts have argued that a widespread conversion to organic farming would result in lower crop yields and exacerbate the poverty of farmers in Third World countries. But, as Halweil proposes in this article, previous studies may have been based on faulty assumptions. Moreover, improved techniques that track world food production data indicate the economic viability of growing food without synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. Halweil describes the results and potential applications of studies conducted by scientists from the University of Michigan, who compared worldwide productivity of organic and non-organic farms. The article also notes the social benefits organic farming can generate by shifting the balance toward smaller, undercapitalized farms and stabilizing rural labor forces, while decreasing water pollution and soil erosion. Consumer demand for organic products continues to increase, but the author cautions that fundamental changes have to take place in the world food supply and distribution system, which at this time favors large agribusinesses and heavy chemical inputs, before organic farming can fulfill its potential.

Lemley, Brad **ANYTHING INTO OIL** (Discover, Vol. 27, No. 4, April 2006, pp. 46-51)

Lemley detailed the thermal conversion process (formerly called the thermal depolymerization process) of using heat and pressure to convert waste materials into fuel oil and other recyclable materials in May 2003 (AA03196), and he provided an update on the challenges of starting full-scale processing in July 2004 (AA04202). Now he reports on the operation of the first commercial biorefinery in the world that can make oil from a variety of waste. This plant converts turkey slaughterhouse waste into fuel oil, high-grade fertilizer and water. Start-up delays, technical adjustments and higher operating costs have resulted in financial losses, but the owner of the plant expects it to begin operating at a profit because a federal government subsidy for renewable diesel fuel went into effect in early 2006. Future plans for the company include building plants in Europe to process beef slaughterhouse waste because it is expected that the process will destroy prions, the proteins that cause mad cow disease. The company has also demonstrated the process for automobile recyclers using their waste of plastics, fabrics, rubber and nylon that currently is dumped in landfills.

Powers, William **THIS LEAKY WORLD** (National Journal, Vol. 38, No. 18, May 6, 2006, p. 60)

Powers, a National Journal columnist, describes how democracies in various parts of the world are dealing with questions about anonymous sources, the law, and the press. While Americans tend to see the problem as peculiar to the U.S., he points out that Australia has recently enacted anti-terrorism legislation that some observers see as already having a "chilling effect on the news." In Mexico, the government has passed a law which allows journalists to protect their sources because of the danger from drug cartels and gangs. A recent court case in Japan allowed some journalists to protect their sources. Powers concludes, "Freedom of the press is a delicate dance, a never-ending series of judgment calls. The more tightly a society ... tries to define that freedom, the harder it becomes for journalists to do their jobs."

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Allan, Shannon Michel; Leitner, Peter **ATTACKING AGRICULTURE WITH RADIOLOGICAL MATERIALS - A POSSIBILITY?** (World Affairs, vol. 168, no. 3, Winter 2006, pp. 99-112)

The authors disagree with the conventional wisdom that terrorists planning a radiological attack would exclusively target urban population centers instead of rural agricultural targets. Allan and Leitner argue that dispersing radiological agents into the food supply is possible, considering the history of such attacks, the relative ease of procuring radiological agents on the open market, as well as terrorists' preference to maximize the symbolic nature, psychological impact, and elements of surprise of their attacks. Given the potential impacts of food contamination on the

public, the domestic and international economy, U.S. humanitarian aid, even America's allies who may face further attacks, the authors agree that radiological attacks on agriculture is a risk that we ignore at our peril.

Bowman, Bradley L. **REALISM AND IDEALISM: US POLICY TOWARD SAUDI ARABIA, FROM THE COLD WAR TO THE PRESENT DAY** (Parameters, vol. 35, no. 4, Winter 2005-06, pp. 91-105)

In this examination of U.S.-Saudi relations, Bowman acknowledges that it is easier to critique existing American policy than it is to implement change. However, he proposes a new U.S. approach to the Middle East, that would require balancing American idealist values and realist interests. If the U.S. can pursue this grand strategy, we will simultaneously foster Middle Eastern stability, protect American national interests and promote the transition to a more democratic Middle East. This article is currently available on the Internet at:

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/05winter/bowman.htm>

Early, Bryan R. **"LARGER THAN A PARTY YET SMALLER THAN A STATE": LOCATING HEZBOLLAH'S PLACE WITHIN LEBANON'S STATE AND SOCIETY** (World Affairs, vol. 168, no. 3, Winter 2006, pp. 115-128)

Early applies University of Washington professor Joel Migdal's "state-in-society" theory to Hezbollah, which in Lebanon has acted alternately as a terrorist organization, major provider of social services, and political party. Early considers Hezbollah's history of carefully balancing its roles among its domestic base in Lebanon's Shiite minority, other Lebanese sectarian groups, its benefactor Iran, and Syria, who until recently was the guarantor of Lebanon's post-Civil War security. He concludes that in such a "weak state," Hezbollah is free to define the extent of its own role in Lebanon's political future.

Khanna, Parag; Mohan, C. Raja **GETTING INDIA RIGHT** (Policy Review, No. 135, February/March 2006, pp. 43-61)

The authors highlight the possible benefits and regional and global complications that a blossoming U.S.-India relationship portends. They sketch India's transition from nonalignment to proponent of "democracy promotion, secular governance, pluralism, and the rule of law" with the United States. The authors briefly illuminate the interlocking factors by which China, India and the United States must calculate their attitudes and approaches toward each other. They also see the United States causing problems in South Asia by giving Pakistan too much military aid, and not receiving much assistance in return on nonproliferation and counterterrorism. They also touch on India's demographic advantage over China and the economic success of Indian-Americans.

Kuperman, Alan J. **BOMB-GRADE BAZAAR: HOW INDUSTRY, LOBBYISTS, AND CONGRESS WEAKENED EXPORT CONTROLS ON HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM** (Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, vol. 62, no. 2, March/April 2006, pp. 45-49)

In this cover story, Kuperman explores the creation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, specifically the Burr amendment, which loosened restrictions on exports of highly enriched uranium (HEU), which could be used by would-be proliferators and terrorists in future attacks. The amendment, argues Kuperman, marked a significant undermining of efforts since the late 1970s to stop exporting HEU and encourage countries to convert their power plants to utilize less bomb-grade nuclear fuels. Kuperman says that several HEU suppliers mounted a massive lobbying campaign, enlisting support from medical groups that were persuaded by the HEU providers that they would be negatively affected by limits on HEU. Kuperman recommends the immediate repeal of the Burr amendment and to limit the export of HEU on condition that industry continues to develop less-enriched fuel alternatives.

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Miller, Hanna **AMERICAN PIE** (American Heritage, vol. 57, no. 2, April/May 2006, pp. 30-38)
Pizza has become "the most successful immigrant of all" to the U.S., notes the author. Although it arrived in the U.S. relatively late compared with long-standing favorites such as the hamburger and hot dog, pizza "has secured a special place on the American table." Pizza first came across the Atlantic with the millions of Italian immigrants in the 1920s, and while there were regional variations, it soon coalesced into a version of the traditional Neapolitan pie. Pizza boomed in popularity after World War II, as Americans sought quick and easy food; the article chronicles the growth of the modern pizza industry. Notes the author, "pizza, like teenagedom and rock 'n' roll, is a lasting relic of America's mid-century embrace of good times."

Rosen, Jeffrey **THE DAY AFTER ROE** (The Atlantic, vol. 297, no. 5, June 2006, pp. 56-66)
With two newly-appointed Supreme Court justices and the possibility of a third, the author notes that there is a real possibility that ROE V. WADE, the 1973 Supreme Court decision that struck down abortion laws in forty-six states and the District of Columbia, may be overturned. In this article, Rosen, a law professor at George Washington University, reviews the repercussions that would result from such a ruling in the states, Congress, the White House, and the courts. The author of the forthcoming book, THE MOST DEMOCRATIC BRANCH: HOW THE COURTS SERVE AMERICA, Rosen maintains that the court functions best when it generally follows public opinion and that, if ROE is overturned, the group that seizes the "vital center in a post-ROE world would be likely to dominate American politics for a generation to come."

Thomas, Kelly Devine **THE MISSION OF MATTHEW BOGDANOS** (ARTnews, vol. 105, no. 4, April 2006, pp. 130-133)

Bogdanos, a classical scholar, Marine Corps Reserves colonel, middle-weight boxer, and Manhattan assistant district attorney, headed the interagency counterterrorism team that recovered about 5,500 artifacts out of the 14,000 that were looted from the Iraq Museum. The blunt-spoken Marine, who is currently assembling New York City's first task force on the illegal antiquities trade, talked to Thomas about his present assignment as well as his experiences in Iraq. While the museum's records and resources were "woefully lacking," Bogdanos found the international community's "response and commitment to stopping the flow of illegal antiquities no less inadequate," and contends that "by cracking down on the trade in illegal antiquities, law enforcement agencies would also uncover weapons and evidence of terrorist activity."

IIP Publications

Electronic Journals

Significant Events in U.S. Foreign Relations (1900 - 2001)

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

Books

Accredited institutions of postsecondary education, programs, candidates 2004-2005;

includes candidates for accreditation and accredited programs at other facilities

Ed. by Kenneth A. Von Alt. - Washington, DC; American Council on Education, 2005.

American art directory, 2005-2006

National Register Publishing. - 60th ed.

New Providence, NJ : Marquis Who's Who, LCC, 2004.

The American woman 2003-2004: daughters of a revolution - young women today

Ed. by Cynthia B. Costello... [et al.]. - New York, NY; Palgrave Macmillan, 2002.

Conservation directory 2005-2006 : The guide to worldwide environmental organizations

National Wildlife Federation.. - 50th ed. - Washington, D.C. ; National Wildlife Federation., 2005.

Editor & Publisher International Year Book, 2005

Editor & Publisher. - 85th ed. - New York : Editor & Publisher Co., 2005. 3 Vols.

Editor & Publisher International Year Book, 2005.

Part 1 : Dailies

Part 2 : Weeklies

Part 3 :Contact Directory

Freedom in the world : the annual survey of political rights and civil liberties, 2005

Ed. by Adrian Karatnycky, Freedom House Survey Team. - New York, NY; Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2005.

Government phone book USA 2006; A comprehensive guide to federal, state, country, and local government offices in the United States

Carroll Publishing. - 14th ed. - Detroit, MI ; Omnigraphics, 2006.

Musical America : international directory of the performing arts 2006.

2006 ed. - Hightstown, NJ ; Windsor Corporate Center, 2005.

National Trade and Professional Associations of the United States 2006

Ed. by Buck Downs et all. - 41st ed. - Washington, D.C., : Columbia Books, Inc., Publishers, 2006.

Open Doors 2005 : report on international educational exchange

Institute of International Education. - New York, NY; Institute of International Education, 2005.

Web site sourcebook 2006

Ed. by Darren, L. Smith. - 11th ed. - Detroit, MI ; Omnigraphics, 2006.

World economic outlook: building institutions, September 2005

International Monetary Fund.. - Washington, D.C.; IMF Publication Services, 2005.

If you have any questions, please contact the

American Information Resource Center at Tel: 0-312-4688082