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ARTICLES

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

Collins, William, et al. THE PHYSICAL SCIENCE BEHIND CLIMATE CHANGE (Scientific American, vol. 297, no. 2, August 2007, pp. 64-73)

The authors, all scientists who participated in Working Group I of the 2007 IPCC assessment, write that the growing record of observations and study show that over the past twenty years, evidence that humans are affecting the climate has “accumulated inexorably”, and that scientific community is more certain of this than ever. The authors summarize the findings of the latest IPCC report, noting that 11 of the past 12 years have been the warmest since reliable records began around 1850, and that concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere today are roughly 35 percent above preindustrial levels. They discuss some of the uncertainties, noting that climate model predictions become cloudy out beyond a century or so — but the earth “will be living with the consequences of climate change for at least the next thousand years.”

Eilperin, Juliet AN INCONVENIENT EXPERT (Outside, vol. 32, no. 10, October 2007, pp. 140)

Massachusetts Institute of Technology climatologist Richard Lindzen is one of a small number of climate scientists who are promoting the controversial idea that human activities are not to blame for global warming. Lindzen notes that periods of warming have occurred in previous centuries, prior to the modern industrial age, and that we cannot know what the future holds, because science is only beginning to analyze the more complex responses to climate change. Lindzen, who has an avowedly contrarian streak, is a favorite of conservative and private-sector groups with an anti-global-warming agenda, and while he does not advocate for them, many of his scientific colleagues have been dismayed at his role in enabling pressure groups to sow confusion. The author notes that Lindzen does not dispute that global warming is taking place, but where he diverges from the majority of the scientific community is in the sense of urgency — whether climate change is a pressing problem, or whether humanity can adapt to it over the long run. Eilperin notes, however, that “while Lindzen and his allies are competitive in the marketplace of ideas, they’re losing in America’s cloakrooms and boardrooms” — the Democratic-controlled Congress is preparing legislation to place a cap on carbon-dioxide emissions, and many corporate leaders are seeing the wisdom in CO2-mitigation strategies. Available online at <http://outside.away.com/outside/culture/200710/richard-lindzen-1.html>

Gardels, Nathan CHINA: FROM DEMOCRACY WALL TO THE SHOPPING MALL AND BACK (New Perspectives Quarterly, vol. 24, no. 4, Fall 2007, pp. 2-5)

The wrath of the American consumer over tainted pet food and toys may prove to be more effective than anything tried so far in pushing China’s leadership to institute reforms, says Nathan Gardels, editor of New Perspectives Quarterly. “Unlike organized labor or human rights groups,” Gardels writes, “consumers don’t have to mobilize to effect change; they only have to demobilize

by not spending.” China’s export reliance on the U.S. market will force it to curb corruption and strengthen regulation through rule of law. “Americans won’t hesitate one moment to cut the import lifeline and shift their allegiance from Chinese products that might poison their children or kill their pets,” he predicts, “and their bargaining agents -- Wal-Mart, Target, Toys R Us -- have immensely more clout than the AFL-CIO and Amnesty International ever had in fostering reform in China ... Of course, a move toward the reliable rule of law is not democracy,” he says, “but a big step on the long march in that direction.” One of a series of articles in this issue of NPQ devoted to China, this article can be found online at http://www.digitalnpq.org/archive/2007_fall/01_gardels.html

Haedrich, Richard L. DEEP TROUBLE (Natural History, Vol. 116, No. 8, October 2007, pp. 28-33)

When fish populations in continental shelf waters were depleted from overfishing, fishermen shifted to catching species that live deeper in the oceans. Haedrich, a Canadian biological oceanographer and ichthyologist, has studied North Atlantic Ocean fish populations throughout his career. He asserts that overfishing of species taken from the continental slopes (600–6,000 feet deep) is inevitable, given its current pace, and that it could take several decades or more for recovery of fish populations. These species exhibit a slower growth rate and older age at maturity due to colder water temperatures and low food supplies, so fish of marketable size may be the only reproductive members of the population. The bottom-trawling gear used to harvest the fish often destroys their habitat, also. The lack of reliable data about how quickly a species can replace itself hinders managing species sustainably. Some countries have limited deep-sea trawling within their own 200-mile-wide exclusive economic zones, but a ban on trawling in international waters was narrowly defeated in the United Nations in 2006. The author concludes, “Evolution sets the pace of life in accord with physical conditions, and in the deep sea that pace is slow. The pace of our fishing there would do well to match it.”

Lisher, Mark LYING TO GET THE TRUTH (American Journalism Review, vol. 29, no. 5, October/November 2007, pp. 29-35)

Should reporters use deception to get a story? Lisher, AJR contributing writer and a reporter at the Austin American-Statesman, examines this question in a lengthy article revolving around a story written by Ken Silverstein and published in Harper’s Magazine’s July edition. To get the story -- “Their Men in Washington: Undercover with D.C.’s Lobbyists for Hire” -- Silverstein posed as a consultant for a firm needing help in enticing investments to Turkmenistan, a country with a dismal human rights record but rich in oil. The companies he targeted were APCO Associates, and Cassidy & Associates, one of the most powerful lobbying firms in Washington. Although Silverstein was able to extract interesting information about the sleazy lobbying culture and its impact on domestic and foreign policy, his undercover techniques aroused debate in the journalism establishment -- most especially Howard Kurtz, Washington Post media writer, who feels the companies targeted should have had at least an opportunity to Silverstein’s allegations. Is there room in the modern world for the “muckraking” tradition in journalism? Lisher seems to think not, writing that “without at least some standard, the 230,000 subscribers to Harper’s are on their own, trusting that liars and deceivers are telling them the truth.” Available online at <http://www.ajr.org/Article.asp?id=4403>

Little, Amanda Griscom OIL FROM THE DEEP (Wired, vol. 15, no. 9, September 2007, pp. 110-120)

Attempting to tap oil reserves deep beneath the floor of the Gulf of Mexico will require drillers to press through freezing waters, boiling oil, and seismic uncertainty. The author visits an offshore rig operated by Chevron to explain the technological and geologic challenges the crew is facing in its attempt to drill 8 kilometers into the Earth. The author describes ultra deep-sea drilling as the newest, riskiest and most technologically challenging drilling frontier. Drilling equipment is capable of going down twice as far as it did just a decade ago, at the same time estimates are rising about the amount of oil that lies under the gulf, perhaps enough to boost U.S. oil reserves by 50 percent. That discovery has made oil companies pour massive new investments into the region, but they come at great risk. A hurricane two years ago battered an offshore platform and

cost BP \$250 million. Available online under the title "Pumped Up" at http://www.wired.com/cars/energy/magazine/15-09/mf_jackrig

Seabrook, John SOWING FOR APOCALYPSE (New Yorker, August 27, 2007, pp. 60–71)
The need to preserve plant seeds is as old as agriculture; carefully preserved seed deposits dating to 6750 BC have been found in Iraq. Today the need for seed preservation is the same as it was in ancient times: in case of devastation due to disease or drought, salvation may lie in an obscure and resistant variety of a food crop plant locked in a seed bank. Most nations and some international organizations maintain seed banks today, but only for plants from their own countries or regions. Cary Fowler, working with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), has after many years of labor nearly completed the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, scheduled to open in a remote part of Norway in 2008. The article traces the history, science, politics and economics of seed development and preservation, with biographical sketches of Fowler and other seed bank visionaries.

Smith, Paul CLIMATE CHANGE, MASS MIGRATION AND THE MILITARY RESPONSE (Orbis, vol. 51, no. 4, Fall 2007, pp. 617-633)

The displacement of thousands of U.S. Gulf Coast residents in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina is emblematic of a human migration challenge that will likely become more severe in the years and decades ahead, notes the author, professor of national security affairs at the U.S. Naval War College. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts that climate change will manifest itself in dramatic ways, such as extreme weather events and a rise in sea levels, and some of these effects may induce large-scale human migration, both within and among countries. The increasing trend of environmental migrants is clashing with widespread anti-immigrant sentiment in both developed and developing countries around the world. Some countries are describing migration, particularly unauthorized international migration, as a "security threat" and are turning to military forces to deter or manage the human flows, a trend that is likely to grow.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Behr, Peter ENERGY NATIONALISM (CQ Global Researcher, Vol. 1, No. 7, July 2007, pp. 153-168)

Former Washington Post reporter Behr describes how explosive growth in China's and India's demand for oil coincided with Russia's recovery in oil output from its devastating collapse after the fall of the Soviet Union and financial credit crisis. Having surpassed Saudi Arabia as the world's largest oil producer, Russia has enough power to intimidate its neighbors in Europe that depend on it for energy. Meanwhile, Venezuela is using its vast oil and gas reserves to promote socialist revolution at home and throughout the Western Hemisphere. How long Venezuela President Hugo Chavez can continue this way is questionable, as he is spending more on social programs than on maintaining and expanding oil production capacity.

Greenberg, Maurice; Peterson, Peter A FISTFUL OF DOLLARS (National Interest, no. 90, July/August 2007, pp. 17-22)

In this two-part series on the monetary challenges facing the U.S., Greenberg, in MONEY, MONEY EVERYWHERE, notes that the United States has benefited for a long time as the dollar has been the world's de facto currency; however, he says, this is changing. As policymakers in Washington wallow in complacency, Brazil, Russia and Western Europe are rising in the international pecking order, and their currencies can compete with the dollar as a global reserve. "As that happens," he writes, "the advantages we have gleaned from that [sole] status -- the ability to finance our twin fiscal and trade deficits while keeping our interest rates low -- will also be lost." In NO FREE LUNCH, Peterson identifies vulnerabilities in the American future -- an explosion of demands on Social Security and Medicare as the population ages; high levels of debt to foreign nations; exploding health-care costs, and an out-of-control dependence on foreign

oil. Peterson writes that one serious national misstep shaking the world's trust in the American economy could make these weaknesses spiral into crisis.

Shinn, David AN OPPORTUNISTIC ALLY (Harvard International Review, vol. 29, no. 2, Summer 2007, pp. 52-56)

In this article on Chinese-African relations, the author, professor at the Elliott School of International Affairs at George Washington University, notes that China has had trading ties with Africa for centuries. In the late 1950s, Chinese Communist Party formed closer ties with African liberation movements. As the West became reluctant to help build infrastructure in Africa, China stepped in to provide it, in return for gaining trade to obtain raw materials. However, China's growing trade surplus with Africa and its support of Sudan and Zimbabwe -- two countries with poor human-rights records -- is drawing criticism from both Africa and the West. In order to maintain its strong relations with Africa, the author believes that China has to maintain balance in its economic and strategic interests.

Tverberg, Gail OUR FINITE WORLD: IMPLICATIONS FOR ACTUARIES (Contingencies, May/June 2007, pp. 18-23)

The author, writing in a professional actuarial publication, notes that the evidence is growing that we are reaching many of the Earth's physical limits; remaining supplies of fossil fuels and minerals are shrinking, and topsoil and fresh water are dwindling, all with profound implications for the environment and climate change and debt-based economies. Yet, Tverberg notes, we are still acting as if natural resources are inexhaustible. Much of the problem is that for the past two centuries, the global economy has experienced continued growth; modern economic theory has arisen during this period, and humanity has become accustomed to a culture of exponential growth. The past sixty years may not be a good indication of what the next sixty years will look like, Tverberg writes, noting that many analysts are warning that global oil and natural gas production may be on the verge of terminal decline in the next few years, yet replacement technology could take decades to implement. Actuaries, known for long-term thinking, should be questioning the current economic models, and pointing out long-term trends to decision-makers. Available online at <http://www.contingencies.org/mayjun07/finite.pdf>

Yiwei, Wang CHINA'S RISE: AN UNLIKELY PILLAR OF US HEGEMONY (Harvard International Review, vol. 29, no. 1, Spring 2007, pp. 56-59)

China's economic rise, characterized by huge reserves of U.S. dollars and a towering trade surplus with the United States, is bolstering rather than undermining U.S. global hegemony, asserts the author, a professor at Fudan University in Shanghai. With their interlocking economies accounting for half of global economic growth, the author states, "China's rise is actually supporting US hegemony." He argues that China's economic growth dampens criticism of U.S.-led globalization and thwarts the development of regional trading blocs. If regionalization became the dominant economic trend, then the United States would see its global influence curtailed, although it would certainly remain the preeminent power in North America, Yiwei writes. "Regionalization cannot be sustainable in the long run, and could result in a far more unstable world than one marked by a power-sharing arrangement between China and the United States," he concludes.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

THE TERRORISM INDEX (Foreign Policy, no. 162, September-October 2007, pp. 60-68)

Foreign Policy magazine and the Center for American Progress conducted its third in a series of surveys of over 100 former U.S. government officials, retired military and intelligence officers, as well as distinguished foreign policy academics, who reported increasing trepidation about national security and America's place in the world. FP magazine reports that they "see a world that is growing more dangerous, a national security strategy in disrepair, and a war in Iraq that is alarmingly off course." Fully 91 percent say the world is becoming more dangerous for

Americans; 84 percent do not believe the U.S. is winning the war on terror; only 6 percent believe that U.S. is winning the war on terrorism; and over 80 percent expect a terrorist attack on the scale of 9/11 within a decade. Nearly every foreign policy initiative of the U.S. government -- from domestic surveillance activities, renditions of terrorist suspects, and detention at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to U.S. energy policies and efforts in the Middle East peace process -- was sharply criticized by the experts. Above all, 92 percent agreed that the war in Iraq harms U.S. national security; over half disagree with the surge of additional troops; and a bipartisan 68 percent majority would support draw-down and redeployment of U.S. forces out of Iraq.

Atzili, Boaz THE VIRTUES AND VICIES OF FIXED TERRITORIAL OWNERSHIP (SAIS Review, Vol. 27, No. 2, Summer-Fall 2007, pp. 95-108)

Atzili, a post-doctoral fellow at Harvard University, asserts that territorial conquest and land grabs, the stuff of most history, seem no longer acceptable. Other countries have refused for decades to recognize forceful takeovers of land by Israel, Turkey, and Armenia; Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was repulsed. Fixed territories have contributed to peace and stability in North and South America, and most of Europe and North Asia. People in these regions already strongly identify with their nation-state, and therefore the countries need not find external threats to unify their people. In contrast, those living in socio-politically unstable regions -- the Middle East, Africa, the Balkans, Central America, and parts of Asia and the former Soviet Union -- are less likely to identify with the nation-state. Having fixed borders in these countries can perpetuate state weakness "because it deprives the state of a key factor that historically motivated state building: the external threat to state borders and state survival."

Chestnut, Sheena ILLICIT ACTIVITY AND PROLIFERATION: NORTH KOREAN SMUGGLING NETWORKS (International Security, vol. 32, no. 1, Summer 2007, pp. 80-111)

The author draws attention to North Korea's well-established transnational smuggling networks, which keeps the country stocked with hard currency, distributes counterfeit money and goods internationally, and, it is feared, gives Pyongyang the "means and motivation" to be a key player on the global nuclear black market. These smuggling operations, linked to criminal gangs and even terrorist networks, highlight the need for increased attention to tracking and curtailing them, since their activities ultimately exceed the control of the supplier states, making them a major proliferation danger. Law enforcement agencies must team with counter-proliferation experts to meet the threat of these illicit criminal networks.

Halloran, Richard STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS (Parameters, vol. 37, no. 3, Autumn 2007, pp. 4-14)

The author, a former military correspondent for the New York Times, notes that the interagency process has "floundered in trying to organize a strategic communication campaign" even as America's image abroad has declined over the past five years. Part of the problem, he says, is the inability of U.S. political and military leaders to agree on a definition of strategic communications, which he defines as persuading others to accept one's ideas, policies and courses of action. Successful persuasive communications, he says, "assumes a defensible policy, a respectable identity, [and] a core value." Even the best strategic communication cannot rescue a poor policy decision, he warns. It is also important to identify the audience and realize that, although a message is targeted toward a specific audience, others will see it, too -- you can't say one thing to one audience and something different to another. Most importantly, Halloran notes, the written word is best understood in other cultures and less apt to be misunderstood than spoken language. Strategic messages should be communicated through every possible channel, from speeches to congressional testimony to ceremonies. Deception should be forbidden. Halloran advocates establishing a White House-based Office of Strategic Communications led by a director with Cabinet rank, but says all staff must be kept out of partisan politics. This article may be read on the Internet at

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/07autumn/halloran.htm>

Hussein, Jamal Jalal THE MINE-ACTION PROCESS IN IRAQI KURDISTAN (Journal of Mine Action, vol. 11, no. 1, Summer 2007, pp. 81-82)

The Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency has been pursuing its vision to rid Kurdistan of the threat from explosive remnants of war. So far, over 567 minefields and former combat areas (out of a total of 3,512 registered minefields) have been cleared. The Agency has been busy surveying contaminated land, drawing up maps, marking hazards, destroying mines and unexploded ordnance and offering mine-risk education as well as assistance for victims. The author says that the topography of the land poses unique complicating factors for the deminers, including hard ground, high vegetation and weather limitations. The deminers' work is also slowed by the existence of large quantities of metal fragments left over from the 1980-1988 Iraq-Iran war. Their work is also hampered by mines that wash down the mountains in heavy rains or during snow melts, by the absence of minefield maps, and a shortage of mine-clearing equipment. But progress is crucial, given the fact that more than 4,550 people have been killed by mines in four governorates in the past 40 years, as a result of the Iraqi regime mining Kurdish territory since the 1960s. Available online at <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/11.1/notes/jalal/jalal.htm>

Kahl, Colin IN THE CROSSFIRE OR THE CROSSHAIRS? NORMS, CIVILIAN CASUALTIES, AND U.S. CONDUCT IN IRAQ (International Security, vol. 32, no. 1, Summer 2007, pp. 7-46)
The author, a professor from Georgetown University, disproves the widely-held assumption among overseas public audiences that U.S. military forces do not strive to avoid foreign casualties during combat operations, arguing that the Pentagon's organizational culture contributes to a uniquely "American way of war." Through field research and a literature review, the author tracks the genesis of the "noncombatant immunity" doctrine since its development in the post-Vietnam era, which has given rise to the "annihilation-restraint paradox," a commitment to using overwhelming, but lawful levels of force. Despite a few high-profile incidents, which the author recommends addressing by increased vigilance and closer tracking of civilian casualties, U.S. forces have exercised restraint and have proven even more cautious in response to perceptions about their performance.

Kittner, Cristiana C. Brafman THE ROLE OF SAFE HAVENS IN ISLAMIST TERRORISM (Terrorism and Political Violence, vol. 19, no. 3, Fall 2007, pp. 307-329)
Terrorist networks rely on safe havens for their very survival. Denying safe havens to terrorists serve two important anti-terrorism functions – preventing the movement from growing and keeping it from flourishing, writes defense analyst Cristiana C. Brafman Kittner of Decisive Analytics Corporation. In order to defeat the purpose safe havens perform for terrorist groups, it is critically important to fully understand the four specific conditions necessary the establishment of a safe haven. The conditions are geographic features, weak governance of the host country, a history of corruption and violence, and poverty, she says. Rather than poverty leading to terrorism, Kittner argues that it is inherent poverty in the host country can be used by terrorists to exploit the local population. A vulnerable population that is susceptible to financial rewards and filled with economic hopelessness provides not only a willing recruitment pool but also facilitates the opportunities for a support network as increased violence and disrespect for the rule of law undermine good governance, she says. Additionally, corruption fuels poverty, which helps illustrate the interconnectedness of these four conditions.

Maier, Charles S. DARK POWER: GLOBALIZATION, INEQUALITY, AND CONFLICT (Harvard International Review, vol. 29, no. 1, Spring 2007, pp. 60-65)
Harvard University history professor Charles Maier examines sources of power in this article. He argues that the notion of power as possessed by nation-states is evaporating, and that we can no longer analyze international relations based upon a balance of power. Although the U.S. now holds the majority of military power, these resources clearly have limits. International institutions, such as the United Nations and the International Court of Justice, should not be viewed as constraints on American power, but as facilitators of U.S. influence.

Pressman, Jeremy RETHINKING TRANSNATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM: BEYOND A NATIONAL FRAMEWORK (Washington Quarterly, vol. 30, no. 4, Autumn 2007, pp. 63-73)
A weakness noted by scholars who specialize in terrorism studies indicates that there continues to be considerable confusion between the differences found in transnational terrorist groups like

al-Qaida and others like Hezbollah, whose objectives are largely national in scope. The author, Professor at the University of Connecticut, notes in this recent analysis that when policymakers have talked about terrorist organizations other than al-Qaida, they tend to blur the line between those groups that largely confine their activities to within national boundaries and those with global or strategic objectives. The significance for policymakers is that actions such as sanctions or deterrence which may work well against a national terrorist group, may have little or no impact on transnational groups. "The distinction between national and transnational terrorist groups largely stems from a fundamental difference in geographic scope: transnational terrorist objectives are not tied to a single state," he writes. Relying on the wrong counterterrorism policies could do more than thwart success, it could exacerbate the threat.

Schroeder, Matt COUNTERING THE MANPADS THREAT: STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS (Arms Control Today, vol. 37, no. 7, September 2007, pp. 6-11)

This article describes U.S. efforts to counter the threat from man-portable air defense systems with respect to export controls, stockpile security and destruction, and weapons collection. The author says U.S. counter-MANPADS efforts have been remarkably successful. He also contends that American efforts to secure or destroy these systems overseas may be a better way to ensure the safety of U.S. commercial airliners than using high-tech defensive programs on U.S. territory. Schroeder, who is manager of the Arms Control Monitoring Project at the Federation of American Scientists, says U.S. State and Defense Department teams and special intelligence units have secured or destroyed thousands of surplus or poorly secured MANPADS, collected hundreds of missiles from black markets, and "established global norms and standards on the export of MANPADS that are unprecedented in their scope and specificity." He suggests that it may be a good idea to install some anti-missile systems selectively on aircraft that are especially vulnerable to MANPADS "but only if doing so does not divert resources from other more cost-effective counter-MANPADS initiatives." Schroeder also recommends that MANPADS-producing nations should install launch-control devices on them while warning, at the same time, that doing so is not a panacea. This article may be viewed on the Internet at http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2007_09/CoverStory.asp

Schwarz, Anthony J. IRAQ'S MILITIAS: THE TRUE THREAT TO COALITION SUCCESS IN IRAQ (Parameters, vol. 37, no. 1, Spring 2007, pp. 55-71)

One of the greatest threats to American and Coalition objectives in Iraq are the armed militias. Because militiamen are not required to go into hiding, militias are afforded opportunities to create effective command and control structures, allowing them to mobilize quickly. The author argues that we must combat the militias simultaneously on political, economic and security levels. A comprehensive program must also be in place to show militiamen, through education, training and job offers, alternative opportunities for productive livelihoods within Iraqi society. Available on the Internet at <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/07spring/schwarz.htm>

Scowcroft, Brent THE DISPENSABLE NATION? (National Interest, No. 90, July/August 2007, pp. 4-6)

Scowcroft, former national security advisor to Presidents Gerald Ford and George H.W. Bush, notes that the U.S. is still the only country that can "mobilize the world community to undertake the great projects of the day ... but we are not indispensable in the sense that those of us in Washington are the only ones who know what needs to be done for the good of the entire human race." Scowcroft believes that the U.S. must "come to terms with its own post-Cold War euphoria" -- we had the power to transform the world along liberal and democratic lines, and many U.S. policymakers were impatient with the traditional methods of forging alliances and building international organizations, believing it would take too long. Scowcroft argues that America's recent penchant for unilateral initiatives are destined to fail in a globalized world where more nations seek a voice and non-state groups have a major impact.

Till, Geoffrey MARITIME STRATEGY IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD (Orbis, vol. 51, no. 4, Fall 2007, pp. 569-575)

The author, professor at the Defence Studies Department of King's College (London), writes that

the future of globalization is the crucial issue facing naval planners in deciding future mission priorities and programs. The world is witnessing a shift from traditional “modern” preoccupations to less-familiar “postmodern” ones. Increasingly, navies, including the U.S. Navy, are departing from the Cold-War-era balance-of-power approach on the open oceans, and are now concerned with coastal operations as part of a broader notion of maritime security; this has a profound effect on the types of missions and acquisition programs. The author writes that the future of globalization will play a major role in naval planning; he believes that globalization “may be frailer systematically than we think,” noting that globalization depends upon sufficient resources, notably oil.

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Alsultany, Evelyn SELLING AMERICAN DIVERSITY AND MUSLIM AMERICAN IDENTITY THROUGH NONPROFIT ADVERTISING POST-9/11 (American Quarterly, vol. 59, no. 3, September 2007, pp. 593-622)

The author, an assistant professor in the Program in American Culture, University of Michigan, explores how nonprofit advertising participated in refiguring an imagined American community in relation to Islam after 9/11 when patriotic advertising campaigns flooded highway billboards, radios, magazines, newspapers, and television. Examining how Muslim identities were packaged, marketed, and sold through nonprofit advertising, the author compares three campaigns: the Ad Council’s “I am an American,” the Council on American-Islamic Relations’ (CAIR) “I am an American Muslim,” and the U.S. Department of State’s “Shared Values Initiative.” It demonstrates how a nonprofit organization, a civil rights group, and the U.S. government sought to deconstruct the binary opposition between American citizen and Arab Muslim terrorist that emerged after 9/11 and produced a diverse imagined American community. The least effective one, according to the author, was that of the U.S. government as part of its expensive public diplomacy campaign. The Ad Council’s PSA was presumably successful effective while the CAIR ad was hard to evaluate as it was not widely circulated.

Delbanco, Andrew ACADEMIC BUSINESS (New York Times Magazine, September 30, 2007, pp. 25//30)

The author, director of American studies at Columbia University, questions whether the modern university has become just another corporation. To maintain their tax-exempt status, hospitals are required to care for indigent patients and charitable foundations are required to give away a hefty percentage of their money but what exactly are colleges doing to justify their public subsidies? Private colleges and universities pay no taxes on tuition revenues or on income from their endowments, of which Harvard boasts the largest (\$35 billion). Driven by big science and global competition, top universities now compete for “market share” and “brand-name positioning,” employ teams of consultants and lobbyists, furnish their campuses with luxuries to attract paying “customers” and earn royalties from technologies developed with the help of government grants, thanks to the 1980 Bayh-Dole Act which permitted patents on discoveries made with public funds.

Hussain, Aysha FROM INDIA TO ISELIN (DiversityInc, vol. 6, no. 8, September 2007, pp. 41-49)

Immigrants from Southeast Asia, most of them Indian, have transformed a New Jersey suburb from a collection of rundown, empty storefronts and desolate main streets 30 years ago into a vibrant community today. The Indians who came to Iselin, just south of New York City, beginning in the 1970s had a wide range of socioeconomic, educational and occupational backgrounds. Despite some initial backlash from the mostly white (Irish, Polish, Italian, German) and elderly residents of the community, Indians taught the longtime residents of Iselin the business benefits of embracing other cultures. Indians are now almost one-fifth of the town's 16,700 residents. Before the influx of Indians, many of the town's European immigrants owned family-run shops,

but as retail trends changed in the 1970s when malls and chain stores began to proliferate, Iselin's small shops went out of business, and the town spiraled into an economic depression. At first Indian businesses owners experienced tension because the locals felt they were being driven out of the community. Soon the town welcomed the Indian businesses and community because as Indians persisted as merchants, the streets became safer and real estate values soared. Now the town's current dilemma is managing its growth.

McCammack, Brian **HOT DAMNED AMERICA: EVANGELICALISM AND THE CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY DEBATE** (American Quarterly, vol. 59, no. 3, September 2007, pp. 645-668)
The author, a doctoral student at Harvard University, argues that climate change is shaping up to be the defining environmental issue of the twenty-first century, as an unlikely group, evangelical Christians that have broken rank with the faith's politically conservative leadership, now represent one of the U.S.' greatest hopes for instituting meaningful legislation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Potentially commanding an audience of more than 100 million, these evangelical environmentalists advocate immediate legislative action inspired by a biblical foundation in principles of environmental stewardship and a commitment to caring for the world's poor, who will bear the brunt of climate change's environmental impacts. For a faith that has found political coherence and influence in the past quarter-century on personal moral issues such as abortion and gay marriage, the result is a potential wedge within evangelicalism surrounding rhetorical, theological, and ideological battles over biblically-based responsibilities to the environment and to mankind. Ultimately, evangelicals may prove to be just as important for climate change, with their ability to mobilize millions of Americans on the issue, as climate change proves to be for evangelicals a re-examination of political and theological priorities.

Nijhuis, Michelle **TEAMING UP WITH THOREAU** (Smithsonian, vol. 38, no. 7, October 2007, pp. 60-65)

Al Gore's award of the Nobel Peace Prize for his work on behalf of global warming is not the first time that a famous American has lent his name and his efforts to such a cause. One hundred fifty years after the publication of *WALDEN*, Henry David Thoreau is helping scientists monitor global warming and other environmental concerns. Thoreau was a member of the group of radical Transcendentalists who lived in New England in the mid-nineteenth century; he is known today for two written works, both still widely read, and for his interests in conservation, environmentalism, ecology, natural history and the human species. In fact, he was one of the first ecologists, closely observing the growth of forests. Since then, hundreds of writers, including Gore, have joined Thoreau in censuring the materialist root of current environmental problems. Today, a group of scientists are building a national network of observers, ranging from schoolchildren to amateur naturalists to professional ecologists, to collect data on flowering times, bird migrations and other signs of the seasons. They are studying Thoreau's meticulous notes on local flowers and vegetation. The goals are not only to understand how plants and animals are responding to climate change but also to fine-tune future environmental restoration efforts and even allergy forecasts.

Shields, Jon **IN PRAISE OF THE VALUES VOTER** (Wilson Quarterly, vol. 31, no. 4, Autumn 2007, pp. 32-38)

The author, a professor at the University of Colorado, writes that after the 1968 presidential election, Democratic Party reformers succeeded in creating a commission, first chaired by Senator George McGovern (D-S.D.), that effectively transferred control over the selection of presidential candidates from pragmatic party bosses to party activists by radically increasing the number of state primaries, from 16 in 1968 to 28 in 1972. Political scientists Sidney Verba, Kay Schlozman, and Henry Brady likewise embraced centrist citizens when they lamented, in their study of political participation, *VOICE AND EQUALITY* (1995), that American religious institutions have tended to "distort citizen activity by mobilizing followers around social issues," particularly abortion, rather than on an economic agenda that focused on the less advantaged -- but it should not be a surprise that Americans continue to vote their convictions rather than their pocketbooks. Also, despite the media's attentive vigil over the culture war's most outrageous and marginal

characters, most conservative Christian activists today quietly labor to engage those who disagree with them in a civil and reasonable way.

Winston, Diane H. BACK TO THE FUTURE: RELIGION, POLITICS, AND THE MEDIA (American Quarterly, vol. 59, no. 3, September 2007, pp. 969-989)

The author, who holds the Knight Chair in Media and Religion at the Annenberg School for Communication, University of Southern California, believes that since 2000, many American journalists have had a “come to Jesus” experience. Spurred by the rise of increasingly politicized religion and religious politics, they have rediscovered the role of religion in public life. But is this current fascination only the latest two-step in a longstanding dance? When New England’s earliest colonists began circulating news of important events, they framed their stories with a religious perspective: divine providence played a decisive role in covering and interpreting everyday occurrences. Since then, religion has continued to play an important role in the both the news media and in the news narratives that helped shape Americans’ self-understanding. The author examines the religious tropes of the “beloved community” (left) and the “promised land” (right) that continue to dominate media coverage of American politics. Focusing on the twentieth century, she explores how the mainstream media’s hostility to religious conservatism has changed, and why progressive religious politics are rarely covered.

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ANKARA INFORMATION RESOURCE CENTER
New Acquisitions Report by Title
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