



## What's New – November 2006

### Significant Documents

#### [2005 U.S. Animal Health Report.](#)

[United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Annual Report, Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 800] Web-posted October 10, 2006.  
[pdf format, 120 pages]

#### [Access for All: Five Years of Progress.](#)

A Report from the Department of Justice on Enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act. [United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Progress Report] October 11, 2006.  
[pdf format, 80 pages]

#### [Alternatives for Future U.S. Space-Launch Capabilities.](#)

[Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Report for Congress] October 2006.  
[pdf format, 73 pages]

#### [Border Security: Barriers along the U.S. International Border.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33659] September 21, 2006.  
[pdf format, 35 pages]

#### [Democratization in Mali: Putting History to Work.](#)

[United States Institute of Peace (USIP) Peaceworks No. 58] October 2006.  
[pdf format, 84 pages]

#### [The European Union's Energy Security Challenges.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33636] September 11, 2006.  
[pdf format, 34 pages]

#### [Freedom of Information Act Amendments: 109th Congress.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL32780] Updated September 22, 2006.  
[pdf format, 11 pages]

#### [Freedom of the Press: A Global Survey of Media Independence.](#)

[2006 and previous years] [Freedom House, Web Resources]  
Web-posted October 11, 2006.  
[Table of Contents, sections in various formats and various sizes]

#### [From Dayton to Brussels: Constitutional Preparations for Bosnia's EU Accession.](#)

[United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Special Report No. 175]  
October 2006. [pdf format, 12 pages]

#### [Generalized System of Preferences: Background and Renewal Debate.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33663] September 26, 2006. [pdf format, 52 pages]

[Getting Ahead of the Curve: Corporate Strategies That Address Climate Change.](#)

[Pew Center on Global Climate Change] Web-posted October 18, 2006.  
[pdf format, 150 pages]

[Hate Crime Statistics 2005.](#)

[U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Annual Report]  
Web-posted October 16, 2006.  
[Table of contents, sections in pdf, html and spreadsheet formats]

In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary-General.  
[United Nations Report, (A/61/122/Add.1)] July 2006;  
Web-posted October 10, 2006.

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[\[Chinese-language version, pdf format, 127 pages\]](#)

[\[French-language version, pdf format, 156 pages\]](#)

[\[Spanish-language version, pdf format, 157 pages\]](#)

[\[Russian-language version, pdf format, 139 pages\]](#)

[Intellectual Property Rights as a Key Obstacle to Russia's WTO Accession.](#)

[Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP), Carnegie Paper No. 73] Web-posted  
October 12, 2006.  
[pdf format, 40 pages]

[Millennium Development Goals: Progress in Asia and the Pacific 2006.](#)

[United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
(UNESCAP); United Nations Development Program (UNDP); Asian Development Bank (ADB),  
Annual Report]  
Web-posted October 16, 2006. [pdf format, 52 pages]

[National Security Consequences of U.S. Oil Dependency.](#)

[Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), Task Force Report] Web-posted October 12, 2006.  
[pdf format, 77 pages]

[North Korea: Economic Sanctions and U.S. Department of Treasury Actions 1955-September 2006.](#)

[National Committee on North Korea] Updated October 18, 2006. [pdf format, 44 pages]

[Report by the Office of the United States Trade Representative on Trade-Related Barriers to the Export of Greenhouse Gas Intensity Reducing Technologies.](#)

[U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), Special Report] October 2, 2006. [pdf format, 36 pages]

Report of the Independent Expert for the United Nations Study on  
Violence against Children. [United Nations General Assembly, Special  
Report] August 29, 2006; Web-posted October 11, 2006.

[\[English-language version, pdf format, 34 pages\]](#)

[\[French-language version, pdf format, 37 pages\]](#)

[\[Spanish-language version, pdf format, 37 pages\]](#)

[\[Arabic-language version, pdf format, 44 pages\]](#)

[\[Arabic-language version, pdf format, 31 pages\]](#)

[\[Russian-language version, pdf format, 40 pages\]](#)

[Resolving the Pakistan-Afghanistan Stalemate.](#)

[United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Special Report No. 176] October 2006.  
[pdf format, 20 pages]

[Restructuring U.S. Foreign Aid: The Role of the Director of Foreign Assistance.](#)

Larry Nowels and Connie Veillette. [CRS Report for Congress, RL33491]  
Updated September 8, 2006. [pdf format, 15 pages]

Russia's Economy: Signs of Progress and Retreat on the Transitional Road.  
[RAND, Monograph MG515] Web-posted October 13, 2006.

[Full Report:](#) [pdf format, 74 pages]

[Summary:](#) [pdf format, 7 pages]

Sending Money Home: Leveraging the Development Impact of Remittances.

[Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)] Web-posted October 18, 2006.

Report:

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

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

[State-by-state table of remittances:](#) [html format, 2 printed pages]

[The State of the Marine Environment: Trends and Processes.](#)

[United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA)]

Web-posted October 19, 2006. [pdf format, 52 pages]

Striking First: Preemptive and Preventive Attack in U.S. National Security Policy.

[RAND, Monograph MG403] Web-posted October 13, 2006.

[Full Report:](#) [pdf format, 345 pages]

[Summary:](#) [pdf format, 19 pages]

[Summit of Educational Games: Harnessing the Power of Video Games for Learning.](#)

[Federation of American Scientists (FAS); Entertainment Software Association (ESA); National Science Foundation (NSF)]

October 17, 2006. [pdf format, 53 pages]

[Taiwan-U.S. Political Relations: New Strains and Changes.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL RL33684] October 10, 2006.

[pdf format, 35 pages]

[Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons.](#)

[United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Guidelines] Web-posted October 6, 2006.

[pdf format, 250 pages]

[Transatlantic Approaches to Sanctions: Principles and Recommendations for Action.](#)

[Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS)]

October 10, 2006. [pdf format, 28 pages]

[United Nations Resolution 1718](#)

[Security Council Condemnation of the Nuclear Test by Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)]

[United Nations Security Council] October 14, 2006.

[html format, 11 printed pages]

U.S. Doctorates in the 20th Century.  
[National Science Foundation (NSF), Statistical Survey] June 2006; Web-posted October 10, 2006.

[Full Report:](#) [pdf format, 143 pages]

[Table of Contents:](#) [sections in html format, various pagings]

[U.S. National Space Policy.](#)

Executive Office of the President, Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), Policy Statement]

August 31, 2006; Web-posted October 6, 2006. [pdf format, 10 pages]

[Wikis, Webs, and Networks: Creating Connections for Conflict-Prone Settings.](#)

[Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)]

Web-posted October 15, 2006. [pdf format, 61 pages]

[The World's Worst Polluted Places: The Top Ten.](#)

[Blacksmith Institute] September 2006; Web-posted October 18, 2006.

[pdf format, 59 pages]

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## **DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

Goodman, Josh AGAINST THE GRAIN (Governing, Vol. 20, No. 1, Oct. 2006, pp. 32-38)  
Despite claims that American politics is highly divided between "blue" and "red" states, local gubernatorial races contradict that claim, with many Republican states electing Democratic governors and vice versa. And with a few exceptions, most governors from the minority party have enjoyed success in their states and are expected to win reelection bids. There are several theories for why citizens continue to elect governors with opposing views to the majority. There is a perception that a minority governor will keep the state legislature (usually dominated by the majority party) in check. Others think that the prevalence of minority governors disproves the idea that America is really polarized between conservatives and liberals. Scholar Morris Fiorina asserts that American voters are generally moderate and that the reason the presidential race is so divided is that party leaders refuse to support moderate leaders for the nomination. In governor's races, ideology is often overlooked in favor of budget issues, education and transportation, things not as easily divided along political lines.

Mandel, Jenny; Peters, Katherine McIntire FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY (Government Executive, vol. 38, no. 18, October 15, 2006, pp. 9-16)

The authors look at the challenges faced by chief financial officers in the government. Among the agencies, the Defense Department gets an extensive analysis by the Comptroller General David M. Walker. He concludes that, because of the Defense Department's deficiencies, it cannot produce reliable financial statements, even though sixteen years has passed since the enactment of the Chief Financial Officers Act in 1990. Many of the chief financial officers in the government, including the ones from DHS, OMB, GSA etc, agree that the lack of internal controls to generate clear and concise financial reports is the main problem. Even with laws requiring standardization of fiscal process, "the biggest challenge that CFOs face is providing useful, timely information for decision-makers," said Linda Combs, comptroller, Office of Management and Budget.

Roth, Zachary THE ESTABLISHMENTARIAN (Washington Monthly, Vol. 38, No. 11, November 2006, pp. 30-36)

This article profiles House Minority Whip Steny Hoyer, a Democrat from Maryland. Little-known

Hoyer is poised to be one of the most powerful elected officials in Washington in 2007, Roth writes. As the number-two Democrat in the House, if the Democrats win control, he will become the majority leader. If they don't, he'll be in a good place to challenge Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi for her job, Roth says. Hoyer, who has been in Congress since 1981, is a centrist, making him one of the more conservative Democrats. Because of this, Hoyer could earn the trust of some Republicans, meaning he could play a crucial role in bringing the parties together, in a way that Pelosi may not. Roth examines Hoyer's past political experiences and discusses his potential future.

Shevtsova, Lilia RUSSIA'S ERSATZ DEMOCRACY (Current History, vol. 105, no. 693, October 2006, pp. 307-314)

Russia's political development has reached a stage where its leaders are attempting an unsustainable and incompatible hybrid of democracy and authoritarianism. The author, a senior associate at the Carnegie Moscow Center, dissects Russia's post-Soviet pseudo-democracy started under Boris Yeltsin and expanded under Vladimir Putin, whose building blocks are bureaucratic-authoritarian political regime, state capitalism, selective social paternalism, and a foreign policy aimed at restoring the country as a world power. By co-opting remaining elites, Putin has succeeded in removing all viable alternatives to the Russian hybrid system by subjugating all branches of government to the presidency, merging political and corporate power (as seen in the workings of Gazprom and Rosneft), leaving no near-term choice for Russian society but to stagnate, since the disenchanting public widely views recent developments as the result of democracy, rather than the ersatz version practiced by the Kremlin.

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

Broad, Robin; Cavanagh, John THE HIJACKING OF THE DEVELOPMENT DEBATE: HOW FRIEDMAN AND SACHS GOT IT WRONG (World Policy Journal, vol. 23, no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 21-30)

The authors refute two books, Thomas Friedman's THE WORLD IS FLAT and Jeffrey Sachs' THE END OF POVERTY with the claim that they have "narrowed the debate with simplistic slogans of 'more aid' and 'more trade,'" and they have done this by putting forward myths about the poor, economic development, and the global economy. Broad and Cavanagh argue that this one-sided approach harkens back to the Reagan "free market" era of privatization, government deregulation and unfettered trade. They are dubious of Friedman's and Sachs' claim that aid, development and increased trade will start a linear process of economic improvement, or that there is no middle ground between wide-open global markets and protectionism. In the end, the authors give Sachs and Friedman credit for embracing the idea of ending poverty and of spreading prosperity, and for bringing these issues to wider public notice, but they also believe that they have hijacked the development debate by basing their arguments on "simplistic myths."

Ford, Neil OIL PRODUCERS SPEND WINDFALL WISELY (Middle East, no. 370, International edition, August/September 2006, pp. 46-48)

Ford reports that the Arab oil-producing nations are making far better use of the windfall revenues generated by the current oil boom than they have in the past. Governments are taking a much more conservative approach and using their greater-than-expected oil revenues to improve their long-term economic prospects, he says. Consequently, economic growth in the MENA region reached 6 percent in 2005, producing an average 6.2 percent over the past few years -- up from just 3.5 percent over the 1998-2000 period. Economic policies in the region, such as overuse of oil subsidies, over-regulation, trade barriers, and a lack of private investment need further attention to create new activities, new projects and increase productivity, states Ford. He further suggests that economic diversification could help discourage the conflicts that help feed the oil booms.

Groome, W. Todd, et al. AGING AND FINANCIAL MARKETS: GOVERNMENT AS RISK MANAGER (Finance & Development, vol. 43, no. 3, September 2006, pp. 44-47)  
According to the authors, aging populations will present major challenges to the financial stability of governments. They say the age-related risks need to be shared by the public, private, and household sectors. The authors discuss the role of financial markets in addressing some of the challenges and the role of the government as a long-term risk manager. Societies worldwide share these risks, which include healthcare, pension plans, and long-term care, the authors note. However, only a few are prepared to tackle the cumulative effects of the aging population. The authors urge policymakers to immediately address the current needs as well as plan for the long-term impacts. This article is available online:  
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2006/09/groome.htm>

Salopek, Paul A TANK OF GAS, A WORLD OF TROUBLE (Chicago Tribune, July 29, 2006)  
What does it take to quench America's mighty thirst for gasoline? In this four-part series, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Paul Salopek traces the gasoline pumped at a Marathon Oil filling station in South Elgin, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, to some of the most remote and hostile regions of the globe. The oil industry has long claimed that it was not possible to trace gasoline at any particular station to particular oil-producing regions. However, oil companies maintain a little-known document, known as a "crude slate", listing the types of oil they process, that can be linked to particular sources. By calculating the travel times through miles of Illinois pipelines, Salopek was able to identify the sources around the globe of gasoline sold at the South Elgin station on any given day. He worked as an unpaid clerk at the station, interviewing employees and customers, and traveled to the far-flung sources of the South Elgin Marathon station's gasoline. Currently available online at <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/specials/chi-oilsafari2-htmistory,1,7829188.special?coll=chi-site-nav>.

## GLOBAL ISSUES / INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Gawande, Atul THE SCORE (New Yorker, October 9, 2006, pp. 58-67)  
Subtitled "How childbirth went industrial," the article describes in graphic word pictures the process of birth when things go right, and how they can go wrong, too often with fatal results. Key developments over the centuries -- the invention of forceps, sterilization, anesthesia -- were assumed to have made childbirth less risky. National studies conducted in the 1930s, however, showed that deaths were nearly as prevalent as before, and frequently the reason was that doctors did not know how to use the tools at their disposal. The Apgar Score, the author notes, changed everything. Created in 1953 and now used throughout the world, it rates the condition of babies at birth on a scale from zero to ten. Just as importantly, the score has encouraged doctors to develop ways to improve the ratings of their newborn patients. This has led to a more methodical, "industrialized" approach based on carefully measured routines of labor and delivery. The new methods are not without controversy -- pre-scheduled cesarean sections are on the rise, not always for defensible reasons. But the number of babies who die in childbirth is at an historical low, and is likely to go even lower.

Jones, Tamsyn THE SCOOP ON DIRT (E Magazine, Vol. 17, No. 5, September/October 2006, pp. 27-39)  
This article is a comprehensive basic primer on soil and its role in the environment: how soil works, its relationship to climate, carbon and water cycles and the threats to healthy soils, including pollution, erosion and human management practices. Interwoven throughout is the relationship of soil and its processes to environmental health, human development and farming. The article concludes with a review of factory farming practices and the increase in organic farming in the U.S. Five sidebars cover desertification, the use of waste sludge as fertilizer and its possible toxic content, an interview with soil scientist John Havlin on soils management, a brief history of the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly known as the Soil



Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, and a status report on the shrinking number of soil scientists in the U.S. and how universities are trying to attract students to the field.

Specter, Michael THE LAST DROP (New Yorker, October 23, 2006, pp. 61-71)

Veteran public health and science writer Michael Specter offers a seemingly encyclopedic look at the supply, delivery, and shortage of fresh water in the world, focusing on the water situation in India. Specter notes that the situation seems dire: "somehow, the country has to sustain nearly twenty percent of the earth's population with four per cent of its water." The article does not limit itself to India, but provides a global, historical view about water that encompass political conflicts, sanitation, health, desalination, wells, dams, rural electrification, bureaucratic bungling, and the global economy. Specter's conclusions are somehow very positive in spite of the appalling statistics of waste, shortages and mismanagement. "The biggest potential new source of water, not just in Delhi of Dar es Salaam, but in Tokyo and San Francisco as well, is us. By conserving water and pricing it more realistically, we can dramatically reduce our needs."

Vogelstein, Fred REBUILDING MICROSOFT (Wired, October 2006, pp. 171-177)

Microsoft Founder Bill Gates has announced plans to give up many of his responsibilities at the software company he created more than 30 years ago, naming Ray Ozzie as the company's chief software architect. The inventor and principal executive behind the Lotus Notes application, Ozzie has a reputation for technological brilliance, but he takes the leadership role at Microsoft at a time when the company needs a new direction. The company's traditional desktop software products are no longer cutting-edge and Web-based applications are overtaking the industry. Long the leader in supplying PC programs, Microsoft is lagging behind in software development for the hot new gadgets in technology -- PDA's, cell phones, and iPods. In a memo to executives, Ozzie has said the company must move toward software services, and faster development of applications. While Microsoft is known for the creation of complex software products, Ozzie says, "Complexity kills. It sucks the life out of developers, it makes products difficult to plan, build, and test, it introduces security challenges and it causes end-user and administrator frustration." He's already introduced new, edgier products, but fundamentally, Vogelstein reports, Ozzie's challenge will be convince Microsoft workers to change how they think about their product development, probably one of the hardest things the company has ever attempted. Available online at [www.wired.com](http://www.wired.com).

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Allison, Graham THEY ALL FALL DOWN (Foreign Policy, web exclusive, posted October 2006) According to the author, professor of government and director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University, "In the battle of wills between North Korea and the United States, the score is Kim Jong Il, 8; George W. Bush, 0. And yet, the White House doggedly pursues a strategy that has repeatedly failed to achieve American objectives. Despite the overwhelming power of the United States and the abject weakness of North Korea, David has so far bested Goliath with superior strategy and tactics. It's a situation no one should applaud." Countries around the world should think carefully about how North Korea's new nuclear status affects their own national interests. North Korea's test is a blow to the nonproliferation regime; it is also likely to trigger proliferation in East Asia, particularly in Japan and South Korea, in spite of the U.S. nuclear umbrella, and increases the risk that terrorists will explode a nuclear weapon in the U.S. Since China is the only actor with real leverage, the U.S. will need to "endorse Chinese-led assurances that North Korea will not be attacked as long as it observes agreed-upon constraints." And to reduce the risk of North Korea selling nuclear weapons to terrorists, "the United States and its allies should announce a new policy of nuclear accountability. Kim Jong Il must be put on notice that the explosion of any nuclear weapon or material of North Korean origin on the territory of the United States or its allies will be treated just like a North Korean nuclear attack and will be met by a full retaliatory response that guarantees that this could never happen

again." Available online (with registration) at [http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story\\_id=3620](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=3620)

Dunlap, Charles J. Jr. AMERICA'S ASYMMETRIC ADVANTAGE (Armed Forces Journal, September 2006)

A Major General and deputy judge advocate general of the Air Force, Dunlap argues that air power in all its forms -- from air superiority fighter jets to precision bombers to ground attack planes and transport to unmanned surveillance planes -- is America's asymmetrical military advantage, not its ground forces. He says the volunteer army is too costly to generate the numbers of troops needed for a true occupation force in Iraq, while air power's real-time intelligence-gathering capability, paired with precision-guided weapons, can put at risk any adversary's high-value assets. Available online at <http://www.armedforcesjournal.com/2006/09/2009013>

Ebadi, Shirin; Sahimi, Muhammad LINK HUMAN RIGHTS TO IRAN'S NUCLEAR AMBITIONS (New Perspectives Quarterly, vol. 23, no. 2, Spring 2006, pp. 39-42)

The authors provide a history of Iran's nuclear program, as well as recommendations for effectively deterring the threat of its nuclear power. They suggest that the U.S. enter direct negotiations with Iran; secondly, they propose that the U.N. appoint a special human rights monitor for Iran, the World Bank stop providing loans to the Tehran regime, and Western nations downgrade diplomatic relations with Iran. The EU should also cease investments in Iran until this country establishes a democratic political system because, only as a true democracy, will this nation feel secure enough to avoid nuclear options. This article is currently available on the Internet at: [http://www.digitalnpg.org/archive/2006\\_spring/10\\_ebadi.html](http://www.digitalnpg.org/archive/2006_spring/10_ebadi.html)

Garza, Thomas J. CONSERVATIVE VANGUARD? THE POLITICS OF NEW RUSSIA'S YOUTH (Current History, vol. 105, no. 693, October 2006, pp. 327-334)

The Russian government's policies, particularly the war in Chechnya, have prompted increasing political activism among its youth. The author tracks youth culture and political organizations from the Communist youth organizations of the Soviet period, to the "informal" groups of the Perestroika years, to political scene. While small numbers have organized around pro-democracy, green, and leftist causes, the vast majority belongs to right wing, pro-Putin organizations, such as Nashi ("ours"), whose members' activities range from community service to, more worryingly, participation in xenophobic protests and racist attacks. With Russian popular culture becoming increasingly youth friendly, activists of all stripes are participating in Russian political life, and utilizing new technologies to mobilize a new level of engagement in civil society.

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

Bodwell, Joshua HERE IS NECESSITY (Poets & Writers Magazine, November-December 2006, pp. 48-54)

Two decades after novelist Richard Ford created his prototypical American character, Frank Bascombe, in *The Sportswriter*, and ten years after bringing him back in the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel *Independence Day*, Ford is reintroducing readers to Bascombe in what the novelist says is the sportswriter-turned-real estate agent's final appearance in the pages of a Ford tale. Bascombe, who, for readers, is this generation's version of Arthur Miller's Willy Loman and John Updike's Rabbit Angstrom, is a self-aware yet self-effacing everyman who embodies both the American Dream and an American brand of self-consciousness. As for the novel itself, it is littered with ominous and potentially life-changing events looming in the background. Over the years, Ford, the writer, emerged gradually in the public eye and matured with each successive publication. "I try to connect emotions to experience in a way that is different from what convention tells us is true," the novelist says about his characters and their feelings. "In a kind of Wordsworthian way, I want to write books that elicit strong feelings in readers."



Henderson, Shirley WHO'S WHO IN THE TECHNOLOGY BOOM (Ebony, October 2006, pp. 52-60)

Not well known is that some of the industry players behind many of the technological innovations in recent decades have been African-Americans, notes the author. Among those profiled in the article are wireless LAN expert John Terry, inventor Thomas Mensah, physicist Shirley Ann Jackson, software engineer Kerrie Holley and scientist James West. The author notes that African-American scientists and engineers have a major role to play in encouraging more students from minority backgrounds to go into professions related to science and technology.

## IIP Publications

### Electronic Journals

#### **Books**

Almanac of the 50 States: basic data profiles with comparative tables. - Palo Alto, CA; Information Publications, Inc., 2005.

ASIS&T thesaurus of information science, technology , and librarianship / Ed. by Alice Redmond-Neal, Marjorie M.K. Hlava. - Medford, NJ; Information today, Inc., 2005.

The British Blue books: vehicles of war propaganda, 1914-1918 / by Turkkaya Ataov. - New York, NY; Okey Enterprises, Inc., 2006.

The internet for dummies / by John Levine... [et al.]. - 10th ed. - Hoboken, NJ; Wiley Publishing, Inc., 2005.

An introduction to search engines and Web navigation / by Mark, Levne, 1957-. - New York, NY; Addison-Wesley, 2006.

The law of journalism and mass communication / by Robert Trager... [et al.]. - Boston, NJ; McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 2007.

A librarian guide to the internet: searching and evaluating information / by Jeanne Froidevaux Muller. - Rollinsford, NH; Chandos Publishing, Inc., 2003.

Overthrow: America's century of regime change from Hawaii to Iraq / by Stephen Kinzer. - New York, NY; Times Books, Henry Holt and Company, 2006.

The reference collection: from the shelf to the web / Ed. by William Frost. - New York, NY; The Haworth Information Press, 2005.

Search engine optimization for dummies / by Peter Kent. - Hoboken, NJ; Wiley Publishing, Inc., 2006.

Super searchers go to school: sharing online strategies with K-12 students, teachers, and librarians / by Joyce Kasman Valenza, Reva, ed. Basch. - Medford, NJ; Information today, Inc., 2005. xi, 255 p.

Theories of information behavior / Ed. by Karen E. Fisher... [et al.]. - Medford, NJ; Information today, Inc., 2005.

What happened to the Ottoman Armenians? / by Turkkaya Ataov. - New York, NY; Okey Enterprises, inc., 2006.

Who controls the internet? : illusions of a borderless world / by Jack L. Goldsmith, Tim. Wu. - New York, NY; Oxford University Press, 2006.

## **Webchats**

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

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