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Issue 29, July 2007



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INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND COUNTER TERRORISM

1088. Schmid, Alex P. *TERRORISM & ENERGY SECURITY: TARGETING OIL & OTHER ENERGY SOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE* (MIPT Insight, Spring 2007, pp. 1-8)

In this report prepared exclusively for the Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT), Schmid, an MIPT Senior Fellow and former U.N. counterterrorism officer, discusses the challenges of global energy security. He notes the vulnerability of energy infrastructure, and their attractiveness as targets of "small deed/large consequence" attacks. Schmid argues that a comprehensive strategy will not only have to address the issue of disruption of energy flows, but it will also have to come to grips with the way our communication systems and financial systems react to terrorist challenges. This is the first of a series by MIPT Senior Fellows. Available online at

<http://www.swiftpage5.com/MIPT.atheinert/C070309091000/9/text.pdf>

1089. Jonsson, Michael; Cornell, Svante *COUNTERING TERRORIST FINANCING: LESSONS FROM EUROPE* (Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, vol. 8, no. 1, Winter/Spring 2007, pp. 69-78)

The authors examine the efforts to counter terrorist financing techniques used in the 1970s by the Irish Republican Army and the Basque separatist ETA, and analyze how those methods could be used to track and freeze al-Qaeda assets. Today's terrorists raise comparable amounts, but their sources are mainly private donations from the Arab world and elsewhere that are hard to track, unlike the IRA and ETA's practice of criminal activities, legitimate business networks, and "fundraising" among the Irish diaspora and Basques living in France and Spain. The low cost to execute a terrorist attack, combined with self-financing of home-grown cells make extensive new financial regulations needlessly burdensome at best and dangerously counterproductive at worst. The lessons of countering the IRA and ETA, say the authors, illustrate the need for a full range of policies, including increased intelligence cooperation, diplomatic pressure on countries where al-Qaeda raises funds, and stepped-up public relations efforts to undercut the terrorists as more effective options. AA

1090. Foulon, Mark; Padilla, Christopher IN PURSUIT OF SECURITY AND PROSPERITY: TECHNOLOGY CONTROLS FOR A NEW ERA (Washington Quarterly, vol. 30, no. 2, Spring 2007, pp. 83-90)

Globalization has broken down the neat divisions between national security policy and economic policies, according to Foulon, acting undersecretary of commerce for industry and security and Padilla, assistant secretary of commerce for export administration. As a result, policies once regarded as mainly security-related like nonproliferation, defense sales, and border protection now have important implications for economic policy. Now, the authors say, traditional economic issues like foreign direct investment, tax, and visa policy, increasingly have security implications. Nowhere is this more evident than in the area of technology collaboration between U.S. companies in the areas of technology trade, research and development, and overseas manufacturing. In this new dynamic U.S. policymakers must "strike the right balance of controls, incentives, and market-based policies to allow the United States to reap the benefits of technology collaboration while minimizing its potential threats to national and economic security," the authors contend.

1091. De Nevers, Renee NATO'S INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ROLE IN THE TERRORIST ERA (International Security, Vol. 31, No. 4, Spring 2007, pp. 34-66)

While the United States has cobbled together various coalitions in its pursuit of the war on terrorism, NATO, as a formal institution, has played a limited military role. While contributing to defense, and mounting military missions in Afghanistan, Bosnia, and elsewhere, NATO has not come up with a consistent extra-territorial strategy against terrorism, in part due to limited military capabilities. In addition, the U.S. strategy has shown a preference for cobbling together ad-hoc alliances quickly, rather than mobilizing the NATO as a whole. While NATO has expanded defensive tactics in the Mediterranean, intelligence sharing tends to be bilateral. In addition, NATO's effectiveness in the field is limited by national constraints on troop activity and a shortage of armed personnel. The author concludes the United States is unlikely to abandon NATO, which it regards as its most valuable political alliance. However, the success or failure of NATO forces in Afghanistan may define its military usefulness in the war against terror. AA

ECONOMICS & TRADE

1092 Abdelal, Rawi; Segal, Adam HAS GLOBALIZATION PASSED ITS PEAK? (Foreign Affairs, vol. 86, no. 1, January/February 2007, pp. 103-114)

Not long ago, most governments embraced the benefits of the global free flow of capital, goods and labor. Recently, however, barriers to free trade have begun to rise and institutional foundations of globalization to weaken, argue Abdelal, of Harvard University, and Segal, of the Council on Foreign Relations. Public skepticism about globalization is evident everywhere, but it is most striking in the two countries that seem to have benefited most from free trade and cross-border investment: the United States and China. The reasons are many, from the financial crises of the 1990s to current account imbalances, to tensions over free movement of labor, worries about energy markets, and dissatisfaction with the uneven distribution of globalization benefits. All of them can be overcome through deft, internationally coordinated policies, say the authors. But globalization is likely to slow down considerably and require more effort on the part of the United States and other major free-trade stakeholders. AA

1093. De Ferranti, David; Ody, Anthony BEYOND MICROFINANCE: GETTING CAPITAL TO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES TO FUEL FASTER DEVELOPMENT (Brookings Institution Policy Brief No. 159, March 2007)

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME's), typically employing between 10 and 250 workers, can be crucial engines of development, contend the authors. In most OECD countries, they generate two-thirds of private-sector employment and are seedbeds of economic innovation. But in much of the developing world, SME's are under-represented, mostly due to stifling regulatory climates and lack of access to capital. They are ignored both by big commercial banks and "microfinance" lenders that concentrate on poor micro-enterprises. But new options for SMEs are developing, due to improved banking services in the poorest countries and creative application of venture capital. Governments of developing countries can strengthen this tendency by removing artificial regulatory obstacles and promoting greater competition within the financial sector. AA Available online at

<http://www.brookings.edu/comm/policybriefs/pb159.htm>

1094. Campbell, Noel; Rogers, Tammy ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND NET BUSINESS FORMATION (Cato Journal, vol. 27, no. 1, Winter 2007, pp. 23-36)

Economic research consistently indicates that countries with more economic freedom – secure property rights, limited government intervention, low taxes, etc. – enjoy higher per capita incomes and better living conditions than countries that are economically less free. Economists argue that in less free, more politicized economies creative economic energies are channeled away from wealth-creating entrepreneurial activity and into securing political protection from market forces. Campbell, from the University of Central Arkansas, and Rogers, from North Georgia College & State University, argue that similar differences also occur between the U.S. states, some of which have significantly different economic rules and regulations. They demonstrate that economic freedom on the state level has a more powerful and direct impact on entrepreneurial activity (understood as net business formation) than other state government policies aimed to stimulate the economy. The authors argue their findings support the libertarian economic approach: instead of yielding to the temptation to “fix” the economy, state governments should focus on safeguarding property rights and leaving entrepreneurs enough room to flourish. A smaller, less active government “will do more to promote prosperity than the conventional state development model,” they say. AA

DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS & PROCESS

1095. Cannon, Carl GENERATION “WE” -- THE AWAKENED GIANT (National Journal, vol. 39, no. 10, March 10, 2007, pp. 20-27)

The author examines the role young people play in American politics. "Today's youth are an underrated force in American civic life -- difficult to stereotype, with attitudes markedly different from those of their predecessors," Cannon writes. Additionally, there are surveys showing that youth are voting more -- in the 2004 elections, voting among 18-24 year-olds increased 10 percentage points compared to 3 percentage points among all voters. A study of youth found that the September 11 attacks gave them new meaning to the concept of public service, and increased their interest in political issues. The author provides evidence arguing that youth were influential in two tight Senate races in 2006 in Virginia and Montana, the outcomes of which gave Democrats control of Congress. AA

1096. Rosen, Jeffrey ROBERT'S RULES (Atlantic Monthly, vol. 299, no. 1, January/February 2007, pp. 104-113)

In a lengthy interview, Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts offers his views on what makes a successful chief justice. Roberts believes that the "temperament of a chief justice can be as important as judicial philosophy in determining success or failure." His ideal is John Marshall, chief justice from 1801-1835, who "gave everyone the benefit of the doubt; he approached everyone as a friend ... it was just in his nature to get along with people ... I think that had to play an important role in his ability to bring the Court together, to change the whole way decisions were arrived at, to really create the notion that we are a Court -- not simply an assemblage of individual justices." Roberts believes that "a chief justice's authority is really quite limited ... and the dynamic among all the justices is going to affect whether he can accomplish much or not." Chief justices assign cases to the different associate justices, and Roberts intends to use this power to strive for consensus as much as possible. "It's not my greatest power; it's my only power. Say someone is committed to broad consensus, and somebody else is just dead set on 'My way or the highway.' Well, you assign that [case] to the consensus-minded person, and it gives you a much better chance, out of the box, of getting some kind of consensus." AA

1097. Latell, Brian RAUL CASTRO: CONFRONTING FIDEL'S LEGACY IN CUBA (Washington Quarterly, vol. 30, no. 3, Summer 2007, pp. 53-65)

Fidel Castro's brother Raul has been running Cuba since July 31, 2006. Some observers have concluded that Fidel will never return to power and some see the possibility of reform. But Latell, author of AFTER FIDEL: RAUL CASTRO AND THE FUTURE OF CUBA'S REVOLUTION (2006), warns that "it is not yet clear, however, whether or not those hopes will be viciously dashed." Recent events show that the government is determined to maintain absolute control and its highest priority has been preserving order. There are, however, signs that Raul may be interested in economic reform. Latell stresses the importance of the military, which has been controlled by Raul since 1959, to the survival of the regime. His legitimacy and appeal are probably most questioned by Cuba's youth, who face alienation and lack of opportunity. In spite of Venezuelan president Hugo Chavez's support, which is critical to the viability of the Cuban economy, Latell sees Raul and Chavez more as rivals than allies. Tensions and uncertainties seem certain to increase, and the military, more powerful than any combination of civilian leaders, will remain the crucial factor. AA

GLOBAL ISSUES & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1098. Bogdonoff, Sondra; Rubin, Jonathan THE REGIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INITIATIVE: TAKING ACTION IN MAINE (Environment, Vol. 49, No. 2, March 2007, pp. 8-16)

The U.S. is sometimes criticized as a laggard in the worldwide response to the greenhouse gas/global warming problem. Yet, the authors note, state and local governments and regional collectives are showing a great deal of interest in the problem. They describe one such plan, the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), that is moving toward implementation in the seven Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states that signed the original agreement, and is expanding to other states. The authors note that RGGI will have a significant impact throughout the U.S., particularly since California has signed on, and focus on what the state of Maine has to do as it begins to implement the initiative. AA

1099. Osterholm, Michael T. UNPREPARED FOR A PANDEMIC (Foreign Affairs, vol. 86, no. 2, March-April 2007, pp. 47-57)

Sooner or later an influenza pandemic will strike the world, but the world will likely not be prepared for it, according to Osterholm, director of the Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy at the University of Minnesota. Even the spread of avian flu has failed to generate a commitment from national policymakers who are overwhelmed by the uncertainties and faced with competing demands for resources. Apathy will have a high cost because the unprecedented connections in the global economy today "could make the next influenza pandemic more devastating than the ones before it." Without surge capacity to produce, transport and distribute pharmaceuticals, food, and other products, the global economy could grind to a halt, leaving local communities to get through the crisis on their own. The author urges that governments should devise national strategies to prepare for pandemics and spend a lot more on research to develop universal influenza vaccines. AA

1100. Martin, James THE SEVENTEEN GREAT CHALLENGES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY (Futurist, vol. 41, no. 1, January/February 2007, pp. 20-24)

The author, with Oxford University, believes that the present time is the best time in all of history to be a young person, because "now, more than at any other time, young people will make a spectacular difference" in the future of

humankind. Martin writes that the world is facing an unprecedented global environmental and political crises -- and the thinking of the political and economic ruling elite is dominated by short-term benefits instead of solving long-term problems -- and it will be up to today's young people "to get humanity through the coming instability as quickly and safely as possible". He enumerates seventeen challenges, "all interlinked and mutually reinforcing ... that constitute the twenty-first-century transition", including eradication of poverty, steadying population growth, sustainable lifestyles, protecting the biosphere, preventing all-out war, conquering disease and expanding human potential. AA

1101. Waldman, Amy READING, WRITING, RESURRECTION (Atlantic Monthly, vol. 299, no. 1, January/February 2007, pp. 88-103)

As part of ATLANTIC's annual "State of the Union" series (issued around the time of the President's State of the Union address), Waldman follows the determined educators and entrepreneurs who are rebuilding the New Orleans school system. Considered one of the worst in the nation, the devastation wrought by Hurricane Katrina has turned the system into a laboratory for educational reform. In the fall of 2006, only five of the fifty-three public schools were slated to be run by the Orleans Parish School Board, the Louisiana Department on Education had taken over seventeen under the recovery School District, while the rest would be charter schools -- publicly financed but independently run schools that answer to their own boards. The result was "the fastest makeover of an urban school system in American history -- and a patchwork non-system of bewildering complexity and bewitching promise." Currently available online at

<http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/200701/waldman-katrina>

1102. Easterbrook, Gregg GLOBAL WARMING: WHO LOSES - AND WHO WINS? (Atlantic Monthly, vol. 299, no. 3, April 2007, pp. 52-64)

Long-time environmental writer Gregg Easterbrook discusses potential economic and geopolitical consequences of climate change in the 21st century. Rising sea levels could spell doom for low-lying countries, but warming temperatures could uncover heretofore untouched natural resources in now frozen climes. He notes that a shift in location of crucial natural resources could lead to a new balance of power in which "Russia and America are once again the world's paired superpowers -- only this time during a Warming War instead of a Cold War." An increase in wealth of the already rich northern countries could set back the "quest for world equity." Easterbrook argues that today's globalized economics

“have been a positive force for increased equity ... but if climate change increases the value of northern land and resources, while leaving nations nearer the equator hotter and wracked by storms or droughts” there will be less incentive to help build the economies of poorer nations. Worsening situations in already poor equatorial countries could cause major migrations of refugees to the wealthier north. “If the very Earth itself turns against poor nations, punishing them with heat and storms, how could the U.S. morally deny the refugees succor?” He argues that nations should act now to control greenhouse gases because the “cost of controls is likely to be much lower than the cost of rebuilding the world.”AA

1103. Swope, Christopher WORKING WITHOUT WIRES (Governing, Vol. 20, No. 8, May 2007, pp. 28-34)

A number of cities in the U.S. are installing wireless broadband networks to provide free public access to the Internet. While these projects are usually public-private partnerships and limited to selected public areas, the city of Corpus Christi, Texas took a different approach. This city of 282,000 installed its own WiFi network covering 147 square miles and found that most use was by city agencies, not residents or businesses. The network provides high-speed data exchange between field employees, such as police, firefighters and building inspectors, and their offices, and allows real-time monitoring of public parks, city vehicles, and water and gas meters. Other uses are under development. While Corpus Christi recently sold its network to a commercial company which will maintain and upgrade the system and charge a fee for access, other municipalities continue to watch and learn from the city’s experience with WiFi.AA

Available at <http://www.governing.com/articles/5wifi.htm>.

1104. Hammer, Joshua RAIN FOREST REBEL (Smithsonian, vol. 37, no. 12, March 2007, pp. 40-48)

Almer Surui receives death threats in his battle to rebuild his tribe and save its lands in the Amazon rainforest. With assistance from a U.S.-based environmental group, the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT), the Surui people are using laptop computers, satellite maps and GPS technologies to draw maps which detail the natural, cultural and historical resources of their lands. Chief Almer is hoping this will encourage his people will take pride in their traditions and resist the temptation to take money from the loggers and miners who strip the land of its resources. Chief Almer, 32 years old, is the first of his tribe to receive a university education. With the natural and cultural resources pinpointed through the maps, Almer is developing a long-range plan to sustain his people and their

environment. After only 40 years of contact with whites, the Surui tribe is less than half of its original size, many members having succumbed to disease and alcoholism. Notes one ACT activist: "One has to remember what stakes these people are facing; it is not one of poverty versus riches, but survival in the face of annihilation." AA

Available online at

<http://smithsonianmagazine.com/issues/2007/march/amazon.php>

U.S SOCIETY AND CULTURE

1105. Gottschild, Brenda Dixon PRINCE SCAREKROW & THE EMERALD CITY (Dance, Vol. 81, No. 2, February 2007, pp. 30-34)

Dixon profiles Rennie Harris, whose hip hop dance company Rennie Harris Puremovement has been in existence for fifteen years in February. Harris has been a pioneer in taking dance forms originally confined to African-American and Latino communities and bringing them to mainstream America in the same venues that host modern dance and ballet companies. A native Philadelphian, Harris choreographs narratives based on the hip hop movement vocabulary and his real life experiences," says Dixon. Rome & Jewels, for example, does the story of Romeo and Juliet as a hip hop ballet to rap-poetry arias. The company, which has toured Europe several times, is treated like superstars overseas, even performing for royalty in Britain and Monaco. AA

1106. Renner, Pamela OEDIPUS AT SING SING (American Theatre, Vol. 24, No. 1, January 2007, pp. 34-36, 120-128)

Theatre is transforming prisoner's lives inside Sing Sing, New York state's infamous maximum security prison. In a place where emotion is seen as a dangerous sign of weakness, says author Pamela Renner, acting in plays allows inmates to explore feelings they can't express anywhere else and to lighten the burden of anger and regret "that can eat away at a man's soul while he waits for the years to pass behind bars." Fifty to sixty incarcerated men are part of a program called Rehabilitation Through the Arts (RTA), founded a decade ago by a volunteer named Katherine Vockins. They stage two or three plays each year, discovering that "you can't put on a play alone. A whole social structure is required - sharing and giving support, pulling together." The article focuses on inmate Clarence Maclin, serving time for armed robbery, as he takes on the lead role in OEDIPUS REX. "I believe theatre has a healing power," he says. The author notes that the United States has the highest prison population in the

world and that public funding has been cut for college programs in prison; RTA helps fill a gap. A number of ex-prisoners who were part of the program now work in social service. One of them, Dino Johnson, now a counselor with at-risk youth, said "I sleep better being part of the solution."AA

1107. Kotkin, Joel LITTLE START-UP ON THE PRAIRIE (American Interest, vol. 2, no. 4, March/April 2007, pp. 74-82)

The negative media stereotype of a depopulated, decaying rural America is out of date, notes the author, a fellow at the New America Foundation. Kotkin sees a resurgence in the heartland, thanks to the telecommunications revolution, which allows rural areas to compete for high-value-added jobs, the expansion of the energy industry, and Americans' cultural affinity for heartland values. He cites figures showing a shift in net migration from an outflow in the 1980s to a significant influx beginning in the 1990s. He acknowledges that growth is concentrated in such "nodes" as the Rapid City/Black Hills region of South Dakota, which offer appealing amenities, or Midland, Texas, where high energy prices have revived the oil sector. Twice as many Americans say they prefer to live in a small town or rural area rather than a city, and Kotkin concludes by quoting approvingly those who believe that the Heartland's sensibility, which is focused on family, religious and civic values, will turn this "nascent Heartland resurgence" into a durable trend.AA

The opinions expressed in the articles are those of their authors and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Government