

IRC ALERT

January 2005

FOCUS: Trafficking in Human Beings

Vol. 6, No. 1

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Trafficking in persons refers to actions, often including use of force, fraud, or coercion, to compel someone into a situation in which he or she will be exploited for sexual purposes, which could include prostitution or pornography, or for labor without compensation, which could include forced or bonded labor. The United States is committed to the eradication of human trafficking both domestically and abroad. It is a crime that is an affront to human dignity. Trafficking in persons is often linked to organized crime, and the profits from trafficking enterprises help fuel other illegal activities. The growth of vast transnational criminal networks supported in part by trafficking in persons fosters official corruption and threatens the rule of law. The Administration policy includes the use of law enforcement tools, prevention efforts, and victim protection and assistance.

According to some estimates, each year at least 700,000 and possibly as many as 4 million people, primarily women and children, are trafficked around the world, including thousands into the United States. Many victims are lured from their homes with promises of well-paying jobs. Once they are deprived of the opportunity to return home, they are forced or coerced into prostitution, domestic servitude, farm or factory labor, or other types of forced labor. A significant number of children are trafficked worldwide. Prostitution and related activities, which are inherently harmful and dehumanizing, contribute to the phenomenon of trafficking in persons, as does sex tourism, which is an estimated \$1 billion per year business worldwide. The exposure of trafficked people to abuse, deprivation and disease, including HIV, is unconscionable.

U.S. Government's commitment to eradicate trafficking includes: vigorously enforcing U. S. laws against all those who traffic in persons; raising awareness at home and abroad about human trafficking and how it can be eradicated; identifying, protecting, and assisting those victims exploited by traffickers; reducing the vulnerability of individuals to trafficking through increased education, economic opportunity, and protection and promotion of human rights; employing diplomatic and foreign policy tools to encourage other nations, the UN and other multilateral institutions to work with us to combat this crime, draft and enforce laws against trafficking, and hold accountable those engaged in it.

In this age of globalization and technological and scientific progress, human trafficking is a growing criminal industry that exploits people and violates basic human rights on a multitude of levels. Increased international trade and competition create the demand for cheap labor and higher profit margins; this fosters extensive labor exploitation. Economic prosperity, coupled with patriarchal cultural norms that devalue women and children, also

supports a growing and increasingly profitable sexual exploitation industry. Advanced electronic forms of communication and Internet advertisements facilitate this oppressive and exploitive industry.

President Bush continues to advance the fight against trafficking in persons, which is a modern day form of slavery. Human trafficking is a serious problem in the United States and throughout the world. Each year, an estimated 600,000-800,000 men, women, and children are trafficked against their will across international borders 14,500-17,500 of whom are trafficked into the United States. Victims of trafficking are recruited, transported, or sold into all forms of forced labor and servitude, including prostitution, sweatshops, domestic labor, farming, and child armies. Approximately 80 percent of trafficking victims are female, and 70 percent of those female victims are trafficked for the commercial sex industry. The President has taken strong action to combat trafficking at home and abroad. He supported and signed the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 and the PROTECT Act, both of which strengthen the tools law enforcement authorities use to combat trafficking crimes and ensure that victims of trafficking are rescued and supported. Since 2001, the Bush Administration has provided more than \$295 million to support anti-trafficking programs in more than 120 countries.

Modern day slavery is one of the great human rights challenges of our time. The United States is adamant that this form of transnational crime must be prevented and its perpetrators punished. The actions of increasing numbers of nations around the world make it clear they share this commitment. The State Department heads a sweeping government effort to rescue victims and prosecute traffickers, both in the United States and in other nations. The trafficking of people for prostitution and forced labor is one of the fastest growing areas of international criminal activity and one that is of increasing concern to the U.S. Administration, Congress, and the international community. The overwhelming majority of those trafficked are women and children

1-1/FOC

ASSESSMENT OF U.S. ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS 2004 Analytical Review by Several Cabinet Agencies of the U.S. Government, 2004.

http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/wetf/us_assessment_2004.pdf

Trafficking in persons is a horrific crime and grotesque violation of human rights. The fact that hundreds of thousands of people continue to be trafficked across international borders each year having been bought, sold, transported or held in slavery-like conditions for sex and labor exploitation is almost mind-boggling. Such a legacy from centuries past is startling. This June 2004 Assessment Of U.S. Activities To Combat Trafficking In Persons 2004 is a follow-up to that August 2003 Assessment. The 2004 Assessment, like its predecessor, is an analytical review by several Cabinet agencies of the U.S. Government's antitrafficking activities. The 2004 Assessment provides considerably more detail than did its predecessor, and covers activities through Fiscal Year 2003. In summary, the 2004 Assessment reviews U.S. legislative and executive branch government activities to improve U.S. protections for and assistance to victims trafficked into the United States, to increase successful investigations and prosecutions of traffickers, and to augment international activities to combat trafficking.

1-2/FOC

GLOBAL CHILD TRAFFICKING

By Chris Beyrer

The Lancet, Vol. 364, December 2004 pp. 16-18.

To imagine a more obvious moral wrong is hard. So it should not surprise us that child trafficking has generated indignation and advocacy with fervour reminiscent of the abolitionist movements against slavery in the British Empire and the USA. The Bush administration in particular has made trafficking of children (and women) a high foreign-policy priority and now demands that all recipients of US aid have policies in place that explicitly oppose the trafficking of women and children. Yet child trafficking remains

a very difficult problem to study and one for which debate has often generated more heat than light. We know trafficking in children is abominable. What we don't know is how common the problem actually is, how important the health risks associated with it may be at population levels, and how best to address the complex set of issues trafficking raises. We do know that at the level of the individual child, trafficking is fraught with physical and mental health threats, and that access to care for these vulnerable children is sharply limited by the exploitative and hidden nature of each situation. These children rarely encounter health-care providers, and when they do, their status as trafficked children is likely to go unrecognized and unreported. The lack of recognition of trafficked persons in health-care settings has been well described for trafficked women, but is much less understood for children, who may be highly unlikely to understand the nature of their situation and unaware of their rights.

1-3/FOC

ILLEGAL MIGRATION: What Can We Know And What Can We Explain? The Case of Germany

By Friedrich Heckmann

The International Migration Review, Fall 2004. Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 1103-1126.

Methodological problems in the study of illegal migration as defined in this article relate to questions of indicators for illegal migration, with special reference to Germany. It is argued and demonstrated that illegal immigrants are traceable, to some degree, in official statistics and that these can be analyzed for trends. In present-day migration processes, illegal immigration frequently is undertaken with the support of human smugglers. The analysis of the social organization of different forms of smuggling is the other main focus of the article. From a methodological point of view, the literature and public discourse lack adequate concepts for describing and explaining the social organization of human smuggling. The theory of organized crime as a main actor in human smuggling is criticized. The study borrows concepts from market and networks theory and applies these to different forms of human smuggling and illegal migration. The social and technological organization of smuggling is under constant pressure to adapt to new conditions. The

dynamism for this change results mainly from an "arms race" between smugglers and law enforcement. Since control over territory and population are central elements of state sovereignty, the state cannot simply withdraw from this race

1-4/FOC

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES INITIATIVES TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

White House, June 2004.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/print/20040716-11.html>

"The American government has a particular duty, because human trafficking is an affront to the defining promise of our country. People come to America hoping for a better life. And it is a terrible tragedy when anyone comes here, only to be forced into a sweatshop, domestic servitude, pornography or prostitution. It is estimated that between 14,500 and 17,500 victims of trafficking cross our borders every year. U.S. law enforcement has documented cases of Latvian girls trafficked into sexual slavery in Chicago, or Ukrainian girls trafficked in Los Angeles, and Maryland, or Thai, Korean, Malaysian and Vietnamese girls trafficked in Georgia, or and Mexican girls trafficked in California, New Jersey and here in Florida. Many of the victims are teenagers, some as young as 12 years old. Many victims are beaten. Some are killed. Others die spiritual and emotional deaths, convinced after years of abuse that their lives have no worth. This trade in human beings brings suffering to the innocent and shame to our country, and we will lead the fight against it."

1-5/FOC

RESPONSE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

An Electronic Journal of the U.S. Department of State, Vol. 8, No. 2, June 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0603/ijge/ijge0603.htm>

Around the world, diverse organizations have joined governments in the campaign to eradicate human trafficking, working together to thwart criminal organizations that seek profit from enslavement. Whether in the courts, in the media, or in targeted local campaigns, law enforcement officers and human rights activists are finding ways to rescue victims from indentured servitude, forced prostitution, and child

labor. At the same time, organizations and governments are conducting broad educational campaigns to prevent other innocents from falling prey to this 21st century form of slavery.

1-6/FOC

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT:

Pakistan

Released by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, U.S. Department of State, June 14, 2004.

<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt>

"The fourth annual Trafficking in Persons Report reflects the growing concern of the President, Members of Congress, and the public over the serious human rights, health, and security implications of human trafficking around the world. One way this concern has been expressed is through the enactment of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA), which amends the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS — Website

Please note that the U.S. Embassy assumes no responsibility for the content and availability of the resources listed below. Internet resources were active as of January 26, 2005.

Anti-Slavery International

<http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/antislavery/trafficking.htm>

Captive Daughters, Inc.

<http://captive Daughters.org/index.htm>

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women

<http://www.catwinternational.org/>

Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST)

<http://www.castla.org>

Department of Justice

<http://www.usdoj.gov/trafficking.htm>

ECPAT (End Child Prostitution and Trafficking)

<http://www.ecpat.net/eng/index.asp>

Freedom Network (USA) To Empower Trafficked and Enslaved Persons

<http://www.freedomnetworkusa.org/>

Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women

<http://www.thai.net/gaatw/>

Human Rights Watch

Campaign Against the Trafficking of Women and Girls

<http://www.hrw.org/about/projects/traffcamp/intro.html>

HumanTrafficking.org

<http://humantrafficking.org/>

**International Human Rights Law Group
Initiative Against Trafficking in Persons**
[http://www.hrlawgroup.org/initiatives/
trafficking_persons/](http://www.hrlawgroup.org/initiatives/trafficking_persons/)

**International Humanitarian Campaign Against
the Exploitation of Children**
<http://www.helpsavekids.org>

**International Organization for Adolescents
International Youth Trafficking Prevention
Initiative**
<http://www.iofa.org/initiatives/initiative2.html>

**International Organization for Migration
Counter-Trafficking**
[http://www.iom.int/en/what/
counter_human_trafficking.shtml](http://www.iom.int/en/what/counter_human_trafficking.shtml)

Interpol: Children and Human Trafficking
<http://www.interpol.int/Public/THB/default.asp>

Project Hope International
<http://www.phi-ngo.org/>

Protection Project
<http://www.protectionproject.org/main1.htm>

Stop-Traffic
<http://www.stop-traffic.org/>

**U.N. Development Fund for Women
Trafficking in Women and Children**
[http://www.unifem-eseasia.org/Gendiss/Gendiss2.
htm](http://www.unifem-eseasia.org/Gendiss/Gendiss2.htm)

**U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime
Trafficking in Human Beings**
[http://www.unodc.org/unodc/
trafficking_human_beings.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_human_beings.html)

**U.S. Agency for International Development
Trafficking in Persons**
<http://www.usaid.gov/about/trafficking/>

**U.S. Department of Justice
Trafficking in Persons and Worker Exploitation
Task Force**
<http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/tpwetf.htm>

U.S. Department of State
International Information Programs, Human

Trafficking
[http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/global_issues/
human_trafficking.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/global_issues/human_trafficking.html)

**U.S. Department of State
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in
Persons**
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/>

UNIFEM
<http://www.unifemantitrafficking.org/main.html>

**Vital Voices
Anti-Trafficking and Human Rights**
[http://www.vitalvoices.org/programs/anti-
trafficking/](http://www.vitalvoices.org/programs/anti-trafficking/)

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

**1-8/IS
DEVELOPING DEMOCRACY: Democratizers'
Surprisingly Bright Development Record
By Joseph Siegle
Harvard International Review, Vol. 26, No. 2,
Summer 2004, pp. 20-25.**

The author notes that two-thirds of all countries today live under some form of self-governance. He disputes the theory that a developing country must first pay attention to economic growth before it can democratize -- a majority of countries with per-capita incomes below \$1,000 have some form of democratic system. He notes that economic growth in these nations has been realized much faster than that in countries with autocratic systems, where there is lower life expectancy, illiteracy, and sanitation problems. Democratization of some countries has had a more successful developmental outcome, primarily due to institutional accountability, a free press and a system of checks and balances exists between the parties. Most countries that pursue political reform improve economically, but Siegle argues that it is essential to distinguish genuine democracies from those countries whose rulers are

simply "going through the motions" and retaining power for themselves.

1-9/IS

THE IRAN CASE: Addressing Why Countries Want Nuclear Weapons

By Robert E. Hunter

Arms Control Today, Vol. 34, No. 10, December 2004, pp. 22-25.

Former U.S. Ambassador to NATO Robert Hunter argues that the demand side of proliferation should be central to current U.S. non-proliferation analysis and strategy. As Iran's possible development of nuclear weapons moves to the fore of U.S. foreign policy concerns, the author suggests the importance of figuring out why Iran, or any other nation, "would want to acquire nuclear weapons in the first place." With Iran's recent pause in enrichment efforts, he said the U.S. has an opportunity to see if there are ways to dissuade Iran from developing nuclear weapons before being forced into two other possible outcomes: resorting to military force "or merely fretting that Iran is on the path to the destabilizing development of nuclear weapons. Hunter, now a senior advisor at the RAND Corp., offers a new approach to the Iranian dilemma: offering "reassurances to Iran that its own security will not be put at risk by Western actions, provided...that Iran does not provide such threats and the development of a regional security and political structure that could include Iran and all other countries, as well as external powers including the United States." As part of a comprehensive approach to Iran, generally, and with respect to nuclear weapons, Hunter says the West should work on a broad, regional security structure that would embrace Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the Gulf Emirates, Jordan, and "post-settlement Israel and Palestine." The article also includes a sidebar entitled, "What Happens if Iran Gets the Bomb?"

1-10/IS

IRAQ: Winning the Unwinnable War

By James Dobbins

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 84, No. 1, January/February 2005, pp. 16-25.

The author, director of the International Security and Defense Policy Center at Rand and a former U.S. special envoy in several conflict zones, believes that

the U.S. forces in Iraq have lost the support of the Iraqi public, and probably cannot regain it. The 2004 presidential election avoided any real discussion of the U.S. future course in Iraq, and highlighted how few options are left; the Iraqi elections scheduled for the end of January will be a polarizing event, because voter turnout among the Sunnis will be slim. Dobbins argues that the U.S. should give priority to protecting civilians, not hunting down insurgents, and that we should concentrate our efforts on building up an Iraqi police force that would be better able to gather intelligence on the insurgency. He believes that "the beginning of wisdom is to recognize that the ongoing war in Iraq is not one that the United States can win"; a middle course of promising eventual withdrawal, gaining the support of Iraq's neighbors and the international community holds the best hope of securing Iraq's long-term stability.

1-11/IS

NUCLEAR STRATEGY AND THE MODERN MIDDLE EAST

By James A. Russell

Middle East Policy, Vol. 11, No. 3, Fall 2004, pp. 98-117.

The author, a lecturer at the Department of National Security Affairs at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, Calif., notes that since the administration's release of the Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) in 2002, there has been little analysis of its far-reaching implications for U.S. nuclear strategy in the Persian Gulf region and greater Middle East. During the Cold War, the U.S. nuclear arsenal was primarily used as a deterrent to Soviet encroachment; after the breakup of the USSR, the nuclear weapons were regarded as a deterrent against the development and use of WMD by Arab regimes. In the current post-Saddam environment, Russell believes that applying the NPR's framework will be complicated by the potential of non-state terrorist groups to obtain WMD. The defense of Israel, and managing the unstable Israel-Syria standoff, will continue to be a chief policy goal, Russell states, and the nuclear deterrent may play a more prominent role in U.S. dealings with Syria. Another important goal of the NPR will be to assure protection of friendly states, that they do not need to develop nuclear capabilities on their own. More problematic in the author's opinion is our understanding of interstate

communications and interpreting statements of the region's leaders -- our 13-year experience with Iraq is "not encouraging." He believes that accurately conveying our intent is crucial in applying the precepts of the NPR in the Middle East.

1-12/IS*

PROLIFERATION RINGS: New Challenges to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Regime
By Chaim Braun and Christopher F. Chyba
International Security, Vol. 29, No. 2, Fall 2004, pp. 5-49.

The authors discuss the problem of second-tier nuclear proliferation, or "proliferation rings," which they perceive to be a major challenge to the survival of the nuclear nonproliferation regime. Proliferation rings, as the authors describe them, occur when states in the developing world with varying technical capabilities trade among themselves to bolster one another's nuclear and strategic weapons efforts. These states, such as the DPRK, Iran, Libya, and Pakistan, are able to work together to bypass the existing nonproliferation regime, cutting the cost and time period to successfully develop nuclear capabilities. The authors analyze the dynamics of these proliferation rings and examine possible responses to them.

1-13/IS

THE REALITY OF MUSLIM EXCEPTIONALISM

By Sanford Lakoff
Journal of Democracy, Vol. 15, No. 4, October 2004, pp. 133-139.

The notion that the Muslim world as a whole does not suffer from a deficit in terms of competitive democracy is appealing, but rests on evidence and assumptions that cannot withstand critical scrutiny. Here, Lakoff opines that the above-mentioned notion is quite different from the intolerant triumphalism rampant in the Islamic heartland where, as in Saudi Arabia, non-Muslims are not allowed to practice their faiths. Furthermore, in many Muslim-dominated countries and provinces, the Islamic legal code, referred to as Shari'a, has been made the basis of civil law binding upon Muslims and non-Muslims alike.

1-14/IS

THE SECURITY THREAT OF ASIA'S SEX RATIOS

By Andrea den Boer and Valerie Hudson
SAIS Review, Vol. 24, No. 2, Summer/Fall 2004, pp. 27-43.

In the last two decades, many countries in Asia, particularly China and India, have been experiencing a growing imbalance between males and females. Strong preferences for sons, combined with declining fertility, widespread availability of medical technologies able to determine the sex of a fetus, such as ultrasound, and sex-selective abortions, have resulted in a growing surplus of young males. The authors estimate the current number of "missing women" in Asia at about 60 million; China and India each account for about 45 percent of that total. They note that across cultures, violent crime is perpetrated overwhelmingly by young, unmarried, low-status males, and the sheer numbers of "bare branches," as the surplus males are called in China, predisposed to an outcast subculture, pose a long-term policy dilemma throughout Asia. The dearth of prospective wives, far from enhancing the social value of daughters, has actually resulted in greater incidence of violence against women. The authors worry that the Chinese government's response to its surplus-male problem may be policies that provoke regional destabilization.

1-15/IS

WINNING THE NATION-BUILDING WAR

By George E. Anderson
Military Review, Vol. 84, No. 5, September/October 2004, pp. 47-50.

<http://www.leavenworth.army.mil/milrev/download/English/SepOct04/anderson.pdf>

U.S. Armed Forces need to become more skilled and efficient in nation-building. The skills required for nation-building are very different from those necessary to conduct a successful military operation. Interpersonal communication skills and area-specific knowledge are essential for effective nation-building. Training for American Armed Forces in these fields will enable them to win the hearts and minds of the people in host countries. Ultimately, this should lead to the establishment of a self-sustaining country friendly to the U.S.

1-16/DHR**THE AMBIGUOUS VIRTUES OF ACCOUNTABILITY**

By Philippe C. Schmitter

Journal of Democracy, Vol. 15, No. 4, October 2004, pp. 47-60.

All stable political regimes probably have some predictable form of accountability to some type of constituency. Sultanistic autocracies have their coteries and cadres. Military dictatorships have their juntas and deals among the different armed services. Even absolute monarchs are supposed to be accountable to God-not to mention more earthly dynastic and marital concerns. What democracy has that these do not is citizens-a constituency covering the entire country and populated (these days) by virtually all adults minus resident foreigners. Moreover, in terms of political accountability, each citizen has the same rights and obligations, that is, to be informed (with limited exceptions) about official actions, to hear justifications for them, to judge how well or poorly they are carried out, and to act accordingly-electorally or otherwise.

1-17/DHR**CORRUPTION AND DEMOCRACY**

By James B. Jacobs

Phi Kappa Phi Forum, Vol. 84, No. 1, Winter 2004, pp. 21-25.

Jacobs posits that democracy can succeed even in nations fraught with widespread government corruption. In many societies, there are webs of reciprocal relationships, and distinguishing bribery from favors can be subjective. Anti-corruption charges can be politically motivated, and anti-corruption laws can sometimes cause honest officials to be "overdeterred" and risk-adverse. Jacobs argues that anti-corruption measures should be weighed carefully, and society should be cautious of expanding the definition of corruption. Repeated anti-corruption campaigns have been known to cause the public to lose confidence in their government. Managing corruption is a challenge for every government, every society and every people.

1-18/DHR**EDUCATION REFORM**

By Blouke Carus.

Vital Speeches of the Day, Vol. 71, No. 5, Dec 15, 2004, pp. 137-142.

"The main problems we faced - and we knew about our adversaries from Day One - were the Progressive Educators. This long-term struggle is well documented and well described in Harold Henderson's forthcoming book, but can only be appreciated if you study the above-cited references and read Diane Ravitch's book, *Left Behind: A Century of Battles Over School Reform*, and Harold Stevenson and James Stigler's book, *The Learning Gap*, Simon & Schuster. Although we have made some progress in reforming education in America over the last 40 years, I am afraid that Alec Peterson was right. He said, "It is harder to reform education than it is to move a cemetery." In 1983, U.S. secretary of Education Terence Bell, published a seminal commission report, "A Nation At Risk," and I'm afraid that our nation is still at risk. More at risk than ever. Education is far too important for our future to be left in the hands of the educators alone, and if our leaders and the public only knew how deeply we are at risk and why we are at risk and what to do about it, we would see more fundamental improvements."

1-19/DHR**THE FIFTH ESTATE**

By Gary L. Geipel

American Legion, Vol. 158, No. 1, January 2005, pp. 22-26.

Geipel addresses the historical development and current role of think tanks in U.S. policymaking. Think tanks, the so-called "fifth estate" (joining the executive branch, legislature, courts and media as influences on public policy), are now widespread in the United States and in democracies worldwide. Mostly non-profit institutions, think tanks help to foster an intellectual competition of ideas and fill the gap between academic research and the day-to-day work of policymakers. With the proliferation of think tanks since the 1980s, Geipel writes that there is growing competition among these institutions and that think tanks must now seek a geographic or issue-based niche, strong relations with policymakers, and an aggressive communications

strategy.

1-20/DHR

FREEDOM AS THE FOUNDATION

By David Beetham

Journal of Democracy, Vol. 15, No. 4, October 2004, pp. 61-75.

This essay begins elaboration of the relations between freedom, rights, and democracy, and then briefly summarizes the connections between these and other elements of democratic quality. It subsequently sets out a procedure for assessing the quality of a country's democracy in four successive steps: first, defining the appropriate democratic "goods"; second, identifying standards of best practice as a benchmark of attainment for each of these goods; third, analyzing the typical modes of subversion which may prevent their attainment; and fourth, exploring possible agencies of protection against these subversions.

1-21/DHR*

IS ISLAMIC DEMOCRACY FOR IRAQ?

By Ian Buruma

The New York Times Magazine, December 5, 2004, pp. 42-50.

With the Shiite majority's leaders firmly supporting the January 30 elections, the democratization of Iraq is going forward, Buruma says. The religious leaders' involvement has caused concerns about "Islamic democracy." This form of government has hardly been tried, Buruma says. Islamic countries have much more experience with secular leaders establishing dictatorships -- Turkey, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran under the Shah, and Iraq -- than with Islamic rulers abusing secular power. The form of Iraq's democracy is not yet clear. To assure a good start, all groups in Iraq -- including the Sunnis -- must participate in the January vote.

1-22/DHR

THE ONCE AND FUTURE SUPREME COURT

By David J. Garrow

American History, Vol. 39, No. 6, February 2005, pp. 29-36.

With two Supreme Court Justices past their eightieth birthday, and only one younger than 65, President

Bush will at least begin the process of nominating a new Supreme Court. Garrow says that what's important is whether Bush continues the trend of the last 35 years of nominating appellate court judges, little known outside of legal circles, or whether he will revert to the earlier practice of naming better-known national figures with political experience. The Justices from the appellate courts -- both liberals and conservatives -- have been very comfortable with judicial activism, Garrow says, while the earlier, politically experienced Justices were more restrained.

1-23/DHR

WHY THE RULE OF LAW MATTERS

By Guillermo O'Donnell

Journal of Democracy, Vol. 15, No. 4, October 2004, pp. 32-46.

The rule of law is among the essential pillars upon which any high-quality democracy rests. But this kind of democracy requires not simply a rule of law in the minimal, historical sense that I will shortly explain. What is needed, rather, is a truly democratic rule of law that ensures political rights, civil liberties, and mechanisms of accountability which in turn affirm the political equality of all citizens and constrain potential abuses of state power. Seen thus, the rule of law works intimately with other dimensions of the quality of democracy. Without a vigorous rule of law, defended by an independent judiciary, rights are not safe and the equality and dignity of all citizens are at risk. Only under a democratic rule of law will the various agencies of electoral, societal, and horizontal accountability function effectively, without obstruction and intimidation from powerful state actors. And only when the rule of law bolsters these democratic dimensions of rights, equality, and accountability will the responsiveness of government to the interests and needs of the greatest number of citizens be achieved.

1-24/ES

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

By Ronald Berenbeim

Vital Speeches of the Day, Vol. 71 No. 3, November 2004, pp. 87-89.

Berenbeim, Director of Global Business Ethics Programs, The Conference Board, says the outlook for improved business ethics in governance depends in large measure on understanding institutional and human limitations. He asserts that the lesson of the last decade is that institutional and human vigilance -- regardless of the laws on the books and directors' reputations for honesty and experience -- all but vanishes when markets go through periods of consistent rise. The market -- rather than new laws or special commissions -- is the most effective factor in behavior modification when directors and executives have found it convenient to ignore the limits imposed by sound financial and business practice, he says. However, since the market punished the guilty and the innocent equally, he proposes several measures to improve corporate governance including greater board involvement in company ethics and requiring companies to insure their financial statements.

1-25/ES

FIGHTING TERROR WITH AID

By Andrew Natsios

Harvard International Review, Vol. 26, No. 3, Fall 2004, pp. 88-90.

Natsios, Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), says there are five conditions besides simple poverty that underlie terrorism: isolation, lack of economic opportunity, weak institutions and governance, lack of financial transparency, and poor educational systems. He points out that USAID programs such as road-building projects, special programs for generating employment, capacity building, legislative reform of banking and financial systems, and improving the performance of secular educational systems are designed to combat these conditions.

1-26/ES

THE NEW KINGS OF CAPITALISM: A Survey of Private Equity

By Matthew Bishop

Economist, Vol. 373, No. 8403, November 27, 2004, special insert.

Private equity has become the new king of capitalism, with many well-known corporate names now owned by private equity firms, such as retailer K-Mart, which recently merged with Sears. Private equity firms are those that purchase other firms or take big stakes in them in order to reshape their businesses, then sell the holdings for a profit. The private equity model is in some ways superior to that of publicly-traded firms as it often seems to provide better corporate governance, says author Matthew Bishop. Additionally, private equity firms are increasingly helping companies maximize their long-term value by protecting them from stock market pressure. Bishop questions whether private equity firms using their power wisely -- growing amounts of pension fund money is being invested in private equity funds and the beneficiaries have the right to know how their savings are being used. The challenge for private equity firms is to meet this legitimate demand without disclosing commercially useful information. The author points out that private equity firms have experienced a wide variance of success. He warns of a danger that perhaps too much money is flowing into private equity, creating a bubble that may result in the funds' losing "edge." If that happens, he writes, capitalism may need to crown a new king.

1-27/ES

NO COUNTRY LEFT BEHIND

By Colin L. Powell

Foreign Policy, Vol. 146, January/February 2005, pp. 28-35.

International development is a core national security issue, inextricably linked with democracy and security, says Secretary of State Colin Powell, summing up the foreign-policy record of the first four years of George W. Bush's presidency. Powell says the root causes of poverty are social injustice, bad government, corruption and a stifling environment for enterprise, not a lack of natural resources. The secretary also discusses illegal international migration, saying that it sustains organized criminals who peddle people, drugs

and weapons, and stifle a country's ability to develop. He says Bush's focus on development is tied to his statement in the National Security Strategy written in 2002: "A world where some live in comfort and plenty, while half of the human race lives on less than \$2 a day is neither just nor stable." Political attitudes, cultural "predispositions" and security conditions all affect a society's ability to develop economically, he says, with aid being a catalyst for development for the real engines of growth -- entrepreneurship, investment and trade. Finally, Powell describes the Bush administration's Millennium Challenge Account, an incentive system for rewarding countries that promote freedom of speech, broader access to credit and rule of law, and that provide people with the basic services they need to achieve prosperity. The aim of this "tough love" approach to foreign aid is aid that will eventually become an obsolete need, he says.

GLOBAL ISSUES AND COMMUNICATION

1-28/GIC

CAPTURING A KILLER FLU VIRUS

By Jeffrey Taubenberger and Others

Scientific American, Vol. 292, No. 1, January 2005, pp. 62-71.

The influenza virus that caused a worldwide epidemic in 1918 has long challenged scientists who have sought to know the reasons for its unusual infectiousness and virulence. Three researchers from the U.S. Armed Forces Institute of Pathology went to the source: using advanced techniques, they were able to extract tiny genetic fragments of the virus from archival autopsy specimens collected more than 80 years ago. The article describes how the authors are analyzing this information to learn more about mapping the entire genome of the 1918 virus, knowledge that could shed light on the replication and mutations of flu virus strains and possibly save lives in a future global outbreak.

1-29/GIC

DIAMAGNETIC LEVITATION

By Ronald E. Pelrine

American Scientist, Vol. 92, September-October 2004, pp. 428-435.

Diamagnetic levitation is a simple technique for suspending objects that has been known since the 1930s but is just now finding practical application. Diamagnetic materials -- unlike ferromagnetic and paramagnetic materials -- overcome the inherent instability of magnetic fields by repelling permanent magnets, and this force can be exploited to levitate permanent magnets above fixed diametric materials, or levitate diamagnetic materials above one or more stationary magnets. Superconductors are an example - they are perfectly conductive and highly diamagnetic. The author discusses design requirements of these magnets and potential applications (micromachine bearings, high-precision scientific sensors, tiltmeters and more), and some of the associated engineering problems that have kept diamagnetic materials from being commercially exploited. He thinks diamagnetic levitation will find practical use through incremental improvements in magnets, materials and designs.

1-30/GIC

KNOCKING DOWN THE STONEWALL

By Jennifer Dorroh

American Journalism Review, Vol. 26, No. 6, December 2004/January 2005, pp. 48-53

How should media organizations react when faced with charges of plagiarism, bias or other ethical lapses by their reporters? And what is the responsibility of the organizations to the public? The article highlights recent high-profile scandals of major newspapers and television networks, and their varied responses in dealing with crises. The author makes a case for transparency and public disclosure to restore media credibility, as well as clearly defined ethical standards in newsrooms. She also examines internal measures that some media organizations have undertaken to detect ethical warning signs and forestall future problems.

1-31/GIC

A NEW SECURITY PARADIGM

By Gregory D. Foster

World Watch, Vol. 18, No. 1, January/February 2005, pp. 36-46.

Foster, a professor at the National Defense University, Washington, DC, argues forcefully for a new approach to security which considers

environmental changes, not terrorism or weapons of mass destruction, as the most significant threats to global, national and individual security. Experts predict that environmental changes, including climate change, will result in physical and social changes in many countries, which could lead to humanitarian crises and unstable governments, impacting international security. Foster notes the minimal consideration of environmental change in U.S. government and public thinking on security during the past several years and examines the arguments used by opponents of environmental security, many of whom are in the national security community. He asserts that security is more than defense against intentional malevolent threats and should be "the primary overarching strategic aim a democracy such as ours must seek to attain."

U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

1-32/SV

THE ASIAN INVASION (OF MULTICULTURALISM) IN HOLLYWOOD

By Minh-Ha T. Pham

Journal of Popular Film and Television, Vol. 32, No. 3, Fall 2004, pp. 121-131.

The author chronicles the so-called "Asian invasion" of Hollywood, a growing number of films made by Chinese producers such as Ang Lee, and starring Chinese actors, such as Jackie Chan, that have appeared in U.S. movie theaters in the past decade and have enjoyed widespread popularity. Pham writes that many of the films are not specifically about China, but combine Eastern philosophy and Western discourse, and epitomize the cross-cultural, transnational aspects of filmmaking. The author notes that Asian-American actors and filmmakers are "not invading Hollywood as much as they are finally being admitted to Hollywood", which enhances Hollywood's image as an racially inclusive, global industry. Pham believes that the popularity of the recent crop of Asian films is a sign that the American public is broadening its "cultural diet".

1-33/SV

BUSH HAS OWN VIEWS OF PROMOTING CIVIL RIGHTS

By Michelle R. Davis

Education Week, Vol. 24, No. 8, October 20, 2004, p 1.

President Bush has taken a different view of civil rights than previous administrations, notes Davis. According to Davis, the President has sought to redefine the discussion of civil rights in education by emphasizing the achievement gap between minorities and white students rather than focusing on racial integration in public schools. He has spoken of school choice as a basic right, eased federal restrictions on single-sex public education and has been attentive to discrimination based on faith. Some supporters of the Administration's policies contend the central role of the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights has been strengthened in deciding school desegregation cases. On affirmative action, the Bush Administration staked out a position against the practice, and has gone forward with recommendations on ways schools and colleges could achieve racial and ethnic diversity without relying of preferences in admissions -- despite a Supreme Court ruling that upheld affirmative action while in principle calling for individualized reviews of applicants. The author examines the responses -- both positive and negative -- of Civil Rights groups to the President's policies.

1-34/SV

PUTTING THE WORLD INTO WORLD-CLASS EDUCATION

By Sharon Lynn Kagan

Phi Delta Kappan, Vol. 86, No. 3, November 2004, pp. 195-241.

Many people in the United States are aware that American students' knowledge of other countries, cultures, and languages has not begun to keep pace with the increasing importance of this knowledge to U.S. economic prosperity and national security, says Kagan. In a series of articles, the editors of this special section on international education present a discussion of the need to strengthen international education in American schools. Noting the gap between American students' international knowledge and skills and those they will need to effectively navigate an increasingly interconnected world, the editors sound a call not only to promote international education in U.S. schools, but to rethink the intent of

education into the 21st century.

1-35/SV*

WORLDS APART

By Eric L. Wee

**Washington Post Magazine, Education Review
Issue, November 7, 2004, pp. 16-22++**

Ovais Ali, a 21-year-old from India's Kashmir region, always dreamed of studying in the United States. America beckoned with a popular culture that intoxicated him, he says -- but hatred for America swirled around him too. During the summer of 2004 Ali found himself one of a few dozen bright Muslim students from Arab and South Asian countries brought to the United States under a U.S. State Department program. The students lived at an American university, and for five weeks over the summer took classes on U.S. history, politics and society -- and saw everything from soup kitchens and a 4th of July parade to Ellis Island and Ground Zero. The program likely won't change how the students feel about U.S. foreign policy, say the program's sponsors, but they hope giving the students an honest view of the United States and its people might help them become voices of reason at home. The author followed the students during their visit, and recounts their experiences and how their views of the United States were changed.

DOCUMENT ALERT

1-36/DOC

THE COUNTERTERROR COALITIONS:

Cooperation With Pakistan And India

By C. Christine Fair

RAND, December 9, 2004.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2004/RAND_MG141.sum.pdf

This study examines U.S. strategic relations with India and Pakistan both historically and in the current context of the Global War on Terrorism. Fair documents the very different motivations for and nature of these two States' contributions to the War on Terrorism. While Pakistan and India are both important for what they can contribute in a positive sense, each state also has the potential to seriously

interfere with U.S. operations in Afghanistan, specifically, and in the war on terrorism more generally. An inescapable conclusion of the report is that the intractable dispute over the disposition of Kashmir remains a critical flashpoint between India and Pakistan and a continual security challenge.

1-37/DOC

**HOW THE DRUG WAR IN AFGHANISTAN
UNDERMINES AMERICA'S WAR ON
TERROR.**

By Ted Carpenter.

Cato Institute, November 10, 2004.

<http://www.cato.org/pubs/fpbriefs/fpb84.pdf>

The author contends that there is a growing tension between two U.S. objectives in Afghanistan. He argues that the more important objective is—or at least should be—the eradication of the remaining Al Qaeda and Taliban forces in that country. But the United States and its coalition partners are now also emphasizing the eradication of Afghanistan's drug trade. These antidrug efforts, maintains Carpenter, may fatally undermine the far more important anti-terrorism campaign. The growing of opium poppies (the source of heroin) is a huge part of Afghanistan's economy—roughly half of the country's annual gross domestic product. As long as the United States and other drug-consuming countries pursue a prohibitionist strategy, a massive black market premium exists that will make the cultivation of drug crops far more lucrative than competing crops in Afghanistan or any other drug-source country. For many Afghan farmers, growing opium poppies is the difference between prosperity and destitution. There is a serious risk that they will turn against the United States and the U.S.-supported government of President Hamid Karzai if Washington and Kabul pursue vigorous anti-drug programs.

1-38/DOC

**INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: Access, Quality,
Costs And Policy Reform**

**By Cecilia Briceño-Garmendia, Antonio Estache
and Nemat Shafik**

World Bank, December 30, 2004.

http://econ.worldbank.org/files/40996_wps3468.pdf

This report reviews the evidence on the state of

infrastructure in the developing world, emphasizing the investment needs and the emerging policy issues. Despite encountering significant data gaps in some areas, the authors provide useful insights on the main challenges ahead, emphasizing that, in addition to the widely discussed access problems, the poorest also face major affordability and service quality issues which were not well addressed by the reforms of the 1990s. The authors make a case for a stronger commitment of the international community to generate the information needed to assess and monitor infrastructure needs and policies. By promoting growth, reliable and affordable infrastructure can reduce poverty and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). A reliable infrastructure can contribute directly by providing and supporting the delivery of key services, such as those seeking to increase households' access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation, and secure land tenure. While the needs are increasingly well recognized, in many developing countries key infrastructure services are still in serious short supply and of poor quality. Although these problems are most severe in low-income countries, they remain sizable in most middle-income countries.

1-39/DOC

ISLAMIC RULINGS ON WARFARE.

By Sherifa D. Zuhur and Youssef H. Aboul-Enein.

United States Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute (SSI), November 2004.

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/ssi/pdf/PUB588.pdf>

The global war on terror (GWOT) and the battles with specific Islamist groups is, to some degree, a war of ideas. With a better understanding of Islamic concepts of war, peace, and Muslim relations with non-Muslims, those fighting the GWOT may gain support and increase their efficacy. The authors explain the principles of jihad and war and their conduct as found in key Islamic texts, the controversies that have emerged from the Quranic verses of war and peace, and the conflict between liberal or moderate Islamic voices and the extremists on matters such as the definition of combatants, treatment of hostages, and suicide attacks. The authors delve into the Quran and hadith to articulate a

means by which Islamic militancy can be countered ideologically, drawing many of their insights from these and other classical Islamic texts. In so doing, they expose contradictions and alternative approaches in the core principles that groups like al-Qaeda espouse. They have found that proper use of Islamic scripture actually discredits the tactics of al-Qaeda and other jihadist organizations.

1-40/DOC

AN UNCERTAIN ROAD: MUSLIMS AND THE FUTURE OF EUROPE.

Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, December 17, 2004.

<http://pewforum.org/publications/reports/MuslimsinEurope2004.pdf>

Islam is the fastest-growing religion in Europe. Driven by immigration and high birthrates, the number of Muslims on the continent has tripled in the last 30 years. Most demographers forecast a similar or even higher rate of growth in the coming decades. The social impact of this growing population is magnified by a low birthrate among native Europeans. After a post-World-War-II baby boom, birthrates in Europe have dropped to an average of 1.45 children per couple, far below the 2.1 needed to keep population growth at replacement levels. This report stresses the importance for Europe of successfully absorbing Muslim immigrants. European governments have grappled with this migration in various ways and with varying degrees of success. Some countries, like France and Britain, have had relatively well established policies toward immigrants for decades. And Britain, in particular, has had some success in integrating Muslim newcomers into the broader society. Other states, like Germany, Spain and Italy, have, until recently, treated their Muslim communities as temporary phenomena, groups of "guest workers" or foreigners who would eventually return to their homelands. But the growing presence of Muslims coupled with increased social tensions and terrorism-related fears have forced governments around the continent to focus more intently on trying to bring this community into the mainstream. Efforts have ranged from new laws aimed at hastening the pace of assimilation, such as the recent French head scarf ban, to proposals to assist in creating a more homegrown, European brand of Islam.

1-41/DOC

WE THE PEOPLE: Asians In The United States.

Terrance J. Reeves and Claudette E. Bennett.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, December 15, 2004.

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/censr-17.pdf>

This report provides a portrait of the Asian population in the United States and discusses the eleven largest detailed Asian groups at the national level -- Asian Indian, Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Hmong, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Pakistani, Thai and Vietnamese, as well as the "Other Asian" category. The U.S. Asian population is not homogeneous. It includes many groups who differ in language, culture, and length of residence in the United States. Some Asian groups, such as the Chinese and Japanese, have been represented in the United States for several generations. Other groups, such as the Hmong, Vietnamese, Laotians, and Cambodians, tend to be comparatively recent immigrants. Of the total United States population, 11.9 million people, or 4.2 percent, reported they were Asian. This number included 10.2 million people, or 3.6 percent, who reported only Asian and 1.7 million people, or 0.6 percent, who reported Asian and at least one other race. Census 2000 found that five groups numbered one million or more: Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, and Vietnamese. Together these groups made up about 80 percent of the Asian population. Chinese was the largest group and represented about 24 percent of the Asian population, followed by Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, and Korean.

