

Article Round –up

September -October 2007

ECONOMIC AND TRADE

1. Global Economic Prospects 2007/2008: Slowing to Sustainable Growth

Michael Mussa

Paper Presented at the Semiannual Meeting on Global Economic Prospects, April 4, 2007, 18 pages

The author projects a significant slowdown in the U.S. economy during the coming year, and with most of the rest of the world economy operating at near, or even somewhat above potential, some slackening in the pace of global economic advance—down to about 4.5 percent—is now virtually certain for 2007 and 2008.

2. Rich Countries, Poor People?

Joseph Stiglitz

New Perspectives Quarterly, Winter 2007, 3 pages

Globalization may yet refute the Biblical adage that the poor will always be with us; however, it appears for now there are enough losers to go along with the winners that a slide back toward fragmentation and protectionism is a distinct possibility, as was also the case at the turn of the 20th century. The author offers his advice on how to make globalization work for everyone.

3. Labor Force: Why We Should Worry About China's Economy

John Judis

The New Republic Online, July 24, 2007, 2 pages

Why should we worry about China's economy? The author explains how China's labor policies affect both local and world economies.

4. The Four Models Of Corporate Entrepreneurship

Wolcott, Robert C.; Lippitz, Michael J.

MIT Sloan Management Review, vol. 49, no. 1, Fall 2007, pp. 75-82

The authors, affiliated with the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University, studied close to 30 corporations to see how established organizations strive to create new businesses, also known as corporate entrepreneurship. The authors came up with four different models, ranging from the opportunist model, where the company has no deliberate approach but relies on grassroots efforts, to the producer model, where a full service group has a mandate for corporate entrepreneurship established and supported by the company. Regardless of which model is chosen, the authors argue that corporate entrepreneurship needs to be nurtured and managed as a “strategic, deliberate act.”

5. Globalization 3.0

Martin Walker

Wilson Quarterly, vol. 31, no. 4, Autumn 2007, pp. 16-24

The author, a senior scholar at the Wilson Center, writes that “Globalization 2.0” —the network of Western-dominated international organizations founded after World War II to foster global trade—gave way to “Globalization 3.0” when China was granted WTO membership. With that event, a new era of globalization dawned, in which the West can no longer set the rules for world trade. Walker notes that globalization has been “one of the greatest achievements of the human race”, in which hundreds of millions of people worldwide have been able to pull themselves out of abject poverty. However, it also represents an unprecedented transfer of economic power from the West to the rising economies of Asia and the Middle East. Emerging countries in Africa and Latin America are no longer dependent on the World Bank or the IMF for economic development; China, with its colossal foreign-currency reserves and insatiable appetite for resources, has become the developing world’s biggest customer and investor. Walker notes that “3.0” may sow some seeds of its own undoing, as anti-globalization sentiment grows among middle classes who sense that they are not sharing in the economic growth, or with the possibility that concerns about greenhouse-gas emissions and environmental degradation may erode support for global trade. However, he notes, the real test of the globalization “that the West built, but which is now coming under new management”, will be if it continues to allow the global poor to better their circumstances.

6. The New Financial Heavyweights

Jack Ewing

Business Week, Nov. 12, 2007, pp. 52-55

Developing nations in Asia and the Middle East are rapidly accumulating large pools of wealth. These governments are creating sovereign funds, whose purpose is to make investments, often in developed nations. The author notes that Russia, the Persian Gulf states, China, and others have “amassed fortunes from exports of gas, oil, or manufactured goods, and now they're looking to supercharge the returns.” Ewing voices a concern of many, that foreign governments could exert undue political or economic influence by purchasing shares in many U.S. businesses, particularly as these nations’ sovereign funds become more sophisticated investors. Yet Western financial institutions are greatly in favor of these funds, as they are potential sources of vast amounts of capital. For now, the U.S. and Europe are encouraging the sovereign funds to become more transparent. A potential drawback is that the funds may decide to pull out of the U.S. and invest in emerging markets, causing the dollar to weaken against other currencies.

REGIONAL SECURITY

7. America's Asia-Pacific Strategy Is Out of Kilter

William T. Tow

Current History, September 2007, 7 pages

To achieve its global security objectives—which include preventing hegemonic powers from controlling American global strategy, ensuring the United States’ access to key international markets, and promoting liberal democratic values abroad—the United States has to play an integral role in shaping future Asia-Pacific security policy. The author

discusses how the United States can most effectively align its security interests in the Asia-Pacific region to its ongoing global strategic posture in the post-9-11 era.

8. The Myth of the Second Front: Localizing the 'War on Terror' in Southeast Asia

Amitav Acharya and Arabinda Acharya

The Washington Quarterly, Autumn 2007, 16 pages

Since declaring Southeast Asia to be the second front in the war on terrorism in early 2002, Washington has stepped up its cooperation with ASEAN members in combating terrorism. However, there are some factors that hinder their plans, including the lack of agreement among ASEAN members on the nature and implications of terrorism.

9. The Dispensable Nation?

Brent Scowcroft

The National Interest, July/August 2007, 3 pages

The author comments on the indispensability of the United States as a nation and the role of U.S. leadership in terms of the country's ability to mobilize the world community. He argues that the world needs a different paradigm for international affairs and emphasizes the value of U.S. leadership.

10. Rethinking Insurgency

Steven Metz

Strategic Studies Institute, June 2007, 77 pages

The events of September 11, 2001 revived the idea that insurgency is a significant threat to the United States. The author argues that the U.S. military and defense community must rethink insurgency, which has profound implications for American strategy and military doctrine.

11. Perceiving Rogue States: The Use of the Rogue State Concept by U.S. Foreign Policy Elites

K.P. O'Reilly

Foreign Policy Analysis, Vol. 3 Issue 4, 2007, 21 pages

Examining the public statements of key U.S. foreign policy decision makers between 1993 and 2004, the author offers insights into perceptions that manifest the rogue stereotype, as exhibited by statements on the policies and behaviors associated with rogue states. Of primary concern is whether and how the notion of a so-called "rogue state" impacts perceptions and, in turn, influences policy prescriptions considered by decision makers.

GLOBAL ISSUES AND ENVIRONMENT

12. Toward a Golden Age

Jim Yong Kim

Harvard International Review, Summer 2007, 6 pages

Reflecting on a variety of issues related to global health and social justice, the author explores the financial aspects of global health research and management, along with the

problems that influence them. He cautions that infectious diseases, which mostly afflict the poor, can also have a serious impact on wealthy countries.

13. Restoring Mother Nature's Capital

Cynthia G. Wagner

The Futurist, September-October 2007, 2 pages

Since not all of nature's services are as free as the air we breathe, the World Resources Institute (WRI) is calling for action to restore the natural capital and critical ecosystem services on which humans depend. The author argues that it is necessary to expand the climate debate beyond monitoring greenhouse gases to focus on how climate change is affecting ecosystem services.

14. Nuclear Energy: Balancing Benefits and Risks

Charles D. Ferguson

Council on Foreign Relations Special Report #28, April 2007, 51 pages

Increased concern over energy security and global climate change has led many people in the United States and other countries to take a fresh look at the benefits and risks of nuclear power. The debate surrounding nuclear energy also intersects with critical U.S. foreign policy issues, such as nuclear proliferation and terrorism. The author provides factual and analytical background on this debate.

MEDIA, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

15. The Uncle Sam Solution

Bree Nordenson

Columbia Journalism Review, September–October 2007, 5 pages

Journalism is a rare business in that its product—news—has a public-service function. However, unlike other public-service activities, such as public education or scientific research, the news is not protected from market forces by government support. Therefore when the financial viability of the news business is threatened, one must consider the question of how to support this essential institution of democracy.

16. Presidents and Front-page News: How America's Newspapers Cover the Bush Administration

Jeffrey S. Peake

The Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics, Fall 2007, 20 pages

The White House and political communications scholars have given scant attention to how local news media covers the presidency. The author offers a comparative study of coverage of the Bush presidency on the front pages of 100 American newspapers during a five-month period in 2006.

17. The Incredible, Embeddable Web

Greg R. Notess

Online, September/October 2007, 4 pages

Today anyone exploring Web documents, tracking intellectual property, or seeking to cite an original source faces new challenges with the embeddable Web, which allows

individuals to copy and paste a bit of code provided by embeddable content sites in order to share videos, presentations, documents, images, spreadsheets, and lists on other pages. The article discusses the embedding technique, which has become a popular way for bloggers and social network participants to easily share content, and its impact on information professionals.

18. Give Plagiarism the Weight It Deserves

William Badke

Online, September/October 2007, 3 pages

The article reports on the problem of cut-and-paste plagiarism from the Internet, based on the 2005 study from the Center for Academic Integrity. The author discusses why many people do not recognize plagiarism as a problem and looks at the need to teach interested parties about the negative impact of plagiarism on research.

U.S. SOCIETY AND CULTURE

19. What Americans Think about Their Schools

William G. Howell

Education Next, Fall 2007, 15 pages

The American public cares about its schools and wants them to improve. Americans, however, also appear selective in their desire for change. This article presents results of a survey conducted by *Education Next* to find out what Americans really think about their schools.

20. Top-Ten Teaching and Learning Issues, 2007

John P. Campbell

EDUCAUSE Quarterly, Number 3, 2007, 8 pages

Innovations in instructional practice and academic technology are now clearly moving higher education in new directions. The authors explore the top ten key technology-related teaching and learning issues currently faced by academic technologists.

21. America's Children

Donald Kerwin

America, September 24, 2007, 4 pages

The article discusses the debate over the protection of rights of immigrants in the United States. Two issues are raised: (1) civic nationalism, which views national membership primarily in terms of values and political institutions, and (2) ethnic nationalism, which views a nation as distinct people connected by race, religion, history, and language.

22. Rerunning Film Noir

Richard Schickel

Wilson Quarterly, Summer 2007, 8 pages

This article contrasts the popularity of dark characters and crimes in film noir with the prosperity and optimism in America after World War II. The writers and directors of the period and genre are discussed in terms of the undercurrents in American culture and what society traditionally seeks in entertainment.

23. Why Do Corrupt Governments Maintain Public Support?

Luigi Manzetti and Carole J. Wilson

Comparative Political Studies, August 2007, 22 pages

This article addresses an issue often neglected by the current literature on political corruption: Why do citizens support corrupt governments? Using a cross-national analysis of citizens in 14 countries, the authors argue that people in countries where government institutions are weak and patron-client relationships strong, are more likely to support a corrupt leader from whom they expect to receive tangible benefits.

24. Championing Women

Alexis Simendinger

National Journal, September 29, 2007, 2 pages

In this article, First Lady Laura Bush, a strong proponent of women and girls around the world who challenge cultural and political barriers, discusses the prospect of a female U.S. President.

25. It's 2008. Or is it 2006?

Theodora A. Blanchfield. Campaigns & Elections, September 2007, 3 pages

The article discusses the political scene in the United States, in which some losing candidates of the 2006 congressional election will be running again in the upcoming 2008 election. An analysis by the *National Journal's* Hotline showed that only 10 challengers out of nearly 200 have won in rematches since 1998.

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