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As always, we welcome your comments and suggestions. Please send your feedback to Ms. Wendy A. Zaman, Information Resource Officer, Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy, The American Center, 24 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi 110001.

Note: *Internet sites included in this publication, other than those of the U.S. government, should not be construed as an endorsement of the views contained therein.*

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FOCUS

VOLUNTEERISM

Volunteerism is the act of helping others by giving one's time and energy in community service. It is based on free will, commitment, engagement, and solidarity. Volunteering restores the meaning of community life and improves the quality of life. In addition to many governments, several international organizations, multilateral institutions, and nongovernmental organizations are promoting and facilitating volunteerism worldwide.

"At the heart of volunteerism are the ideals of service and solidarity and the belief that together we can make the world a better place," remarked UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. "In the twenty-first century I believe the mission of the United Nations will be defined by a new, more profound awareness of the sanctity and dignity of every human life, regardless of race or religion. This will require us to look beyond the framework of states and beneath the surface of nations and communities. We must focus, as never before, on improving the conditions of the individual men and women who give the State or nation its richness and character," he asserted.

The United Nations has been at the forefront of the growing international consensus that supports sustainable human development globally through the promotion of volunteerism and the mobilization of volunteers. United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) is the volunteer arm of the United Nations. According to its website, "It was created by the UN General Assembly in 1970 to serve as an operational partner in development cooperation at the request of UN member states. It reports to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and works through UNDP's country offices around the world. There are close to 5,000 qualified and experienced women and men of over 150 nationalities serving each year in developing countries as UN Volunteers. Since 1971, some 30,000 UN Volunteers from some 150 developing and industrialized nations have worked in about 140 countries."

The World Bank also recognizes the importance of the role played by volunteers in meeting the challenges of development and works to keep voluntary groups informed about increasing

opportunity for interaction. The World Bank's Community Outreach Program promotes and facilitates volunteerism. Including the families of over 10,000 staff, and retirees, its extended Bank family numbers over 25,000 people who donate tens of thousands of volunteer hours every year. They volunteer in many capacities -- as mentors, teachers, technical advisors, advocates, coaches, board members, and involved parents. The Bank encourages volunteerism with its Volunteer Day policy that permits staff to take one day off a year to volunteer, and charge it as administrative leave.

Volunteers are a major source of labor in the United States, performing a variety of important tasks and contributing considerable time and effort to meeting the needs of their communities. Women tend to volunteer in greater numbers than men with relatively high rates, such as whites and the more highly educated. The concept of volunteerism in American society has evolved dramatically during the past two centuries. What historically began as individualized, altruistic behaviors founded upon strong religious tenets have evolved into a contemporary social movement driven by a wide range of individual motivations and organizational and government incentives.

"Every day, across the United States, countless numbers of people from all walks of life -- as individuals or in groups -- spend hours in service to others. Why will one person spend time helping someone he or she does not know, close to home or far away? There are no easy answers. Volunteering is, for some, a way of returning to the community some benefit received. For others, it is an ineffable experience that makes the volunteer "feel good." And for still others, it can be a transforming experience -- changing one's perspective on people, on community and on society, and defining one's purpose in life," says a U.S. government Electronic Journal *The United States: A Nation of Volunteers*.

"If the world is to make progress in implementing the Millennium Declaration and move decisively towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, it will need people everywhere to be involved. Volunteerism continues to be a powerful and productive channel for that engagement. Volunteering on the ground in communities, or on-line at home, enables ordinary people to perform extraordinary tasks. Such contributions are

vital, whether one is working to eradicate poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy, or struggling to protect the global environment and safeguard women against discrimination and violence. The strength of volunteerism is its universality — the countless acts of solidarity and assistance that take place every day, in developed and developing countries alike. There is no right or wrong way to volunteer. All that is needed is a willingness to share time, a skill or a good idea. On this International Volunteer Day, I call on Governments and civil society to create more opportunities for people to volunteer. And let us all recognize the integral role of volunteers in the development process, and the tremendous contributions that the power of volunteerism makes to building a safer, more sustainable future," remarked the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan on the International Volunteer Day, 5 December 2004.

In today's complex and diverse modern society, volunteer work is increasing in its significance since it becomes an opportunity to use one's abilities to promote self-improvement and develop one's character while reaching one's self-realization. Volunteerism also makes important contributions, economically as well as socially.

For additional information, a webliography is presented here for your use. However, the inclusion of Internet sites other than those of the U.S. government should not be construed as an endorsement of the views contained therein. The websites are current as of date and are subject to change at any time.

20 Ways for Teenagers to Help Other People by Volunteering
http://www.bygpub.com/books/tg2rw/volunteer.htm

Affero
http://www.affero.com/

America Reads Challenge
http://www.ed.gov/inits/americareads/index.html

America's Promise
http://www.americaspromise.org/

Association for Volunteer Administration
http://www.avaintl.org/

Boston College Center for Corporate Citizenship
http://www.bcccc.net

Campus Compact
http://www.compact.org/

Center for Community Leadership
http://www.communityleadership.net/

CityCares America's Promise
http://www.americaspromise.org/

Compact for Learning and Citizenship
http://www.az.com/~pickeral/LearnCitizen.html

Congregations in Community - McKnight Foundation
www.mckfdn.org

COOL: Campus Outreach Opportunity League
http://www.idealist.org/ioc/

Corporation for National Service
http://www.cns.gov/

CyberVPM.com
http://www.cybervpm.com/

Energize, Inc
http://www.energizeinc.com

e-Volunteerism
http://e-volunteerism.com/

Habitat for Humanity International
http://www.habitat.org/

IdeaList
http://www.idealist.org/

IKnow - Volunteerism
http://www.iknow.org/Main.cfm?Main=12

Internet Nonprofit Center
http://www.nonprofits.org/

Points of Light Foundation
http://www.pointsoflight.org/

SERVENet
http://www.servenet.org

United Nations Volunteers
http://www.unv.org/

Virtual Volunteering Guidebook
http://www.energizeinc.com/art/elecbooks.html

Volunteer Match
http://www.volunteermatch.org/

Volunteer Today
http://www.volunteertoday.com

Volunteers of America
http://www.voa.org/

World Bank -- Community Outreach (Volunteerism)
http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/EXTCOMOUTREACH/0,contentMDK:20254109~menuPK:64095679~pagePK:64095720~piPK:64095450~theSitePK:335289,00.html

1. HUMANITY'S COMMON VALUES SEEKING A POSITIVE FUTURE

By Wendell Bell. Futurist, September/October 2004, pp. 30-36.

Bell focuses on the views of professor Samuel P. Huntington on global politics. According to the author, in his thesis of "the clash of civilizations," articulated in a famous article published in 1993, Samuel P. Huntington foresaw a future in which nation-states no longer play a decisive role in world affairs. Instead, he envisioned large alliances of states, drawn together by common culture, cooperating with each other. He warned that such collectivities are likely to be in conflict with other alliances formed of countries united around a different culture. Conflicts between groups often arise and continue not because of the differences between them, but because of their similarities. The "clash of civilizations" thesis exaggerates both the degree of cultural diversity in the world and how seriously cultural differences contribute to producing violent conflicts. He emphasizes on the examples of cooperation among civilizations in the pursuit of common goals. INSET: *Toward Planetary Citizenship*

2. TRACKING VOLUNTEER TRENDS

By Susan J. Ellis. Association Management, January 2005, pp. 72-74.

"As the world changes, so do trends in volunteerism. Here's how to maintain a strong volunteer base," writes Susan Ellis. Focusing on trends in volunteerism, this article describes how one cannot just sit idly by and watch the social, economic, and cultural trends that are reshaping volunteerism. Many trends will affect one's organization's volunteer activities now and in the future. The population is aging but one should not expect baby boomers to retire in the traditional sense, or certainly not at age 65. As a result, organizations may find volunteers aging in place tenaciously clinging to traditional roles and responsibilities and entrenched in key leadership positions. INSET: *Volunteer Resources on the Web.*

3. VOLUNTEERISM AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS: MAKING THINGS BETTER OR WORSE?

By Louis A. Penner. Journal of Social Issues, September 2004, pp. 645-666.

This article describes and defines volunteerism and presents a model of the decision to volunteer. Data from an archival analysis of volunteering after the September 11, 2001 attacks and an on-line survey of volunteers are presented in support of the model. Finally, the implications of increasing volunteerism for the solution of social problems are considered. The focus of this article is on the prosocial behavior, that is, behavior intended to provide some benefit to another person or group of people.

4. VOLUNTEERISM DURING THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD: A LIFE COURSE PERSPECTIVE

By Sabrina Oesterle, Monica Kirkpatrick, and Jeylan T. Mortimer. Social Forces, March 2004, pp. 1123-1149.

This panel study examines whether educational, work, and family roles promote volunteerism during late adolescence and early adulthood, as they do later in adulthood. The findings reveal substantial continuity in volunteerism from adolescence through the transition to adulthood and highlight the importance of values expressed in adolescence for volunteerism in the years following. Controlling these processes, attending school during this life stage promotes volunteerism. In contrast, full-time work investments in the early life course are found to hinder volunteer participation, as does the presence of young children in the family, especially at earlier parental ages. The results support a life course perspective for understanding civic participation.

5. VOLUNTEERISM IN THE UNITED STATES

By Stephanie Boraas. Monthly Labor Review, August 2003, pp. 3-11.

About 59 million people or 27.6 percent of the civilian non-institutional population volunteered through or for an organization at some point from September 2001 to 2002 in the U.S. Volunteers are a major source of labor in the United States, performing a variety of important tasks and contributing considerable time and effort to meet needs of their communities. The data in this article come from a special supplement to the September 2002 Current Population Survey. The supplement collected information on the incidence of volunteering, the number and type of organizations through or for which persons volunteered, total hours spent on volunteering, how people became involved in volunteering, and the kinds of work they performed as volunteers.

6. VOLUNTEERISM PAYS OFF

By Marianne Kolbasuk McGee. InformationWeek, August 16, 2004, pp. 70.

There are immeasurable benefits to encouraging employees to volunteer in their communities, from staff morale to neighborhood goodwill. Bank of America Corp believes there's also a measurable benefit, so it's planning to use a Web-based tool to track its employees' volunteer hours. Bank of America expects to roll out nationally to tens of thousands of employees volunteer-management software from a 4-year-old company called AngelPoints Inc. Bank of America tested the AngelPoints systems in its community development-banking group for about 9 months and is in the process of rolling it out to all employees. Banks have a particular interest in tracking employee volunteerism, because it can help them conform to the Community Reinvestment Act, which requires banks to serve the particular needs of their communities in various ways. The federal government assesses banks' Community Reinvestment Act records whenever they want to open new branches or seek approval for a merger or acquisition.

7. VOLUNTEERISM: THE ORIGINAL WIN-WIN SITUATION

By John Duvoli. Hudson Valley Business Journal, December 15, 2003, pp. 1-2.

This article emphasizes on the role of volunteerism in charitable and community organizations as fewer people find time to serve on boards and committees. According to Tamara Watson, Director of the Regional Office of the Council of Community Services of New York State, volunteerism is on the wane and organizations throughout the region are looking for new volunteers. The pool of volunteers is limited because even if they had the time, only a small percentage of area residents would be motivated, on their own, to do so. Watson further quotes "There are rewards for involvement, to know you are strengthening the fabric of community as a whole. And when dollars are not coming in, your donated expertise may prevent an organization from having to farm out certain services, that take away from vital community programs."

8. YOUTH AS PEOPLE: THE PROTECTIVE ASPECTS OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN AFTER-SCHOOL SETTINGS

By Heather Johnston Nicholson, Christopher Collins, and Heidi Holmer. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, January 2004, pp. 55-71.

Youth development organizations have a common commitment to young people's physical, emotional, and educational growth and development. A youth-centered atmosphere where young people feel supported and empowered by the community distinguishes successful programs from others that approach programming without considering young people the most important stakeholders. Programs serve youth best when the environments in which they function are intentionally inclusive, multicultural, and systematically nondiscriminatory. A safe and supportive place in which to develop an identity and confront the tough issues and extraordinary pressures of growing up is at the core of youth development environments that makes a real difference. Some of the best youth development programs also make the successful link between volunteerism and positive mental health and support the concept that community service is an important component of subsequent civic engagement.

BUSINESS & ECONOMICS

9. THE ECONOMY IN PERSPECTIVE

By Timothy Taylor. Public Interest, Fall 2004, pp. 85-99.

Taylor examines the economic condition of the U.S. as of September 2004. He discusses factors that led to the improvement of the economy in the second half of the 1990s. Other aspects include details of the economic recovery of the U.S. after experiencing recession in 2001 and information on the fiscal policy of the administration of U.S. President George W. Bush. Thus, in evaluating the path of the U.S. economy during the presidency of George W. Bush, the author writes, we must begin with a look at how the "new economy" of the late 1990s set the stage for the recession of 2001 and has influenced the economy since then. This context also helps to clarify the strengths and weaknesses of federal tax and spending policy from 2001 to 2004.

10. EMBEDDED ECONOMIES, DEMOCRACY, AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST

By Dell P. Champlin and Janet T. Knoedler. Journal of Economic Issues, December 2004, pp. 893-908.

Over the past four decades, observers have lamented the lack of participation in democratic processes among large segments of the U.S. population. This lack of political engagement seems particularly puzzling, given the growing gap between rich and poor and the preoccupation on the part of many policy makers with policies that benefit a few individuals rather than the public. Economists, political analysts, and pundits have analyzed these issues extensively, with the problem attributed either to flaws in the political system or to failings on the part of the citizenry. In this paper, the auothors suggest an alternative, economic explanation. Specifically, they argue that the decline of democratic participation and the increased power of private rather than public interest in the formation of policy are characteristics of a disembedded economy.

11. THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CHALLENGE

By Jeffrey E. Garten. Foreign Affairs, January/February 2005, pp. 37-48.

This article asserts that the administration of George W. Bush must focus on considerations other than security and terrorism during his second term. As he begins a second term, President George W. Bush faces daunting global economic challenges. After the Soviet Union collapsed, the administrations of George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton geared much of their foreign and domestic policy to enhancing U.S. competitiveness in global markets and to spreading U.S.-style capitalism abroad. It is no mystery why the current President Bush has subordinated global economic issues in the hierarchy of his concerns: since September 11, 2001, combating terrorism and waging war in Afghanistan and Iraq have been the primary lenses through which the administration has viewed nearly every aspect of its foreign policy. There has been little time, interest, or energy for anything else. But even if terrorism remains the focus of U.S. foreign policy in the second Bush term, as seems likely, the United States cannot succeed in this fight with a strategy that is predominantly military and that fails to gain foreign help in terms of both people and money.

12. U.S. ECONOMIC POWER

By Deanne Julius. Harvard International Review, Winter 2005, pp. 14-18.

The concept of national power has both military and economic components. Though most of the world's attention has been directed to hard military power, the issue of economic power is just as important. The often ambiguous concept of economic power can be defined by three characteristics: the purchasing power of constituents, the ability to bring about foreign policy changes with economic resources, and the ability to bend widely-accepted economic policy to benefit the domestic economy. There is also soft economic power, which depends on the attractiveness of U.S. economic policy and values. In all four of these categories, the U.S.'s projected economic power is either stable or falling. Indeed, the U.S.'s economic power has likely passed its peak and will continue to fall further. Yet, this does not mean that the U.S. economy will falter. The growing integration of world economies that erodes U.S. economic power is, in fact, also a stimulus to growth. Deanne Julius is Chairman of Chatham House, formerly the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS & SECURITY

13. DISARMAMENT: HAVE THE FIVE NUCLEAR POWERS DONE ENOUGH?

By Lawrence Scheinman. Arms Control Today, January/February 2005, pp. 6-11.

Scheinman talks about the provisions of Article VI of the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Among other things, he shares that the progress on arms control and disarmament is predicated on the existence of a stable and secure political environment and a climate of trust. This article embodies not only a legal understanding but also a political expectation, particularly on the part of the non-nuclear-weapon states, who in signing the treaty, abjured acquiring nuclear weapons.

14. GRAND STRATEGY IN THE SECOND TERM

By John Lewis Gaddis. Foreign Affairs, January/February 2005, pp. 2-15.

This article anticipates likely aspects of United States president George W. Bush's second term. George W. Bush has much to evaluate: he has presided over the most sweeping redesign of U.S. grand strategy since the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The narrowest gap between Bush's intentions and his accomplishments has to do with preventing another major attack on the United States. The fact that more than three years have passed without such an attack is significant. What takes place during the second Bush term in Afghanistan, Egypt, Iran, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, and especially the Israeli-Palestinian relationship may well be as significant for the future of the Middle East as what occurs in Iraq. The Bush administration intended that a demonstrated capacity for retaliation, pre-emption, and/or prevention in Afghanistan and Iraq would convince al Qaeda that the United States could not be run out of the Middle East.

15. INSIDE THE COMMITTEE THAT RUNS THE WORLD

By David J. Rothkopf. Foreign Policy, March/April 2005, pp. 30-40.

The article focuses on the divisions within United States President George W. Bush's national security team. The inner circles of the U.S. national security community — members of the National Security Council (NSC), a select number of their deputies, and a few close advisors to the president — represent what is probably the most powerful committee in the history of the world, one with more resources, more power, more license to act, and more ability to project force further and swifter than any other. An increasingly bitter philosophical debate pits the supporters of the policies of former President George H. W. Bush and many of his one-time team of foreign-policy experts, led by former National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, against those who back views embraced by President George W. Bush and his team, led by Vice President Dick Cheney, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, and Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. As the transition from the first to the second term of the Bush administration takes hold, many of its current and former members and others inside the Republican Party foreign-policy establishment are beginning to open up and speak their minds about the character of the key players and their relationships within these inner circles. The NSC's power has expanded since the end of the Cold War, as critical constraints on its operations have been removed or reduced. Rice's view of the presidency and her ideas about how the executive branch was intended to function came, as it did for many members of the Bush team, from her experience as an NSC staffer during the administration of George H.W. Bush -- and, in particular, from her tutelage at the knee of Scowcroft. Rice is at the center of the divide within the administration, pulled between her traditionalist mentor and her transformationalist president. This tug of war has produced repeated tense exchanges between Rice and Scowcroft over his critique of the administration's policy in Iraq. INSETS: *Two Degrees of Henry Kissinger* and *Want to Know More?*

16. SUCCESS WITHOUT VICTORY

By James Fallows. Atlantic Monthly, January/February 2005, pp. 80-88.

This article focuses on the containment strategy for the age of terror in the U.S. The country won the Cold War because Americans embraced a set of strategic principles and pursued them steadily, decade after decade. Superficial or make-believe political discourse is not the fundamental problem in some areas of public life. The main challenge for the U.S. is not that people are reluctant to discuss their good ideas for speedy progress toward a stable society and a quick removal of U.S. troops. Good ideas about coping with terrorism do exist.

17. UNDERSTANDING JIHAD

By Mark Gould. Policy Review, February/March 2005, pp.15-32.

The author's purpose here is to characterize the nature of value commitments within Islam. He contrasts them with those dominant in Christianity, focusing on ascetic Protestantism — especially the contrast between Christian theology of salvation and Islamic theology of the Last Judgment. Unlike Christians, Muslims, untainted by original sin, believe themselves, with God's guidance, capable of acting in ways meriting salvation. In Islam, God gives men the will to act for good or evil, but he predetermines the outcome of their actions. Gould contends that the requirement to act in accordance with God's decrees, possible but nonetheless difficult to fulfill, thus attaining salvation, may be short-circuited when fulfilling the religious obligation of jihad. There, either one accomplishes good works (as decreed by God) or dies a martyr; if the

former, one enhances one's chances of being sent to heaven at the Last Judgment; if the latter, one goes directly to heaven. Thus, he argues that there is an authentic Islamic tradition that partially explains the predisposition to the use of force, in jihad, that is diffused widely among contemporary Muslims. Of course, this does not mean either that all or even most Muslims are disposed to use force, or that Muslims will use force in all situations or any particular situation. It does suggest, however, that contemporary activities cannot be explained in purely situational terms: for example, that Muslims are simply reacting to external impingement on Muslim lands. While the specific form of their reaction may be situationally constituted, the reaction itself must, in part, be explained by the logic of Islamic religious conviction.

DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS

18. ADVANCING DEMOCRACY

By Paula J. Dobriansky. National Interest, Fall 2004, pp. 71-78.

The U.S. constitutional structure and political philosophy contain unique insights on how to build and manage a multi-ethnic and diverse democracy. Here, Dobriansky shares several American experiences in promoting democracy, but it doesn't mean that imposing its political and constitutional structure on other countries is applicable. The United States has a moral imperative to advocate that individuals around the world have the freedom to pursue their dreams in a secure, prosperous and peaceful environment. Promoting democracy also advances other important interests worldwide. Most immediately, it is an indispensable component of any viable strategy for winning the global war against terrorism, which poses a grave threat to international security in the 21st century. Democracy facilitates the establishment of legitimate and law-based political systems in states that may become sponsors or havens for terrorists, creates peaceful channels to reconcile grievances that can otherwise fuel bloody and destabilizing conflicts within nations, and instills hope, replacing the sense of powerlessness and despair that sometimes transforms ordinary people into willing terrorist recruits. It can also contribute to broader prosperity, which enhances stability and creates opportunities to expand trade and investment ties between nations.

19. THE CLASH BETWEEN SECURITY AND LIBERTY IN THE U.S. RESPONSE TO TERROR

By Carol Lewis. Public Administration Review, January 2005, pp. 18-30.

This study examines U.S. public opinion on civil liberties and security in response to the politically pivotal events of September 11, 2001 — what shape it is in, what shapes it, and what it shapes. Public opinion is a critical restraint on political and administrative action today because so many regulators, rule makers, and law enforcers are making decisions or advocating policies that directly affect the balance between liberty and security. The general importance that is popularly attributed to terrorism is gauged by its ranking among the most important problems. The ostensibly contradictory public attitudes toward civil liberties are analyzed, as is the supposed inconsistency between perceived personal impact and the general significance attributed to the attacks. The data rebut the allegation that the public is readily disposed to restrict civil liberties as the price of security. Findings show the public does not perceive a personal or immediate threat to civil liberties. The implications for further research and good governance are laid out.

20. HUMAN RIGHTS AND TERRORISM

By Paul Hoffman. Human Rights Quarterly, November 2004, pp. 932-955.

In this article, Paul Hoffman, the Chair of the International Executive Committee of Amnesty International, presents Amnesty's view that the way in which the "war on terrorism" has been waged threatens to undermine the international human rights framework so painstakingly built since World War II. The paper argues that abandoning human rights in times of crisis is shortsighted and self-defeating. A "war on terrorism" waged without respect for the rule of law undermines the very values that it presumes to protect. We must restore the balance between liberty and security by reasserting the human rights framework, which provides for legitimate and effective efforts to respond to terrorist attacks.

COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION

21. CYBER COURTS AND THE FUTURE OF JUSTICE

By Edward H. Freeman. Information Systems Security, March/April 2005, pp.5-9.

This article deals with the Michigan Cyber Court, U.S., one state's effort to streamline the judicial process through the intelligent use of new technology. The goal is to speed up the process, according to Detroit attorney Jeffrey G. Raphelson. According to him, it takes an average of 18 months for cases to get to trial in Michigan. That is the entire lifetime for some Internet start-ups, which may fail if they do not receive a positive court decision. It has been estimated that about 70 percent of all court and law firm business could be handled in an electronic or virtual context.

22. THE MANY FACES OF SMARTPHONES

By Joanie Wexler. Business Communications Review, January 2005, pp. 50-53.

The article presents information on smartphones, which could replace the cellular phones and the laptops. Smartphones are converged telephony/computing devices with full-blown embedded operating systems that are often driven by Pentium-class processors. They function in effect, as "mini laptops" at a third to half the cost of a business-class notebook computer. They often sport tiny flip-out keyboards. The newest smartphones are starting to sport two or more embedded wireless network connections, the goal being to allow users to roam across cellular, wireless-fidelity and other mobile networks without dropping dynamic voice, video and data sessions. The emerging enhanced smartphones promise productivity gains for a certain cross section of users, in part by allowing professionals to use pockets of otherwise dead time during travel stops or at hotels, home and personal events. But they generate looming management and security nightmares for corporate information technology (IT). Intranet-connected computing devices, IT will soon again bear the onus of centralized management and security responsibility.

23. NEW TECHNOLOGY'S SURPRISING SECURITY THREATS

By Terence K. Hugh. Computers in Libraries, February 2005, pp. 30-32.

This article relates three stories that illustrate security threats associated with new technology and then suggests three strategies that can be used by librarians to stay prepared for the collision between new technology and security. According to the author, the relatively brief history of digital libraries has been marked by explosive developments in new technologies, great implementation ideas, and an all-too-common backlash effect as institutions and people get used to new ways of doing old things. In recent years, security issues have increasingly come to dominate the technological development process -- although still in a more reactive than proactive mode. The author notes that it now seems more important than ever to monitor security trends and policy developments, especially if librarians regard technology as a potential community builder. In closing, the author argues that there will always be security threats associated with new technology. He advises librarians to take an active stance. According to him, an active stance protects not only the librarians' collections and services, but also the needs of their patrons, who themselves are struggling to keep track of their own security problems.

24. UNIFICATION: SOONER OR LATER

By Jim Tiller. Information Systems Security, March/April 2005, pp. 2-4.

This article presents the author's views on information systems security. According to the author, in the 1980s, information security was little more than locking the door to one's office. In the 1990s the advent of the Internet and firewalls, closely followed by Intrusion Detection Systems, raised awareness of the need for security surrounding data. During this time security savvy folks would interact, share, and work as a group to drive the meaning of security through best practices. Soon, the evolution of standards took shape, drawing from the best practices and the community at large, forever setting in motion a trend.

GLOBAL ISSUES

25. IDEALISM AT THE U.N.

By Michael J. Glennon. Policy Review, February/March 2005, pp. 3-14.

Glennon presents information on a report by a panel appointed by United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan concerning a crisis of the international system. He discusses recommendation of the panel regarding the use of force by states; condemnation of humanitarian intervention without Security Council approval; and significance of the panel's legitimacy criteria to the doctrine of just war.

26. MEASURING PROGRESS: PROGRAM EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

By Lori Snyder Bennear and Cary Coglianese. Environment, March 2005, pp. 22-36.

Program evaluation research provides the means to determine what has and has not worked and thereby to decide whether to retain existing policies or adopt new or modified ones. Here, Bennear and Coglianese discuss the progress of program evaluation of environmental policies. The take on the question: "Do environmental policies work?" According to them, "This may seem to be a simple, straightforward question. To anyone involved in the environmental policy process, it is certainly an important one -- yet for many environmental policies, it lacks a solid answer. Decisionmakers often lack carefully collected evidence about what policies have accomplished in the past-and in this sense they are poorly informed about what new policies might accomplish in the future. Getting systematic answers to the question of whether environmental policies work is vital. Real resources are expended on environmental regulatory programs, and at a minimum one should expect that these programs then lead to improvements in environmental conditions." Academics, policymakers, activists, and business leaders do generally recognize the need for careful evaluation of existing environmental policies. Indeed, some important research has been undertaken, particularly studies of the effects of long-standing regulations such as the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act. Yet program evaluation research has been remarkably scarce relative to the overall volume of environmental policy decisions made at the state and federal level and to the amount of evaluation research found in other fields, such as medicine, education, or transportation safety.

27. THOUGHTS ON FEAR IN GLOBAL SOCIETY

By Stanley Hoffmann. Social Research, Winter 2004, pp.1023-1036.

This article discusses the mechanism of fear in a global society. Hoffmann believes that in the never-ending battle against fear, ignorance means doom while sharp light, transparency, and publicity mean hope for the victims, worries for the victimizers, and encouragement for oppositions that fight against state or private violence. He states also that when it comes to fear in global society, one can still find inspiration and guidance in philosophies that are the Enlightenment's descendants, which are liberalism, social democracy, and Christian democracy.

U.S. SOCIETY, VALUES & POLITICS

28. FOUR SCENARIOS FOR THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION

By Robert Sanborn, et al. Futurist, January/February 2005, pp. 26-30.

Sanborn and his co-authors present various scenarios that predict the future of education. Utilization of technological innovations in public education such as implanted nodes attached to people's brains and virtual classrooms; emergence of automated homeschooling for children; and development of a class system based on educational levels.

29. WORKING OUT: CONSUMERS AND THE CULTURE OF EXERCISE

By Barbara J. Phillips. Journal of Popular Culture, February 2005, pp. 525-552.

This article introduces a framework for understanding exercise as a modern cultural phenomenon in the U.S. North American popular culture can be characterized by its obsession with fitness and exercise. Researchers have examined individual motivations to exercise by using beliefs and attitudes, normative health models, and social comparison

theory. The typology of body use in action can be applied to exercise consumption situations to explain individual's exercise behaviors and identities. It can also be used in understanding how advertising and the media exert pressure on exercise consumers and instill complex cultural meaning in exercise products. Three male and three female exercisers who were graduate students were asked to participate in in-depth interviews to discuss their exercise behavior. Responses to the interview questions were taped and transcribed. The interviews provide a litmus test of whether this cultural model can be useful in facilitating understanding of real-world consumers. In the mentioned typology, it is stated that there are four ways that individuals use their bodies to react to social pressure, which are, that disciplined bodies act through regimentation; mirroring bodies act through consumption; dominating bodies act through force, and; communicative bodies act through recognition.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

30. GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH TRUMPS THE NATION-STATE

By Maureen T. Upton. World Policy Journal, Fall 2004, pp. 73-78.

"It is generally agreed that governments are responsible for the protection of their citizens, a responsibility that falls under the rubric 'national security.' Today, the concept of national security, and even the idea of national sovereignty, is being challenged by the spread of infectious disease, particularly by the global pandemic of HIV/AIDS. It is in the developed world's interest to act in concert with developing nations to stem the spread of infectious disease — not only HIV/AIDS and SARS but tuberculosis and other bacterial and viral illness that claim the lives of millions annually." Maureen T. Upton is a mutual fund director, athlete, and journalist covering foreign policy and international sports. She is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a fellow of the 21st Century Trust.

31. TRESPASS: GENETIC ENGINEERING AS THE FINAL CONQUEST

By Claire Hope Cummings. World Watch Magazine, January/February 2005, pp. 24-35.

This article focuses on the effects of genetically modified organisms (GMO) on biodiversity. It also describes the involvement of the University of California at Berkeley in the development of genetic engineering. Agricultural genetic engineering is dismantling our once deeply held common vision about how we feed ourselves, how we care for the land, water, and seeds that support us, and how we participate in decisions that affect us on the most intimate personal and most essential community level. The author concludes that genetic engineering, at least as it is being used in agriculture is, by design, inherently invasive and unstable. It has been imposed on the American public in a way that has left us with no choice and no way to opt out, biologically or socially. Thus, the reality is that the evolutionary legacy of our lives, whether as human beings, bees, fish, or trees, has been disrupted. We are in danger of being severed from our own ancestral lines and diverted into another world altogether, the physical and social dimensions of which are still unknown and yet to be described.

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