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NEWSLETTER NO. 20

G o v e r n m e n t D o c u m e n t s

05AD449 SUPPORTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY: THE U.S. RECORD 2004 - 2005.
United States Department of State, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. March 28, 2005.

This report is submitted to the Congress by the Department of State in compliance with Section 665 of P.L. 107-228, the Fiscal Year 2003 Foreign Relations Authorization Act, which was signed into law on September 30, 2002. It requires the Department to report on actions taken by the U.S. Government to encourage respect for human rights. This report complements the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. However, unlike the 196 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Supporting Human Rights and Democracy: The U.S. Record 2004-2005 highlights U.S. efforts to promote human rights and democracy in only 98 countries and entities—those with the most human rights abuses. References to Hong Kong, Macau and Tibet have been incorporated into the China report, and Western Sahara is mentioned in the Morocco report. To make this report consistent with the criteria in the legislation, this report also includes a number of additions: Bahrain, the Maldives, and Serbia—as well as a number of deletions: Belize, Comoros, Djibouti, Fiji, Lesotho, and Niger. The bulk of the report comprises country reports within the geographic divisions of Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Eurasia, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, and Western Hemisphere.

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/shrd/2004> [Table of Contents, sections available in pdf and html format, various pagings]

05AD480 THE RELIGION-STATE RELATIONSHIP AND THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION OR BELIEF: A COMPARATIVE TEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF PREDOMINANTLY MUSLIM COUNTRIES.

Tad Stahnke and Robert C. Blitt.

United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF). March 2005.

The study, prepared by Commission staff, examines the text of Muslim constitutions from 44 nations in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. The study reveals that predominantly Muslim countries—including those where Islam is the religion of the state—encompass a variety of constitutional arrangements addressing the role of Islam, the scope of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief, and equality

of rights and freedoms, including for women.

Among the findings of the report are the following:

* More than half of the world's Muslim population (estimated at over 1.3 billion) lives in countries that are neither Islamic republics nor countries that have declared Islam to be the state religion. Thus, the majority of the world's Muslim population currently lives in countries that either proclaim the state to be secular, or that make no pronouncements concerning Islam to be the official state religion.

* Countries in which Islam is the declared state religion may provide constitutional guarantees of the right to freedom of religion or belief that compare favorably with international legal standards.

* Similarly, countries with Islam as the declared state religion may maintain constitutional provisions protecting the related rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly—or the rights of equality and nondiscrimination with regard to, among other things, religion and gender—which compare favorably with international standards.

* A number of constitutions of predominantly Muslim countries incorporate or otherwise reference international human rights instruments and legal norms.

<http://www.uscirf.gov/mediaroom/press/2005/march/03082005/Study0305.pdf> [pdf format, 115 pages]

05AD457 WE THE PEOPLE OF MORE THAN ONE RACE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Nicholas A. Jones.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Web-posted April 7, 2004.

The “Two or More Races” category represents all respondents of the 2000 U.S. Census who reported that they were of more than one race. This report provides a portrait of the “Two or More Races” population in the United States and discusses the twelve largest race combinations within this population at the national level. It is part of the Census 2000 Special Reports series that presents demographic, social, and economic characteristics collected from Census 2000.

In Census 2000, the largest reported race combination was “White and Some Other Race”, which represented 32 percent of the total “Two or More Races” population. The next three largest combinations were “White and American Indian/Alaskan Native” (17 percent), “White and Asian” (12 percent), and “White and Black” (11 percent). Together, these four combinations made up more than 70 percent of the total “Two or More Races” population. The “Two or More Races” population was considerably younger than the total U.S. population: 41 percent was under age 18, compared with 26 percent of the total population.

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/censr-22.pdf> [pdf format, 24 pages]

05AD428 WE THE PEOPLE OF ARAB ANCESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES. CENSUS 2000 SPECIAL REPORTS.

Angela Brittingham and G. Patricia de la Cruz.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. March 2005.

Census 2000 data showed that of the 281.4 million people in the United States, approximately 850,000 reported Arab ancestries and no others. This group represented 0.3 percent of the total population in 2000, compared with 0.2 percent in 1990. An additional 340,000 people reported an Arab and a non-Arab ancestry, meaning that a total of 1,190,000 people reported at least one Arab ancestry.

In 2000, over one-fourth of those reporting a specific Arab ancestry were Lebanese (245,000 or 29 percent). The next largest specific groups were Egyptian (123,000 or 14.5 percent) and Syrian (76,000 or 8.9 percent),

followed by Palestinian (62,000 or 7.3 percent), Jordanian (36,000 or 4.2 percent), Moroccan (30,000 or 3.6 percent), and Iraqi (29,000 or 3.5 percent). An additional 82,000, or 9.6 percent of the Arab population, identified with “Other Arab” groups. An additional 167,000 people, or 20 percent identified their ancestry with the general term “Arab” or “Arabic.”

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/censr-21.pdf> [pdf format, 21 pages]

05AD371 INDIAN ISSUES: TIMELINESS OF THE TRIBAL RECOGNITION PROCESS HAS IMPROVED, BUT IT WILL TAKE YEARS TO CLEAR THE EXISTING BACKLOG OF PETITIONS. [Testimony of Robin M. Nazzaro Before the Committee on Resources, House of Representatives] [GAO-05-347T]

United States Government Accountability Office (GAO). February 10, 2005.

In November 2001, GAO reported that the Bureau of Indian Affairs’ (BIA’s) tribal recognition process was ill-equipped to provide timely responses to tribal petitions for federal recognition. BIA’s regulations outline a process for evaluating a petition that was designed to take about 2 years. However, the process was being hampered by limited resources, a lack of time frames, and ineffective procedures for providing information to interested third parties, such as local municipalities and other Indian tribes. As a result, there were a growing number of completed petitions waiting to be considered. In 2001, BIA officials estimated that it could take up to 15 years for all the completed petitions to be resolved. To correct these problems, GAO recommended that BIA develop a strategy that identified how to improve the responsiveness of the process for federal recognition. Such a strategy was to include a systematic assessment of the resources available and needed that could lead to the development of a budget commensurate with the workload. Navarro says that while the Department of the Interior’s Office of Federal Acknowledgment has taken a number of important steps to improve the responsiveness of the tribal recognition process, it still could take 4 or more years, at current staff levels, to work through the existing backlog of petitions currently under review, as well as those that are ready and waiting for consideration. In response to GAO’s 2001 report, two vacancies within the Office of Federal Acknowledgment were filled, resulting in a professional staff of three research teams, each consisting of a cultural anthropologist, historian, and genealogist. In addition, the September 2002 Strategic Plan, issued by the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in response to GAO’s report, has been almost completely implemented by the Office of Federal Acknowledgment. The main impediment to completely implementing the Strategic Plan and to making all of the information that has been compiled more accessible to the public is the fact that BIA continues to be disconnected from the Internet because of ongoing computer security concerns involving Indian trust funds.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05347t.pdf> [pdf format, 13 pages]

Congressional Documents (Hearings, Reports, etc.)

05AD478 PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PROPAGANDA: RESTRICTIONS ON EXECUTIVE AGENCY ACTIVITIES. [RL32750]

Kevin R. Kosar.

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated March 21, 2005.

This report updates the February 2, 2005 version of RL32750 [ADSURLS Item# 05AD354]. “The Challenges

of Reform” section now includes sub-sections on “Tracking Expenditures” and “Enforcement and the Separation of Powers”, as well as the original one on “Defining Propaganda”.

There is new material in the “Tracking Expenditures” related to expenditures on public communications. The report notes that “Any effort to curb agency expenditures on allegedly inappropriate communications with the public will face two challenges: (1) tracking government expenditures on communications, and (2) drafting language that distinguishes legitimate agency communications with the public from puffery and propaganda.” The author uses an example that will resonate with many U.S. Government public affairs offices:

“An agency employee (GS-12) spends one hour drafting a one-page press release; two other agency employees (one GS-14, one appointee) spend 45 minutes each editing and proofreading the piece. Another employee, a GS-8, is asked to make 200 copies of the press release. These copies are to be handed out to members of the press at a 30-minute press conference, where another agency employee (an appointee) is to issue the release and take questions. The room used for the press conference is prepared by three agency employees (GS-9), who must bring in chairs, set up the podium and sound system, and so forth. The agency’s webmaster (GS-12) spends 15 minutes uploading a copy of the press release to the agency’s website. After the press conference, two agency employees (GS-11), over the course of a few days, field occasional calls from reporters seeking further information. . . All of these diverse activities were part of this single, modest public relations effort. Which ones should be counted? Who is to do the counting? And how are these activities to be tracked?”

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL32750.pdf> [pdf format, 15 pages]

Think Tanks and International Organizations

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

Turning Around Downtown: Twelve Steps to Revitalization

by Christopher B. Leinberger

March 2005

Though every downtown is different there are still common revitalization lessons that can be applied anywhere. While any approach must be customized based on unique physical conditions, institutional assets, consumer demand, history, and civic intent, this paper lays out the fundamentals of a downtown turnaround plan and the unique "private/public" partnership required to succeed. Beginning with visioning and strategic planning to the reemergence of an office market at the end stages, these 12 steps form a template for returning "walkable urbanity" downtown. http://www.brook.edu/metro/pubs/20050307_12steps.htm

FullReport in PDF (365KB): http://www.brook.edu/metro/pubs/20050307_12steps.htm

05AD372 AMERICANS AND BRITONS: KEY POPULATION DATA FROM THE LAST THREE U. S. AND U.K. CENSUSES.

Rebecca Tunstall.

The Brookings Institution; London School of Economics. February 8, 2005.

The United States and the United Kingdom are often considered the two most similar of developed countries.

Many typologies of national systems used in political science, social science, and urban analysis categorize the U.S. and the U.K. together, and contrast their social, political, and cultural character to groups of other developed nations in Europe and elsewhere. Those similarities—and the two nations' equally evident differences—make them a rich field for comparative demographic research and policy analysis. This report draws mainly on internet-based and published data from the U.S. Censuses of 1980, 1990, and 2000, and the U.K. censuses of 1981, 1991, and 2001.

Among the author's findings are the following points:

- * There are almost five times as many Americans as Britons. Three of the four U.S. regions have larger populations than the entire United Kingdom, and 10 states have populations larger than any U.K. region.
- * The U.S. population grew by 13.2 percent in the 1990s, more than four times faster than the U.K.'s. Although U.K. population growth picked up slightly in the 1990s, forestalling fears of stagnation or decline, U.S. growth rates were higher in the 1980s and accelerated rapidly in the 1990s.
- * Americans are significantly more racially and ethnically diverse than Britons, and a greater proportion of them was born in other countries. Nearly one-fourth (24.9 percent) of the U.S. population described themselves as nonwhite in 2000, while only 7.9 percent of the U.K. population described themselves as from an ethnic minority in 2001. Higher proportions of foreign-born residents in the United States reflect higher recent immigration rates.
- * Americans are slightly younger than Britons. The United States had a slightly higher proportion of residents in all age categories under 60, with a total of 83.8 percent of U.S. residents under age 60 in 2000 compared with 79.3 percent of U.K. residents in 2001. Both nations are aging, but the United Kingdom has been aging longer. The United States stemmed the aging process with higher immigration and fertility during the 1980s and 1990s.
- * American adults are more likely to be married or divorced than Britons, and less likely to be single or widowed. Overall, 72.9 percent of Americans over age 14 had been married or divorced in 2000 compared with 69.8 percent of Britons over age 15 in 2001. Just over 54 percent of Americans were currently married compared with 50.8 percent of Britons.
- * Females make up a slightly smaller majority of the population in the United States than in the United Kingdom. The gender balance has been stable for two decades in the United Kingdom while it has fluctuated in the United States from higher immigration and a younger population.

http://www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/metro/pubs/20050208_tunstallsurvey.pdf [pdf format, 20 pages]

CENTER ON EDUCATION POLICY (CEP)

05AD435 FROM THE CAPITAL TO THE CLASSROOM: REPORT ON THE NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND (NCLB) ACT, YEAR 3.

Center on Education Policy (CEP). March 23, 2005.

[Note: The Center on Education Policy is a national, independent advocate for public education and for more effective public schools. Its Board of Directors includes leaders from both the private and public sector; nearly all of its funding comes from charitable foundations such as The Atlantic Philanthropies, The George Gund Foundation, The Joyce Foundation, The Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, The Carnegie Corporation, The Hewlett Foundation, The Gates Foundation, The Ford Foundation, The Spencer Foundation, The William T. Grant Foundation, and Phi Delta Kappa International.]

This review of the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act is based on an extensive body of original research and analysis, including a survey of education officials in 49 states, a survey of 314 representative school districts,

and in-depth case studies in 36 districts. Of the states and districts surveyed by the Center on Education Policy (CEP), 36 states (73 percent) and a majority of districts (72 percent) report that student achievement on state tests is improving. A majority of states and districts also say that achievement gaps are narrowing between white students and other key subgroups including black students, Hispanic students, English language learners (ELL) and others.

However, long-term challenges remain, particularly with regard to funding. A majority of districts received less federal Title I funding in 2004-05 than they did in the previous year, and while the overall federal education budget has grown in smaller percentages in 2004 and 2005 than in previous years, it now stands to be cut in 2006, according to President Bush's budget request. As a result, 42 of the 49 states surveyed by CEP indicate that providing assistance to all schools identified for improvement poses a serious or moderate challenge. Forty-five states say that staff size is a serious or moderate challenge, and 31 states report that staff expertise presents a serious or moderate challenge. Roughly equivalent numbers of states report that issues of adequate state funding (40 states) or federal funding (39 states) presented a serious or moderate challenge in carrying out NCLB last school year. Among the other key challenges identified by states and districts include: ensuring equitable distribution of highly qualified teachers; working with English language learners; a narrowing of the curriculum.

http://www.ctredpol.org/pubs/nclby3/press/cep-nclby3_21Mar2005.pdf [pdf format, 228 pages]

CENTER FOR IMMIGRATION STUDIES

**Immigration in an Aging Society
Workers, Birth Rates, and Social Security
April 2005
By Steven A. Camarota**

Many advocates of high immigration argue that it fundamentally changes the nation's age structure, and is very helpful in solving the problem of an aging society. Demographic data, however, show that immigration has only a very small impact on the problem. While immigrants do tend to arrive relatively young, and have higher fertility than natives, immigrants age just like everyone else, and the differences with natives are not large enough to fundamentally alter the nation's age structure. The debate over immigration should focus on other areas where it actually has a significant effect.

<http://www.cis.org/articles/2005/back505.html>

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, JOHN F. KENNEDY SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

**05AD438 INNOVATIONS IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AWARDS [2005].
Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government, Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation; Council for Excellence in Government. March 16, 2005.**

This summary describes fifty of the most creative, forward thinking, results-driven government programs at the federal, state, county and city levels that were named semifinalists for the prestigious "Innovations in American Government" Awards. Each entry has a brief description as well as web addresses and contacts for more information. The fifty programs are now eligible to win one of six \$100,000 grants. The programs represent the nation's best public sector efforts in the areas of education and training, criminal justice and public safety, economic and community development, health and social service, management, transportation, public

works and environment. The programs were chosen from a pool of more than 1000 applicants for their novelty and uniqueness, effectiveness in addressing important problems, significance, and the potential for replication by other government entities. Eighteen finalists will be chosen from the fifty and announced in April.

Among the programs named to the Top 50 list are ten at the federal level (including two from the U.S. Department of Justice), twelve at the state level, nine at the county level, twelve at the city level, three school districts, two government corporations and two special/regional authorities. There are eight programs from or within California and four from or within New York. Other states with multiple finalists include: Virginia and Washington with three each; and Kentucky, Minnesota, Oregon, Texas and Vermont (all with two each).

http://www.ashinstitute.harvard.edu/Ash/top_50_programs_2005.pdf [pdf format, 13 pages] or: http://www.excelgov.org//usermedia/images/uploads/PDFs/2005_Innovations_Semifinalists.pdf

05AD273 AMERICAN INDIANS ON RESERVATIONS: A DATABOOK OF SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGE BETWEEN THE 1990 AND 2000 CENSUSES.

Jonathan B. Taylor and Joseph P. Kalt.

Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government. Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development. January 5, 2005.

[Note: This report is a part of “Cabazon, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, and the Socioeconomic Consequences of American Indian Governmental Gaming: A Ten-Year Review”.]

The report assembles the publicly-available U.S. Census data for 1990 and 2000 on the socioeconomic status of single-race American Indian individuals living in Indian land areas that did and did not have gaming operations before January 1, 2000. Gaming and non-gaming reservations are compared to each other and to the U.S. as a whole. The data on measures ranging from income and poverty to unemployment, education, and housing conditions indicate that, although substantial gaps remain between the Native population and the rest of U.S. society, rapid economic and social development is taking place among gaming and non-gaming tribes alike. Key trends seen in the U.S. Census data include:

* Having started the 1990s with incomes lagging far behind those for the general U.S. population, American Indians in Indian Country experienced substantial growth in income per capita. Even with this Indian population rising by more than 20% between 1990 and 2000, real (inflation-adjusted) per capita Indian income rose by about one-third. For both gaming and non-gaming tribes, the overall rate of income growth substantially outstripped the 11% increase in real per capita income for the U.S. as a whole.

* From 1990 to 2000, Indian family poverty rates dropped by seven percentage points or more in non-gaming areas, and by about ten percentage points in gaming areas. For the U.S. as a whole, family poverty dropped eight-tenths of a percentage point.

[Note: Also released in conjunction with the report is a 160-page annotated bibliography of existing research into the economic and social consequences of Indian and other gaming. The bibliography provides a guide to more than 130 studies, with brief synopses of research methods, topic coverage, data sources, and reported findings. See:

<http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/hpaied/pubs/documents/AnnotatedBibliographyTheSocialandEconomicImpactsofIndianandOtherGaming.pdf>.

Data files used in the study are available in Microsoft Excel format at:

http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/hpaied/pubs/documents/DatasetforAmericanIndiansonReservationsADatabookofSocioeconomicChange_000.xls

[Note: Contains copyrighted material.]

<http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/hpaied/pubs/documents/AmericanIndiansonReservationsADatabookofSocioeconomicChange.pdf> [pdf format, 75 pages]

HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Choices in Education: 2005 Progress Report

by **Krista Kafer**

Backgrounder #1848

April 25, 2005

School choice is in high demand and growing. Twenty years ago, few states had policies or programs allowing parents the freedom to make choices in their children's education. Today, 11 states and the District of Columbia have state-funded scholarship programs or provide tax relief for education expenses or contributions to scholarship funds. Most states have charter or magnet schools, dual enrollment programs are common, and all 50 states allow parents to home school their children.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Education/SchoolChoice/schoolchoice.cfm>

MERCATUS CENTER AT GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

05AD469 6TH ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT SCORECARD: WHICH FEDERAL AGENCIES BEST INFORM THE PUBLIC?

George Mason University, Mercatus Center. April 15, 2005.

The Mercatus Center at George Mason University evaluated and ranked the annual performance reports for fiscal year 2004 required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993 and submitted by 24 Cabinet departments and other agencies covered under the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990. The results are compiled and published in this report on government and public accountability. The Mercatus Center research team judged the annual reports (due to Congress and the President by November 15, 2004) based on three criteria: transparency, benefits to the community, and forward-looking leadership. For fiscal year 2004, the Departments of Labor, State, Transportation, and Veterans Affairs produced the highest rated reports, with the Department of Commerce seeing substantial improvement. The authors note that "State's 2nd place finish caps a sustained surge from 20th place in fiscal 1999." The Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, and Office of Personnel Management had the lowest-ranked reports for fiscal 2004.

<http://www.mercatus.org/pdf/materials/1129.pdf> [pdf format, 79 pages]

PARTNERSHIP FOR 21ST CENTURY SKILLS

North Carolina Establishes the First State Initiative to Infuse 21st Century Skills into Education

Public-Private Partnership Fosters Student Success in the Global Economy and Serves as National Model for 21st Century Education

RALEIGH – April 21, 2005 – The Partnership for 21st Century Skills, the leading advocacy organization fo-

cused on infusing 21st century skills into education, today announced a joint effort with Governor Mike Easley and the state of North Carolina to develop the first-ever 21st Century Skills Center to help students acquire the knowledge and skills needed for success in the global economy. As the first state in the nation to implement the Partnership's framework for 21st century education, North Carolina will help lead a nation-wide movement toward a new model for teaching and learning.

http://www.21stcenturyskills.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=109&Itemid=63

PEW

Poll Finds New Concerns About Internet and Reality Shows April 19, 2005

Polls/Survey Results

A new nationwide Pew Research Center survey finds broad public support for proposals now being considered for curbing indecent material in the media. Fully 75 percent favor tighter enforcement of government rules on TV content during hours when children are most likely to be watching. Sizable majorities also back other anti-indecency proposals currently before Congress, including steeper fines (69 percent) and extending network standards for indecency to cable television (60 percent).

But the survey of 1,505 adults, conducted March 17-21, also finds public wariness over government restrictions on entertainment media. Americans have doubts about the effectiveness of government action, and more see greater danger in the government imposing undue restrictions on the entertainment industry than in the industry producing harmful content (by 48 percent vs. 41 percent).

http://www.pewtrusts.com/pdf/PRC_Apr05_Entertainment.pdf

05AD276 STATE OF THE STATES 2005. A REPORT ON STATE POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS.

Stateline.org. January 2005.

This annual report provides an overview of the most significant developments faced by the individual states of the United States on issues such as education, health care, social matters, fiscal management and homeland security in the last twelve months. For each of these categories, the report notes state initiatives and levels of funding for 2004, as well as likely developments in 2005. The report also includes profiles of governors elected in the November 2004 election.

<http://www.pewtrusts.com/pdf/stateofthestates2005.pdf> [pdf format, 59 pages]

05AD367 TRENDS 2005. [Trends in U.S. Society] Pew Research Center. January 24, 2005.

This report contains seven chapters with key findings on a number of key issues in U.S. life. Some of the highlights are the following:

* **The American Public: Opinions and Values** -- Notwithstanding a sharp partisan divide over national security, the latest survey found that fundamental American values still reflect a mix of both consensus and contention; there is, for example, broad public agreement about the importance of religion, the power of the individual and the need for environmental protection.

* **Religion & Public Life: A Faith-Based Partisan Divide** -- While national security is now the most influential political value, religious practice has become the most important demographic characteristic in shaping electoral behavior. Despite the fact that the great majority of Americans are religious and believe in God, whether a person regularly attends church correlated much more strongly with his or her vote for president last year than did such demographic characteristics as gender, age, income or region.

* **Media: More Voices, Less Credibility** -- In the past two decades, the public has lost more confidence in the media than in any other major institution in American society – including government, business, religion, education, the military and others.

* **Internet: The Mainstreaming of Online Life** -- On a typical day at the end of 2004, 70 million American adults logged onto the internet, a 37 percent increase over the number who did so in 2000.

* **Hispanics: A People in Motion** -- Latino immigrants have birth rates twice as high as those of the rest of the U.S. population, foretelling a sharp increase ahead in the percentage of Latinos who will be in schools and the work place. Between now and 2020, Latinos are expected to account for about half the growth of the U.S. labor force.

* **States: Policy Innovation Amid Fiscal Constraint** -- On issues ranging from health care to education to the environment to stem cell research to gay marriage, states are embarking on a different policy course from that of the federal government. They are being driven sometimes by ideology and often by fiscal pressure.

* **Global Opinion: The Spread of Anti-Americanism** -- After a brief uptick following the September 11 attack, opinions about the United States have fallen precipitously in nearly every corner of the globe. Anti-Americanism is deeper and broader now than at any time in modern history, fueled by a perception that the U.S. acts only in its own interests and is indifferent to those of other nations.

Full Report:

<http://pewresearch.org/trends/trends2005.pdf> [pdf format, 132 pages]

Table of Contents:

<http://pewresearch.org/trends/> [sections in pdf format, various pagings]

PROJECT FOR EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM

05AD439 STATE OF THE MEDIA 2005.

Project for Excellence in Journalism. March 14, 2005.

In this second annual review of U.S. media, nine types of media are covered: network television, cable television, newspapers, magazines, the Internet, radio, local TV, ethnic media and the alternative press. For each area, the authors have produced original research and aggregated existing data into a comprehensive look at six different issues:

es:

* A sense of the editorial content * Audience trends

* Economic trends

* Ownership trends

* Newsroom investment trends

* Data on public attitudes about that sector

Some of the reports findings are sobering: “In 2005, the sense that the press's role in relation to the public is changing seems ever clearer. A generation ago, the press was effectively a lone institution communicating between the citizenry and the newsmakers, whether corporations selling goods or politicians selling agendas, who wanted to shape public opinion for their own purposes. Today, a host of new forms of communication offer a way for newsmakers to reach the public. There are talk-show hosts, cable interview shows, corporate Web sites, government Web sites, Web sites that purport to be citizen blogs but are really something else, and more. Journalism is a shrinking part of a growing world of media. And since journalists are trained to be skeptics and aspire at least, in the famous phrase, to speak truth to power, journalism is the one source those who want to manipulate the public are most prone to denounce. The atmosphere for journalism, in other words, has become, as the legendary editor John Siegenthaler recently put it, ‘acidic’.” The authors warn that journalism must reclaim its position as a provider of something distinctive and valuable or risk slipping further in its impact on the public.

[Note: Contains copyrighted material.]

Table of Contents:

<http://www.stateofthedia.org/2005/index.asp> [sections in html format, various pagings]

Executive Summary:

<http://www.stateofthedia.org/2005/execsum.pdf> [pdf format, 34 pages]

RAND

05AD383 GIFTS OF THE MUSE: REFRAMING THE DEBATE ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF THE ARTS.

Kevin F. McCarthy, Elizabeth Heneghan Ondaatje, Laura Zakaras and Arthur Brooks

RAND. Web-posted February 15, 2005.

During the past decade, arts advocates have relied on an “instrumental approach” to the benefits of the arts in arguing for support of the arts. They said the arts promote important, measurable benefits, such as economic growth and student learning, and thus are of value to all Americans, not just those involved in the arts. This report evaluates these arguments and asserts that a new approach is needed. This new approach offers a more comprehensive view of how the arts create private and public value, underscores the importance of the arts’ intrinsic benefits, and links the creation of benefits to arts involvement. The goal of the study described in this report was to improve the current understanding of the arts’ full range of effects in order to inform public debate and policy. The study entailed reviewing all benefits associated with the arts, analyzing how they may be created, and examining how they accrue to individuals and the public through different forms of arts participation.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG218.pdf [pdf format, 126 pages]

Summary:

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG218.sum.pdf [pdf format, 12 pages]

UNITED NATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (ESA)

05AD405 2004 WORLD SURVEY ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: WOMEN

AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION.**United Nations (UN), Department of Economic and Social Affairs (ESA). Division for the Advancement of Women. March 3, 2005.**

The World Survey on the Role of Women in Development: Women and International Migration acknowledges that women have traditionally constituted a significant portion of the world's migrants. What is different today, according to the authors, is the scale of the migration and the entry of women into migration streams that had previously been predominantly male. Ninety million women currently reside outside their countries of origin, representing almost half of the world's international migrants. In many cases, these women are now the principal wage-earners in their families. But in the search for economic gain, they are also becoming more vulnerable to trafficking, according to this report.

The proportion of legal women immigrants is particularly high in the traditional large-scale receiving countries of Australia, Canada and the United States. Europe had the highest proportion of incoming female migrants in 2000, while Western Asia and Southern Africa had the lowest. The Philippines has a very high proportion of female migrants living abroad (approximately 60 per cent, according to data collected during the 1990s). Mexico has many more male emigrants - 69 per cent, according to a 1995 census.

The difference between the smuggling of undocumented workers and trafficking is that undocumented people might pay to be transported across borders in search of better life prospects, while the trafficked, also looking for legitimate occupations, find themselves trapped into prostitution, forced marriage, domestic work, sweatshops and other forms of contemporary slavery, the report says.

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/Review/documents/press-releases/WorldSurvey-Women&Migration.pdf> [pdf format, 100 pages]

Articles from U.S. Journals

(Contact the IRC for copies)

AA05105 EMINENT DOMAIN: TAKING PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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Supreme Court Debates Vol. 8, No. 4, April 2005, pp. 97-128

Summary: The concept of eminent domain, the power of the government to coerce private citizens to sell their property to the government, is enshrined in the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. Traditionally, eminent domain has been used to acquire land for public-works projects, such as schools and roads. In the 1950s, the U.S. Supreme Court broadened the notion of public use to include economic redevelopment in cities. However, this practice has generated much resistance, particularly in older urban neighborhoods with long-time residents, where the government's compensation for the land is often minimal compared with its future value once redevelopment occurs. Many object to the use of eminent domain being used to take private property from one group of owners for the benefit of private developers. This issue of Supreme Court Debates centers on a recent case, *SUZETTE KELO, ET AL. V. CITY OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT AND THE NEW LONDON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION*, in which a decision is expected later this year. [TEM; GWB]

AA05106 THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL STATES IN ADDRESSING CASES OF GENOCIDE**Campbell, Kenneth J.****Human Rights Review Vol. 5, No. 4, July-September 2004, pp. 32-45**

Summary: Campbell, a University of Delaware political science professor, describes international legal obligations and the particular obligations of Western countries (the United States, Britain and France) to stop genocide. Commissions after the tragedies of Rwanda and Kosovo have argued that the international obligations to protect victims from genocide trump state claims to the right of non-intervention in their internal matters. Campbell argues that genocide scholars need to translate theories of preventing genocide into effective policy and recommends employing suppressive force in stopping genocide. A good annotated bibliography of the topic is also included. [DHR;ANG]

AA05107 THE VERDICT ON JURIES**Carter, Terry****ABA Journal Vol. 91, April 2005, pp. 40-46**

Summary: Carter, a senior writer for the ABA Journal, describes jury reform initiatives going on at the state level. The American Bar Association has created 19 standards to reform the present jury system. These standards are ideals that court systems should try to achieve and some of the changes are as mundane as permitting note-taking by jurors, allowing jurors to ask questions, and requiring unanimous verdicts. The National Center for State Courts is examining the changes and reporting that most participants view the changes favorably. [DHR;ANG]

AA05119 IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF TOCQUEVILLE**Lévy, Bernard-Henri****Atlantic Monthly vol. 295, no. 6, May 2005, pp. 54-89**

Summary: Commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of Alexis de Tocqueville, the legendary interpreter of America, another Frenchman spent nearly a year traveling from one end of the country to the other to report on what he found. Drawing comparisons with Tocqueville as he journeys throughout the United States, Lévy reveals many insights into the American psyche from the simple to the profound. While visiting Arab Americans in Detroit, he sees "democracy at work -- that is, of integration and compromise." On the highway, he observes the love of equality. And at the Republican National Convention, he finds an ideological passion virtually unknown in Europe today. [SV;MVG]

AA05091 A RAGE TO REORGANIZE**Greenblatt, Alan****Governing vol. 18, no. 6, March 2005, pp. 30-35**

Summary: Greenblatt, staff writer for Governing Magazine, writes that California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, facing a state budget shortfall of USD 20 billion, made a famous pledge to "blow up the boxes" of state government -- to make major changes in the organizational structure of California government to improve efficiency and savings. The author notes that state governors across the country have also drawn up ambitious reorganization plans, in the face of the financial strains of the past few years. Greenblatt notes that

changing organizational charts may seem bold, but is largely illusory -- the results are almost universally ineffective. He notes that the states that have had the most success are those that are trying to achieve goals with the structure that they already have in place; for instance, several states, including Ohio and Maine, have instituted jobs or childrens' cabinets, that pull together resources from separate agencies; South Carolina is proposing funding by program rather than by agency. Greenblatt notes that the traditionally decentralized nature of state governments in the U.S. is a vestige of Americans' dislike of the high-handed Colonial governors in the eighteenth century; much of the history of state government in the U.S. is about how power has steadily become more centralized in the governor's office and a small number of agencies. [TEM;GWB]

AA05090 THE RISE AND FALL OF AMERICA'S SOFT POWER

Gardels, Nathan

New Perspectives Quarterly Vol. 22, No. 1, Winter, 2005, pp. 6-19

Summary: Gardels, editor of the New Perspectives Quarterly, describes a new paradigm, a world with porous borders where power is associated with economic prowess and the sway of hearts and minds rather than military might. He contends that American ideas of personal freedom, equality under the rule of law, and social and economic opportunity -- soft power -- was a legitimizing complement to US military might and helped undermine the hard power of the Soviet empire. Gardels describes the unease felt in the Muslim world where prayer and faith are in collision with Western secular materialism. He also discusses how world public opinion of the US since the invasion of Iraq has had the profound strategic consequence of the loss of US soft power. [DHR;ANG]

AA05089 AMERICAN POLITICS IN THE NETWORKING ERA

Barone, Michael

National Journal vol. 37, no. 9, February 26, 2005, pp. 590-596

Summary: Barone, senior writer at U.S. News & World Report, notes that both the Democratic and Republican parties brought out a record voter turnout in the 2004 presidential election. However, the Bush-Cheney campaign spent an extraordinary amount of energy and money on networking -- making connections with voters through personal contact and building upon existing connections by recruiting volunteers who could persuade people with whom they had something in common to get out and vote. The Democratic strategy, by contrast, depended on paid workers persuading strangers to vote. Barone believes that in industrial, command-and-control America, the Democrats' method may have been effective, but in information-age, networking America, the Republicans' strategy worked better. Even though the Republicans won't have an incumbent to put forth for the 2008 campaign, the 2004 Bush-Cheney campaign "created a quantum of social-connectedness ... [that will be] a long-lasting asset for the Republican Party." [TEM;GWB]

AA05075 SHOW AND TELL

McKay, Jim

Government Technology Vol. 18, No. 1, January 2005, pp. 16-24

Summary: McKay, Justice editor for Government Technology, describes a computer system that can speed up court trials. With a computer-assisted litigation system, attorneys are able to show exhibits to the judge and jury at the same time. Instead of spending ten minutes passing an exhibit around the jury box, jurors will be

able to view the exhibit on a computer screen and listen to the attorney's description simultaneously. In cases where there are many exhibits, the trial time could be cut in half. Currently, the cost of such a system is very high, but a manufacturer of this technology believes that there will be money five years from now to catch up with case backlogs. Many law schools are now offering courses in computer-assisted litigation. [DHR;ANG]

AA05074 FINDING FAITH IN THE CENTER

Cochran, John

Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report Vol. 63, No. 10, March 7, 2005, pp. 563-569

Summary: Cochran, a journalist, writes that the Democrats have allowed the Republicans to use religious and moral issues to portray them as a liberal secular elite out of touch with mainstream values. He cites Pew polls on religion and politics, John White, author of "The Values Divide" and left-leaning Jim Wallis, an evangelical activist, to further his argument that the Republicans have been effective in negatively defining the Democrats. Cochran argues that the Democrats might be wise to recast issues with a values vocabulary to connect with the religious voter. [DHR;ANG]

AA05061 THE CLASH BETWEEN SECURITY AND LIBERTY IN THE U.S. RESPONSE TO TERROR

Lewis, Carol W.

Public Administration Review Vol. 65, No. 1, January/February 2005, pp. 18-30

Summary: Lewis, a professor of political science and public administration at the University of Connecticut, studied US public opinions on civil liberties and security in response to the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. Public opinion is a critical element in the political and administrative decision-making process. Lewis analyzes shifts in public attitudes and concludes that the public is not readily disposed to restrict civil liberties as the price of security. [DHR;ANG]

AA05060 PRESIDENTIAL PRESS CONFERENCES: THE IMPORTANCE AND EVOLUTION OF AN ENDURING FORUM

Kumar, Martha Joynt

Presidential Studies Quarterly Vol. 35, No. 1, March, 2005, pp. 166-192

Summary: Kumar, professor of political science at Towson University, writes that press conferences are a unique event, during which the president must think on his feet, the public can see the president on his own, and where the president can explain his conduct and policies. Press conferences started with President Woodrow Wilson, 92 years ago. Kumar describes the evolution of the press conference and the impact of television. Presidents in current years have preferred to develop safer ways of dealing with reporters than regularly scheduled press conferences but Kumar believes that press conferences will not disappear entirely. The adversarial nature of a press conference, watching the president stand up to tough questioning, could effectively persuade the viewing public to support difficult decisions. [DHR;ANG]

AA05059 THE METAPHORICAL WALL

Harrington, Edward F.

America Vol. 192, No. 2, January 17-24, 2005, pp. 10-13

Summary: Harrington, senior federal district court judge in Massachusetts, argues that the metaphorical wall separating church and state, was created to limit governmental powers, not restrict religion's influence in public debates. Harrington discusses the historical roots of religious liberty and posits that the Bill of Rights defines and secures the individual's right to freedom of religion. Harrington says that "the public square needs to hear the voices of a religiously based morality, so that public affairs may be nourished by their ideals of justice and equity." [DHR;ANG]

AA05058 THE CONDEMNED**Greenberg, Gary****Mother Jones vol. 30, no. 1, January/February 2005, pp. 42-49**

Summary: State and local governments in the U.S., as well as the federal government, have long used the law of eminent domain to take property for the "public good," such as building roads and schools, and reimburse the owners for fair market value. Governments have also taken land on behalf of private interests -- the U.S. relied heavily on condemnations to build the railroad industry in the nineteenth century, since it was deemed a valuable industry for economic development. In recent decades, however, state and local governments have increasingly used the power of eminent domain to condemn neighborhoods deemed blighted or run-down, to lease to private companies for "upscale" commercial or residential development, to bolster tax revenues. The author describes the growing controversy over the use of eminent domain for private interests, and provides a chronology of court cases. The issue has culminated in a U.S. Supreme Court case in February over a proposed development in New London, Connecticut, in which several homeowners have refused to sell to the city to make way for commercial construction; a decision will be made in July. [TEM;GWB]

AA05044 VOTE RATINGS**Cohen, Richard E.****National Journal Vol. 37, No. 7, February 12, 2005, pp. 420-425**

Summary: The author explores the voting record of seven Republican and six Democratic U.S. Senators who are considered potential candidates in the 2008 U.S. presidential election. His analysis of the detailed voting patterns of many Senators revealed that some are more conservative or liberal than the popular media presents. Cohen notes, for example, that Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton, widely believed to be one of the most liberal U.S. Senators, voted with conservative members of the Senate on several key issues such as the economy and foreign policy. The article also includes many insightful charts that outline, among other things, the most liberal and conservative members of the Senate. [DHR;AMA]

AA05043 GRADING THE STATES: A MANAGEMENT REPORT CARD**Barrett, Katherine; Greene, Richard****Governing Vol. 18, No. 5, February 2005, pp. 24-95**

Summary: Governing magazine's annual report card evaluates the 50 states on four areas of management: money, people, infrastructure and information. Barrett and Greene, editors for the evaluation project, explain in this article the criteria used to grade the states, noting that the updated criteria for 2005 make this year's grades incomparable to previous marks. The evaluation team -- comprising Governing journalists and academics -- found positive initiatives in many states, particularly the improved and increased use of technology.

However, budget and structural issues continued to pose a challenge. Overall, the average grade for all states was a B- in each of the four categories. The article also gives a detailed grading breakdown and analysis for each state. [DHR;CKL]

AA05031 CONSTITUTIONAL MEDICINE

Reynolds, Andrew

Journal of Democracy

Summary: Reynolds, a political science professor at the University of North Carolina, uses the methodology of medical diagnosis and treatment to describe the progress of nations struggling to move toward democratization. Reynolds asserts that constitutional design is at the heart of efforts to bring peace and self-government to some of the world's most troubled lands. The constitutional expert looks at an ailing society and tries to map a path to long-term health (robust levels of peace, prosperity and self-government). Reynolds suggests that the medical model with five steps could be adapted to create a meaningful diagnosis when based on sound case-by-case judgments. [DHR;ANG]

vol. 16, no. 1, January 2005, pp. 54-68

AA05030 WORRISOME SIGNS, MODEST SHIFTS

Puddington, Arch; Piano, Aili

Journal of Democracy vol. 16, no. 1, January 2005, pp. 103-108

Summary: Freedom House researchers Puddington and Piano say the 2004 Freedom House Survey showed the "general state" of world freedom last year as not significantly different from 2003. Three countries changed their status. Russia was the most significant, shifting from "Partly Free" to "Not Free" because of worsening political rights, a culmination of the government's trend toward centralization, media restrictions, and law enforcement politicization, the authors say. Antigua and Barbuda moved up to a "Free" rating, while Liberia improved to "Partly Free." The Survey rated 89 countries as "Free," 54 "Partly Free," and 49 "Not Free," with 119 qualifying as electoral democracies. [DHR;WR]

AA05029 SIMPLE CASE OF COMPLEXITY

Cochran, John

Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report vol. 63, no. 5, January 31, 2005, pp. 230-237

Summary: Tort reform -- legislation to restrict lawsuits and cap jury-granted monetary awards -- is a major goal of President Bush's second-term agenda. Figures cited by tort reform proponents -- for example, that every American pays an extra \$845 for products and services a year to cover the cost of lawsuits on businesses -- suggest that reform is necessary. However, some economists and industry regulators say that there is not enough comprehensive information or data to back up claims from either side of the tort reform debate. They are calling on Congress to use its funding and authority to address the information gap before acting on tort reform. The article presents an overview of the tort reform issue and features several case studies. [DHR;CKL]

AA05028 THE TRUTH ABOUT ELECTIONS**Chaffin, Tom****Time Magazine Vol. 165, no. 5, January 31, 2005, p.78**

Summary: The author, a visiting scholar at Emory University, notes that elections such as those recently held in Iraq don't necessarily lead to peace, but are only part of what a society needs to ensure stability and security. Chaffin notes that, "however discordant things might often seem in our own electoral house," what has held this country together for over two centuries is the U.S. Constitution. Little known to most Americans is that the Founding Fathers drew most of their inspiration for framing the Constitution from a French nobleman, Baron de Montesquieu, whose 1748 work *THE SPIRIT OF THE LAWS* laid out the foundation for the separation of powers. While the Declaration of Independence mirrors the lofty, revolutionary spirit of Voltaire and Locke, writes Chaffin, the Constitution was fashioned after the work of Montesquieu, who understood that good governance required attention to details. Montesquieu's dense writing style has unfortunately contributed to his obscurity, notes Chaffin, because he "still offers powerful guidance for our age." [TEM;GWB]

AA05027 MUD AND MONEY**Carter, Terry****ABA Journal Vol. 91, February 2005, pp. 40-45**

Summary: Carter, a senior writer for the ABA journal, discusses the influence of special interest groups and television ads on judicial elections. Last year, according to the author, attack or support ads for judicial candidates appeared in all 15 states where state supreme court seats were in play, up from only four states in 2000. Carter explores whether the ads, which include attacks on decisions made by incumbent judges on issues ranging from criminal matters to abortion, are damaging the public's confidence in the judiciary. The article also discusses efforts to reform judicial election law, including North Carolina's establishment of publicly financed judicial campaigns. [DHR;AMA]

AA05018 CELEBRITY JUSTICE**Gibeaut, John****ABA Journal Vol. 91, January 2005, pp. 42-49**

Summary: Famous legal defendants get special treatment, thereby causing the appearance of a two-tiered court system, writes Gibeaut. Citing the criminal trials of celebrities including Michael Jackson, Martha Stewart and Kobe Bryant, the author argues that criminal court judges have recently begun granting celebrities a far-reaching right to privacy -- including the prolonged sealing of court documents and hearings closed to the press -- that extends well beyond the right given to ordinary citizens in criminal cases. Gibeaut argues that judges' rulings to protect the privacy of these celebrities may also be a violation of the U.S. Constitution's First Amendment which has been interpreted by case law to include the right of the public and press to attend criminal trials. [DHR;AMA]

AA05104 TOWARD A UNIFIED THEORY OF BLACK AMERICA**Dubner, Stephen****New York Times Magazine March 20, 2005, pp. 54-59**

Summary: Roland Fryer, a 27-year-old professor of economics at Harvard University and an African-American, is conducting ambitious research, using the tools of economics to figure out what is holding Black America back. His colleagues have been impressed by the breadth of his ideas; one recent paper argues that the high rates of hypertension and the six-year disparity in life expectancy of African-Americans versus whites, may be due to a single genetic factor: a higher rate of salt sensitivity among African-Americans. Fryer theorizes that the slaves who had the best chance of surviving the grueling voyage from Africa to America, in which as many as 15 percent died en route from illnesses that led to dehydration, were those who had a higher capacity for salt retention and would have retained more water. Other projects include studies of mixed-race children, to determine the influence of environment versus genes, and an experimental program of incentives to inspire minority students to improve grades. [TEM;GWB]

AA05088 MYSTERIES OF THE MIND: YOUR UNCONSCIOUS IS MAKING YOUR EVERYDAY DECISIONS

Szegedy-Maszak, Marianne

U.S. News & World Report February 28, 2005, pp 53-61

Summary: The study of the unconscious, once the purview of Freudian psychoanalysts, has been brought into the twentieth century by neuroscientists. A February article in *Neurology* imaged the brains of two minimally conscious patients and found that when family members or friends reminisced about events that were relevant to them, their brain-wave activity was similar to those who are conscious. Gerald Zaltman, Professor Emeritus from Harvard Business School and founding partner in Olson Zaltman Associates, a consulting firm that provides guidance to businesses seeking to better understand the minds of consumers, uses this kind of information to find out what excites people and what makes them comfortable. This kind of information can be used to design a whole range of items, from company logos to a children's hospital. [SV;HS]

AA05087 THE GREAT LATE SALVADOR DALI

Stolz, George

ArtNews Vol. 104, No. 2, February 2005, pp. 120-125

Summary: The retrospective of the long career of the internationally known Spanish surrealist painter Salvador Dali runs through May 15 at the Philadelphia Museum. The "late" Dali, those works that Dali created after 1939 in the last half-century of his life, were traditionally dismissed as lesser works that did not reach the masterpiece status of his earlier creations. However, that view is being challenged by a younger generation who sees his later works as central to the development of Pop art. This article explores that relationship and show how Dali's persona detracted from the artistic merits of his later works. [SV;HS]

AA05086 BREAKING AWAY

Lelyveld, Joseph

New York Times Magazine March 6, 2005, pp. 50//72

Summary: This article, adapted from the author's forthcoming book, *OMAHA BLUES: A MEMORY LOOP*, is an autobiography which shows the intersection of the personal and the political. In this article, the former New York Times copy boy, staff writer and foreign, managing and executive editor, intertwines scenes from his troubled family life with his assignments for the New York Times. The assignments he covers in this arti-

cle ran the gamut, from delivering the weather report to investigating the story of a former SS-guard to racial tensions in the South. [SV;HS]

AA05073 THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD FREEDOM CENTER

Chappell, Kevin

Ebony vol. LX, no. 1, November 2004, pp. 46-48, 50

Summary: American heroes like Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass and Harriet Beecher Stowe played an integral role in orchestrating the Underground Railroad, a loose network of routes, safe houses and secret hide-aways that helped some 100,000 slaves escape the South -- making a harrowing journey hundreds of miles north, across the Ohio River to a free Cincinnati. On August 23, 2004, the Underground Railroad Freedom Center opened its doors with a dedication ceremony in Cincinnati, Ohio. The center has the dual mission of recognizing the heroes and courageous stories behind the Underground Railroad, and chronicling the abolition of slavery in the U.S. The author discusses how the center, first conceived in 1994, became a reality -- with the help of the federal government and private donors, including African-American-owned enterprises like the Oprah Winfrey Foundation, Leo Burnett USA, and Johnson Publishing Company. The center is organized into three connected pavilions that represent the themes in the center's mission -- courage, cooperation, and perseverance. [SV;SD]

AA05072 2004 TRENDSETTERS

Anders, Gigi Et Al.

Hispanic vol. 17, no. 11, November 2004, pp. 16-35

Summary: Each year Hispanic magazine profiles several individuals who they believe deserve added recognition for their contributions to their fields, noting that their stories "inspire the dreams in all of us." Six trendsetters are highlighted in a series of articles. They include: Cuban-American fashion designer Narcisio Rodriguez, Mexican American journalist Macarena Hernandez, actor Lorenzo Lamas, Cingular Wireless CEO Ralph de la Vega, singer-songwriter Juanes, and Citigroup executive Frances A. Sevilla-Sacasa. [SV;SD]

AA05057 SINGING IN THE RAIN: A SPECIAL REPORT BASED ON THEATRE FACTS 2003

Pesner, Ben

American Theatre vol. 21, no. 9, November 2004, pp. 37-47

Summary: This year's Theatre Communications Group annual survey examined financial, attendance, and performance data from over 1,200 not-for-profit theaters around the country. While not the best of years, 2003 was not the worst of years either, since these theatres added over \$1.4 billion to the U.S. economy in direct spending for goods and services and experienced significant areas of growth. On the other hand, the survey revealed some unsettling trends, such as "rising costs, shrinking endowments, declining subscription totals and fundamental shifts in where contributed dollars come from." Given the uncertainty of the times, the report highlights a number of innovative strategies that theaters are adopting to address these challenges now and in the future. The article also includes four case studies on collaborative relationships, capital campaigns, education programs, and earned income. Available online at

http://www.tcg.org/frames/am_theatre/fs_am_theatre_arch.htm. [SV;MVG]

AA05056 CITY FOCUS: NEW ORLEANS**Kemp, John****ArtNews February 2005, pp. 94-98**

Summary: The author, New Orleans correspondent for the magazine, describes the city's thriving arts scene and its role as a leading center for the arts in the South. New Orleans is rich in both international and local art, a reflection of its blend of European and African-Caribbean cultures. The art scene is located in three neighborhoods and features museums, galleries and a soon-to-open 90,000-square-complex featuring studio, galleries, shops and art-making demonstration areas. [SV;HS]

AA05042 "WE NEED TO PAY MORE ATTENTION TO BOYS"**Winik, Lyric****Parade January 16, 2005, pp. 4-6**

Summary: Laura Bush has adopted an agenda for the next four years that is difficult and unprecedented for a First Lady. Among the issues are global illiteracy and women's rights. In an interview with the author, Mrs. Bush noted that she will devote her time to an issue that has not attracted the attention it deserves: that boys are falling behind. She says that as a society, we have paid a lot of attention to girls in recent decades, and "we have this idea in the United States that boys can take care of themselves ... [however] we actually have neglected boys." Boys attend college at lower rates than girls, do more poorly in school and drop out, get in trouble with the law and use drugs and alcohol, she notes. Mrs. Bush wants to work with athletic coaches and programs such as Boys & Girls Clubs, to better mentor boys. [TEM;GWB]

AA05041 INSIDE THE NEW MOMA**Munson, Steven C.****Commentary February 2005, pp. 69-73**

Summary: Munson criticizes the redesign of the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) after its reopening in New York City in November 2004. He says that the open flowing design encourages visitor movement instead of contemplation, that the huge contemporary works dominate the museum's core modernist masterpieces and the very scale of the museum devours some of its most precious artworks. The \$20 admission, the multiplex-style lobby and the prominent placement of the cafe in relation to the artworks, all bespeak the commercial spirit of the place, according to Munson. He quotes a variety of reviewers and mocks many of the statements made by Glenn Lowry, MOMA's director. [SV;HS]

AA05040 AMERICA NEEDS A NEW SYSTEM FOR SUPPORTING THE ARTS**Ivey, Bill****Chronicle of Higher Education February 4, 2005, pp B6-B9**

Summary: Ivey, Director of the Curb Center for Art, Enterprise and Public Policy at Vanderbilt University and former Chairman of the National Endowment of the Arts, believes that the U.S. needs to revamp the ways it supports the arts for the next half century. He says that it is no longer viable to treat non-profit and for-profit organizations as distinct entities, with for-profit organizations always producing lower-quality art. Non-profits also need to become more involved in legislative and regulatory affairs. He cites the example of the Federal

Communications Commission's deregulation of radio station ownership -- this led to more stations being concentrated in fewer hands and using the same material, so fewer performing artists could get past the "gateway" and make themselves known. Ivey says that the nearly 50-year-old model by which corporate foundations match grants from the public sector has proven so successful that there are insufficient funds for the plethora of art organizations and artists that the funding helped develop. He argues that a better understanding of the arts is needed to ensure that we have a strong support system for the future. [SV;HS]

AA05026 THE MEDIA AND MEDIEVALISM

Kaplan, Robert D.

Policy Review no. 128, December 2004/January 2005, pp. 47-57

Summary: Kaplan argues that the global media now possesses the influence to undermine political authority -- unlike democratic political figures, media is not held accountable for its mistakes, it is ultimately a force for irresponsibility. Media criticism and exposure forces national leaders to shun risk and to accommodate the media's preference for favoring "victims"; in Kaplan's view, this does not necessarily produce trustworthy analysis, and the weaker party to a dispute does not necessarily possess a just or even moral cause. He believes that contemporary investigative journalism has assumed the role once claimed by the Old Left -- to demand peace and justice ("such general and self-evident principles that it is enough merely to invoke them"); as an increasingly globalized enterprise, the media has less stake in any particular country. [SV;MJF]

AA05015 THE '70s: WHEN BLACK EXPRESSION CONQUERED POP CULTURE

Seymour, Gene

American Legacy Fall 2004, pp. 28-65

Summary: This issue of American Legacy features a series of articles on the 1970's -- "when black expression conquered pop culture." In the lead article, Gene Seymour explains why the 1970s was a turning point in African-American -- and American culture in general. She writes, "For African-Americans, the seventies was the first full decade after the civil rights revolution had goaded the federal government into immobilizing and eradicating legally sanctioned segregation. Laws alone couldn't -- and didn't -- purge racism from the country's psyche. But Jim Crow's death throes helped release a wave of pride among African Americans for themselves, their culture, and their heritage. ... The further one steps away from the seventies, the more one sees that, in that 10-year span, African-American pop culture achieved a luminous, all-encompassing apotheosis whose influence reverberates to this day. ... Black artists in just about every milieu and genre stepped up to declaim, testify, startle, and energize their audiences." In "How Come We Overcame and Nobody Told Me?," Josh Ozersky explores how pioneering producers and writers made black people prominent on television, turning stereotypes on their heads; and in "The Genius of Funk," Rickey Vincent writes about how a brash music full of politics, psychedelia, innovative rhythms and showmanship was born. [SD;SV]

AA05014 THE ASIAN INVASION (OF MULTICULTURALISM) IN HOLLYWOOD

Pham, Minh-Ha T.

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

Summary: 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 ap-

peared 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". [TEM;GWB]

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