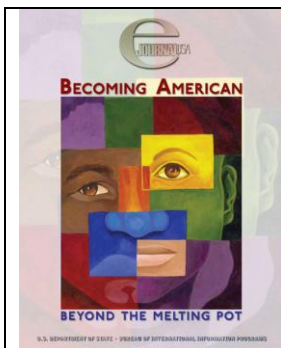




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## SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS

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Changes in Airport Passenger Screening Technologies and Procedures: Frequently Asked Questions. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Bart Elias. November 23, 2010.

In the autumn of 2010, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) began deploying new technologies and procedures for screening passengers at airport checkpoints. Reports of negative public reaction to some of these changes have prompted intense congressional interest in TSA passenger screening. The report addresses some of these concerns.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/homesecc/R41502.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

The College Conundrum: Why the Benefits of a College Education May Not Be So Clear, Especially to Men. Center for American Progress. John Schmitt and Heather Boushey. December 2010.

Many economists are concerned that the supply of college graduates is not keeping pace with what they see as an accelerated demand for the skills taught at college. This college gap seems particularly large for young men, who are now substantially less likely than young women to earn a four-year college degree. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*]. [http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/issues/2010/12/pdf/college\\_conundrum.pdf](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/issues/2010/12/pdf/college_conundrum.pdf) [PDF format, 19 pages].

Family Change and Time Allocation in American Families. Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. Suzanne M. Bianchi. November 30, 2010.

The report discusses family demographic changes. By using American Time Use Survey (ATUS) and the historical time diary studies in the U.S., it documents trends in parents' time spent in paid work, housework and childcare. The report also describes the activities parents forego in order to meet work and family demands. Finally, it discusses time devoted to adult care and help given to adult children, elderly parents, and friends later in the life course. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://workplaceflexibility.org/images/uploads/program\\_papers/bianchi\\_-\\_family\\_change\\_and\\_time\\_allocation\\_in\\_american\\_families.pdf](http://workplaceflexibility.org/images/uploads/program_papers/bianchi_-_family_change_and_time_allocation_in_american_families.pdf) [PDF format, 29 pages].

Kennedy Still Highest-Rated Modern President, Nixon Lowest. Gallup. Lydia Saad. December 6, 2010.

Of the nine U.S. presidents who have served in the past 50 years, John F. Kennedy continues to earn the highest retrospective job approval rating from Americans, now 85%. Ronald Reagan ranks second, with 74%. While these presidents' ratings are largely unchanged from 2006, Bill Clinton's rating has improved, putting him in third place, while Jimmy Carter, at 52%, has dropped from third to sixth. Richard Nixon remains the lowest rated. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*]. <http://www.gallup.com/poll/145064/Kennedy-Highest-Rated-Modern-President-Nixon-Lowest.aspx> [HTML format, various paging].

Mixed Views on Tax Cuts, Support for START and Allowing Gays to Serve Openly. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Andrew Kohut et al. December 7, 2010.

In a survey conducted before Obama and GOP leaders agreed to temporarily extend all Bush-era tax cuts, most Americans (80%) favor preserving at least some of the tax cuts. However, just a third (33%) of Americans say they favor keeping all of the expiring tax cuts; 47% favor keeping just the tax cuts for income below \$250,000, while just 11% want to end all of the tax cuts. Only about one-in-five Democrats (18%) favor keeping all of the tax cuts, compared with 33% of independents and 53% of Republicans. On another major pending issue before Congress, most Americans who have heard at least a little about the START treaty favor its ratification by the Senate: 54% favor ratification of the arms control treaty while 24% are opposed. Democrats and independents favor the treaty's ratification by wide margins, while Republicans are evenly split. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/681.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages].

The Mommy Track Divides: The Impact of Childbearing on Wages of Women of Differing Skill Levels. National Bureau of Economic Research. Elizabeth Ty Wilde et al. December 2010.

The paper explores how the wage and career consequences of motherhood differ by skill and timing. Past work has often found smaller or even negligible effects from childbearing for high-skill women, but we find the opposite. Wage trajectories diverge sharply for high scoring women after, but not before, they have children, while there is little change for low-skill women. It appears that the lifetime costs of childbearing, especially early childbearing, are particularly high for skilled women. These differential costs of childbearing may account for the far greater tendency of high-skill women to delay or avoid childbearing altogether. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.nber.org/papers/w16582.pdf> [PDF format, 45 pages].

More than IRCA: U.S. Legalization Programs and the Current Policy Debate. Migration Policy Institute. Donald M. Kerwin. December 2010.

Legalization is a policy option that has been used with some regularity by governments in the United States, Europe, and elsewhere. Notwithstanding the commonly held perception that the U.S. has had one legalization, in 1986, legalization has been an enduring and necessary feature of U.S. immigration law and policy since the 1920s. The brief provides an historical overview of US legalization programs, statistics, a primer on the different types of programs, and discussion of the current debate. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/legalization-historical.pdf> [PDF format, 19 pages].

The U.S. Role in International Climate Finance: A Blueprint for Near-Term Leadership. Center for American Progress. Andrew Stevenson et al. December 2010.

The Alliance for Climate Protection and the Center for American Progress lay out an agenda for boosting U.S. leadership in financing clean energy projects worldwide. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/12/pdf/climatefinance.pdf> [PDF format, 74 pages].

When Marriage Disappears: The New Middle America. University of Virginia and Institute for American Values. December 2010.

New data indicate that trends in nonmarital childbearing, divorce, and marital quality in Middle America increasingly resemble those of the poor, where marriage is fragile and weak. Yet among the highly educated and affluent, marriage is stable and appears to be getting even stronger. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://stateofourunions.org/2010/SOOU2010.pdf> [PDF format, 108 pages].

The Evolution of Multilateral Regimes: Implications for Climate Change. Pew Center for Global Climate Change. Daniel Bodonsky and Elliot Diringer. December 6, 2010.

Short of a legally-binding agreement, what types of international arrangements are most urgent or effective? Which of these can or should be pursued through the UNFCCC and which might be more productively pursued in other international forums? The paper starts to explore these and related issues. It argues that a comprehensive and binding global agreement has strong virtues, and should be the ultimate goal, but that in working toward that end, parties should focus their efforts for now on concrete, incremental steps both within and outside the UNFCCC. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/evolution-multilateral-regimes-implications-climate-change.pdf> [PDF format, 36 pages].

Natural Hazards, UnNatural Disasters: The Economics of Effective Prevention. The World Bank and the United Nations. November 11, 2010.

Earthquakes, droughts, floods, and storms are natural hazards, but unnatural disasters are the deaths and damages that result from human acts of omission and commission. Every disaster is unique, but each exposes actions, by individuals and governments at different levels, that, had they been different, would have resulted in fewer deaths and less damage. Prevention is possible, and the book examines what it takes to do this cost-effectively. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://www.gfdr.org/gfdr/sites/gfdr.org/files/nhud/files/NHUD-Report\\_Full.pdf](http://www.gfdr.org/gfdr/sites/gfdr.org/files/nhud/files/NHUD-Report_Full.pdf) [PDF format, 280 pages].

Oil and Gas Reality Check 2011: A Look at 10 of the Top Issues Facing the Oil Sector. Deloitte. December 2010.

Bearish economic indicators released in the last few weeks notwithstanding, oil prices are pushing upward, testing the upper limits of the US\$70-80 per barrel range. Serving as a simple yet global and unified measure of economic recovery, it is oil's price range and the strength and sustainability of the recovery that will impact the ways in which all forms of energy are produced and consumed. Among the trends and issues explored, China continues to be a priority for many oil and gas executives as they continue to be impacted by that country's demand for fossil fuels.

On the supply side, China's desire for additional sources of oil and natural gas are expected to continue in the short-term, leading to more mergers and acquisitions within the sector. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Global/Local%20Assets/Documents/Energy\\_Resources/dttl\\_er\\_oilgas\\_realitycheck2011\\_031210.pdf](http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Global/Local%20Assets/Documents/Energy_Resources/dttl_er_oilgas_realitycheck2011_031210.pdf) [PDF format, 16 pages].

PISA 2009 at a Glance. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. December 2010.

Korea and Finland top the OECD's latest PISA survey of reading literacy among 15-year olds, which for the first time tested students' ability to manage digital information. The survey, based on two-hour tests of a half million students in more than 70 economies, also tested mathematics and science. The results for 65 economies are in the survey. The next strongest performances were from Hong Kong-China, Singapore, Canada, New Zealand and Japan. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/31/28/46660259.pdf> [PDF format, 99 pages].

[http://www.oecd.org/document/12/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_201185\\_46623628\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/12/0,3343,en_2649_201185_46623628_1_1_1_1,00.html)  
Summary in English [HTML format with links].

[http://www.oecd.org/document/43/0,3343,fr\\_2649\\_201185\\_46623851\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/43/0,3343,fr_2649_201185_46623851_1_1_1_1,00.html)  
Summary in French [HTML format with links].

[http://www.oecd.org/document/53/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_201185\\_46637173\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/53/0,3343,en_2649_201185_46637173_1_1_1_1,00.html)  
Summary in Spanish [HTML format with links].

The North African Military Balance: Force Developments & Regional Challenges. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman et al. December 7, 2010.

The military balance in North Africa, and internal security developments in each country, receive less attention than the Arab-Israeli balance and the balance in the Gulf. They are, however, an important part of the security of world energy exports, and the struggle against terrorism and extremism. Moreover, major acquisitions on the part of Algeria and Morocco starting in 2006, and potential major orders by Libya, could mark the beginning of important military modernization efforts in the region. These trends are analyzed in the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://csis.org/files/publication/101203\\_North\\_African\\_Military\\_Balance\\_final.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/101203_North_African_Military_Balance_final.pdf) [PDF format, 124 pages].

Regulatory Reforms to Unlock Long-Term Growth in Turkey. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Rauf Gonenc and Lukasz Rawdanowicz. December 6, 2010.

In the 2000s, Turkey has enjoyed rapid catching-up. This was possible despite the adverse business environment, as the semi-formal and informal economy had a significant contribution to the expansion of the private sector. Productivity growth was strong, but labor utilization remained very low. Looking forward, higher employment and productivity growth will not be possible without profound regulatory reforms of minimum wages, severance payments, social security contributions and flexible job contracts. These reforms have been discussed for a long time, but political obstacles prevented implementing them. A successful implementation of these reforms would allow Turkey to enjoy golden decades, according to the authors. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/download/fulltext/5km36j6w9bzq.pdf?expires=1291991829&id=0000&accname=guest&checksum=6AE5989BB8F4EBDB579A2565F5FDFAD5> [PDF format, 35 pages].

MCA Monitor Report from the Field: Republic of Georgia. Center for Global Development. Casey Dunning. December 9, 2010.



The report offers a snapshot analysis of the Republic of Georgia's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact implementation to date. The MCC and the Millennium Challenge Georgia Fund (MCG) are completing projects and planning for what will happen with their investments and their relationship once the compact is completed. At the same time, as Georgia is seeking eligibility for a second MCC compact, the country's implementation record, interim impacts, and ability to innovate are under close scrutiny by the MCC and its board of directors. Notably, Georgia's compact implementation to date exhibits strong country ownership and promising interim results: Georgian priorities dictated compact projects, and, wherever possible, Georgian institutions have been built up to implement and later manage compact investments. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].  
<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1424663/> [HTML format with links].

Attitudes Toward the Middle East Peace Process: Surveys of Arab and Jewish Opinion in Israel and Public Opinion in Israel and Public Opinion in the United States. Brookings Institution. December 9, 2010.

Shibley Telhami, Anwar Sadat Professor for Peace and Development at the University of Maryland unveiled the results of three new polls: One about American public opinion toward the Arab-Israeli conflict, one among Jewish citizens of Israel, and one among Arab citizens of Israel, covering a wide range of issues. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].  
[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/1209\\_israel\\_public\\_opinion\\_telhami/israeli\\_arab\\_powerpoint.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/1209_israel_public_opinion_telhami/israeli_arab_powerpoint.pdf) 2010 Israeli Arab Palestinian Public Opinion Survey [PDF format, 52 pages].  
[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/1209\\_israel\\_public\\_opinion\\_telhami/israeli\\_jewish\\_powerpoint.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/1209_israel_public_opinion_telhami/israeli_jewish_powerpoint.pdf) 2010 Israeli Jewish Public Opinion Survey [PDF format, 16 pages].  
[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/1209\\_israel\\_public\\_opinion\\_telhami/united\\_states\\_powerpoint.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/1209_israel_public_opinion_telhami/united_states_powerpoint.pdf) 2010 U.S. Public Opinion Survey [PDF format, 11 pages].

"Trigger Happy" Excessive Use of Force by Indian Troops at the Bangladesh. Human Rights Watch. December 9, 2010.

The report documents the situation on the border region, where both Bangladesh and India have deployed border guards to prevent infiltration, trafficking, and smuggling. Human Rights Watch found numerous cases of indiscriminate use of force, arbitrary detention, torture, and killings by the security force, without adequate investigation or punishment. The report is based on over 100 interviews with victims, witnesses, human rights defenders, journalists, and Border Security Force and Bangladesh Rifles' (BDR) members. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].  
<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/12/09/trigger-happy-0> [HTML format, various paging].

Entry and Quality Choices in Child Care Markets. Inter-American Development Bank. Paulo Bastos and Julian Cristia. December 2010.

Many developing countries have adopted the market approach for expanding the supply of child care, but little is known about the economic behavior of independent providers. The paper draws on administrative data on child care centers and their inputs from São Paulo to examine the role of local household income in shaping the entry and quality choices of private suppliers. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].  
<http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=35513976> [PDF format, 41 pages].

Russia's Prospects in Asia. Strategic Studies Institute. Stephen J. Blank. December 8, 2010.

The brief outline the challenges Russia faces in Asia, the nature of the dynamic and complex Asian security environment, and the extent to which Russia is or is not meeting those challenges. It represents both Russian and U.S. views and clearly do not agree in their conclusions or analyses. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1032> [HTML format with links].

Fiscal-Consolidation Strategies for Canadian Governments. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Yvan Guillemette. December 6, 2010.

Although Canada remains in an advantageous fiscal position relative to many other OECD countries as the global economy recovers from the 2008/09 recession, the deterioration in the country's public finances has been substantial. Evidence shows that successful fiscal consolidations tend to rely on spending restraint rather than tax increases. When focused on restraining less productive expenditure, they can also boost economic growth. Canadian governments with large deficits should announce deficit targets on the way to fiscal balance and should consider supporting these targets with spending growth limits, says the author. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/download/fulltext/5km36j7nc2g4.pdf?expires=1291992269&id=0000&accname=guest&checksum=23C03995B9C10128B7F627AE87DCB87F> [PDF format, 50 pages].

8% of Online Americans Use Twitter. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Aaron Smith and Lee Rainie. December 9, 2010.

Eight percent of online adults use Twitter. It is particularly popular with young adults, minorities, and those who live in cities. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2010/PIP-Twitter-Update-2010.pdf> [PDF format, 20 pages].

Creating Cover and Constructing Capacity. American Enterprise Institute. Patrick McGuinn. December 9, 2010.

The Obama administration's Race to the Top (RTT) competitive grant program has been heralded for revolutionizing the federal role in education and transforming state school reform efforts. The paper offers an initial analysis of the origins, evolution, and impact of RTT. In many ways, RTT is an attempt to circumvent the perceived failings of No Child Left Behind and in particular the law's reliance on coercive federal mandates and the compliance culture it fostered at the state level. RTT's competitive grant process relies on incentives instead of sanctions to drive state reform. The program is fundamentally about two things: creating political cover for state education reformers to innovate and helping states construct the administrative capacity to implement these innovations effectively. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/2010-12-ESW-6-g.pdf> [PDF format, 21 pages].

Building It Up, Not Tearing It Down: A Progressive Approach to Strengthening Social Security. Center for American Progress. Christian E. Weller. December 9, 2010.

Social Security underpins the retirement income of 36 million Americans, provides basic survivor benefits for another 6 million widows or widowers, and delivers critical disability insurance to another 10 million working families. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/12/pdf/social\\_security.pdf](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/12/pdf/social_security.pdf) [PDF format, 70 pages].

Combat Drug Zone 2010: The United States Southwest Border. U.S. Army War College. Colonel Stephen G. Kent. December 2010.

While a majority of Americans can readily identify with the everyday realities and stressors of life, few are cognizant of the looming crisis of narco trafficking. Given the proximity of the major friction points, spill over effects and regional security implications are increasingly amplified which potentially affect every citizen and the security of the nation. The analysis will illustrate the precipitating factors contributing to the rise in drug trafficking, discussion on the multiple second and third order effects and an examination on policy alternatives for the U.S. Government. <http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA518085&Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf> [PDF format, 27 pages].

Defense Budgets and American Power. Brookings Institution. Michael O'Hanlon. December 2010.

Today, according to the author, the U.S. is witnessing a period of American economic travails, with much larger fiscal deficits. These are coupled with deep concern that less friendly powers may be poised to benefit from the relative decline of the U.S. specifically and the West in general. Is this assessment accurate? What do these shifting economic realities bode for the future of American power and ultimately the security of this country and its allies? Most of all, in light of these changes, to what extent can the United States mitigate the downsides of any hegemonic realignment of global power by more responsible fiscal policy? [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/12\\_defense\\_budget\\_ohanlon/12\\_defense\\_budget\\_ohanlon.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/12_defense_budget_ohanlon/12_defense_budget_ohanlon.pdf) [PDF format, 28 pages].

Deficit Solutions Meet with Public Skepticism: Consensus in Principle, Resistance in Practice. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. December 9, 2010.

In many respects, there is a broad public consensus when it comes to the federal budget deficit: seven-in-ten say it is a major problem that must be addressed right away, and roughly two-thirds say that the best way to reduce the deficit is through a combination of cutting major government programs and increasing taxes. These views cross partisan lines, with majorities of Republicans, Democrats and independents saying we must deal with it now, and that the best approach involves both program cuts and tax increases. Yet this general consensus evaporates when concrete deficit reduction proposals are tested. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/683.pdf> [PDF format, 20 pages].

Information Security: National Nuclear Security Administration Needs to Improve Contingency Planning for Its Classified Supercomputing Operations. U.S. Government Accountability Office. December 2010.

In the absence of underground nuclear weapons testing, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) relies on its supercomputing operations at its three weapons laboratories to simulate the effects of changes to current weapons systems, calculate the confidence of future untested systems, and ensure military requirements are met. GAO was requested to assess the extent to which (1) NNSA has implemented the contingency and disaster recovery planning and testing for its classified supercomputing systems, (2) the laboratories are able to share supercomputing capacity for recovery operations, and (3) NNSA tracks the costs for contingency and disaster recovery planning for supercomputing assets.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d1167.pdf> [PDF format, 39 pages].

Trends in High School Dropout and Completion Rates in the United States: 1972-2008. National Center for Education Statistics. Chris Chapman et al. December 8, 2010.

The study reports on high school dropout, completion, and graduation rates that began in 1988. It includes discussions of many rates used to study how students complete or fail to complete high school. It presents estimates of rates for 2008 and provides data about trends in dropout and completion rates over the last three and a half decades (1972-2008) along with more recent



estimates of on-time graduation from public high schools. Among findings in the report was that in October 2008, approximately 3 million civilian noninstitutionalized 16- through 24-year-olds were not enrolled in high school and had not earned a high school diploma or alternative credential. These dropouts represented 8 percent of the 38 million non-institutionalized, civilian individuals in this age group living in the United States.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011012.pdf> [PDF format, 104 pages].

The Cancun Agreements on Climate Change. Brookings Institution. Nathan Hultman. December 14, 2010.

In contrast to the high profile of last year's meeting in Copenhagen, expectations for this year's recent meeting in Cancun were modest. Negotiators' mantra was to reach a "balanced package" of measures that would advance climate protection; at the same time, they studiously avoided, or tried to avoid, the contentious issues of assigning emissions reductions commitments. Discussions were helped by deft diplomacy on the part of the Mexican hosts, the willingness of many countries to tone down more strident rhetoric and enter into compromises, and a seemingly shared sense that the multilateral, U.N.-based process needed to be set back on track. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/1214\\_climate\\_hultman.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/1214_climate_hultman.aspx) [HTML format, various paging].

Global Publics Embrace Social Networking. Pew Research Center Global Attitudes Project. December 15, 2010.

Although still a relatively young technology, social networking is already a global phenomenon.

In regions around the world, and in countries with varying levels of economic development, people who use the internet are using it for social networking. And this is particularly true of young people. Meanwhile, other forms of technology are also increasingly popular across the globe. Cell phone ownership and computer usage have grown significantly over the last three years, and they have risen dramatically since 2002. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].  
<http://pewglobal.org/files/2010/12/Pew-Global-Attitudes-Technology-Report-FINAL-December-15-2010.pdf> [PDF format, 26 pages].

Learning about Schools in Development. Center for Global Development. Charles Kenny. December 15, 2010.

There has been considerable progress in school construction worldwide over the past 50 years, a lot of progress in hiring teachers, and global improvement in enrollment rates, recently encouraged by the rollout of payments for attendance around the world. Nonetheless, while education requires schools, to perform an educational function, schools also need students to be in class, motivated and able to learn. And they need teachers who are skilled and resourced enough to teach. And they need those teachers in the classroom with an incentive to instruct. There is considerable evidence that these prerequisites are not met with alarming frequency across the developing world, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].  
<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1424678/> [HTML format with links].

Lessons Learned from U.S. Government Law Enforcement in International Operations. Strategic Studies Institute. Dilshika Jayamaha et al. December 15, 2010.

The authors investigate how the full range of law enforcement capabilities available to the U.S. Government has been applied in pursuit of U.S. strategic objectives in Panama, Colombia, and Kosovo. This analysis identifies a number of lessons to be learned about the use of such capabilities (in a holistic sense) in current and future international operations.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1034> [HTML format with links].

"DPRK "Collapse" Pathways: Implications for the Energy Sector and for Strategies of Redevelopment/Support" Center for Strategic & International Studies. Peter Hayes and David Von Hippel. December 15, 2010.

The prospect for the DPRK (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) and its leadership is bleak. Kim Jong Il's health is poor, so a succession is conceivable, albeit off unknown probability. There is little chance that the economic poverty of almost all North Koreans will change for the better. The external powers will continue to squeeze the DPRK with sanctions, especially the United States. Hyperinflation is in the cards in the aftermath of the currency redenomination failure. External aid will be minimal so long as the nuclear weapons issue remains unresolved. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://csis.org/files/publication/101215\\_Collapse\\_Pathways\\_North\\_Korea.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/101215_Collapse_Pathways_North_Korea.pdf) [PDF format, 23 pages].

Sino-U.S. Competition and U.S. Security: How Do We Assess the Military Balance. National Bureau of Asian Research. Dan Blumenthal. December 2010.

The essay argues that scholars and analysts can help policymakers advance U.S. interests in Asia by assessing the dynamic Sino-U.S. balance of power in the region. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://www.nbr.org/publications/analysis/pdf/free/A10\\_Sino\\_U.S.\\_Competition.pdf](http://www.nbr.org/publications/analysis/pdf/free/A10_Sino_U.S._Competition.pdf) [PDF format, 32 pages].

Central Europe and the Geopolitics of Energy. Atlantic Council. Franklin D. Kramer et al. December 15, 2010.

The authors explain the need for a coordinated energy security policy for Central Europe. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://www.acus.org/files/publication\\_pdfs/403/121510\\_ACUS\\_CentralEuropeEnergy.PDF](http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/403/121510_ACUS_CentralEuropeEnergy.PDF) [PDF format, 6 pages].

Georgia: Securing a Stable Future. International Crisis Group]. December 13, 2010.

Georgia has maintained political and economic stability despite the shock of the 2008 war with Russia, but the government needs to use the two years before the next elections to create public trust in democratic institutions by engaging in meaningful dialogue with the opposition over further reforms, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/europe/B58%20Georgia%20-%20Securing%20a%20Stable%20Future.ashx> [PDF format, 16 pages].

Russia's Oil Exports: Economic Rationale Versus Strategic Gains. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Adnan Vatansever. December 15, 2010.

Russia, the world's largest oil producer, is vigorously promoting the development of new outlets for oil exports. While the recent launch of a long-awaited cross-border oil pipeline between Russia and China has received most of the publicity, it is a part of a much larger Russian initiative aimed at developing new oil export infrastructure in almost every possible direction: Asia, the Baltic Sea region, the Black Sea region, and the Arctic. This export strategy will have considerable policy and economic implications for Eastern and Central Europe and even the United States, according to the author. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://carnegieendowment.org/files/russia\\_oil\\_exports.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/russia_oil_exports.pdf) [PDF format, 32 pages].

Judicial Cooperation Among State Courts in Europe and the United States: A Comparative Approach. Brookings Institution. Russell Wheeler. December 13, 2010.

Judicial cooperation is a means to an end. As we have seen yesterday and today, it takes different forms in the service of different goals, harmonizing the law, for example, through certification or model statutory provisions; preventing operational conflicts through inter-court councils; or promoting the interests of groups of courts through coordinated public information and legislative relations efforts. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].[http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2010/1213\\_judicial\\_cooperation\\_wheeler.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2010/1213_judicial_cooperation_wheeler.aspx) [HTML format, various paging].

An Economic Analysis of the Financial Records of al-Qaida in Iraq. RAND Corporation. Benjamin Bahney et al. December 2010.

The study analyzes the finances of the militant group al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI) in Anbar province during 2005 and 2006, at the peak of the group's power and influence. The authors draw on captured documents that give details on the daily financial transactions of one specific sector within Anbar province and of the financial transactions of the AQI provincial administration. The authors' interpretation of data on compensation practices and participants' risk of death indicates that AQI members were poorly compensated and suggests that they were not motivated primarily by money to join the group. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].  
[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND\\_MG1026.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND_MG1026.pdf) [PDF format, 116 pages].

Arab-Jewish Relations in Israel: Alienation and Rapprochement. U.S. Institute of Peace. Sammy Smooha. December 2010.

Israel is and remains a deeply divided society of some 5.6 million Jews and some 1.2 million Palestinian-Arab citizens. Sammy Smooha, a 2009-10 Jennings Randolph Senior Fellow at the U.S. Institute of Peace addresses attitudes and the divisions surrounding the Arab-Israeli conflict. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].  
[http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PW67\\_Arab-Jewish\\_Relations\\_in\\_Israel.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PW67_Arab-Jewish_Relations_in_Israel.pdf) [PDF format, 36 pages].

"We Are a Buried Generation": Generation and Violence against Sexual Minorities in Iran. Human Rights Watch. December 15, 2010.

Based on testimony from more than 100 Iranians, the report documents discrimination and violence against LGBT people and others whose sexual practices and gender expression do not conform to government-endorsed socio-religious norms. It also analyzes these abuses within the context of the government's violations against its general population, including arbitrary arrests and detentions, invasions of privacy, mistreatment and torture of detainees, and the lack of due-process protections and fair-trial guarantees. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].  
<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/12/15/we-are-buried-generation> [HTML format, various paging].

Global Aging and the Crisis of the 2020s. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Richard Jackson and Neil Howe. January 4, 2011.

From the fall of the Roman and the Mayan empires to the Black Death to the colonization of the New World and the youth-driven revolutions of the twentieth century, demographic trends have played a decisive role in many of the great invasions, political upheavals, migrations, and environmental catastrophes of history. By the 2020s, an ominous new conjuncture of demographic trends may once again threaten widespread disruption. The report discusses global

aging, which is likely to have a profound effect on economic growth, living standards, and the shape of the world. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://csis.org/publication/global-aging-and-crisis-2020s> [HTML format with links].

Southern Sudan's Milestone Referendum. Council on Foreign Relations. Deborah Jerome. January 7, 2011.

The January 9 referendum on southern Sudan's secession is expected to go smoothly, but some experts caution that disputes over oil and land, and the south's volatility, could mean a violent transition, says the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://www.cfr.org/publication/23754/southern\\_sudans\\_milestone\\_referendum.html](http://www.cfr.org/publication/23754/southern_sudans_milestone_referendum.html) [HTML format, various paging].

China's Green Ambition, US Sees Red. YaleGlobal. Michael Richardson. January 5, 2011.

As factory to the world, China is hungry for energy. The nation secures traditional sources of energy – as the largest producer and consumer of coal, ranking second in oil consumption and imports, fifth for oil production, and is also intent on dominating the global renewable-energies industry. Recognizing that the rapidly-growing industry creates jobs, China devotes a growing pile of investment funds targeted for green-energy development, explains the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/chinas-green-ambition-us-sees-red> [HTML format, various paging].

Hu Jintao's State Visit: China and the Korean Peninsula. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Victor Cha. January 6, 2011.

On January 19, President Hu Jintao of China will arrive in Washington for his third state visit since President Barack Obama's inauguration. On the agenda will be discussion of a wide range of issues, including global trade imbalances, currency valuation, Iran's nuclear program, global climate change, and most critically, North Korea. President Hu's trip comes after a year of difficult relations between the United States and China over North Korea's provocations. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://csis.org/publication/hu-jintaos-state-visit-china-and-korean-peninsula> [HTML format, various paging].

U.S. South-Korea Relations. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Mark E. Manyin et al. December 8, 2010.

Since late 2008, relations between the United States and South Korea (known officially as the Republic of Korea, or ROK) have been arguably at their best state in decades. By the middle of 2010, in the view of many in the Obama Administration, South Korea had emerged as the United States' closest ally in East Asia. U.S.-South Korean coordination over policy towards North Korea has been particularly close. The Obama and Lee Administrations have adopted a medium-to-longer-term policy of "strategic patience" that involves three main elements: refusing to return to the Six-Party Talks without an assurance from North Korea that it would take "irreversible steps" to denuclearize; gradually attempting to alter China's strategic assessment of North Korea; and using Pyongyang's provocations as opportunities to tighten sanctions against North Korean entities.  
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41481.pdf> [PDF format, 33 pages].

Lady Ashton and Jalili/Salehi: What Next in Istanbul? Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Pierre Goldschmidt. January 5, 2011.

If Iran's intention is to become a nuclear-weapon threshold state without allowing the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to uncover its progress toward that goal, then its current stalling tactics would seem appropriate. However, if Iran's nuclear intentions are exclusively peaceful, then it is necessary to convince the Iranian leadership that its non-cooperative policies are counterproductive. This will not be an easy task considering the huge and persistent mistrust between Iran and most of the main nuclear supplier states, according to the author.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=42225&prog=zgp&proj=znp> [HTML format, various paging].

The Middle East: Selected Key Issues and Options for the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Casey L. Addis et al. January 3, 2011.

The Middle East presents an array of challenges to U.S. foreign policy. Although the United States maintains strong relations with several key Arab and non-Arab states such as Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Turkey, other state and non-state actors, such as Iran, the Lebanese Shiite group Hezbollah in Lebanon, and the Palestinian Sunni group Hamas, are aligned against U.S. interests. The U.S. and its regional and international allies continue to work to limit the influence of these actors while advocating for economic and political reform to address ongoing socioeconomic challenges and to promote democracy and a greater respect for human rights in the region.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R41556.pdf> [PDF format, 20 pages].

What Sadr's Return Means for Iraq. Council on Foreign Relations. Mohamad Bazzie. January 6, 2011.

Muqtada al-Sadr, one of the most popular Shiite clerics and an unrelenting rival of the United States in Iraq, has returned to his home in the southern Iraqi city of Najaf after three years of self-imposed exile in Iran. The cleric's surprise homecoming is a victory lap after he played a role as kingmaker in ending months of political paralysis following the country's national election in March and securing a second term for Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/23737/what\\_sadrs\\_return\\_means\\_for\\_iraq.html](http://www.cfr.org/publication/23737/what_sadrs_return_means_for_iraq.html) [HTML format, various paging].

Pakistan Floods 2010: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment. The World Bank. Web posted December 29, 2010.

Pakistan experienced extraordinary rainfall in mid-July 2010, which continued until September 2010. The rains/floods have affected over 20 million people. In the wake of the floods, the Government of Pakistan requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank (WB) to lead the Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA). [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PAKISTANEXTN/Resources/293051-1264873659180/6750579-1291656195263/PakistanFloodsDNA\\_December2010.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PAKISTANEXTN/Resources/293051-1264873659180/6750579-1291656195263/PakistanFloodsDNA_December2010.pdf) [PDF format, 188 pages].

The 2010 Congressional Reapportionment and Latinos. Pew Hispanic Center. January 5, 2011.

Hispanic voters are nearly three times more prevalent in states that gained congressional seats and Electoral College votes in the 2010 reapportionment than they are in states that lost seats, according to the analysis. Based on averages reflecting congressional gains and losses, 15.2% of the eligible voter population in states that gained seats is Hispanic, compared with just 5.4% of eligible voters in those states that lost seats. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewhispanic.org/files/reports/132.pdf> [PDF format, 11 pages].



Designing Social Media Policy for Government. Brookings Institution. Jana Hrdinova and Natalie Helbig. January 2011.

Government agencies in the United States and around the world are increasingly looking to leverage social media to improve the quality of government services and enable greater citizen engagement. One central challenge that has emerged is the blurring line between the three types of social media use by government employees, namely agency use, professional use, and personal use. In this brief, the Center for Technology in Government at the University at Albany draws on its research on social media to clarify these different use types and why they matter for designing social media policy. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/01\\_social\\_media\\_policy/01\\_social\\_media\\_policy.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/01_social_media_policy/01_social_media_policy.pdf) [PDF format, 9 pages].

Environmental Health in Early Childhood Systems Building. National Center for Children in Poverty. Andrea Bachrach et al. December 2010.

Exposure to environmental hazards has negative outcomes for healthy child development. Household and community pollutants affect people of all ages, but for a number of important reasons young children face a significantly higher risk of developing disease and experiencing cognitive and psychomotor developmental delays. Fortunately, many common forms of exposure are preventable, and there are abundant opportunities for state level stakeholders to initiate and support effective interventions. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://www.nccp.org/publications/pdf/text\\_981.pdf](http://www.nccp.org/publications/pdf/text_981.pdf) [PDF format, 16 pages].

Faith on the Hill: The Religious Composition of the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress. Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. January 5, 2011.

Many analysts described the November 2010 midterm elections as a sea change, with Republicans taking control of the U.S. House of Representatives and narrowing the Democratic majority in the Senate. But this political overhaul appears to have had little effect on the religious composition of Congress, which is similar to the religious makeup of the previous Congress and of the nation, according to the analysis. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://pewforum.org/Government/Faith-on-the-Hill--The-Religious-Composition-of-the-112th-Congress.aspx#2> [HTML format, various paging].

How Important Are Inheritances for Baby Boomers? Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. Alicia H. Munnell et al. January 2011.

Due to a changing retirement landscape, many baby boomers are likely to have insufficient resources for a secure retirement. One potential source that could improve their situation is inheritances. The study quantifies the aggregate amount of inheritances that baby boomers, those individuals born between 1946 and 1964, can expect to receive over their lifetimes, and the distribution of past and prospective receipts by household type. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://crr.bc.edu/images/stories/Briefs/IB\\_11-1.pdf](http://crr.bc.edu/images/stories/Briefs/IB_11-1.pdf) [PDF format, 8 pages].

International Trade and Finance: Key Policy Issues for the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Raymond J. Ahearn. December 30, 2010.

The 112th Congress faces a full agenda of international trade and finance issues. Early in 2011, the Obama Administration is expected to ask Congress to approve a free trade agreement (FTA) with South Korea and possibly FTAs with Colombia and Panama. The Administration is seeking to conclude the much larger ten year-old World Trade Organization's (WTO) Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which, if completed, would also require congressional approval.

The Administration is also negotiating a Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement, a regional FTA that currently includes nine countries on both sides of the Pacific.  
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41553.pdf> [PDF format, 27 pages].

Internet Gains on Television as Public's Main News Source. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. January 4, 2011.

The internet is slowly closing in on television as Americans' main source of national and international news. Currently, 41% say they get most of their news about national and international news from the internet, which is little changed over the past two years but up 17 points since 2007. Television remains the most widely used source for national and international news – 66% of Americans say it is their main source of news – but that is down from 74% three years ago and 82% as recently as 2002. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/689.pdf> [PDF format, 9 pages].

New Decade, New Hopes for Job Growth. Brookings Institution. Michael Greenstone and Adam Looney. January 7, 2011.

The December employment number released today by the U.S. Department of Labor, show signs of improvement in the labor market. The economy added 103,000 jobs last month, although encouraging after last month's disappointing growth, this is not large enough to absorb new entrants and make a dent in the "job gap," explained in the report. However, unemployment fell to 9.4 percent. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0107\\_jobs\\_greenstone\\_looney.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0107_jobs_greenstone_looney.aspx) [HTML format, various paging].

Visa Security Policy: Roles of the Department of State and Homeland Security. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Ruth Ellen Wasem. December 16, 2010.

Foreign nationals not already legally residing in the United States who wish to come to the U.S. generally must obtain a visa to be admitted, with certain exceptions noted in law. The Departments of State (DOS) and Homeland Security (DHS) each play key roles in administering the law and policies on the admission of aliens. Although the DOS's Consular Affairs is responsible for issuing visas, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigrant Services (USCIS) in DHS approves immigrant petitions, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in DHS operates the Visa Security Program in selected embassies abroad, and the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in DHS inspects all people who enter the United States.  
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/homsec/R41093.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages].

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