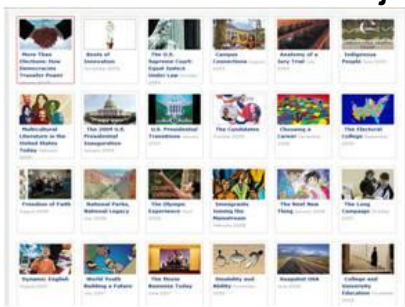




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SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS

Tunisia's Crisis and the Arab World. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace] Marwan Muasher. January 24, 2011.

A wave of protests and discontent toppled Tunisia's autocratic ruler, Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, surprisingly fast, sparking fear among Arab leaders that unrest could soon spread to their countries. While it remains unclear what Tunisia's troubles will bring for the country, the region's strongmen are looking for ways to contain chaos in the Arab world. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=42354&prog=zgp&proj=zme> [HTML format, various paging].

We Have Your Number. YaleGlobal. Nandan Nilekani. January 21, 2011.

Trade, technology and other facets of globalization have delivered wealth to India. But distribution of benefits is uneven in the nation of more than 1.1 billion. The World Bank estimates that more than 35 percent of Indians live below the poverty line, and despite rapid job growth, the informal nature of most work excludes large numbers of poor from employment security, health care and economic opportunity. To improve distribution of services, India has launched a program issuing unique identification numbers to residents, known as Aadhaar or foundation, a public-policy initiative, explains Nilekani. Indians and other nations will watch closely if the web-based biometric ID system assists the poor by streamlining services while reducing corruption and bureaucracy and protecting privacy. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/we-have-your-number> [HTML format, various paging].

Boosting Exports, Delivering Jobs and Economic Growth. Brookings Institution. Bruce Katz and Emilia Istrato. January 26, 2011.

An export strategy is a critical element of job growth in the immediate term. American exports grew 12.7 percent from the third quarter of 2009 to the third quarter of 2010, outperforming the 3.2 percent growth of the economy. Exports are just as critical to state economies, but state export promotion efforts often suffer from several shortcomings, although not across all states and not to the same degree. States do not have the data to understand their own export strengths, nor the effectiveness of their existing export programs. State export efforts are reactive, fragmented, and inconsistently funded. Finally, state export efforts all too often ignore (and therefore duplicate and fail to leverage) the export-promoting work of other groups or the federal government. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].
http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0126_exports_katz_istrate/0126_exports_katz_istrate.pdf [PDF format, 14 pages].

Methane Capture: Options for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Kelsi Bracmort et al. January 7, 2011.

Research on climate change has identified a wide array of sources that emit greenhouse gases (GHGs). Among the six gases that have generally been the primary focus of concern, methane is the second-most abundant, accounting for approximately 8% of total U.S. GHG emissions in 2008. Methane is emitted from a number of sources. The most significant are agriculture (both animal digestive systems and manure management); landfills; oil and gas production, refining, and distribution; and coal mining. As policymakers consider options to reduce GHG emissions, methane capture projects offer an array of possible reduction opportunities, many of which utilize proven technologies.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/155007.pdf> [PDF format, 22 pages].

The Nation's Report Card: Science 2009. National Center for Education Statistics. Web posted January 25, 2011.

The report presents results of the 2009 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in science at grades 4, 8, and 12. National results for each of the three grades are based on representative samples of public and private school students from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Department of Defense schools. Student performance is summarized as average scores and as percentages of students performing at or above three achievement levels: Basic, Proficient, and Advanced. Results for student demographic groups (e.g., race/ethnicity, gender, and type of school location) are included, as well as sample assessment questions with examples of student responses.
<http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/pdf/main2009/2011451.pdf> [PDF format, 82 pages].

Return on Educational Investment: A District-by-District Evaluation of U.S. Educational Productivity. Center for American Progress. Ulrich Boser. January 19, 2011.

The report is the culmination of a yearlong effort to study the efficiency of the nation's public education system and includes the first-ever attempt to evaluate the productivity of almost every major school district in the country. In the business world, the notion of productivity describes the benefit received in exchange for effort or money expended. The project measures the academic achievement a school district produces relative to its educational spending, while controlling for factors outside a district's control, such as cost of living and students in poverty. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].
<http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/01/pdf/dwwroi.pdf> [PDF format, 60 pages].

Spending and Funding for Highways. Congressional Budget Office. January 20, 2011.

The nation's network of highways plays a vital role in the U.S. economy; private commercial activity and people's daily lives depend on that transportation infrastructure. In 2007, the public sector spent \$146 billion to build, operate, and maintain highways in the United States. About three-quarters of that total were provided by state and local governments. One-quarter was provided by the federal government, primarily through the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). The initial authorization for that law has expired; as the Congress considers the future role of the federal government in providing highway infrastructure, it faces three important questions: how to structure decisionmaking about highway projects, how much money to spend on highways, and how to pay for that spending. http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/120xx/doc12043/01-19-HighwaySpending_Brief.pdf [PDF format, 8 pages].

State of Homelessness in America. National Alliance to End Homelessness. M. William Sermons and Peter Witte. January 11, 2011.

The report consists of four major sections. 1. Chronicles annual changes in overall homelessness and homelessness among families and other subpopulations. 2. Demonstrates how economic risk factors, including unemployment, have increased during the recent economic recession. 3. Identifies some specific populations, including doubled-up people and youth aging out of foster care, that are at increased risk of homelessness and documents trends in the sizes of those populations. 4. Identifies a series of states, including California, Florida, and Nevada, that face multiple risk factors for worsening homelessness. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*]. <http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/3668> [PDF format with links].

Views from the Homefront: How Military Youth and Spouses Are Coping with Deployment. RAND Corporation. Anita Chandra et al. January 2011.

The study reports the results of a longitudinal study of youth from military families and their caregivers concerning their emotional well-being and how well they are coping with service members' extended deployments. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*]. http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_briefs/2011/RAND_RB9568.pdf Research Brief [PDF format, 5 pages]. http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/technical_reports/2011/RAND_TR913.pdf [PDF format, 124 pages].

2010 Disasters in Numbers. U.N. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. January 24, 2011.

Some 373 natural disasters killed over 296,800 people in 2010, affecting nearly 208 million others and costing nearly US\$110 billion, according to the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED). The top two most lethal disasters -- the 12 January earthquake in Haiti, which killed over 222,500 people, as well as the Russian heat wave in summer, which caused about 56,000 fatalities made 2010 the deadliest years in at least two decades. "These figures are bad, but could be seen as benign in years to come," said Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction. "Unless we act now, we will see more and more disasters due to unplanned urbanization and environmental degradation. And weather-related disasters are sure to rise in the future, due to factors that include climate change." [*Note: contains copyrighted material*]. http://www.unisdr.org/preventionweb/files/17613_rectoversodisasters2010.pdf [PDF format, 2 pages].

China and Inter-Korean Clashes in the Yellow Sea. International Crisis Group. January 27, 2011.

The deadly provocations by North Korea in the Yellow Sea in 2010, the *Ch'ōnan* sinking and the Yōnp'yōng Island shelling, drew condemnation and limited military responses by South Korea, the U.S. and Japan, but Beijing has been reluctant to go beyond counseling restraint to all parties. Because it is seen as having failed to take greater responsibility to safeguard stability, China has

also damaged its relationships in the region and in the West. The joint statement Presidents Hu and Obama issued on 19 January has helped, but China has ground to make up if it is to recover credibility as an impartial broker in the Six-Party Talks on North Korea's nuclear program. Despite the threat to stability posed by inter-Korean clashes in the Yellow Sea along the Northern Limit Line, China has historically downplayed them as a natural consequence of the unsettled maritime boundary. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/asia/north-east-asia/200%20China%20and%20Inter-Korean%20Clashes%20in%20the%20Yellow%20Sea.ashx> [PDF format, 35 pages].

The Future of the Global Muslim Population: Projections for 2010-2030. Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. January 27, 2011.

The world's Muslim population is expected to increase by about 35% in the next 20 years, rising from 1.6 billion in 2010 to 2.2 billion by 2030, according to the projections. Globally, the Muslim population is forecast to grow at about twice the rate of the non-Muslim population over the next two decades, an average annual growth rate of 1.5% for Muslims, compared with 0.7% for non-Muslims. If current trends continue, Muslims will make up 26.4% of the world's total projected population of 8.3 billion in 2030, up from 23.4% of the estimated 2010 world population of 6.9 billion. While the global Muslim population is expected to grow at a faster rate than the non-Muslim population, the Muslim population nevertheless is expected to grow at a slower pace in the next two decades than it did in the previous two decades. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

<http://pewforum.org/The-Future-of-the-Global-Muslim-Population.aspx> [HTML format with links].

Increasing the Participation of Women Entrepreneurs in the Solomon Islands Aid Economy. The World Bank. January 2011.

International aid flows are equivalent to almost half of Solomon Islands' economy, making it one of the most aid-dependent countries in the world. Around US\$250 million of non-military aid enters the country, but only 15-20 percent of this amount is spent locally through local procurement or staff expenditure. Solomon Islands are currently highly reliant on logging for export receipts, Government revenues, and employment. But existing stocks of natural forest logs are expected to be entirely exhausted by 2014. The existence of an international security guarantee, backed by the presence of an international peacekeeping force, is paramount for security, and investment certainty. In the absence of clear or certain alternatives to logging, and in the context of rapid population growth, current levels of service delivery will continue to depend on high levels of aid expenditure. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/01/10/000333037_20110110235557/Rendered/PDF/589180WPOSIOWo10Box353823B01PUBLIC1.pdf [PDF format, 58 pages].

U.S.-Chinese Relations Take a New Direction? - Part I. YaleGlobal. David Shambaugh. January 24, 2011.

It's not in the global interest for rivalry between the world's two largest economies to get out of hand. The U.S. hosted China's President Hu Jintao for a summit and state visit. The series analyzes the potential for stable relations between the two nations and the impact on others. The two nations have numerous common interests, and the summit closed with a joint statement emphasizing many of these. Unfortunately, both nations have bureaucracies, institutions and special interests that thrive on conflicts between the two, and Shambaugh concludes that for stable, long-lasting cooperation, leaders of the two nations must first overcome selfish domestic interests within their respective borders. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/us-chinese-relations-new-direction-part-i> [HTML format, various paging].

U.S.-Chinese Relations Take a New Direction? - Part II. YaleGlobal. Harsh V. Pant. January 26, 2011.

Elections and turnover in administrations can abruptly shift U.S. foreign policy, as onlookers throughout the Asia Pacific have observed in recent years. The U.S.-Chinese relationship is of global consequence, and the series analyzes reaction to the two-nation summit for any signs of warmth or strain. Shortly after entering office, President Barack Obama went all out to secure good ties with China while relegating other nations, like India, to regional status. China regarded this as a sign of U.S. decline and became more assertive, explains the author; the Obama administration hardened its stance. The recent Hu-Obama summit marked a transition for Asia Pacific politics, as the US mixed tough talk with a respectful welcome. India and other nations throughout Asia, unsure about U.S. ability or willingness to stay the course, quietly go about building their own strengths, seeking counterbalance to China. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/us-chinese-relations-new-direction-part-ii> [HTML format, various paging].

The Crisis in Tunisia: Africa's Youth Unemployment Time-Bomb. Brookings Institution. Olumide Taiwo and Nelipher Moyo. January 26, 2011.

The Annual African Union Summit convenes this week in Addis Ababa. In addition to discussing this year's theme "Towards Greater Unity and Integration through Shared Values," African heads of states are faced with two major crises in Cote d'Ivoire and in Tunisia. While many scholars have focused on the regime change aspect of the crisis in Tunisia, the report suggests that a primary contributory factor of the crisis is the high joblessness rates among youths. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0126_tunisia_youth_taiwo.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

Egypt's Widening Discontent. Council on Foreign Relations. Deborah Jerome. January 27, 2011.

Battles between Egyptian police and protesters (al-Jazeera) against the thirty-year regime of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak continued into a third day in Cairo and Suez, despite a ban on demonstrations and a nationwide security crackdown. More than 860 people have reportedly been arrested in the protests and six have reportedly died in demonstrations that create diplomatic challenges for the Obama administration and could have repercussions across the Middle East. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/23902/egypts_widening_discontent.html [HTML format with links].

22% of Online American Used Social Networkin or Twitter for Politics in 2010 Campaign. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Aaron Smith. January 27, 2011.

After first gaining prominence as tools for political engagement during the 2008 presidential election, social media became a regular part of the political environment for voters in the 2010 midyear elections. Some 22% of online adults used Twitter or social networking sites such as Facebook or MySpace in the months leading up to the November, 2010 elections to connect to the campaign or the election itself. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2011/PIP-Social-Media-and-2010-Election.pdf> [PDF format, 20 pages].

Antibiotic Resistance in Foodborne Pathogens: Evidence of the Need for a Risk Management Strategy. Center for Science in the Public Interest. Caroline Smith DeWaal et al. January 25, 2011.

Foodborne illnesses due to antibiotic-resistant bacteria have been occurring since the 1970s, according to the report, which signals that antibiotics used on the farm may be causing more serious pathogens in the nation's food supply. CSPI's analysis shows a steady increase of such outbreaks in every decade since the 1970s, though that may be due to increased testing and reporting, the group said. In its study of 35 documented outbreaks, raw milk, raw milk cheese and ground beef appeared to carry the resistant pathogens most frequently. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://cspinet.org/new/pdf/abrfoodbornepathogenswhitepaper.pdf> [PDF format, 17 pages].

Beyond 'Normal': Raising the Retirement Age is the Wrong Approach for Social Security. Economic Policy Institute. Monique Morrissey. January 26, 2011.

Social Security currently runs a healthy surplus, but a number of factors lead the program's trustees to anticipate a modest shortfall over the next 75 years. The conventional wisdom is that the projected gap is driven largely by rising life expectancy, and that the key to restoring solvency is raising the normal life expectancy, and that the key to restoring solvency is raising the normal retirement age, the age when participants are eligible for full retirement benefits. However, according to the report, gains in life expectancy represent only a small part of the fiscal challenge facing Social Security. The increase in the normal retirement age from 65 to 67, currently underway, already offsets gains in life expectancy for workers born before 1960, and longevity gains for younger generations account for only a fifth of the projected Social Security shortfall. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://epit.3cdn.net/6b8be14ba47a517a97_uym6b5jbh.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages].

The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2011 to 2021. Congressional Budget Office. January 2011.

The United States faces daunting economic and budgetary challenges. The economy has struggled to recover from the recent recession, which was triggered by a large decline in house prices and a financial crisis, events unlike anything this country has seen since the Great Depression. During the recovery, the pace of growth in the nation's output has been anemic compared with that during most other recoveries since World War II, and the unemployment rate has remained quite high.

http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/120xx/doc12039/01-26_FY2011Outlook.pdf [PDF format, 190 pages].

Can Marine Highways Deliver? Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. John Frittelli. January 14, 2011.

Policymakers have been discussing the potential for shifting some freight traffic from roads to river and coastal waterways as a means of mitigating highway congestion. While waterways carry substantial amounts of bulk commodities, seldom are they used to transport containerized cargo (typically finished goods and manufactured parts) between points within the contiguous U.S. Trucks, which carry most of this cargo, and railroads, which carry some of it in combination with trucks, offer much faster transit. Yet, at a time when many urban highways are congested, a parallel river or coastal waterway may be little used.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41590.pdf> [PDF format, 15 pages].

Despite Media Coverage, Few Interested in Hu's Visit. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. January 26, 2011.

The public continued to show strong interest last week in news about the shooting rampage in Tucson, Arizona, though the story did not dominate media coverage as it had one week earlier. More than four-in-ten Americans (44%) say they followed news about the aftermath of the Jan. 8 shootings more closely than any other news last week, according to the latest News Interest Index survey conducted Jan. 20-23 among 1,001 adults. One week earlier, 49% said this was the news they followed most closely. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].
<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1870/news-interest-tucson-hu-jintao-visit-steve-jobs-state-of-the-union-bipartisan-seating> [HTML format, various paging].

Dissent from the Majority Report of the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission. American Enterprise Institute. Peter J. Wallison. January 26, 2011.

The report contends that to avoid the next financial crisis, the U.S. must understand what caused the one from which it is slowly emerging, and take action to avoid the same mistake in the future. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].
<http://www.aei.org/docLib/WallisonDissent.pdf> [PDF format, 108 pages].

Enabling Personalized Medicine through Health Information Technology. Brookings Institution. Darrell West. January 28, 2011.

With federal officials pursuing the goal of a personal human genome map under \$1,000 in five years, it is possible to envision a future where treatments are tailored to individuals' genetic structures, prescriptions are analyzed in advance for likely effectiveness, and researchers study clinical data in real-time to learn what works. Implementation of these regimens create a situation where treatments are better targeted, health systems save money by identifying therapies not likely to be effective for particular people, and researchers have a better understanding of comparative effectiveness. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].
http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0128_personalized_medicine_west/0128_personalized_medicine_west.pdf [PDF format, 21 pages].

The Financial Crisis Inquiry Report. U.S. Financial Inquiry Commission. January 2011.

The report shows the results of its investigation into the causes of the financial and economic crisis. The Commission concluded that the crisis was avoidable. The Commission's report also offers conclusions about specific components of the financial system that contributed significantly to the financial meltdown. The Commission concludes that: collapsing mortgage-lending standards and the mortgage securitization pipeline lit and spread the flames of contagion and crisis, over-the-counter derivatives contributed significantly to this crisis, and the failures of credit rating agencies were essential cogs in the wheel of financial destruction.
http://c0182732.cdn1.cloudfiles.rackspacecloud.com/fcic_final_report_full.pdf [PDF format, 662 pages].

The U.S. Foreign-Born Population: Trends and Selected Characteristics. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. William A. Kandel. January 18, 2011.

The report offers context for consideration of immigration policy options by presenting data on key geographics, demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the foreign-born population residing in the U.S. The interest in the U.S. foreign-born population stems in part from the changing demographic profile of the U.S. as well as the rapidity of such change, and how both of these trends correspond to U.S. immigration policy. Between 2000 and 2008, the foreign born contributed 30% of the total U.S. population increase and almost all of the prime 25-54 working

age group increase. Close to 30% of the foreign born arrived in the U.S. since 2000, and roughly 29% were residing illegally in the U.S. in 2009.
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41592.pdf> [PDF format, 38 pages].

The American Freshman: National Norms Fall 2010. Higher Education Research Institute. January 25, 2011.

First-year college students' self-ratings of their emotional health dropped to record low levels in 2010, according to the CIRP Freshman Survey. Only 51.9 percent of students reported that their emotional health was in the "highest 10 percent" or "above average," a drop of 3.4 percentage points from 2009 and a significant decline from the 63.6 percent who placed themselves in those categories when self-ratings of emotional health were first measured in 1985. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].
http://www.heri.ucla.edu/PDFs/pubs/briefs/HERI_ResearchBrief_Norms2010.pdf [PDF format, 4 pages].

On the Move: Adapating to a New Global Economy. The Lauder Institute, University of Pennsylvania. January 2011.

The report analyzes some of the more far-reaching changes affecting people, industries and regions around the world. It offers new perspectives on trends that will shape the coming year, including the emergence of a high-tech sector in Russia, the growth of private equity in Brazil and China, and the rise of social investing in France. Industries undergoing significant change are analyzed in articles about new media-driven ventures in the Middles East, improvements in educational opportunities for lower- and middle-class Mexican students, the rise of solar power in France, China's push to speed up the manufacture of electric cars and Mexico's initiatives to promote sustainable house. [*Note: contains copyrighted materia*].
http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/papers/download/012611_Lauder_Global_Business_Insight.pdf [PDF format, 84 pages].

Solar Power Incentives in France: Subsidization without 'Planification'? Knowledge at Wharton, University of Pennsylvania. January 26, 2011.

Worldwide, energy policy has come to the fore as a driving force in domestic and international politics. Higher prices, coupled with potential environmental damage from the use of traditional fuel resources, have driven governments to search for alternative energy sources while simultaneously attempting to bolster their countries' access to the fossil fuels that will most likely drive economic performance in the short- to mid-term. In Frances, a nation that has traditionally been somewhat insulated from the need to purchase fossil fuels due to a strong nuclear power generation capability, these recent pressures have given rise to a host of subsidies and policies designed to encourage a shift of energy production from conventional to renewable. [*Note: contains copyrighted materia*].
<http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/articlepdf/2700.pdf?CFID=19715258&CFTOKEN=24443992&jsessionid=a830f052eee7ff4ed97c162c23194e3a42e7> [PDF format, 5 pages].

Business Solutions: Delivering the Heart of Borneo Declaration. World Wildlife Fund. January 2011.

The Green Business Network aims to provide tools and support to businesses willing to work towards a sustainable future for the Heart of Borneo. By working together, according to the report, it can secure the natural resources on which buinesses rely and develop an international reputation for the Heart of Borneo as a place to do green and sustainable business. [*Note: contains copyrighted materia*].

http://assets.panda.org/downloads/wwf_heartofborneo_greenbusinessnetwork.pdf [PDF format, 82 pages].

Volunteering in the United States - 2010. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. January 26, 2011.

The volunteer rate declined by 0.5 percent point to 26.3 percent for the year ending in September 2010. About 62.8 million people volunteered through or for an organization at least once between September 2009 and September 2010. The volunteer rate in 2010 was similar to the rates observed in 2007 and 2008. Volunteers are defined as persons who did unpaid work through or for an organization.

<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/volun.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

Country Analysis Briefs: Equatorial Guinea. Energy Information Administration. January 2011.

Equatorial Guinea has become a significant oil and natural gas exporter since the discovery and development of large offshore oil reserves in the 1990s. While both oil and gas production have increased significantly over the past decade both volumes appear to be leveling off in the short-term.

http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/Equatorial_Guinea/pdf.pdf [PDF format, 6 pages].

The Global "Go-To Think Tanks" 2010: The Leading Public Policy Research Organizations in the World. University of Pennsylvania. James G. McGann. January 18, 2011.

The publication of the report represents the culmination of a process that takes approximately 8 months to complete and involves the support of think tanks and experts from every region of the world. The rankings are conducted without the benefit of a full time staff or budget and are made possible with the assistance of a group of research interns from the University of Pennsylvania and other colleges in the area. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

http://www.gotothinktank.com/wp-content/uploads/2010GlobalGoToReport_ThinkTankIndex_UNEDITION_15_.pdf [PDF format, 76 pages].

The Conflicts in Yemen and U.S. National Security. Strategic Studies Institute. W. Andrew Terrill. January 27, 2011.

More recently, Yemen has emerged as one of the most important theaters for the struggle against al-Qaeda. Yemen is among the worst places on earth to cede to al-Qaeda in this struggle, but it is also an especially distrustful and wary nation in its relationship with Western nations and particularly the U.S. All of these problems are difficult to address because the central government has only limited capacity to extend its influence into tribal areas beyond the capital and major cities.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1040> [HTML format with links].

Spending Reduction Act of 2011. Republican Study Committee, U.S. House of Representatives. January 2011.

The Spending Reduction Act of 2011 reduces federal spending by \$2.5 trillion over ten years. The bill will specifically hold FY 2011 non-security discretionary spending to FY 08 levels, hold non-defense discretionary spending to FY 06 levels thereafter for the rest of the ten-year budget window, and include more than 100 other program eliminations or savings proposals, consisting of proposals from the RSC Sunset Caucus, YouCut, or past RSC budgets.

http://rsc.jordan.house.gov/UploadedFiles/Spending_Reduction_Act--TWOPAGER.pdf [PDF format, 2 pages].

Finland's Balancing Act: The Labor Market, Humanitarian Relief, and Immigration Integration. Migration Policy Institute. Arno Tanner. January 2011.

Much like its Scandinavian neighbors, Finland today boasts progressive social welfare policies, well-maintained public and technological infrastructure, world-class education opportunities, practically free medical care, and a high gross domestic product (GDP). However, despite this standard of living, bolstered by high income and other taxes, Finland does not claim an optimally integrated foreign population, nor is it considered among the top destination countries for migrants. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/display.cfm?id=825> [HTML format, various paging].

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