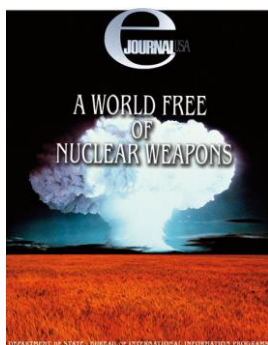




**AMERICAN INFORMATION  
RESOURCE CENTER  
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February 2010 – Issue 2**

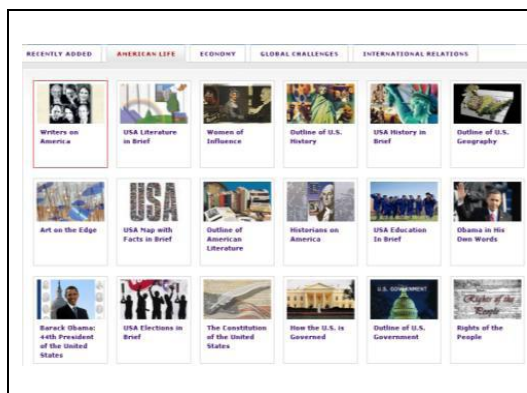
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Since the first atomic bombs exploded in 1945, some have tried to rid the world of nuclear weapons. President Obama has embraced this goal with new vigor. This issue of eJournal USA examines the challenges to achieving nuclear disarmament. It conveys the hopes of some thinkers, and explains the doubts of others.

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<http://www.america.gov/publications/article-alert.html>

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## SIGNIFICANT E-DOCUMENTS

PROTECTING EDUCATION FROM ATTACK: A STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. 2010.

Attacks on education occur in many countries that face armed conflict and insecurity. Carried out for political, military, ideological, sectarian, ethnic, religious and criminal reasons by state and non-state actors alike, these incidents involve the intentional use of force in ways that disrupt and deter educational provision. Reducing the incidence of education-related attacks and ending impunity are critical to the safety and development of individuals and communities affected by conflict and insecurity. While some progress has been made, particularly in raising awareness of the nature and scale of targeted violence, attacks continue and impunity persists.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.unesco.org/en/education/publications/> [PDF file, 308 pages].

WHY DO SO MANY WOMEN END UP IN BAD JOBS?: A CROSS-COUNTRY ASSESSMENT. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Johannes Jutting et al. Web posted February 1, 2010.

There is an increasing concern in the development community about the increase in the feminization of bad jobs of many developing countries. Indeed, recent analysis shows a growing proportion of women are in jobs with poor working conditions and low pay. But what is driving this phenomenon? [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/61/37/44524668.pdf> [PDF format, 50 pages].

AL-QAEDA'S FINANCIAL PRESSURES. Council on Foreign Relations. Greg Bruno. February 1, 2010.

Financial pressures have weakened al-Qaeda's tactical abilities, but analysts say affiliated networks are finding new ways to raise and spend money, complicating efforts to squeeze a savvy foe. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/21347/alqaedas\\_financial\\_pressures.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fbackgrounder](http://www.cfr.org/publication/21347/alqaedas_financial_pressures.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder) [HTML format, various paging].

LEGAL LIMBO: THE UNCERTAIN FATE OF DETAINED LTTE SUSPECTS IN SRI LANKA. Human Rights Watch. February 2, 2010.

The report is based on interviews with the detainees' relatives, humanitarian workers, and human rights advocates, among others. The Sri Lankan government has routinely violated the fundamental rights of the detainees, Human Rights Watch found. The government contends that the 11,000 detainees are former fighters or supporters of the defeated Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/srilanka0210webwcover.pdf> [PDF format, 29 pages].

LATVIA'S RECESSION: THE COST OF ADJUSTMENT WITH AN "INTERNAL DEVALUATION" Center for Economic and Policy Research. Mark Weisbrot and Rebecca Ray. February 2010.

The Latvian recession, which is now more than two years old, has seen a world-historical drop in GDP of more than 25 percent. The IMF projects another 4 percent drop this year, and predicts that the total loss of output from peak to bottom will reach 30 percent. This would make Latvia's loss more than that of the U.S. Great Depression downturn of 1929-1933. The paper argues that the depth of the recession and the difficulty of recovery are attributable in large part to the decision to maintain the country's overvalued fixed exchange rate, because it prevents the government from pursuing the policies necessary to restore economic growth. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/latvia-recession-2010-02.pdf> [PDF format, 19 pages].

TROUBLED PARTNERSHIP: U.S.-TURKISH RELATIONS IN AN ERA OF GLOBAL GEOPOLITICAL CHANGE. RAND Corporation. F. Stephen Larrabee. February 3, 2010.

A strong security partnership with Turkey has been an important element of U.S. policy for the last five decades. However, in the last few years, U.S.-Turkish relations have seriously deteriorated, and today they are badly in need of repair. The arrival of a new administration in Washington presents an important opportunity to put Washington's relations with Ankara on a firmer footing. Turkey plays a critical role in four areas of increasing strategic importance to the United States: the Balkans, Central Asia and the Caucasus, the Middle East, and the Persian Gulf. In each of these areas, Ankara's cooperation is vital to achieving U.S. policy objectives. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2009/RAND\\_MG899.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2009/RAND_MG899.pdf) [PDF format, 164 pages].

DELAYS WILL NOT IMPROVE AFGHAN ELECTIONS. U.S. Institute of Peace. Scott Worden. February 2, 2010.

The presidential and provincial council elections held in Afghanistan in August 2009 were marred by irregularities and fraud, leading voters and candidates to question the fairness and utility of the democratic process there. The Afghan government announced in late January that it will delay Parliamentary elections until September 2010--several months beyond the deadline set by Afghanistan's constitution. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB%209%20Delays%20Will%20Not%20Improve%20Afghan%20Elections\\_0.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB%209%20Delays%20Will%20Not%20Improve%20Afghan%20Elections_0.pdf) [PDF format, 5 pages].

GETTING TO THE TERRITORIAL ENDGAME OF AN ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN PEACE SETTLEMENT. James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy. Edward P. Djerejian. February 2010.

The author says that the guidelines will be needed for introducing a United States oversight function for Israeli settlement activities. The purpose will be to assess gradual progress, including planning the sequence of settlement evacuation/relocation and providing ways and means to

assist the parties concerning agreements and disagreements. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://www.bakerinstitute.org/publications/BI-pub-IPTerritorialEndgame-020210.pdf> [PDF format, 108 pages].

**SOLVING AFGHANISTAN: ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM IS INDO-PAKISTAN RIVALRY.**  
YaleGlobal. Harsh V. Pant. February 1, 2010.

The recent London Conference on Afghanistan showed the growing frustration of the world's major powers with the situation in that country and their desperate desire for a way out. Afghan president Hamid Karzai wants reconciliation with elements of the Taliban while the US proposes offering financial incentives to encourage talks. But the Taliban rejected reconciliation and is unwilling to negotiate. Key to getting the Taliban to the negotiating table is Pakistan's active support, according to professor Harsh V. Pant. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/solving-afghanistan-elephant-room-indo-pakistan-rivalry> [HTML format, various paging].

**FINANCIAL INTEGRATION AND FOREIGN BANKS IN LATIN AMERICA: HOW DO THEY IMPACT THE TRANSMISSION OF EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SHOCK?** Inter-American Development Bank. Arturo J. Galindo et al. February 2010.

The paper explores the impact of international financial integration on credit markets in Latin America, using a cross-country dataset covering 17 countries between 1996 and 2008. It finds that financial integration amplifies the impact of international financial shocks on aggregate credit and interest rate fluctuations. Nonetheless, the net impact of integration on deepening credit markets dominates for the large majority of states of nature. It also finds that interest rates charged and loans supplied by foreign-owned banks respond more to external financial shocks than those supplied by domestically owned banks. This does not hold for all foreign banks. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=35062209> [PDF format, 37 pages].

**ALMOST ALL MILLENNIALS ACCEPT INTERRACIAL DATING AND MARRIAGE.** Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. February 1, 2010.

Compared with older groups, particularly Americans ages 50 or older, younger Americans are significantly more likely to be accepting of interracial marriage and are more likely to have friends of a different race. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1480/millennials-accept-interracial-dating-marriage-friends-different-race-generations> [HTML format, various paging].

**CHASING THE COLLEGE ACCEPTANCE LETTER: IS IT HARDER TO GET INTO COLLEGE?**  
Center for Public Education. January 2010.

It is no more difficult for most students to get into college today than it was a decade ago. The shrinking acceptance rates cited in so many news reports likely come from a higher number of applications per student. However, the average applicant today has about the same chance of getting into a competitive college as an average applicant a decade ago. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://www.centerforpubliceducation.org/site/apps/nlnet/content3.aspx?c=lvIXliN0JwE&b=5715185&content\\_id={182A5200-3C08-48B9-A491-ACB39EE372F4}&notoc=1](http://www.centerforpubliceducation.org/site/apps/nlnet/content3.aspx?c=lvIXliN0JwE&b=5715185&content_id={182A5200-3C08-48B9-A491-ACB39EE372F4}&notoc=1) [HTML format, various paging].

**CHILD CARE CHOICES OF HISPANIC FAMILIES: WHY AREN'T FAMILIES USING CENTER CARE?** RAND Corporation. Lindsay Daugherty. February 2010.

Hispanic children are likely to make up a large portion of those who are targeted by new public initiatives in early childhood education because they are the fastest-growing segment of the child population in the United States. For new public funding initiatives to have a significant impact on Hispanic children, it is critical to determine why these children are not using child care centers at the rates observed among children of other races and ethnicities. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs\\_dissertations/2010/RAND\\_RGSD258.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/2010/RAND_RGSD258.pdf) [PDF format, 151 pages].

EXPANDING CHOICE IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: A REPORT ON RETHINKING THE FEDERAL ROLE IN EDUCATION. Brookings Institution. Jay Greene et al. February 2, 2010.

Education choice exercises a powerful pull on parents of school children: Twenty-four percent report that they moved to their current neighborhood so their children could attend their current school; 15 percent of public school students attend parent-selected rather than district-assigned schools; the charter school and homeschooling sectors have grown from nothing to 2.6 percent and 3 percent of total enrollment respectively; private schools capture 11 percent of enrollment; and virtual schooling is poised for explosive growth. Consistent with these behavioral manifestations of the desire of parents to choose their children's schools, schools of choice consistently generate more positive evaluations from parents than assigned schools [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/0202\\_school\\_choice/0202\\_school\\_choice.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/0202_school_choice/0202_school_choice.pdf) [PDF format, 32 pages].

FACING OUR FUTURE: CHILDREN IN THE AFTERMATH OF IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT. Urban Institute. Ajay Chaudry et al. February 2, 2010.

The report examines the consequences of parental arrest, detention, and deportation on 190 children in 85 families in six locations, providing in-depth details on parent-child separations, economic hardships, and children's well-being. The contentious immigration debates around the country mostly revolve around illegal immigration. Less visible have been the 5.5 million children with unauthorized parents, almost three-quarters of whom are U.S.-born citizens. Over several years, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) intensified enforcement activities through large-scale worksite arrests, home arrests, and arrests by local law enforcement. The report provides recommendations for stakeholders to mitigate the harmful effects of immigration enforcement on children. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412020\\_FacingOurFuture\\_final.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412020_FacingOurFuture_final.pdf) [PDF format, 96 pages].

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S FISCAL YEAR 2011 REVENUE PROPOSALS. (THE GREEN BOOK). U.S. Department of the Treasury. February 2010.

The report includes details of the administration's taxation policies.

<http://www.treas.gov/offices/tax-policy/library/greenbk10.pdf> [PDF format, 153 pages].

HUNGER IN AMERICA 2010. Feeding America. February 1, 2010.

The study provides comprehensive and statistically-valid data on our emergency food distribution system and the people Feeding America serves. Hunger in America 2010 is detailed, drawing on data from more than 61,000 interviews with clients and surveys of 37,000 feeding agencies. The study shows that hunger is increasing at an alarming rate in the United States, and the network is expanding its reach in response. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://feedingamerica.org/faces-of-hunger/hunger-in-america-2010/hunger-report-2010.aspx> [HTML format with links].

NON-PROFITS ARE SEEN AS WARM AND FOR-PROFITS AS COMPETENT: FIRM STEREOTYPES MATTER. Stanford Graduate School of Business. Jennifer Aaker et al. February 2010.

According to the report, consumers use warmth and competence, two fundamental dimensions that govern social judgments of people, to form perceptions of firms. Three experiments showed that consumers perceive non-profits as being warmer than for-profits, but as less competent. Further, consumers are less willing to buy a product made by a non-profit than a for-profit because of their perceptions that the firm lacks competence. Consequently, when perceived competence of a non-profit is boosted through subtle cues that connote credibility, discrepancies in willingness to buy disappear. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<https://gsbapps.stanford.edu/researchpapers/library/RP2047.pdf> [PDF format, 53 pages].

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENT OBAMA'S EDUCATION BUDGET REQUEST: FISCAL YEAR 2011. New America Foundation. February 2, 2010.

President Barack Obama submitted his second budget request to Congress on February 1st, 2010. The detailed budget request includes proposed funding levels for federal programs and agencies in aggregate for the upcoming five to ten fiscal years, and specific fiscal year 2011 funding levels for individual programs subject to appropriations. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://education.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/Summary\\_and\\_Analysis\\_2011\\_Obama\\_Budget\\_Request.pdf](http://education.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/Summary_and_Analysis_2011_Obama_Budget_Request.pdf) [PDF format, 7 pages].

UNDERSTANDING THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2011 BUDGET. Economic Policy Institute. John S. Irons. February 2, 2010.

Now that President Obama has released his budget, Irons offers further analysis. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://www.epi.org/publications/entry/ib273/> [HTML format, various paging].

VISION MEETS REALITY: 2010 QDR AND 2011 DEFENSE BUDGET. Center for a New American Security. Travis Sharp. February 2010.

The brief provides an analysis of the FY 2011 defense budget request, places it in the context of the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) and historical budgetary trends, and outlines the uncertain budgetary future that looms ahead. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/2011DefenseBudget\\_Sharp\\_Feb2010\\_code904\\_policybrf\\_0.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/2011DefenseBudget_Sharp_Feb2010_code904_policybrf_0.pdf) [PDF format, 8 pages].

WHY DID SOME EMPLOYERS SUSPEND THEIR 401(K) MATCH? Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. Alicia H. Munnell and Laura Quinby. February 2010.

The employer match of employee contributions is an important characteristic of 401(k) plans. The match was designed to encourage participation and contributions – particularly by lower-paid employees. However, at many companies, the employer match became a casualty of the financial collapse and ensuing recession. While several large companies have restored their match, it is still important to understand what causes such a response, according to the authors. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://crr.bc.edu/images/stories/Briefs/ib\\_10-2.pdf](http://crr.bc.edu/images/stories/Briefs/ib_10-2.pdf) [PDF format, 12 pages].

CLIMATE SHOCKS AND EXPORTS. National Bureau of Economic Research. Benjamin F. Jones and Benjamin A. Olken. Web posted February 1, 2010.



The paper uses international trade data to examine the effects of climate shocks on economic activity. It examines panel models relating the annual growth rate of a country's exports in a particular product category to the country's weather in that year. The paper finds that a poor country being 1 degree Celsius warmer in a given year reduces the growth rate of that country's exports by between 2.0 and 5.7 percentage points, with no detectable effects in rich countries. It also finds negative effects of temperature on exports of both agricultural products and light manufacturing products, with little apparent effects on heavy industry or raw materials. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.nber.org/papers/w15711.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

COMPARABILITY OF ANNEX I EMISSION REDUCTION PLEDGES. World Resources Institute. Kelly Levin and Rob Bradley. February 2010.

Significant commitments to reduce developed country greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) will be central to the realization of the Copenhagen Accord. As negotiated in December 2009, the Copenhagen Accord provides a mandate for Annex I Parties that choose to associate themselves with the Accord to register their emission reduction pledges by 31 January 2010. Many pledges have already been put forward by major industrialized countries and economic blocs. These include the European Union (EU), Japan, Canada, and Australia, and the US. The analysis assesses Annex I pledges under the Copenhagen Accord, as well as pledges by Parties that have yet to associate themselves with the Accord (namely Belarus and Ukraine). [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://pdf.wri.org/working\\_papers/comparability\\_of\\_annex1\\_emission\\_reduction\\_pledges\\_2010-02-01.pdf](http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/comparability_of_annex1_emission_reduction_pledges_2010-02-01.pdf) [PDF format, 22 pages].

COMPASS 2010: GLOBAL AEROSPACE & DEFENSE SECTOR OUTLOOK. Deloitte. February 10, 2010.

There are positive signs for the global aerospace and defense (A&D) industry in 2010 according to the report. Orders for new commercial aircraft are projected to rebound in 2010 to over 800 units, reversing the steep decline experienced in 2009. Likewise, orders for business jets are showing signs of improvement, and new requirements for innovative technologies are expected to drive demand for defense companies. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Global/Local%20Assets/Documents/Manufacturing/dtt\\_Compass%202010%20global%20aerospace%20and%20defense%20sector%20outlook\\_02\\_10\\_2010.pdf](http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Global/Local%20Assets/Documents/Manufacturing/dtt_Compass%202010%20global%20aerospace%20and%20defense%20sector%20outlook_02_10_2010.pdf) [PDF format, 8 pages].

EDUCATION UNDER ATTACK 2010. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. February 10, 2010.

The number of politically and ideologically motivated attacks on teachers, students and school buildings is rising, says the report. These attacks are perpetrated by non-state armed groups and state actors alike. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001867/186732e.pdf> Protecting Education from Attack [PDF format, 309 pages].

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001868/186809e.pdf> [PDF format, 243 pages].

EDUCATION'S HARDEST TEST: SCALING UP AID IN FRAGILE AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED STATES. Center for Universal Education at Brookings. Rebecca Winthrop et al. February 9, 2010.

Children living in countries affected by conflict, fragility, or emergencies are less likely to enroll, continually participate, and complete their basic schooling than their peers living in more stable countries. In these contexts, there may be few operational schools and inadequate government funding for education, and teachers and education officials may have limited capacity and few

training opportunities. Thus far, however, donors have failed to provide sufficient resources and support to the education of children and youth in these fragile and conflict-affected states. The report outlines seven challenges that need to be addressed and recommendations for a way forward for donors and the international community. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. [http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/02\\_education\\_aid\\_winthrop/02\\_education\\_aid\\_winthrop.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/02_education_aid_winthrop/02_education_aid_winthrop.pdf) [PDF format, 12 pages].

FIVE YEARS OF KYOTO. Brookings Institution. Nathan Hultman. February 9, 2010.

On February 16<sup>th</sup>, the Kyoto Protocol will reach the fifth anniversary of its entry into force, the date at which it received enough ratifications to become legally active. While technically not a "birthday," the Protocol was negotiated in December 1997, this milestone provides an opportunity to reflect on the wider meaning and significance of this instrument into which perhaps too many expectations were invested. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. [http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0209\\_kyoto\\_hultman.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0209_kyoto_hultman.aspx) [HTML format, various paging].

GENDER PERSPECTIVES ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS. Oxfam International. Richard King and Caroline Sweetman. February 3, 2010.

The economic crisis continues to affect many women and men living in poverty. But how these effects are felt depends, to a large extent, on their relationships with the people and institutions with whom they interact. These relationships are profoundly different for women and men. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/gender-perspectives-global-economic-crisis-feb10.pdf> [PDF format, 18 pages].

GLOBALIZATION: CURSE OR CURE? The Cato Institute. Jagadeesh Gokhale. February 1, 2010.

Globalization holds tremendous promise to improve human welfare but can also cause conflicts and crises as witnessed during 2007–09. How will competition for resources, employment, and growth shape economic policies among developed nations as they attempt to maintain productivity growth, social protections, and extensive political and cultural freedoms? The author strives to answer these questions. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.cato.org/pubs/pas/pa659.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages].

MIXED VIEWS OF HAMAS AND HEZBOLLAH IN LARGELY MUSLIM NATIONS: LITTLE ENTHUSIASM FOR MANY MUSLIM LEADERS. Pew Global Attitudes Project. February 4, 2010.

Across predominantly Muslim nations, there is little enthusiasm for the extremist Islamic organizations Hamas and Hezbollah, although there are pockets of support for both groups, especially in the Middle East. Four years after its victory in Palestinian parliamentary elections, Hamas receives relatively positive ratings in Jordan (56% favorable) and Egypt (52%). However, Palestinians are more likely to give the group a negative (52%) than a positive (44%) rating. And reservations about Hamas are particularly common in the portion of the Palestinian territories it controls -- just 37% in Gaza express a favorable opinion, compared with 47% in the West Bank. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://pewglobal.org/reports/pdf/268.pdf> [PDF format, 42 pages].

PARENTING THE PLANET. University of Colorado Law School. Sarah Karkoff. February 10, 2010.



Climate change and other environmental problems of global scale indicate that we have entered, as Nobel prize winner Paul Crutzen has described it, the “Anthropocene,” the era of pervasive human influence on the earth’s natural systems. Further, the collective action features of climate change render it a commons problem of global and intergenerational proportions. The author suggests that the metaphor of parenting, while not perfect, captures the aspects of control, care, and inherent tragedy that characterize the stage that humans now occupy with respect to their relationship with the planet [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1548658](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1548658) [HTML format with a link].

THE THINK TANKS AND CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM 2009: THE GLOBAL “GO-TO THINK TANKS.” University of Pennsylvania. James G. McGann. January 31, 2010.

The rankings are based on a global survey of hundreds of scholars and experts, according to the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program at the University of Pennsylvania. The index evaluates a total of 6305 think tanks worldwide. Close to 400 organizations were nominated and ranked by a global panel of 300 experts. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.sas.upenn.edu/irp/documents/2009GlobalGoToReportThinkTankIndex\\_1.31.2010.02.01\\_000.pdf](http://www.sas.upenn.edu/irp/documents/2009GlobalGoToReportThinkTankIndex_1.31.2010.02.01_000.pdf) [PDF format, 72 pages].

BURUNDI: ENSURING CREDIBLE ELECTIONS. International Crisis Group. February 12, 2010.

Burundi’s escape from its long civil war can only be solidified if all political forces, including government, opposition parties, civil society and media ensure that this year’s series of elections is truly democratic. The International Crisis Group examines the rise in tensions before communal, presidential, legislative and additional local elections that are to be conducted separately between May and September. Such an escalation could lead to new violence that would ruin the credibility of the electoral process and endanger a fragile democracy. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=6527&l=1> Summary in English [HTML format, various paging].

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/africa/central\\_africa/155\\_burundi\\_garantir\\_un\\_procesus\\_electoral\\_credibile.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/africa/central_africa/155_burundi_garantir_un_procesus_electoral_credibile.pdf) In French [PDF format, 39 pages].

LOOKING BEYOND THE OBVIOUS: UNCOVERING THE FEATURES OF NATURAL RESOURCE CONFLICTS IN UGANDA. International Food Policy Research Institute. Ephraim Nkonya and Helen Markelova. Web posted February 1, 2010.

Disputes over land, water, forests, rangelands, and other resources, both privately and commonly-held, are omnipresent across Africa and increasing in number due to the socioeconomic and environmental changes happening on micro- and macro-levels. Communities in Africa have a variety of mechanisms rooted in customary and statutory institutions to deal with disputes. This paper uses community-level survey data from Uganda to investigate the determinants of natural resource conflicts and the type of institutions people turn to for conflict resolution. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/capriwp95.pdf> [PDF format, 44 pages].

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION IN AFRICA: THE TEACHER CHALLENGE. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Web posted February 2, 2010.

The purpose of this study is to help setting up teacher policies that address Africa’s educational challenges. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001866/186643e.pdf> [PDF format, 196 pages].

IMPROVING CHINA’S HEALTH CARE SYSTEM. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Richard Herd et al. February 1, 2010.

Overall, health outcomes in China have improved tremendously over the past three decades, especially thanks to the reduction in some traditional infectious diseases.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.oecd.org/olis/2010doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT00000B02/\\$FILE/JT03277817.PDF](http://www.oecd.org/olis/2010doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT00000B02/$FILE/JT03277817.PDF) [PDF format, 32 pages].

**SUBMARINE ARMS RACE IN THE PACIFIC: THE CHINESE CHALLENGE TO U.S. UNDERSEA SUPREMACY.** The Heritage Foundation. Mackenzie Eaglen and Jon Rodeback. February 2, 2010.

Since the end of the Cold War, China has dramatically expanded its navy, especially its submarine fleet, adding dozens of attack submarines since 1995. During the same period, the U.S. attack submarine fleet has shrunk to 53, and is projected to fall to 41 in 2028. Australia, India, and other Pacific countries have taken note of the shifting balance and have responded with their own naval buildups, particularly of their submarine fleets. Unless the U.S. stops and reverses the decline of its own fleet, U.S. military superiority in the Pacific will continue to wane, severely limiting the Navy's ability to operate in the region, to protect U.S. interests, and to support U.S. friends and allies, says the brief. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://s3.amazonaws.com/thf\\_media/2010/pdf/bg\\_2367.pdf](http://s3.amazonaws.com/thf_media/2010/pdf/bg_2367.pdf) [PDF format, 13 pages].

**TRIP REPORT TAIWAN & HONG KONG, INTERNAL POLITICS AND THE BEIJING PARTNERSHIP.** Brookings Institution. Richard C. Bush. Web posted February 10, 2010.

Taiwan is in the middle of an effort to stabilize its relationship with China, and the process remains controversial. Prior to the presidential election of 2008, Taiwan and China were locked in a downward spiral of mutual fear, where each side feared that the other was about to challenge its fundamental interests. According to the report, each took counter-measures that only made the situation worse. The election of Ma Ying-jeou, the leader of the more conservative Nationalist party (KMT) created the possibility of reversing that spiral. Ma campaigned on the idea that Taiwan could better assure its prosperity, dignity and security by engaging and reassuring China rather than provoking it. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.brookings.edu/reports/2010/01\\_taiwan\\_hong\\_kong\\_bush.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/reports/2010/01_taiwan_hong_kong_bush.aspx) [HTML format, various paging].

**WILL JAPAN EMERGE FROM ITS SHELL? PART I: CLIMATE CHANGE IS A GOOD PLATFORM FOR JAPAN'S GREATER GLOBAL INTERCOURSE.** YaleGlobal. Edward J. Lincoln. February 3, 2010.

For the world's second largest economy, Japan takes a decidedly backseat approach to involvement in global affairs. While there are no rules to force global intercourse, Japan-specialist Edward J. Lincoln believes that as a key beneficiary and user of global public goods, Japan should become more involved. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/will-japan-emerge-its-shell-%E2%80%93-part-i> [HTML format, various paging].

**WILL JAPAN EMERGE FROM ITS SHELL? PART II: The New Government Finds Charting a New Course Not so Easy.** YaleGlobal. Daniel Sneider. February 5, 2010.

Since the Democratic Party of Japan came to power in August of 2009, upsetting fifty years of conservative rule, US-Japan relations have been on rocky ground. It would seem that the DPJ is upending decades old policies, hewing its own path with the US, China, and the Asia Pacific region. As Asia-Pacific expert Daniel Sneider notes, Japan's new tack not only has caught the US flat-footed, but also has other countries in the Asia Pacific worried.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/will-japan-emerge-its-shell-%E2%80%93-part-ii> [HTML format, various paging].

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE EU EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME (ETS): LOOKING TO 2020. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Larry Parker. January 26, 2010.

The European Union's (EU) Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) is a cornerstone of the EU's efforts to meet its obligation under the Kyoto Protocol. It covers more than 10,000 energy intensive facilities across the 27 EU Member countries; covered entities emit about 45% of the EU's carbon dioxide emissions.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41049\\_20100126.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41049_20100126.pdf) [PDF format, 22 pages].

DEVELOPMENT BEYOND THE CENTRAL CITY: ECO-INFRASTRUCTURE IN ULCINJ, MONTENEGRO. Urban Institute. Gretchen Mikeska and John Tabor. Web posted February 8, 2010.

The principal objectives and scope of the current study are to examine how eco-infrastructure can be sustained within a multiuse area of a municipality in a transition economy in a way that protects habitat, ensures public access, and is adequately funded and managed. The case of Ulcinj, Montenegro, is presented for this purpose. The methodology employed reviews the available literature and best practices to identify possible models, and then considers them in the context of Ulcinj for their relevance and feasibility. The comparative analysis identifies six examples of nature preserves that successfully protect habitat, ensure public access, and operate sustainably with adequate funding and management. The examples are taken from California, Croatia, Chile, Bolivia, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412023\\_eco-infrastructure\\_ulcinj.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412023_eco-infrastructure_ulcinj.pdf) [PDF format, 17 pages].

AL QAEDA AND AFFILIATES: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE, GLOBAL PRESENCE, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. POLICY. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. John Rollins. February 5, 2010.

Al Qaeda (AQ) has evolved into a significantly different terrorist organization than the one that perpetrated the September 11, 2001, attacks. At the time, Al Qaeda was composed mostly of a core cadre of veterans of the Afghan insurgency against the Soviets, with a centralized leadership structure, made up mostly of Egyptians. The focus of the report is on the history of Al Qaeda, actions and capabilities of the organization and non-aligned entities, and an analysis of select regional Al Qaeda affiliates.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41070\\_20100205.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41070_20100205.pdf) [PDF format, 32 pages].

THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC AT 31: POST-ELECTION ABUSES SHOW SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS. Human Rights Watch. February 11, 2010.

The report contends that the post-election abuses show serious human rights crisis. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/iran0210web.pdf> [PDF format, 22 pages].

INNOVATION, PRODUCTIVITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Christian Daude. February 10, 2010.

GDP per capita in Latin America has been falling behind high-income countries and other benchmarks for decades. The paper explores some of the potential roots of this poor performance by using development accounting techniques. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/4/36/44581147.pdf> [PDF format, 55 pages].

PARAMILITARIES' HEIRS: THE NEW FACE OF VIOLENCE IN COLOMBIA. Human Rights Watch. February 3, 2010.

The report documents widespread and serious abuses by successor groups to the paramilitary coalition known as the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia, AUC). The successor groups regularly commit massacres, killings, forced displacement, rape, and extortion, and create a threatening atmosphere in the communities they control. Often, they target human rights defenders, trade unionists, victims of the paramilitaries who are seeking justice, and community members who do not follow their orders. The report is accompanied by a multimedia presentation that includes photos and audio of some of the Colombians targeted by the successor groups. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/02/03/paramilitaries-heirs-0> [HTML format with a link].

PERILOUS TIMES FOR LATIN AMERICA. Brookings Institution. Theodore J. Piccone. February 2010.

Latin America has suffered more than its fair share of economic crises, but the global recession of 2008–2009 was supposed to be different. Because this crisis was triggered not by fiscal mismanagement in Latin America but by a combination of risky lending and lax regulation in the U.S., some experts and politicians in the region proclaimed it a moment of “de-linkage” from the North. Yet early predictions of a soft landing, following a six-year economic bonanza for the region, which was largely driven by China’s thirst for natural resources, proved incorrect, according to the paper. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://ejcontent.ebsco.com/ContentServer.aspx?target=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Ecurrenthistory%2Ecom%2Fpdf%5Fforg%5Ffiles%2F109%5F724%5F081%2Epdf> [PDF format, 3 pages].

PERU'S MINERAL WEALTH AND WOES. Council on Foreign Relations. Toni Johnson. February 10, 2010.

Peru has avoided the development problems seen in other extraction-dependent economies, but experts say the country faces governance hurdles, especially on the environment. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://www.cfr.org/publication/21408/perus\\_mineral\\_wealth\\_and\\_woes.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fbackgrounder](http://www.cfr.org/publication/21408/perus_mineral_wealth_and_woes.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder) [HTML format, various paging].

PROTECTION THROUGH INTEGRATION: THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO AID MIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES. Migration Policy Institute. Laureen Laglagaron. January 29, 2010.

The report details the activities of Mexico's Institute of Mexicans Abroad (IME) in a first-ever attempt to map the expanding range of IME programs. The MPI review makes clear that Mexico has moved beyond traditional consular protections to deliver an array of civic, health, education and financial services to its migrants, 96 percent of who live in the United States. These tasks have traditionally been carried out by migrant-receiving countries. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/IME-Jan2010.pdf> [PDF format, 42 pages].

6<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL AP REPORT TO THE NATION. College Board. February 10, 2010.

The report uses a combination of state, national and AP Program data to provide each U.S. state with the context it can use to celebrate its successes, understand its unique challenges, and set meaningful, data-driven goals to prepare more students for success in college. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://www.collegeboard.com/html/aprtn/pdf/ap\\_report\\_to\\_the\\_nation.pdf](http://www.collegeboard.com/html/aprtn/pdf/ap_report_to_the_nation.pdf) [PDF format, 20 pages].  
[http://www.collegeboard.com/html/aprtn/state\\_reports.html](http://www.collegeboard.com/html/aprtn/state_reports.html) State Reports [HTML with links].

BIOMONITORING: EPA COULD MAKE BETTER USE OF BIOMONITORING DATA. U.S. Government Accountability Office. John Stephenson. February 4, 2010.

Biomonitoring, which measures chemicals in people's tissues or body fluids, has shown that the U.S. population is widely exposed to chemicals used in everyday products. EPA has made limited use of biomonitoring data in its assessments of risks posed by commercial chemicals. <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10419t.pdf> [PDF format, 13 pages].

EXPORT CONTROL REFORM 2010: TRANSFORMING THE LEGAL ARCHITECTURE OF DUAL-USE AND DEFENSE TRADE CONTROLS. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Neena Shenai. February 2, 2010.

The paper proposes reforms to the legal framework of the U.S. export control system. By examining the existing legal structure of dual-use and defense trade controls and its shortcomings, the paper considers how other U.S. legal regimes could provide models for ongoing reform efforts being undertaken by the Obama Administration and Congress. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Export%20Control%20Reform%20Paper.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages].

THE GLOBAL CRISIS AND THE FUTURE OF THE DOLLAR: TOWARD BRETTON WOODS III? Levy Economics Institute of Bard College. Jorg Bibow. February 2010.

The paper investigates the United States dollar's role as the international currency of choice as a key contributing factor in critical global developments that led to the crisis of 2007–09, and considers the future role of the dollar as the global economy emerges from that crisis. It is argued that the dollar is likely to retain its hegemonic status for a few more decades, but that United States spending powered by public rather than private debt would provide a more sustainable motor for global growth. In the process, the “Bretton Woods II” regime depicted by Dooley, Folkerts-Landau, and Garber (2003) as sustainable despite featuring persistent U.S. current account deficits may turn into a “Bretton Woods III” regime that sees U.S. fiscal policy and public debt as “minding the store” in maintaining U.S. and global growth.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.levy.org/pubs/wp\\_584.pdf](http://www.levy.org/pubs/wp_584.pdf) [PDF format, 20 pages].

IMMIGRATION AND WAGES: METHODOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS CONFIRM MODEST GAINS FOR NATIVE WORKERS. Economic Policy Institute. Heidi Shierholz. February 4, 2010.

In the ongoing debate on immigration, there is broad agreement among academic economists that it has a small but positive impact on the wages of native-born workers overall: although new immigrant workers add to the labor supply, they also consume goods and services, which creates more jobs. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://epi.3cdn.net/7de74ee0cd834d87d4\\_a3m6ba9j0.pdf](http://epi.3cdn.net/7de74ee0cd834d87d4_a3m6ba9j0.pdf) [PDF format, 29 pages].

KEEPING FOREIGN CORRUPTION OUT OF THE UNITED STATES: FOUR CASE HISTORIES. U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs. February 4, 2010.

The Subcommittee hearing examines how some politically powerful foreign officials, their relatives, or close associates, referred to in international agreements as “Politically Exposed Persons” or PEPs, have used the services of U.S. professionals and U.S. financial institutions to bring millions of dollars in suspect funds into the United States to advance their interests. Four case histories illustrate how some PEPs have used U.S. lawyers, realtors, escrow agents, lobbyists, bankers, and others to circumvent U.S. anti-money laundering and anti-corruption safeguards.

[http://hsgac.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Hearings.Hearing&Hearing\\_ID=dd873712-eb12-4ff7-ae1a-cbbc99b19b52](http://hsgac.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Hearings.Hearing&Hearing_ID=dd873712-eb12-4ff7-ae1a-cbbc99b19b52) [HTML format with links to testimonies].



METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. William J. Mallett. February 3, 2010.

Federal law requires state and local governments to designate a metropolitan planning organization (MPO) in each urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more to help plan surface transportation infrastructure and services. Despite some strengthening of their authority over the years, MPOs have generally remained subordinate to state departments of transportation (DOTs) in the planning and selecting (“programming”) of projects using federal surface transportation funds. Moreover, it can be argued that at the metropolitan level MPOs are subordinate to local governments that own and operate many elements of the transportation system, and also control land use planning and zoning.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41068.pdf> [PDF format, 22 pages].

MIDTERM ELECTION CHALLENGES FOR BOTH PARTIES: OBAMA’S RATINGS ARE FLAT, WALL STREET’S ARE ABYSMAL. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. February 12, 2010.

Nine months ahead of the midterm elections, voters have conflicted attitudes about both political parties. Opinions of the Republican Party have improved significantly, and for the first time in years the GOP’s favorable ratings nearly equal the Democratic Party’s. Voting intentions for the fall elections also remain closely divided. However, the Democratic Party is still better regarded in many respects than is the GOP and far more people continue to blame the Republicans than the Democrats for the current state of the economy. And despite frustrations with his stewardship of the economy, bottom-line opinions of Barack Obama have not changed in the past few months. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/589.pdf> [PDF format, 63 pages].

RINGING THE BELL FOR K-12 TEACHER TENURE REFORM. Center for American Progress. Patrick McGuinn. February 9, 2010.

The report provides an overview of state teacher tenure reform in the United States and highlights recommendations for policymakers going forward. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/02/pdf/teacher\\_tenure.pdf](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/02/pdf/teacher_tenure.pdf) [PDF format, 38 pages].

SOCIAL MEDIA & MOBILE INTERNET USE AMONG TEENS AND YOUNG ADULTS. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Amanda Lenhart et al. February 3, 2010.

Two Pew Internet Project surveys of teens and adults reveal a decline in blogging among teens and young adults and a modest rise among adults 30 and older. Even as blogging declines among those under 30, wireless connectivity continues to rise in this age group, as does social network use. Teens ages 12-17 do not use Twitter in large numbers, though high school-aged girls show the greatest enthusiasm for the application. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2010/PIP\\_Social\\_Media\\_and\\_Young\\_Adults\\_Report.pdf](http://pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2010/PIP_Social_Media_and_Young_Adults_Report.pdf) [PDF format, 37 pages].

THE UNION OF THE STATES. Center for Economic and Policy Research. February 2010.

The report reviews unionization rates, the size and composition of the unionized workforce, and the wage and benefit advantage for union workers in each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia, using the most recent data available and focusing on the period 2003-2009. Pooling data from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) over that period yields a sample size large enough to look at the experience of even the smallest states.



[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/unions-states-2010-02.pdf> [PDF format, 23 pages].

ARCTIC TREASURE: GLOBAL ASSETS MELTING AWAY. Pew Charitable Trusts. February 2010.

Ice and snow are defining features of the Arctic. At no point in at least 800,000 years has the Arctic been without sea ice. By some projections the region may lose summer sea ice as soon as 2030. In a sense, the value of this ice is incalculable. Arctic ice defines the homelands and cultures of indigenous peoples and ecosystems that harbor species which are uniquely adapted to this environment. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Protecting\\_ocean\\_life/Arctic\\_Summary\\_FINAL.pdf?n=1822](http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Protecting_ocean_life/Arctic_Summary_FINAL.pdf?n=1822) [PDF format, 12 pages].

CLEAN ENERGY MARKETS: JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES. Pew Center on Global Climate Change. February 2010.

The brief discusses how investment in clean energy technologies will generate economic growth and create new jobs in the United States and around the globe. Action around the world means that global clean energy markets will grow significantly in the coming decades. The United States stands to benefit from the development of these markets, but only if it moves quickly to support domestic demand for and production of clean energy technologies.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/clean-energy-markets-jobs-opportunities-brief.pdf> [PDF format, 18 pages].

CYBERTERRORISM HYPE V. FACT. Council on Foreign Relations. Robert K. Knake. February 16, 2010.

The recently released Annual Threat Assessment warned of cyber attacks, but that doesn't mean al-Qaeda is capable of cyber terrorism, says CFR's Robert K. Knake. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/21434/cyberterrorism\\_hype\\_v\\_fact.html](http://www.cfr.org/publication/21434/cyberterrorism_hype_v_fact.html) [HTML format, various paging].

[http://www.dni.gov/testimonies/20100202\\_testimony.pdf](http://www.dni.gov/testimonies/20100202_testimony.pdf) Annual Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community [PDF format, 47 pages].

FAIR DEALS FOR WATERSHED SERVICES. International Institute for Environment and Development. Ivan Bond and James Mayers. January 2010.

Supplies of good clean water where, and when people need it is taken for granted by some, and is a pipedream for others. To get the water people want, people have traditionally relied on regulation, exhortation, cooperation or just keeping the fingers crossed, according to the report. What about some cold hard cash? What if the downstream beneficiaries of wise upstream land use and ecological management paid for these benefits? This is the idea of payments for watershed services. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.iiied.org/pubs/pdfs/13535IIED.pdf> [PDF format, 122 pages].

GLOBAL POWERS OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY 2010: EXTRACTING VALUE. Deloitte. February 15, 2010.

The third annual report on the world's top 250 consumer products companies includes discussions that together provide much-needed perspective on the industry, including: trends companies in the industry will need to address as we emerge from the economic downturn, a global economic overview, and analyses of companies by region, sector, and product line

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Global/Local%20Assets/Documents/Consumer%20Business/dtt\\_globalpowersconsumerproducts\\_150210.pdf](http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Global/Local%20Assets/Documents/Consumer%20Business/dtt_globalpowersconsumerproducts_150210.pdf) [PDF format, 36 pages].

INTERNATIONAL SPACE MEDICINE SUMMIT III: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. James A. Baker Institute for Public Policy. George W. S. Abbey. February 16, 2010.

The summary represents discussions and recommendations from the third annual International Space Medicine Summit organized by the Baker Institute Space Policy Program.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.bakerinstitute.org/publications/SP-pub-ISMSIIIExecSum-021510-web.pdf> [PDF format, 160 pages].

A NEW BREED OF BRAND ADVOCATES: SOCIAL NETWORKING REDEFINES CONSUMER ENGAGEMENT. Deloitte. February 2010.

Consumer product companies are witnessing a profound transformation in how they reach and engage consumers. A number of technology and social trends are changing the way consumer product companies connect with consumers and more importantly how consumers interact with each other in influencing buying decisions. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-UnitedStates/Local%20Assets/Documents/Consumer%20Business/US\\_CP\\_BrandAdvocatesStudy\\_020910.pdf](http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-UnitedStates/Local%20Assets/Documents/Consumer%20Business/US_CP_BrandAdvocatesStudy_020910.pdf) [PDF format, 12 pages].

PUNCHING BELOW ITS WEIGHT: THE U.S. GOVERNMENT APPROACH TO EDUCATION IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD. Brookings Institution. Rebecca Winthrop. February 16, 2010.

Global education plays an important role in contributing to U.S. foreign policy objectives. Unfortunately, according to the report, its many good education activities and programs are not leveraged for maximum impact on the ground, especially in situations of armed conflict and state fragility. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/02\\_education\\_development\\_winthrop/02\\_education\\_development\\_winthrop.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/02_education_development_winthrop/02_education_development_winthrop.pdf) [PDF format, 40 pages].

DEMONIZING CHINA: PUNDITS GET ITS ROLE IN AFRICA WRONG. YaleGlobal. Barry Sautman and Yan Hairong. February 10, 2010.

China's growing trade with, and investment in, Africa have been much decried of late. But according to the authors, China's role in Africa has been much maligned. Though China mainly imports oil and other resources from the continent, the country has helped to finance infrastructure projects based on loans with lower interest rates than most Europeans are willing to make. China may be the newest scapegoat for Africa's development problems, but in the end, the debate on China's involvement in Africa misses the point that of improving the lot of the poorest continent in the world. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/demonizing-china-pundits-get-its-role-in-africa-wrong> [HTML format, various paging].

REACHING TIPPING POINT?: CLIMATE CHANGE AND POVERTY IN TAJIKISTAN. Oxfam International. February 17, 2010.

Tajikistan's glaciers are retreating and could lead to greater water shortages and disputes in the wider region in the future, says the report. The painful blow of climate change has been sharply felt in rural areas of Tajikistan in recent years where 1.4 million people are already food insecure.

Last summer's good rains brought some relief to rural communities across Tajikistan that had previously suffered from three consecutive years of drought, failed harvests and one of the harshest winters on record. But the long-term trends are clear and ominous. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/tipping-point-climate-poverty-tajikistan.pdf> [PDF format, 13 pages].

AT HOME CONVENIENCE FOOD CONSUMPTION AND BMI. Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Jong-Ying Lee and Richard L. Kilmer. February 2010.

A variation of the household production theory was used to select relevant explanatory variables for the demand for convenience foods. A convenience food index was used to measure the convenience in food preparation. Because of the nature of the measure of convenience, the tobit regression technique was used to examine the importance of these explanatory variables to the demand for convenience foods. Results show that the presence of children in a household increases the demand for convenience, especially in those households that have children of different age groups. Results show that the number of end dishes eaten is positively related to the demand for convenience foods and primary users of convenience foods are non-black, single, and higher income respondents.

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/56428/2/Convenience%20Food%20SAEA%20selected%20paper%20Sept%202009%20FINAL%20Manuscript%20Nov%202009.pdf> [PDF format, 29 pages].

COVERAGE, SPENDING, AND CONSUMER FINANCIAL RISK: HOW DO THE RECENT HOUSE AND SENATE HEALTH CARE BILLS COMPARE? RAND Corporation. Elizabeth McGlynn et al. February 16, 2010.

The brief compares how two health care reform bills, HR. 3962 and H.R. 3590, passed by the U.S. House and Senate, respectively, in late 2009 compare on a variety of projections made using the RAND COMPARE micro-simulation model. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/research\\_briefs/2010/RAND\\_RB9515.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/2010/RAND_RB9515.pdf) [PDF format, 3 pages].

DO OIL EXPORTS FUEL DEFENSE SPENDING? Strategic Studies Institute. Clayton K.S. Chun. February 17, 2010.

During the summer of 2008, Americans and other oil importers faced record prices at the gasoline pump, home heating oil, and industrial products that required petroleum at an ingredient or as an energy source. The rise in price created windfall profits to a number of oil producers. The cost of energy ballooned and created economic hardship in many countries. This situation also caused some observers to fear what oil-exporting nations would do with these windfall profits.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/summary.cfm?q=967> [HTML format with a link].

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT. Council of Economic Advisers. February 11, 2010.

The Economic Report of the President is an annual report written by the Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers. An important vehicle for presenting the Administration's domestic and international economic policies, it provides an overview of the nation's economic progress with text and extensive data appendices.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/economic-report-president.pdf> [PDF format, 462 pages].

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND SAME-SEX PARTNERSHIPS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Wendy R. Ginsberg. January 21, 2010.

The federal government provides a variety of benefits to its 8 million employees and annuitants. Among these benefits are health insurance; enhanced dental and vision benefits; survivor benefits; retirement and disability benefits; family, medical, and emergency leave; and reimbursement of relocation costs. Pursuant to Title 5 U.S.C. Chapters 89, 89A, 89B and other statutes, millions of federal employees may extend these benefits to their spouses and children. An estimated 34,000 federal employees are in same-sex relationships, including state-recognized marriages, civil unions, or domestic partnerships.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41030\\_20100121.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41030_20100121.pdf) [PDF format, 25 pages].

IS REREGULATION OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM AN OXYMORON? Levy Economics Institute of Bard College. Jan Kregel. February 2010.

The extension of the subprime mortgage crisis to a global financial meltdown led to calls for fundamental reregulation of the United States financial system. However, that reregulation has been slow in implementation and the proposals under discussion are far from fundamental. One explanation for this delay is the fact that many of the difficulties stemmed not from lack of regulation but from a failure to fully implement existing regulations. At the same time, the crisis evolved in stages, interspersed by what appeared to be the system's return to normalcy.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.levy.org/pubs/wp\\_585.pdf](http://www.levy.org/pubs/wp_585.pdf) [PDF format, 14 pages].

MODEST AND UNEVEN: PHYSICIAN EFFORTS TO REDUCE RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES. Center for Studying Health System Change. James D. Reschovsky and Ellyn R. Boukus. February 2010.

While nearly half of U. S. physicians identify language or cultural communication barriers as obstacles to providing high-quality care, physician adoption of practices to overcome such barriers is modest and uneven, according to the report. The challenges physicians face in providing quality health care to all of their patients will keep mounting as the U.S. population continues to diversify and the minority population increases. [Note : contains copyrighted material].

<http://hschange.org/CONTENT/1113/1113.pdf> [PDF format, 6 pages].

RELIGION AMONG THE MILLENNIALS. Pew Research Center. February 17, 2010.

By some key measures, Americans ages 18 to 29 are considerably less religious than older Americans. Fewer young adults belong to any particular faith than older people do today. They also are less likely to be affiliated than their parents' and grandparents' generations were when they were young. Fully one-in-four members of the Millennial generation, so called because they were born after 1980 and began to come of age around the year 2000, are unaffiliated with any particular faith. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewforum.org/newassets/images/reports/millennials/millennials-report.pdf> [PDF format, 29 pages].

THE STATE OF PLAY: GALLUP SURVEY OF PRINCIPALS ON SCHOOL RECESS. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. February 2010.

When most people talk about how to improve education, they tend to focus only on what happens in the classroom. But a new Gallup poll of elementary school principals suggests that the most unexpected opportunity to boost learning may exist outside on the playground at recess. The first-of its-kind survey of almost 2,000 principals nationwide, sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, National Association of Elementary School Principals and Playworks, revealed enthusiastic support for recess among principals, who see it benefiting kids both in the classroom and in life. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.rwjf.org/files/research/stateofplayrecessreportgallup.pdf> [PDF format, 14 pages].

TOBACCO TAXES: A WIN-WIN-WIN FOR CASH STRAPPED STATES. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. February 10, 2010.

By increasing cigarette taxes by \$1 per pack, the states could raise more than \$9 billion in new annual revenue to help close severe budget shortfalls, while also reducing smoking and saving lives, according to a new report released today by a coalition of public health organizations. A national poll released along with the report finds that 67 percent of voters support a \$1 tobacco tax increase. The poll also found that voters far prefer higher tobacco taxes to other options, such as other tax increases or budget cuts, for addressing state budget deficits. The report details the revenue and health benefits to each state of increasing its cigarette tax by \$1 per pack. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.rwjf.org/files/research/20100209tobaccotax.pdf> [PDF format, 95 pages].

UNAUTHORIZED ALIEN STUDENTS, HIGHER EDUCATION, AND IN-STATE TUITION RATES: A LEGAL ANALYSIS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Jody Feder. January 13, 2010.

Currently, federal law prohibits states from granting unauthorized aliens certain postsecondary educational benefits on the basis of state residence, unless equal benefits are made available to all U.S. citizens. The report provides a legal overview of cases involving immigrant access to higher education, as well as an analysis of the legality of state laws that make in-state tuition rates available to illegal immigrants.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS22500\\_20100113.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS22500_20100113.pdf) [PDF format, 9 pages].

USDA AGRICULTURAL PROJECTIONS TO 2019. U.S. Department of Agriculture. February 2010.

The report provides long run (10-year) projections for the agricultural sector through 2019. Projections cover agricultural commodities, agricultural trade, and aggregate indicators of the sector, such as farm income and food prices.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/OCE101/OCE101.pdf> [PDF format, 106 pages].

WHO BENEFITS FROM KIPP? National Bureau of Economic Research. Joshua D. Angrist et al. February 2010.

Charter schools, affiliated with the Knowledge is Power Program (KIPP), are emblematic of the No Excuses approach to public education. These schools feature a long school day, an extended school year, selective teacher hiring, strict behavior norms and a focus on traditional reading and math skills. The study shows overall gains of 0.35 standard deviations in math and 0.12 standard deviations in reading for each year spent at KIPP Lynn. LEP students, special education students, and those with low baseline scores benefit more from time spent at KIPP than do other students, with reading gains coming almost entirely from the LEP group.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.nber.org/papers/w15740.pdf> [PDF format, 29 pages].

ARSENAL'S END? AMERICAN POWER AND THE GLOBAL DEFENSE INDUSTRY. Center for a New American Security. Ethan B. Kapstein. February 19, 2010.

The recent firing of the F-35 Program Manager by Secretary of Defense Robert Gates has heightened concerns in the policy community that the plane is failing to meet its economic and military objectives. But in the report, Ethan Kapstein suggests that the multinational F-35 exemplifies the complexity of the Pentagon's global acquisition strategy.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/ArsenalsEnd\\_Kapstein\\_Feb2010\\_code324.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/ArsenalsEnd_Kapstein_Feb2010_code324.pdf) [PDF format, 16 pages].

INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID PROGRAMS: BACKGROUND AND ISSUES. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Melissa D. Ho and Charles E. Hanrahan. February 2010.

For over 55 years, the U.S. has played a leading role in global efforts to alleviate hunger and malnutrition and to enhance world food security through international food aid activities. The development and implementation of a U.S. global food security initiative, and commitments made by global leaders to support agricultural development, have increased Congress's focus on U.S. international food aid programs. The primary objectives for foreign food aid include providing emergency and humanitarian assistance in response to natural or manmade disasters, and promoting agricultural development and food security. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41072.pdf> [PDF format, 19 pages].

AN INTERNATIONAL LOOK AT HIGH-SPEED BROADBAND. Brookings Institution. Darrell M. West. February 23, 2010.

In the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the U.S. Congress charged the Federal Communications Commission with developing a national broadband policy by March 17, 2010. In the report, the author looks at what other countries are doing in terms of broadband applications. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. [http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/0223\\_broadband\\_west/0223\\_broadband\\_west.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/0223_broadband_west/0223_broadband_west.pdf) [PDF format, 21 pages].

THE TRANSFORMATION OF WORLD TRADE. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Uri Dadush and Shimelse Ali. February 22, 2010.

Developing countries are growing rapidly, and long term projections suggest that their rising economic weight will transform world trade. As these emerging economies diversify and become increasingly important export markets, they will come to dominate international trade, according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. [http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/The\\_Transformation\\_of\\_World\\_Trade.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/The_Transformation_of_World_Trade.pdf) [PDF format, 20 pages].

THE WORLD ORDER IN 2050. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Uri Dadush and Bennett Stancil. February 22, 2010.

The rise of China, India, and other emerging markets has been anticipated for years by numerous economists, and the recent global recession has only accelerated this trend. New projections for economic growth through 2050 offer insight into the implications of this changing economic landscape. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. [http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/The\\_World\\_Order\\_in\\_2050.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/The_World_Order_in_2050.pdf) [PDF format, 31 pages].

HIV/AIDS IN SOUTH AFRICA: IMPROVED PROGNOSIS. Council on Foreign Relations. Peter Navario. February 22, 2010.

The global fight against HIV and AIDS cannot be won without success in South Africa, but while President Zuma's government has made progress, it has to do more to prevent future infections and provide better treatment, says CFR's Peter Navario. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. [http://www.cfr.org/publication/21492/hiv\\_aids\\_in\\_south\\_africa.html](http://www.cfr.org/publication/21492/hiv_aids_in_south_africa.html) [HTML format, various paging].

GOOGLE'S LESSON: INNOVATION HAS TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY RELIABILITY.

YaleGlobal. Rob Knake and Adam Segal. February 22, 2010.

The most important lesson of the Google vs. China may not be about Internet censorship, but rather the importance of security and the reliability of products. As Council of Foreign Relations fellows Rob Knake and Adam Segal write, two tensions highlight the main obstacles in maintaining security and reliability amid the globalized model of innovation spanning geography



and time. Shifting research and development centers off shore and closer to growing markets introduces additional risks of cyber and physical attacks. But the pace of innovation and the pressure to bring the newest technology to market as quickly as possible exposes companies to other risks too. Privacy or security concerns are often an afterthought in product development. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/googles-lesson-innovation-accompanied-reliability> [HTML format, various paging].

#### EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A EUROPEAN EXTERNAL POLICY IN EURASIA. Global Public Policy Institute. Albert Bressand. February 2010.

The report concludes with the search now underway for a European external energy policy as an essential objective that, the report suggest, brings together all dimensions of the “speaking with a single voice” nexus: the definition of what “Europe” is; of whether Europe must be content with some “common foreign policy” or whether it can design a single foreign policy that does not depend on consensus; and the role of energy, to use the phrase of Jacques de Jong and Coby van der Linde<sup>7</sup>, as “the Litmus test” of EU integration or disintegration.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.gppi.net/fileadmin/gppi/GPPiPP7-EU\\_Integration\\_and\\_Energy.pdf](http://www.gppi.net/fileadmin/gppi/GPPiPP7-EU_Integration_and_Energy.pdf) [PDF format, 40 pages].

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES IN MACEDONIA TODAY: POSSIBLE REFORMS FOR TOMORROW. Urban Institute. Tony Levitas. Web posted February 22, 2010.

In 2005, Macedonia began a two-phased decentralization process in which the national government began to transfer to local governments significant new competencies. As of 2009, about half the country's 86 jurisdictions have entered the so-called second phase by assuming very significant new social sectors responsibilities, particularly the responsibility for financing and managing pre-tertiary education. The study analyzes the funding of local governments in Macedonia today, and whether the current intergovernmental fiscal system provides adequate funding to the local government level. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412030\\_local\\_government\\_finances.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412030_local_government_finances.pdf) [PDF format, 33 pages].

#### THE AFGHAN TEST BED IN “MARJA.” Center for Strategic & International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman. February 18, 2010.

According to the author, the fighting in Marja is important. It challenges the Taliban on its home ground and will provide visible evidence that it cannot hold an area it has dominated for years and one whose drugs play an important role in its financing. The Marja offensive will test the President's new strategy, and show whether a population centered strategy can work. At the same time, this means that “winning” involves far more than tactical victory, and that the aftermath of the fighting will be much more important than the immediate outcome of the battle.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://csis.org/files/publication/100218\\_afghan\\_test\\_bed\\_marja.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/100218_afghan_test_bed_marja.pdf) [PDF format, 9 pages].

#### NORTHEAST INDIA: BOILING POT OF INTERNATIONAL RIVALRY – PART II. YaleGlobal. Bertil Lintner. February 19, 2010.

In Northeastern India, an icy and barren Tawang valley serves as the epicenter of a half a century old rivalry between India and China, writes journalist Bertil Lintner. The valley lies within the Indian state Arunachal Pradesh, or “Land of the Dawn”, which is claimed by China as part of Southern Tibet. Both India and China dispute the territorial boundaries in this area and fought a war in the early 1960s over such claims. But there is more to this rivalry than a patch of land. The status of Tibet, which China has always considered part of its domain, underlines the conflict.

China cannot be said truly to rule Tibet if the Dalai Lama, whom many consider to be the country's spiritual leader, resides in exile in India. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/northeast-india-boiling-pot-international-rivalry-part-ii> [HTML format, various paging].

THE SRI LANKAN TAMIL DIASPORA AFTER THE LTTE. International Crisis Group. February 23, 2010.

Sri Lankan Tamil diaspora groups should move away, once and for all, from the failed agenda of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and instead put their energies into the quest for a sustainable and just peace in a united Sri Lanka. The report examines political dynamics within the Tamil diaspora since May 2009, as Tamils abroad adapt to the LTTE's defeat. While there is little chance of the Tamil Tigers regrouping in the diaspora, most Tamils abroad remain profoundly committed to a separate state of Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south\\_asia/186\\_the\\_sri\\_lankan\\_tamil\\_diaspora\\_after\\_the\\_ltte.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_asia/186_the_sri_lankan_tamil_diaspora_after_the_ltte.pdf) [PDF format, 34 pages].

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT ON PROGRESS IMPLEMENTING THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009. Vice President Joe Biden. February 2010.

The report summarizes Recovery Act progress to-date and lays out projections for the program in the coming months.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/20100216-annual-report-progress-recovery-act.pdf> [PDF format, 31 pages].

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL: APPOINTMENT PROCESS AND CURRENT LEGISLATION. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Ida A. Brudnick. February 16, 2010.

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is responsible for "the maintenance, operation, development, and preservation of 16.5 million square feet of buildings and more than 450 acres of land throughout" the United States Capitol Complex. During recent Congresses, multiple bills have been introduced that would alter the AOC appointment process and require the appointment to be made by the leadership of Congress rather than the President. One of these bills, H.R. 2843, the Architect of the Capitol Appointment Act of 2010, passed the House on February 3, 2010.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41074.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

BRIDGE TO IMMIGRATION OR CHEAP TEMPORARY LABOR? Economic Policy Institute. Ron Hira. February 17, 2010.

American employers often claim they use the H-1B and other skilled guest worker visa programs to attract talented foreign workers and help them remain permanently in the U.S. But new evidence shows these programs are mainly a means to help outsource U.S. jobs or recruit cheap temporary labor. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://epi.3cdn.net/60b75ba377ebc081b5\\_hem6b5qjc.pdf](http://epi.3cdn.net/60b75ba377ebc081b5_hem6b5qjc.pdf) [PDF format, 17 pages].

CHANGING PARTICIPATION IN FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AMONG LOW-INCOME CHILDREN AFTER WELFARE REFORM. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Jessica E. Todd et al. February 19, 2010.

In 1996, the safety net for poor households with children fundamentally changed when Federal legislation replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). The study investigates participation in, and benefits received from, AFDC/TANF and food assistance programs, before and after the legislation, for children in low-income households, income below 300 percent of the Federal poverty line.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR92/ERR92.pdf> [PDF format, 38 pages].

CLEAN ENERGY MARKETS: JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES. Pew Center on Global Climate Change. February 2010.

The brief explains how investment in clean energy technologies will generate economic growth and create new jobs in the United States and around the world. Comprehensive, market-based national policy that attracts investment in clean energy markets can help create these economic benefits. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/clean-energy-markets-jobs-opportunities-brief.pdf> [PDF format, 18 pages].

DEMOCRATS' EDGE AMONG MILLENNIALS SLIPS. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. February 18, 2010.

The "Millennial Generation" of young voters played a big role in the resurgence of the Democratic Party in the 2006 and 2008 elections, but their attachment to the Democratic Party weakened markedly over the course of 2009. The Democratic advantage over the Republicans in party affiliation among young voters, including those who "lean" to a party, reached a whopping 62% to 30% margin in 2008. But by the end of 2009 this 32-point margin had shrunk to just 14 points: 54% Democrat, 40% Republican. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewresearch.org/assets/pdf/1497.pdf> [PDF format, 27 pages].

THE FORECLOSURE GENERATION: THE LONG-TERM IMPACT OF THE HOUSING CRISIS ON LATINO CHILDREN AND FAMILIES. National Council of La Raza. Janis Bowdler et al. February 16, 2010.

The study uses interviews with Latino families who have suffered a foreclosure to shed light on the damage inflicted by the loss of their home. It is the first to provide a glimpse into the far-reaching impact that record-high foreclosures are likely to have on the millions of American families and children expected to lose their home in the coming years, and it calls for a bold response from federal policymakers. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.nclr.org/content/publications/detail/61725> [HTML format with a link].

THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNET. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Janna Quitney Anderson et al. February 19, 2010.

"Experts and stakeholders say the Internet will enhance our intelligence – not make us stupid. It will also change the functions of reading and writing and be built around still-unanticipated gadgetry and applications. The battle over control of the internet will rage on and debates about online anonymity will persist," say the authors. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2010/Future%20of%20internet%202010%20-%20AAAS%20paper.pdf> [PDF format, 48 pages].

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS IN RESPONSE TO FINANCIAL TURMOIL. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Baird Webel and Marc Labonte. February 2010.

In August 2007, asset-backed securities, particularly those backed by subprime mortgages, suddenly became illiquid and fell sharply in value as an unprecedented housing boom turned to a housing bust. In September 2008, the financial crisis reached panic proportions, with some large financial firms failing or having the government step in to prevent their failure. The report reviews new programs introduced and other actions taken by the Treasury, Federal Reserve, and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41073.pdf> [PDF format, 44 pages].

LEGAL ABANDON: HOW LIMITING LAWSUITS LED TO THE FINANCIAL COLLAPSE AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT. Center for Justice & Democracy. Amy Widman and Joanne Doroshow. February 2010.

The paper explores how the weakening of investors' and borrowers' legal rights since the 1990s has compounded deregulation and lax regulatory enforcement led to the recent economic collapse. It shows how the legal rights of defrauded shareholders have been greatly restricted by both Congress and the U.S. Supreme Court, and the rights of subprime mortgage borrowers have been extremely limited, as well. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://www.centerjd.org/archives/studies/LegalAbandonWpaperF.pdf> [PDF format, 18 pages].

MOVING TOWARDS SAFER CREDIT CARDS. Pew Safe Credit Cards Project. Nicolle Grayson. February 2010.

The Credit CARD Act of 2009, with major provisions taking effect this month, will save American cardholders billions of dollars by banning unfair or deceptive practices, according to research from the Pew Safe Credit Cards Project. Just two of these practices, retroactive rate increases and "hair-trigger" penalty interest rates, were costing U.S. consumers a minimum of \$10 billion per year. Congress designed the Act to be implemented in three phases. The first part of the law took effect last summer, and the second phase begins on February 22. The third and final stage of new protections will be enacted in August when the Federal Reserve issues its final rules on "reasonable and proportional" penalty fees and charges. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
[http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Fact\\_Sheets/Health\\_and\\_Human\\_Services/Safe%20Credit%20Cards%20Project%20Fact%20Sheet%20Feb%2010.pdf?n=9606](http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Fact_Sheets/Health_and_Human_Services/Safe%20Credit%20Cards%20Project%20Fact%20Sheet%20Feb%2010.pdf?n=9606) [PDF format, 2 pages].

THE ONLINE LEARNING IMPERATIVE: A SOLUTION TO THREE LOOMING CRISES IN EDUCATION. Alliance for Excellent Education. Bob Wise and Roberth Rothman. February 2010.

The paper details how the integral use of online technology in today's secondary school classrooms can strengthen the teacher workforce, improve student outcomes, and allow states to do more despite flat education budgets. According to the paper, state and local public officials are faced with stark realities that will force major changes in traditional education processes, especially for middle and high schools. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://www.all4ed.org/files/OnlineLearning.pdf> [PDF format, 9 pages].

OZONE AIR QUALITY STANDARDS: EPA'S PROPOSED JANUARY 2010 REVISIONS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. James E. McCarthy. February 2010.

EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson signed proposed changes to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone on January 6, 2010. The proposed standards, when finalized in August 2010, will set in motion a long and complicated implementation process that has far-reaching impacts for public health, for sources of pollution in numerous economic sectors, and for state and local governments. The first step, designation of nonattainment areas, is expected to take place in the summer of 2011, with the areas so designated then having 3 to 20 years to reach attainment. The report discusses the standard-setting process, the specifics of the new standard, and issues raised by the Administrator's choice; and it describes the steps that will follow EPA's promulgation.  
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41062.pdf> [PDF format, 15 pages].

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENTS HAVE SHOWN LONG-TERM GROWTH, WHILE SIZE, RESTRICTION, AND DISTRIBUTIONS VARY. U.S. Government Accountability Office. February 23, 2010.

The nation's 4-year not-for-profit colleges and universities collectively held more than \$400 billion in endowments in 2008. Some institutions' large endowments coupled with the high and growing cost of college have led to questions about institutions' use of endowments. The mandated report describes (1) the size and change in value of endowments over the last 20 years, (2) the extent and manner to which endowment funds are restricted for financial aid and other purposes, and (3) institutions' distribution of endowment assets.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10393.pdf> [PDF format, 80 pages].

**A POPULATION-BASED POLICY AND SYSTEMS CHANGE APPROACH TO PREVENT AND CONTROL PREVENTION.** Institute of Medicine. Web posted February 22, 2010.

Hypertension is one of the leading causes of death in the United States, affecting nearly one in three Americans. It is prevalent in adults and endemic in the older adult population. Hypertension is a major contributor to cardiovascular morbidity and disability. Although there is a simple test to diagnose hypertension and relatively inexpensive drugs to treat it, the disease is often undiagnosed and uncontrolled. The report identifies a small set of high-priority areas in which public health officials can focus their efforts to accelerate progress in hypertension reduction and control. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record\\_id=12819](http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12819) [HTML format with links].

**TAX PROPOSALS IN THE 2011 BUDGET.** Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center. February 19, 2010.

The Tax Policy Center has examined the key tax proposals in President Obama's 2011 budget. Separate discussions below describe each of the proposals including current law, proposed changes, and, when appropriate, the distributional effects. The budget as presented by the president lacks complete details on many of the tax proposals. Some provisions had virtually no detail and our discussion of them is necessarily limited. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412029\\_2011\\_budget.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412029_2011_budget.pdf) [PDF format, 49 pages].

**TRAGEDY AT TOYOTA: HOW NOT TO LEAD IN CRISIS.** Harvard Business School. William George. February 22, 2010.

"Toyota can only regain its footing by transforming itself from top to bottom to deliver the highest quality automobiles," says Harvard Business School professor Bill George of the beleaguered automobile company that in recent months has recalled 8 million vehicles. He offers seven recommendations for restoring consumer confidence in the safety and quality behind the storied brand. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://hbswk.hbs.edu/item/6381.html> [HTML format, various paging].

**THE TRILLION DOLLAR GAP: UNDERFUNDED STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND THE ROADS TO REFORM.** Pew Center on the States. February 2010.

There was a \$1 trillion gap at the end of fiscal year 2008 between the \$2.35 trillion states had set aside to pay for employees' retirement benefits and the \$3.35 trillion price tag of those promises, according to the report. The shortfall, which will have to be paid over the next 30 years by state and local governments, amounts to more than \$8,800 for every household in the United States. The figures detailed in Pew's report, include pension, health care and other non-pension benefits promised to both current and future retirees in states' and participating localities' public sector retirement systems. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://downloads.pewcenteronthestates.org/The\\_Trillion\\_Dollar\\_Gap\\_final.pdf](http://downloads.pewcenteronthestates.org/The_Trillion_Dollar_Gap_final.pdf) [PDF format, 66 pages].

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS ON OLDER AMERICANS. Urban Institute. February 2010.

The recession has increased joblessness among older Americans. The graphs and tables report unemployment rates and how they have varied by age, sex, race, and education since 2007.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411904\\_unemploymentstatistics.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411904_unemploymentstatistics.pdf) [PDF format, 11 pages].

THE VOLCKER RULE: NOT THE SOLUTION TO REDUCING FINANCIAL RISK. The Heritage Foundation. David C. John. February 22, 2010.

President Obama has reached into the past to try to resurrect failed bank regulatory approaches as a way of raising the stakes on his newly emphasized financial regulatory plan. Referred to as the "Volcker rule" after former Fed Chairman Paul Volcker, who developed the two-part proposal, it would further restrict the size of financial institutions and prevent those with insured deposits from trading in the financial markets on their own behalf, according to the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Regulation/wm2810.cfm?renderforprint=1> [HTML format, various paging].

## ARTICLES

### DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

Gill, Kirrin; Warner, Ann et al. FROM BENEFICIARIES TO CHANGE AGENTS: THE RISE OF WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (SAIS Review, vol. 29, no. 2, Summer-Fall 2009, pp. 23-38)

The authors assert that women are unquestionably the largest new international player on the world stage today, and are shaping local, national, and global change in a variety of innovative ways. In recent years, most notably, women have changed from the passive beneficiaries of international development efforts to the powerful leaders that help bring about such change. The authors state that the implications for practitioners of development are clear: focused research and bold policies are needed to better explore the contours of this change, and to maximize the rich leadership potential offered by women in today's world.

Imhof, Aviva; Lanza, Guy GREENWASHING HYDROPOWER (Worldwatch, Vol. 23, No. 1, January/February 2010, pp. 8-14)

Big-dam construction is increasing worldwide, often in the name of "clean energy," yet these projects displace millions of people and destroy precious environmental resources. The authors note that ambitious hydropower projects by countries such as China, Brazil, Thailand and India is leading the upsurge in dam construction; however these big dam projects create significant environmental damage, including loss of arable land, increased pollution in water, rivers drying up, and seismic effects in earthquake-prone areas. Many dam construction projects are also plagued with corruption; many dams, particularly in China, are being built or planned on international rivers with no evaluation of the cross-boundary impacts. In Africa, where climate change is already altering water availability, large hydropower projects continue to be proposed.



The authors encourage increased efficiency, new energy sources, low impact, non-dam hydropower, and other less destructive solutions to electrification needs.

Izama, Angelo ACCOMPLICE TO IMPUNITY? RETHINKING THE POLITICAL STRATEGY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT IN CENTRAL AFRICA (SAIS Review, vol. 29, no. 2, Summer-Fall 2009, pp. 51-60)

The author, founder of Kampala, Uganda-based think tank Fanaka Kwa Wote, notes that in recent years, the International Criminal Court has emerged as a major player within the Great Lakes region of East and Central Africa. However, few scholars and commentators have sought to assess the court's activities from within this regional lens. Yet viewing the court's work from within this perspective is critical, because it highlights some of the profound deficiencies with the court's investigative strategy thus far. Time and again, the court has chosen to target criminal activity while ignoring the larger criminal enterprise, seeking to eliminate the impunity of mid-level warlords, while allowing their patrons -- who are often high-level government officials -- to go free. For the court to truly have a long-term impact on the criminal networks that proliferate throughout the region, it will need to rethink its political strategy.

Paul, Katie LABOR SHORTAGE (Newsweek, Feb. 1, 2010)

In Haiti, children are regularly loaned to other households to work as domestic servants in exchange for food, housing and an education, but many treated like slaves. According to this article, some 225,000 Haitian children are living as indentured servants -- known as "restaveks" -- and their conditions may become worse in the aftermath of the Jan. 12 earthquake. "For families struggling in the wake of a catastrophe, restavek kids are the first to go," said Glenn Smucker, an anthropologist who specializes in development work in Haiti. Thousands of Haitians were killed in hurricanes and floods in 2004 and 2008, and each time, he said, the restaveks were most at risk to be turned out on the streets or trafficked. "Whenever these things happen, restavek children always fare worse. Their parents are not there to watch out for them, so they're far more vulnerable than the rest of the population," Smucker said. Before the earthquake, restaveks resided in up to 22 percent of Haitian homes, according to a study funded by USAID and published by the [Pan American Development Foundation](#) in December. It remains to be seen if things will get better or worse for these children. Many restaveks have been abandoned by their host families; at the same time some families who find themselves poorer than ever since the earthquake may feel extra pressure to lend out their children. On the other hand, with more families leaving Port-au-Prince for the countryside, it is possible that rural families may be less inclined to give up their children. Currently available online at <http://www.newsweek.com/id/232865>

Roman, Joe; Ehrlich, Paul et al. FACING EXTINCTION: 9 STEPS TO SAVE BIODIVERSITY (Solutions, No. 1, January-February 2010)

Four distinguished authors outline conservationists' responsibility to defend and restore ecosystems in a world where biodiversity is increasingly compromised by climate change and human activity. They propose nine ways to do this that involve local communities, individual and national economics, biodiversity endowments, and education to increase "bioliteracy." With so many species extinct or on the brink of extinction, the goal is to reach "zero extinction" by returning to good stewardship. Currently available online at [http://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/feature\\_article/2009-02-24-facing-extinction-nine-steps-save-biodiversity](http://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/feature_article/2009-02-24-facing-extinction-nine-steps-save-biodiversity)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Cella, Paul J. III THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THE SCIENTIFIC MINDSET (New Atlantis, Fall 2009 / Winter 2010)

The author writes that what is becoming clear about the financial collapse in 2008-2009 is that the U.S. economy has been driven by a financial system that relies on a complicated structure of speculative debt, that is enabled by modern technology, is totally dependent on abstractions and mathematical formulas and, as it turned out, can only be kept alive by the intervention of the government. On the surface, the development of the shadow banking system appears as a technocratic revolution in capitalism, but on a deeper level is “a failure of the modern mind ... and of the reckless grandiosity of modern technological civilization”. Cella observes that Wall Street was infatuated with “the engineered abstraction, produced by mathematical brilliance and computing capacity”, believing that the untidy reality of the everyday world could be made predictable by their formulas. He notes that this mindset “is singularly susceptible to falsely imagining that ideas are more real than men . . . This is the simple wisdom that modern finance forgot.” Currently available online at <http://www.thenewatlantis.com/publications/the-financial-crisis-and-the-scientific-mindset>

Kanbur, Ravi POVERTY, DISCONNECTED (Finance & Development, vol. 46, no. 4, December 2009)

Kanbur, professor of economics at Cornell University, notes that relying on official statistics such as GDP numbers often paints too rosy a picture of the incidence of poverty; economists have long sought ways to provide a more complete picture of the state of the poor. He notes that the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, established by the French government, goes a long way to address this discrepancy. Kanbur highlights the numerous ways in which the disconnect between the optimistic picture on poverty painted by official data and the more pessimistic assessment by grassroots activists manifests itself. If the population of a given country is growing faster than the poverty rate is declining, then the absolute number of people living in poverty is in fact growing. Privatizing public services may show a growth in official GDP, but it does not reflect the decline in well-being from the disappearance of those public services. Measuring the per-capita consumption by individual household in many developing countries does not reflect the reality that, often, women and children receive a much smaller share of household consumption than men. Kanbur notes that “there is plenty of work to be done” in helping authorities design policies that enable more people to escape poverty. Available online at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2009/12/kanbur.htm> [

Peck, Don HOW A NEW JOBLESS ERA WILL TRANSFORM AMERICA (Atlantic Monthly, March 2010)

The author notes that the official unemployment figures in the U.S. understate the magnitude of the jobs crisis; the percentage of unemployed and underemployed have approached the highest figure since the 1930s. Despite official pronouncements that the recession is over, a prolonged era of high joblessness is just beginning. Peck writes that it will have a profound effect on the prospects, character and behavior patterns of a generation of young people who are just now trying to enter the workforce. For the first time in U.S. history, the majority of the jobs in the country will be held by women, as the shrinking of the traditional manufacturing industries and trades falls disproportionately on men. Peck fears that the longer the jobless period lasts, the greater the negative effect it will have on the stability of households and communities around the country. Currently available online at <http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/201003/jobless-america-future>

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Baker, Peter OBAMA'S WAR OVER TERROR (New York Times Magazine, January 17, 2010, pp. 30-39, 46-47)

The author, a White House correspondent for *The Times*, takes an inside look at the struggle to remake anti-terrorism policy. When President Obama was inaugurated in January 2009, he inherited two struggles: One with al-Qaeda and its ideological allies, and another that divided his own country over what it means to be an American. A series of events involving terrorist situations, most recently the Christmas Day incident in Detroit, has forced the president to question each decision he has had to make, especially after criticism that his advisers, led by his top counterterrorism official John Brennan, who set up the National Counterterrorism Center under former President George W. Bush, were not giving him the best advice. Still, during his first year, the president has continued to adopt the bulk of the counterterrorism strategy he inherited from his predecessor. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/01/17/magazine/17Terror-t.html>

Garfinkle, Adam FOREIGN POLICY IN AN AGE OF AUSTERITY: A CONVERSATION WITH BRENT SCOWCROFT (American Interest, January/February 2010)

In a "clear-and-plain-talk" interview with AI editor Adam Garfinkle, former National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft predicts that the U.S. is at the end of a period of growing defense and national-security budgets regardless of the state of the economy, partly due to growing sentiment that other public policy areas need more attention. Scowcroft notes that austerity "might make us think harder about priorities," forcing us to make decisions that we have put off since 9/11 "because there was enough money to do everything." He believes that the military will need to better match what they buy with what they need, noting that the services have traditionally favored technology, where they are strongest, rather than plan for the "messy, labor-intensive wars" that are more likely. Scowcroft likens our national-security budget to a bank -- no financial institution can pay off all its obligations at any given time, "likewise, the U.S. cannot fulfill all the claims on our security assets at once." He believes that we need the State Department now more than ever, because it has to "deal with a world whose population is now more politicized than ever," and that is one of the reasons terrorism has become intractable. Currently available online at <http://www.the-american-interest.com/article.cfm?piece=733>

Hathaway, Robert PLANET PAKISTAN (Wilson Quarterly, Winter 2010)

Hathaway, director of the Woodrow Wilson Center's Asia Program, writes that Pakistan's troubles "are alarmingly plentiful and plain to see." Pakistan is a country of many contradictions -- it is a conservative, patriarchal society, yet women have high-profile positions in politics, government and news media; it has been ruled by the army for long periods of time, yet has a lively civil society and an unfettered press. Hathaway writes that for half a century, the U.S.-Pakistani relationship has been one of repeated disappointments -- Pakistan believes America betrayed them by withdrawing from the region in the 1980s after the Soviet defeat in Afghanistan, and by ending assistance in 1990. However, notes Hathaway, arms supplied by the U.S. to help Pakistan defend against potential Soviet incursion were instead used against India. "Notwithstanding the unhappy past and confounding present," says Hathaway, "the United States has an enormous strategic interest in seeing Pakistan succeed. If the world's second-largest - Muslim-majority country can become a force for tolerance, pluralism, and modernity, this will carry immense benefits for the United States -- and not incidentally, for Pakistanis." Currently available online at [http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=wq.essay&essay\\_id=590894](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=wq.essay&essay_id=590894)

Lowther, Adam THE LOGIC OF THE NUCLEAR ARSENAL (Strategic Studies Quarterly, vol. 3, no. 4, Winter 2009, pp. 8-21)

Lowther says that the nuclear weapons of the Cold War possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union served to prevent conventional conflict between the two countries. He speculates that Japan may become the next U.S. ally to develop a nuclear weapons capability, if the U.S. nuclear arsenal declines and its nuclear deterrence credibility diminishes. Lowther, a defense analyst with Maxwell Air Force Base's Air Force Research Institute, maintains that the nuclear-weapons deterrent effect cannot be duplicated by conventional capabilities. Among existing nuclear powers, he points to Pakistan as presenting the greatest nuclear proliferation risk. The author says diversity of thought on nuclear issues may be divided into two categories: the modernizers and the abolitionists. He maintains that collaboration between the two "is possible." This article is available on the Internet at <http://www.au.af.mil/au/ssq/2009/Winter/lowther.pdf> For more on reducing nuclear arsenals, see: <http://www.america.gov/nuclear-free-world.html>

Morgenthau, Robert THE IRAN-VENEZUELA AXIS OF SCAM (American Interest, January/February 2010)

Morgenthau, former District Attorney for New York, writes that a "dangerous strategic intimacy" is developing between two unlikely bedfellows -- Iran and Venezuela. He notes that this relationship has moved beyond the "courtship phase" of 2005-06 and into a financial, political and military alliance based on anti-Americanism and complementary national assets. Morgenthau writes that Iran now has an established banking presence in Venezuela, and is very likely using the Venezuelan banking system, which is not subject to any sanctions, to move money through the international financial system without detection. Venezuela has significant reserves of unmined uranium, and it is probable that Venezuela could be mining or processing uranium for Iran; in recent years, several Iranian-owned and controlled factories have been built in remote, interior parts of Venezuela, ideal locations for illicit production of weapons materiel. Morgenthau also notes that Iranian military advisors have been embedded with Venezuelan troops since 2006. He believes that the Iran-Venezuela axis has not attracted the attention of the U.S. government that it deserves, in part because their activities overlap the area of oversight of many different agencies, the result being that it is "no one's job to see the whole picture ... we overlook creeping Iranian influence in the Western Hemisphere at our peril." Currently available online at <http://www.the-american-interest.com/article.cfm?piece=762>

Oglesby, Donna Marie STATECRAFT AT THE CROSSROADS: A NEW DIPLOMACY (SAIS Review, vol. 29, no. 2, Summer-Fall 2009, pp. 93-106)

Oglesby, Diplomat-in-Residence at Eckerd College in St. Petersburg, Florida and former Counselor at the U.S. Information Agency, notes that the severe global economic contraction that began in 2008 has accelerated the transition to a new age of international politics, one characterized by weak but reassertive states, rising powers, waning American primacy, shifting media dynamics, and aroused and empowered societies. This new age of political ferment requires a fundamental reassessment of the way the U.S. formulates and conducts its national security strategy. This article explores the connections between our foreign policy and politics across domestic and foreign boundaries on several key national security challenges. Oglesby recommends a new diplomacy employing public diplomats deeply attuned to the cultural and political particularities of human plurality in the global public square.

## **U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES**

Fischer, Karin IN INDIA, A STUDENT-RECRUITING INDUSTRY UPS THE ANTE FOR U.S. COLLEGES (Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 18, January 15, 2009, pp. A1, A20-22)

India has already been the leading country of origin for international students in the U.S. for eight consecutive years, with over 100,000 students here last year. The potential for growth in those numbers is mind-boggling: 220 million children are enrolled in primary and secondary schools in

India, but the country's 400 universities can accommodate fewer than 10 million students. Yet American colleges and universities face obstacles in recruiting those students. Australia and Singapore are closer, and some Indian parents perceive the U.S. as being too liberal. Some U.S. states prohibit schools from contracting with third-party recruiters, and U.S. State Department policy bars any college-advising programs it sponsors abroad from forming partnerships with commercial recruiting agents, one of the largest of which in India typically charges 10-20 percent of first-year tuition. Institutions in other countries have long routinely paid for the services of agents, says Fischer, the Chronicle's international education writer. "Although many American colleges remain uneasy about the ethics of paying recruiters a commission to attract students, they are dealing with agents whether they like it or not. Most Indian students studying in the United States turn to independent counselors for help in admissions," she says. The future remains unclear, however; some see the agent-based model as broken, but one of the largest recruiters, IDP Education, signed up its first dozen U.S. clients last month. Currently available online at <http://chronicle.com/article/In-India-a-Student-Recruiting/63467/>

Morris, James M. MAN OF THE WORLD (Wilson Quarterly, vol. 34, no. 1, Winter 2010, pp. 28-33)

Today, as newspapers are shuttered and reporters panhandle for work, it is important to remember Joseph Pulitzer, whose taste for sensationalism and sense of public service propelled American journalism into the modern era. Pulitzer was a pioneering newspaper reporter, publisher, and sponsor of the high-minded Pulitzer Prizes but he is perhaps remembered best for his antics during the Spanish-American War. His intense competition with William Randolph Hearst in the great circulation wars at the time are still known today as "yellow journalism," the never-ending battle to sell newspapers. It was with his *St. Louis-Dispatch* that Pulitzer became known both for his gritty, mass-appeal journalism and for his championing of the average American through promotion of a progressive, almost radical, agenda. Soon, he pioneered the genre of investigative reporting to uncover government corruption and abuses in private enterprise. To increase circulation, Pulitzer resorted to sensationalist reporting, the extensive use of illustrations, and staged news "events" to attract more attention and readers. By the late 1880s, his *New York World* was the nation's most-read newspaper.

Patton, Zach WAGE LEARNERS (Governing, August 2009)

Several big-city U.S. school systems serving underprivileged urban neighborhoods are experimenting with paying students to get good grades. The author notes that preliminary anecdotal evidence is that school attendance is up, pupils' academic performance has improved and there are less disciplinary problems; furthermore, the students are not spending the money on frivolous purchases. Some detractors of the program are doubtful that extrinsic rewards can influence students' long-term eagerness to learn, and object to the moral aspects of paying some students and not others; the author notes that there have been some instances of retribution against students receiving payments. The schools and other supporters of the program counter that well-off families routinely provide rewards for their children, and the payments-for-good-grades program is merely providing a similar opportunity for children from low-income families. Saying that "desperate times call for desperate measures", they hope that the extrinsic rewards program will keep kids in the classroom, where they might discover the intrinsic reward of learning for its own sake. Available online at <http://www.governing.com/node/2910/>

Ripley, Amanda WHAT MAKES A GREAT TEACHER? (Atlantic Monthly, January-February 2010)

Ripley writes that educational systems in the U.S. "have never identified excellent teachers in any reliable, objective way ... Instead, we tend to ascribe their gifts to some mystical quality that we can recognize and revere -- but not replicate." However, one organization in America has been systematically pursuing this goal for more than a decade -- tracking hundreds of thousands of kids, and analyzing why some teachers can move kids three grade levels ahead in one year and

others can't. [Teach for America](#), a nonprofit that recruits college graduates to spend two years teaching in low-income schools, began outside the educational establishment and has largely remained there. Almost half a million American children are being taught by its 7,300 teachers this year, and the organization tracks test-score data, linked to each teacher, for 85 percent to 90 percent of those kids, most of whom are poor and African-American or Latino. Teach for America has found that "superstar" teachers set big goals for their students, recruit students and their families into the teaching process and ensure that everything they do contributes to student learning; however, the most important trait of all is that superstar teachers are incredibly persistent in attaining goals. Knowledge matters, but not in every case, Teach for America has found; graduating from an elite school or having a master's degree in education does not make much difference on classroom effectiveness. Now that the Obama administration is offering USD 4 billion to identify and cultivate effective teachers, the states must take radical steps in the education field, where efforts to measure teacher performance based on student test scores have long been fought. Currently available online at <http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/201001/good-teaching>

Sietsema, Robert EVERYONE EATS -- BUT THAT DOESN'T MAKE YOU A RESTAURANT CRITIC (Columbia Journalism Review, January/February 2010)

Restaurant criticism, like other areas of journalism, is changing with Internet-based, "every man a critic ethos." The author, himself a restaurant critic, traces the history of restaurant critics since the 1950s, the development of ethical standards by eminent New York Times critic Craig Claiborne faithfully adhered to by his successors, and the erosion of standards by food bloggers. Claiborne made the restaurant review a public service that may be endangered, Sietsema writes. Available online at [http://www.cjr.org/feature/everyone\\_eats.php?page=all](http://www.cjr.org/feature/everyone_eats.php?page=all)

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