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SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS

The Most Important Management Trends of the (Still Young) Twenty-first Century. Harvard Business School. Sean Silverthorne. February 22, 2011.

Harvard Business School Dean Nitin Nohria and a number of faculty remark on what they view as the most significant business management ideas of the first decade of the twenty-first century and then what they hope will be the most fertile areas of business research between now and 2020. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://hbswk.hbs.edu/pdf/item/6639.pdf> [PDF format, 3 pages].

The SIPRI Top 100 Arms-Producing Companies, 2009. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. February 21, 2011.

Arms sales of the Top 10 arms-producing companies approached \$228 billion, which is 56.9 per cent of the SIPRI Top 100 total arms sales in 2009. "U.S. government spending on military goods and services is a key factor in arms sales increases for U.S. arms-producing and military services companies and for Western European companies with a foothold in the U.S. arms and military services market," states SIPRI arms industry expert Dr. Susan Jackson. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.sipri.org/research/armaments/production/Top100> [HTML format, various paging].

Economic Decline Widespread in 2009. Bureau of Economic Analysis. February 23, 2011.

Real U.S. GDP by metropolitan area declined 2.4 percent in 2009 after declining 0.4 percent in 2008, according to new statistics released today by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.¹ The economic decline was widespread as real GDP declined in 292 of 366 (80 percent) metropolitan statistical areas, led by national declines in durable-goods manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services.

http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_metro/2011/pdf/gdp_metro0211.pdf [PDF format, 26 pages].

The March for Freedom in Libya. Brookings Institution. Ibrahim Sharqieh. February 22, 2011.

The people of Libya are closer than ever to freedom from the 42-year-long rule of the world's longest serving leader in the Arab world, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi. Though notorious for severely repressing opposition movements, the Libyan regime is no longer in a position to exercise the level of control it has enjoyed over the past four decades, as Libyans no longer fear their government and are now closer than ever to changing it. The Libyan people's direct confrontation with the Qaddafi dictatorship highlights the many factors that have brought them closer than ever to their long-awaited goal, says the author. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0222_libya_sharqieh.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

Lords of the Flies in Colombia. Brookings Institution. Vanda Felbab-Brown. February 22, 2011.

Because of Venezuela's anachronistic exchange rate and differential taxes and prices, Colombians from Catatumbo, a poor region, prefer to shop for a myriad of household goods in Venezuela. But at the border, they face the Venezuelan border guards and potential export duties or the confiscation of their goods. Here is where the muchachos, known as *las moscas* (the flies), come in. They know which of the notoriously corrupt Venezuelan border guards are corrupt reliably and for a fee will let the contraband pass. One lesson of this micro example of illegal economies is that legalization is not a panacea for the complex threats and challenges illegal economies represent, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0222_colombia_felbabbrown.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

West African Experience with the World Rice Crisis, 2007-2008. Center for Global Development. Jenny Aker et al. February 14, 2011.

Rice production in Africa has tended to be low-yielding, geographically dispersed, and uncompetitive against low-cost Asian imports, even when protected by high freight costs and substantial trade barriers. Skyrocketing prices in world markets in 2007-08 were a shock to African consumers, producers, and governments alike. When international rice prices were relatively low, rice imports did not pose economic or political problems for West African governments. Extremely expensive imports reverse that equation. The paper addresses the response to that reversal first by presenting a historical review of trends in the West African rice sector and, second, by assessing the effect of world rice prices on domestic prices, primarily at the consumer level. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1424823/> [HTML format with a link].

Foreign Aid: An Introduction to U.S. Programs and Policy. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Curt Tarnoff and Marian Leonardo Lawson. February 10, 2011.

Foreign assistance is a fundamental component of the international affairs budget and is viewed by many as an essential instrument of U.S. foreign policy. Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, foreign aid has increasingly been associated with national security policy. U.S. foreign aid policy has developed around three primary rationales: national security, commercial interests, and humanitarian concerns. These broad rationales are the basis for the myriad objectives of U.S. assistance, including promoting economic growth, reducing poverty, improving governance, expanding access to health care and education, promoting stability in conflictive regions, promoting human rights, strengthening allies, and curbing illicit drug production and trafficking.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R40213.pdf> [PDF format, 37 pages].

Closing the Guantanamo Detention Center: Legal Issues. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Michael John Garcia et al. February 11, 2011.

Following the terrorist attacks of 9/11, Congress passed the Authorization to Use Military Force (AUMF), which granted the President the authority "to use all necessary and appropriate force against those ... [who] planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks" against the U.S. Many persons subsequently captured during military operations in Afghanistan and elsewhere were transferred to the U.S. Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for detention and possible prosecution before military tribunals. Although nearly 800 persons have been held at Guantanamo at some point since early 2002, the substantial majority of Guantanamo detainees have ultimately been transferred to another country for continued detention or release, and fewer than 200 persons remain detained at the facility. Those detainees who remain fall into three categories: (1) persons placed in non-penal, preventive detention to stop them from rejoining hostilities; (2) persons who have faced or are expected to face criminal charges; and (3) persons who have been cleared for transfer or release, whom the U.S. continues to detain pending transfer. Although the Supreme Court ruled in *Boumediene v. Bush* that Guantanamo detainees may seek *habeas corpus* review of the legality of their detention, several legal issues remain unsettled, including the extent to which other constitutional provisions apply to noncitizens held at Guantanamo.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/R40139.pdf> [PDF format, 55 pages].

Libya's Leadership Crossroads. Council on Foreign Relations. Robert Danin. February 22, 2011.

It's unclear whether Muammar Qaddafi's regime will survive after a failed, but brutal, crackdown on protesters in Libya. But if Qaddafi goes, Robert Danin says Libya lacks the elements needed for a smooth and peaceful transition of power. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cfr.org/libya/libyas-leadership-crossroads/p24173> [HTML format, various paging].

Social Media in the Arab World: Leading up to the Uprisings of 2011. Center for International Media Assistance. Jeffrey Ghannam. February 3, 2011.

The report examines the impact of digital media on freedom of expression in the Middle East prior to the 2011 protests. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Arab_Social_Media-Report_2.pdf [PDF format, 44 pages].

The Future of U.S.-New Zealand Relations. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Ernest Z. Bower and Brian J. Lynch. February 22, 2011.

The United States and New Zealand are natural "Pacific Partners." The two countries share fundamental values and overwhelming common interests. Their views align on appropriate norms and modalities for ensuring the Asia-Pacific region can prosper in a positive and peaceful environment. It is timely for a good relationship to be elevated to another level. The report, in partnership with the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs in Wellington, identifies five essential elements for this new partnership: political and security cooperation; trade and investment; science and technology cooperation; education and sociocultural ties; and transnational issues. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://csis.org/files/publication/110211_Bower_PacificPartners_web.pdf [PDF format, 86 pages].

Internet "Kill Switch": Mapping Out Government's Proper Role in Cybersecurity. The Heritage Foundation. Paul Rosenzweig. February 22, 2011.

Once again, Congress has begun consideration of a comprehensive cybersecurity bill. Most of the provisions of the bill that eventually emerges from Congress will be uncontroversially good, better education is never wrong. But one aspect of the bill now making its way through the Senate deserves a great deal more public debate and consideration: the scope and extent of the government's role in defending the Internet from external threats and, in particular, the extent to which the government can order private-sector actors to take action, including disconnecting from the Internet, in times of cyber emergency. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/wm3166.pdf [PDF format, 2 pages].

Failing its Families: Lack of Paid Leave and Work-Family Supports in the U.S. Human Rights Watch. February 23, 2011.

The lack of paid leave under law in America is at odds with a workforce revolution in which female participation in paid labor skyrocketed over the past century, especially among those with young children. In the US more than 19 million families with children now have a mother as the primary or co-breadwinner, and 70 percent of children live in households in which all adults are in the labor force. The report recommends the US establish paid family leave in connection with childbirth and adoption, and for workers to care for family members with serious health conditions. National paid family leave policy would provide the most efficient and equitable framework, but with federal legislation looking doubtful, states should establish paid family leave insurance programs funded through small payroll tax contributions, as has happened successfully in California and New Jersey. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2011/02/23/failing-its-families-0> [HTML format with links].

Cyprus: Six Steps toward a Settlement. International Crisis Group. February 22, 2011.

With the Cyprus reunification negotiations under way since 2008 at an impasse, dramatic steps are needed. As the stalemate continues, the costs for Greek and Turkish Cypriots, Turkey and the European Union (EU) are growing. Neither Greek Cypriots nor Turkish Cypriots can fulfil their potential on an island whose future is divided, uncertain, militarised and facing new economic difficulties. Turkey's EU candidacy and EU-NATO cooperation, are at risk. Specifically, in order to unblock the situations on the island and in Brussels, the sides should take confidence-building steps in 2011, unilaterally if necessary, to build trust and satisfy their counterparts' main demands without prejudicing the outcome of a comprehensive settlement. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/europe/turkey-cyprus/cyprus/B61-cyprus-six-steps-toward-a-settlement.aspx?alt_lang=tr Summary in Turkish [HTML format, various paging].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/europe/turkey-cyprus/cyprus/B61%20Cyprus%20-%20Six%20Steps%20toward%20a%20Settlement.ashx> [PDF format, 20 pages].

Afghanistan's Elections Stalemate. International Crisis Group. February 23, 2011.

The prolonged crisis over Afghanistan's parliamentary elections has further undermined President Hamid Karzai's credibility. He is now even more isolated politically than he was after his dubious re-election in 2009. The Wolesi Jirga was inaugurated on 26 January 2011, following a lengthy standoff that exposed sharp political fault lines, which could plunge the country deeper into not just political but armed conflict. The international community and Afghan leaders must recognise the gravity of the current impasse. Karzai must heed parliament's call to disband the special tribunal. The Afghan government as a whole must move swiftly to mend fragile institutions, to initiate substantial electoral reform and to adopt constitutional amendments to strengthen the checks and balances between the executive, legislature and judiciary, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/asia/south-asia/afghanistan/B117%20Afghanistans%20Elections%20Stalemate.ashx> [PDF format, 16 pages].

Interactions between Health and Farm-Labor Productivity. International Food Policy Research Institute. February 2011.

In the 21st century, agriculture remains fundamental to economic growth, poverty alleviation, improvement in rural livelihood, and environmental sustainability. Three-quarters of the world's poor live in rural areas, particularly in Asia and Africa, and depend on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood. The report provides an overview of current knowledge of the impact of health issues on farm-level productivity and decisionmaking, and the impact of agriculture on health. Findings are based on a review of the relevant studies of agricultural regions throughout the developing world. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/pr23.pdf> [PDF format, 36 pages].

Not Only Climate Change: Mobility, Vulnerability and Socio-economic Transformations in Environmentally Fragile Areas in Bolivia, Senegal and Tanzania. International Institute for Environment and Development. February 2011.

The paper argues that migration is better defined as an adaptive response to socio-economic, cultural, political and environmental transformations, in most instances closely linked to the need to diversify income sources and reduce dependency on natural resources. Drawing on case studies in Bolivia, Senegal and Tanzania, it describes how environmental change at the local level interacts with other factors to shape migration patterns, and how such patterns in turn affect the livelihoods and resilience of individuals, households and communities in areas experiencing the impacts of climate change in the form of desertification, soil degradation, disrupted rainfall patterns and changes in temperature. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/10590IIED.pdf> [PDF format, 45 pages].

The Evolution of Border Controls as a Mechanism to Prevent Illegal Immigration. Migration Policy Institute. Rey Koslowski. February 2011.

The paper, examining U.S. and European immigration systems, analyzes how the challenges in achieving effective U.S. border control have increased dramatically within recent decades and particularly since the 9/11 terrorist attacks. The author examines the programmatic and funding responses U.S. policymakers have put in place, including the Secure Border Initiative, the Visa Waiver Program, US-VISIT, and registered-traveler programs, and traces their evolution and effectiveness. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/bordercontrols-koslowski.pdf> [PDF format, 33 pages].

The Returns to the Brain Drain and Brain Circulation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Some Computations Using Data from Ghana. National Bureau of Economic Research. Yaw Nyarko. February 2011.

The report looks at the decision of the government or "central planner" in the allocation of scarce governmental resources for tertiary education, as well as that for the individual. It provides estimates of the net present values, or cost and benefits. These include costs of tertiary education; the benefits of improved skills of those who remain in the country; and also takes into account the flows of the skilled out of the country, the brain drain, as well as the remittances they bring into the country. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.nber.org/papers/w16813.pdf> [PDF format, 76 pages].

Strengthening the Macroeconomic Policy Framework in South Africa. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Tatiana Lysenko and Geoff Barnard. February 18, 2011.

South Africa's macroeconomic framework has served the economy well, but should be strengthened to make the economy more resilient to external shocks. Enhancing the credibility of the inflation target would provide the monetary authorities with more space for flexibility in the face of exogenous shocks. To ease the pressure on the exchange rate emanating from high commodity prices and sentiment-driven surges in capital inflows, the accumulation of foreign exchange reserves by the central bank should be more rapid, and the removal of remaining controls on capital outflows should be accelerated, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/download/fulltext/5kghsx2v5345.pdf?expires=1298490309&id=0000&accname=guest&checksum=D7A96FC5FEBAE8179F509D43DEF7795> [PDF format, 43 pages].

Who Are the People in Your Neighborhood? Social & Demographic Trends, Pew Research Center. February 22, 2011.

A census block is the smallest unit of geography for which data are published, and blocks are the basis for assembling larger geographic entities such as legislative districts. The detailed race, ethnicity and population counts make it easy to look up data for any block in America. But those numbers may not be completely accurate-and deliberately so. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://census.pewsocialtrends.org/2011/who-are-the-people-in-your-neighborhood> [HTML format, various paging].

Reform, Not Repression: Lessons from the Deadly Unrest in Libya and Bahrain. Knowledge @ Wharton. February 23, 2011.

Invited by Bahrain in 2003 to advise on how to reform its labor markets, Peter Cappelli found that Bahrain had to stop relying on cheap, imported labor from South Asia and provide job opportunities instead to its underemployed Shiite community. "It was very clear the business community did not have the least bit of empathy toward them," Cappelli recalls. "I said, 'You have these young men; they're sitting on street corners. You have to do something about that, or what do you think these guys are going to do? They're going rise up at some point.'" Protests by Bahrain's Shiite majority against the country's ruling Sunni royal family began in early February, and have since taken a violent turn. The Gulf country and Libya are the latest Arab countries to experience popular unrest following the successful ouster of Tunisian President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali and Egypt's Hosni Mubarak. Protestors in Yemen have sustained calls for the removal of President Ali Abdullah Saleh and demonstrators are on the march in Morocco. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/arabic/articlepdf/2628.pdf?CFID=19715258&CFTOKEN=24443992&jsessionid=a8305bcc015228778c7041735c757a793770> [PDF format, 4 pages].

Avoiding Water Wars: Water Scarcity and Central Asia's Growing Importance for Stability in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate. February 22, 2011.

"This report by the committee majority staff examines United States policy with respect to water scarcity and water management in Central and South Asia. Water plays an increasingly important role in our diplomatic and national security interests in the region, and we must ensure that our approach is carefully considered and coordinated across the interagency. President Obama's administration deserves credit for recognizing the critical role water plays in achieving our foreign policy objectives. As water demand for food production and electricity generation increases, in part as a result of the quickening pace of climate change, so too must our efforts to provide water security. While much of our focus currently rests on Afghanistan and Pakistan, we must also consider the interests in the shared waters by India and the neighboring five Central Asian countries--Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan. This report draws on staff travel to the region and the work of experts in government, academia, and international institutions. It provides significant insight and several key recommendations to advance U.S. policy in Central and South Asia with respect to this vital transboundary resource."

[http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SNAA-8EBSP7/\\$File/full_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SNAA-8EBSP7/$File/full_report.pdf) [PDF format, 28 pages].

Macondo: The Gulf Oil Disaster. Chief Counsel's Report 2011, National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling. February 17, 2011.

The investigation concludes that management failures, not mechanical failings, were the ultimate source of the disaster. The report lays out the confusion, lack of communication, disorganization, and inattention to crucial safety issues and test results that led to the deaths of 11 men and the largest offshore oil spill in our nation's history.

http://www.oilspillcommission.gov/sites/default/files/documents/C21462-407_CCR_for_print_0.pdf [PDF format, 371 pages].

When Millennia-Old Mummies Threaten National Identity. YaleGlobal. James Cuno. February 23, 2011.

Centuries ago, traders and travelers bearing commodities and ideas forged a series of routes crossing Central Asia, connecting China with Rome. What became known as the Silk Road is the epitome of early and unprecedented globalization. Archaeological excavations in the oasis areas

of the Tarim Basin, the far western reaches of modern China, uncovered mummified human remains from 3,500 years ago along with more recent artifacts, revealing diverse cultures, religious beliefs and 28 languages in the region. An exhibition, "The Secrets of the Silk Road," now at the Penn Museum in Philadelphia, was almost cancelled, at the request of Chinese government officials, possibly because of media attention on the mummies' Caucasoid features. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/when-millennia-old-mummies-threaten-national-identity> [HTML format, various paging].

Egypt: How a Lack of Political Reform Undermined Economic Reform. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Michele Dunne and Mara Revkin. February 23, 2011.

The Egyptian economic reforms Washington invested in for decades are at risk of unraveling due to the lack of serious political reforms, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=42710&prog=zgp&proj=zme> [HTML format, various paging].

The Tea Party, Religion and Social Issues. Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. Scott Clement and John C. Green. February 23, 2011.

Tea Party supporters' conservative opinions extend beyond economic matters to social issues such as abortion and same-sex marriage. The Tea Party also draws disproportionate support from the ranks of white evangelical Protestants, according to the survey. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1903/tea-party-movement-religion-social-issues-conservative-christian> [HTML format, various paging].

High Stakes: Girls' Education in Afghanistan. Oxfam International. Ashley Jackson et al. February 24, 2011.

Millions of girls have entered school in Afghanistan, since the fall of the Taliban in 2001. It is one of the few good news stories of the last nine years. However, the deteriorating security situation and the international community's focus on stabilization and counter-insurgency rather than on long-term development means this good news story is in danger of turning bad. A new approach from both the Afghan government and donors is urgently required to hold onto the gains that have been made, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/afghanistan-girls-education-022411.pdf> [PDF format, 44 pages].

Nigeria's Elections: Reversing the Degeneration? International Crisis Group. February 24, 2011.

The April 2011 general elections, if credible and peaceful, would reverse the degeneration of the franchise since Nigeria returned to civilian rule in 1999, yield more representative and legitimate institutions and restore faith in a democratic trajectory. Anything similar to the 2007 sham, however, could deepen the vulnerability of West Africa's largest country to conflict, further alienate citizens from the political elite and reinforce violent groups' narratives of bad governance and exclusion, according to the study. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/africa/west-africa/nigeria/B79-nigerias-elections-reversing-the-degeneration.aspx> [HTML format, various paging].

Popular Protest in North Africa and the Middle East (I): Egypt Victorious? International Crisis Group. February 24, 2011.

It is early days, and the true measure of what the Egyptian people have accomplished has yet to fully sink in. Some achievements are as clear as they are stunning. Over a period of less than three weeks, they challenged conventional chestnuts about Arab lethargy; transformed national politics; opened up the political space to new actors; massively reinforced protests throughout the region; and called into question fundamental pillars of the Middle East order. They did this without foreign help and, indeed, with much of the world timidly watching and waffling according to shifting daily predictions of their allies' fortunes. The challenge now is to translate street activism into inclusive, democratic institutional politics so that a popular protest that culminated in a military coup does not end there, says the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/middle-east-north-africa/north-africa/egypt/101-popular-protest-in-north-africa-and-the-middle-east-i-egypt-victorious.aspx> [HTML format, various paging].

Tar Sands Pipelines Safety Risks. Natural Resources Defense Council, National Wildlife Federation, Pipeline Safety Trust, and Sierra Club. Anthony Swift et al. February 2011.

The report shines a light on the dangers of transporting diluted bitumen, or tar sands crude. Because it is significantly more acidic and corrosive than standard oil, and requires increased heat and pressure to move through pipelines, tar sands crude poses new risks to communities along pipeline routes. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.sierraclub.org/dirtyfuels/downloads/2011-02-safety.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

The State of Sentencing 2010: Developments in Policy and Practice. The Sentencing Project. Nicole D. Porter. February 2011.

Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia adopted new criminal justice policies, all aimed at reducing prison populations and facilitating successful reentry of ex-offenders, while at the same time, ensuring public safety. Today, 7.2 million men and women are under correctional supervision. Of this total, five million are monitored in the community on probation or parole and 2.3 million are incarcerated in prisons or jails. As a result the nation maintains the highest rate of incarceration in the world at 743 per 100,000 population.

<http://sentencingproject.org/doc/publications/publications/Final%20State%20of%20the%20Sentencing%202010.pdf> [PDF format, 26 pages].

Africa: U.S. Foreign Assistance Issues. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Ted Dagne. February 11, 2011.

U.S. aid to Africa initially reached a peak in 1985, when global competition with the Soviet Union was at a high point. After the cold war ended, security assistance levels for Africa began to decline. In 1995, at the outset of the 104th Congress, substantial reductions in aid to Africa had been anticipated, as many questioned the importance of Africa to U.S. national security interests in the post-cold war era. As the debate went forward, however, congressional reports and bills emphasized U.S. humanitarian, economic, and other interests in Africa. Aid levels did fall, but gradually began to increase again in FY1997. U.S. assistance to Africa is reaching new highs due to a significant increase in health care sectors under the Global Health and Child Survival

(GHCS) program. U.S. aid to Africa nearly quadrupled from \$1.2 billion in FY2006 to \$6.7 billion in FY2010. Moreover, the United States is the leading donor of humanitarian assistance to Africa. Between FY1999 and FY2009, the United States provided over \$10.1 billion to East and Central African countries and an estimated \$2.2 billion to Southern Africa countries.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157114.pdf> [PDF format, 14 pages].

Qaddafi's Legacy. Brookings Institution. Daniel L. Byman. February 24, 2011.

Daniel Byman offers insight into what the future of Libya without Leader Muammar Qaddafi would look like. Byman argues that should Qaddafi go, Libya's political structure must be rebuilt from scratch. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0224_libya_byman.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

Is Zimbabwe Next? Following the Path of Political Revolution. Brookings Institution. Emmanuel Asmah and Olumide Taiwo. February 24, 2011.

The recent weeks have undoubtedly ushered in a period of political change in the Middle East and North Africa. The governments of Tunisia and Egypt have been overthrown by the popular will of the people, and the forces of change are currently at work in Bahrain, Yemen and Libya. Seeing the potential for revolution, other countries in the region have taken some tangible steps toward government reform as a means of pacifying possible protesters. In a country that has faced serious economic decline, food and public health crises, and human rights abuses over the past decade, will Zimbabwe face similar uprisings resulting from mounting frustrations of its people? [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0224_zimbabwe_taiwo_asmah.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

Metropolitan Areas and the Next Economy: A 50-State Analysis. Brookings Institution. Alan Berube and Carey Anne Nadeau. February 24, 2011.

The economic future for states hinges largely on the performance of their metropolitan economies, which bring together the innovative firms, educated workers, and critical infrastructure that will propel the next wave of U.S. economic growth. To successfully transition to the next economy, states should place economic development strategies in the service of *metropolitan-led* visions for economic growth, building from the distinctive assets and market strengths of these regions to grow quality jobs and promote sustainable, statewide prosperity, say the authors. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/Programs/Metro/state_profiles/overview_memo/02_states_berube_nadeau.pdf [PDF format, 3 pages].

Principals' Approaches to Developing Teacher Quality: Constraints and Opportunities in Hiring, Assigning, Evaluating, and Developing Teachers. Center for American Progress. Morgaen L. Donaldson. February 23, 2011.

Morgaen L. Donaldson aims to inform policymakers regarding how principals could exert a more positive influence on teacher quality. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/02/pdf/principal_report.pdf [PDF format, 52 pages].

Assessing the Evidence about Work Support Benefits and Low-Income Families. Urban Institute. Gregory B. Mills et al. February 24, 2011.

For low-income working parents, benefits received through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Medicaid, and child care subsidies provide vital work support. Access to these programs has been restricted, however, by barriers relating to federal and state funding, program policy, and administrative process, complicating program enrollment and benefit retention. As a result, many low-income working families do not receive the multi-program benefits for which they are eligible. The paper provides a strong rationale for the Work Support Strategies demonstration, enabling selected states to design, implement, and evaluate modernization strategies to dramatically improve families' access to a package of work support benefits. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412303-Work-Support-Benefits.pdf> [PDF format, 47 pages].

The Fed's Mandate. National Center for Policy Analysis. Robert McTeer. February 24, 2011.

When the Federal Reserve was created in 1913, Congress did not give it a monetary policy goal as we understand that term today. The Fed's monetary policy role evolved gradually, and congressional mandates - such as achieving full employment and price stability - came later. Now the question is back at the forefront: What should the Fed be doing? [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.ncpa.org/pdfs/ba740.pdf> [PDF format, 3 pages].

Paying for Carbon Emissions Reduction. RAND Corporation. Flavia Tsang and Peter Burge. February 23, 2011.

The paper explores how much British citizens might be willing to pay for carbon emissions reduction, and the implication of this for climate change policies. Much of the current valuation of carbon focuses on cost measures, notably the marginal social cost of carbon, which measures the damage imposed by each unit of carbon emitted; and the marginal abatement cost, which reflects the cost of reducing emissions. These measures reflect how much people should pay or have to pay, but there is relatively little policy research on how much people are willing to pay, a measure of the value they place on carbon emissions reduction. The paper begins to address this research gap. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/occasional_papers/2011/RAND_OP312.pdf [PDF format, 21 pages].

Public Favors Tougher Border Controls and Path to Citizenship. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. February 24, 2011.

The public continues to favor tough measures to crack down on illegal immigration. Yet Americans see no contradiction in supporting both stepped-up border security and a way for people already in the U.S. illegally to gain citizenship. The idea of changing the constitution to bar the children of illegal immigrants from becoming citizens also remains unpopular. Nearly six-in-ten (57%) oppose changing the Constitution for this purpose, a figure that has changed little since 2006. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1904/poll-illegal-immigration-border-security-path-to-citizenship--birthright-citizenship-arizona-law> [HTML format, various paging].

Global Trouble Spots Top Public's News Interests: Strong Focus on Asia, Less Interest in Europe. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. February 24, 2011.

The public expresses far more interest in news from global hot spots, including Iraq, Afghanistan and North Korea, than in news from many less troubled countries. And while most Americans express interest in what happens in Canada and Great Britain, far fewer are interested in developments from other traditional U.S. allies, notably France. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1906/public-interest-news-foreign-countries-iraq-afghanistan-mexico-israel> [HTML format, various paging].

US-China: A Narrowing Window for Obama? Center for Strategic & International Studies. Pier Luigi Zanatta. February 24, 2011.

The first decade of the 21st century has concluded on an eerie note in US-China relations: a missed confrontation on the Korean issue. A spate of border incidents between the North and South Korea has reminded Washington, Beijing, and the rest of the world that, even in the era of globalization, real peace can be far more elusive than we might think, according to the report. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

<http://csis.org/files/publication/pac1113a.pdf> [PDF format, 2 pages].

Lessons from Kenya for the Global Health Initiative. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Janet Fleischman. February 23, 2011.

The Obama administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI), announced in May 2009 as a six-year, \$63-billion program, has put a strong emphasis on integration of health services, building largely on the work of PEPFAR. As implementation of GHI is moving ahead and country strategies are being developed, this is an important moment to bring forward lessons learned from the experience of integration in the U.S. government's health and development programs. A key example involves U.S. health programs in Kenya over the past five years, notably the APHIA program (the AIDS, Population and Health Integrated Assistance program), which developed an integrated program based on the PEPFAR platform. The paper finds that the APHIA programs in Kenya hold some important lessons that should help inform GHI implementation. Since Kenya has been designated one of eight GHI-Plus countries, the emphasis on program integration in those U.S. government programs is especially relevant. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

http://csis.org/files/publication/110222_Fleischman_LessonsFromKenya_web.pdf [PDF format, 18 pages].

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