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SIGNIFICANT E-DOCUMENTS

2010 NATIONAL TRADE ESTIMATE REPORT ON FOREIGN TRADE BARRIERS. U.S. Trade Representative. March 31, 2010.

The report describes significant barriers to U.S. trade and investment faced in the last year as well as the actions being taken by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) to address those barriers.

http://www.ustr.gov/uploads/reports/2010/NTE/NTE_COMPLETE_WITH_APPENDnonameack.pdf [PDF format, 404 pages].

CUTTING CLIMATE CHANGE'S GORDIAN KNOT. YaleGlobal. John C. Topping Jr. April 2, 2010.

Black carbon, commonly known as soot, a byproduct of incomplete combustion, is a major contributor to global warming. It also can have significant, deleterious effects on one's health. Several environmental groups are asking the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to regulate black carbon under the Clean Water Act on the grounds that it affects sea ice and glaciers. While the proposal may have little chance of success, climate expert John C. Topping Jr. notes that it is only one of many efforts around the world to reduce black carbon.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/cutting-climate-changes-gordian-knot> [HTML format, various paging].

COVERAGE OF PETROLEUM SECTOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS UNDER CLIMATE POLICY. Pew Center on Global Climate Change. Joel Bluestein and Jessica Rackley. April 2010.

The petroleum sector, which includes the production, import, processing, transportation, and distribution of crude oil and refined products such as gasoline, heating oil, diesel, propane, and jet fuel, is a significant source of U.S. greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Recent GHG cap-and-trade proposals have covered petroleum-related emissions by placing the point of regulation at the petroleum refinery or point of import of refined products. The paper provides an overview of the petroleum sector, identifying the key entities and associated facilities in the petroleum supply chain. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/coverage-petroleum-sector-emissions.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages].

DIGEST OF UNITED STATES PRACTICE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW 2008. U.S. Department of State. March 31, 2010.

As Legal Adviser Harold Hongju Koh notes in the introduction, the volume "provides a historical record of developments occurring during the period when my predecessor, John B. Bellinger, III, served as Legal Adviser." For the first time, the Digest is available both in print and on the State Department's website.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/138513.pdf> [PDF format, 1164 pages].

IN SEARCH OF THE HOLY GRAIL: UNDERSTANDING RESEARCH SUCCESS. RAND Corporation. Jonathan Grant and Steven Wooding. April 5, 2010.

The paper considers the continuing challenges facing research funders when trying to allocate research money. It focuses on the area of research policy in mental health research funding, with

a particular emphasis on funding for schizophrenia research, and provides an overview of research policy in the last 20-25 years. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2010/RAND_OP295.pdf [PDF format, 18 pages].

NATO INITIATIVES FOR AN ERA OF GLOBAL COMPETITION. Atlantic Council. Franklin Kramer. April 2, 2010.

Franklin Kramer, Atlantic Council Vice Chair, recommends five initiatives for NATO designed to respond to global challenges in both the immediate and longer term. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/403/NATOGlobalCompetition_SAGIssueBrief.pdf [PDF format, 6 pages].

EDUCATION AND CONFLICT IN COTE D'IVOIRE. U.S. Institute of Peace. Joseph Sany. March 2010.

In 2002, civil war broke out in Côte d'Ivoire, dividing communities and destroying already fragile public institutions, including its education system. While the education sector in Côte d'Ivoire was clearly a victim of the civil war, which raged until late 2004, it was also a catalyst for the conflict. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR235Sany_final_lowres-1.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages].

MOB JUSTICE IN BURUNDI. Human Rights Watch. March 26, 2010.

The report finds that authorities have at times been directly involved in public killings and beatings of suspected criminals, or have facilitated them by forming untrained "security committees" that operate at the margins of the law. In other cases, officials have stood by while mobs attacked alleged criminals. The report, based on seven months of field research, finds that such killings rarely result in official investigations, let alone prosecutions. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/03/31/mob-justice-burundi> [HTML format with links].

REEF CRASH UNDERSCORES NEED FOR BETTER SHIPPING RULES. World Wildlife Fund. April 6, 2010.

The brief says that large vessels need to be in safe hands when transiting through the Great Barrier Reef, and this means local pilots with local knowledge. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.panda.org/?192586/Reef-disaster-underscores-need-for-better-shipping-rules> [HTML format, various paging].

BETTER UNDERSTANDING EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE SUPPLY OF ILLICIT DRUGS. RAND Corporation. Beau Kilmer and Stijn Hoorens. March 29, 2010.

To better understand illegal drug markets and supply-reduction efforts in the European Union, data on purity-adjusted prices must be collected, according to the authors. Member states can learn more about supply reduction by changing how they report seizure data. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/2010/RAND_RB9521.pdf [PDF format, 3 pages].

TURKEY AND THE MIDDLE EAST: AMBITIONS AND CONSTRAINTS. International Crisis Group. April 7, 2010.

Turkey's sometimes controversial new Middle East activism is an asset to the E.U. and U.S., and attractive in the region, but only if Ankara pursues its long-standing integration with the West,

according to the report. In the past several years, Ankara has launched multiple initiatives aimed at stabilizing the Middle East by facilitating efforts to reduce conflicts and engaging in multilateral regional platforms. The report assesses the country's growing regional engagement within the broader frame of its foreign and trade policy. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/europe/203_turkey_and_the_middle_east___ambitions_and_constraints.pdf [PDF format, 38 pages]

ALL QUIET ON THE NORTHERN FRONT? Human Rights Watch. April 7, 2010.

On February 12, 2010, Yemen's government and rebel Huthi forces agreed on a truce that ended the sixth round of fighting in a five-year-long war that has devastated the lives of hundreds of thousands of people in northern Yemen. The elements of this truce do not include investigations into alleged violations of the laws of war, including indiscriminate attacks, summary executions, and use of child soldiers. The continuing failure of both the Yemeni government and the Huthi rebels to investigate alleged violations by their forces prevents perpetrators from being held to account, denies compensation to victims of abuses, and complicates efforts to reach a long-term political settlement, according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/04/07/all-quiet-northern-front-0> [HTML format with links].

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT PRIME MINISTER? Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Marina Ottaway and Danial Kaysi. April 5, 2010.

Currently, no single party in Iraq has enough seats to form a new government. Any new government would need votes of confidence from multiple coalitions and ethnic groups. Even the leaders of the two coalitions with the largest number of seats may not have the support needed to become prime minister, say the authors. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=40492> [HTML format, various paging].

AN AGENDA FOR SECRETARY GEITHNER'S VISIT TO INDIA. Brookings Institution. Arvind Panagariya. April 5, 2010.

As Secretary Geithner embarks upon the visit, Indians will be keenly looking for concrete evidence of a desire to strengthen the partnership between the two countries on the part of the Obama administration. According to the author, rather than insisting on balancing every single concession offered, Secretary Geithner should exhibit greater flexibility and generosity. In the end, the success of the largest and most diverse and complex democracy of the world holds many rewards for the U.S. even if its concessions are not immediately reciprocated, says the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0405_geithner_india_panagariya.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES: IN SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN AND WESTERN PAKISTAN, 2002-2009. New America Foundation. Alec D. Barker. April 5, 2010.

To properly assess options for improving security along the troubled Afghanistan-Pakistan border, it is crucial to empirically characterize what insecurity exists. The role, type, evolution, and migration of homemade bombs, known by the American military as improvised explosive devices or IEDs, have gone under examination in attempts to understand instability throughout the Pashtun regions of southern Afghanistan and the western Pakistani province of Balochistan. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://counterterrorism.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/barker3.pdf> [PDF format, 21 pages].

ENSURING A FUTURE FOR CANADA'S GRIZZLY BEARS. Natural Resources Defense Council. Jeff Gailus et al. April 2010.

The number of grizzly bears killed in British Columbia is regularly exceeding the provincial government's own limits on bear kills, largely because of trophy hunting, according to the report. The report notes that the death toll affects populations on both sides of the national border, as many bears move between protected areas in the United States and parts of B.C., where bears are not protected from trophy hunters, even in provincial parks. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://docs.nrdc.org/wildlife/files/wil_10040102a.pdf [PDF format, 37 pages].

HAITI STABILISATION AND RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE QUAKE. International Crisis Group. March 31, 2010.

A Haitian-owned and led process, based on broad consensus among Haitians and with resolute international support, is needed to build the country back better after the devastating earthquake [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/latin_america/32_haiti___stabilisation_and_reconstruction_after_the_quake.pdf [PDF format, 28 pages].

THE IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING CROSS-BORDER RELATIONSHIPS ALONG A VIOLENT U.S.-MEXICO BORDER FROM THE GROUND UP. James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy. Joan Neuhaus Schaan. March 25, 2010.

Long-term, solid relationships are needed among U.S. and Mexican law enforcement agencies in order to help solve the violent situation along the border, says the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.bakerinstitute.org/publications/SEC-pub-TransborderPolicing-032910.pdf> [PDF format, 6 pages].

ACORN POLITICAL MACHINE TRIES TO REINVENT ITSELF. U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. April 1, 2010.

House Oversight and Government Reform Committee Ranking Member Darrell Issa (R-CA) releases a report examining the rebranding of 13 ACORN affiliated organizations following reports that ACORN had disbanded. The report includes evidence of a recent business transaction between ACORN and the organization rebranded as Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment (ACCE) which details how membership lists, computer equipment, employees and other assets will be transferred from ACORN to the new organization. <http://republicans.oversight.house.gov/images/stories/Reports/20100401ACORNreport.pdf> [PDF format, 8 pages].

BROAD PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR LEGALIZING MEDICAL MARIJUANA. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Andrew Kohut et al. April 1, 2010.

With a growing number of states moving to legalize medical marijuana, nearly three-quarters of Americans (73%) say they favor their state allowing the sale and use of marijuana for medical purposes if it is prescribed by a doctor, while 23% are opposed. Support for legalizing medical marijuana spans all major political and demographic groups, and is equally high in states that have and have not already passed laws on this issue. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/602.pdf> [PDF format, 13 pages].

CITIES, SKILLS AND WAGES. Martin Prosperity Institute. Richard Florida et al. April 2010.

The research examines the effects of skills in cities on regional wages. In place of the extant literature's focus on human capital or knowledge-based or creative occupations, it focuses its analysis on actual skills. The research also uses cluster analysis to identify three broad skill types, analytical, social intelligence and physical skills from 87 occupational skills. Then regression analysis is conducted to quantify how each skill contributes to regional prosperity and how they are related to regional size, using data from 1999 and 2008.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://research.martinprosperity.org/papers/Florida%20Mellander%20Stolarick%20Ross%20%282010%29%20Cities%20Skills%20and%20Wages.pdf> [PDF format, 30 pages].

DOING WHAT WORKS TO END U.S. HUNGER. Center for American Progress. Joel Berg. March 2010.

Report from Joel Berg offers recommendations for making federal food programs more effective.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/03/pdf/dww_hunger.pdf [PDF format, 21 pages].

HOMEOWNERSHIP DONE RIGHT: WHAT EXPERIENCE AND RESEARCH TEACHES US. Center for American Progress. David Abromowitz and Janneke Ratcliffe. April 2010.

According to the authors, evidence abounds that lower-income homeowners benefit from well-designed affordable homeownership programs, many of which are weathering the foreclosure crisis reasonably well. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/04/pdf/homeownership_done_right.pdf [PDF format, 17 pages].

THE IMPACT OF THE INTERNET ON INSTITUTIONS IN THE FUTURE. Pew Internet & American Life. Janna Quitney Anderson and Lee Rainie. March 31, 2010.

While their overall assessment anticipates that humans' use of the internet will prompt institutional change, many elaborated with written explanations that expressed significant concerns over organization's resistance to change. They cited fears that bureaucracies of all stripes, especially government agencies, can resist outside encouragement to evolve. Some wrote that the level of change will affect different kinds of institutions at different times. The consensus among them was that businesses will transform themselves much more quickly than public and non-profit agencies. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2010/PIP_Future%20of%20internet%202010%20-%20institutions%20-%20final.pdf [PDF format, 22 pages].

MAXIMIZING THE POTENTIAL OF OLDER ADULTS: BENEFITS TO STATE ECONOMIES AND INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING. National Governors Association. Linda Hoffman. April 1, 2010.

The brief details ways states can engage older adults, who have the potential to greatly affect state economies, through both paid employment and volunteerism. The brief lays out strategies states can use to work against potential challenges and maximize the potential of older adults.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/1004OLDERADULTS.PDF> [PDF format, 19 pages].

MEASURING RACIAL-ETHNIC DIVERSITY IN THE BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON REGION'S NONPROFIT SECTOR. Urban Institute. Carol J. DeVita and Katie L. Roeger. March 30, 2010.

The nonprofit sector in the Baltimore–Washington region is undergoing a profound, albeit quiet, revolution driven by demographic change. The people and communities that nonprofits serve increasingly reflect a multiracial and multi–ethnic world, and a new generation of leaders will soon emerge as baby boomer executives retire. This report examines whether the Baltimore–

Washington region's nonprofit sector reflects the new demographic realities. The report, based on a representative sample of 501(c)(3) organizations, documents the extent to which the region's nonprofit boards, staff, and executive leadership are racially and ethnically diverse. It also analyzes diversity by the organization's size, type, and geographic location, and examines how the sector has been affected by the current economic downturn. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412053_measuring_diversity.pdf [PDF format, 36 pages].

A NEXT SOCIAL CONTRACT FOR THE PRIMARY YEARS OF EDUCATION. New America Foundation. Lisa Guernsey and Sara Mead. March 31, 2010.

The report calls for a bold transformation of the country's public education system to prioritize early learning. It envisions a new system that serves children starting at age 3, erases the artificial divide between "preschool" and "K-12" programs and extends high-quality teaching up through the early grades of elementary school. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://earlyed.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/The%20Next%20Social%20Contract%20for%20Education.pdf> [PDF format, 20 pages].

NO CRISIS IN CONFIDENCE: EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT U.S. CREDITORS STILL THINK U.S. DEBT REMAINS SAFEST IN THE WORLD. Economic Policy Institute. John Irons. March 31, 2010.

In recent days, there has been a slight uptick in interest rates on Treasury securities as evidence that U.S. creditors and the bond market more generally are beginning to worry about the increase in the federal deficit, says the report. However, there is little evidence of a crisis in confidence. In fact, the reverse may be true. It's not surprising that short-term rates are low, since they are most closely controlled by the Federal Reserve. Long-term interest rates still remain below pre-recession levels and have not yet seen any particular break from recent levels. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://epi.3cdn.net/adafd7d455935d7d40_g4m6ii4a8.pdf [PDF format, 3 pages].

NOT-SO-EQUAL PROTECTION: REFORMING THE REGULATIONS OF STUDENT INTERNSHIPS. Economic Policy Institute. Kathryn Anne Edwards and Alexander Hertel-Fernandez. April 5, 2010.

Internships, the vast majority of which are unpaid, have become a staple of the college experience. Internships are often beneficial for both the student and the employer. Students can gain valuable insights into the nature of a certain occupation or industry, specific skill development, exposure to a network of contacts in a field of interest, and experience in the professional world. In turn, employers can engage in low-cost workforce training and vetting for future employment. The authors discuss the regulations pertaining to the internships. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://epi.3cdn.net/4dd46de9ad08f55635_6dm6bx8tq.pdf [PDF format, 8 pages].

NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT: REMOVING ROADBLOCKS. National Center for Policy Analysis. H. Sterling Burnett. March 29, 2010.

The use of nuclear power to generate electricity is growing worldwide. More than 100 nuclear power plants are under construction or in various stages of planning, and many existing plants are expanding. According to the NCPA analysis, sites like the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) has sufficient infrastructure for ongoing disposal operations. To date, more than 100,000 containers of radioactive material have been stored there. WIPP has been extensively monitored for human health and environment risks for 15 years, and there is no evidence of risks. [Note:

contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.ncpa.org/pdfs/ba700.pdf> [PDF format, 2 pages].

RECORD UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG OLDER WORKERS DOES NOT KEEP THEM OUT OF THE JOB MARKET. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. March 2010.

The unemployment rate for persons aged 55 years and older has increased sharply since the beginning of the recession in December 2007. The jobless rate among older workers was 7.1 percent, seasonally adjusted, in February 2010, just shy of the record-high level of 7.2 percent in December 2009. At the same time, the labor force participation rate, the proportion of the population that is either employed or looking for work, for this group rose during much of the recession, before leveling off in recent months.

<http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils81.pdf> [PDF format, 3 pages].

RETURNING HOME FROM IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF READJUSTMENT NEEDS OF VETERANS, SERVICE MEMBERS, AND THEIR FAMILIES. Institute of Medicine. March 31, 2010.

Nearly 1.9 million U.S. troops have been deployed to Afghanistan and Iraq since October 2001. Many service members and veterans face serious challenges in readjusting to normal life after returning home. The book presents findings on the most critical challenges, and lays out the blueprint for the second phase of the study to determine how best to meet the needs of returning troops and their families. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12812 [HTML format with links].

THE ROAD TO FINANCIAL REGULATORY REFORM. Council on Foreign Relations. Royce Wolverson. April 5, 2010.

The global financial crisis prompted Congress to press for stronger U.S. financial regulations. But experts debate what level of government involvement will help the economy long term.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/21266/road_to_financial_regulatory_reform.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder [HTML format, various paging].

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY PRIORITY ASSESSMENT. Transborder Security Interagency Policy Committee. March 2010.

Securing the Nation's surface transportation network requires a coordinated effort among all levels of government, the private and nonprofit sectors, communities, and individual citizens. While much has been accomplished to date toward securing this network, a highly focused, collaborative effort is required to identify residual risks and associated solution paths. The report presents the results of a collaborative process that produced recommendations compiled from participating stakeholders' individual recommendations for increasing the security of the surface transportation system. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss_viewer/STSA.pdf [PDF format, 30 pages].

TECHNOLOGIES AND APPROACHES TO REDUCING THE FUEL CONSUMPTION OF MEDIUM AND HEAVY DUTY VEHICLES. National Research Council and Transportation Research Board. March 31, 2010.

The study evaluates various technologies and methods that could improve the fuel economy of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, such as tractor-trailers, transit buses, and work trucks. The book also recommends approaches that federal agencies could use to regulate these vehicles' fuel consumption. Currently there are no fuel consumption standards for such vehicles, which account for about 26 percent of the transportation fuel used in the U.S.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12845 [HTML format with links].

WAR BONDS IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR: A MODEL FOR A NEW IRAQ/AFGHANISTAN WAR BOND? Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. James M. Bickley. March 1, 2010.

The high costs of fighting the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have rekindled congressional interest in the concept of the sale of a Treasury security to help finance these war costs. In the 111th Congress, three bills have been introduced that would permit the issuance of a war bond: S. 2846, H.R. 4315, and H.R. 4385.
http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41087_20100301.pdf [PDF format, 7 pages].

CHANGES IN THE ARCTIC: BACKGROUND AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Ronald O'Rourke. March 30, 2010.

The diminishment of Arctic sea ice has led to increased human activities in the Arctic, and has heightened concerns about the region's future. The five Arctic coastal states—the United States, Canada, Russia, Norway, and Denmark (of which Greenland is a territory)—are in the process of preparing Arctic territorial claims for submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. Arctic climate change is expected to affect the economies, subsistence, health, population, societies, and cultures of Arctic indigenous peoples.
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41153.pdf> [PDF format, 65 pages].

DEFORESTATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Ross W. Gorte and Pervaze A. Sheikh. March 24, 2010.

Efforts to mitigate climate change have focused on reducing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions into the atmosphere. Policies aimed at reducing deforestation are central points of a strategy to decrease carbon emissions, reflected in pending legislation in Congress (e.g., H.R. 2454 and S. 1733) as well as in international discussions, such as the December 2009 negotiations in Copenhagen. The report provides basic information on forests and climate change.
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41144.pdf> [PDF format, 45 pages].

CONGO: A STALLED DEMOCRATIC AGENDA. International Crisis Group. April 8, 2010.

State building in the Democratic Republic of Congo is at risk of failing without a new impetus to support democratic consolidation in 2010. The briefing examines the failure of the leaders elected in 2006 to radically change governance and to fulfill the democratic aspirations of their citizens. Nearly four years after Joseph Kabila won the presidency in elections hailed as a milestone in the peace process, power is being centralized at the presidential office, checks and balances barely exist, and civil liberties are regularly undermined, despite growing signs that the regime is unable to manage local conflicts. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=6614&l=1> Summary in English [HTML format, various paging].
http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/africa/b73_congo___lenlisement_du_projet_democratique.pdf Full text in French [PDF format, 28 pages].

LEADERSHIP CHANGE IN NORTH KOREA – WHAT IT MEANS FOR THE U.S. The Heritage Foundation. Bruce Kingner. April 7, 2010.

North Korean dictator Kim Jong-il's faltering health has raised concerns about regime stability. Succession rumors have been swirling for years, with Kim's third son, Jong-eun, currently rumored to be Kim's favored choice. But regardless of whether leadership stays in the family or is wrested away by a challenger, a new North Korean leader is likely to keep in place the same belligerent policies--toward South Korea, toward China and Japan, and toward the U.S. If

succession does not go smoothly, and if the North Korean regime were to collapse, the ensuing chaos would require immediate action by the U.S. and its Asian allies to restore stability, provide humanitarian relief, and search for and prevent the distribution of WMDs, says the report.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2010/04/Leadership-Change-in-North-Korea-What-it-Means-for-the-US> [HTML format, various paging].

IRAQ: STRUGGLING THROUGH 'HIGHEST RISK' WINDOW. Council on Foreign Relations. Brett H. McGurk. April 7, 2010.

Until the last six or seven days, violence in Iraq had become cyclical and predictable over the past year, with large bombings taking place every ninety days. This past week has seen something altogether different in character, and potentially destabilizing. Targets have been Iraqi civilians, and the attacks have come with greater frequency and scope than seen in over a year. General Raymond Odierno, the commander of U.S. forces in Iraq, has called the ninety days after an election the "window of highest risk," and we are smack in the middle of that window now. The author says that the August timeline of withdraw should not be ironclad.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/21842/iraq.html> [HTML format, various paging].

PREVENTING MEDIA INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE IN IRAQ. U.S. Institute of Peace. Theo Dolan. April 7, 2010.

Iraqi media stakeholders have identified media incitement to violence as a crucial issue, especially during election periods. As a result, the Institute convened a conference on September 25-26, 2009 to explore the complex issue and to identify specific action points for mitigating inflammatory coverage in Iraq. The brief documents the findings of the conference.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB%2016%20Preventing%20Media%20Incitement.pdf> [PDF format, 5 pages].

IN MEXICO, MOTHER'S EDUCATION AND REMITTANCES MATTER IN SCHOOL OUTCOMES. Migration Policy Institute. Adam Sawyer. March 2010.

By examining how remittances affect schooling outcomes in one migrant-sending community in the southern Mexican state of Oaxaca, the report contributes to existing knowledge of how migration is related to development in Mexico. Remittances alone do not appear to influence a child's educational aspirations and attainment, but the effect of remittances is related to the mother's education. Specifically, receiving remittances is associated with increased schooling aspirations for youth whose mothers have below-average levels of education. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/display.cfm?ID=775> [HTML format, various paging].

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PRODUCTIVITY: THE CASE OF CHILE. Inter-American Development Bank. Cristobal Aninat. April 2010.

The paper analyzes the political economy of productivity-related policymaking in Chile following a political transaction cost model. The main findings indicate that i) the Chilean policymaking process (PMP) was successful in the 1990s in implementing productivity enhancing policies, but as the country moved to a higher stage of development, the PMP grew less adept at generating the more complex set of policies needed to increase productivity at this stage; and ii) the Chilean PMP is less transparent than previously thought, thus allowing political actors to favor private interests without being punished by the electorate. This has become apparent as the more sophisticated reforms needed at this stage of development require a deeper and more consolidated democracy, according to the authors. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=35134542> [PDF format, 75 pages].

USING FOOD AID TO SUPPORT, NOT HARM, HAITIAN AGRICULTURE. Center for Economic and Policy Research. Mark Weisbrot et al. April 2010.

The paper proposes that international donors seeking to support Haiti's agricultural sector and provide food to those in need could help Haiti become more self-sufficient by purchasing the entire Haitian rice crop over the next two years. The paper finds that buying up all of Haiti's rice should be close to the amount of food aid for rice that the international community is likely to provide this year, and would provide a tremendous boost to Haitian farmers, who currently are unable to compete with low-cost rice imports from the U.S.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/haiti-2010-04.pdf> [PDF format, 5 pages].

DIGEST OF EDUCATION STATISTICS 2009. National Center for Education Statistics. Thomas A. Snyder and Sally A. Dillow. April 7, 2010.

The Digest provides a compilation of statistical information covering the broad field of American education from prekindergarten through graduate school. It contains data on a variety of topics, including the number of schools and colleges, teachers, enrollments, and graduates, in addition to educational attainment, finances, and federal funds for education, libraries, and international comparisons.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2010/2010013.pdf> [PDF format, 732 pages].

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2010013> For browsing and summary [HTML format with links].

ENROLLMENT IN POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS, FALL 2008; GRADUATION RATES, 2002 & 2005 COHORTS; AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 2008. National Center for Educational Statistics. Laura G. Knapp et al. April 2010.

The report presents findings from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) spring 2009 data collection.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2010/2010152.pdf> [PDF format, 71 pages].

FEDERAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE THREAT OF BIOTERRORISM: SELECTED ISSUES FOR CONGRESS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Frank Gotton and Dana A. Shea. March 18, 2010.

Recent reports by congressional commissions and others, in combination with the inclusion of bioterrorism issues in President Obama's State of the Union address, have increased congressional attention to the threat of bioterrorism. Federal efforts to combat the threat of bioterrorism predate the anthrax attacks of 2001, but have significantly increased since then. Congress, through authorizing and appropriations legislation and its oversight activities, continues to influence the federal response to the bioterrorism threat.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/terror/R41123.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

A HOUSE DIVIDED: POLARIZATION AND ITS EFFECT ON RAND. RAND Corporation. James A. Thomson. April 4, 2010.

The American political climate has become increasingly polarized since the 1970s. Analysis by Keith Poole and Howard Rosenthal shows that voting patterns within Congress have become increasingly divided along party lines, with fewer and fewer moderates. A major cause of polarization appears to be the geographic sorting of voters. Whatever its causes, the effects of increased polarization on political discourse and policymaking are clear: There is less room for deliberation between the two parties, and public policy decision making is increasingly driven

more by ideology than by objective analysis of which policies, programs, practices, and processes will produce the desired outcomes at the lowest cost.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2010/RAND_OP291.pdf [PDF format, 35 pages].

THE KIDS AREN'T ALRIGHT: A LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS OF YOUNG WORKERS.

Economic Policy Institute. Kathryn Anne Edwards and Alexander Hertel-Fernandez. April 7, 2010.

Unemployment does not equally affect all workers. Different segments of the population often have different rates of unemployment, whether the distinction is made by race, gender, education, or age. While the national unemployment rate has yet to meet the 10.8% benchmark set in 1982, the workers age 16-24, unemployment rate peaked at 19.2%. Though young adults represent only 13.5% of the workforce, they now account for 26.4% of unemployed workers. The paper discusses the severity of the unemployment crisis facing young adults, its historical context, and the implications for their future wages and skills. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://epi.3cdn.net/f157c37200a46e1adc_5fm6b5geb.pdf [PDF format, 10 pages].

NUCLEAR WEAPONS. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Web posted April 8, 2010.

In March 2009, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), a separately organized agency within the Department of Energy, completed construction of the National Ignition Facility (NIF). GAO recommends that NNSA take actions to improve its effectiveness in (1) using outside experts to advise on scientific and technical challenges, by ensuring, for example, that the new committee reports to NNSA and advises on ignition activities early, and (2) managing NIF's cost, schedule, and scope.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10488.pdf> [PDF format, 37 pages].

OBAMA'S NEW NUCLEAR POLICIES: A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. Brookings

Institution. Michael E. O'Hanlon. April 7, 2010.

With the overlapping events of recent weeks on the nuclear front, the signing of the START Follow-On Treaty and the conclusion of the Nuclear Posture Review, the Obama administration has made a significant and positive mark in dealing with one of the greatest threats to the planet, says the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0407_nuclear_arms_ohanlon.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Web posted April 7, 2010.

Interest has re-emerged in developing oil and gas in the nation's offshore areas, such as the North Aleutian Basin. Located on the outer continental shelf (OCS) where the Aleutian Islands meet the Alaskan mainland around Bristol Bay, the basin may contain sizable oil and gas deposits, although the area's environmental and cultural sensitivity has made oil and gas development in the area controversial. GAO examines issues related to oil and gas development in the North Aleutian Basin. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10276.pdf> [PDF format, 40 pages].

PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN CHILDREN'S EARLY AND ELEMENTARY YEARS. Urban Institute and Brookings Institution. Jennifer Macomber et al. Web posted April 6, 2010.

How government spends money, and who benefits, reveals our priorities. How, then, do children fare in the competition for public resources? The report looks at public investments across age groups, from birth through the elementary years. Key findings show that spending more than doubles per capita between the infant and toddler years and the elementary years. The increase

is driven by growing state and local spending; the federal contribution is relatively stable across age groups. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412061_public_investment_children.pdf [PDF format, 32 pages].

RESTRUCTURING 'RESTRUCTURING': IMPROVING INTERVENTIONS FOR LOW-PERFORMING SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS. Education Sector. Robert Manwaring. April 6, 2010.

The Obama administration has made "turnaround" a major priority, vowing to fundamentally restructure and reshape the nation's lowest-performing schools. In the report, Manwaring examines what happens *after* states identify schools as low-performing. He documents how few states and districts use the tools provided to them by NCLB and what policy changes must be made in order to address the administration's challenge.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.educationsector.org/usr_doc/Restructuring.pdf [PDF format, 20 pages].

U.S. BIRTH RATE DECLINE LINKED TO RECESSION. Pew Research Center. Paul Taylor et al. April 6, 2010.

Birth rates in the United States began to decline in 2008 after rising to their highest level in two decades, and the decrease appears to be linked to the recession, according to the analysis of state fertility and economic data. The analysis is based on data from the 25 states for which final 2008 birth numbers are available. In 22 of these 25 states, the birth rate, the share of women of childbearing age who gave birth, declined or leveled off in 2008, compared with the previous year. In 20 of the 25 states, the number of births declined or leveled off from the previous year.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewsocialtrends.org/assets/pdf/753-birth-rates-recession.pdf> [PDF format, 13 pages].

CAPACITY FOR CHANGE: REFORMING U.S. ASSISTANCE EFFORTS IN POOR AND FRAGILE COUNTRIES. Brookings Institute. Noam Unger et al. April 2010.

The U.S. government is in the midst of a serious review of how to engage more effectively in developing countries. From destabilizing conflicts to climate change, pandemics, and food insecurity, daunting transnational challenges are having particularly large impacts on poorer countries. The study describes the context for reform and examines the key issues for decision by policymakers in an effort to inform a coherent and effective national approach to both stabilization and broader development. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/04_aid_unger/04_aid_unger.pdf [PDF format, 79 pages].

A CHANCE TO BOOST NUCLEAR SECURITY. Council on Foreign Relations. Tanya Ogilvie-White. April 12, 2010.

The summit in Washington may produce commitment to a plan for securing nuclear materials, largely because of President Obama's willingness to commit the U.S. to nonproliferation and disarmament goals, says expert Tanya Ogilvie-White. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/21864/chance_to_boost_nuclear_security.html [HTML format, various paging].

CHARTING INTERNATIONAL LABOR COMPARISONS. Bureau of Labor Statistics. April 2010.

The study showcases data from all areas of the International Labor Comparisons program and other sources. It explores how key labor market and other national economic measurements compare across countries.

<http://www.bls.gov/fls/chartbook/chartbook2010.pdf> [PDF format, 63 pages].

FROM SHOP FLOOR TO TOP FLOOR: BEST BUSINESS PRACTICES IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY. Pew Center on Global Climate Change. William R. Prindle. April 2010.

In the last decade, rising and volatile energy prices coupled with increasing concern about climate change and growing support for action on energy and environmental issues has driven a surge of corporate environmental commitments. Energy efficiency has emerged as a key component of these commitments. Leading firms that give greater attention to energy efficiency report billions of dollars in savings and millions of tons of avoided greenhouse gas emissions according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/PEW_EnergyEfficiency_FullReport.pdf [PDF format, 176 pages].

MAKING MULTILATERALISM WORK: HOW THE G-20 CAN HELP THE UNITED NATIONS. The Stanley Foundation. Bruce Jones. April 2010.

The moves in 2008-09, prompted by the global financial crisis, to convene the G-20 at the level of heads of state constituted the first major adaptation of global arrangements to better fit with the fact of the emerging powers. G-20 negotiations have already given a critical impetus to governance reforms at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and The World Bank. The author asks whether the G-20 could play useful roles in broader institutional reform.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.stanleyfoundation.org/publications/pab/Jones_PAB_410.pdf [PDF format, 12 pages].

TWELVE YEARS OF MEASURING LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY IN THE INTERNET: BALANCE AND PERSPECTIVES. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Daniel Pimienta et al. Web posted March 31, 2010.

The paper synthesizes and analyzes the results produced by a series of studies on the lack of linguistic diversity on the Internet. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001870/187016e.pdf> [PDF format, 65 pages].

CAN NIGERIA FAIL? Brookings Institution. Ernest Aryeetey and Nelipher Moyo. April 8, 2010.

Nigeria is Africa's largest democracy and second largest economy. The country contributes the most troops for peacekeeping missions in Africa and has become a key broker for peace agreements in West Africa. As a major producer of crude oil and the most populous African country, it has often been 'elected' to represent Africa at major international discussions. Yet, as the current leadership crisis in Nigeria continues, the stability of the country's fragile democracy is all too uncertain. Can democracy in Nigeria fail? [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0408_nigeria_aryeetey.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

PRIORITIES FOR ACTION ON FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA. Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa. April 2010.

The report presents a set of policy recommendations for U.S. government actions on food security. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.partnership-africa.org/sites/default/files/Policy%20Brief%207_-_%20Priorities%20for%20Action%20on%20Food%20Security%20in%20Africa.pdf [PDF format, 6 pages].

SUDAN'S FRACTURED INTERNAL POLITICS. Council on Foreign Relations. Tony Johnson. April 12, 2010.

Experts say instability in south Sudan should be looked at in tandem with the crisis in Darfur, and some call for addressing Sudan's problems in a more unified way to help forestall an escalation of violence. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/18519/sudans_fractured_internal_politics.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder [HTML format, various paging].

CHECHEN TERRORISM (RUSSIA, CHECHNYA, SEPARATIST). Council on Foreign Relations. Preeti Bhattacharji. April 8, 2010.

Chechnya has been plagued by two wars and an ongoing insurgency since the fall of the Soviet Union. In recent years, Chechen militants have escalated attacks in the North Caucasus and revived bombings in Moscow. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/9181/chechen_terrorism_russia_chechnya_separatist.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder [HTML format, various paging].

KYRGYZSTAN TURMOIL PUTS US BASE AND AFGHANISTAN WAR IN BALANCE. YaleGlobal. Dilip Hiro. April 12, 2010.

Landlocked, lacking resources that typically attract notice of distant powers, the Kyrgyz Republic holds a strategic position. Not far from war-torn Afghanistan, where Al Qaeda hatched plans for the 9/11 attacks, Kyrgyzstan remains a nation of interest. Russia gave the go-ahead to former Soviet republics to assist in the U.S.-led effort against Islamic extremism, explains author Dilip Hiro, but quickly resented what's become a long-term lease of the Manas air force base not far from Bishkek, the Kyrgyz capital. Hiro details the nation's on-and-off relationship with Russia. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/kyrgyzstan-turmoil-in-balance> [HTML format, various paging].

THINKING ABOUT NUCLEAR POWER IN POST-SADDAM IRAQ. Strategic Studies Institute. Norman Cigar. April 8, 2010.

Iraqis are debating the desirability of atomic power for their country. One can expect increasing Iraqi calls for a revival of the country's nuclear capability, at least in the civilian sector, which reflects a general consensus within key sectors of Iraqi public opinion as well as a growing regional trend. U.S. and international policymakers will have to consider Iraqi views as they shape policy to manage the process of an orderly, safe, and peaceful nuclear reintegration of Iraq in the civilian sector while guaranteeing safeguards against both accidents and any future diversion of a nuclear program for military purposes or terrorist exploitation.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=979> [HTML format with links].

TURNING A BLIND EYE. Human Rights Watch. April 11, 2010.

The report details the steps both Israel and Hamas have taken over the past year to investigate alleged violations of the laws of war and possible war crimes, and how those investigations have fallen far short of international legal standards. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/04/11/turning-blind-eye> [HTML format with links].

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/04/11/turning-blind-eye-0> Summary and Recommendations in Arabic and Hebrew [HTML format with links].

BRAZIL: POSTER BOY OF GLOBALIZATION CHARTS OWN COURSE. YaleGlobal. Kevin Casas-Zamora. April 9, 2010.

Leaving behind its history as an underdeveloped state dependent on U.S. foreign aid and security umbrella, South America's largest nation has ridden the wave of globalization to become a formidable economic and diplomatic power. In just two decades, Brazil cultivated a middle class by opening its economy and curbing inflation while installing social programs that radically reduced poverty. Timely internal changes prepared Brazil to become a major player in a global market just beginning to take off. The rise of Brazil means the U.S. can no longer take the country for granted in devising its global strategy, according to the author.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/brazil-charts-own-course> [HTML format, various paging].

BE COUNTED, AMERICA! HOW ARE WE DOING? Center for Urban Research. April 8, 2010.

An analysis of 2010 Census participation rates so far has found wide variation from one city to the next in the degree to which race and ethnicity predict response rates. Nationally, areas with high Hispanic populations have had below-average response rates so far. But in Miami, Newark and New York, three cities with substantial Latino populations, "greater Hispanic populations tended to increase participation rates" at the census-tract, or neighborhood, level, the analysis concludes. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.urbanresearch.org/resources/census2010participationWeek2> [HTML format, various paging].

A CLIFF HANGER: HOW AMERICA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS CONTINUE TO FEEL THE IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC DOWNTURN. American Association of School Administrators. Noelle M. Ellerson. April 2010.

Students and school systems across the nation are facing serious challenges as a result of the economic downturn, according to the survey. Compounding an already tough budget environment, schools are facing the harsh reality that stimulus funds will soon run out and the Obama Administration's proposal to shift additional education dollars away from long-time formula grant programs to competitive grant programs. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.aasa.org/uploadedFiles/Policy_and_Advocacy/files/CliffHangerFINAL\(1\).pdf](http://www.aasa.org/uploadedFiles/Policy_and_Advocacy/files/CliffHangerFINAL(1).pdf) [PDF format, 33 pages].

COAL MINING: INJURIES, ILLNESSES, AND FATALITIES. Bureau of Labor Statistics. April 2010.

Coal mining is a relatively dangerous industry. Employees in coal mining are more likely to be killed or to incur a non-fatal injury or illness, and their injuries are more likely to be severe than workers in private industry as a whole, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/osh/os/osar0012.pdf> [PDF format, 9 pages].

EDUCATION POLICY AND CRIME. National Bureau of Economic Research. Lance Lochner. April 2010.

The paper discusses the relationship between education and crime from an economic perspective, developing a human capital-based model that sheds light on key ways in which early childhood programs and policies that encourage schooling may affect both juvenile and adult crime. The paper concludes with a broad discussion of education policy and its potential role as a crime-fighting strategy. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.nber.org/papers/w15894.pdf?new_window=1 [PDF format, 52 pages].

THE FUNDING OF STATE AND LOCAL PENSIONS: 2009-2013. Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. Alicia H. Munnell et al. April 2010.

The financial crisis reduced the value of equities in state and local defined benefit pensions and hurt the funding status of these plans. The authors say that the impact will become evident only over time, however, because actuaries in the public sector tend to smooth both gains and losses, typically over a five-year period. The current and future funding status of state and local pensions is crucially important, as state and local governments are facing a perfect storm: the decline in funding has occurred just as the recession has cut into state and local tax revenues and increased the demand for government services. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://crr.bc.edu/images/stories/Briefs/slp_10.pdf [PDF format, 18 pages].

HEDGING AGAINST PEAK OIL SHOCKS. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Marc D. Weidenmier. March 31, 2010.

The author says that oil shocks have different effects on energy and non-energy producing states. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.aei.org/docLib/hedgingagainstpeakoilshocks.pdf> [PDF format, 45 pages].

THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT ON CHILD WELFARE. First Focus and Migration Child Welfare. Wendy Cervantes and Yali Lincroft. Web posted April 7, 2010.

The report examines the impact immigration enforcement has on the thousands of children of undocumented immigrants, 73% of whom are U.S. citizens. This includes risks to child safety and well-being, such as separation of children from parents. The report also highlights the growing challenges for state child welfare agencies that encounter separated children. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.firstfocus.net/Download/Enforcement4.7.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

NO REFUGE: THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE PROFESSION 2009-10. American Association of University Professors. April 2010.

Rough financial seas had been buffeting many colleges and universities for years before the recession that began in late 2007. Then in mid-September 2008, an economic crisis crashed into the campuses, challenging the ability to provide the accessible, high-quality education necessary to achieve long-term national goals. As the economy weakened at the end of 2008 and into 2009, college and university presidents, business officers, admissions deans, financial aid directors, faculty, staff, students, and parents wondered whether higher education would find a refuge from the worst of the storm, as it had in prior recessions. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.aaup.org/NR/rdonlyres/AFB34202-2D42-48B6-9C3B-52EC3D86F605/0/zreport.pdf> [PDF format, 29 pages].

PROFITS ON CITIGROUP STOCK: CAN THEY BE THE BASIS FOR FINANCING STIMULUS? Center for Economic and Policy Research. Dean Baker. April 2010.

Last month the government announced plans to sell the stock it obtained in November of 2008 as part of its bailout package of Citigroup. The media jumped on the fact that, at the stock's current market value, the government stands to earn an \$8 billion profit on this stock. This profit was widely touted as evidence of the success of the bailout. In reality, the government's profit on Citigroup stock was primarily the result of its own willingness to back up Citigroup. The increase in Citigroup's stock price was largely driven by investors' realization that the government would not let Citigroup fail. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/citigroup-2010-04.pdf> [PDF format, 4 pages].

PROMOTING THE DIALOGUE: CLIMATE CHANGE AND U.S.GROUND FORCES. Center for a New American Security. Christine Parthemore. April 7, 2010.

At a time when U.S. ground forces must wage two protracted wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, design overarching visions for future needs and plan and equip accordingly, analyzing how climate change might affect the Army, Marine Corps and National Guard might seem like an abstract exercise. Yet ensuring U.S. security has always required understanding and planning for the trends and threats America is likely to face in the future. As such, serious consideration of how climate change will affect the future operating environment, related missions, equipment and capabilities is certainly warranted, according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/Promoting_Dialogue_ClimateChange&GroundForces_Parthemore_April2010_code408_workingpaper.pdf [PDF format, 15 pages].

TRENDS IN THE USE OF SCHOOL CHOICE: 1993 TO 2007. National Center for Education Statistics. Sarah Grady et al. April 8, 2010.

The report uses data from the National Household Surveys Program (NHES) to present trends that focus on the use of and users of public schools (assigned and chosen), private schools (church- and non church-related), charter schools, and homeschoolers between 1993 and 2007. <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2010/2010004.pdf> [PDF format, 77 pages].

2010 GLOBAL SURVEY OF HEALTH CARE CONSUMERS: BEHAVIORS, ATTITUDES AND UNMET NEEDS. Deloitte. April 2010.

Consumers in six Western countries, Canada, France, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States, say their medical costs are too high and share concerns about their ability to meet future financial demands resulting from health care costs, according to the survey. The majority of the consumers do not understand their health care systems. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-UnitedStates/Local%20Assets/Documents/us_chs_consumerism_Global.pdf [PDF format, 24 pages].

INTERNATIONAL PIRACY AND ARMED ROBBERY AT SEA. Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Matthew Chambers. April 14, 2010.

The report describes trends over the last 11 years in worldwide piracy and armed robbery at sea. It presents an analysis of 11 years of data showing the rise of piracy hotspots in the waters of East Africa while incidents have declined in other regions. The report also describes the international community response to the piracy threat. http://www.bts.gov/publications/bts_special_report/2010_04_22/pdf/entire.pdf [PDF format, 4 pages].

NATIONS SAY "I DO" TO MARRIAGE EQUALITY. YaleGlobal. Joseph Chamie and Barry Mirkin. April 14, 2010.

In history, the concept of marriage emerged in diverse cultures to recognize relationships, protect family bloodlines, organize economic affairs and provide caring for children. This institution did not touch homosexuals, estimated to comprise 5 to 10 percent of the population, most of whom remained mum about their preferences. With new forms of global technology in media, communicable diseases, fertility treatment and activism emerging in the 20th century, homosexuals quickly connected not only to meet and commiserate but plan strategy and rally for changes in laws and social understanding. By 2001, the Netherlands authorized marriage for gay partnerships and other jurisdictions rapidly followed suit. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/nations-marriage-equality> [HTML format, various paging].

SECURING THE BOMB 2010. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. Matthew Bunn. April 12, 2010.

The report, commissioned by the Nuclear Threat Initiative, finds that, in order to meet the four-year objective President Obama set in Prague in April 2009, global leaders must shift global nuclear security effort into a faster and broader trajectory. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.nti.org/e_research/Securing_The_Bomb_2010.pdf [PDF format, 132 pages].

STRENGTHENING THE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION REGIME. Council on Foreign Relations. Paul Lettow. April 2010.

With a treaty review set for May, the report discusses ways to alleviate pressures on nuclear security, including tightening sanctions on Iran and strengthening the nonproliferation regime. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.cfr.org/publication/21807/strengthening_the_nuclear_nonproliferation_regime.html [HTML format with links].

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPLICATIONS FOR WATER RESOURCES IN THE LIMPOPO RIVER BASIN. International Food Policy Research Institute. Tingju Zhu and Claudia Ringler. April 2010.

The paper analyzes the effects of climate change on hydrology and water resources in the Limpopo River Basin of Southern Africa, using a semidistributed hydrological model and the Water Simulation Module of the International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT). The analysis focuses on the effects of climate change on hydrology and irrigation in parts of the four riparian countries within the basin: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ifpridp00961.pdf> [PDF format, 28 pages].

“OFF THE BACKS OF THE CHILDREN” FORCED BEGGING AND OTHER ABUSES AGAINST TALIBES IN SENEGAL. Human Rights Watch. April 15, 2010.

The report documents the system of exploitation and abuse in which at least 50,000 boys known as talibés, the vast majority under age 12 and many as young as four, are forced to beg on Senegal's streets for long hours, seven days a week, by often brutally abusive teachers, known as marabouts. The report says that the boys often suffer extreme abuse, neglect, and exploitation by the teachers. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/04/15/backs-children-0> [HTML format with links].

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN ANGOLA. Human Rights Watch. April 13, 2010.

The report documents how the government took only limited steps to improve transparency after Human Rights Watch disclosed in a 2004 report that billions of dollars in oil revenue illegally bypassed the central bank and disappeared without explanation. The report details newly disclosed evidence of corruption and mismanagement. It includes recommendations for reversing the pattern. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/04/13/transparency-and-accountability-angola> [HTML format with links].

CHINA, NORWAY AND OFFSHORE WIND DEVELOPMENT. World Wildlife Fund. March 29, 2010.

The report outlines the status of offshore wind power development in China and looks at how the Norwegian offshore industry can contribute to speed it up. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://assets.panda.org/downloads/china_norway_offshore_wind_final_wwf_march_2010.pdf [PDF format, 72 pages].

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AND FERTILITY IN RURAL CHINA. National Bureau of Economic Research. Hai Fang et al. April 2010.

Data on 2,288 married women from the 2006 China Health and Nutrition Survey are deployed to study how off-farm female employment affects fertility. Such employment reduces a married woman's actual number of children by 0.64, her preferred number by 0.48, and her probability of having more than one child by 54.8 percent. China has deep concerns with both female employment and population size. Moreover, female employment is growing quickly. Hence, its implications for fertility must be understood. Ramifications for China's one-child policy are discussed. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.nber.org/papers/w15886.pdf?new_window=1 [PDF format, 46 pages].

CAUSES AND CORRELATES OF GIRLS' DELINQUENCY. U.S. Department of Justice. Jeff Slowikowski. April 2010.

The bulletin summarizes the results of a review of more than 1,600 articles and book chapters from scientific literature on individual-level risk factors for delinquency and factors related to family, peers, schools, and communities.
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/226358.pdf> [PDF format, 20 pages].

COVERAGE OF PETROLEUM SECTOR GREENHOUSE GASE EMISSIONS UNDER CLIMATE POLICY. Pew Center on Global Climate Change. Joel Bluestein and Jessica Rackley. April 2010.

The petroleum sector, which includes the production, import, processing, transportation, and distribution of crude oil and refined products such as gasoline, heating oil, diesel, propane, and jet fuel, is a significant source of U.S. greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The paper provides an overview of the petroleum sector, identifying the key entities and associated facilities in the petroleum supply chain. There is also information on GHG emissions from the petroleum sector, a summary of which emission sources are currently subject to a fuel tax and which are not, and an evaluation of the implications of adopting an alternative point of regulation for GHG emissions from petroleum. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/coverage-petroleum-sector-emissions.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages].

EXPORTS SUPPORT AMERICAN JOBS. U.S. Department of Commerce. April 15, 2010.

The report confirms the importance of exports to the U.S. economy and the increasingly globalized marketplace. According to the report, in 2008, exports accounted for a record 12.7 percent of U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), and during a period of relatively flat job growth across the economy, supported a record number of jobs, more than 10 million. Additionally, the report links the success in supporting American manufacturing with a successful export policy.
<http://www.trade.gov/publications/pdfs/exports-support-american-jobs.pdf> [PDF format, 14 pages].

EXTREME ALLERGIES AND GLOBAL WARMING. National Wildlife Federation. Aileo Weinmann. April 14, 2010.

The report says many allergy triggers are worsening as a result of climate change unless action is taken to curb global warming pollution and prepare communities for the changes to come. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.nwf.org/News-and-Magazines/Media-Center/News-by-Topic/Global-Warming/2010/~media/PDFs/Global%20Warming/Reports/NWF_AllergiesFinal.ashx [PDF format, 12 pages].

FISCAL YEAR 2011 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY, CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM, AND COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES. Testimony, Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee, Committee on Armed Services. Kenneth A. Myers III. April 14, 2010.

Kenneth Myers, director of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and the U.S. Strategic Command Center for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (SCC-WMD), testified before a House Armed Services subcommittee regarding funding to support his agencies' mission and capabilities. Myers spoke about DTRA's and SCC-WMD's strategy and direction. http://www.dtra.mil/documents/news/Myers_Testimony041410.pdf [PDF format, 23 pages].

FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTHCARE QUALITY AND DISPARITIES REPORT. Institute of Medicine. April 2010.

As the United States devotes extensive resources to health care, evaluating how successfully the U.S. system delivers high-quality, high-value care in an equitable manner is essential. At the request of Congress, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) annually produces the National Healthcare Quality Report (NHQR) and the National Healthcare Disparities Report (NHDR). The reports have revealed areas in which health care performance has improved over time, but they also have identified major shortcomings. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12846 [HTML format with links].

HEARING ON THE RECENTLY ANNOUNCED REVISIONS TO THE HOME AFFORDABLE MODIFICATION PROGRAM (HAMP). Center for Economic and Policy Research]. April 14, 2010.

The HAFA program is a step forward in recognizing that many homeowners will be better off giving up their home, although a substantial portion of HAFA's costs are essentially payments to investors and servicers to prevent homeowners from getting a strike on their credit record. A much more efficient approach would be Right to Rent legislation that would temporarily change the rules on foreclosure to allow homeowners to stay in their homes, paying the market rent for a substantial period of time following foreclosure. By incentivizing lenders to negotiate, Right to Rent would immediately benefit all homeowners facing foreclosure. Finally, Right to Rent could be implemented at no cost to taxpayers and would require no new bureaucracy. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.cepr.net/documents/testimonies/baker-HAMP-2010-04-14.pdf> [PDF format, 6 pages].

IMPACTS OF A VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS. National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance. April 2010.

A new evaluation of a violence prevention program for middle schools finds that after one school year, there were no statistically significant impacts on how often students reported that they were victimized by their peers, or committed violence against their peers. In addition, there were no statistically significant impacts of the program on a number of other outcomes such as how often students' reported positive behavior toward their peers or on their perceptions of school safety. <http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/pubs/20104007/pdf/20104007.pdf> [PDF format, 159 pages].

INCREASING AMERICA'S ENERGY EFFICIENCY: A KEY PILLAR FOR SECURING AMERICA'S ENERGY FUTURE. U.S. Chamber of Commerce. April 2010.

The report argues that while targeted tax incentives can play a role in fostering deployment of clean energy, there are other instruments that may prove to be more impactful and less expensive over time. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.energyxxi.org/images/efficiencypaperfinal.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages].

INCREASING TIME TO BACCALAUREATE DEGREE IN THE UNITED STATES. National Bureau of Economic Research. John Bound et al. April 2010.

Time to completion of the baccalaureate degree has increased markedly in the United States over the last three decades, even as the wage premium for college graduates has continued to rise. The report shows that the increase in time to degree is localized among those who begin their postsecondary education at public colleges outside the most selective universities. In addition, there is evidence that the increases in time to degree were more marked amongst low income students. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.nber.org/papers/w15892.pdf?new_window=1 [PDF format, 62 pages].

ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA. Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. April 2010.

In little more than a century, the religious landscape of sub-Saharan Africa has changed dramatically. As of 1900, both Muslims and Christians were relatively small minorities in the region. Since then, however, the number of Muslims living between the Sahara Desert and the Cape of Good Hope has increased more than 20-fold, rising from an estimated 11 million in 1900 to approximately 234 million in 2010. The number of Christians has grown even faster, soaring almost 70-fold from about 7 million to 470 million. Sub-Saharan Africa now is home to about one-in-five of all the Christians in the world (21%) and more than one-in-seven of the world's Muslims (15%). [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://pewforum.org/newassets/images/reports/sub-saharan-africa/sub-saharan-africa-executive-summary.pdf> [PDF format, 18 pages].

FOR OBAMA, VEXING DETAINEE DECISIONS LOOM. Council on Foreign Relations. April 14, 2010.

The Obama administration, at first swift to move away from Bush-era detainee practices, has found itself struggling through a political and legal thicket about where and how to try those accused of war crimes, according to the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.cfr.org/publication/21895/for_obama_vexing_detainee_decisions_loom.html [HTML format, various paging].

TEN THOUSAND COMMANDMENTS: AN ANNUAL SNAPSHOT OF THE FEDERAL REGULATORY STATE. Competitive Enterprise Institute. Clyde Wayne Crews Jr. April 15, 2010.

Federal regulations cost a \$1.187 trillion last year in compliance burdens on Americans, according to the report. "Trillion-dollar deficits and regulatory costs in the trillions are both unsettling new developments for America," said report author, Clyde Wayne Crews, CEI Vice President for Policy. The report urges Congress to step up and take responsibility as lawmakers to review and roll back economically harmful regulations. "Rolling back regulations would constitute the deregulatory stimulus that the U.S. economy needs," said Crews. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://cei.org/cei_files/fm/active/0/Wayne%20Crews%20-%20Ten%20Thousand%20Commandments%202010.pdf [PDF format, 56 pages].

UNDERFUNDED TEACHER PENSION PLANS: IT'S WORSE THAN YOU THINK. Manhattan Institute for Policy Research. Josh Barro and Stuart Buck. April 2010.

To all the other fiscal travails facing the country's states and largest cities, now add their pension obligations, which are far greater than they may realize or are willing to admit. The paper focuses on the crisis in funding teachers' pensions, because education is often the largest program area in state budgets, making it an obvious target for cuts. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.manhattan-institute.org/pdf/cr_61.pdf [PDF format, 28 pages].

WRITING TO READ: EVIDENCE FOR HOW WRITING CAN IMPROVE READING. Alliance for Excellent Education. Steve Graham and Michael Hebert. April 14, 2010.

Although some progress has been made in improving the literacy achievement of students in American high schools during the last twenty years, the majority of students still do not read or write well enough to meet grade-level demands. Poor literacy skills play a role in why many of these students do not complete high school. The report identifies instructional practices in writing shown to improve students' reading abilities and recommends ways that teachers can improve students' reading skills through teaching writing. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.all4ed.org/files/WritingToRead.pdf> [PDF format, 74 pages].

YOUTH'S NEEDS AND SERVICES. Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Andrea J. Sedlak and Karla S. McPherson. April 2010.

The study shows findings from the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement (SYRP) on how facilities have addressed youth's needs, what services youth receive, and where these services could be improved. SYRP is the first comprehensive national survey to gather information about youth in custody by surveying the detained offenders. Findings show that youth have substantive needs in the four areas examined, mental health, substance abuse, health care, and education.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/227728.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

ARTICLES

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

Fraser, Caroline A PIONEERING BIOLOGIST DISCUSSES THE KEYS TO FOREST CONSERVATION (Yale Environment 360, March 23, 2010)

In a half century of studying the rainforests of Central America, biologist Daniel Janzen became alarmed at their rapid disappearance. In this interview, Janzen believes that the best hope for saving the remaining tropical forests is to preserve them in large blocks to enable optimal biodiversity; because of fragmentation, smaller areas become isolated and are more susceptible to perturbation. To preserve large blocks of intact rainforest, alliances of conservation groups and national governments are required to raise the large amounts of money needed to keep them off-limits to development and agriculture. He says that most of humanity is "blind" to the amount of biodiversity in nature, but he has hopes that a DNA "barcoding" device can bring the extent of species diversity to the general public via the online world; otherwise, he fears, we "will never willingly give the planet back to the wild world." Available online at

<http://www.e360.yale.edu/content/feature.msp?id=2253>

Hammer, Joshua WRECKING HISTORY (Smithsonian, vol. 40, no. 12, March 2010, pp. 24-33)

Kashgar is a 1000-year-old city in western China, an important stop on the ancient Silk Road, and home to a large population of ethnic Uighurs. Last year, the Chinese government embarked on a redevelopment program to level most of the old city, consisting of centuries-old houses and mosques. The official reason given for leveling the old quarter is to remove buildings vulnerable to earthquakes; however, most of the buildings that collapsed in recent quakes were newly-constructed concrete structures, not traditional architecture. Many say that the Beijing regime values modernity more than indigenous culture; the Muslim regions of Xinjiang Province have been a source of insecurity for the government. The regime notably omitted Kashgar from a list of places submitted to UNESCO for consideration as World Heritage sites. If nothing is done, say

some preservationists, at the rate it is being torn down, the Old City will be gone by next year. Currently available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history-archaeology/Demolishing-Kashgars-History.html>

Little, Crispin THE PROLIFIC AFTERLIFE OF WHALES (Scientific American, vol. 302, no. 2, February 2010, pp. 78-84)

Marine researchers have discovered that dead whales on the ocean floor are a source of food for specialized scavenger ecosystems, including dozens of species of mollusks and other creatures seen nowhere else. A single whale carcass can support such a “whale-fall community” for several decades. Scientists surmise that there could be well over half a million such whale-fall mini-ecosystems at various stages in the world’s oceans at any given time, many only a few kilometers apart, and that they provide a “stepping stone” between each other and other deep-seafloor communities such as hydrothermal vents, which harbor many similar species. Fossil remains of large marine reptiles have been found with mollusk remains similar to those found in whale-fall communities, suggesting that these specialized scavengers have been around for hundreds of millions of years, long before whales evolved.

Simon, Joel REPRESSION GOES DIGITAL (Columbia Journalism Review, March/April 2010)

The Internet provides avenues for journalism and free speech, but it has also become a chokepoint for free press as oppressive governments exploit vulnerable areas in the information environment. Iran, Burma, China, Vietnam and Tunisia are governments which deny Internet access, practice censorship, or use monitoring technology to identify and persecute activists; Nokia Siemens, a Finnish-German joint venture, has sold Iran such technology. The author lauds Google’s recent stand in China to refuse to comply with government censorship. Broad international coalitions of journalists and others -- including governments -- concerned about press freedom are important to maintain pressure on repressive governments to ensure dissident voices continue to be heard.

Stap, Don BIRDS OF A FEATHER (National Wildlife, Vol. 48, No. 2, February/March 2010)

Wetlands with abundant prey, such as Florida’s Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, attract hundreds of species of shorebirds during their annual southern migrations. Territorial in their northern boreal forest homes, here they feed together in diverse flocks on “shelves” of food in the same area, which biologist Margaret Rubega compares to a grocery store: “You might leave with brussels sprouts and spinach, and somebody else is going to go out the door with avocados and limes.” They form feeding flocks and forage in varied ways, relying on the group for protection from predators.

Wulschleger, Stan; Strahl, Maya CLIMATE CHANGE: A CONTROLLED EXPERIMENT (Scientific American, vol. 302, no. 3, March 2010)

Scientists have carefully manipulated grasslands and forests to see how precipitation, carbon dioxide and temperature changes affect the biosphere, allowing them to forecast the future. Researchers are altering temperature, carbon dioxide and precipitation levels across plots of forests, grasses and crops to see how plant life responds. Warmer temperatures and higher CO₂ concentrations generally result in more leaf growth or crop yield, but these factors can also raise insect infestation and weaken plants’ ability to ward off pests and disease. Future field experiments that can manipulate all three conditions at once will lead to better models of how long-term climate changes will affect ecosystems worldwide.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Caryl, Christian CRISIS? WHAT CRISIS? (Foreign Policy online, April 5, 2010)

Caryl, contributing editor to Foreign Policy, writes that when the financial crisis hit in 2008, there were dire predictions that millions of people in developing countries would fall back into poverty as a result of the collapse. However, that has not been the case; many of the emerging economies that have embraced globalization, learned the lessons of the financial crisis of the late 1990s, and have built healthy balance sheets, and have invested in health care and education instead of trying to artificially prop up the economy. Global trade is now more evenly spread around the world, with China a bigger market for Asian exporters than the U.S. Many developing countries' financial systems were less exposed to the complex edifice of derivatives that derailed Western banking systems. Caryl notes that the world is still a long way from conquering poverty, but concludes, "how remarkable it would be if we could one day look back on the 2008-2009 crisis as the beginning of a more equitable global economy." Currently available online at http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/04/05/crisis_what_crisis?page=0,1

Farooqar, Rana; Liu, Melinda IT'S CHINA'S WORLD -- WE'RE JUST LIVING IN IT (Newsweek Magazine, March 22, 2010)

China is rewriting the rules on trade, technology, currency, climate and more, the authors say. Beijing has begun to push harder to reshape international systems to make them more China-friendly and, in the process, to raise the regime's chances of survival. For example, Beijing is helping re-design the Web; the Chinese have been working on the next generation of Internet standards, Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6). IPv6 will provide trillions of new addresses for everything from Web sites to intelligent home appliances and military applications -- and Beijing intends to get its share of them. China may also get a new opportunity for cyber-spying: unlike the previous architecture, IPv6 allows addresses to be attached to specific computers or mobile devices, which would give the regime greater ability to police its Netizens. According to the authors, the Chinese worry that if they're not involved in writing the new standards for the Internet, those could be manipulated by their enemies. The regime has tried to bar government computers from running Microsoft software, for example, largely because it's assumed that such software might include a "back door" that would allow the U.S. government to launch cyberattacks against China. In other areas, China, the world's biggest polluter, has also become the single biggest state supporter of green technology. Thanks to massive government subsidies, it's now a world leader in solar- and wind-energy hardware and is moving fast to set the standard in the next generation of clean-energy vehicles. Batteries made by the Chinese firm BYD are already used in at least a quarter of the world's mobile-phone market; now the battery maker is leading the global race to adapt these batteries for cars, the biggest remaining hurdle in creating a viable market for electric and hybrid automobiles. There is a question as to whether China will continue to support the current rules of free trade and open global competition. Beijing, rather than woo investors from abroad, now pumps more money into state-run firms. New merger laws are making it tougher for foreign firms to acquire Chinese companies. This article is available online at: <http://www.newsweek.com/id/234928>

Pisano, Gary; Shih, Willy RESTORING AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS (Harvard Business Review, vol. 87, no. 7/8, July-August 2009, pp. 114-125)

The authors, both with the Harvard Business School, believe that decades of outsourcing has left U.S. industry without the means to invent the next generation of high-tech products that are key to rebuilding its economy. Many high-tech products can no longer be manufactured in the United States because critical knowledge, skills, and suppliers of advanced materials, tools, production equipment, and components have been lost through outsourcing and faltering investment in research. Many other products are on the verge of the same fate -- nearly every U.S. brand of

laptop and cell phone is not only produced but designed in Asia. To address this crisis, government and business must together to rebuild the country's industrial commons, the collective research and development, engineering, and manufacturing capabilities that sustain innovation.

Whitford, David CAN YOU LEARN TO BE AN ENTREPRENEUR? (Fortune Magazine online, March 11, 2010)

Can you learn to be an entrepreneur? Yes, says Gregg Fairbrothers, a former academic who is now the founding director of Dartmouth Entrepreneurial Network. Entrepreneurs, he said, possess an identifiable set of traits (such as willingness to take risks), but entrepreneurs are defined more by how they do things than what they do. Entrepreneurship, he says is more about learning through experience. One thing this article makes clear is that courses in entrepreneurship have become very popular across the United States — two-thirds of U.S. colleges and universities now are teaching entrepreneurship courses. This article is available online at:

http://money.cnn.com/2010/03/10/smallbusiness/entrepreneur_b_school.fortune/index.htm

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Gregg, Heather FIGHTING THE JIHAD OF THE PEN: COUNTERING REVOLUTIONARY ISLAM'S IDEOLOGY (Terrorism and Political Violence, vol. 22, no. 2, April 2010, pp. 292-314)

Terrorist organizations require five interworking components to remain effective and lethal — a command and communications structure, an effective source of ready funding, a source for arms and munitions, a source for new ready recruits, and effective strategic communications. As one or more components become weakened or fractured, the organization suffers and can become ineffective in carrying out its stated goals and objectives. Naval Postgraduate School Professor Heather Gregg presents a compelling case for how the U.S. government could deaden al-Qaeda's grip on ideology. She argues that U.S. efforts should focus on indirectly fostering "a marketplace of ideas" — the space and culture of questioning and debating — to challenge the grievances and solutions that have been proposed by al-Qaeda. Gregg also makes the observation that comparatively little effort — in money, manpower, and strategy — has been devoted to countering the al-Qaeda ideology. It is, she notes, that the inspiration for al-Qaeda's actions stem from its ideology.

Martinez, Andres THE NEXT AMERICAN CENTURY (Time, March 22, 2010, pp. 40-42)

The U.S. may have been weakened by economic troubles at home and draining military commitments overseas, but the author believes it will remain a world power for the foreseeable future. With only 5% of the world's population, the U.S. produces a quarter of the world's economic output. China continues to march toward Western notions of private property, and Beijing bets on America's future by stocking up on billions of dollars' worth of Treasury bills. The rise of a consumerist middle-class society in nations like China, Brazil and India creates a more stable world, not to mention new markets for American products and culture. The U.S. continues to have a huge cultural impact globally and remains an inclusive superpower. Other nations are thriving under the Pax Americana, and the rise of second-tier powers makes the continued projection of U.S. might more welcome in certain neighborhoods. South Korea, Japan and even Vietnam appreciate having the U.S. serve as a counterweight to China; Pakistan and India want to engage Washington to counterbalance each other. According to last year's Pew Global Attitudes Survey, half the 24 nations questioned held a more favorable view of the U.S. than they did of China or Russia. This article is available online at:

http://www.time.com/time/specials/packages/article/0,28804,1971133_1971110_1971104,00.html

Mead, Walter Russell THE CARTER SYNDROME (Foreign Policy, January/February 2010, pp. 58-64)

Throughout U.S. history, American presidents have adhered to four different philosophies in foreign policy, according to this analysis by a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. President Obama “has a split personality when it comes to foreign policy,” Meade writes, basing his beliefs on those of former presidents Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson. Jefferson believed in limited overseas entanglements, while Wilson wanted to spread democratic values in the interest of international stability. Meade reports that Jimmy Carter also wanted to believe that these two philosophies were compatible, but his presidency ended with “incoherence and reversals” in his foreign policy record. In his inaugural address, Obama said “the choice between our safety and our ideals” is a false choice. But one year in, Meade said Obama has made decisions that are rooted in such a tradeoff. Meade gives Obama credit for his aspirations to devise a new grand strategic course for U.S. foreign policy in the decades to come, but foresees a “difficult and uncertain journey” ahead for the 44th president. Currently available online at http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2009/12/18/the_carter_syndrome

Meyers, B.R. NORTH KOREA’S RACE PROBLEM (Foreign Policy, March/April 2010, pp. 100-101)

After eight years examining North Korean mass propaganda, the author concludes that there is no place for any improvement in relations between the United States and North Korea. Posters in the North show “North Korean fighter planes and missiles destroying the U.S. Capitol while helpless American soldiers, mere spindly, insect-like creatures, are hoisted effortlessly on bayonets or squashed under missiles.” Math textbooks stress the North’s military power — “Three People’s Army soldiers rubbed out thirty American bastards. What was the ratio of the soldiers who fought?” The official ideology is misperceived as communist, but actually belongs on the far right of the ideological spectrum. It is a “nationalist-tinged communism of the old Yugoslav variety,” but also “a race-based worldview utterly at odds with the teachings of Marx and Lenin.” This “race-centric ideology” holds that the Korean people are “too pure-blooded, and so too virtuous, to survive in this evil world without a great parental leader.” It is only in this ideological context of paranoid nationalism that the country’s distinguishing characteristics make sense. If Kim Jong Il were to abandon his ideology of paranoid, race-based nationalism and normalize relations with Washington, his personality cult would lose all justification and the North would lose all reason to exist as a separate state. Currently available online at http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/02/22/north_koreas_race_problem

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Good, Chris AMERICAN DREAM IN DECLINE? (Atlantic Monthly online, March 15, 2010)

Most Americans think attaining the “American Dream” — opportunity, home ownership, financial success -- is getting harder, according to a poll conducted in February by Xavier University. A more disturbing finding of the poll is that 58 percent of the more than 1200 respondents felt that America itself is in decline. African Americans and Hispanics are the most hopeful in attaining the “American Dream,” the study found. This article is available online at: <http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2010/03/american-dream-in-decline/37472/>

Shapiro, Samantha CAN THE MUPPETS MAKE FRIENDS IN RAMALLAH? (New York Times Magazine, October 4, 2009, pp. 38-43)

The author believes that if anyone thinks bringing peace to the Mideast is hard, they should try bringing ‘Sesame Street’ to the Palestinian territories. This popular children’s show, now a global phenomenon, appears in more than 120 countries as Sesame Workshop. An international team of Muppets tackle the world’s most challenging issues for three- to five-year-olds, including HIV/AIDS in South Africa, post-conflict resolution in a divided Kosovo, and school and play for children in Bangladesh but the show has never approached the difficulties it has encountered in the Middle East. In Palestine, episodes of ‘Shara’s Simsin,’ that country’s version of ‘Sesame

Street,' are focused on realism that better reflects life in that troubled country. When Palestinians and Israelis tried a 'Sesame Street' co-production in 2001, each side objected to some of the content; attempts to get Jordan TV to work as an independent third partner ran into roadblocks. Despite the setbacks, the Palestinian producer of the show, a former PLO official, says the project is much more satisfying and effective than working in the government; its real success can be seen in the excitement of the hundreds of preschoolers crowding into the auditorium for each show. The version of this article that appeared in the print version was titled "Can The Muppets Make Friends On The West Bank?" Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/04/magazine/04sesame-t.html>

Storey, Tom THE RIPPLE EFFECT: WIDENING THE LIBRARY'S CIRCLE OF INFLUENCE (Next Space, no. 14, January 2010, pp. 4-10)

Libraries, out of necessity, have had to extend their reach beyond traditional boundaries in order to better reach users in new and compelling ways. Connecting with users is essential to the mission of libraries but building civic, commercial and governmental support is key to their survival. The ripple effect, as it were, needs to come full circle, touching everyone who is involved in the success of libraries and helping to show the links between support and service. To achieve this, there are four essential components of such advocacy: Passion, Planning, Partnerships, and Promotion. Currently available online at <http://www.oclc.org/nextspace/014/1.htm>

Winn, Luke THE LUXURY IMPORTS ARE HERE (Sports Illustrated, vol. 112, no. 9, March 1, 2010, pp. 58-61)

Foreign players are becoming as valuable to college teams as the top U.S. recruits. Thanks to a recent NCAA rule change, more overseas talent will soon be on the way. The sport which is especially benefitting from this is basketball, the first major sport created in the U.S., and one of the two most popular American sports (the other is baseball) that draws foreign athletes to American teams. International recruiting is not a recent phenomenon but a new NCAA resolution approved in January 2010 will, if it goes into effect next August, will allow players who have played in the pros but not signed an agreement to be eligible immediately. In return, this will require recruiters with international connections as the globalization of basketball has expanded the talent pool and schools are now finding players in less-exposed places like Iran, Argentina and Belarus. Currently available online at <http://sportsillustrated.cnn.com/vault/article/magazine/MAG1166491/1/index.htm>

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