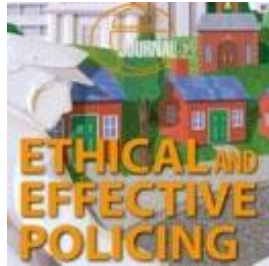




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SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS

The Gender Wage Gap 2010. Institute for Women's Policy Research. April 2011.

As Equal Pay Day draws nearer, it is important to remember that pay inequity is not just a women's issue; families, communities, and the economy as a whole suffer when women still take home a fraction of men's earnings. And, according to findings in the report, the wage gap is widest for personal financial advisors. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.iwpr.org/> [HTML format with links].

Five Reasons Carbon Markets Won't Work for Agriculture. Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy. April 2011.

Carbon markets are viewed as the primary source of climate financing. The experience to date demands a reevaluation of their ability to exact real, sustainable change, particularly in relation to agriculture. The report provides five main reasons why poorly designed and regulated carbon markets should not be part of a global climate treaty. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.iatp.org/iatp/publications.cfm?refid=107994> [PDF format, 2 pages].

Japan's 2011 Earthquake and Tsunami: Economic Effects and Implications for the United States. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. March 31, 2011.

The earthquake-related events in Japan are still unfolding; and each round of economic assessments seems more and more pessimistic. Analysts expect that over the next quarter or so, Japan's economy will contract and may fall into recession, but it may begin to expand later in the year because of rebuilding activity. Much depends on whether the damage from the nuclear plant can be contained, the speed at which electrical and oil refining capacity can be restored, and how quickly Japan's industrial base can recover. As the third largest economy in the world, Japan's GDP at \$5.5 trillion accounts for 8.7% of global GDP. The net impact of the disaster on global GDP is that it is expected to shave about a half percentage point off global economic growth with about half of that effect confined to Japan, itself. Congressional interest on the economic side centers on humanitarian concerns, radioactive fallout reaching the United States, the impact on U.S. citizens and American companies in Japan, the effects on trade and supply chain disruptions, and increased volatility in Japanese and U.S. financial markets, interest rates, and the yen-dollar exchange rate.

http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41702_20110331.pdf [PDF format, 20 pages].

The New Digital American Family: Understanding Family Dynamics, Media and Purchasing Behavior Trends. Nielsen. Doug Anderson et al. April 2011.

The average media-consuming household in the U.S. is getting smaller, growing more slowly and becoming more ethnically diverse than at any point in history. Diversity in all its dimensions defines the emerging American Family archetype, with no single cultural, social, demographic, economic or political point of view dominating the landscape. The report looks at ethnic shifts, financial and educational divides, marital status and other factors influencing the state of the New Digital American Family. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.ad-tech.com/sf/images/adtechSF-USReportFINAL.PDF> [PDF format, 8 pages].

The False Promise of Class-Size Reduction. Center for American Progress. Matthew M. Chingos. April 14, 2011.

Class-size reduction, or CSR, is enormously popular with parents, teachers, and the public in general. The latest poll results indicate that 77 percent of Americans think that additional educational dollars should be spent on smaller classes rather than higher teacher salaries. Many parents believe that their children will benefit from more individualized attention in a smaller class and many teachers find smaller classes easier to manage. The pupil-teacher ratio is an easy statistic for the public to monitor as a measure of educational quality, especially before test-score data became widely available in the last decade. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/04/pdf/class_size.pdf [PDF format, 24 pages].

National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace: Enhancing Online Choice, Efficiency, Security and Privacy. The White House. April 2011.

The National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace (NSTIC or Strategy) charts a course for the public and private sectors to collaborate to raise the level of trust associated with the identities of individuals, organizations, networks, services, and devices involved in online transactions.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss_viewer/NSTICstrategy_041511.pdf [PDF format, 52 pages].

A Serious Approach to Development: Toward Success at the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea. Brookings Institution. Homi Kharas and Noam Unger. April 15, 2011.

With little more than a half year left to prepare before a key international conference on aid effectiveness in Busan, Korea, policymakers must consider the answers to two key questions: what could success at this meeting look like? And what can be done in the preparation phase to maximize the chances of success? The fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness will build on agreements from past years, but this time the discussions are taking place in a markedly different context. In the face of heightened pressures on international aid, the meetings in Busan at the end of the year present an opportunity to finally take development cooperation seriously. The U.S. government in particular could play a critical and catalytic role. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0415_busan_success_kharas_unger/0415_busan_success_kharas_unger.pdf [PDF format, 12 pages].

Ethical and Effective Policing. Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. April 2011.

As enforcers of the law, police play a crucial role in upholding democracy. In democratic societies, citizens grant increased authority to police in order to live in a safe community. They give police the power to detain, search, arrest citizens, and lawfully use physical force when situations dictate. In return, police departments must ensure that police officers adhere to high ethical standards. When they don't, the reciprocal trust between citizenry and police is disrupted, undermining the tacit social contract that is the basis of democracy. This issue of *eJournal USA* examines the ways in which citizens and police strive to sustain the social contract.

<http://turkey.usembassy.gov/ircpdf/ethical-policing-041311.pdf> [PDF format, 28 pages].

China's Foreign-Policy Balancing Act - Part I. YaleGlobal. Jonathan Fenby. April 13, 2011.

Every move of fast-rising China in international affairs is closely studied for a shift from old patterns. Some analysts expect China to shoulder new global responsibility; others anticipate continuation of policies upholding national sovereignty. China's evolving policy on Libya reveals its earnest pursuit of African trade and investment and caution on security matters, explains the author. China did not have to take a stand on revolts in Tunisia or Egypt. But Libya became a topic for the UN Security Council. China allowed the vote on a no-fly zone for Libya to proceed while abstaining itself. Now, China criticizes the intervention, calling for stability but offering little assurance to desperate citizens seeking safety let alone needed reforms. Fenby concludes that global powers must take stands on difficult issues - or risk losing influence. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/chinas-foreign-policy-balancing-act-part-i> [HTML format, various paging].

China's Foreign-Policy Balancing Act - Part II. YaleGlobal. Shen Dingli. April 15, 2011.

Ranked 11th largest in the world in 1980, China's economy has since swelled to the second spot. Outbreak of hostility in any part of the world - like Libya - affects China's global portfolio. China prefers pragmatism in alleviating global tensions, contends Shen Dingli. China's rapid rise, increased external pressures to act at a faster pace and tardy responses to crises heighten suspicions. A case in point is China's inconsistent position vis-à-vis North Korea despite its open violation of international law in dealing with its southern neighbor. The principle of noninterference, territorial integrity, reliance on patient diplomacy and a desire for stability that characterize China's strategies can appear opaque. Every nation, including China, can benefit by examining its own foreign-policy responses for consistency and the reactions they generate. Shen concludes that delicate handling and building mutual trust would minimize frustrations and serve everyone's interest. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/chinas-foreign-policy-balancing-act-part-ii> [HTML format, various paging].

Southwest Border: Border Patrol Operations on Federal Lands. U.S. Government Accountability Office. April 15, 2011.

To stem the flow of illegal traffic from Mexico into the United States over the last 5 years along the U.S. southwestern border, the Border Patrol has nearly doubled the number of agents on patrol, constructed hundreds of miles of border fences, and installed a variety of surveillance equipment. About 40 percent of these border lands are managed by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, and coordination and cooperation between Border Patrol and land management agencies is critical to ensure national security. The statement summarizes GAO's findings from two reports issued on southwest border issues in the fall of 2010.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11573t.pdf> [PDF format, 25 pages].

Timor-Leste: Reconciliation and Return from Indonesia. International Crisis Group. April 18, 2011.

The return of thousands of former refugees who fled across the border from Timor-Leste to Indonesia after the 1999 referendum should be encouraged by both governments as another step towards deeper reconciliation, says the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/asia/south-east-asia/timor-leste/B122%20Timor%20Leste-%20Return%20and%20Reconciliation%20form%20Indonesia.ashx> [PDF format, 20 pages].

Innovation, Espionage, and Chinese Technology Policy. Council on Foreign Relations. Adam Segal. April 15, 2011.

Adam Segal testifies before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations about Chinese cyber espionage and China's desire to reduce its dependence on the West for advanced technologies. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cfr.org/china/innovation-espionage-chinese-technology-policy/p24686> [HTML format, various paging].

The Scorecard on Development, 1960-2010: Closing the Gap? Center for Economic and Policy Research. Mark Weisbrot and Rebecca Ray. April 2011.

This paper is the third installment in a series (the first and second editions were in 2001 and 2005) that traces a long-term growth failure in most of the world's countries. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/scorecard-2011-04.pdf> [PDF format, 42 pages].

Governing Geoengineering Research: A Political and Technical Vulnerability Analysis of Potential Near-Term Options. RAND Corporation. Robert J. Lempert and Don Prosnitz. April 18, 2011.

Geoengineering is risky, but could transform the portfolio of options for limiting future climate change. Some geoengineering approaches could prove fast acting and inexpensive and could be deployed by one or a few nations without global cooperation. The report provides an initial examination and comparison of the risks associated with alternative international approaches the U.S. might pursue to governing geoengineering research and deployment. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR846.html [HTML format with links].

How Good is the 2010 Census Count?: An Update. Pew Social & Demographic Trends. D'Vera Cohn. April 18, 2011.

In addition to publishing detailed numbers from the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau has been releasing performance indicators from the count. They offer clues to help answer the question of how well the bureau did in counting the entire U.S. population, only once, and in the right place. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1966/census-2010-how-accurate-new-indicators> [HTML format, various paging].

Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill: Update on Federal Financial Risks and Claims Processing. U.S. Government Accountability Office. April 18, 2011.

With reported Fund costs of about \$629.5 million as of March 31, 2011, NPFC had obligated or incurred costs that could result in over 60 percent of the amount available under the Fund's statutory \$1-billion-per-incident-expenditure-cap. If, regardless of any reimbursements from responsible parties, total Fund expenditures exceed the \$1-billion cap, agencies may be required

to rely on reallocating their appropriated funding to cover costs they incur or obtain supplemental funding. In addition, agencies may be unable to cover some of their costs and NPFC would be unable to pay any additional claims to individuals and businesses related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The report reiterates our prior matter that Congress should consider changing the calculation of expenditures made against the Fund's \$1-billion- per-incident-expenditure-cap to take into account reimbursements from responsible parties.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11397r.pdf> [PDF format, 33 pages].

Persistence and Attainment Among Pell Grant Recipients: Results From the Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study of 2004/09. National Center for Education Statistics. Matthew E. Soldner. April 19, 2011.

Data presented in the tables come from the 2004/09 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study (BPS:04/09), a study that followed first-time, beginning postsecondary students through their postsecondary education for a period of six years. These Web Tables disaggregate these students' persistence and attainment outcomes by their participation in the Pell Grant program. Additional detail is provided by students' initial degree program, dependency status, and income quartile.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011275.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

Public Opinions on Taxes: 1937 to Today. American Enterprise Institute. Karlyn Bowman and Andrew Rugg. April 2011.

Almost half of Americans say federal income taxes are too high, and many believe there is a need for major reforms. The latest polls indicate that Americans believe Republicans could handle tax reform better than Democrats, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/AEIPublicOpinionTaxes2011.pdf> [PDF format, 108 pages].

Trump Has Highest Profile Among Possible GOP Contenders: But Few Paying Attention to Presidential Race. Pew Center for the People & the Press. April 20, 2011.

11 Among Republicans, 39% name Trump as the most visible presidential candidate -- more than all other possible GOP candidates combined. A majority of Americans, however, could not name anyone when asked which GOP candidate they have been hearing the most about. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1968/trump-most-public-attention-republican-candidates-budget-deficit-news-depressing-difficult-to-understand-large-numbers> [HTML format, various paging].

Engineering Solutions to the National Crisis in Literacy: How to Make Good on the Promise of the Common Core State Standards. Alliance for EZxcellent Education. April 2011.

The report calls for federal support for state literacy plans aligned to English language arts common core standards to ensure that students, no matter where they live, develop the necessary competencies to graduate from high school ready for college and the modern workplace. The Common Core State Standards Initiative took a note from high-performing countries in developing these standards and set forth clear and ambitious benchmarks in literacy. The report includes recommendations to leverage improvements in literacy skills from birth through grade twelve by providing systemic approaches, equitable resources, and strong teacher

training. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.all4ed.org/files/EngineeringSolutionsLiteracy.pdf> [PDF format, 13 pages].

Selected Trade Agreements and Implications for U.S. Agriculture. U.S. Department of Agriculture. John Wainio et al. April 2011.

Since 2001, the U.S. has concluded negotiations with 13 countries, resulting in 8 trade agreements (TAs). Three additional agreements have been negotiated but not yet ratified by Congress, as of March 2011. The proliferation of TAs between key U.S. trading partners and competitors may have raised concerns among U.S. exporters, whose share in established markets could be eroded by such deals. The study examines how recently concluded TAs between ASEAN (Southeast Asia) countries and China and Australia/New Zealand, as well as pending TAs between the U.S. and Korea, Colombia, and Panama, will likely affect U.S. agricultural trade. Model results suggest that TAs between ASEAN countries and China and ASEAN countries and Australia/New Zealand would result in moderate losses to U.S. agricultural exports of about \$350 million to those countries, but losses would be partially offset by gains in other markets. U.S. agricultural exports to Korea would expand by an estimated \$1.9 billion per year if the U.S. TA with Korea were implemented. The U.S.-Colombia TA would result in an estimated \$370 million in additional U.S. exports per year. U.S. exports would realize smaller gains of about \$50 million per year under the pact with Panama. Empirical results confirm theoretical findings that trade created under TAs exceeds trade diverted, but that results depend on the specific circumstances of each agreement.

<http://ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR115/ERR115.pdf> [PDF format, 59 pages].

Energy-Water Nexus: Amount of Energy Needed to Supply, Use, and Treat Water Is Location-Specific and Can Be Reduced by Certain Technologies and Approaches. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Web posted April 20, 2011.

Providing drinking water and wastewater services are two key functions needed to support an urban lifestyle. To provide these services, energy is needed to extract, use, and treat water and wastewater. As the demand for water increases, the energy demands associated with providing water services are similarly expected to grow. GAO was asked to describe what is known about (1) the energy needed for the urban water lifecycle and (2) technologies and approaches that could lessen the energy needed for the lifecycle and barriers that exist to their adoption.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11225.pdf> [PDF format, 35 pages].

Central Asian Security Trends: Views from Europe and Russia. Strategic Studies Institute. Stephen J. Blank. April 19, 2011.

The war in Afghanistan has added considerably to the strategic significance of Central Asia due to its proximity to the conflict. Moreover, the continuation of the war increasingly involves the vital interests of many other actors other than the U.S. and NATO forces currently there. The study provides a comprehensive analysis of the means and objectives of Russia's involvement in Central Asia. It also provides Russian perspectives concerning the other actors in Central Asia and how Moscow views the policy significance of those efforts.

<http://strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1063> [HTML format, various paging].

Haiti's Rendezvous with History: The Case of Jean-Claude Duvalier. Human Rights Watch. April 14, 2011.

The report examines the legal and practical questions surrounding the case and concludes that Haiti has an obligation under international law to investigate and prosecute the grave violations of human rights under Duvalier's rule. The report also addresses Haiti's capacity to carry out the trial, the question of the statute of limitations, and Duvalier's personal involvement in alleged criminal acts. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2011/04/14/haiti-s-rendezvous-history-0> [HTML format, various paging].

A More Strategic U.S. Approach to Police Reform in Africa. Center for Strategic and International Studies. Richard Downie and Jenniefer G. Cooke. April 20, 2011.

U.S. strategic stakes in Africa have expanded in the last 15 years, with growing awareness among policymakers and the American public that developments in Africa can have direct and significant impact on U.S. economic, political, and security interests. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://csis.org/files/publication/110414_Downie_PolicyReformAfrica_Web.pdf [PDF format, 30 pages].

Traveling toward the Rule of Law in the Middle East and North Africa: Avenues and Obstacles. U.S. Institute of Peace. Colette Rausch et al. April 20, 2011.

The authors analyze how popular uprisings throughout the Middle East and North Africa are demanding justice, security, and accountability, defining features of the rule of law. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB90-Rule_of_Law_ME_and_North_Africa.pdf [PDF format, 20 pages].

Piggybacking Anti-Satellite Technologies on Ballistic Missile Defense: India's Hedge and Demonstrate Approach. Bharath Gopalaswamy and Gaurav Kampani. April 19, 2011.

While India's space program has largely been civilian-run, the country's military is increasingly interested in expanding operations to defend against threats to its space assets, according to the brief. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/?fa=view&id=43655> [HTML format, various paging].

Country Analysis Briefs: Canada. Energy Information Administration. April 2011.

Canada has been a significant component of the global energy trade due to its proximity to and trade with the largest energy consumer in the world, the United States. Canada maintains a surplus in all sellable energy commodities, exporting crude oil, natural gas, coal and electricity. The country is the most significant source for U.S. energy imports. The United States has traditionally provided the markets for Canada's energy exports. However, Asian countries are seeking greater access to Canada's natural resources to fuel Asia's own long-term economic growth.

<http://eia.gov/EMEU/cabs/Canada/pdf.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

Country Analysis Briefs: Bolivia. Energy Information Administration. April 2011.

Hydrocarbons are an important element of the economy of Bolivia, one of the poorest and least developed countries in Latin America. Though Bolivia exports natural gas to Brazil and Argentina, continued questions about the actual size of its proved natural gas reserves have contributed to skepticism about the country's potential to be a significant fossil fuel producer and regional energy hub. Political risk also has characterized the energy sector and foreign involvement in it. Bolivia has asserted greater state control over the energy sector since President Evo Morales and his Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS) party assumed power in January 2006 and issued a nationalization decree in May of that year.

<http://eia.gov/EMEU/cabs/Bolivia/pdf.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

Country Analysis Briefs: Peru. Energy Information Administration. April 2011.

Peru's rapid economic growth in recent years has led to an increase in energy demand, especially in the industrial sector. Peru has the potential to be a significant producer of both natural gas and petroleum due to its untapped reserves; however, lack of investment has limited Peru's oil production, and made it an importer of both crude oil and petroleum products. The Peruvian government has enacted a series of policies to attract foreign investment and increase energy security by promoting the use of domestic natural gas and hydroelectric resources. These policies have included a conversion program for transportation fuel from diesel to natural gas, and an energy efficiency program for the residential sector. Increases in the production of natural gas from the Camisea gas fields and the first natural gas liquefaction plant in South America at Pampa Melchorita have enabled Peru to become a natural gas exporter despite increases in domestic consumption.

<http://eia.gov/EMEU/cabs/Peru/pdf.pdf> [PDF format, 7 pages].

Marking Earth Day with a Call for Green Schools. Brookings Institution. Allison Anderson. April 21, 2011.

One way to reduce GHGs and combat climate change is to infuse green technology and environmentally sustainable practices into building design, construction, maintenance and operations. With millions of schools around the world, ensuring that they are environmentally sustainable is one important way for the global education community to make a contribution to climate change mitigation efforts, says the author. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0421_earth_day_anderson.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

Using National Education Accounts to Help Address the Global Learning Crisis. Brookings Institution. Jacques van der Gaag and Pauline Abetti. April 21, 2011.

During the past decade, school enrollments have increased dramatically, mostly thanks to UNESCO's Education for All (EFA) movement and the UN Millennium Development Goals. From 1999 to 2008, an additional 52 million children around the world enrolled in primary schools, and the number of out-of-school children fell by 39 million. In Sub-Saharan Africa alone, enrollment rates rose by one-third during that time, even with large population increases in school-age children. Yet enrollment is not the only indicator of success in education, and does not necessarily translate into learning. Even with these impressive gains in enrollment, many parts of

the world, and particularly the poorest areas, now face a severe learning crisis. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0421_national_education_vandergaag/0421_national_education_vandergaag.pdf [PDF format, 15 pages].

Best Practices for Keeping Your Home Network Secure. National Security Agency. April 2011.

The cyber threat is no longer limited to your office network and work persona. Adversaries realize that targets are typically more vulnerable when operating from their home network since there is less rigor associated with the protection, monitoring, and maintenance of most home networks. Home users need to maintain a basic level of network defense and hygiene for both themselves and their family members when accessing the Internet.

http://www.nsa.gov/ia/_files/factsheets/Best_Practices_Datasheets.pdf [PDF format, 8 pages].

Privacy Protections for Personal Information Online. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Gina Stevens. April 6, 2011.

There is no comprehensive federal privacy statute that protects personal information. Instead, a patchwork of federal laws and regulations govern the collection and disclosure of personal information and has been addressed by Congress on a sector by-sector basis. Federal laws and regulations extend protection to consumer credit reports, electronic communications, federal agency records, education records, bank records, cable subscriber information, video rental records, motor vehicle records, health information, telecommunications subscriber information, children's online information, and customer financial information. Some contend that this patchwork of laws and regulations is insufficient to meet the demands of today's technology. Congress, the Obama Administration, businesses, public interest groups, and citizens are all involved in the discussion of privacy solutions. This report examines some of those efforts with respect to the protection of personal information. This report provides a brief overview of selected recent developments in the area of federal privacy law. This report does not cover workplace privacy laws or state privacy laws.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41756.pdf> [PDF format, 15 pages].

Prosperity 2050: Is Equity the Superior Growth Model? Center for American Progress. Sarah Treuhaft and David Madland. April 22, 2011.

Sarah Treuhaft and David Madland address the growing opportunity deficit, what it means for our economic future, and the next steps for building an inclusive growth agenda. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/04/pdf/prosperity_2050.pdf [PDF format, 12 pages].

U.S. Debt Ceiling: Costs and Consequences. Council on Foreign Relations. Jonathan Masters. April 22, 2011.

As the U.S. approaches the deadline to raise its debt limit, economists warn of a fiscal crisis and steeply higher borrowing costs for U.S. businesses and homeowners. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cfr.org/international-finance/us-debt-ceiling-costs-consequences/p24751> [HTML format, various paging].

Effects of Radiation from Fukushima Daiichi on the U.S. Marine Environment. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Eugene H. Buck and Harold F. Upton. April 15, 2011.

The massive Tohoku earthquake and tsunami of March 11, 2011, caused extensive damage in northeastern Japan, including damage to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power installation, which resulted in the release of radiation. Some have called this incident the biggest manmade release ever of radioactive material into the oceans. Concerns have arisen about the potential effects of this released radiation on the U.S. marine environment and resources.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41751.pdf> [PDF format, 9 pages].

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