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## **SIGNIFICANT E-DOCUMENTS**

GLOBAL PEACE INDEX 2009. Institute for Economics & Peace. June 2009.

The global economic recession and an increase in violent conflict and political instability around the planet have taken a toll on world peacefulness in 2008, according to the 2009 Global Peace Index (GPI). The results of the 2009 GPI show that as the global economy headed into recession in 2008, many of the indicators used by the GPI to measure peace, such as the likelihood of violent demonstrations and political instability, increased, while others, such as respect for human rights, decreased. Iceland presented one of several examples of the links between the global economic crisis and a decline in peacefulness. The country, which topped the 2008 GPI, fell to fourth place this year after its economy collapsed. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.visionofhumanity.org/images/content/GPI-2009/2009-GPI-ResultsReport-20090526.pdf> [PDF format, 64 pages].

LAND GRAB OR DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY?: AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT AND INTERNATIONAL LAND DEALS IN AFRICA. International Institute for Environment and Development. Lorenzo Contula et al. June 2009.

Lands that only a short time ago seemed of little outside interest are now being sought by international investors by the tune of hundreds of thousands of hectares, says the report. And while a failed attempt to lease 1.3 million hectares in Madagascar has attracted much media attention, deals reported in the international press constitute the tip of the iceberg. Despite the spate of media reports and rare published research, international land deals and their impacts still remain little understood. While international land deals are emerging as a global phenomenon, the report focuses on sub-Saharan Africa. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.iied.org/pubs/pdfs/12561IIED.pdf> [PDF format, 130 pages].

NORTH KOREA'S NUCLEAR TANTRUM. Yale Global. Shim Jae Hoon. May 28, 2009.

North Korea's decision to conduct another nuclear test is a new chapter in leader Kim Jong Il's fight for recognition. But Dear Leader Kim's gamble may push the U.S., South Korea, and Japan into taking a tougher stand rather than accede to further demands, according to Seoul-based author. Indeed, North Korea's traditional supporters, Russia and China have responded differently. Russia appears willing to cooperate with the U.S. in adopting a new UN resolution. But China is struggling with its normal conciliatory approach as internal divisions over support for North Korea intensify. Significantly, South Korea's stance in recent months has hardened, as President Lee's strategy toward North Korea has favored reducing nuclear capabilities over reconciliation. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=12407> [HTML format, various paging].

IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET: THEORY, EVIDENCE AND POLICY. Migration Policy Institute. Will Somerville and Madeleine Sumption. June 2, 2009.

Immigration has been largely beneficial to the U.K.'s economy and has had little, or no, negative impact on the labor market, according to the report. However, it warns that less skilled workers are likely to face greater competition from immigrants in the current recession. Providing more support for those who have lost out from the recession and competition from immigrants is also important. For example, the Government could expand training programs and examine non-compulsory ways of supplementing the income of those taking up training or new jobs. [Note: contains copyright material]. <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/newsandcomment/Documents/Immigration%20and%20the%20labour%20market%20-%20Theory,%20evidence,%20policy.pdf> [PDF format, 55 pages].

WHAT FUTURE FOR EU'S WATER? World Wildlife Fund. May 29, 2009.

Governments and authorities are now acknowledging that Europe's water environment is in a worse state than expected. The majority of rivers, lakes and coastal waters have been degraded to the point where they cannot sustain functioning ecosystems, or their services to humans. The main reason for this decline is insufficient natural space and water volume left for nature to maintain functioning ecosystems and landscapes. Groundwater levels are falling and pollution levels remain high. [Note: contains copyright material]. [http://assets.panda.org/downloads/what\\_future\\_for\\_eus\\_water\\_\\_\\_full\\_report.pdf](http://assets.panda.org/downloads/what_future_for_eus_water___full_report.pdf) [PDF format, 48 pages].

LONG MARCH: BUILDING AN AFGHAN NATIONAL ARMY. RAND Corporation. Obaid Younossi et al. May 28, 2009.

The Afghan National Army (ANA) is critical to the success of the allied efforts in Afghanistan and the ultimate stability of the national government. The monograph assesses the ANA's progress in the areas of recruitment, training, facilities, and operational capability. It draws on a variety of sources: in-country interviews with U.S., NATO, and Afghan officials; data provided by the U.S. Army; open-source literature; and a series of public opinion surveys conducted in Afghanistan over the past several years. Although the ANA has come a long way since the outset of the recent conflict in the country, the authors conclude that coalition forces, especially those of the United States, will play a crucial role in Afghanistan for the foreseeable future, particularly in light of the increased threat from Taliban forces and other illegally armed criminal groups. [Note: contains copyright material]. [http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2009/RAND\\_MG845.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2009/RAND_MG845.pdf) [PDF format, 85 pages].

U.S.-IRANIAN ENGAGEMENT: THE VIEW FROM TEHRAN. International Crisis Group. June 2, 2009.

According to the report, for the first time since Iran and the U.S. broke ties in 1980, there are real prospects for fundamental change. The new U.S. president, Barack Obama, stated willingness to talk unconditionally. Iran's Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Khamenei, implicitly blessed dialogue, and presidential candidates are vying to prove they would be the most effective interlocutor. The briefing seeks to shed light on what Tehran thinks about dialogue, its goals and visions of a future relationship. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/middle\\_east\\_\\_north\\_africa/iraq\\_iran\\_gulf/b28\\_u.s.\\_iranian\\_engagement\\_\\_the\\_view\\_from\\_tehran.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/middle_east__north_africa/iraq_iran_gulf/b28_u.s._iranian_engagement__the_view_from_tehran.pdf) [PDF format, 28 pages].

THE CHALLENGES TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN INDONESIA. Heritage Foundation. Richard G. Kraince. June 1, 2009.

The widespread growth of faith-based social movements over the past two decades has convinced many observers of the significance of religious activism as a driving force behind social change in many parts of the globe. According to the study, it applies to Indonesia, the world's most populous Muslim-majority nation and, since 1999, its third-largest democracy. Indonesian Islamic activists have recently received considerable attention from development organizations for encouraging participation in public policymaking, promoting government accountability, and otherwise contributing to democratic reform. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/upload/bg\\_2279.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/upload/bg_2279.pdf) [PDF format, 14 pages].

CHANGES IN FERTILITY RATES AMONG MUSLIMS IN INDIA, PAKISTAN, AND BANGLADESH. Population Reference Bureau. Eric Zuehlke. May 2009.

The number of Muslims worldwide is projected to grow over the next decade to reach one-quarter of the world's population, largely because of higher fertility among Muslim populations. Yet, it is simplistic to argue that there is a specifically Islamic pattern of fertility due solely to religious influence, argues Mehtab Karim, a senior research adviser and senior fellow at the Pew Forum on Religion and World Affairs. Karim visited PRB as part of its ongoing Policy Seminar series and presented findings based on the latest Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.prb.org/Articles/2009/karimpolicyseminar.aspx> [HTML format, various paging].

“NOT WORTH A PENNY”: HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES AGAINST TRANSGENDER PEOPLE IN HONDURAS. Human Rights Watch. May 29, 2009.

The study details abuses based on gender identity and expression, including rape, beatings, extortion, and arbitrary detentions by law enforcement officials. It also documents police inaction and recurrent failure to investigate violence against

transgender people. At least 17 *travestis* (as many transgender people are called) have been killed in public places in Honduras since 2004. None of these killings have led to a prosecution or conviction. It calls on Honduran authorities to repeal legal provisions on "public morality" and "public scandal" that give police excessive power and enable abuse. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/honduras0509web\\_0.pdf](http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/honduras0509web_0.pdf) [PDF format, 48 pages].

A STRUCTURAL MODEL OF ESTABLISHMENT AND INDUSTRY EVOLUTION: EVIDENCE FROM CHINA. World Bank. Murat Seker. June 1, 2009.

Many recent models have been developed to fit the basic facts on establishment and industry evolution. While these models yield a simple interpretation of the basic features of the data, they are too stylized to confront the micro-level data in a more formal quantitative analysis. In the paper, the author develops a model in which establishments grow by innovating new products. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/06/01/000158349\\_20090601140227/Rendered/PDF/WPS4947.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/06/01/000158349_20090601140227/Rendered/PDF/WPS4947.pdf) [PDF format, 47 pages].

THE EVOLVING TERRORIST THREAT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA: A NET ASSESSMENT. RAND Corporation. Peter Chalk et al. May 29, 2009.

Terrorism is not new to Southeast Asia. For much of the Cold War, the activities of a variety of domestic ethno-nationalist and religious militant groups posed a significant challenge to the region's internal stability. Since the 1990s, however, the residual challenge posed by sub-state militant extremism has risen in reaction to both the force of modernization pursued by many Southeast Asian governments and the political influence of radical Islam. The study examines the historical roots of militancy in these countries to provide context for assessing the degree to which local agendas are either being subsumed within a broader ideological framework or shaped by other extremist movements. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2009/RAND\\_MG846.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2009/RAND_MG846.pdf) [PDF format, 266 pages].

AMERICA'S 11 MOST ENDANGERED HISTORIC PLACES. National Trust for Historic Preservation. May 2009.

This year marks the 22nd annual list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places. Since 1988, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has used this list as a powerful alarm to raise awareness of the serious threats facing the nation's greatest treasures. It has become one of the most effective tools in the fight to save the country's irreplaceable architectural, cultural and natural heritage. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.preservationnation.org/issues/11-most-endangered/> [HTML format with links].

THE BEST PLACES TO WORK IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 2009. Partnership for Public Service and American University Institute for the Study of Public Policy Implementation. May 2009.

The rankings include the top five with Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Government Accountability Office, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Intelligence Community, and the Department of State. [Note: contains copyright material]. <http://data.bestplacestowork.org/bptw/index> [HTML format with links].

BIOLOGICAL SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAMS AS A COMPONENT OF PERSONNEL RELIABILITY. American Association for the Advancement of Science. Kavita Marfatia Berger et al. May 29, 2009.

The proliferation of non-government laboratories handling dangerous microorganisms, combined with a troubling incident or two, has prompted the government to consider costly new security measures that scientists fear may be unnecessary and could do more harm than good, according to the report. Participants warn that security requirements should not become so intrusive or rigid that they hamper vital research and discourage talented researchers from working in the field. [Note: contains copyright material]. <http://cstsp.aaas.org/files/AAAS%20Biosafety%20report.pdf> [PDF format, 40 pages].

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES: PRELIMINARY ANNUAL UNIFORM CRIME REPORT JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2008. U.S. Department of Justice. June 1, 2009.

According to the FBI's Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report, the nation experienced a 2.5 percent decrease in the number of violent crimes and a 1.6 percent decline in the number of property crimes for 2008 compared with data from 2007. The report is based on information that the FBI gathered from 12,750 law enforcement agencies that submitted six to 12 comparable months of data to the FBI for both 2007 and 2008. [Note: contains copyright material]. <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/08aprelim/> [HTML format with links to tables].

CYBERSPACE POLICY REVIEW: ASSURING A TRUSTED RESILIENT INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE. The White House. May 29, 2009.

The President directed a 60-day, comprehensive, "clean-slate" review to assess U.S. policies and structures for cyber security. Cyber security policy includes strategy, policy, and standards regarding the security of and operations in cyberspace, and encompasses the full range of threat reduction, vulnerability reduction, deterrence, international engagement, incident response, resiliency, and recovery policies and activities, including computer network operations, information assurance, law enforcement, diplomacy, military, and intelligence missions as they relate to the security and stability of the global information and communications infrastructure.



[http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/Cyberspace\\_Policy\\_Review\\_final.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/Cyberspace_Policy_Review_final.pdf)  
[PDF format, 76 pages].

**KEEP GITMO GOING: THE CASE FOR RETAINING THE VITAL DETENTION AND INTERROGATION FACILITY AT GUANTANAMO BAY.** Center for Security Policy. E. J. Kimball and Benjamin Lerner. May 28, 2009.

The white paper identifies the national security, public safety, and legal and economic challenges associated with closing Guantánamo and transferring detainees to the United States or to foreign custody. Anywhere from 10-20 percent of the nearly 500 detainees released from Guantanamo have returned to the battlefield in some capacity, says the paper. These were the “benign” detainees, one can only imagine the rate of recidivism of the 240 hardened terrorists still detained at Guantánamo. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://204.96.138.161/upload/wysiwyg/center%20publication%20pdfs/Kimball%20&%20Lerner%20-%20Keep%20Gitmo%20Going%20FINAL.pdf> [PDF format, 9 pages].

**MEDIA AS GLOBAL DIPLOMAT.** U.S. Institute of Peace. Sheldon Himelfarb et al. June 1, 2009.

Public diplomacy in today's media climate favors a decentralized approach that reflects the fragmentation of information and builds on local partnerships that go beyond U.S. governmental broadcasting to foreign audiences, according to the report. Media companies, NGOs, and third-party news outlets can reach certain communities that the U.S. government media cannot.

Citizen-to-citizen exchanges and citizen journalism allow for more access and participation in the "grand conversation" that takes place outside government channels. The United States needs to tap the potential of citizen media and citizen networks to enhance U.S. understanding of foreign cultures and overseas understanding of America, says the authors. [Note: contains copyright material]

<http://library.usip.org/articles/1012236.1111/1.PDF> [PDF format, 12 pages].

**PUBLIC BACKS AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, BUT NOT MINORITY PREFERENCES.** Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. June 2, 2009.

With the Supreme Court expected to soon rule on a case involving job discrimination claims by white firefighters, and Supreme Court nominee Judge Sonia Sotomayor's decision in a lower court ruling on the case drawing scrutiny, there is renewed focus on public opinion about affirmative action programs and overall efforts to improve the position of minorities in this country. The public has generally been supportive of such efforts, but is decidedly opposed to the idea of providing preferential treatment of minorities, in the recent surveys. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1240/sotomayor-supreme-court-affirmative-action-minority-preferences> [HTML format, various paging].

THE RECESSION'S TOLL ON EMPLOYEES' HEALTH: RESULTS OF A NATIONAL BUSINESS GROUP ON HEALTH SURVEY. National Business Group on Health. Helen Darling. May 27, 2009.

Underscoring the broad-based impact imposed by the worst economic environment in decades, the recession is taking a toll on some American workers' health and, consequently, is driving many workers to make behavioral changes to improve their health and well-being and better control their own health care costs, according to the survey. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.businessgrouphealth.org/pdfs/PRESS%20CONFERENCE-%20RECESSION%20IMPACT%20ON%20EMPLOYEES%20052009.pdf> [PDF format, 14 pages].

WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE IN AGENCY TRAVEL CARD PROGRAMS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Garrett Hatch. May 13, 2009.

Since the enactment of the Travel and Transportation Reform Act (TTRA) of 1998 (P.L. 105- 264), which required federal employees to use travel charge cards to pay for the expenses of official government travel, the dollar volume of travel card transactions has increased significantly, growing from \$4.39 billion in FY1999 to \$8.28 billion in FY2008. While the purpose of mandating the use of travel cards was to reduce costs and improve managerial oversight of employee travel expenditures, audits of agency travel card programs conducted since the enactment of the TTRA have found varying degrees of waste, fraud, and abuse at a number of agencies.

<http://pogoarchives.org/m/go/crs-report-20090513.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

AID, NATURAL DISASTERS AND THE SAMARITAN'S DILEMMA. World Bank. Paul A. Raschky and Manijeh Schwindt. June 2009.

The paper discusses the impact of foreign aid on the recipient country's preparedness against natural disasters. The theoretical model shows that foreign aid can have two opposing effects on a country's level of mitigating activities. In order to test the theoretical propositions, the authors analyze the effect of foreign aid dependence on ex-ante risk-management activity marked by the death toll from major storms, floods and earthquakes occurring worldwide between 1980 and 2002. They find evidence that the crowding-out effect of foreign aid outweighs the preventive effect in the case of storms, while there is mixed evidence in the case of floods and earthquakes. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/06/03/000158349\\_20090603154059/Rendered/PDF/WPS4952.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/06/03/000158349_20090603154059/Rendered/PDF/WPS4952.pdf) [PDF format, 43 pages].

THE ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION: HOW TO BUILD THE NECESSARY GLOBAL ACTION IN A COST-EFFECTIVE MANNER. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Jean-marc Burniaux et al. June 3, 2009.



The paper examines the cost of a range of national, regional and global mitigation policies and the corresponding incentives for countries to participate in ambitious international mitigation actions. The paper illustrates the scope for available instruments to strengthen these incentives and discusses ways to overcome barriers to the development of an international carbon price, based on the quantitative assessment from two global and sectorially-disaggregated CGE models. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.oecd.org/olis/2009doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT00002E82/\\$FILE/JT03265901.PDF](http://www.oecd.org/olis/2009doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT00002E82/$FILE/JT03265901.PDF) [PDF format, 127 pages].

**INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER SERVICE: A SMART WAY TO BUILD BRIDGES.** Brookings Institute. David Caprara et al. June 2009.

President Obama has proposed expanding the Peace Corps and building a global network of volunteers, “so that Americans work side-by-side with volunteers from other countries.” The authors examine alternative service models, both domestic and foreign, and offer recommendations to the Obama Administration for harnessing the energy and skills of Americans eager to engage in volunteer work in foreign countries as part of a multilateral mobilization effort and smart power diplomacy. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2009/06\\_volunteering\\_caprara/06\\_volunteering\\_caprara.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2009/06_volunteering_caprara/06_volunteering_caprara.pdf) [PDF format, 10 pages].

**BUILDING A DIGITAL EUROPE.** RAND Corporation. Neil Robinson et al. June 3, 2009.

This paper presents pointers on what is required to deliver a secure e-Government environment for mobile European citizens, based on the lessons learned from existing services and initiatives and identified challenges in the national and pan-European environments. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical\\_reports/2009/RAND\\_TR597.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/2009/RAND_TR597.pdf) [PDF format, 39 pages].

**SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION OF ANTIBIOTIC USE IN THE COMMUNITY AFTER A NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE, 2002-2007.** PLoS Medicine. Elifsu Sabuncu et al. June 2009.

Overuse of antibiotics is the main force driving the emergence and dissemination of bacterial resistance in the community. France consumes more antibiotics and has the highest rate of beta-lactam resistance in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* than any other European country. In 2001, the government initiated “Keep Antibiotics Working”; the program’s main component was a campaign entitled “Les antibiotiques c’est pas automatique” (“Antibiotics are not automatic”) launched in 2002. The authors report the evaluation of this campaign by analyzing the evolution of outpatient antibiotic use in France 2000–2007, according to therapeutic class and geographic and age-group patterns.

<http://www.plosmedicine.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pmed.1000084>  
[HTML format, various paging].

**JUSTICE INTERRUPTED: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON PROMOTING DEMOCRACY IN THE MIDDLE EAST.** U.S. Institute of Peace. Elizabeth F. Thompson. June 2009.

Foreign affairs experts routinely use historical analogy to develop and justify policy. However, as professional historians have long noted, attractive analogies often lead to bad policies. Officials regularly choose analogies that neglect or distort the historical case they aim to illuminate. Nonetheless, history can be used effectively in international relations, says the author. [Note: contains copyright material].  
<http://library.usip.org/articles/1012235.1110/1.PDF> [PDF format, 12 pages].

**LEBANON'S PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS: ANTICIPATING OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES.** U.S. Institute of Peace. Mona Yacoubian. June 1, 2009.

This report is the first of two papers addressing Lebanon's parliamentary elections. It is based on research conducted in Lebanon as part of a pre-election observation trip sponsored by the National Democratic Institute as well as the author's ongoing work as director of the Institute's Lebanon Working Group. Topics discussed include power-sharing in Lebanon; opportunities for reform; electoral challenges; and stakes in the Lebanese parliamentary elections. [Note: contains copyright material].  
<http://library.usip.org/articles/1012243.1113/1.PDF> [PDF format, 22 pages].

**OBAMA IN MIDEAST: A FOCUS ON ARAB PEACE PLAN AND REFORM.** Council on Foreign Relations. Bernard Gwertzman interviews Steven A. Cook. June 2, 2009.

Middle East expert Steven A. Cook says President Barack Obama's trip to Saudi Arabia and Egypt this week will attempt to bring new energy to resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, and has an opportunity to deliver a message on democracy in the Muslim world. On specific concerns, Cook says, he will seek to reassure allies like King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia that the United States will not forsake Saudi and other Gulf security concerns as it tries to engage Iran in negotiations on its nuclear program. [Note: contains copyright material].  
[http://www.cfr.org/publication/19550/obama\\_in\\_mideast.html?breadcrumb=%2F](http://www.cfr.org/publication/19550/obama_in_mideast.html?breadcrumb=%2F)  
[HTML format, various paging].

**REBUILDING IRAQ: IMPROVED MANAGEMENT CONTROLS AND IRAQI COMMITMENT NEEDED FOR KEY STATE AND USAID CAPACITY-BUILDING PROGRAMS.** U.S. Government Accountability Office. June 3, 2009.

Since 2003, the United States has provided \$49 billion to help rebuild Iraq. To build the capacity of Iraq's central and provincial governments to sustain this effort, the United States is implementing programs including Department of State's (State) Provincial Reconstruction

Development Committee (PRDC) and the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) National Capacity Development (NCD). The use of key management controls, such as appropriate organizational structure and program monitoring, helps ensure programs achieve their objectives.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09526.pdf> [PDF format, 56 pages].

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT ON A NEW BEGINNING. The White House. June 4, 2009.

This is the President Obama's speech at the Cairo University.

[http://www.whitehouse.gov/the\\_press\\_office/Remarks-by-the-President-at-Cairo-University-6-04-09/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-the-President-at-Cairo-University-6-04-09/) [HTML format].

PAKISTAN'S IDP CRISIS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES. International Crisis Group. June 3, 2009.

In the wake of a conceptually flawed peace agreement, the Taliban takeover of large parts of Malakand division, subsequent military action in the area, almost three million internally displaced persons (IDPs) have fled to camps, homes, schools and other places of shelter across Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP). The challenge for the Pakistan People's Party (PPP)-led government and international actors is to make relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts responsive to needs and empower local communities in Malakand Division. Failure to do so will reverse any gains on the battlefield and boost radical Islamist groups, according to the report. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south\\_asia/b93\\_pakistans\\_idp\\_crisis\\_\\_\\_challenges\\_and\\_opportunities.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_asia/b93_pakistans_idp_crisis___challenges_and_opportunities.pdf) [PDF format, 16 pages].

CROSSROADS ON CUBA: WILL DEMOCRACY OR SOVEREIGNTY PREVAIL? Brookings Institute. Ted Piccone. June 2, 2009.

The annual meeting of the hemisphere's foreign ministers typically does not garner much attention, says the author. However, the gathering in San Pedro Sula, Honduras is likely to be different. Thanks to a surging movement led by Nicaragua and Venezuela, Cuba's readmission to the world's oldest regional organization, the Organization of American States (OAS), is on the agenda. The question of Cuba's suitability for membership in an organization that defines promoting and defending democracy as one of its core purposes presents a defining moment for Latin America as much as the United States. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2009/0602\\_cuba\\_piccone.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2009/0602_cuba_piccone.aspx) [HTML format, various paging].

2008 NETL ACCOMPLISHMENTS. U.S. Department of Energy. June 2, 2009.

The National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) releases its annual accomplishments report, highlighting breakthroughs in research and technology development to address the nation's energy, economic, and environmental challenges. The accomplishments report illustrates the success of NETL and its research partners in advancing cost-effective and environmentally sound technologies to meet the nation's energy challenges today and into the future.  
[http://www.netl.doe.gov/publications/others/accomp\\_rpt/accomp08.pdf](http://www.netl.doe.gov/publications/others/accomp_rpt/accomp08.pdf) [PDF format, 72 pages].

2009 NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE: A CONSUMER'S GUIDE. Office of the Director of National Intelligence. May 29, 2009.

The guide shows the functions of the intelligence community.  
[http://www.dni.gov/reports/IC\\_Consumers\\_Guide\\_2009.pdf](http://www.dni.gov/reports/IC_Consumers_Guide_2009.pdf) [PDF format, 114 pages].

AN ANALYSIS OF THE ARMY'S TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMS AND POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES. Congressional Budget Office. June 2009.

The Army has initiated two programs designed to transform itself from a force focused on fighting the Cold War to one better designed to face the challenges of the 21st century. Those two programs, the Modularity Initiative and the Future Combat Systems (FCS) program, would change the way the Army is organized and equipped, respectively. The study considers the near- and long-term implications of those two programs. It also examines three alternatives for modernizing the Army's combat forces using modified versions of the FCS program and estimates the costs and savings of those options as well as their effects on the Army's ability to introduce new technologies into its combat brigades.  
<http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/102xx/doc10250/06-01-ArmyTransformation.pdf> [PDF format, 77 pages].

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP FRAUD PREVENTION ACT OF 2000: ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS. U.S. Federal Trade Commission. Web posted June 2, 2009.

The Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Education have issued their annual report to Congress pursuant to the College Scholarship Fraud Prevention Act, describing their continued efforts to combat scholarship and financial aid fraud. Each year, millions of students seek help in financing their college education, and some fall prey to scholarship and financial aid scams that "guarantee" money for college in exchange for a fee.  
<http://www.ftc.gov/os/2009/06/P094803scholarshipfraud.pdf> [PDF format, 18 pages].

DIPLOMAS AND DROPOUTS: WHICH COLLEGES ACTUALLY GRADUATE THEIR STUDENTS (AND WHICH DON'T). American Enterprise Institute. Frederick M. Hess et al. June 2009.

The report exposes the dramatic variation in completion rates across nearly 1,400 colleges and universities. Less than 55 percent of first-time students at the average four-year college graduate within six years, and at many institutions, students have less than a one in three chance of earning a degree. The authors find that completion rates vary dramatically across institutions with similar admissions standards. “Such differences suggest that while student motivation, finances, and ability matter greatly when it comes to college completion, the practices of higher education institutions matter, too,” Frederick M. Hess, lead author of *Diplomas and Dropouts*, said. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Diplomas%20and%20Dropouts%20final.pdf> [PDF format, 80 pages].

**ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN WIDESPREAD AMONG STATES IN 2008.** U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. June 2, 2009.

New statistics released by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis show that economic growth slowed in most states and regions of the U.S. in 2008 as economic growth overall slowed. Real GDP growth slowed in 38 states, with downturns in construction, manufacturing, and finance and insurance restraining growth in many states. Growth in real U.S. GDP by state slowed from 2.0 percent in 2007 to 0.7 percent in 2008.

[http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp\\_state/2009/gsp0609.htm](http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_state/2009/gsp0609.htm) [HTML format, various paging].

**EMERGING ISSUES IN THE U.S. ORGANIC INDUSTRY.** U.S. Department of Agriculture. Catherine Greene et al. June 2009.

Consumer demand for organic products has widened over the last decade. While new producers have emerged to help meet demand, market participants report that a supply squeeze is constraining growth for both individual firms and the organic sector overall. Partly in response to shortages in organic supply, Congress in 2008 included provisions in the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act (2008 Farm Act) that, for the first time, provide direct financial support to farmers to convert to organic production. This report examines recent economic research on the adoption of organic farming systems, organic production costs and returns, and market conditions to gain a better understanding of the organic supply squeeze and other emerging issues in this rapidly changing industry.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/EIB55/EIB55.pdf> [PDF format, 36 pages].

**INFLUENZA PANDEMIC: CONTINUED FOCUS ON THE NATION’S PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS EFFORTS REMAINS ESSENTIAL.** U.S. Government Accountability Office. Bernice Steinhardt. June 3, 2009.

Leadership roles and responsibilities for an influenza pandemic need to be clarified, tested, and exercised, and existing coordination mechanisms, such as critical infrastructure coordinating councils, could be better utilized to address challenges in coordination between the federal, state, and local governments and the private sector in

preparing for a pandemic, according to the GAO recommendations.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09760t.pdf> [PDF format, 28 pages].

**KNOWPRIVACY: CURRENT STATUS OF WEB PRIVACY, DATA COLLECTION, AND INFORMATION SHARING.** U.C. Berkeley, School of Information. Joshua Gomez et al. June 3, 2009.

The authors compare users' expectations of privacy online and the data collection practices of website operators. They also strive to identify specific practices that may be harmful or deceptive and attract the attention of government regulators. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.knowprivacy.org/report/KnowPrivacy\\_Final\\_Report.pdf](http://www.knowprivacy.org/report/KnowPrivacy_Final_Report.pdf) [PDF format, 44 pages].

**REPUBLICANS BASE HEAVILY WHITE, CONSERVATIVE, RELIGIOUS.** Gallup. Frank Newport. June 1, 2009.

More than 6 in 10 Republicans today are white conservatives, while most of the rest are whites with other ideological leanings; only 11% of Republicans are Hispanics, or are blacks or members of other races. By contrast, only 12% of Democrats are white conservatives, while about half are white moderates or liberals and a third are nonwhite.[Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.gallup.com/poll/118937/Republican-Base-Heavily-White-Conservative-Religious.aspx?CSTS=alert> [HTML format, various paging].

**STATE RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY 2007.** Energy Information Administration. Mark Gielecki and Shirley Fleming. June. 2009.

The report shows the capacity and generation of electricity from renewable sources in the United States. The renewable capacity increased by 6,020 megawatts in 2007. This represents an increase of 5.9 percent over the 2006 capacity level. Both the capacity and the percentage increase are about double what they were in 2006 over 2005. Renewable generation decreased by 8.6 percent in 2007 compared to 2006. This was primarily due to a drop in conventional hydro generation, which decreased by over 14 percent. Non-hydro renewable generation increased by 8,711 thousand megawatthours, or, 9 percent, reaching 105,237 megawatthours in 2007.

[http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/state\\_profiles/srp2007.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/state_profiles/srp2007.pdf) [PDF format, 159 pages].

**STRATEGIES AND MODELS FOR PROMOTING ADOLESCENT VACCINATION FOR LOW-INCOME POPULATION.** RAND Corporation. Katherine M. Harris et al. June 3, 2009.

There is new and growing interest in adolescent immunization. Since 2005, three new vaccines for older children have been licensed in the United States and recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Although the majority of 13–17-year-



olds have received recommended vaccines, rates remain below 2010 targets, and the coverage rates for low-income adolescents and minority youth are likely to be lower. The authors discuss barriers to expanded adolescent immunization and develop recommendations to address those barriers. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented\\_briefings/2009/RAND\\_DB577.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/2009/RAND_DB577.pdf) [PDF format, 70 pages].

**XTREME EATING 2009.** Center for Science in the Public Interest. Jayne Hurley and Bonnie Liebman. June 2, 2009.

Extreme, high in calories, appetizers, entrées, and desserts at America’s chain restaurants are making Americans fatter and sicker, and the trendy thing for chains to do is to make already bad foods even worse, according to the report. Bacon cheeseburgers come nestled inside quesadillas. Half racks of ribs are promoted as side orders to steak. Golf-ball-size blobs of macaroni and cheese are tossed in the deep-fryer and served with creamy marinara sauce and even more cheese. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://cspinet.org/new/pdf/x-treme\\_eating.pdf](http://cspinet.org/new/pdf/x-treme_eating.pdf) [PDF format, 3 pages].

**BEYOND BULLETS: STRATEGIES FOR COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM.** Center for a New American Security. Alice e. Hunt et al. June 2009.

To counter the threat from violent Islamist extremism more effectively, the Center for a New American Security launched a strategy development process modeled after President Eisenhower’s Project Solarium. The editors asked five experts to recast the effort to defeat al-Qaeda in sustainable terms consistent with American values. The result is a series of essays, produced in this report, that recommend a rich array of counterterrorism tools and strategies for the new administration. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/LordNaglRosen\\_Beyond%20Bullets%20Edited%20Volume\\_June09\\_0.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/LordNaglRosen_Beyond%20Bullets%20Edited%20Volume_June09_0.pdf) [PDF format, 127 pages].

**INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE: LOCAL AND REGIONAL PROCUREMENT CAN ENHANCE THE EFFICIENCY OF U.S. FOOD AID, BUT CHALLENGES MAY CONSTRAIN ITS IMPLEMENTATION.** U.S. Government Accountability Office. Web posted June 4, 2009.

While the U.S. approach of providing in-kind food aid has assisted millions of hungry people for more than 50 years, in 2007 GAO reported limitations to its efficiency and effectiveness. To improve U.S. food assistance, Congress has authorized some funding for local and regional procurement (LRP)—donors’ purchase of food aid in countries affected by food crises or in a country within the same region. Through analysis of agency documents, interviews with agency officials, experts, and practitioners, and fieldwork in four African countries, this requested report examines (1) LRP’s impact on the efficiency of food aid delivery; (2) its impact on economies where food is procured;

and (3) U.S. legal requirements that could affect agencies' use of LRP.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09570.pdf> [PDF format, 102 pages].

THE MEANING OF HAPPINESS. Stanford Graduate School of Business. Sep Kamvar et al. May 2009.

An examination of emotions reported on 12 million personal blogs along with the results of three experiments reveal that the meaning of happiness is not fixed; instead, it shifts as people age. Whereas younger people are more likely to associate happiness with excitement, older people are more likely to associate happiness with feeling peaceful. This change is driven by increased feelings of connectedness, to others and to the present moment, as one ages, according to the study. [Note: contains copyright material].  
<https://gsbapps.stanford.edu/researchpapers/library/RP2026.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

WALKING THROUGH JELLY: LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY, EMOTIONS, AND DISRUPTED COLLABORATION IN GLOBAL WORK. Harvard Business School Working Papers. Tsedal Beyene et al. June 2009.

In an ethnographic study comprised of interviews and concurrent observations of 145 globally distributed members of nine project teams of an organization, the study finds that uneven proficiency in English, the lingua franca, disrupted collaboration for both native and non-native speakers. Although all team members spoke English, different levels of fluency contributed to tensions on these teams. As non-native English speakers attempted to counter the apprehension they felt when having to speak English and native English speakers fought against feeling excluded and devalued, a cycle of negative emotion ensued and disrupted interpersonal relationships on these teams. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.hbs.edu/research/pdf/09-138.pdf> [PDF format, 38 pages].

WHAT IF?: FUTURE SEAS SCENARIO PLANNING AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MARINE RESERVE NETWORK. World Wildlife Fund. June 2009.

The report is based on two scenarios developed by a representative group of fishers, scientists, energy experts, community leaders, eco-tour operators, environmentalists, and Māori and government representatives. It examines the long-term future of New Zealand's marine environment, which faces tremendous outside pressure on its resources, including from fishing and mineral extraction, competing interests within the marine environment, and pollution of marine habitats. Researchers conclude that New Zealand must take major steps to protect the country's marine resources from the effects of climate change, steps that also could be replicated in other countries. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://assets.panda.org/downloads/21056\\_future\\_scenario\\_final.pdf](http://assets.panda.org/downloads/21056_future_scenario_final.pdf) [PDF format, 69 pages].

NEW CHALLENGES FOR ‘MADE IN CHINA.’ Knowledge at Wharton, University of Pennsylvania. June 2009.

Manufacturers in China, whether foreign or domestically owned, face a series of key challenges in the years immediately ahead. Major tests involving product quality and safety, energy costs and environmental viability all come against the backdrop of a difficult world economy. Yet, while world demand for Chinese products has dipped in the short term, the long-term need to hold down costs while meeting shifting customer requirements has never been greater. In the report, experts from Wharton and The Boston Consulting Group look at how this growing list of challenges will change the way manufacturers must think about their operations in China. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/papers/download/BCGChina20090603.pdf> [PDF format, 22 pages].

U.S. POLICY AND BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: AN ASSESSMENT. U.S. Institute of Peace. David Binder et al. June 2009.

The paper provides analytical perspective on what is happening in Bosnia and what needs to be done there to prevent a return to violence. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://library.usip.org/articles/1012245.1114/1.PDF> [PDF format, 10 pages].

COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEFS: IRAQ, Energy Information Administration. June 2009.

Iraq was the world’s 13th largest oil producer in 2008, and has the world’s third largest proven petroleum reserves after Saudi Arabia and Canada. Just a fraction of Iraq’s known fields are in development, and Iraq may be one of the few places left where vast reserves, proven and unknown, have barely been exploited. Iraq’s energy sector is heavily based upon oil, with approximately 94 percent of its energy needs met with petroleum.

According to the International Monetary Fund, crude oil export revenues represented over 75 percent of GDP and 86 percent of government revenues in 2008.

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/Iraq/pdf.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

IRAN’S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: WHAT TO WATCH FOR. Brookings Institute. Suzanne Maloney. June 5, 2009.

Iranians go to the polls on June 12 in what is shaping up to be the most contentious ballot in the thirty years since the overthrow of the Pahlavi monarchy and the establishment of the world’s first modern theocracy. The ballot will determine the political fate of Iran’s provocative president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, and more broadly will signal the future of the country’s volatile political course and the prospects for improvement in its long-troubled relationship with Washington, according to the report. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2009/0605\\_iran\\_elections\\_maloney.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2009/0605_iran_elections_maloney.aspx) [HTML format, various paging].

MUSLIMS LOVED OBAMA'S WORDS, BUT ARE WAITING FOR ACTIONS. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Amr Hamzawy. June 8, 2009.

Arab governments greeted Barack Obama's much-anticipated Muslim world at Cairo University last week as a clear sign of the new U.S. administration's intention to reset America's relations with the Arab and Muslim worlds. But there are significant differences between the reactions of America's moderate friends in the region and those of its radical foes. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=23237&prog=zgp&proj=zme> [HTML format, various paging].

UNCERTAIN TIMES AFTER LEBANON'S VOTE. Council on Foreign Relations. Mohamad Bazzi and Bernard Gwertzman. June 8, 2009.

The Western-backed coalition retained a majority in the Lebanese parliament after a much-anticipated election. Mohamad Bazzi, a former chief Middle Eastern correspondent for *Newsday*, says that a tipping point in the elections may have been the call by the Maronite Christian patriarch, Nasrallah Sfeir, for Christian voters to support the existing pro-Western government and not throw their backing to the Christian faction led by Michel Aoun, part of the Hezbollah-led opposition. That seems to have allowed the government to keep its majority and to take the lead in forming the next government. A crucial question now is whether the government decides to keep the so-called Doha formula which gave Hezbollah and its allies "blocking" power in the cabinet to prevent laws from being passed they did not want, or whether the government tries to operate without that concession. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/19589/uncertain\\_times\\_after\\_lebanons\\_vote.html?breadcrumb=%2F](http://www.cfr.org/publication/19589/uncertain_times_after_lebanons_vote.html?breadcrumb=%2F) [HTML format, various paging].

MORE STUDIES NEEDED FOR AMAZON DAMS. World Wildlife Fund. June 9, 2009.

An international group of scientists has called for more studies into the impacts of large hydro-energy projects in the Amazon and other tropical regions. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.panda.org/?166342/More-studies-needed-for-Amazon-dams> [HTML format, various paging].

NATIONAL SOUTHWEST BORDER COUNTERNARCOTICS STRATEGY. Executive Office of the President of the United States. June 2009.

President Obama's strategy to stem the flow of illegal drugs and their illicit proceeds across the Southwest border and reduce associated crime and violence in the region has been released. The National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy directs Federal agencies to increase coordination and information sharing with State and local law enforcement agencies, intensifies national efforts to interdict the southbound flow of weapons and bulk currency, and calls for continued close collaboration with the

Government of Mexico in their efforts against the drug cartels.  
[http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/swb\\_counternarcotics\\_strategy09/swb\\_counternarcotics\\_strategy09.pdf](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/swb_counternarcotics_strategy09/swb_counternarcotics_strategy09.pdf) [PDF format, 77 pages].

**50+ HISPANIC WORKERS: A GROWING SEGMENT OF THE U.S. WORKFORCE.**  
AARP and Urban Institute. June 2009.

Hispanics represent one of the fastest growing segments of the older population, and thus could be an important target for employer efforts to attract and retain older workers. The report examines older Hispanic workers and the contributions they make to employers and the economy. It describes the older Hispanic population and documents the work experiences of older Hispanics, the number and share that are employed, where they work, and how much they earn, and their attitudes toward work. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://assets.aarp.org/rgcenter/econ/hispanic\\_workers\\_09.pdf](http://assets.aarp.org/rgcenter/econ/hispanic_workers_09.pdf) [PDF format, 79 pages].

**EARTH SCIENCE LITERACY PRINCIPLES.** Earth Science Literacy Initiative and National Science Foundation. June 2009.

Earth's rocks and other materials provide a record of its history. Our solar system formed from a vast cloud of gas and dust 4.6 billion years ago. Earth's crust has two distinct types: continental and oceanic. These and other concepts are the major ideas of Earth science that all citizens should know, according to the report. Even modest changes to Earth's systems have had profound influences on human societies and the course of civilization. Understanding these systems and how they interact is vital for our survival, the report states. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.earthscienceliteracy.org/es\\_literacy\\_22may09.pdf](http://www.earthscienceliteracy.org/es_literacy_22may09.pdf) [PDF format, 13 pages].

**THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF IMMIGRATION ON U.S. DAIRY FARMS.**  
AgriLIFE Research and National Milk Producers Federation. Parr Rosson et al. June 2009.

A comprehensive national survey of the employment practices of America's dairy farmers found that they rely heavily on foreign-born workers, the loss of which would cripple many farms and create a ripple effect of job losses through the rural economy, according to the National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF), which sponsored the survey. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.nmpf.org/files/file/NMPF%20Immigration%20Survey%20Web.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

**THE EFFECTS OF PROPOSALS TO INCREASE COST SHARING IN TRICARE.**  
Congressional Budget Office. June 2009.

With the growth of health care costs outstripping the rate of growth of the economy, many policymakers worry that the current TRICARE program, which provides health care for the uniformed services, military retirees, and their families, will become

unaffordable in the future. In its budget submissions for 2007, 2008, and 2009, the Department of Defense (DoD) proposed that the enrollment fees, deductibles, and copayments of some TRICARE beneficiaries be increased to encourage more efficient use of the system and to reduce medical spending. The President's budget request for fiscal year 2010 did not include a similar proposal, but the issue of how to address the military's growing health care costs remains unresolved.

<http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/102xx/doc10261/TRICARE.pdf> [PDF format, 34 pages].

THE EFFECTS OF SUBSTANCE USE ON WORKPLACE INJURIES. RAND Corporation.

Rajeev Ramchand et al. June 5, 2009.

This paper examines associations between substance use and occupational injuries and reviews related literature and policies. [Note: contains copyright material].  
[http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional\\_papers/2009/RAND\\_OP247.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2009/RAND_OP247.pdf) [PDF format, 55 pages].

EPA'S BEACH REPORT: 2008 SWIMMING SEASON. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. May 2009.

The Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act of 2000 authorizes EPA to provide grants to coastal and Great Lakes states, territories, and eligible tribes to monitor their coastal beaches for bacteria that indicate the possible presence of disease-causing pathogens, and to notify the public when there is a potential risk to public health.

<http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/seasons/2008/pdf/2008fs.pdf> [PDF format, 4 pages].

THE FISCAL SURVEY OF STATES. National Governors Association. June 2009.

Despite receiving funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, state fiscal conditions deteriorated for nearly every state during fiscal 2009, according to the study. It finds the economic recession, which began in December 2007, has significantly dampened the outlook for upcoming fiscal years, with more than half of states experiencing negative budget growth in fiscal 2009 and nearly three-quarters recommending fiscal 2010 budgets with negative growth. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/FSS0906.PDF> [PDF format, 74 pages].

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTORS' OUTLAYS TO ACQUIRE OR ESTABLISH U.S. BUSINESSES INCREASED IN 2008. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. June 4, 2009.



Outlays by foreign direct investors to acquire or establish U.S. businesses increased 3 percent in 2008, to \$260.4 billion. Outlays in 2008 were the third-largest on record and the sixth consecutive increase since a falloff in outlays in 2001-2002.

<http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/international/fdi/2009/fdi08.htm> [HTML format, various paging].

GENERATION Y. Deloitte. June 2, 2009.

The results of the survey reveal both similarities and differences between Gen Yers in government and their peers in private industry. Respondents to the survey who currently work in government agencies report being motivated by non-monitory factors, most notably the opportunity for growth and development, location and job responsibilities. Yet, they also aren't likely to stay with their employers for long and reported being less satisfied with their careers than their private sector peers. State governments have a unique opportunity to tap Gen Y talent to help make significant strides in their transformation and modernization initiatives. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://www.deloitte.com/dtt/cda/doc/content/us\\_consulting\\_GenYStateGovernment\\_052909%281%29.pdf](http://www.deloitte.com/dtt/cda/doc/content/us_consulting_GenYStateGovernment_052909%281%29.pdf) [PDF format, 10 pages].

PANDEMIC FLU PREPAREDNESS: LESSONS FROM THE FRONTLINES. Trust for America's Health, Center for Biosecurity, and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. June 4, 2009.

The report finds that the initial response to the H1N1 outbreak showed strong coordination and communication and an ability to adapt to changing circumstances from U.S. officials, but it also shows how quickly the nation's core public health capacity would be overwhelmed if an outbreak were more severe or widespread. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://healthyamericans.org/assets/files/pandemic-flu-lesson.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages].

TRANSFORMING OUR SCHOOLS. American Association of School Administrators. June 4, 2009.

The report takes an in-depth look at the challenges facing today's school superintendents as they work to transform the nation's public schools. The report summarizes discussions held among the country's top public school superintendents at the 2008 National Superintendent of the Year Forum, an intensive, three-day leadership event. The 2008 State Superintendents of the Year from urban, suburban and rural school systems participated in interactive discussions on best practices for transforming their schools to meet the needs of all students. Transforming a school district takes leadership, commitment and time. It also requires the support of stakeholders, the participants noted. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.aasa.org/files/PDFs/Awards/SOY/2008SOYForum.pdf> [PDF format, 20 pages].

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