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SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS

2011 Almanac of Environmental Trends. American Enterprise Institute. Steven F. Hayward. April 20, 2011.

The Almanac of Environmental Trends covers seven major indicators of environmental progress including (1) Air Quality, (2) Energy, (3) Climate Change, (4) Water Quality, (5) Toxic Chemicals, (6) Forests and Land, and (7) Biodiversity. Examples of progress include: in general the U.S. has improved water use efficiency by about 30 percent over the last 30 years, wetlands are now increasing in the U.S. after having declined for more than two centuries before the 1990s, and forestlands in the U.S. have been expanding rapidly over the last 30 years, and the global rate of deforestation appears to be steadily declining. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Hayward-almanac2011.pdf> [PDF format, 288 pages].

Polls on the Environment, Energy, Global Warming, and Nuclear Power. American Enterprise Institute. Karlyn Bowman and Andrew Rugg. April 20, 2011.

The authors explore trends from major pollsters on the environment, offshore drilling, gas prices, nuclear power, and global warming. They note that attitudes have shifted significantly in a number of areas. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/AEI-Public-Opinion-ENVIRONMENT-2011.pdf> [PDF format, 118 pages].

The Future of Immigrant Children. Princeton University and Brookings Institution. Ron Haskins and Marta Tienda. Spring 2011.

Nearly a quarter of schoolchildren in the U.S. are immigrants or the children of immigrants. A substantial percentage of these children, especially those from Latin America, are falling behind in school. More than 5 million, for example, struggle with their academic subjects because they are still learning English. Evidence shows that three policy reforms, increased attendance in quality preschool, improved instruction in English, and increased attendance in postsecondary education, would improve their school achievement, lift their economic well-being as adults, and increase their economic and social contributions to American society, says the brief. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0420_immigrant_children_haskins/0420_immigrant_children_haskins.pdf [PDF format, 8 pages].

Asylum and "Credible Fear" Issues in U.S. Immigration Policy. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Ruth Ellen Wasem. April

Foreign nationals seeking asylum must demonstrate a well-founded fear that if returned home, they will be persecuted based upon one of five characteristics: race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. Foreign nationals arriving or present in the U.S. may apply for asylum affirmatively with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) in the Department of Homeland Security after arrival into the country, or they may seek asylum defensively before a Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) immigration judge during removal proceedings.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/homsec/R41753.pdf> [PDF format, 39 pages].

Limits of Chinese Power in Southeast Asia. YaleGlobal. Evelyn Goh. April 26, 2011.

A growing economy does not necessarily translate into political influence. Beijing sways economic choices of members of the Association of South East Asian Nations through trade but less so in security matters, suggests the author. "China's burgeoning economic rise has restructured economic networks in East Asia, fueling regional production for China as the final assembly and export point to the rest of the world," she notes, adding that rallying others who share Beijing's goals is easier than convincing others to act against self-interests in resolving long-running conflicts. Hard-line rhetoric or actions raise doubts about peaceful intentions, encouraging hedging or containment among ASEAN neighbors. "China's power to persuade is rooted in its ability to sustain benign policy action," Goh notes. In confronting many conflicts, China has the luxury to choose its options, demonstrating global leadership or squandering influence. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/limits-chinese-power-southeast-asia> [HTML format, various paging].

Maximizing the Promise of Community Schools: Streamlining the Wraparound Services for ESEA. Center for American Progress. Theodora Chung. April 25, 2011.

As Congress moves to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, or ESEA, it should authorize a program to provide comprehensive services that create the conditions for students to learn in the classroom, according to the report.. These "wraparound" support services range from primary health and dental care to family engagement strategies. For many students, especially those who attend school in high-poverty communities, wraparound services are a vital complement to direct classroom interventions. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/04/pdf/wraparound_report.pdf [PDF format, 22 pages].

Western Aid: The Missing Link for North Korea's Economic Revival? American Enterprise Institute. Nicholas Eberstadt. April 26, 2011.

Despite a decade and a half of charitable assistance, North Korea remains on the verge of another eruption of mass hunger. So is effective international humanitarian aid to the DPRK conceivable? [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Updated-Eberstadt-DPWorkingPaper-April2011.pdf> [PDF format, 31 pages].

Indian Arts and Crafts: Size of Market and Extent of Misrepresentation Are Unknown. U.S. Government Accountability Office. April 28, 2011.

In 1935 the Indian Arts and Crafts Act was enacted, establishing the Indian Arts and Crafts Board as an entity within the Department of the Interior. A priority of the Board is to implement and enforce the act's provisions to prevent misrepresentation of unauthentic goods as genuine Indian arts and crafts. As the market for Indian arts and crafts grew and the problem of misrepresentation persisted, the act was amended to, among other things, enhance the penalty provisions and strengthen enforcement. GAO was asked to examine (1) what information exists

regarding the size of the market and the extent to which items are misrepresented and (2) actions that have been taken to curtail the misrepresentation of Indian arts and crafts and what challenges, if any, exist. In addition, this report provides information on some options available to protect Indian traditional knowledge and cultural expressions.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11432.pdf> [PDF format, 45 pages].

Food Security Improved Following the 2009 ARRA Increase in SNAP Benefits. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Mark Nord and Mark Prell. April 26, 2011.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 increased benefit levels for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as the Food Stamp Program) and expanded SNAP eligibility for jobless adults without children. One goal of the program changes was to improve the food security of low-income households. We find that food expenditures by low-income households increased by about 5.4 percent and their food insecurity declined by 2.2 percentage points from 2008 to 2009. Food security did not improve for households with incomes somewhat above the SNAP eligibility range. These findings, based on data from the nationally representative Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement, suggest that the ARRA SNAP enhancements contributed substantially to improvements for low-income households.

<http://ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR116/ERR116.pdf> [PDF format, 52 pages].

Access for Value: Financing Transportation Through Land Value Capture. Brookings Institution. David M. Levinson and Emilia Istrate. April 28, 2011.

The worsening financial state of the federal, state, and local governments is a frequent subject in media and political circles. As discretionary expenditures, transportation programs likely face significant changes if they are to cope with spending cuts across all levels of government. These changes would require not only reprioritizing the use of scarce funds, cutting ineffective programs, and improving the performance of remaining programs, but also encouraging states and local partners to find other sources of funding for transportation. The study examines accessibility and its importance in assessing transportation performance and in creating a sustainable transportation funding source. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0428_transportation_funding_levinson_istrate/0428_transportation_funding_levinson_istrate.pdf [PDF format, 21 pages].

Expanding Measures of School Performance Under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. RAND Corporation. Heather L. Schwartz et al. April 26, 2011.

How can the upcoming reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act encourage states to expand their measures of school performance to address goals beyond just mathematics and English Language Arts? [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_briefs/2011/RAND_RB9577.pdf [PDF format, 3 pages].

Advanced Economies: Minutes to Midnight Part I. YaleGlobal. David Dapice. April 28, 2011.

Advanced economies face momentous decisions to sustain their prosperity and lifestyles. The brief reviews the challenges faced by the U.S. and the Eurozone. In 1917 the U.S. Congress passed statutory limits, unusual by world standards, for issuing bonds, to avoid separate approval

on every issue. The ceiling has been raised many times since to the current limit, \$14.294 trillion. The U.S. borrows about 40 cents of every dollar it spends. Any signal of default or refusing to put financial affairs in order would unnerve credit markets, hike interest rates and erode the dollar's status as the world's reserve currency. Long-term obligations on military spending, retirement pensions and health care are out of control, argues the author. To reduce massive deficits, U.S. politicians must slash spending or raise taxes. The easiest place for cuts is following Canada's lead in health care: Canada spends about half what the U.S. spends per capita and achieves better results. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/advanced-economies-minutes-midnight-part-i> [HTML format, various paging].

Annual Energy Outlook - 2011. U.S. Energy Information Administration. April 26, 2011.

The Outlook projections focus on the factors that shape the U.S. energy system over the long term. Under the assumption that current laws and regulations remain unchanged throughout the projections, the case provides the basis for examination and discussion of energy production, consumption, technology, and market trends and the direction they may take in the future.

<http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/index.cfm> [HTML format, with links].

Clean Water: Foundation of Healthy Communities and a Healthy Environment. The White House. April 27, 2011.

"Recognizing the importance of clean water for healthy people, a healthy economy, and a healthy environment, the Obama Administration is working hard on a broad array of programs and initiatives to protect and enhance the Nation's waters. The purpose of this document is to highlight important, ongoing initiatives at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Department of the Interior (DOI), together with their other Federal partners, to protect our vital water resources."

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ceq/Clean%20Water%20Framework.pdf> [PDF format, 19 pages].

Secure Water Act Section 9503(c) - Reclamation Climate Change and Water 2011. U.S. Department of the Interior. April 25, 2011.

The report assesses climate change risks and how these risks could impact water operations, hydropower, flood control, and fish and wildlife in the western United States. The report to Congress represents the first consistent and coordinated assessment of risks to future water supplies across eight major Reclamation river basins, including the Colorado, Rio Grande and Missouri river basins.

<http://www.usbr.gov/climate/SECURE/docs/SECUREWaterReport.pdf> [PDF format, 226 pages].

Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia: Political Developments and Implications for U.S. Interests. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Jim Nichol. April 15, 2011.

The U.S. recognized the independence of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia when the former Soviet Union broke up at the end of 1991. The United States has fostered these states' ties with the West in part to end their dependence on Russia for trade, security, and other relations. The U.S. has pursued close ties with Armenia to encourage its democratization and because of

concerns by Armenian-Americans and others over its fate. Close ties with Georgia have evolved from U.S. contacts with its pro-Western leadership. Successive Administrations have supported U.S. private investment in Azerbaijan's energy sector as a means of increasing the diversity of world energy suppliers. The U.S. has been active in diplomatic efforts to resolve regional conflicts in the region.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/161573.pdf> [PDF format, 48 pages].

Davis v. United States: Retroactivity and the Good-Faith Exception to the Exclusionary Rule. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Emily C. Barbour. April 19, 2011.

In *Davis v. United States*, the Supreme Court will consider whether evidence that was seized in violation of the defendant's Fourth Amendment rights is admissible at trial because the police seized the evidence in good-faith reliance on then-controlling case law. The petitioner in that case, Willie Davis, was arrested after a traffic stop. Following his arrest, the police searched the passenger compartment of the car in which he had been riding. At the time of the search, the police were acting in conformity with controlling Eleventh Circuit precedent. However, after Davis was convicted and had filed an appeal, the Supreme Court ruled that this type of search incident to arrest was unconstitutional under the Fourth Amendment. Following that ruling, the Eleventh Circuit held that despite the new standard making the underlying search unconstitutional, the evidence is admissible under the good-faith exception to the exclusionary rule. In similar cases, the Sixth and Tenth Circuits reached the same conclusion, but the Ninth Circuit has held that if a search is deemed unconstitutional under new Supreme Court precedent, the evidence seized during that search must be excluded.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41774.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

State Policies to Improve the Effectiveness of School Principals. National Governors Association. Tabitha Grossman. April 26, 2011.

Effective principals improve the retention of our best teachers and the outcomes of students, according to the brief. While every school can benefit from an effective school principal, the quality of leadership is particularly important in schools that are chronically low-performing. As states look for ways to turn around low-performing schools and improve the overall quality of education, the report recommends focusing on improving the preparation, training and evaluation of principals. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/1104SCHOOLPRINCIPALS.PDF> [PDF format, 12 pages].

France's Environmental Policies: Internalising Global and Local Externalities. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Balazs Egert. April 22, 2011.

The authorities have a very ambitious environmental-policy agenda, aimed chiefly at cutting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions but also at dealing with local air and water pollution, waste management and the conservation of biodiversity. The government is committed to an ambitious GHG reduction objective of 75% to be achieved by 2050. The paper evaluates its policies in terms of cost effectiveness, with a special emphasis on: how to impose a unique carbon price in the aftermath of the rejection of the carbon tax by the Constitutional Council; the challenges relating to renewable and nuclear electricity generation; the ways to reduce carbon intensity in the residential and transport sectors; how to improve waste management; and whether external costs related to the use of fertilisers and pesticides are properly accounted for in water management. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/download/fulltext/5kgdpn0n9d8v.pdf?expires=1304346071&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=C9A563D1B288126C616A54C4B5F7E2E7> In English [PDF format, 43 pages].

<http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/download/fulltext/5kgdpn0cxzd2.pdf?expires=1304346164&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=FBB991DA3FFC733698F8826B4884C69E> In French [PDF format, 48 pages].

Who Will Feed the World?: The Production Challenge. Oxfam International. April 26, 2011.

The report focuses on the production challenge contained with the ambitious question of "Who will feed the world?" It acknowledges that this is just one part of the solution to feeding the world, along with waste management; (inter)national trade regimes; (inter)national rules, regulations and laws; the policies and practices of companies; etc. The results of the report shows that policy matters more than geography and history when it comes to agricultural production and that unless strong regulation is in place to secure property rights, discipline land acquisition, and ensure transparent and participatory negotiations, adverse social and environmental effects will outweigh the benefits of large-scale agriculture. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/who-will-feed-the-world-rr-260411-en.pdf> [PDF format, 66 pages].

The Effect of Education on Religion: Evidence from Compulsory Schooling Laws. National Bureau of Economic Research. Daniel M. Hungerman. April 2011.

For over a century, social scientists have debated how educational attainment impacts religious belief. In this paper, I use Canadian compulsory schooling laws to identify the relationship between completed schooling and later religiosity. I find that higher levels of education lead to lower levels of religious participation later in life. An additional year of education leads to a 4-percentage-point decline in the likelihood that an individual identifies with any religious tradition; the estimates suggest that increases in schooling can explain most of the large rise in non-affiliation in Canada in recent decades. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.nber.org/papers/w16973.pdf?new_window=1 [PDF format, 27 pages].

What Do Consumers Believe About Future Gasoline Prices? National Bureau of Economic Research. Soren T. Anderson et al. April 2011.

Researchers estimating the demand for energy-using durable goods must specify consumers' beliefs about future energy prices. Policy-relevant inference hinges on this specification, yet there is little direct evidence on the nature of consumer beliefs. The report finds that average consumer beliefs are indistinguishable from a no-change forecast. This finding has important implications for the literature on consumer valuation of energy efficiency, and it implies that researchers are likely justified in assuming a no-change forecast, as is common practice. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.nber.org/papers/w16974.pdf?new_window=1 [PDF format, 29 pages].

Immigrants in the United States: How Well Are They Integrating into Society? Migration Policy Institute. Tomas R. Jimenez. May 2011.

Even though immigration is intertwined with the history of the U.S., fears about immigrants' ability to integrate remain an area of concern. Yet an examination of immigrants' integration across five major indicators, language proficiency, socioeconomic attainment, political participation, residential locale, and social interaction with host communities, shows they are integrating reasonably well. Remarkably, the process has unfolded almost entirely without policy intervention. The author examines the laissez faire policy approach to integration, raising concerns about how the state of public education and size of the U.S. unauthorized population may remain powerful barriers to immigrants' full social, economic, and political integration. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/integration-Jimenez.pdf> [PDF format, 30 pages].

What Do Iranians Think?: A Survey of Attitudes on the United States, the Nuclear Program, and the Economy. RAND Corporation. Sara Beth Elson and Alireza Nader. May 2, 2011.

A phone survey of Iranian public opinion revealed considerable opposition to the reestablishment of U.S.-Iranian ties and significant support for development of nuclear weapons. Negative attitudes toward the Iranian economy were less prevalent than expected, and many respondents did not consider sanctions to have had a significant negative impact on the economy. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/technical_reports/2011/RAND_TR910.pdf [PDF format, 125 pages].

Freedom of the Press Worldwide in 2011. Reporters without Borders. 2011.

Several countries share first place in the index: Finland, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Norway and Iceland have always been among the countries sharing first position except in 2006 (Norway) and 2009 (Iceland). These six countries set an example in the way they respect journalists and news media and protect them from judicial abuse. They even continue to progress. Iceland, for example, is considering an exemplary bill, the Icelandic Modern Media Initiative (IMMI), that would provide a unique level of protection for the media. Sweden distinguishes itself by its Press Freedom Act, which has helped to create a particularly favourable climate for the work of journalists, by the strength of its institutions and by its respect for all those sectors of society including the media whose role in a democracy is to question and challenge those in positions of power. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://en.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/carte-2011.pdf> [PDF format, 1 pages].

http://www.rsf.org/IMG/CLASSEMENT_2011/GB/C_GENERAL_GB.pdf 2010 World Press Freedom Index. [PDF format, 19 pages].

The Osama Bin Laden File. National Security Archives. May 2, 2011.

The Al Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden, killed in Pakistan by U.S. special operations forces, ranked as "one of the most significant financial sponsors of Islamic terrorist activities in the world" as early as 1996, according to declassified U.S. documents posted on the web by the National Security Archive at George Washington University. [*Note: may contain copyrighted material*].

<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB343/index.htm> [HTML format with links].

Educational Attainment in the United States: 2010. U.S. Census Bureau. May 2011.

Among the employed population 25 and older, 37 percent of women had attained a bachelor's degree or more as of 2010, compared with 35 percent of men, according to the data. In contrast, among all adults 25 and older, 29.6 percent of women and 30.3 percent of men had at least a bachelor's degree. In 2010, 36 percent of the nation's population 25 and older left school before obtaining a degree. This includes 15 percent of the population that didn't earn a regular high school diploma, a group sometimes labeled "dropouts." Among this group were about 1 percent of the population who reached the 12th grade, 2 percent who reached the 11th grade but still did not graduate, and 2 percent who earned a GED.

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/data/cps/2010/tables.html> [HTML format, various paging with links].

Osama bin Laden Largely Discredited Among Muslim Publics in Recent Years. Pew Global Attitudes Project. May 2, 2011.

In the months leading up to Osama bin Laden's death, a survey of Muslim publics around the world found little support for the al Qaeda leader. Among the six predominantly Muslim nations, bin Laden received his highest level of support among Muslims in the Palestinian territories, although even there only 34% said they had confidence in the terrorist leader to do the right thing in world affairs. Minorities of Muslims in Indonesia (26%), Egypt (22%) and Jordan (13%) expressed confidence in bin Laden, while he has almost no support among Turkish (3%) or Lebanese Muslims (1%). [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1977/poll-osama-bin-laden-death-confidence-muslim-publics-al-qaeda-favorability?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+pewresearch%2Fall+%28PewResearch.org+|+All+Feeds%29&utm_content=Google+Reader [HTML format, various paging].

Advanced Economies: Minutes to Midnight? Part II. YaleGlobal. Bruce Stokes. May 2, 2011.

To encourage growth, governments borrowed to finance infrastructure and current expenditures, and anticipated revenues to eventually cover the costs. Low interest rates led to surging debt, investment bubbles and unrealistic growth projections rather than a sustainable economy with jobs and tax revenues. Europe had hoped to slow debt contagion by creating bailout funds and assisting weakest members, explains the author. Financiers impose higher borrowing costs for unsustainable policies, and more rescues could be needed. The U.S. wages its own battle on debt, leaving intervention to the G20, emerging BRICS or possibly Beijing acting alone. Citizens reject tax hikes, program cuts or aid for other nations that have overspent. But the desperate struggles of a few could spread damage in the interconnected web of government finance and drag the globe back into recession. [*Note: contains copyrighted*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/advanced-economies-minutes-midnight-part-ii> [HTML format, various paging].

A Snapshot of Arts Education in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools: 2009-10. National Center for Education Statistics. May 2, 2011. The report presents selected findings from a congressionally mandated study on arts education in public K-12 schools.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011078.pdf>

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and Terrorism Investigations. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Jerome P. Bjelopera and Mark Randol. April 28, 2011.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI, the Bureau) is the lead federal law enforcement agency charged with counterterrorism investigations. Since the September 11, 2001 (9/11) attacks, the FBI has implemented a series of reforms intended to transform itself from a largely reactive law enforcement agency focused on investigations of criminal activity into a more proactive, agile, flexible, and intelligence-driven agency that can prevent acts of terrorism. The report provides background information on key elements of the FBI terrorism investigative process based on publicly available information.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/terror/R41780.pdf> [PDF format, 31 pages].

Race and Beyond: Osama's Death Unites Americans that Came of Age After 9/11. Center for American Progress. Sam Fulwood III. May 3, 2011.

"So what now that Osama bin Laden is dead? The young people still fear terrorism. But could it really be that the worst of the terrorist nightmare, the scourge of a generation, has eased? If so, that helps explain the conflicted and complicated reactions of the young people who spilled into the streets. They were there to be among their peers, in the mix of relief and hope. To cheer, chant, and sing of an America they've never known and so desperately want to hold," says the author. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/05/rab_050311.html [HTML format, various paging].

Bin Laden Peace Dividend for Middle East? Council on Foreign Relations. Martin Indyk. May 3, 2011.

Osama bin Laden's death has given the U.S. greater credibility in the Middle East, which President Obama can use to broadly frame an approach to Israeli-Palestinian peace within the context of the Arab Spring uprisings, says Martin Indyk. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cfr.org/middle-east/bin-laden-peace-dividend-middle-east/p24880> [HTML format, various paging].

Why China Overheats. American Enterprise Institute. John H. Makin. May 2, 2011.

Despite efforts to rein it in, China's inflation rate has reached a point where it is sparking social unrest. Chinese premier Wen Jiabao's recent comment that inflation is a tiger that "once set free is very difficult to put back in its cage" aptly characterizes the current inflation in his country. The world's second-largest economy faces some fundamental choices if it is to restore stability, says the author. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/EO-2011-05-g.pdf> [PDF format, 4 pages].

Unlocking the Potential of Natural Gas in the Asia-Pacific. National Bureau of Asian Research. Web posted May 2011.

World leaders in science, policy, and industry convened in Jakarta, Indonesia, on February 21-23, 2011, to discuss the topic "Unlocking the Potential of Natural Gas in the Asia-Pacific" at the 2011 Pacific Energy Summit.

http://www.nbr.org/downloads/pdfs/ETA/PES2011_summitreport.pdf Full Report [PDF format, 40 pages].

<http://www.nbr.org/research/activity.aspx?id=97> [HTML format with links].

Leveraging the World Health Organization's Core Strengths. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Margaret Reeves and Suzanne Brundage. May 2, 2011.

The World Health Organization (WHO) was formed in 1948 to act globally as the "directing and coordinating authority on public health" to promote the "attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health." Under this broad mandate, WHO has contributed to historic public health advancements, such as the eradication of smallpox, achieved in 1979, and galvanizing its members around the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, which entered into force in February 2005. At present, there is a U.S. government interagency review under way on policy approaches to WHO, along with calls from independent critics to reform the body's governing charter. On the question of whether WHO has value to U.S. global health policy and U.S. national interests, the answer, according to the authors, is yes, provided that WHO narrows its focus strategically to those activities for which it is best suited and for which it has the greatest prospects of delivering substantial value. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://csis.org/files/publication/110502_Reeves_LeveragingWHO_Web.pdf [PDF format, 14 pages].

Critical Infrastructure for Ocean Research and Societal Needs in 2030. National Research Council. May 2011.

The U.S. has jurisdiction over 3.4 million square miles of ocean in its exclusive economic zone, a size exceeding the combined land area of the 50 states. This expansive marine area represents a prime national domain for activities such as maritime transportation, national security, energy and mineral extraction, fisheries and aquaculture, and tourism and recreation. The 2010 Gulf of Mexico *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill and the 2011 Japanese earthquake and tsunami are vivid reminders that ocean activities and processes have direct human implications both nationally and worldwide, understanding of the ocean system is still incomplete, and ocean research infrastructure is needed to support both fundamental research and societal priorities. The report provides advice on the criteria and processes that could be used to set priorities for the development of new ocean infrastructure or replacement of existing facilities. In addition, it recommends ways in which the federal agencies can maximize the value of investments in ocean infrastructure. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13081 [HTML format with links, 128 pages].

Shared Value, Shared Responsibility: A New Approach to Managing Contracting Chains in the Oil and Gas Sector International Institute for Environment and Development. Emma Wilson and Judy Kuszewski. April 2011.

High prices and concerns about energy security in the oil and gas industry are driving expansion into ever more sensitive environments with greater technological, political and social risks. While

brands such as BP, Shell and ExxonMobil are well known, some 70 per cent of oil and gas industry activities are typically contracted out to service providers and their subcontractors. The fallout from the April 2010 Gulf of Mexico disaster has shone a spotlight on alleged systemic failures and ongoing difficulties in contracting relationships. As the governments of oil producing countries, from Nigeria to Kazakhstan to Venezuela, seek to take greater control of their oil and gas resources, there are pressures to expand the role of local businesses in chains of contractors. Government targets for local hiring and procurement in international projects increase the challenges of managing contracting. This paper draws on three years of research and interviews within the oil and gas sector to highlight an array of critical challenges facing oil and gas companies involved in complex supply chains, and to identify urgent and longer-term actions for progress. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/16026IIED.pdf> [PDF format, 52 pages].

Adolescent Substance Use in the U.S. National Center for Children in Poverty. Shannon Stagman et al. May 2011.

Adolescence is an important period of physical, social, psychological, and cognitive growth. No longer children and not yet adults, adolescents make significant choices about their health and develop attitudes and health behaviors that continue into adulthood. Substance use disorders among adolescents can impede the attainment of important developmental milestones, including the development of autonomy, the formation of intimate interpersonal relationships, and general integration into adult society. Similarly, the use of alcohol and illicit substances by youth often leads to adverse health outcomes. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.nccp.org/publications/pdf/text_1008.pdf [PDF format, 4 pages].

Overcriminalization: An Explosion of Federal Criminal Law. The Heritage Foundation. April 28, 2011.

Federal criminal law has exploded in size and scope and deteriorated in quality. It used to focus on inherently wrongful conduct: treason, murder, counterfeiting, and the like. Today, an unimaginably broad range of socially and economically beneficial conduct is criminalized, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/fs0086.pdf [PDF format, 1 page].

Chemical Facility Security: Issues and Options for the 112th Congress. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Dana A. Shea. April 19, 2011.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has statutory authority to regulate chemical facilities for security purposes. The 112th Congress extended this authority through October 4, 2011. The 111th Congress debated the scope and details of reauthorization. Some members of Congress supported an extension, either short or long term, of the existing authority. Other Members called for revision and more extensive codification of chemical facility security regulatory provisions. The tension between continuing and changing the statutory authority was exacerbated by questions regarding the current law's effectiveness in reducing chemical facility risk and the sufficiency of federal funding for chemical facility security. The DHS is in the process of implementing the authorized regulations, called chemical facility anti-terrorism standards (CFATS).

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/homesecc/R41642.pdf> [PDF format, 30 pages].

Peace Negotiations in the Philippines: The Government, the MILF and International NGOs. U.S. Institute of Peace. Claudia Hofmann. May 2011.

The MILF stands for a radical Islamic revivalist viewpoint and seeks self-determination for the traditionally Muslim Bangsamoro people in the southern parts of the Philippines. The MILF was founded after its split from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in 1977. Negotiations between the government of the Philippines and the MILF began in January 1997 but have been interrupted repeatedly. The Peace Brief seeks to shed light on the recent approach the parties to conflict have chosen to overcome the difficulties that have foiled peace negotiations in the past. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB%2091.pdf> [PDF format, 5 pages].

Constitutional Reform in Transitional States: Challenges and Opportunities Facing Egypt and Tunisia. U.S. Institute of Peace. Jason Gluck. May 2011.

Countries emerging from authoritarianism frequently face constitutional challenges, among them sequencing constitutional reform with a transition to democracy, designing a constitutional review process that is seen as legitimate, and addressing substantive constitutional concerns. The Peace Brief examines some of the challenges to constitutional reform in transitional states and offers mechanisms for increasing the legitimacy and democratizing effect of constitutional reform. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB92.pdf> [PDF format, 6 pages].

Heading South: U.S.-Mexico Trade and Job Displacement After NAFTA. Economic Policy Institute. Robert E. Scott. May 3, 2011.

As of 2010, U.S. trade deficits with Mexico totaling \$97.2 billion had displaced 682,900 U.S. jobs. Of those jobs, 116,400 are likely economy-wide job losses because they were displaced between 2007 and 2010, when the U.S. labor market was severely depressed, according to the author. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

http://epi.3cdn.net/fdade52b876e04793b_7fm6ivz2y.pdf [PDF format, 22 pages].

http://epi.3cdn.net/02f618de34ee25d9c4_9lm6bx6au.pdf Supplemental Table A [PDF format, 12 pages].

http://www.epi.org/page/-/Supp%20Table%20B_Mexico-5-2-11-wide.pdf Supplemental Table B [PDF format, 13 pages].

Melting Pot Cities and Suburbs: Racial and Ethnic Change in Metro America in the 2000s. Brookings Institution. William H. Frey. May 4, 2011.

Old images of race and place in America are changing rapidly. Nowhere are these shifts more apparent than in major U.S. cities and their suburbs. An analysis of data from the 1990, 2000, and 2010 decennial censuses reveals that Hispanics now outnumber blacks and represent the largest minority group in major American cities, among others. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0504_census_ethnicity_frey/0504_census_ethnicity_frey.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages].

Advancing Adult Learning in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The World Bank. April 2011.

The report presents available evidence on adult education and training in Europe and Central Asia (ECA), differentiating two separate types: continuing vocational education and training (CVET) for the employed, sought either by employers or individuals, and retraining and second chance education for the non-employed. It argues that advancing adult education and training in ECA is important not only to meet the new skills demands but also to respond to a rapidly worsening demographic outlook across most of the region. While it is not equally important for all ECA countries, adult education and training should be high on the agenda of those ECA economies that are closest to the technological frontier and facing a demographic decline, such as the new European Union (EU) member States and Russia. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/04/21/000356161_20110421043311/Rendered/PDF/612900NWP0SP011080BOX358342B01PUBLIC1.pdf [PDF format, 54 pages].

The Deciders: Facebook, Google, and the Future of Privacy and Free Speech. Brookings Institution. Jeffrey Rosen. May 2, 2011.

The author stresses the complexity of protecting constitutional values like privacy and free speech in the age of Google and Facebook, which are not formally constrained by the Constitution. In each of his examples, 24/7 Facebook surveillance, blob machines, escaping your Facebook past, and promoting free speech on YouTube and Google, it's possible to imagine a rule or technology that would protect free speech and privacy, while also preserving security, a blob-machine like solution. But in some areas, those blob-machine-like solutions are more likely, in practice, to be adopted than others. Engaged minorities may demand blob machines when they personally experience their own privacy being violated; but they may be less likely to rise up against the slow expansion of surveillance cameras, which transform expectations of privacy in public. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0502_free_speech_rosen/0502_free_speech_rosen.pdf [PDF format, 14 pages].

Federal Tax Policies and Low-Income Rural Households. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Ron Durst and Tracey Farrington. May 5, 2011.

The authors analyze the increasing use of refundable tax credits targeted to low- and moderate-income households in the Federal individual income tax and determine their implications for rural America. To identify rural and urban households, the analysis matches a zip code approximation of the 2006 Rural-Urban Commuting Area Codes with Internal Revenue Service Individual Income Tax zip code and related data. These data are then used to examine the impact of the recent expansions to income tax credit programs on affected households. The analysis finds that expansions to both the refundable and nonrefundable portions of the Earned Income and Child Tax credits have provided a major source of income support for low-income workers and their families. This is especially true in the South, where the rural poor are concentrated.

<http://ers.usda.gov/Publications/EIB76/EIB76.pdf> [PDF format, 27 pages].

The Federal Budget: Issues for FY 2011, FY 2012, and Beyond. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Mindy R. Levit. April 29, 2011.

Along with Congress, CBO, GAO, and the Administration agree that the current mix of federal fiscal policies is unsustainable in the long-term. The nation's aging population, combined with rising health care costs per beneficiary, seems likely to keep federal health costs rising faster than per capita GDP. Keeping future federal outlays at 20% of GDP, or approximately at its historical average, and leaving fiscal policies unchanged, according to CBO projections, would require drastic reductions in all spending other than that for Medicare, Social Security, and Medicaid, or reigning in the costs of these programs. As the economic recovery continues, Congress may focus more effort on balancing the budget and reining in the debt. This would require less spending, increases in revenue collections, faster-than-average economic growth, or a combination of these things.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41685.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages].

Bosnia: State Institutions Under Attack. International Crisis Group. May 6, 2011.

Bosnia faces its worst crisis since war ended in 1995. Violence is probably not imminent, but there is a real prospect of it in the near future unless all sides pull away from the downward cycle of their maximalist positions, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/europe/balkans/bosnia-herzegovina/B62%20Bosnia%20-%20State%20Institutions%20under%20Attack.ashx> [PDF format, 12 pages].

Saving Now and Saving Later: How High School Reform Can Reduce the Nation's Wasted Remediation Dollars. Alliance for Excellent Education. May 5, 2011.

For young people entering the twenty-first-century job market, high school graduation is no longer the finish line, but the starting line. While one-third of students will fail to graduate from high school, too many students who do graduate and make it to the postsecondary starting line find that they are underprepared for postsecondary work. A full 43 percent of those who begin postsecondary studies will fail to earn a degree after six years, and one of the major reasons is that far too many students receive inadequate preparation while in high school. The brief analyzes how improving America's high schools and better preparing students for the challenges of both college and the modern workplace can dramatically reduce the amount of wasted dollars spent on remediation in college. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.all4ed.org/files/SavingNowSavingLaterRemediation.pdf> [PDF format, 10 pages].

We Are What We Breathe: The Impacts of Air Pollution on Employment and Productivity. Brookings Institution. Michael Greenstone and Adam Looney. May 6, 2011.

Many factors affect America's long-term employment and productivity, some more obviously than others. According to the brief, an educated workforce, technological innovation, and well-functioning infrastructure are important drivers of job growth. But another factor that impacts health, and therefore productivity, is the environment, more specifically, the air we breathe on a day-to-day basis. The brief examines the employment and productivity costs of air pollution, measuring its health effects on America's workforce. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0506_jobs_greenstone_looney.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

Opportunities for Alternative Fuels Production. RAND Corporation. James T. Bartis. May 5, 2011.

This is the testimony presented before the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Energy and Power on May 5, 2011. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/testimonies/2011/RAND_CT360.pdf [PDF format, 13 pages].

Five Steps to Make Our Aid More Effective and Save More Than \$2 Billion. Center for Global Development. John Norris and Connie Veillette. May 5, 2011.

Most Americans wildly overestimate foreign aid as a percentage of the federal budget, which makes it unsurprising that U.S. foreign aid programs once again find themselves at the center of the debate as the budget battles heat up in Washington. Policymakers are seemingly divided into two camps: those who want to deeply cut foreign aid and those who want to maintain spending levels and make programs work more effectively. The brief details how the new Congress could save more than \$500 million annually by eliminating unnecessary regulations currently in place that are incredibly wasteful, anticompetitive, and make it harder to carry out effective development programs abroad. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1425052/> [HTML format with links].

Syria: Issues for the 112th Congress and Background on U.S. Sanctions. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Jeremy M. Sharp. April 28, 2011.

The report analyzes bilateral issues between the U.S. and Syria. Unrest in Syria and the Assad government's violent response are adding new complexity to the troubled U.S.-Syrian relationship. The Obama Administration's policy of limited engagement with Syria to address areas of longstanding concern has been met with criticism from some, including some Members of Congress. Critics believe that the Administration should apply further pressure to the Syrian government and consider implementing harsher economic sanctions against it. The use of violence against Syrian protestors has been accompanied by calls for new U.S. sanctions but also some expression of concern by experts that political unrest in Syria could evolve into a broader civil conflict that in turn could destabilize Syria's neighbors.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RL33487.pdf> [PDF format, 29 pages].

Preparing for Growth: Human Capital Innovations in Charter Public Schools. Center for American Progress. Christi Chadwick and Julie Kowal. May 9, 2011.

Charter schools and successful charter management organizations that run them have grown significantly over the past decade but they must dramatically increase their scale in order to meet the demand for high-quality public school options for America's children. Today, the nearly 5,000 existing charter schools represent 5 percent of the nation's public schools. For charter schools to be a viable alternative to the more than 2.5 million students in the nation's lowest-performing 5 percent of schools, the number of slots in high-performing charter schools needs to grow almost tenfold. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/05/pdf/human_capital.pdf [PDF format, 40 pages].

Behind Syria's Crackdown. Council on Foreign Relations. Mona Yacoubian. May 10, 2011.

President Assad's brutal attack on Syrian protestors, and a lack of support for protestors from Syria's army and business class, make it likely that the regime will survive even if it becomes increasingly isolated from the West, says Syria expert Mona Yacoubian. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cfr.org/syria/behind-syrias-crackdown/p24937> [HTML format, various paging].

Student Reports of Bullying and Cyber-Bullying: Results From the 2007 School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey. National Center for Education Statistics. Jill DeVoe and Christina Murphy. May 9, 2011.

These Web Tables use data from the 2007 School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to show the relationship between bullying and cyber-bullying victimization and other variables of interest such as the reported presence of gangs, guns, drugs, and alcohol at school; select school security measures; student criminal victimization; and personal fear, avoidance behaviors, fighting, and weapon-carrying at school.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011316.pdf> [PDF format, 52 pages].

The Trilateral Process: The United States, Ukraine, Russia and Nuclear Weapons. Brookings Institution. Steven Pifer. May 2011.

When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, Ukraine had the world's third largest nuclear arsenal on its territory. When Ukrainian-Russian negotiations on removing these weapons from Ukraine appeared to break down in September 1993, the U.S. government engaged in a trilateral process with Ukraine and Russia. The result was the Trilateral Statement, signed in January 1994, under which Ukraine agreed to transfer the nuclear warheads to Russia for elimination. In return, Ukraine received security assurances from the U.S., Russia and Britain; compensation for the economic value of the highly-enriched uranium in the warheads, which could be blended down and converted into fuel for nuclear reactors; and assistance from the U.S. in dismantling the missiles, missile silos, bombers and nuclear infrastructure on its territory. Steven Pifer recounts the history of this unique negotiation and describes the key lessons learned. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/05_trilateral_process_pifer/05_trilateral_process_pifer.pdf [PDF format, 48 pages].

So Far: What We Know About the Business of Digital Journalism. Columbia Journalism School. Bill Grueskin, Ava Seave, and Lucas Graves. May 10, 2011.

What's making money, what isn't, and why? The authors address these questions about the financial state of digital journalism. The report provides the most comprehensive analysis to date of the business challenges that for-profit news organizations face with their digital ventures. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://cjrarchive.org/img/posts/report/The_Story_So_Far.pdf [PDF format, 143 pages].

Building a 21st Century Immigration System. The White House. May 2011.

The President wants to have a civil and constructive debate on this issue so that the broken immigration system can be fixed. The Blueprint summarizes the progress we have made in securing our borders, enforcing our laws, and improving our legal immigration system; discusses

the economic benefits of immigration reform; and outlines the President's vision of a 21st century immigration policy.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss_viewer/immigration_blueprint.pdf [PDF format, 34 pages].

The Next Decade in Global Wealth Among Millionaire Households. Deloitte. May 2011.

According to the study, wealth among millionaire households could more than double over the next decade in 25 major economies, growing from an estimated \$92 trillion this year to \$202 trillion in 2020. The study provides estimates of the number of households with net wealth in three distinct cohorts of \$1 million- \$5 million, \$5 million- \$30 million, and \$30 million plus across 25 economies. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.deloitte.com/view/en_US/us/Industries/Banking-Securities-Financial-Services/center-for-financial-services/6699ca52adabf210VgnVCM2000001b56f00aRCRD.htm [HTML format, various paging].

http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-UnitedStates/Local%20Assets/Documents/FSI/US_FSI_Next%20Decade%20in%20Global%20Wealth%20Executive%20Summary%20Fact%20Sheet_050411.pdf Fact Sheet [PDF format, 2 pages].

http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-UnitedStates/Local%20Assets/Documents/FSI/US_FSI_GlobalWealthExecutiveSummary_050611.pdf Executive Summary [PDF format, 47 pages].

Understanding the Power of Social Media as a Communications Tool in the Aftermath of Disasters. U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. Testimony, W. Craig Fugate. May 4, 2011.

In his testimony, Fugate discusses why social media is important to the work FEMA does, what social media tools FEMA uses in order to fulfill the mission, and what the future might hold for the nexus between social media and emergency management.

http://hsgac.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Hearings.Hearing&Hearing_ID=e928effc-4bfd-4024-9017-130bb45b4ed4 [HTML format with links].

Protection of Civilians in 2010: Facts, Figures, and the UN Security Council's Response. Oxfam International. May 9, 2011.

The primary obligation to protect civilians affected by conflict lies with national governments and parties to conflict. However, when these actors are unable or unwilling to fulfill this obligation, the international community, in particular the UN Security Council (UNSC) has a responsibility to recognize the plight of civilians caught in conflict and to take action to protect them. The paper reviews the impact of armed conflicts on civilians in 2010, and aims to stimulate discussion on making the UNSC more informed and comprehensive in its approach to protecting civilians in armed conflict. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/protection-of-civilians-in-2010-09052011-en.pdf> [PDF format, 41 pages].

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/protection-of-civilians-in-2010-09052011-en-summary.pdf> Summary [PDF format, 10 pages].

Distribution of Support and Income in Agriculture. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Catherine Moreddu. May 11, 2011.

Agricultural production and support in Canada, the U.S., and the European Union are highly concentrated on larger farms, which have higher income levels than the average of all farms. Smaller farms, though, are more dependent on support which accounts for a larger share of their gross receipts. As payments to farmers are more equally distributed than production, government support reduces income inequality by farm size and farm type. The study concludes that improved efficiency and equity of policies will require better targeting of income support and, in turn, better information on the income and wealth situation of the agricultural population. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/download/fulltext/5kgch21wkmbx.pdf?expires=1305127252&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=8BF903C373CE8E0788A9C2B71B38B894> [PDF format, 109 pages].

Afghanistan and the Uncertain Metrics of Progress. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman. May 10, 2011.

The war in Afghanistan is now approaching its tenth year. In spite of that fact, the U.S., allied countries, ISAF, and the U.N. have failed to develop adequate unclassified reporting on the progress of the war, to provide meaningful transparency on the problems and challenge it faces, and to provide a clear and detailed plan for the future. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://csis.org/files/publication/110509-afghan_metrics_whole.pdf [PDF format, 478 pages].

The Social Life of Health Information, 2011. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Susannah Fox. May 12, 2011.

The internet has changed people's relationships with information. Our data consistently show that doctors, nurses, and other health professionals continue to be the first choice for most people with health concerns, but online resources, including advice from peers, are a significant source of health information in the U.S. As broadband and mobile access spreads, more people have the ability of sharing what they are doing or thinking. In health care this translates to people tracking their workout routines, posting reviews of their medical treatments, and raising awareness about certain health conditions. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2011/PIP_Social_Life_of_Health_Info.pdf [PDF format, 45 pages].

World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development. The World Bank. April 11, 2011.

Some 1.5 billion people live in countries affected by repeated cycles of political and criminal violence, and no low-income fragile or conflict-affected country has yet to achieve a single Millennium Development Goal. Fixing the economic, political, and security problems that disrupt development and trap fragile states in cycles of violence requires strengthening national institutions and improving governance in ways that prioritize citizen security, justice, and jobs, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://wdr2011.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/Complete%202011%20WDR%20Conflict%2CSecurity%20and%20Development_0.pdf [PDF format, 352 pages].

<http://wdr2011.worldbank.org/fulltext> [HTML format with links to summaries in other languages].

Hospital Emergency Departments: Health Center Strategies That May Help Reduce Their Use. U.S. Government Accountability Office. May 11, 2011.

In brief, the report finds that health centers have implemented three types of strategies that may help reduce emergency department use. These strategies focus on (1) emergency department diversion, (2) care coordination, and (3) accessibility of services.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11643t.pdf> [PDF format, 7 pages].

Cyber Infrastructure Protection. Strategic Studies Institute. May 9, 2011.

The book answers several essential questions: What is cyberpower; how do we deal with emerging threats in cyber space; what are the lessons that have already been learned; and where are the current cyberspace vulnerabilities?

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1067> [HTML format with links].

U.S. Trade in Private Services. Economics & Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. David Payne and Fenwick Yu. May 2011.

U.S. exports of private services exceed a half trillion dollars, and account for nearly one third of all U.S. exports of goods and services. Services are non-tangible items of value, such as: travel, shipping, tuition, phone service, computer processing, and software licenses. Private services exclude government.

<http://www.esa.doc.gov/sites/default/files/reports/documents/esaissuebriefno1.pdf> [PDF format, 6 pages].

Beyond the Numbers: Strategies for Global Nuclear Governance. Global Public Policy Institute. Jeff Colgan et al. April 2011.

The GG2020 working group on nuclear governance recommends approaches to nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament that qualify success as more than simply the number of nuclear weapons or the number of nuclear states. Following a one-year scenario building process, the working group also proposed a nuclear governance framework that includes better accounting methods and enhanced transparency. These are essential attributes for improving nuclear security, fostering trust and ultimately building the foundation for serious reductions of nuclear weapons in the future. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.gg2020.net/fileadmin/media/gg2020/GG2020_2011_nuclear-report_web.pdf [PDF format, 28 pages].

Quality in Family, Friend, and Neighbor Child Care Settings. National Center for Children in Poverty. Amy Susman-Stillman and Patti Banghart. May 2011.

Currently, more than 60 percent of children in the U.S. under the age of 5 are in some type of non-parental child care on a regular basis and care by family, friends, and neighbors (FFN care)

is the most common form of nonparental child care in the nation. National studies show that nearly half of all children, under the age of 6, spend time in family, friend, and neighbor care, and nearly a quarter of school-age children are cared for by FFN caregivers. New understanding of how the quality of various early childhood settings affects child outcomes has led to increased attention regarding quality at the state and federal levels and prompted policymakers, researchers, and parents to ask more careful questions about the quality of care across settings, including FFN care. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

http://www.nccp.org/publications/pdf/text_1010.pdf [PDF format, 24 pages].

Foster Care Statistics 2009. Child Welfare Information Gateway. May 2011.

The factsheet provides the most recent national statistical estimates for children and youth in foster care from fiscal year (FY) 2009 and also provides earlier data from FY 2000 to allow for some estimate of trends over time. Data were obtained from the Federal Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS). AFCARS collects information on all children in foster care for whom State child welfare agencies have responsibility for placement, care, or supervision and on children who are adopted with public child welfare agency involvement. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

<http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/foster.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America. Brookings Institution. Adie Tomer et al. May 12, 2011.

Public transit is a critical part of the economic and social fabric of metropolitan areas. Nearly 30 million trips are made every day using public transit. Almost all of these trips occur in the nation's 100 largest metro areas, which account for over 95 percent of all transit passenger miles traveled. People take transit for any number of reasons, but one of the most common is to get to work. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/Programs/Metro/jobs_transit/0512_jobs_transit.pdf [PDF format, 64 pages].

Amnesty International Annual Report 2011: The State of the World's Human Rights. Amnesty International. May 13, 2011.

Growing demands for freedom and justice across the Middle East and North Africa and the rise of social media offer an unprecedented opportunity for human rights change, but this change stands on a knife-edge, says Amnesty International as it launched its global human rights report on the eve of its 50th anniversary. The report documents specific restrictions on free speech in at least 89 countries, highlights cases of prisoners of conscience in at least 48 countries, documents torture and other ill-treatment in at least 98 countries, and reports on unfair trials in at least 54 countries. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/report-2011-amnesty-international-50-says-historic-change-knife-edge-2011-05-13> Press Release [HTML format, various paging].

http://files.amnesty.org/air11/air_2011_full_en.pdf In English [PDF format, 432 pages].

http://files.amnesty.org/air11/air_2011_full_fr.pdf In French [PDF format, 513 pages].

http://files.amnesty.org/air11/air_2011_full_es.pdf In Spanish [PDF format, 497 pages].

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2011/downloads> Links to Full Text in Different Languages

Is College Worth It?: College Presidents, Public Assess Value, Quality and Mission of Higher Education. Pew Social & Demographic Trends. May 15, 2011.

College costs are rising, student debt is mounting, and the public is skeptical about the value of a college degree, according to the Pew Research Center surveys. Meantime, only 19% of college presidents say the U.S. system is the best in the world. But more than eight-in-ten college graduates say college was a good investment for them personally. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://pewsocialtrends.org/files/2011/05/Is-College-Worth-It.pdf> [PDF format, 159 pages].

Peace Corps: 50 Years of Promoting Friendship and Peace. International Information Program, U.S. Department of State. May 2011.

During the 1960 presidential campaign, candidate John F. Kennedy asked a group of U.S. college students, "How many of you who are going to be doctors are willing to spend your days in Ghana? Technicians or engineers, how many of you are willing to work in the Foreign Service and spend your lives traveling around the world?" Within months of taking office in 1961, Kennedy signed an executive order establishing the Peace Corps. Since then, more than 200,000 Americans have responded to Kennedy's challenge by serving as Peace Corps volunteers, helping people in 139 countries to raise fish and farm animals, learn English, and build basic water systems. In the process of helping others, these Americans have learned about the world and brought their enhanced understanding of other countries and cultures back to the U.S. The eJournal marks the 50th anniversary of the Peace Corps with narratives written by past volunteers and we glimpse the future of the Peace Corps.

http://photos.state.gov/libraries/amgov/133183/publications/Peace%20Corps_50_anniversary_EJ.pdf [PDF format, 13 pages].

State of Cyberethics, Cybersafety and Cybersecurity Curriculum in the U.S. Survey. National Cyber Security Alliance and Microsoft. May 2011.

The 2011 State of K-12 Cyberethics, Cybersafety and Cybersecurity Curriculum in the United States is a survey presented by the National Cyber Security Alliance and Microsoft. Building on the NCSA's previous K-12 studies from 2008 and 2010, the survey further explores the perceptions and practices of U.S. teachers, school administrators and technology coordinators in regards to cyberethics, cybersafety and cybersecurity education. It finds that young people still are not receiving adequate training and that teachers are ill-prepared to teach the subjects due, in large part, to lack of professional development. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.staysafeonline.org/sites/default/files/resource_documents/2011%20National%20K-12%20Study%20Final_0.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages].

The Debt Limit: History and Recent Increases. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. D. Andrew Austin and Mindy R. Levit. May 2, 2011.

Total debt of the federal government can increase in two ways. First, debt increases when the government sells debt to the public to finance budget deficits and acquire the financial resources needed to meet its obligations. This increases debt held by the public. Second, debt increases when the federal government issues debt to certain government accounts, such as the Social

Security, Medicare, and Transportation trust funds, in exchange for their reported surpluses. This increases debt held by government accounts. The sum of debt held by the public and debt held by government accounts is the total federal debt. Surpluses reduce debt held by the public, while deficits raise it. Total federal debt outstanding was \$14,288 billion on April 29, 2011, of which \$14,236 billion was subject to the debt limit.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL31967.pdf> [PDF format, 29 pages].

Managing Reform? Saudi Arabia and the King's Dilemma. Brookings Institution. Leigh Nolan. May 2011.

Saudi Arabia stands out among Gulf monarchies due to the size of its polity, its strategic influence in and outside the Gulf, and its unique influence in the Muslim world as the keeper of the two holiest sites in Islam: Mecca and Medina. There are also substantial pressures affecting the status quo relationship between the monarchy and various societal forces. The burgeoning youth population is straining the capacity of the Saudi welfare state at the same time as it is becoming more urban and educated, all characteristics of other societies that have experienced political upheaval. Contrary to received wisdom, oil does not render the Al-Saud regime immune to popular discontent. As the winds of revolution sweep the Middle East, Saudi Arabia is facing immense strains on its traditional ruling balance. It is thus crucial to understand the possibilities and limits of the monarchy's ability to adapt to these mounting challenges. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/05_saudi_arabia_nolan/05_saudi_arabia_nolan.pdf [PDF format, 12 pages].

The Military Balance in Asia, 1990-2011. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman. May 16, 2011.

Anthony Cordesman gives an analysis of the military balance in Asia. The report traces developments in the balance since 1990, and provides a detailed comparison of military forces as of 2011. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://csis.org/files/publication/110516_South_Asia-AsiaMilitaryBalance2011.pdf [PDF format, 108 pages].

How Federal Education Policy Under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Can Support States in School Improvement. RAND Corporation. Michael A. Gottfried et al. May 16, 2011.

According to the report, to improve schools, federal policymakers should consider state capacity, cost, and state politics and design policies that support more experimentation, evaluation, and dissemination of new knowledge while avoiding a one-size-fits-all approach. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_briefs/2011/RAND_RB9590.pdf [PDF format, 3 pages].

Gasoline Prices. Council on Foreign Relations. Toni Johnson. May 16, 2011.

With the Middle East unrest ongoing and the global economy recovering, gasoline prices are rising considerably. But policies to ease U.S. consumer impact take time and policymakers are divided over the course of action. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cfr.org/energy/gasoline-prices/p10596> [HTML format, various paging].

Global Development Horizons 2011 - Multipolarity: The New Global Economy. The World Bank. Mansoor Dailami. May 17, 2011.

By 2025, six major emerging economies, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Korea, and Russia, will account for more than half of all global growth and the international monetary system will no longer be dominated by a single currency. As economic power shifts, these successful economies will help drive growth in lower income countries through cross-border commercial and financial transactions. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGDH/Resources/GDH-AdvanceEd-CompleteBook.pdf> [PDF format, 18 pages].

Education and the Economy: Boosting the Nation's Economy by Improving High School Graduation Rates Among Students of Color and Native Students. Alliance for Excellent Education. May 2011.

Nearly sixty years after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Brown versus Board of Education* that the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place in the field of public education, the promise of an equal education remains unmet for too many of the nation's students of color and Native students, according to the brief. Meeting the promise of *Brown* by graduating more of these students from high school would lead to dramatic economic growth nationwide, the brief finds. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.all4ed.org/files/EdEconBrief_sebsoc.pdf [PDF format, 9 pages].

World Health Statistics 2011. World Health Organization. May 2011.

An increasing number of countries are facing a double burden of disease as the prevalence of risk factors for chronic diseases such as diabetes, heart diseases and cancers increase and many countries still struggle to reduce maternal and child deaths caused by infectious diseases, for the Millennium Development Goals, according to the World Health Statistics 2011. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/EN_WHS2011_Full.pdf In English [PDF format, 171 pages].

http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/FR_WHS2011_Full.pdf In French [PDF format, 170 pages].

http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/ES_WHS2011_Full.pdf In Spanish [PDF format, 170 pages].

European Financial Imbalances: Implications of the Eurozone Sovereign Debt Problem for U.S. Agricultural Exports. U.S. Department of Agriculture. David Kelch et al. May 2011.

The report discusses Eurozone sovereign debt problems that began in 2010 and their potential consequences for the European Union (EU) and U.S. agriculture.

<http://ers.usda.gov/Publications/WRS1102/WRS1102.pdf> [PDF format, 19 pages].

Young Adults Don't Follow News, It Follows Them. YaleGlobal. Susan Moeller. May 19, 2011.

A few decades ago, the well-informed relied on doorstep delivery of a newspaper or two. As the computer age dawned, the young roamed the internet, often searching for news sites reinforcing their view of the world. Newsgathering is undergoing another phase of evolution with the advent of social media. Susan Moeller describes youths "sitting like spiders in the middle of a web, content with consuming what flies by" via email, Twitter, Facebook and other accounts. Students surveyed report their appreciation for non-stop news snippets from acquaintances for a study, "The World Unplugged," conducted by the International Center for Media & the Public Agenda at the University of Maryland, directed by Moeller, and a global group of university partners. Fast-evolving news-delivery methods pose consequences for publishers, society, politics and business, Moeller contends. Students with diverse circles of friends have more varied news sources, but they expect a sentence or two to relay the essence of a story. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/young-adults-news-follows-them> [HTML format, various paging].

Votes on Measures to Adjust the Statutory Debt Limit, 1978 to Present. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Justin Murray. May 10, 2011.

Almost all borrowing by the federal government is conducted by the Treasury Department, within the restrictions established by a single, statutory limit (ceiling) on the total amount of debt that may be outstanding at any time. By law, the Treasury cannot exceed federal debt limits, so the Treasury periodically has had to ask Congress to enact new debt limits so it can fulfill its financial commitments. Since 1978, the statutory federal debt limit has been changed 51 times by Congress through the enactment of legislation adjusting the federal debt limit, either as stand-alone legislation or as part of legislation dealing with other matters. The report provides roll call vote data identified by the Congressional Research Service for measures to adjust the statutory debt limit. This report will be updated as events warrant.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41814.pdf> [PDF format, 15 pages].

Rebuilding Armed Forces: Learning from Iraq and Lebanon. Strategic Studies Institute. Florence Gaub. May 19, 2011.

Security Force Assistance becomes more and more important not only in the post-conflict reconstruction process, but also in a more general way in the foreign policy of the United States. Looking into the experience of both Iraq and Lebanon, the report offers useful insights for future military assistance programs and reconstruction efforts. While current assistance programs are of high quality in technical terms, the publication sheds light on the equally important, yet often overlooked social dimension. Elements such as ethnic composition, exclusion of politically compromised personnel, the armed forces' image in society will determine the military's future success just as much as technical training. How to improve these aspects is explained in the analysis.

<http://strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1068> [HTML format with links].

Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill: Highlighted Actions and Issues. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Curry L. Hagerty and Jonathan L. Ramseur. May 11, 2011.

The report highlights actions taken and issues raised as a result of the April 20, 2010, explosion on the *Deepwater Horizon* offshore drilling rig, and the resulting oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41407.pdf> [PDF format, 11 pages].

Speaking of Salaries: What It Will Take to Get Qualified, Effective Teachers in All Communities. Center for American Progress. Frank Adamson and Linda Darling-Hammond. May 20, 2011.

Frank Adamson and Linda Darling-Hammond examine the role of salaries in hiring and retaining effective teachers. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/05/pdf/teacher_salary.pdf [PDF format, 52 pages].

The United States in Iraq: Options for 2012. U.S. Institute of Peace. Sean Kane and William Taylor. May 2011.

With U.S. military forces scheduled to depart Iraq in December of this year, the State Department and other civilian agencies are being asked to assume a scale of operational and programmatic responsibilities far beyond any other embassy in recent memory. Planning for the post-2011 U.S. mission in Iraq, however, remains hampered by uncertainty as to whether the Iraqi government will request an extension of the American military presence in the country. A small follow-on U.S. military force would appear to safeguard Iraqi stability and make the achievement of U.S. strategic objectives in Iraq more likely, but cannot be counted on. Should such a request not be received from the Iraqi government, the U.S. may need to reduce the planned scale and scope of its operations and goals in Iraq. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.usip.org/files/resources/The_United_States_in_Iraq.pdf [PDF format, 6 pages].

The Demographic Transition: Causes and Consequences. National Bureau of Economic Research. Oded Galor. May 23, 2011.

The paper develops the theoretical foundations and the testable implications of the various mechanisms that have been proposed as possible triggers for the demographic transition. Moreover, it examines the empirical validity of each of the theories and their significance for the understanding of the transition from stagnation to growth. The analysis suggests that the rise in the demand for human capital in the process of development was the main trigger for the decline in fertility and the transition to modern growth. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.nber.org/papers/w17057.pdf> [PDF format, 38 pages].

Surveillance of Health Status in Minority Communities --- Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health Across the U.S. (REACH U.S.) Risk Factor Survey, United States, 2009. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youlian Liao et al. May 20, 2011.

Substantial racial/ethnic health disparities exist in the U.S. Although the populations of racial and ethnic minorities are growing at a rapid pace, large-scale community-based surveys and surveillance systems designed to monitor the health status of minority populations are limited. CDC conducts the Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health across the U.S. (REACH U.S.) Risk Factor Survey annually in minority communities. The survey focuses on black, Hispanic, Asian, including Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian (AI) populations.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6006a1.htm?s_cid=ss6006a1_x [HTML format, various paging].

Summary of Developed Country 'Fast-Start' Climate Finance Pledges. World Resources Institute. Athena Ballesteros et al. Web posted May 20, 2011.

This is the World Resources Institute's preliminary analysis on countries' immediate "fast start" climate finance pledges announced thus far. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://pdf.wri.org/climate_finance_pledges_2011-05-09.pdf [PDF format, 12 pages].

Responding to Convergence: Different Approaches for Telecommunication Regulators. RAND Corporation. Constantijn van Oranje-Nassau et al. May 23, 2011.

The report describes the phenomenon of convergence in communications and audiovisual content markets and determines its impact on regulations and market governance. It draws useful lessons from approaches applied in the U.S., U.K., and South Korea. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/technical_reports/2011/RAND_TR700.pdf [PDF format, 143 pages].

The Silver Bullet: India-Pakistan Normalization. U.S. Institute for Peace. Moeed Yusuf. May 23, 2011.

If one were asked to identify the top two or three developments that could promote sustained stability in Pakistan, and even peace in South Asia, all of them would be directly or indirectly linked to India-Pakistan normalization, according to the author. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.usip.org/publications/the-silver-bullet-india-pakistan-normalization> [HTML format, various paging].

Economics of the Arab Awakening: From Revolution to Transformation and Food Security. International Food Policy Research Institute. Clemens Breisinger et al. May 2011.

Few observers would have predicted the dramatic changes over the past few months in the Arab world. Arab governments appeared to be in tight control, and many Arab economies were growing around or above the world average over the past few years. Annual growth rates in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, and Sudan averaged more than 6 percent between 2005 and 2010; and Syria, Tunisia, and Libya grew at about 5 percent on average during the same period of time. Official poverty rates in most Arab countries are lower than in many Asian and Latin American countries. However, experts have long identified slow progress in economic diversification and job creation, social inequalities, and persistent food insecurity as major development challenges for Arab countries. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/bp018.pdf> [PDF format, 4 pages].

Internet Freedom: A Foreign Policy Imperative in Digital Age. Center for a New American Security. Richard Fontaine and Will Rogers. June 2011.

From Egypt to Tunisia to Iran, the world has borne witness to the power of the Internet and new digital tools used to communicate across borders, organize protests, topple some dictators and possibly strengthen others, actions that all affect U.S. foreign policy. The report examines Internet freedom through the lens of American foreign policy and explores two central questions: What

does access to an open Internet mean for U.S. foreign policy, and what should the United States do about it? [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS_InternetFreedom_FontaineRogers_0.pdf [PDF format, 52 pages].

What's It Worth?: The Economic Value of College Majors. Center on Education and the Workforce, Georgetown University. Anthony P. Carnevale et al. May 24, 2011.

We've always been able to say how much a Bachelor's degree is worth in general. Now, the report shows what each Bachelor's degree major is worth. The report finds that different undergraduate majors result in very different earnings. At the low end, median earnings for Counseling Psychology majors are \$29,000, while Petroleum Engineering majors see median earnings of \$120,000. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www9.georgetown.edu/grad/gppi/hpi/cew/pdfs/whatsitworth-complete.pdf> [PDF format, 182 pages].

Nuclear Concerns in Unstable Mideast. Council on Foreign Relations. Jonathan Pearl. May 23, 2011.

The events convulsing the Middle East should prompt supplier states to place a moratorium on most nuclear cooperation with the region and devise long-term plans for better safeguarding major nuclear sites around the world, writes the author. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cfr.org/middle-east/nuclear-concerns-unstable-mideast/p25038> [HTML format, various paging].

The Morning After Fukushima - Part I. YaleGlobal. Nina Netzer. May 24, 2011.

Repercussions of nuclear accidents are not easily contained within borders, as demonstrated after an earthquake-tsunami damaged reactors at the Fukushima power plant. Explosions spewed radioactivity into the air, and Japan soon dumped more than 11,000 metric tons of radioactive-tainted water into the sea. The series analyzes the pressing need for international energy planning, policy and regulation to avert future disasters. Nuclear energy is not a reasonable alternative to be pursued or subsidized in earnest, contends Nina Netze. Nuclear power accounted for 6 percent of the world's primary energy production in 2008. Citizens fear mishaps, and the industry lacks secure storage for spent fuel rods and other waste. Germany, China, India, Tunisia are among the nations developing and promoting alternative forms of energy that can last into the next century without devastating the environment. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/morning-after-fukushima-part-i> [HTML format, various paging].

The Morning After Fukushima - Part II. YaleGlobal. Nina Netzer. Richard Weitz. May 26, 2011.

The world has more than 400 nuclear reactors in 29 nations, with 64 more under construction. Disaster rather than industry growth exposes the need for industry review and regulation updates, suggests the series. The accident at the Fukushima power plant in Japan revealed that global emergency-response and safety standards currently in place may be inadequate for aging reactors, anticipated industry growth or severe weather events, explains the author. Individual

nations are responsible for safety of their nuclear activities; during accidents the IAEA offers resources. At the very least, the IAEA must review and strengthen standards for multiple-cause disasters, natural or intentional, Weitz urges. On-site inspections and requirements on reporting accidents could also be in order. All nations have a strong interest to prevent the tremendous costs, loss of life and cross-border chaos of a nuclear catastrophe unfolding anywhere in the world. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/morning-after-fukushima-part-ii> [HTML format, various paging].

The Impact of the 2010-11 Surge in Food Prices on African Countries. African Development Bank. Barbara Barungi et al. May 25, 2011.

Africa's growth outlook remains optimistic after the strong economic rebound from the global financial crisis. The region experienced an increase in annual GDP growth to 4.8% in 2010 from 3.1% in the previous year and is expected to average over 5% in 2011. Globally, 2011 was ushered in with rising food prices and increased volatility. Given the higher plateau of global food commodity pricing in the post-crisis period, food prices are predicted to remain well above their previous trend level before 2008. While the short term impact particularly on poor households requires immediate attention, this may also be a turning point that requires bold policy actions in addressing longer term structural challenges, according to the brief. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/AEB%20VOL%202%20Issue%204%20May%202011_AEB%20VOL%202%20Issue%204%20May%202011.pdf [PDF format, 8 pages].

More Concern about Raising Debt Limit than Government Default. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. May 24, 2011.

By a 48%-to-35% margin, Americans say their greater concern is that raising the debt limit would lead to higher government spending and a larger national debt than that not raising the limit would force the government into default and hurt the nation's economy. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2001/poll-concern-raising-debt-limit-higher-spending> [HTML format, various paging].

2011 Progress Report on U.S. Leadership in Global Agricultural Development. The Chicago Council on Global Affairs. Catherine Bertini and Dan Glickman. May 24, 2011.

Significant U.S. achievements since 2008 lay a solid foundation to accomplish global food security objectives, according to the conclusions of the report assessing U.S. government progress to alleviate global hunger through agricultural development. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.thechicagocouncil.org/UserFiles/File/GlobalAgDevelopment/Newsletter/CCGA%20GADI%20Progress%20Report%20-%20Final.pdf> [PDF format, 59 pages].

Participatory Research and On-farm Management of Agricultural Biodiversity in Europe. International Institute for Environment and Development. Michael Pimbert. May 2011.

Drawing on experience in Europe and the wider literature, the paper offers some critical reflections on how, and under what conditions, the EU might support the development of innovative participatory approaches for the management of agricultural biodiversity in Europe. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/14611IIED.pdf> [PDF format, 106 pages].

The Elephant in the "Green Room": China and the Doha Round. Peterson Institute for International Economics. Aaditya Mattoo et al. May 2011.

China's global economic dominance has changed the dynamic of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which has been languishing for nearly 10 years. Whereas earlier lack of enthusiasm from the private sector debilitated Doha, today fear of competition from a dominant China inhibits progress. Progress now hinges critically on greater market opening not in services or agriculture but in manufacturing, where China is a large supplier to all the major markets, and its presence has grown significantly over the course of the Doha Round negotiations. According to the report, countries need to confront Chinese trade dominance to revive Doha or look beyond it. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.piie.com/publications/pb/pb11-03.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children: Federal Support for Developing Language and Literacy. U.S. Government Accountability Office. May 25, 2011.

Deaf and hard of hearing children can face significant challenges developing the language and literacy skills needed to succeed in school and become self-sufficient adults. The federal government supports these children through the Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (EHDI) program, which awards grants to states to develop systems to screen and diagnose newborns and infants for hearing loss and refer them for appropriate interventions. Also, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) supports and funds early intervention and special education services for children with disabilities, including deafness and hearing loss. To better understand how federal programs support deaf and hard of hearing children, GAO was asked to examine the: (1) extent of hearing loss among children, (2) settings in which these children are educated, (3) factors that help deaf and hard of hearing children acquire language and literacy skills, and (4) challenges to providing appropriate interventions for these children.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11357.pdf> [PDF format, 31 pages].

Seventh Broadband Progress Report and Order on Reconsideration. Federal Communications Commission. May 20, 2011.

This is the Commission's Seventh Report issued under section 706 of the telecommunications Act of 1996, as amended, which requires that the Commission conduct an annual inquiry concerning the "availability of advanced telecommunications capability to all Americans." As part of this inquiry, the Commission must determine whether advanced telecommunications capability--"broadband"--"is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion," as deployment is an essential component of availability. Our analysis of the best data available--the data collected by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) for the National Broadband Map--shows that as many as 26 million Americans live in areas unserved by broadband capable of "originat[ing] and receiv[ing] high-quality voice, data, graphics, and video telecommunications." Many of these Americans live in areas where there is no business case to offer broadband, and where existing public efforts to extend broadband are unlikely to reach; they have no immediate prospect of being served, despite the growing costs of digital exclusion. For

these and other reasons, we must conclude that broadband is not being deployed in a reasonable and timely fashion to all Americans.

http://transition.fcc.gov/Daily_Releases/Daily_Business/2011/db0520/FCC-11-78A1.pdf [PDF format, 99 pages].

Trends over 5 Decades in U.S. Occupation-Related Physical Activity and Their Associations with Obesity. PLoS ONE. Timothy S. Church et al. May 2011.

Over the last 50 years in the U.S. the report estimates that daily occupation-related energy expenditure has decreased by more than 100 calories, and this reduction in energy expenditure accounts for a significant portion of the increase in mean U.S. body weights for women and men. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0019657> [HTML format, various paging].

Promoting Full-Time Attendance Among Adults in Community College. MDRC. Lashawn Richburg-Hayes, Colleen Sommo, and Rashida Welbeck. May 2011.

Many adult students struggle to finance their educations, often contending with work and child care expenses in addition to the extra cost of remedial courses. Moreover, there is little need-based grant aid to help. The report presents early findings from an evaluation of a program in New York City targeted to low-income adults (ages 22 to 35) who need remedial course work. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.mdrc.org/publications/596/full.pdf> [PDF format, 50 pages].

Exchange 2.0. U.S. Institute of Peace. Sheldon Himelfarb and Shamil Idriss. May 2011.

The orientation of U.S. public diplomacy is changing from telling America's story to direct dialogue in an interconnected world. With this shift has come a need to revitalize a core pillar of public diplomacy strategy: international exchanges. Although traditional exchange programs have been effective in expanding access to cross-cultural educational opportunities beyond those that study-abroad programs reach, participation remains limited. Developing the next generation of Exchange 2.0 initiatives--that is, technology-enabled programs embedded in curricula and with a cross-cultural educational purpose--will improve the number, diversity, and experience of international exchange participants, contend the authors. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/Exchange2.0.pdf> [PDF format, 8 pages].

Is Protectionism Dying? Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Uri Dadush et al. May 26, 2011.

Although World Trade Organization policies helped limit the increase in protectionist measures during the recent financial crisis, a mutually reinforcing set of legal and structural changes in the world economy played a larger role in keeping global markets open, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://carnegieendowment.org/files/is_protectionism_dying.pdf [PDF format, 34 pages].

How Will the Great Recession Affect Future Retirement Incomes? Urban Institute. Barbara Butrica. May 26, 2011.

The financial impact of the 2007-2009 recession will reverberate into retirement for many working families, even those who did not lose their jobs. Average wages grew very slowly during the downturn, reducing lifetime earnings. Lower earnings leave less income to set aside for retirement and depress future Social Security and pension incomes. Although unusually strong wage growth in coming years could bail out younger workers, there is little recourse for workers now approaching traditional retirement ages. For those age 55 to 59 in 2008, the Great Recession will reduce average age-70 incomes by 5 percent. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412339-Future-Retirement-Incomes.pdf> [PDF format, 2 pages].

International Food Security Assessment, 2010 Update: Improved Production Mitigated Impact of Higher Food Commodity Prices. U.S. Department of Agriculture. May 25, 2011.

Rising global food commodity prices have again focused attention on agriculture and food security. This report is an update to the July 2010 report, Food Security Assessment, 2010-20; it reviews the impact of high global food commodity prices on food security in 2010 in 70 lower income countries using actual 2010 price and food production information.

<http://ers.usda.gov/Publications/GFA2101/GFA2101.pdf> [PDF format, 13 pages].

Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Options for Improving Collection. Testimony, U.S. Government Accountability Office. Loren Yager. May 25, 2011.

Since fiscal year 2001, the federal government has been unable to collect over \$1 billion in antidumping (AD) and countervailing (CV) duties imposed to remedy injurious, unfair foreign trade practices. These include AD duties imposed on products exported to the United States at unfairly low prices (i.e., dumped) and CV duties on products exported to the United States that were subsidized by foreign governments. These uncollected duties show that the U.S. government has not fully remedied the unfair trade practices for U.S. industry and has lost out on a substantial amount of duty revenue to the U.S. Treasury. This statement summarizes key findings from prior GAO reports on (1) past initiatives to improve AD/CV duty collection and (2) additional options for improving AD/CV duty collection.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11693t.pdf> [PDF format, 14 pages].

Health Care Markets Weather Economic Downturn, Brace for Health Reform. Center for Studying Health System Change. Laurie E. Felland. May 26, 2011.

Lingering fallout, loss of jobs and employer coverage, from the great recession slowed demand for health care services but did little to slow aggressive competition by dominant hospital systems for well-insured patients, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.hschange.org/CONTENT/1209/1209.pdf> [PDF format, 8 pages].

A Time for Deeper of Learning: Preparing Students for a Changing World. Alliance for Excellent Education. May 26, 2011.

The increasingly complex world demands much of its students. In almost every aspect of their lives, young people are being asked to learn more, process more, and produce more. Now more than ever the national's education system is being challenged by a technology driven global economy that requires a skilled and deeply literate workforce. The brief examines deeper

learning, the knowledge and skills all students need to succeed in college, a career, and life, and explains its necessity and analyzes the growing body of global evidence supporting its widescale implementation. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://all4ed.org/files/DeeperLearning.pdf> [PDF format, 10 pages].

Space Acquisitions: Development and Oversight Challenges in Delivering Improved Space Situational Awareness Capabilities. U.S. Government Accountability Office. May 27, 2011.

The United States' growing dependence on space systems makes them vulnerable to a range of threats. DOD has undertaken a variety of initiatives to provide space situational awareness (SSA)--the knowledge and characterization of space objects and the environment on which space operations depend. GAO was asked to (1) review key systems being planned and acquired to provide SSA, and their progress meeting cost, schedule, and performance goals; and (2) determine how much an integrated approach is being used to manage and oversee efforts to develop SSA capabilities.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11545.pdf> [PDF format, 60 pages].

Measuring for Success at the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. Brookings Institution. Homi Kharas and Laurence Chandy. May 27, 2011.

When the aid community meets at the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea, in November 2011, they will have two tasks. The first is to take stock of commitments to improve the quality of aid made at previous forums in Paris and Accra. The second is to establish a new Global Compact that can drive further effectiveness improvements in the official aid sector while capturing the different circumstances under which aid today is delivered. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0527_high_level_forum_kharas_chandy/0527_high_level_forum_busan.pdf [PDF format, 14 pages].

An Uncertain Road: Testing the Durability of an Israeli-Palestinian Borders and Security Agreement. Brookings Institution. Kenneth M. Pollack. May 2011.

In March 2011, the Saban Center for Middle East Policy at the Brookings Institution held a simulation to test the resilience of a hypothetical agreement between Israelis and Palestinians on the issues of borders and security. The exercise did not invalidate the concept of such an agreement, but it did illustrate a number of potential problems. In this Middle East Memo, Kenneth M. Pollack analyzes the simulation's implications for an Israeli-Palestinian border and security agreement. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0527_high_level_forum_kharas_chandy/0527_high_level_forum_busan.pdf [PDF format, 14 pages].

Internet Phone Calls. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Lee Rainie. May 30, 2011.

According to the survey, 24% of internet users have made phone calls online. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://pewinternet.org/Reports/2011/13--Internet-phone-calls--Skype/Main-report.aspx> [HTML format, various paging].

G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy. G8 Summit of Deauville - May 26-27, 2011. May 27, 2011.

In light of the recent developments in the Middle East and North Africa, and in Sub-Saharan Africa, G8 renewed its commitment to support democratic reform around the world and to respond to the aspirations for freedom, including freedom of religion, and empowerment, particularly for women and youth. Democracy lays the best path to peace, stability, prosperity, shared growth and development. G8 met with the Prime Ministers of Egypt and Tunisia, and decided to launch an enduring partnership with those countries engaging in a transition to democracy and tolerant societies. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

<http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/live/news/renewed-commitment-for-freedom-and-democracy.1314.html> [HTML format, various paging].

Low-carbon Innovation: A Uniquely American Strategy for Industrial Renewal. Center for American Progress. Bracken Hendricks et al. May 31, 2011.

The authors explain how low-carbon industrial strategies can ensure American sustained leadership in innovation. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/05/pdf/gcn_low_carbon.pdf [PDF format, 69 pages].

The Best Things in Life are (Nearly) Free: Technology, Knowledge and Global Health. Center for Global Development. Ursula Casabonne and Charles Kenny. May 31, 2011.

The health of the world's population, including those in the poorest countries, has improved more in the past 100 years than ever before. The improvement is largely a result of the development and spread of cheap, effective technologies (such as vaccines). Other factors, such as national wealth and institutional development, appear to be secondary, suggesting that exogenous models of development may still be relevant in explaining gains in global health. The authors investigate the cross-country determinants of health improvements and describe the implications for development policy. In short, improving health need not be expensive. Even very poor countries can make great strides with good technologies and good delivery, but it may take time. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1425144/> [HTML format, various paging].

Bound to Fail: Interconnectedness Dooms Nations and their Arbitrary Borders. YaleGlobal. Bo Ekman. May 31, 2011.

No nation can successfully block out the physical or intangible cross-border challenges imposed by others. Immigrants, disease, radiation, trade in natural resources or radical ideas like democracy leap and bound across borders. With global interconnectedness in so many areas, governance at the national level has become but a quaint endeavor. Any political, economic, military or spiritual system that consolidates power and rejects feedback on changing circumstances cannot expect to adapt and survive, explains the author. A rising population, the volatility of a warming climate, declining energy supplies even as they're needed most, food shortages and unrest are just some of the anticipated pressures. Nations can prepare, cooperating for the next world order, Ekman concludes, or wait until the last minute, allowing chaos to ensue. *[Note: contains copyrighted material]*.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/bound-fail> [HTML format, various paging].

Energy-Efficiency Policy Opportunities for Electric Motor-Driven Systems. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Paul Waide and Conrad U. Brunner. May 2011.

This paper is the first global analysis of the potential energy savings which could be found in electric motor- driven system (EMDS). EMDS currently accounts for more than 40% of global electricity consumption. Huge untapped energy efficiency potential was found in EMDS; around 25 % of EMDS electricity use could be saved cost-effectively, which would reduce total global electricity demand by about 10%. To date, energy efficiency opportunities with EMDS have been relatively neglected in comparison with other sustainable energy opportunities. It is crucial to scale up operations and resources committed to realizing the vast potential energy savings and the paper proposes a comprehensive package of policy recommendations to help governments achieve these significant energy savings in EMDS. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/download/fulltext/5kkg52gb9gjd.pdf?expires=1306871441&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=73CE5759FCF93AB74428909A485ECC93> [PDF format, 132 pages].

Childhood Health and Differences in Late-Life Health Outcomes Between England and the United States. National Bureau of Economic Research. James Banks et al. May 30, 2011.

The paper examines the link between retrospectively reported measures of childhood health and the prevalence of various major and minor diseases at older ages. The analysis shows that the origins of poorer adult health among older Americans compared to the English trace right back into the childhood years, the American middle and old-age population report higher rates of specific childhood health conditions than their English counterparts. The transmission into poor health in mid life and older ages of these higher rates of childhood illnesses also appears to be higher in America compared to England. Both factors contribute to higher rates of adult illness in the United States compared to England although even in combination they do not explain the full extent of the country difference in late-life health outcomes. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.nber.org/papers/w17096.pdf> [PDF format, 27 pages].

The Motor Vehicle Supply Chain: Effects of the Japanese Earthquake and Tsunami. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Bill Canis. May 23, 2011.

The March 2011 Great Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami devastated the northeast coast of Japan with the most powerful natural disaster in Japan's modern history. The effect of these disasters has been first and foremost borne by Japanese automakers, which closed many of their Japanese assembly plants for several weeks as they assessed their supply chain issues and impact on their Tier 1, 2, and 3 suppliers. Japanese motor vehicle plants in other parts of the world have also been affected, including facilities owned by Toyota, Nissan, Honda, and other manufacturers in the Midwest and South of the U.S. Congress has shown an interest in the economic effects of these disasters, and at least one hearing has been planned to examine the effects. Not only is Japan one of the United States' largest trading partners, but it is also an ally in Asia, and its rebuilding is an important step in global economic recovery. In addition, Congress may be interested in evaluating the resilience of global supply chains as a result of new information about the vulnerabilities of supply chains in the automotive sector.

<http://www.oesa.org/Action-Alerts/CRS-The-Motor-Vehicle-Supply-Chain-Effects-of-the-Japanese-Earthquake-and-Tsunami.pdf> [PDF format, 19 pages].

A Survey of Company Perspectives on Low-Carbon Business Innovation. Pew Center on Global Climate Change. May 2011.

The Pew Center on Global Climate Change conducted a survey of low-carbon business innovation in winter 2010-11. Thirty-five companies, ranging in size from \$600 million to \$285 billion in annual revenues and with an average annual R&D expenditure of \$1.4 billion, completed the survey. This paper provides a summary and brief analysis of the survey results. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/survey-results-paper_2.pdf [PDF format, 18 pages].

Exploring Food Price Scenarios Towards 2030 With a Global Multi-Region Model. Oxfam International. May 31, 2011.

The report explores a range of scenarios for food price increases to 2030 through the GLOBE model. While providing a global perspective, the research provides disaggregated results for a range of countries and country groups. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/rr-exploring-food-price-scenarios-010611-en.pdf> [PDF format, 44 pages].

Why India is Losing its War on Hunger. Oxfam International. Swati Narayan. May 31, 2011.

India is home to a quarter of the world's hungry people. Since the Green Revolution, the country has produced enough food to feed itself, but it has not yet been able to wipe out mass hunger. Currently, 40 per cent of the population is malnourished, a decline of only 10 per cent in the past three decades. Stellar economic growth has not delivered on its promise for poverty reduction and food security. Following a series of neoliberal economic reforms in 1991, India's GDP has doubled, but despite this, 53 million more people now go to bed hungry every night, according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/cs-why-india-losing-war-hunger-010611-en.pdf> [PDF format, 10 pages].

Top Reaction to GOP Field -- "Unimpressed" Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. June 1, 2011.

Americans have decidedly negative reactions to the candidates running for the Republican presidential nomination, according to the survey. Asked for a single word to describe the GOP field, the top response is a variation on "unimpressed," with 42 mentions. Overall, 44% offer negative words to describe the Republican candidates, 19% use neutral words and just 12% use positive words. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2010/negative-reactions-republican-presidential-candidates> [HTML format, various paging].

Accelerating the College and Career Readiness of the Nation's Students. Alliance for Excellent Education. Web posted June 1, 2011.

In the spring of 2009, the Common Core State Standards Initiative was launched with forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and two territories coming together under the auspices of the National Governors Association and the Council of Chief State School Officers to develop a common core of state K-12 English language arts and mathematics standards. Within the last

year, forty-four states and the District of Columbia have adopted these standards and are now working on implementation. The profiles of the fifty states and the District of Columbia capture the progress made in adopting both the common core state standards, subsequent work in ensuring those standards are accompanied by college- and career-ready assessments, and the potential benefits of preparing all students for success in college and a career. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.all4ed.org/publication_material/commonstandardsstatecards [HTML format with links].

Beyond Bullets and Bombs: Fixing the U.S. Approach to Development in Pakistan. Center for Global Development. Nancy Birdsall, Wren Elhai, and Molly Kinder. June 1, 2011.

In the report, U.S. and Pakistani development experts urge a substantial revamp of the U.S. approach to Pakistan, saying that U.S. efforts to build prosperity in the nuclear-armed nation with a fledgling democratic government, burgeoning youth population, and shadowy intelligence services are not yet on course. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1425136> [HTML format with links].

Global State of Pain Treatment: Access to Medicines and Palliative Care. Human Rights Watch. June 1, 2011.

Every year, tens of millions of people around the world with life-threatening illnesses suffer unnecessarily from severe pain and other debilitating symptoms because they lack access to palliative care, an inexpensive health service that aims to improve the quality of life of people with serious health conditions. Although the World Health Organization (WHO) considers palliative care an integral component of cancer care and has urged countries to improve its availability, too often palliative care continues to be the neglected child of the health care family, receiving low priority from health policy makers and health care professionals and almost no funding. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2011/06/01/global-state-pain-treatment> [HTML format with links].

Oil and Gas: Interior's Restructuring Challenges in the Aftermath of the Gulf Oil Spill. U.S. Government Accountability Office. June 2, 2011.

The Department of the Interior oversees oil and gas activities on leased federal lands and waters. Revenue generated from federal oil and gas production is one of the largest nontax sources of federal government funds, accounting for about \$9 billion in fiscal year 2009. In 2011, GAO identified Interior's management of oil and gas resources as a high risk issue. GAO's work in this area identified challenges in five areas: (1) reorganization, (2) balancing responsibilities, (3) human capital, (4) revenue collection, and (5) development of existing leases.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11734t.pdf> [PDF format, 15 pages].

13% of Online Adults Use Twitter. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Aaron Smith. June 1, 2011.

13% of online adults use the status update service Twitter, which represents a significant increase from the 8% of online adults who identified themselves as Twitter users in November 2010. 95% of Twitter users own a mobile phone, and half of these users access the service on their handheld device. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2011/Twitter%20Update%202011.pdf> [PDF format, 8 pages].

Averting Tomorrow's Global Food Crisis. Oxfam International. Marc-Olivier Herman and Lies Graenest. June 1, 2011.

Global food prices will more than double within 20 years as a new age of crisis forces the collapse of our global food system. These price rises will push millions into poverty in a world where so many, one in seven, already goes hungry. The brief sets out the steps the EU must take to meet this unprecedented challenge. As the world's largest economy, the world's biggest aid donor, and an aspiring leader in the fight against climate change, the European Union has an important role to play in delivering food justice in a resource-constrained world, say the authors. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bn-averting-tomorrows-global-food-crisis-010611-en_0.pdf In English [PDF format, 12 pages].

http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bn-averting-tomorrows-global-food-crisis-010611-es_0.pdf In Spanish [PDF format, 14 pages].

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bn-averting-tomorrows-global-food-crisis-010611-fr.pdf> In French [PDF format, 13 pages].

America's Cyber Future: Security and Prosperity in the Information Age. Center for a New American Security. Robert E. Kahn et al. June 2011.

Despite productive efforts by the U.S. government and the private sector to strengthen cyber security, the increasing sophistication of cyber threats continues to outpace progress. To help U.S. policymakers address the growing danger of cyber insecurity, the report features accessible and insightful chapters on cyber security strategy, policy, and technology by some of the world's leading experts on international relations, national security, and information technology. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS_Cyber_Volume%20I_0.pdf Volume I [PDF format, 64 pages].

http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS_Cyber_Volume%20II_0.pdf Volume II [PDF format, 232 pages].

War on Drugs. Report of the Global Commission on Drug Policy. June 2011.

The global war on drugs has failed, with devastating consequences for individuals and societies around the world, according to the report. Fifty years after the initiation of the U.N. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and 40 years after President Nixon launched the U.S. government's war on drugs, fundamental reforms in national and global drug control policies are urgently needed. Vast expenditures on criminalization and repressive measures directed at producers, traffickers and consumers of illegal drugs have clearly failed to effectively curtail supply or consumption. Apparent victories in eliminating one source or trafficking organization are negated almost instantly by the emergence of other sources and traffickers. Repressive efforts directed at consumers impede public health measures to reduce HIV/AIDS, overdose fatalities and other harmful consequences of drug use. Government expenditures on futile supply reduction strategies and incarceration displace more cost-effective and evidence-based investments in demand and harm reduction. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.globalcommissionondrugs.org/Report> [HTML format with links to full text PDF files of English and Spanish versions].

IAEA International Fact Finding Expert Mission of the Nuclear Accident Following the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. Preliminary Summary, International Atomic Energy Agency. June 2011.

A team of international nuclear safety experts presents a preliminary assessment of the safety issues linked with TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station accident following the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. The team, created by an agreement of the IAEA and the Government of Japan, sought to identify lessons learned from the accident that can help improve nuclear safety around the world. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/fukushima/missionsummary010611.pdf> [PDF format, 5 pages].

Curbing Fraud, Corruption, and Collusion in the Roads Sector. The World Bank. June 2011.

The report covers global corruption trends in the roads sector and including recommendations based on the experience of developed and developing countries. The report explores how the World Bank and developing nations can reduce losses from collusion in procurement and fraud and corruption in contract execution, drawing on what the Bank's investigative office, the Integrity Vice Presidency (INT), has learned from its investigations of Bank-funded roads projects; borrowing country government's investigations and reports; and the experience of developed countries. The report suggests that, in addition to more widely adopting project-level preventive measures, more attention should be paid to project supervision, especially in high-risk environments and with a particular focus on verification of cost estimates and the identification of collusive bidding. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDOI/Resources/Roads_Paper_Final.pdf [PDF format, 61 pages].

The Resurgence of the American Automotive Industry. The White House. June 2011.

"When President Obama took office, the American automobile industry was on the brink of collapse. The President, as part of a larger effort to combat an historic economic crisis, made a difficult decision to provide support to General Motors (GM) and Chrysler on the condition that they, and all of their stakeholders, make the sacrifices necessary to fundamentally restructure their businesses and commit to tough-minded plans to return to viability. The President's decision to save GM and Chrysler was about more than those two companies. It was about standing behind the countless workers, communities, and businesses - large and small - that depend on the automotive industry. Two years later, the American auto industry is mounting a comeback. General Motors is expanding production and adding jobs, while Chrysler recently repaid its outstanding loans to the U.S. Treasury - six years ahead of schedule. Since GM and Chrysler emerged from bankruptcy, the auto industry has created 115,000 jobs, its strongest period of job growth since the late 1990s. GM, Ford and Chrysler have all returned to profitability, and in 2010, the "Detroit three" gained market share for the first time since 1995." - From the report.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/uploads/auto_report_06_01_11.pdf [PDF format, 10 pages].

The Africa Growth and Opportunities Act: Toward 2015 and Beyond. Brookings Institution. Mwangi S. Kimenyi and Robert Chutha. June 2, 2011.

The paper has been prepared as part of the Brookings Africa Growth Initiative's contribution to the discussions on improving the commercial relationships between the U.S. and Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. Since 2000, the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) has been the centerpiece of these commercial relations. However, currently all parties involved are in agreement that the time and circumstances are ripe to reform the act. Even though they may have different perspectives on reforming the act, all the stakeholders are optimistic that the upcoming June AGOA Forum in Lusaka, Zambia will be a very important event for kick-starting the process of redefining these commercial relationships between African countries and the U.S. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2011/0602_agoa_beyond/0602_agoa_beyond.pdf [PDF format, 29 pages].

Geospatial Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS): An Overview for Congress. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Peter Fogler. May 18, 2011.

Geospatial information is data referenced to a place, a set of geographic coordinates, which can often be gathered, manipulated, and displayed in real time. A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer data system capable of capturing, storing, analyzing, and displaying geographically referenced information. The federal government and policy makers increasingly use geospatial information and tools like GIS for producing floodplain maps, conducting the census, mapping foreclosures, congressional redistricting, and responding to natural hazards such as wildfires, earthquakes, and tsunamis. For policy makers, this type of analysis can greatly assist in clarifying complex problems that may involve local, state, and federal government, and affect businesses, residential areas, and federal installations.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41825.pdf> [PDF format, 23 pages].

Internships, Fellowships, and Other Work Experience Opportunities in the Federal Government. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Jennifer E. Manning and Elli K. Ludwigson. May 12, 2011.

The report describes Internet resources on major internship, fellowship, and work experience programs within the federal government. It is intended as a selective guide for students of all levels: high school, undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate.

<http://www.senate.gov/CRSReports/crs-publish.cfm?pid=%26%2A2%3C4Q%2CO%3F%0A> [PDF format, 18 pages].

Iran Sanctions: Preferable to War but No Silver Bullet. Atlantic Council. Barbara Slavin. June 2, 2011.

The study outlines the penalties imposed on Iran as a result of its nuclear program; its support for organizations the U.S. government has designated as terrorist; and its human rights abuses. It also discusses the impact of these penalties on Iran's nuclear advancement, and the consequences for the overall Iranian economy. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/403/060211_ACUS_Slavin_SilverBullet.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages]

Vaccination Coverage Among Children in Kindergarten --- United States, 2009--10 School Year. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. June 3, 2011.

Healthy People 2020 objectives include maintaining vaccination coverage among children in kindergarten (IID-10) (1). The target is ≥95% vaccination coverage for the following vaccines: poliovirus; diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis (DTP/DTaP/DT); measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR); hepatitis B (HepB); and varicella (1). Data from school assessment surveys are used to monitor vaccination coverage and vaccination exemption levels among children enrolled in kindergarten. This report summarizes data from school assessment surveys submitted to CDC by 48 federal immunization program grantees (including 47 states and the District of Columbia) for the 2009--10 school year to describe vaccination coverage and exemption rates.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6021a4.htm?s_cid=mm6021a4_x [HTML format, various paging].

Transportation Governance and Finance: A 50-State Review of State Legislatures and DOTs. National Conference of State Legislature. June 1, 2011.

The analysis of state transportation governance and finance provides an overview of key issues, supplemented by detailed information for all fifty states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The report focuses on transportation finance and on the roles and relationships between the branches of state government that are most active in transportation issues. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.ncsl.org/documents/transportation/FULL-REPORT.pdf> [PDF format, 230 pages].

On the Fence: IT Implications of the Health Benefit Exchanges. National Association of State Chief Information Officers. June 2011.

Despite the contentious debate over national health care reform there seems to be one trend that has gained some degree of consensus at the state level - planning for implementation of state health benefit exchanges. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) has already provided \$2.8 billion in funding to states to build benefit exchanges, expand Medicaid eligibility and continue prevention efforts. In addition to the substantial amount of funding states have already received, they will receive billions more during 2011 and beyond. The Affordable Care Act provides states with the unique opportunity to either develop and run their own exchange or default to the federal government to establish and operate the exchange. State CIOs will play varying roles in health care reform, but irrespective of their responsibilities it will be imperative to provide sound leadership and provide feedback to governors on any IT gaps that may exist during this momentous time, says the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.nascio.org/publications/documents/NASCIO_OntheFence_ITImplicationsoftheHealthBenefitExchanges.pdf [PDF format, 25 pages].

AIDS at 30: Nations at the Crossroads. UNAIDS. June 3, 2011.

The global response to AIDS has achieved significant results since the first case was reported 30 years ago, with a record number of people having access to treatment and rates of new HIV infections falling by nearly 25 per cent, the United Nations says in the report.

The report provides evidence of how much have been achieved and weighs that against the vision for the future: zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.unaids.org/unaidresources/aidsat30/aids-at-30.pdf> [PDF format, 139 pages].

Iran's Nuclear Future: Critical U.S. Policy Choices. RAND Corporation. Lynn E. Davis et al. June 7, 2011.

As Iran's nuclear program evolves, U.S. decisionmakers will confront a series of critical policy choices involving complex considerations and policy trade-offs. These policy choices could involve dissuading Iran from developing nuclear weapons; deterring Iran from using its nuclear weapons, if it were to acquire them; and reassuring U.S. regional partners. The U.S. Air Force will need to prepare to carry out whatever policies are chosen, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND_MG1087.pdf [PDF format, 153 pages].

The New Role of Central and Eastern Europe in International Democracy Support. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Tsveta Petrova. June 6, 2011.

Democratic actors in Central and Eastern Europe bring unique experiences and legitimacy to international democracy support and their democracy promotion efforts have the potential to make a significant contribution, says the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/east_eur_democracy.pdf [PDF format, 34 pages].

Migration as a Tool for Disaster Recovery: A Case Study on U.S. Policy Options for Post-Earthquake Haiti. Center for Global Development. Joyce Bernstein Murrya and Sarah Petrin Williamson. June 6, 2011.

The paper explores the legal means by which victims of natural disasters could qualify as refugees and thus benefit from the power of migration as a tool for disaster recovery. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1425143/> [HTML format with links].

Opposition to Ryan Medicare Plan from Older, Attentive Americans. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. June 6, 2011.

There is a broad, and strong, opposition to the proposal among older Americans and those who are paying a lot of attention to the issues, according to the survey. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2014/poll-medicare-ryan-plan-opposition-older-attentive> [HTML format, various paging].

Dangerous Mind Games: Are We Ready to Overhaul the Teaching Profession? American Enterprise Institute Education Outlook. Jack D. Dale. June 2, 2011.

This Outlook articulates a vision of twenty-first-century teacher leaders--who work collaboratively to accomplish their goals--and explains the issues that might arise for schools and districts implementing this new model. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/EduO-2001-04-g.pdf> [PDF format, 7 pages].

Cyber Events Since 2006. Center for Strategic & International Studies. June 6, 2011.

The chart documents cyber-attacks against the U.S. government. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://csis.org/files/publication/110606_Significant_Cyber_Incidents_Since_2006.pdf [PDF format, 8 pages].

Outbreak of Shiga Toxin-Producing E. Coli O104 Infections Associated with Travel to Germany, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. June 2, 2011.

CDC is monitoring a large outbreak of Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli O104:H4 (STEC O104:H4) infections ongoing in Germany. The responsible strain shares virulence characteristics with enteroaggregative E. coli (EAEC). As of June 2, 2011, case counts confirmed by Germany's Robert Koch Institute include 520 patients with hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), a type of kidney failure that is associated with E. coli or STEC infections, and 11 deaths. In the U.S., four suspected cases of STEC O104:H4 infections have been identified in persons who recently traveled to Hamburg, Germany, where they were likely exposed.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ecoli/2011/ecoliO104/index.html> [HTML format with links].

A Marshall Plan for Marriage: Rebuilding Our Shattered Homes. The Heritage Foundation. Chuck A. Donovan. June 7, 2011.

Marriage and family are declining in America, following a trend well established in Europe. This breakdown of the American family has dire implications for American society and the U.S. economy. Halting and reversing the sustained trends of nearly four decades will not happen by accident. The federal, state, and local governments need to eliminate marriage penalties created by the tax code and welfare programs and instead use existing resources to better encourage and support family life, says the author. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/bg2567.pdf [PDF format, 13 pages].

Comparing Federal and Private Sector Compensation. American Enterprise Institute. Andrew G. Biggs and Jason Richwine. June 8, 2011.

Public sector compensation has come under increased scrutiny from politicians and the media, but comprehensive technical comparisons of federal and private compensation have been largely absent from the discussion. Drawing from the academic literature and using the most recent government data, the report measures the generosity of federal salaries, benefits, and job security. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/AEI-Working-Paper-on-Federal-Pay-May-2011.pdf> [PDF format, 39pages].

Southern Africa Regional Integration Strategy Paper 2011-2015. African Development Bank Group. June 5, 2011.

The goal of the Southern African regional integration agenda is to create a fully integrated and internationally competitive region with the overarching objective of poverty reduction. This goal will be achieved progressively through the creation of a Free Trade Area (FTA) which will grow into a Customs Union, Common Market, Monetary Union, and finally the creation of the African Economic Community (AEC). According to the Bank's regional grouping, the RISP covers 12 countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/2011-2015%20-%20Southern%20Africa%20-%20Regional%20Integration%20Strategy%20Paper.pdf> [PDF format, 66 pages].

The Geography of Immigrant Skills: Educational Profiles of Metropolitan Areas. Brookings Institution. Matthew Hall et al. June 7, 2011.

Since Congress last debated comprehensive immigration reform in 2007, the U.S. has experienced the Great Recession and now faces a slow recovery. Throughout, the highly charged public debate on immigration has focused on illegal immigration and its costs. Often lost in this discussion is the vital role of immigrants in the U.S. labor market. Immigrants are now one-in-seven U.S. residents and almost one-in-six workers. They are a significant presence in various sectors of the economy such as construction and hospitality on the low-skill end, and information technology and health care on the high-skill end. While border enforcement and illegal immigration are a focal point, longer-term U.S. global competitiveness rests on the ability of immigrants and their children to thrive economically and to contribute to the nation's productivity, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/06_immigrants_singer/06_immigrants_singer.pdf [PDF format, 32 pages].

Interagency Collaborative Arrangements and Activities: Types, Rationales, and Considerations. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Frederick M. Kaiser. May 31, 2011.

Interagency collaboration among federal agencies with overlapping jurisdictions and shared responsibilities is not a new phenomenon. Attempts to foster cooperation among agencies, reduce their number in particular policy areas, or clarify the division of labor among them date to the early days of the republic. Such arrangements are increasing in the contemporary era in number, prominence, and proposals across virtually all policy areas. The reasons for the current upsurge are the growth in government responsibilities, cross-cutting programs, and their complexity; certain crises which showed severe limitations of existing structures; and heightened pressure to reduce the size of federal programs and expenditures.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41803.pdf> [PDF format, 37 pages].

Sovereign Debt in Advanced Economies: Overview and Issues for Congress. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Rebecca M. Nelson. May 26, 2011.

Sovereign debt, also called public debt or government debt, refers to debt incurred by governments. Since the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, public debt in advanced economies has increased substantially. High public debt levels became unsustainable in three Eurozone countries: Greece, Ireland, and Portugal. These countries turned to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other European governments for financial assistance in order to avoid defaulting on their loans. Japan's credit rating was downgraded by a major credit rating agency, Standard and Poor's (S&P), in January 2011 over concerns about debt levels. In April 2011, S&P put the United States' credit rating on a negative outlook, although the rating itself was not changed. To date, many advanced-economy governments have embarked on fiscal austerity programs to address historically high levels of debt. This policy response has been criticized by some economists as possibly undermining a weak recovery from the global financial crisis. Others argue that the austerity plans do not go far enough, and do not share the burden of adjustment with creditors who, they argue, engaged in reckless lending.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41838.pdf> [PDF format, 36 pages].

Promoting Global Internet Freedom: Policy and Technology. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Patricia Moloney Figliola. May 26, 2011.

Modern communication tools such as the Internet provide a relatively inexpensive, accessible, easy-entry means of sharing ideas, information, and pictures around the world. In a political and human rights context, in closed societies when the more established, formal news media is denied access to or does not report on specified news events, the Internet has become an alternative source of media, and sometimes a means to organize politically. The openness and the freedom of expression allowed through social networking sites, as well as the blogs, video sharing sites, and other tools of today's communications technology, have proven to be an unprecedented and often disruptive force in some closed societies. Governments that seek to maintain their authority and control the ideas and information their citizens receive are often caught in a dilemma: they feel that they need access to the Internet to participate in commerce in the global market and for economic growth and technological development, but fear that allowing open access to the Internet potentially weakens their control over their citizens. Current legislation under consideration by the 112th Congress would mandate that U.S. companies selling Internet technologies and services to repressive countries take actions to combat censorship and protect personally identifiable information.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41837.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

Antidote for Cold War with China. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Ernest Z. Bower. June 8, 2011.

The beauty of the Cold War was that the Russians wanted to compete over security, military power, and ideology. U.S. leaders could point to an immediately identifiable and concrete threat. That is not the case today with China. The purpose of this note is not to describe or suggest a new global dynamic dominated by bipolar competition between the U.S. and China, says the author. The goal instead is to suggest mitigating the potential for that scenario by espousing a more strategic American approach to global competitiveness. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://csis.org/files/publication/110608_SoutheastAsia_Vol_2_Issue_9.pdf [PDF format, 20 pages].

Emerging Transatlantic Security Dilemmas in Border Management. Migration Policy Institute. Elizabeth Collett. June 2011.

The sheer volume of global travel, which has risen exponentially since the 1960s, puts border management systems under constant pressure. Beyond that growth, border management systems have had to contend with additional risks associated with these movements. Mass-casualty terrorist attacks, rising illegal immigration, and human trafficking have exposed weaknesses in states' ability to manage their borders effectively. The memo examines the infrastructure and policy developments - and challenges - that have occurred in recent years on both sides of the Atlantic, discussing the differing nature and prioritization of those policy challenges. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/securitydilemmas-2011.pdf> [PDF format, 13 pages].

Building Strong Systems of Support for Young Children's Mental Health. National Center for Children in Poverty. Sheila Smith et al. June 2011.

The report describes key strategies for creating a comprehensive system of supports for young children's mental health and provides examples from states using these strategies. It also

includes a tool that state planners can use to assess progress and plan steps toward building a strong system of early childhood mental health supports. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.nccp.org/publications/pdf/text_1016.pdf [PDF format, 32 pages].

India's Contemporary Security Challenges. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Bethany Danyluk et al. 2011.

India is the world's largest democracy, and one of its fastest-growing economies. The country is celebrated for its educated professional class, its urban-based prosperity, and its Bollywood-fueled cultural influence abroad. However, while parts of the country bask in the glow of new-found affluence, others continue to toil in the gloom of abject poverty. This other side of India is also riven by violence and unrest, which increasingly targets the government. Meanwhile, even as India takes on the trappings of a global power, it remains deeply concerned about security developments beyond its borders. Lurking beneath India's recent triumphs are internal and external security challenges that may well intensify in the years ahead, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/pubs/ASIA_100423_IndiaSecurityFINAL.pdf [PDF format, 141 pages].

Can Turkey's Rise Lift Arab Neighbors? YaleGlobal. Katinka Barysch. June 9, 2011.

Turks head to the polls on June 12th, and are expected to approve a third consecutive single-party government led by popular Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. But consolidation of power and his party's overconfidence could hamper democratization and reforms. The government has failed to display regional leadership by steadfastly ignoring the pressures at its borders and this affects relationships with neighbors, argues Katinka Barysch. Turks may not like the idea or even agree, but their country stands as a model and inspiration for Muslims around the globe who seek democratic governance and strong reforms. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/can-turkeys-rise-lift-arab-neighbors> [HTML format, various paging].

The Battle Behind the Wire: U.S. Prisoner and Detainee Operations from World War II to Iraq. RAND Corporation. Sheryl Benard et al. June 9, 2011.

The report finds parallels in U.S. prisoner and detainee operations in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and Iraq. The authors recommend that detailed doctrine should be in place prior to detention and that detainees should be surveyed when first detained. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND.MG934.pdf> [PDF format, 128 pages].

Macroeconomic Policy, Growth and Income Distribution in the Brazilian Economy in the 2000s. Center for Economic and Policy Research. Franklin Serrano and Ricardo Summa. June 2011.

The Brazilian economy grew by 4.2 percent annually from 2004-2010, more than double its annual growth from 1999-2003 or indeed its growth rate over the prior quarter century. This growth was accompanied by a significant reduction in poverty and extreme poverty, especially after 2005, as well as reduced inequality. The paper looks at the combination of external changes

and changes in macroeconomic policy that contributed to these results. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cepr.net/documents/publication/brazil-2011-06.pdf> [PDF format, 31 pages].

Constitutional Coups?: Military Interventions in Latin America. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Howard J. Wiarda and Hilary Collins. June 9, 2011.

Americans are so committed to elections and democracy as the only legitimate path to political power that it is sometimes hard to conceive of politics by other means. Moreover U.S. policymakers tend to believe that elections occupy a higher realm of moral authority and hope that, with democracy assistance programs, Latin America and other developing areas will "move beyond" revolutions, coup d'états, general strikes, and other nonelectoral routes to power. But, military coups remain a regular and recurrent feature of Latin American politics, and nonelectoral paths may still be pursued there, especially in crisis circumstances. Furthermore, some of these extra-electoral means may enjoy both legitimacy and constitutional mandate. In this report, the authors test these propositions as they apply to various countries in Latin America. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://csis.org/files/publication/110608_Wiarda_ConstitutionalCoups_Web.pdf [PDF format, 18 pages].

H.R. 1280 Amendment to the Atomic Energy Act: Doing More Harm than Good. The Heritage Foundation. Jack Spencer. June 9, 2011.

H.R. 1280--a new bill currently before the House of Representatives--is intended to ensure that America's commercial nuclear exports do not lead to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Designed as an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the bill has a laudable goal. But, despite some positive aspects, the overall effects of H.R. 1280 would be counterproductive. Jack Spencer explains how the proposed amendment would prevent implementation of U.S. regulatory and safety standards, put U.S. businesses at a disadvantage in the global market, and could hinder, not support, U.S. and international nonproliferation efforts. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/bg2570.pdf [PDF format, 8 pages].

Short-Term Energy Outlook. U.S. Energy Information Administration. June 7, 2011.

World benchmark crude oil prices reached their highest level of this year at the end of April, fell by about 10 percent by May 9 and have changed very little since then. EIA still expects oil markets to tighten through 2012 given projected world oil demand growth and slowing growth in supply from countries that are not members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The projected U.S. refiner crude oil average acquisition cost rises from \$104 per barrel in 2011 to \$108 per barrel in 2012, about the same as last month's *Outlook*.

http://www.eia.gov/emeu/steo/pub/steo_full.pdf [PDF format, 43 pages].

Evaluating U.S. Foreign Assistance to Afghanistan. Majority Staff Report Prepared for the Use of the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, 112th Congress, First Session, June 8, 2011.

Today, the United States spends more on foreign aid in Afghanistan than in any other country, including Iraq. After 10 years and roughly \$18.8 billion in foreign aid, we have achieved some real successes. There has been a sevenfold increase in the number of children attending school and

significant improvements in health care. But we should have no illusions. Serious challenges remain that will prevent us from achieving our goals unless they are addressed...other actors, such as the U.S. military or other donors. The theme echoed throughout this report is that our strategies and projects should meet the conditions of being necessary, achievable, and sustainable before funding is allocated. The report describes how these principles have been applied in practice through the cases of the National Solidarity Program and Basic Package of Health Services (Case Study A) and the ongoing effort to improve sub-national governance through the Performance-Based Governors Fund (Case Study B).

<http://foreign.senate.gov/reports> [HTML format, various paging].

Constitutional Stakes in Turkey's Election. Council on Foreign Relations. Steven A. Cook. June 10, 2011.

There is little doubt Prime Minister Erdogan's AKP party will retain power in Turkey's June 12 elections. The focus will be on whether he uses his mandate to consolidate Turkish democracy under a new liberal constitution, says the authors. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cfr.org/turkey/constitutional-stakes-turkeys-election/p25249> [HTML format, various paging].

China and the United States: Core Interests, Common Interests, and Partnership. U.S. Institute of Peace. Xu Xinbo. June 2011.

While China continues to call for US respect of its core interests as a means toward greater cooperation on the Korean Peninsula and global climate change, the United States prefers an immediate focus on cooperating on those common concerns. The author examines how these differences can be bridged to build a genuine partnership. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR277.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

Making Summer Count: How Summer Programs Can Boost Children's Learning. RAND Corporation. Jennifer Sloan McCombs et al. June 13, 2011.

Research has shown that students' skills and knowledge often deteriorate during the summer months, with low-income students facing the largest losses. School districts and summer programming providers can benefit from the lessons learned by other programs in terms of developing strategies to maximize program effectiveness and quality, student participation, and strategic partnerships and funding, according to the authors. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND_MG1120.pdf [PDF format, 119 pages].

The Role of Education in the Arab World Revolutions. Brookings Institution. Rebecca Winthrop. June 10, 2011.

The causes of the recent revolutions in the Arab world are numerous and complex, and certainly cannot be attributed to one factor. Many experts spoke about the big role that social media played as well as the deep-seeded frustrations with corruption, state legitimacy and foreign policies. However, one tipping point that experts have focused on is demographics- specifically, the youth bulge. Nearly one-half of the population of the Middle East and North Africa is under the age of 20 and high rates of unemployment (25 percent) among 15 to 24-year-olds in the region continues to

be of huge concern. While access to education is an essential pathway out of poverty in many countries, in Morocco and Algeria, university graduates are less likely to be employed than their peers who have only completed primary or secondary school. In Egypt and Bahrain, those with a secondary school education have higher rates of unemployment than their peers with just primary school educations. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0610_arab_world_education_winthrop.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

The Russian Military and the Georgia War: Lessons and Implications. Strategic Studies Institute. Ariel Cohen and Robert E. Hamilton. June 9, 2011.

The authors state that Russia planned the war against Georgia in August 2008 aiming for the annexation of Abkhazia, weakening the Saakashvili regime, and prevention of NATO enlargement. According to them, while Russia won the campaign, it also exposed its own military as badly needing reform. The war also demonstrated weaknesses of the NATO and the European Union security systems.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1069> [HTML format with links].

Global Forecast 2011: International Security in a Time of Uncertainty. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Craig Cohen and Josiane Gabel. June 10, 2011.

We have witnessed a number of significant challenges to international security in recent years. Some crises have arisen so quickly and with so little warning that national security professionals have had difficulty responding in ways that maintain strategic balance. Other challenges have emerged so slowly and over such a vast scale that near-term options appear limited. How to determine in real time what is a tectonic shift and what is merely a low-magnitude tremor. How to anticipate events and set clear policy goals at a time of such dynamism? The study demonstrated that while countries see the U.S. position declining relative to rising powers like China, most see the current international order as durable so long as the U.S. continues to play its traditional leadership role. In fact, foreign expectations of U.S. power remain great and are increasing despite our economic troubles. The long-term worry in Europe, Asia, and the Gulf is not over U.S. capacity, but U.S. resolve. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://csis.org/files/publication/110610_Cohen_GlobalForecast2011.pdf [PDF format, 96 pages].

Social Security Reform and Male Labor Force Participation Around The World. Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. Jocelyn E. Finlay and Gunther Fink. June 2011.

The paper analyzes the effect of Social Security regime changes on labor force participation of 50-80-year-old men across and within 13 countries: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, France, Greece, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, and the United States. Labor force participation of men ages 50-80 has declined dramatically since 1960, despite increases in life expectancy and the compression of morbidity. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://crr.bc.edu/images/stories/Working_Papers/wp_2011-12_508.pdf [PDF format, 158 pages].

Freedom in the 50 States. Mercatus Center, George Mason University. Jason Sorens and William Ruger. June 7, 2011.

The study comprehensively ranks the American states on their public policies that affect individual freedoms in the economic, social, and personal spheres. It updates, expands, and improves upon 2009 Freedom in the 50 States study. The authors have added more policy variables (such as bans on trans fats and the audio recording of police, Massachusetts's individual health-insurance mandate, and mandated family leave), improved existing measures (such as those for fiscal policies, workers' compensation regulations, and asset-forfeiture rules), and developed specific policy prescriptions for each of the 50 states based on data and a survey of state policy experts. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://mercatus.org/sites/all/modules/custom/mercatus_50_states/files/Freedom50States2011.pdf [PDF format, 83 pages].

Snacking Patterns of U.S. Adults: What We Eat in America. U.S. Department of Agriculture. June 2011.

Over the last 30 years, the average number of snacks consumed per day doubled, and the percentage of adults snacking on any given day rose from 59 to 90 percent. Older adults (age 60 years and over) consume fewer calories both overall and at snacking occasions. Snacks provide on average about one-fourth of daily calories, greater proportions of alcohol, carbohydrates and total sugars, and lesser proportions of most other nutrients. The average daily number of snacks is not different for obese, overweight, and normal weight adults. Overall, the foods and beverages contributing the most calories at snacks are not the most nutritious options.

http://www.ars.usda.gov/SP2UserFiles/Place/12355000/pdf/DBrief/adult_snacking_0708.pdf [PDF format, 7 pages].

Helping Students Get Back on Track: What Federal Policymakers Can Learn from New York City's Multiple Pathways to Graduation Initiative. Alliance for Excellent Education. June 13, 2011.

The call to action to address the nation's dropout crisis has bubbled up to the federal level, where policymakers are dedicating funding and offering solutions to improve graduation rates, including proposals to be part of the pending reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Much of this attention is rightly focused on the 2,000 high schools with the lowest graduation rates, which together account for more than half of the nation's dropouts. However, research and emerging practice across the country indicate that this school-centric strategy must be complemented with one that addresses the specific educational needs of those students most likely to drop out of school--off-track students--in an effort to prevent them from dropping out. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.all4ed.org/files/HelpingStudentsNYC.pdf> [PDF format, 22 pages].

How Should Americans Think About Human Rights? The Heritage Foundation. Kim R. Holmes. June 13, 2011.

America's storied leadership in promoting liberty and individual rights began long before we became a nation. It began when the first persecuted immigrants came here to find religious freedom. Their belief in a natural, God-given right to practice religion freely grew out of centuries-old struggles of people to secure a right to life, liberty, and property under the rule of law, not the whim of rulers. How should Americans think about human rights today? [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://thf_media.s#.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/UA9.pdf [PDF format, 24 pages].

The Future of Government: Lessons from Around the World. World Economic Forum. June 7, 2011.

Governments around the world are faced with new demands, new expectations and a fast-growing array of new technologies and tools. A current example is the Middle East, where a youth revolution built on the global technology revolution is demanding immediate reform. The challenges faced by governments increasingly span national borders and require resources and expertise to be mobilized on a scale that far exceeds those of governments. To be efficient and effective in today's complex, interlinked and fast-changing environment, governments need to redesign their structures and processes to capitalize on a new set of actors and tools. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www3.weforum.org/docs/EU11/WEF_EU11_FutureofGovernment_Report.pdf [PDF format, 52 pages].

World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates. U.S. Department of Agriculture. June 9, 2011.

The *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (WASDE) report provides USDA's comprehensive forecasts of supply and demand for major U.S. and global crops and U.S. livestock. The report gathers information from a number of statistical reports published by USDA and other government agencies, and provides a framework for additional USDA reports.

<http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/latest.pdf> [PDF format, 40 pages].

Sleeping Lions: International Investment Treaties, State-investor Disputes and Access to Food, Land and Water. Oxfam International. Javier Perez, Myriam Gistelinck, and Dima Karbala. June 2011.

Today, the world's natural resources are under increasing pressure and are often the object of important power struggles between corporations, states and communities. National governments and international institutions are responsible for shaping the environment in which these different interests operate. As foreign investments in land, water and other natural resources grow in number and magnitude, international investment treaties have become more and more relevant. The international investment legal framework prioritizes the protection of investors' rights over almost any other consideration. Will this system weaken developing countries' capacity to regulate their food, land and water sectors and introduce policies that promote food security and poverty reduction? What lessons can be learnt from the past? The paper sets forth the principal elements of this debate through the analysis of eleven international cases of state-investor disputes. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/dp-sleeping-lions-260511-en.pdf> [PDF format, 38 pages].

A Tale of Two Fathers: More Are Active, but More Are Absent. Pew Social & Demographic Trends. June 15, 2011.

In the last 50 years, fathers have become much more involved in the day-to-day lives of the children they live with. During that same time period, though, the share of fathers living apart from their children has risen dramatically, to 27% in 2010. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewsocialtrends.org/files/2011/06/fathers-FINAL-report.pdf> [PDF format, 31 pages].

The Latin American Drug Trade: Scope, Dimensions, Impact, and Response. RAND Corporation. Peter Chalk. June 15, 2011.

Transnational crime remains a particularly serious problem in Latin America, with most issues connected to the drug trade, according to the report. There are several relevant roles that the U.S. Air Force can and should play in boosting Mexico's capacity to counter drug production and trafficking, as well as further honing and adjusting its wider counternarcotics effort in Latin America. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND_MG1076.pdf [PDF format, 113 pages].

China's Exchange Rate Politics. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Charles Freeman and Wen Jin Yuan. June 16, 2011.

On June 19, 2010, the People's Bank of China (PBOC), the country's central bank, announced that China would allow the resumption of the renminbi's (RMB) steady appreciation against the dollar through "a managed floating exchange rate regime" tied to a basket of currencies. The authors conclude that although the announcement last year signaled the Chinese government's intention to continue its plan to gradually liberalize the RMB exchange rate mechanism, the Chinese central leadership circle has been embroiled in endless debate, with the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and the People's Bank of China serving as the primary agencies in conflict, on whether China should gradually open its capital market and allow more flexibility in RMB's exchange rate. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://cisi.org/files/publication/110615_Freeman_ChinaExchangeRatePolitics_Web.pdf [PDF format, 18 pages].

Military Modernization and the Russian Ground Forces. Strategic Studies Institute. Rod Thornton. June 15, 2011.

Russia's political leaders are currently pushing a state- and society-wide process of modernization. How will the deeply conservative Russian military accept and implement those proposed changes?

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1071> [HTML format with links].

Legislative History Research: A Basic Guide. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Julia Taylor. June 15, 2011.

This report provides an overview of federal legislative history research, the legislative process, and where to find congressional documents. The report also summarizes some of the reasons researchers are interested in legislative history, briefly describes the actions a piece of legislation might undergo during the legislative process, and provides a list of easily accessible print and electronic resources.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41865.pdf> [PDF format, 15 pages].

Low Fertility in Europe: Is There Still Reason to Worry? RAND Corporation. Stijn Hoorens et al. June 16, 2011.

Many European governments have been concerned about falling fertility rates, because of the welfare implications of an ageing population and a shrinking workforce. However, 'Doomsday' scenarios of fertility spiralling downwards and European populations imploding have not yet materialised. Recent statistics for childbearing even suggest some recovery in Europe's fertility. The report analyses the latest data, reviewed recent literature, and examined the situation in Germany, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the UK in depth. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND_MG1080.pdf [PDF format, 119 pages].

Waging War With Robots. Brookings Institution. Peter W. Singer. June 2011.

Peter Singer discusses broader trends in military technology across the globe, and whether the United States can maintain its competitive advantage on this playing field. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/interviews/2011/06_technology_singer/06_technology_singer.pdf [PDF format, 8 pages].

People on the Move - Part II. YaleGlobal. Steven Borowiec. June 16, 2011.

Poorer nations drive the world's population growth while developed nations with aging populations are in need of young labor. Strategic policies on immigration can fill the gaps, but social, economic and diplomatic challenges emerge when the immigrants are treated as less than equal partners. With a low birth rate, South Korea seeks immigrants to work in construction, manufacturing and agri-business, filling jobs no longer sought by citizens, explains journalist Steven Borowiec. However, immigrants are not full citizens. They cannot vote or own property, and unequal status can lead to abuses, according to Borowiec. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/people-move-part-ii> [HTML format, various paging].

Country Analysis Briefs: Colombia. U.S. Energy Information Administration. June 2011.

Colombia has seen a dramatic increase in oil production in recent years following a period of steady decline. The Colombian government has enacted a series of regulatory reforms to make the sector more attractive to foreign investors. In addition, it has implemented a partial privatization of state oil company Ecopetrol in an attempt to revive its upstream oil industry. The security situation in the country also has improved over the last decade, with fewer attacks against oil and natural gas infrastructure in recent years. Expanded oil production will require further investment in transport infrastructure and refining capacity.

<http://www.eia.gov/EMEU/cabs/Colombia/pdf.pdf> [PDF format, 8 pages].

Country Analysis Briefs: Sakhalin Island. U.S. Energy Information Administration. June 2011.

Technically and commercially recoverable oil reserves around Sakhalin Island are estimated at almost 5 billion barrels and natural gas reserves at approximately 34 trillion cubic feet by Wood Mackenzie. Both Russian exploration companies and international consortia are involved in the development of the Sakhalin Island resources. Even though all of the consortia have extensive export plans (including to the United States) via liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals and export

pipelines to the mainland, there has been little progress beyond the first two developments on the island: Sakhalin I and Sakhalin II. There is also an oil export terminal on the island.

<http://www.eia.gov/EMEU/cabs/Sakhalin/pdf.pdf> [PDF format, 4 pages].

Ideological Chasm Over Interpreting Constitution. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. June 20, 2011.

As the Supreme Court's current term concludes, public opinion is evenly divided about how the justices should interpret the Constitution when determining their rulings. Half of Americans (50%) say the Court's rulings should be based on its understanding of what the U.S. Constitution means in current times, while about as many (45%) say rulings should be based on its understanding of what the Constitution meant as originally written. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2029/poll-supreme-court-interpret-constitution-originalism?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+pewresearch%2Fall+%28PewResearch.org+|+All+Feeds%29&utm_content=Google+Reader [HTML format, various paging].

The State of the World's Midwifery 2011: Delivering Health, Saving Lives. World Health Organization. June 20, 2011.

The first *State of the World's Midwifery* report confirms the critical role midwives play in improving maternal and newborn health and survival. It highlights the shortage of skilled midwives in many low-income countries, stressing the need to train and deploy more midwives in all parts of a country - especially remote and rural areas. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.unfpa.org/sowmy/resources/en/main.htm> Full Report [HTML format with individual links].

http://www.unfpa.org/sowmy/resources/docs/main_report/en_SOWMR_Full.pdf Full Report [PDF format, 180 pages].

The New Moroccan Constitution: Real Change or More of the Same? Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Marina Ottaway. June 20, 2011.

Morocco's political future will be determined not only by the king's actions in the coming months, but also on the capacity and willingness of Moroccan political organizations to build on the opportunities the new constitution, presented on June 17, offers them, according to the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/?fa=view&id=44731> [HTML format, various paging].

Resolving Insurgencies. Strategic Studies International. Thomas R. Mockaitis. June 17, 2011.

Understanding how insurgencies may be brought to a successful conclusion is vital to military strategists and policymakers. This study examines how past insurgencies have ended and how current ones may be resolved. Four ways in which insurgencies have ended are identified. Clear-cut victories for either the government or the insurgents occurred during the era of decolonization, but they seldom happen today. Recent insurgencies have often degenerated into criminal organizations that become committed to making money rather than fighting a revolution, or they

evolve into terrorist groups capable of nothing more than sporadic violence. In a few cases, the threatened government has resolved the conflict by co-opting the insurgents.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1072> [HTML format with links].

U.S.-Pakistan Ties: Uneasy and Essential. Council on Foreign Relations. Deborah Jerome. June 17, 2011.

U.S.-Pakistan ties are increasingly frayed following a string of high-profile counterterrorism incidents, but experts say U.S. aid to Pakistan should continue and that the security relationship remains vital. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cfr.org/pakistan/us-pakistan-ties-uneasy-essential/p25299> [HTML format, various paging].

Brazil's Cotton Industry: Economic Reform and Development. U.S. Department of Agriculture. James Kiawu et al. June 17, 2011.

The report identifies the factors contributing to the cycles in Brazil's cotton production and exports that have made the country both an important market for U.S. cotton exports and now a competitor with U.S. cotton producers since 1990.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/CWS/2011/06Jun/CWS11D01/CWS11D01.pdf> [PDF format, 31 pages].

The Coming Turkish-Iranian Competition in Iraq. U.S. Institute of Peace. Sean Kane. June 2011.

The report reviews the growing competition between Turkey and Iran for influence in Iraq as the U.S. troop withdrawal proceeds. In doing so, it finds an alignment of interests between Baghdad, Ankara, and Washington, D.C., in a strong and stable Iraq fueled by increased hydrocarbon production. Where possible, the United States should therefore encourage Turkish and Iraqi cooperation and economic integration as a key part of its post-2011 strategy for Iraq and the region. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.usip.org/files/resources/Turkish_Iranian_Competition.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages].

Vulnerability to Intrastate Conflict: Evaluating Quantitative Measures. U.S. Institute of Peace. Barry B. Hughes et al. June 2011.

The report, which draws on the International Futures modeling system for its analysis, focuses on vulnerability to conflict. This meta-analysis approach seeks to help those in scholarly and policy environments understand more fully the various quantitative measures on conflict vulnerabilities. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.usip.org/files/resources/Vulnerability_to_Intrastate_Conflict.pdf [PDF format, 64 pages].

Political Trends in the African Great Lakes Region. U.S. Institute of Peace. Judith Vorrath. June 2011.

Despite recent elections in Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda and upcoming elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Great Lakes region shows worrying trends toward

electoral authoritarianism and political fragmentation, with new divisions that intensify the potential for confrontation, says the author. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.usip.org/files/resources/Political_Trends_Great_Lakes.pdf [PDF format, 12 pages].

Creating a Public Square in a Challenging Media Age. American Enterprise Institute. Norman J. Ornstein et al. June 20, 2011.

Much has changed in media and communications technologies over the past fifty years. Today we face the dual problems of an increasing gap in access to these technologies between the "haves" and "have nots" and fragmentation of the once-common set of facts that Americans shared through similar experiences with the media. The paper lays out four major challenges that the current era poses and proposes ways to meet these challenges and boost civic participation. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/CreatingaPublicSquareFinal.pdf> [PDF format, 27 pages].

International Climate Assistance. Pew Center on Global Climate Change. June 2011.

The United States and other developed countries provide assistance to developing countries to help them reduce greenhouse gas emissions, by protecting forests and deploying clean technologies, and to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change. In FY 2010, Congress appropriated \$1.3 billion to support these bilateral and multilateral efforts. Maintaining or increasing this support in FY 2012 will provide critical assistance in the developing world while advancing U.S. security, economic and diplomatic interests. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/pew-center-brief-international-climate-assistance.pdf> [PDF format, 5 pages].

K-12 Education Reform in Qatar. RAND Corporation. Gail L. Zellman et al. June 21, 2011.

In 2002, Qatar began implementing a standards-based K-12 reform that established new publicly-funded, privately-operated 'Independent schools.' The reform built on four principles: autonomy, accountability, variety, and choice. Early data reveal more student-centered classroom practices and higher student achievement in the new schools. But as all Ministry schools convert to independent status, many challenges remain to achieving the reform's ambitious goals. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/reprints/2011/RAND_RP1428.pdf [PDF format, 7 pages].

Nutrition Assistance: Additional Efficiencies Could Improve Services to Older Adults. U.S. Government Accountability Office. June 21, 2011.

Analysis of data from the Current Population Survey's (CPS) Food Security Supplement shows that in 2009, about 19 percent of households with adults ages 60 and over with low incomes--under 185 percent of the poverty line--were food insecure. These adults were uncertain of having or unable to acquire enough food because they lacked resources. In comparison, slightly less than 15 percent of all households were food insecure. A small but significant portion of households with older adults had very low food security in 2009--about 8 percent of those with households under 185 percent of poverty and about 14.5 percent of those with incomes under the poverty line. In these households, one or more household members' eating patterns were disrupted and their food intake reduced, at least some time during the year because they could

not afford enough food. The report finds that some of the domestic food assistance programs, including those serving older adults, provide comparable benefits to similar or overlapping populations.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11782t.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

World Report on Disability. World Health Organization and The World Bank. June 2011.

Many people with disabilities do not have equal access to health care, education, and employment opportunities, do not receive the disability-related services that they require, and experience exclusion from everyday life activities. Following the entry into force of the United Nations *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (CRPD), disability is increasingly understood as a human rights issue. Disability is also an important development issue with an increasing body of evidence showing that persons with disabilities experience worse socioeconomic outcomes and poverty than persons without disabilities. The *World report on disability* is directed at policy-makers, practitioners, researchers, academics, development agencies, and civil society. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789240685215_eng.pdf [PDF format, 349 pages].

Creating High Performance Government: A Once-in-a-Generation Opportunity. Robert F. Wagner School of Government, New York University. Paul C. Light. June 21, 2011.

Confidence in the federal government's ability to respond effectively to national and international, economic and political problems continues to dwindle, according to the report. Some of these complaints are a clear reaction to political ideology, deepening polarization, and the recent budget battles, but they all reflect a core of reality. American's remain divided on what the federal government should do in these difficult, uncertain times, but are increasingly convinced that the federal government must work better, and at lower cost. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.rffg.org/reports/FCHP_Final.pdf [PDF format, 53 pages].

Growing Economies, Rising Problems - Part I. YaleGlobal. Jean-Pierre Lehmann. June 21, 2011.

Rapid growth of the emerging economies is expected to introduce adjustments in global governance. But global power shifts ever so slowly even as the combined GDP of the top seven emerging economies is slated to overtake the top seven developed economies in the near future. Cooperation over global goals and responsibilities among the emerging economies has failed to coalesce, suggests the report. An example is the failure of the emerging economies to prepare for the replacement of the departing managing director of the International Monetary Fund, argues the author. The developed economies resist sharing power in global institutions, and the emerging powers do not embrace opportunities to present visionary policies or display collective leadership. The report concludes that a gaping vacuum of leadership on trade policy, climate change and other pressing global problems could lead to an uncertain world where pursuit of narrow national interests trumps global priorities. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/growing-economies-rising-problems-part-i> [HTML format, various paging].

Grounds for Objection: Causes and Consequences of America's Pro Se Crisis and How to Solve the Problem of Unpresented Litigants. Center for American Progress. Joy Moses. June 22, 2011.

A significant number of people are unable to afford legal assistance, a serious problem for both litigants and courts, says the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/06/pdf/objection.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

The Stakes in the Political Fight over Libya. Council on Foreign Relations. Deborah Jerome. June 21, 2011.

A debate over presidential war powers has refocused attention on the scope and purpose of the U.S. military role in Libya and what it means for policy toward other brutal Arab regimes. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cfr.org/libya/stakes-political-fight-over-libya/p25315> [HTML format, various paging].

Achievement Gaps: How Hispanic and White Students in Public Schools Perform in Mathematics and Reading on the National Assessment of Educational Progress. National Center for Education Statistics. F. Cadelle Hemphill et al. June 23, 2011.

This report provides detailed information on the size of the achievement gaps between Hispanic and White public school students at the national and state levels and describes how those achievement gaps have changed over time. Additional information about race/ethnicity in NAEP is given in Appendix A. Most of the data in this report is derived from the results of the 2009 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) main assessments in mathematics and reading; however the trend data provided is derived from results from as early as 1990.

<http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/pdf/studies/2011459.pdf> [PDF format, 95 pages].

ARTICLES

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

Avis, Michelle TURNING STORMWATER INTO PRODUCTIVE WATER (Verge Permaculture, posted March 28, 2011)

Cities worldwide are facing major challenges in stormwater management, due to the growth in non-permeable surfaces such as asphalt and concrete pavement. Traditionally, most municipal stormwater systems have been designed to carry water away as quickly as it arrives, by diverting it to storm drains, where it ends up in local streams, rivers and lakes; conventional stormwater management systems are a major cause of local water pollution by concentrating surface contaminant runoff into local ecosystems. Many innovative, low-cost alternatives to traditional stormwater management are being employed in cities around the world; this article features examples from Sydney, Australia and Tucson, Arizona, USA, such as curb cuts, check dams and constructed wetlands, that create permeable areas to allow flood control and water filtration in urban street settings. Available online at

<http://www.vergepermaculture.ca/blog/2011/03/28/turning-storm-water-productive-water>

Darnton, Robert GOOGLE'S LOSS: THE PUBLIC'S GAIN (New York Review of Books, April 28, 2011)

The seven years since Google launched its Google Book Search Project -- to digitalize all books that have ever been printed -- have been marked with a series of lawsuits for violation of copyright. Google has proposed settlements, but a recent court decision rejected their viability. This article explores where Google went wrong and what is right about such a project that would

make literature more widely available. Darnton advocates using the lessons learned to create a digital public library that would offer access while giving copyright holders their due.

Kaufman, Frederick THE FOOD BUBBLE (Harper's, July 2010, pp. 27-34)

When Wall Street bankers realized they could profit from gambling on investment futures of certain food commodities and created the Goldman Sachs Commodity Index, the outcome for ordinary people across the globe was disastrous. This clearly-written investigative article shows how turning wheat into a vehicle for stock market speculation raised the price of a staple food by 80 percent worldwide and precipitated the food riots of 2008; the author notes that the ranks of the hungry had increased by 250 million in a single year. The speculative bubble burst, but prices were slow to fall; even more disquieting, says Kaufman, it could happen again.

Reiss, Bob BARROW, ALASKA: GROUND ZERO FOR CLIMATE CHANGE (Smithsonian, Vol. 40, no. 12, March 2010, pp. 58-66)

A leader of the Inupiat tribe of Alaska calls his town "ground zero" for climate change science. Native Eskimos have studied their climate for generations in the precarious struggle for survival in a hostile environment; today, scientists are flocking to the Arctic to watch global warming in action, Reiss reports. The Arctic is warming twice as fast of the rest of the planet, according to one study. Inupiat leader Edward Itta says preparations must be made for the change; for instance, melting ice will open new shipping lanes and new coastal land, but the U.S. Coast Guard is not prepared to assert its jurisdiction. The melting has already created a summer opening of the long elusive Northwest Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and commercial shipping traffic will inevitably be drawn to the shorter route. "The Bering Strait will be the new choke point for world shipping," said Coast Guard Admiral Gene Brooks; "we're going to have problems." Eskimo tribes are also concerned about their traditional food supply, largely reliant on game such as seals and walrus, and how these creatures may be displaced or destroyed by increased commercial traffic. Currently available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/Barrow-Alaska-Ground-Zero-for-Climate-Change.html>

Steingraber, Sandra MIND GAMES: HOW TOXIC CHEMICALS ARE IMPAIRING CHILDREN'S ABILITY TO LEARN (Orion, March-April 2011)

While environmental toxins such as lead have been successfully curbed by law and resulted in a decrease in brain damage in children, many other commonly-used neurotoxins remain unregulated. Chemicals in pesticides, flame retardants and hydrocarbons released by fossil fuels, among other substances that pollute the air, water and general environment, may contribute to the skyrocketing incidence of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and autism. Backing her argument with statistics, the author advocates tough regulations that screen out harmful chemicals before they enter the marketplace. Currently available online at <http://www.orionmagazine.org/index.php/articles/article/6162/>

Tennesen, Michael TURNING TO DUST (Discover, vol. 31, no. 4, May 2010, pp. 66-72)

The author notes that dust storms have been occurring with greater severity and frequency around the world due to drought, rising temperatures and a shift from grasslands to shrubs. Tennesen writes that the problem has been building for decades – wars, energy exploration, agriculture, cattle grazing and development have broken up the soil surfaces in many arid regions and released massive quantities of dust into the atmosphere. Dust can travel large distances; dust storms originating in the Gobi Desert have blown across the Atlantic Ocean, via the Pacific and the United States. Windborne dust can carry toxic substances, such as heavy metals or pesticides from dried lake beds. Desertification has become most pronounced in northern China and in the Lake Chad region in northern Africa, and is shrinking the amount of arable land. Tennesen writes that researchers are experimenting with various methods to slow erosion and

encourage regrowth of native grasses in arid regions; better farming and grazing practices, less development and fewer off-road vehicles would also help stem the tide against dust. Currently available online at http://discovermagazine.com/2010/may/26-fighting-against-a-global-dust-bowl/article_view?b_start:int=0&-C= with the title FIGHTING AGAINST A GLOBAL DUST BOWL.

Tuohey, Brendan; Cognato, Brian PEACEPLAYERS INTERNATIONAL: A CASE STUDY ON THE USE OF SPORT AS A TOOL FOR CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION (SAIS Review of International Affairs, vol. 31, no. 1, Winter-Spring 2011, pp. 51-63)

The authors, both with PeacePlayers International (PPI), describe their organization's approach to conflict transformation. PPI, which was founded in 2001, has helped over 50,000 young people overcome deep ethnic, religious or social divides in their communities through basketball. The authors have identified four key program components as integral to its success: local leadership; a balance between educational and sports content in programming; maintaining frequent, long-term contact; and structures for external leadership development. Over time, children can develop the shared histories that support true friendship, creating lasting relationships in the service of inter-communal reconciliation.

ECONOMIC SECURITY (ES)

Arslanalp, Serkan; Bornhorst, Fabian; Gupta, Sanjeev INVESTING IN GROWTH (Finance & Development, Vol. 48, No. 1, March 2011)

The authors, all with the International Monetary Fund, write that policymakers in developing countries point to the lack of infrastructure as an impediment to growth and the difficulty in obtaining financing. The authors note that the important question is whether a country should expand its public investment; to explore the issue of the productivity of public infrastructure, they conducted a study of 48 advanced and developing nations during the period 1960-2001. They found that, overall, public investment has a positive effect on growth; however, the higher the levels of public capital stock, the growth effect of additional capital stock diminishes. In advanced economies with very high levels of public capital stock, the growth effect is close to zero, with public investment being used more as a demand management tool to counter the business cycle. Their study finds that for developing economies, the payoff is greater but accrues over a longer period of time. Currently available online at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2011/03/Arslanalp.htm>

Berrett, Dan THE "INSIDE JOB" EFFECT (Inside Higher Ed, April 19, 2011)

The author, a reporter with Inside Higher Ed, notes that many in the economics profession have been stung by their failure to predict the financial crisis, and by suggestions of conflict of interest. In a first move of its kind, the American Economic Association has formed an Ad Hoc Committee on Ethical Standards for Economists, to examine ethics in the field. Berrett writes that this is a significant development, because most economists dismiss the suggestion that they require a code of ethics, arguing that their profession is devoted to impartial empirical analysis – but “the assumption that ethical standards are unnecessary to the discipline has begun to crumble in the wake of the financial meltdown of 2008.” Academic economists have long had connections with powerful financial firms, regulators and bond raters, and these close ties between academe, government agencies and the financial sector have bred a self-reinforcing group-think in which economists at top university programs share a common perspective and ideology about financial markets and regulation. Even though acknowledgement of such conflicts of interest might not have headed off the financial crash, the author writes that it might make economists think about their consulting work affects their outlook. Berrett writes that some believe that a policy on conflicts of interest aren't enough, that what is needed is a change in how economists think about ethics – a shift away from “narrow emphasis on objective, quantifiable truth and prod those in the profession to consider the implications of their work on other people, particularly those in

developing countries.” Currently available online at http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2011/04/19/economists_start_probing_their_own_ethics

Brown, Jeffrey WILL WE BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN & REPLACE OUR ENERGY & TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN A POST-PEAK OIL WORLD? (ASPO-USA, posted April 4, 2011)

The author, an independent petroleum geologist, notes that developed countries worldwide are facing huge costs associated with maintaining and replacing aging infrastructure. This will entail a large expenditure of resources and energy, chiefly petroleum, but Brown, who has extensively documented an ongoing and accelerating trend in the decline of global oil exports, believes that large-scale maintenance and replacement is unlikely to happen. In an energy- and resource-constrained future, Brown states that “what can’t be funded and maintained won’t be funded and maintained” – already, many local governments in the U.S. are turning paved county roads back into gravel because they can’t afford the upkeep. Natural disasters, such as the earthquake and tsunami that recently hit Japan and the hurricanes that struck the U.S. Gulf Coast in 2005, will only aggravate the problem. He believes that the U.S. will eventually be forced to conduct “triage” on its infrastructure; however, no serious discussion of this possibility is taking place, as most government planners are still working on the assumption of future increases in automobile traffic. Currently available online at <http://www.energybulletin.net/stories/2011-04-04/commentary-will-we-be-able-maintain-replace-our-energy-transportation-infrastruct>

De Decker, Kris AERIAL ROPEWAYS: AUTOMATIC CARGO TRANSPORT FOR A BARGAIN (Low-Tech Magazine, January 26, 2011)

In recent decades, aerial ropeways have been used mostly to carry skiers up to the top of snow slopes, but prior to World War II, ropeways were a common means of cargo transport, large-scale systems having been in existence since the Middle Ages. This extensively-illustrated article describes the many methods of construction of aerial ropeways, and traces their evolution during the industrial period. Among their many advantages are that they are considerably cheaper to build than railroads or highways; they can be constructed and taken down quickly; they can traverse rugged terrain that would be unsuitable for highway transport; their footprint is small, allowing the land underneath to be used for other purposes, or to be retained as farmland or wilderness; and they can be operated with minimal energy input. If the loads are being transported downhill, ropeways can even be a net producer of energy, to run machinery or generate electricity. The author notes that there is revived interest in aerial ropeways in view of concerns about climate change, environmental degradation and diminishing energy supplies, as well as the fact that it is technology appropriate for many developing countries. Currently available online at <http://www.lowtechmagazine.com/2011/01/aerial-ropeways-automatic-cargo-transport.html>

Rose, Andrew; Spiegel, Mark DO MEGA SPORTING EVENTS PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL TRADE? (SAIS Review of International Affairs, vol. 31, no. 1, Winter-Spring 2011, pp. 17-29)

The authors write that hosting large sporting events, such as the Olympic Games or the World Cup, allows countries to signal their desire to participate on the world stage. Rose and Spiegel, with the University of California at Berkeley and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, respectively, note that proponents of major sporting events point to tangible benefits of doing so, such as increased trade. However, their studies suggest that the economic benefit associated with mega sporting events seldom justifies the considerable expense of building infrastructure that has a peak usage of only a few weeks. While hosting games does boost trade, the authors believe the primary benefit to hosting a sporting event is a greater openness to the outside world and an increase in international standing. They note that unsuccessful bidders for the Olympic Games experience the same increase in reputation and a boost in trade, at a substantially lower cost.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Davis, Zachary STRATEGIC LATENCY AND WORLD ORDER (Orbis, vol. 55, no. 1, Winter 2011, pp. 69-84)

The author, Senior Fellow at the Center for Global Security Research at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, writes that technological progress occurs unevenly and in an unpredictable fashion, with the potential of many discoveries remaining unappreciated for decades or longer. This also holds true for technologies which could confer military or economic advantage, but which remain untapped, a condition he terms “strategic latency”. Davis notes that this is not necessarily due to inattention, but also to restraint, as in the case of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, in which only a few nations have chosen to move from a civilian or research stage to a weapons program. Space and geo-engineering are also examples of fields that have not been exploited in a widespread manner for military purposes. The global nonproliferation regime and programs to control the spread of dual-use technologies represent a form of intentional latency. Davis writes that terrorist groups have “intent without capability” – they do not possess WMD capabilities of their own, but seek to circumvent the forces of moderation by gaining access to the latent capabilities of the industrial infrastructure of nation-states. He also notes that cyberspace, nanotechnology, bioengineering and micromanufacturing are emerging technologies that nation-states are finding increasingly difficult to control, and that we “have yet to come to terms with their latent potential”.

Fedyszyn, Thomas SAVING NATO: RENUNCIATION OF THE ARTICLE 5 GUARANTEE (Orbis, vol. 54, no. 3, Summer 2010, pp. 374-386)

Fedyszyn, Chair of the Naval War College Eurasian Studies Group, writes that a cornerstone of NATO are the territorial security guarantees of Article 5 of the NATO Charter, which states that “an attack upon one ... is an attack upon ... all.” The author notes that the responsibility for collective defense offered by NATO during the Cold War has now expanded to include regional and global dialogue, cooperation and crisis management, saying that NATO has “graduated from military strategy to grand strategy.” Fedyszyn argues that these two facets of NATO are now working at cross-purposes to each other, and the Article 5 security guarantees are becoming counterproductive. Renouncing Article 5 would go a long way toward defusing the friction with Russia over NATO expansion into Eastern Europe, says Fedyszyn, and would also allow non-European nations such as Japan, South Korea and Australia to participate in NATO without having to shoulder responsibility for territorial security in Europe. The effectiveness of Article 5 has increasingly been called into question anyway, he says, by such events as the U.S. refusal of offers of NATO help after Sept. 11, recalcitrance on the part of Germany and Turkey regarding the wars in Iraq and the slow pace of response to the cyber-attacks on Estonia in 2007. Fedyszyn says that NATO’s de facto transformation to a principal player in international security means that it “cannot live in both worlds of competition and cooperation” at once. While this admitting this transformation by renouncing the territorial security guarantee would be difficult psychologically, it “could also be celebrated as the culmination of the first chapter in NATO’s life and the enabling of its second.”

Goldstone, Jack UNDERSTANDING THE REVOLUTIONS OF 2011: WEAKNESS AND RESILIANCE IN MIDDLE EASTERN AUTOCRACIES (Foreign Affairs, April 14, 2011)

Goldstone, professor at George Mason University’s School of Public Policy, writes that, for a revolution to succeed, several factors must converge. It is not often that the interests of elites, the middle class, students, different ethnic and groups, and different socioeconomic groups coincide, and these are the necessary ingredients of a viable revolution. “Sultanist” autocratic regimes, such as those in Egypt and Tunisia, can generate successful revolutions because their power strategies and ways of concentrating wealth ultimately make them vulnerable. But post-revolution transitions are difficult, and implementing reforms will be challenging.

Hiltermann, Joost WAITING FOR BAGHDAD (New York Review of Books, May 12, 2011)

Longtime Middle East analyst and International Crisis Group's deputy program director for the Middle East and North Africa, Hiltermann warns that if the new Nouri al-Maliki-led government continues on an authoritarian path, neglecting the people's needs, Iraqi voices could join those in other Arab countries agitating for a more representative democratic governments. While Maliki gives the appearance of participating in democracy by holding elections, he eschews checks and balances on his power and a Federal Supreme Court ruling now allows him to interfere in the electoral process. While Maliki wants U.S. troops to pull out, many other Iraqi leaders interviewed by the author do not. What happens in Iraq will depend in part upon Maliki's coalition partners, many of whom oppose his methods, and whether the new government can deliver the jobs, electricity, clean water and infrastructure the country desperately needs.

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Cosier, Susan URBAN PLANTING (Audubon, March-April 2011)

Abandoned lots, marginal land and even rooftops in cities across the United States are being turned into small scale farms to supply urban dwellers, farmers markets and restaurants with local produce. City Farm in Chicago, Illinois, Slicker Farm in Oakland, California, and the Garden Resource Program in Detroit, Michigan are three such enterprises. Urban farms may be less efficient than huge factory farms, but may also be more sustainable because of their much smaller carbon footprint. More importantly, urban agriculture brings healthy food to low-income communities where it is harder to obtain and more expensive than unhealthy fast food. Currently available online at <http://www.audubonmagazine.org/currents/currents1103.html>

Quigley, Stephen THE ETHICS OF CULTURAL APPROPRIATION OF IDENTITY IN FICTION: A WRITER'S CHOICES IN CROSS-CULTURAL WRITING (Writer's Chronicle, March-April 2011)

The author cites bell hooks, Garrett Hongo and others in exploring the levels of appropriation of cultural identity in fiction depicting a culture or race other than the writer's own. Where a third-person point of view keeps a distance, the first-person viewpoint results in "complete appropriation of cultural identity." The risks and benefits for the depicted culture must be weighed when a writer appropriates a culture/character. Is the community so depicted harmed or helped? Since law does not protect marginalized cultures, the author argues that a writer is responsible, and must consider the impact his or her portrayal will have on the depicted community.

Smith, Zadie GENERATION WHY? (New York Review of Books, November 25, 2010)

Novelist Zadie Smith reviews the book YOU ARE NOT A GADGET by master programmer Jaron Lanier, and the film "The Social Network," as starting points for reflections on where social media are taking society. "When a human being becomes a set of data on a website like Facebook, he or she is reduced," she writes, to the world of Harvard sophomore Mark Zuckerberg, who is creating an Internet of shallow conformity. The software in use -- often "haphazard, accidental" in design, according to Lanier -- contributes to this homogenized mind. Lanier warns against entrapment "in someone else's recent careless thoughts," a sentiment echoed by Smith.

Stewart, David HOLY TOLEDO, BATMAN, WE'RE PHILOSOPHERS! POPULAR CULTURE FOR THINKERS (Choice, vol. 48, no. 8, April 2011, pp. 1417-1431)

The author, a professor of philosophy emeritus at Ohio University, notes that in recent years academic philosophers have turned out a large number of books and articles showing how popular television shows, films, video games, and music reflect serious philosophical issues. This has become a recent development, as those who teach introductory classes in philosophy have difficulty getting beginning students to understand the nature of philosophy itself. To

counter this, a trend has developed of aligning philosophy to popular culture, including the origins of popular culture studies, the wide world of sports, television and film, books, food and drink, music, games, and other diversions.

Woods, Tori CUYAHOGA CONNECTIONS (Land & People, Fall/Winter 2010, pp. 10-17)

Cleveland, Ohio is one of the so-called "Rust Belt" cities, once-thriving industrial centers that went into decline as the nation moved from an industrial to an information age, leaving behind an aging, rusting infrastructure. Too often, these industrial graveyards separate the heart of the surviving city from its waterfront and access to its river or harbor. A movement has been underway in recent years to clean up former industrial areas and regain river access; this article describes how the effort is unfolding in Cleveland, located on the Cuyahoga River at Lake Erie. A broad consortium of conservation and development groups is coming together to establish parks, trails and greenways through the former industrial area to allow city residents a clear path to the water. Woods quotes one of the principals in the effort, "This work is not just about parks and trails, it's about creating a new Cleveland." Currently available online at <http://www.landandpeople-digital.com/landnpeople/winter2010#pg12>

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