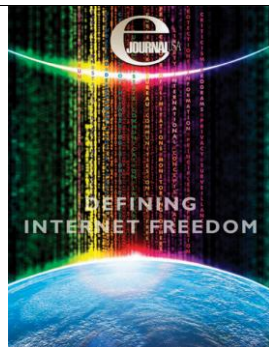




**AMERICAN INFORMATION  
RESOURCE CENTER**  
Ankara, Turkey

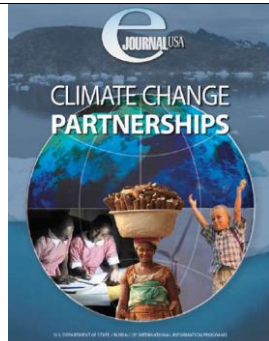
**E-Documents**  
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<p><b>JOIN AMERICA.GOV ONLINE COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p> <b>FACEBOOK</b>   <b>TWITTER</b>   <b>YouTube</b>   <b>Flickr</b></p> <p>■ <b>GOVFRESH IS A LIVE FEED OF OFFICIAL NEWS FROM U.S. GOVERNMENT TWITTER, YOUTUBE, RSS, FACEBOOK, FLICKR ACCOUNTS AND MORE, ALL IN ONE PLACE.</b></p>	<p>■ <b>Today's Web Picks</b>  Article Alert is a free aggregation and digest service that links readers to interesting and informative periodical literature (magazine and other journal articles) on a variety of topics including (1) American Life, (2) Economy, (3) Global Challenges, and (4) International Relations. We also offer (5) Top Ten Lists and Other Cool Stuff. We hyperlink to the original texts and supply a short "teaser." There's a lot of great reading on the web and not enough time to find it all. We can help!  <a href="http://www.america.gov/publications/article-alert.html">http://www.america.gov/publications/article-alert.html</a></p>
<p> <b>Facebook Page of U.S. Embassy Ankara / You may become a fan and follow posts about media, cultural and educational events sponsored by the US Embassy in Ankara.</b></p>	

## SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS

**COVERING CORRUPTION: THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRYING TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE.** Center for Media Assistance and National Endowment for Democracy. Rosemary Armao. July 21, 2010.

The idea that a free press is linked to better, more honest government is accepted as a given, largely without direct evidence. Yet only recently have news organizations begun asking whether what they are doing is making any difference. The report examines the impact of reporting about corruption on the incidence of corruption, asking whether and how media has an effect in bringing about reform and better governance.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9rBAmT> [PDF format, 42 pages].

**THE GREAT HUNGER LOTTERY: HOW BANKING SPECULATION CAUSES FOOD CRISES.** World Development Movement. Tim Jones. July 2010.

The report compiles extensive evidence establishing the role of food commodity derivatives in destabilising and driving up food prices around the world. This in turn, has led to food prices becoming unaffordable for low-income families around the world, particularly in developing countries highly reliant on food imports, shows the author.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cIxArI> [PDF format, 36 pages].

**NEW KILLER: CLIMATE CHANGE THREATENS HOMES AND LIVELIHOODS.** YaleGlobal. Sasha Chavkin. July 22, 2010.

Changes in weather patterns and the landscape, once gradual, have become more abrupt and noticeable with this century. Deserts expand, seas rise, rains pound, etching away land, jobs and homes. Hardest hit are the poorest nations, and families forced to move are left to their own devices by their governments as well as the wealthier nations that continue to emit carbon that fuel extreme weather. The number of environmental refugees could approach 50 million, and yet most domestic and international agencies have avoided their plight for decades. The author offers proposals for recourse while examining the hardships endured by one family from Isiakpuenu, Nigeria.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/8YiNj1> [HTML format, various paging].

**CHINESE NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: POLITICS BY OTHER MEANS?** American Enterprise Institute. Amy E. Gadsden. July 2010.

Nongovernmental organizations are growing in number and finding ways to survive in China, even though the country's political limits artificially restrict their growth, as they take up political issues but are not yet political actors, according to the author.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9LCLh0> [PDF format, 11 pages].

**COUNTERING TURKEY'S STRATEGIC DRIFT.** The Heritage Foundation. Sally McNamara et al. July 26, 2010.

For decades, Turkey and the United States cooperated in the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, Central Asia, and even Korea. However, Turkish and U.S. interests in the Balkans, Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Middle East, and the Persian Gulf have recently diverged. On its current trajectory, Turkey's traditional strategic relationship with the West could devolve into a looser affiliation while Turkey enters into a closer alliance with Iran and other Middle Eastern powers hostile to U.S. leadership. The U.S., in concert with its European allies, needs to address the serious differences that are emerging, says the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://thf\\_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2010/pdf/bg2442.pdf](http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2010/pdf/bg2442.pdf) [PDF format, 18 pages].

BACK TO THE FUTURE: INDIA'S 2008 COUNTERTERRORISM LAWS. Human Rights Watch. July 27, 2010.

The report is an analysis of the amendments to the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA), enacted after the November 26, 2008 attacks on Mumbai that killed 166 people and injured over 300. Comparing them to previous legislation, the report finds that the new amendments contain provisions that are also likely to result in abuse of terrorism suspects and the infringement of basic due process rights. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/di8kA4> [HTML format with links].

TIME TO TALK TO THE TALIBAN? Council on Foreign Relations. Matt Waldman. July 27, 2010.

Despite a spiral of violence in Afghanistan, the United States must reorient its security-first strategy and consider immediate talks with Taliban and other militant fighters, says independent analyst Matt Waldman. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/b89hD7> [HTML format, various paging].

FISCAL POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA: COUNTERCYCLICAL AND SUSTAINABLE AT LAST? Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Christian Daude et al. July 28, 2010.

Many indicators suggested that Latin America has faced the crisis in a much better macroeconomic position than in the past. Is Latin America's new resilience a permanent change? [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/clDIUI> [PDF format, 55 pages].

AMERICA'S DIVERSE FAMILY FARMS 2010 EDITION. U.S. Department of Agriculture. July 2010.

American farms vary widely in size and other characteristics, but farming is still an industry of family businesses. Ninety-eight percent of farms are family farms, and they account for 82 percent of farm production. Small family farms make up most of the U.S. farm count and hold the majority of farm assets, but they produce a modest share of U.S. farm output. In contrast, large-scale family farms and nonfamily farms—only 12 percent of all farms—account for 84 percent of farm production. Small farms are less profitable than large-scale farms, on average, and the households operating them tend to rely on off-farm income for their livelihood. Because small-farm households receive most of their income from off-farm work, general economic policies, such as tax policy or economic development policy, can be as important to them as traditional farm policy.

<http://bit.ly/amRlxd> [PDF format, 12 pages].

**THE FISCAL BURDEN OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION ON UNITED STATES TAXPAYERS.** Federation for American Immigration Reform. Jack Martin and Eric A Ruark. July 2010.

The report estimates the annual costs of illegal immigration at the federal, state and local level to be about \$113 billion; nearly \$29 billion at the federal level and \$84.2 billion at the state and local level. It also notes that today's debate over what to do about illegal aliens places the country at a crossroads. One choice is pursuing a strategy that discourages future illegal migration and increasingly diminishes the current illegal alien population through denial of job opportunities and deportations. The other choice would repeat the unfortunate decision made in 1986 to adopt an amnesty that invited continued illegal migration. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9XIrLZ> [PDF format, 104 pages].

**GOVERNMENT DEBT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH.** Economic Policy Institute. John Irons and Josh Bivens. July 26, 2010.

The authors show that there is no solid evidence to support a popular claim that high levels of debt cause slower economic growth. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/b9ccQx> [PDF format, 9 pages].

**THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D) FOR U.S. COMPETITIVENESS AND A CLEAN ENERGY FUTURE.** Brookings Institution. Michael Greenstone. July 27, 2010.

In testimony before the Joint Economic Committee, Michael Greenstone discussed the need for expanded energy R&D investments to help combat our reliance on fossil fuels and promote our country's future competitiveness in the global economy.[Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/au0bVs> [PDF format, 11 pages].

**LOST INCOME, LOST FRIENDS – AND LOSS OF SELF-RESPECT: THE IMPACT OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT.** Pew Research Center. Paul Taylor et al. July 22, 2010.

The survey finds the long-term unemployed are more likely than the short-term unemployed not only to have lost income, but also to have lost contact with close friends, suffered strains in family relations and lost self-respect and confidence in their long-term career prospects. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9EOA40> [PDF format, 20 pages].

**OCEAN ACIDIFICATION: A NATIONAL STRATEGY TO MEET THE CHALLENGES OF A CHANGING OCEAN.** National Research Council. July 2010.

The ocean has absorbed a significant portion of all human-made carbon dioxide emissions. This benefits human society by moderating the rate of climate change, but also

causes unprecedented changes to ocean chemistry. Carbon dioxide taken up by the ocean decreases the pH of the water and leads to a suite of chemical changes collectively known as ocean acidification. The long term consequences of ocean acidification are not known, but are expected to result in changes to many ecosystems and the services they provide to society. The report reviews the current state of knowledge, explores gaps in understanding, and identifies several key findings. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://bit.ly/98lBoz> [HTML format with links].

**PROJECT BIOSHIELD: AUTHORITIES, APPROPRIATIONS, ACQUISITIONS, AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS.** Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Frank Gottron. July 7, 2010.

Many potential chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism agents lack available medical countermeasures. In 2003, President Bush proposed Project BioShield to address this need. The Project BioShield Act became law in July 2004 (P.L. 108-276). The 111th Congress continues to address several Project BioShield-related policy issues. These include whether to continue diverting Project BioShield acquisition funding to other purposes; whether to change the countermeasure development and acquisition process; how to replace stockpiled countermeasures as they expire; and whether to alter federal efforts to encourage the development of broad-spectrum countermeasures.

<http://bit.ly/bwHxr7> [PDF format, 17 pages].

**SURVEYING FOR DOLLARS: THE ROLE OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS.** Brookings Institution. Andrew D. Reamer. July 26, 2010.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau program that provides annually updated information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of U.S. households at every level of geography, from the nation to the neighborhood. The report's analysis of the distribution of federal funds on the basis of ACS-related data has significant implications for federal, state, and local stakeholders. The nation receives a very substantial return on its investment in ACS-related datasets. Advocates for communities and lower-income households now have a dollar-specific rationale for encouraging households to participate in the ACS. State governments have much to gain financially from a more accurate and reliable ACS. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/btkrqs> [PDF format, 19 pages].

**UNWANTED IMMIGRANTS: AMERICA'S DEPORTATION DILEMMA.** YaleGlobal. Joseph Chamie. July 27, 2010.

Increased labor mobility has accompanied global population growth and ease of travel. The world has roughly 50 million illegal migrants, about one quarter of which live in the U.S. Nations widely oppose illegal immigration, but identifying, catching and then deporting violators present a huge challenge, explains Joseph Chamie. Attitudes about



deportation vary wildly within communities, and proceedings are costly. As a result, the U.S. deports only a small fraction - less than 4 percent in 2008 - of illegal migrants. The stress and joblessness of global recession have made nations more eager to control borders. A law passed in the state of Arizona is scheduled to go into effect on July 29, requiring strict enforcement of federal immigration laws, screening for illegal immigrants and penalties for non-enforcement. The world will watch closely whether it's even possible for the state to arrest and deport anticipated large numbers of immigrants in a cost-effective, legal and humane way. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cy7GZC> [HTML format, various paging].

WHAT IS THE AGE OF REASON? Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. Sumit Agarwal et al. July 2010.

The first section of the brief documents the decline in cognitive function that occurs as individual's age. The second section describes new evidence from 10 different financial transactions indicating that middle-age adults make fewer financial mistakes than younger or older adults. The third section explores possible policy responses to help older individuals more effectively manage their finances. The final section concludes that the best way forward is not yet clear, stressing that further research is needed on several key questions. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/dfvFFB> [PDF format, 8 pages].

BEYOND POPULATION: EVERYONE COUNTS IN DEVELOPMENT. Center for Global Development. Joel E. Cohen. July 26, 2010.

For the first time, the elderly, urban populations, and women of reduced fertility outnumber their counterparts. The author discusses how changing demographic trends will require a heavier focus on primary and secondary education, reproductive health and demographically sensitive urban planning. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/ajKxSf> [HTML format with links].

AL-SHABAAB. Council on Foreign Relations. Stephanie Hanson. July 28, 2010.

The brief profiles the Islamist militant organization based in southern Somalia.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9lKtCI> [HTML format, various paging].

ALTERNATIVES TO FISCAL AUSTERITY IN SPAIN. Center for Economic and Policy Research. Mark Weisbrot and Juan Montecino. July 2010.

The paper looks at the planned austerity measures in Spain, the rationale for the spending cuts and tax increases, likely outcomes for future debt-to-GDP ratios, and the probable results of alternative policies. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/ckJRMU> [PDF format, 21 pages].

GREECE AND THE IMF: WHO EXACTLY IS BEING SAVED? Center for Economic and Policy Research. Ronald Janssen. July 2010.

On May 9, 2010, a joint mission of the IMF and the European Commission concluded negotiations on a loan package to be provided to the Greek government. The view widely held in policy circles is that this loan package, even though it implies very tough cuts, will ultimately save Greece and its economy from financial market speculation. According to the paper, three years from now, Greece will be facing an even higher debt burden. Meanwhile, jobs and economic growth will have been sacrificed. The only thing the rescue package really achieves is a major change in the ownership of debt. With Greek sovereign debt being transferred from the balance sheets of banks to the balance sheet of European governments, the real purpose of the entire operation is to save European banks by relieving them from holding debt titles upon which a potential default could be looming. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/c9P0Fp> [PDF format, 10 pages].

THE ARAB STATE: ASSISTING OR OBSTRUCTING DEVELOPMENT? Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Paul Salem. Web posted July 27, 2010.

Good governance is key to improving peoples' lives; but the Arab world falls short on many governance indicators. Most Arab states remain highly authoritarian, although there is a growing dynamism in civil society and among opposition parties, both secular and Islamist. Problems in governance have impeded development in the Arab world and limited the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, says the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9iYrGV> [PDF format, 36 pages].

AFGHANISTAN'S LOCAL WAR: BUILDING LOCAL DEFENSE FORCES. RAND Corporation. Seth G. Jones and Arturo Monoz. July 26, 2010.

Security in Afghanistan has historically required a combination of top-down efforts from the central government and bottom-up efforts from local communities. Effectively leveraging local communities should significantly improve counterinsurgency prospects and can facilitate mobilization of the population against insurgents, according to the authors. The analysis documents lessons about the viability of establishing local security in Afghanistan and addresses concerns about the wisdom of such policies. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/bZ7JiK> [PDF format, 115 pages].

CONCERN ABOUT EXTREMIST THREAT SLIPS IN PAKISTAN. Pew Research Center Global Attitudes Project. July 29, 2010.

Pakistanis remain in a grim mood about the state of their country. Overwhelming majorities are dissatisfied with national conditions, unhappy with the nation's economy, and concerned about political corruption and crime. Only one-in-five express a positive view of President Asif Ali Zardari, down from 64% just two years ago. As Pakistani



forces continue to battle extremist groups within the country, nearly all Pakistanis describe terrorism as a very big problem. However, they have grown markedly less concerned that extremists might take control of the country.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cnLK6X> [PDF format, 59 pages].

**ARE WE READY FOR THE NEXT BIG ONE?: TEXAS GULF LEGISLATORS LEARN FROM CUBA'S HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS MODEL.** Center for International Policy. Elizabeth Newhouse and Wayne Smith. July 2010.

There is a concern about the catastrophic effect of a hurricane on the giant oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico and on earthquake-shattered Haiti. In May, Wayne Smith led a delegation of four Texas Gulf Coast state legislators, whose districts include Houston, Galveston, and Brownsville, some of the state's most hurricane-vulnerable, to examine Cuba's hurricane preparedness and discuss ways to cooperate. Texas has an excellent early-warning system and a new and sophisticated Hurricane Response Plan. Compared to Cuba's plan, the Texan plan focuses more on managing evacuations and their aftermath, and less on working from the ground up to prepare communities. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aJ3sop> [PDF format, 8 pages].

**EXTENDING U.S. MEDICARE TO MEXICO: WHY IT'S IMPORTANT TO CONSIDER AND WHAT CAN BE DONE.** RAND Corporation. Marla C. Haims and Andrew W. Dick. July 22, 2010.

There is a lack of hard data on the exact number of Medicare-eligible retirees residing in Mexico, but it is at least in the tens of thousands and is certainly rising as the baby boom generation reaches retirement. Because Medicare does not cover health services received outside the United States, these retirees must travel to the United States for health care or purchase alternative coverage for health services received in Mexico. There are several arguments for extending Medicare to Mexico — that is, allowing Medicare-eligible beneficiaries to receive their Medicare benefits in Mexico. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/97XyDC> [PDF format, 14 pages].

**EXPORT NATION: HOW U.S. METROS LEAD NATIONAL EXPORT GROWTH.** Brookings Institution. Bruce Katz. July 27, 2010.

Bruce Katz highlights an analysis of U.S. exports of goods and services produced in the country's 100 largest metropolitan areas. The report shows that leveraging U.S. metropolitan strengths can reset the nation's economic trajectory.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/axc69m> [PDF format, 10 pages].

**THE GENERATION GAP ON GOVERNMENT.** Center for American Progress. Guy Molyneux et al. July 27, 2010.

Young Americans today across the ideological spectrum share a far more favorable view of the federal government than do their elders. Importantly, this so-called Millennial Generation may hold the key to reversing historic declines in public confidence in government, says the report. s.

It finds that young Americans age 18 to 32 give the government more positive performance ratings and more strongly favor a significant role for government in addressing national challenges than does the public at large. Millennials' distinctly pro-government outlook may well be a leading indicator of a nascent rebound in public confidence in government. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/cTA3Ri> [PDF format, 85 pages].

IT'S EASY BEING GREEN: WHITE IS THE NEW GREEN. Center for American Progress. July 28, 2010.

Forging ahead into a more sustainable future sometimes involves wrapping your head around some pretty esoteric, complicated, and scientifically advanced information. Hydrogen fuel cells, ocean thermal energy conversion, photovoltaic energy, and a host of other polysyllabic Latinate terms often necessitate complex descriptions in order for the average person to make heads or tails of them. Fortunately, one of the most significant ways we can mitigate global warming is also one of the simplest to understand. Going green means going white. The concept is simple: Dark colors absorb heat, while light colors reflect it. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9APfM6> [HTML format, various paging].

THE LATINO DIGITAL DIVIDE: THE NATIVE BORN VERSUS THE FOREIGN BORN. Pew Hispanic Center. Gretchen Livingston. July 28, 2010.

Technology use among foreign-born Latinos continues to lag significantly behind that of their U.S.-born counterparts. The nativity differences are especially pronounced when it comes to internet use. While 85% of native-born Latinos ages 16 and older go online, only about half (51%) of foreign-born Latinos do so. When it comes to cell phones, 80% of native-born Latinos use one, compared with 72% of the foreign born. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/aiA8Dh> [PDF format, 8 pages].

MEASURING WHAT MATTERS: A STRONGER ACCOUNTABILITY MODEL FOR TEACHER EDUCATION. Center for American Progress. Edward Crowe. July 29, 2010.

Edward Crowe details a new system for holding teacher preparation programs accountable for their graduates' results in the classroom. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/dwJ93N> [PDF format, 44 pages].

NEW EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FROM THE 2008 BUSINESS R&D AND INNOVATION SURVEY. National Science Foundation. Francisco Moris and Nimala Kannankutty. July 2010.

Companies located in the United States that performed or funded research and development domestically or overseas employed an estimated 27.1 million workers worldwide in 2008. R&D employees, employees who perform or directly support R&D activities, accounted for 1.9 million, or 7.1%, of this worldwide employment. The domestic employment of these companies totaled 18.5 million workers, including 1.5 million domestic R&D employees. Thus, domestic R&D employment accounted for 7.9% of companies' total domestic employment and for 77% of their worldwide R&D employment. In 2008 companies reported \$346 billion of company-performed R&D worldwide; 82% of this activity was performed in the United States.  
<http://bit.ly/bYk35p> [PDF format, 6 pages].

NUCLEAR FORENSICS: A CAPABILITY AT RISK. National Research Council. July 29, 2010.

The report examines how the U.S. can sustain and improve its ability to test intercepted nuclear material and devices, or in a worst-case situation, evaluate the aftermath of a nuclear detonation or radiological dispersal, to determine the origin of nuclear material or devices. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/beW1IO> [HTML format with links].

OBAMA'S POLICIES SEEN AS BETTER THAN BUSH'S FOR IMPROVING THE ECONOMY. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. July 26, 2010.

While most Americans disapprove of Barack Obama's handling of the economy, far more think his administration's policies, rather than those of the Bush administration, would do more to improve economic conditions over the next few years. As Congress gears up for debate over the tax cuts passed when Bush was president, the public is divided, with roughly equal numbers in favor of keeping all of Bush's tax cuts, repealing only those for wealthy Americans, or scrapping them entirely. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9gjPed> [HTML format with links].

OLDER AMERICANS 2010: KEY INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING. The Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics. July 19, 2010.

The report provides the latest data on the 37 key indicators selected by the Forum to portray aspects of the lives of older Americans and their families. It is divided into five subject areas: population, economics, health status, health risks and behaviors, and health care.  
<http://bit.ly/9P6Nlp> [PDF format, 174 pages].

TEACHER LAYOFFS: AN EMPIRICAL ILLUSTRATION OF SENIORITY VS. MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS. Urban Institute. Donald J. Boyd et al. Web posted July 28, 2010.

In the face of unavoidable teacher layoffs, policymakers must juggle a variety of issues in choosing the best criteria for laying off teachers. The standard approach in most school districts relies on measures of seniority. Analyzing data on 4th and 5th grade teachers in New York City public schools, the authors find substantial differences in which teachers get cut under a seniority-based layoff policy versus a policy based on teacher effectiveness (value-added). The authors model the two layoff scenarios to respond to a (fictional) budget shortfall equivalent. The bottom line is that informing teacher layoffs with information about effectiveness, while not perfect, can improve student performance. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/c9bpnI> [PDF format, 12 pages].

#### WHAT ARE THE LONG-TERM ECONOMIC COSTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS DURING CHILDHOOD? RAND Corporation. July 28, 2010.

The report examines the lifetime economic damages caused by childhood psychological problems. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/anNle8> [PDF format, 3 pages].

#### ACHIEVING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: EDUCATION IS THE KEY MISSING LINK. Brookings Institution. David Gartner. July 30, 2010.

President Obama is releasing a plan for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 in advance of the largest gathering of world leaders in at least a decade at the United Nations. While the Administration's outline includes useful ideas on tracking development outcomes and increasing transparency and accountability, it also represents a missed opportunity to deliver. For most of the MDGs, particularly those that are most off-track, success will be nearly impossible without the achievement of universal primary education, MDG 2. With 72 million children still not in primary school, achieving universal education would offer extraordinary leverage in the broader fight against global poverty, says the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/aa3hQM> [HTML format, various paging].

#### STATE OF THE CLIMATE IN 2009. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. July 28, 2010.

The report draws on data for 10 key climate indicators that all point to the same finding: the scientific evidence that our world is warming is unmistakable. More than 300 scientists from 160 research groups in 48 countries contributed to the report, which confirms that the past decade was the warmest on record and that the Earth has been growing warmer over the last 50 years.  
<http://bit.ly/cOqUHF> [PDF format, 224 pages].

#### THE WORLD ECONOMY NEEDS BALANCING, BUT HOW? YaleGlobal. David Dapice. August 3, 2010.

Many nations seek economic relief by promoting exports. But a trade system built on all exports and no imports is an impossible feat to achieve. To lift economies from recession's mire, nations pursue, domestic rebalancing by curtailing unsustainable, wasteful spending and the borrowing that triggered the global downturn. On the other hand, the target markets for much of the world's exports, the rich nations, still face numerous challenges, notably entrenched unemployment, explains the author.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9ztMbW> [HTML format, various paging].

INDONESIA: THE DEEPENING IMPASSE IN PAPUA. International Crisis Group. August 3, 2010.

The Indonesian government needs urgently to address discontent in Papua, its easternmost region, and recognize that the root of the problem is political, not economic, according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/ayllhC> [PDF format, 16 pages].

KOREA'S GREEN GROWTH STRATEGY: MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPING NEW GROWTH ENGINES. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Randall S. Jones and Byungseo Yoo. July 28, 2010.

Korea's greenhouse gas emissions almost doubled between 1990 and 2005, the highest growth rate in the OECD area. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cHNnU0> [PDF format, 32 pages].

CAN SANCTIONS BRING IRAN TO THE TABLE? Council on Foreign Relations. Greg Bruno. August 3, 2010.

New sanctions have revived hopes that non-military action can cripple Iran's nuclear program. But some analysts say these efforts could be undermined by Asian investment in Iran as well as the regime's intransigence. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aOBVNZ> [HTML format, various paging].

DRUMS OF WAR: ISRAEL AND THE "AXIS OF RESISTANCE." International Crisis Group. August 2, 2010.

Of all the explanations of why calm has prevailed in the Israeli-Lebanese arena since the end of the 2006 war, the principal one also should be cause for greatest concern: fear among the parties that the next confrontation would be far more devastating and broader in scope. None of the most directly relevant actors – Israel, Hizbollah, Syria and Iran – relishes this prospect, so all, for now, are intent on keeping their powder dry. But the political roots of the crisis remain unaddressed, the underlying dynamics are still explosive, and miscalculations cannot be ruled out. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/dirwTi> [PDF format, 38 pages].

WHITHER AL-ANBAR PROVINCE?: FIVE SCENARIOS THROUGH 2011. RAND Corporation. James B. Bruce and Jeffrey Martini. July 30, 2010.

The paper presents a discussion of likely scenarios for Iraq's al-Anbar Province over the course of the next three years. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9li93g> [PDF format, 28 pages].

MAOIST INSURGENCY TRIPS UP RISING INDIA. YaleGlobal. Eric Randolph. July 29, 2010.

Enjoying rapid growth, India looks to make use of rich mineral holdings in its eastern states. But the rural poor and tribal people living near these deposits have been deprived of their rights and often oppressed by corrupt officials in cahoots with developers, explains the author. The government expects development to boost foreign investment and ensure energy security, but as Randolph writes, the “tribals view globalization largely as a source of intrusion, dispossession and pollution.” Though the insurgents don’t intentionally seek a global audience, escalating conflict unnerves wealthy investors abroad and rouses sympathy from human-rights groups. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/aIiFTU> [HTML format, various paging].

AID, EXPORTS, AND GROWTH: A TIME-SERIES PERSPECTIVE ON THE DUTCH DISEASE HYPOTHESIS. Inter-American Development Bank. Joon Shik Kang et al. August 2010.

The available evidence on the effects of aid on growth is notoriously mixed. The authors find that the estimated cumulative response of exports and per capita GDP growth to a global aid shock are strongly positively correlated, and both responses are inversely related to exchange rate overvaluation measures. The authors interpret this evidence as consistent with the Dutch disease hypothesis. However, they also find that, in countries with less overvalued real exchange rates, exports and per capita GDP growth respond positively to a global aid shock. This evidence suggests that preventing exchange rate overvaluations may allow aid-receiving countries to avoid the Dutch disease. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/aVtMSw> [PDF format, 32 pages].

EDUCATION AND CONFLICT IN HAITI: REBUILDING THE EDUCATION SECTOR AFTER IN 2010 EARTHQUAKE. U.S. Institute of Peace. Ketty Luzincourt and Jennifer Gulbrandson. August 2010.

The massive earthquake of January 2010 devastated almost every aspect of Haitian society, but it also presented an excellent opportunity to address the problems of the largely dysfunctional education sector, according to the authors. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9ZB8Nr> [PDF format, 20 pages].



ASSAULT ON AMERICA: A DECADE OF PETROLEUM COMPANY DISASTER, POLLUTION, AND PROFIT. National Wildlife Federation. Tony Iallonardo. July 29, 2010.

The report catalogs a decade of serious oil spills, fires, leaks and loss of life over the last decade that author says underscores petroleum company malfeasance. According to the report, from 2000 to 2010, the oil and gas industry accounted for hundreds of deaths, explosions, fires, seeps, and spills as well as habitat and wildlife destruction in the United States. These disasters demonstrate that the BP incident is not merely an accident but an industry pattern that places profit ahead of communities, local economies, and the environment. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9eR4fq> [PDF format, 32 pages].

EARMARKS COULD HELP CANDIDATES IN MIDTERM; PALIN AND TEA PARTY CONNECTIONS COULD HURT. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. August 2, 2010.

In the congressional elections this fall, candidates with a record of bringing government projects and money to their districts may have an edge. A majority of Americans (53%) say they are more likely to vote for a candidate with a record of delivering earmarks for their districts; just 12% say they would be less likely to vote for such a candidate. A third of the public (33%) says this would make no difference in their vote either way.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/c4yEq> [HTML format, various paging].

MEETING THE ENERGY CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE: A GUIDE FOR POLICYMAKERS. National Conference of State Legislatures. July 25, 2010.

The guide provides an overview of the challenges facing states as they attempt to meet the electricity demands of the 21st century. It investigates regional diversity, fuel sources, and the economic and environmental effects of energy choices. It also explores the long-term supply outlook, options for meeting growing energy demand, the challenges of building and updating the electricity transmission and distribution system, and options for improving efficiency. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9uJVAK> [PDF format, 50 pages].

THE OTHER HALF: UNMARRIED WOMEN, ECONOMIC WELL-BEING, AND THE GREAT RECESSION. Center for American Progress. Liz Weiss and Page S. Garner. July 30, 2010.

Improving the economic situation of unmarried women will help our national economy overall. Policymakers should focus on policies that will increase unmarried women's wages and spending potential, reduce their debt and increase their wealth, and improve the lives and futures of the children they are raising. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cvpUkp> [PDF format, 29 pages].

**SHIFTING RISK TO CREATE OPPORTUNITY: A ROLE FOR PERFORMANCE GUARANTEES IN EDUCATION.** American Enterprise Institute. Bryan C. Hassel and Daniela Doyle. July 28, 2010.

Performance guarantees in education represent one mechanism for improving upon, expanding, and replicating the successes of providers to raise student achievement, according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/dksRHQ> [PDF format, 26 pages].

**WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO HELP FAMILIES MOVE TO BETTER NEIGHBORHOODS?** Urban Institute. Mary Cunningham. August 4, 2010.

The brief describes the need for a research demonstration that examines the impact and cost of housing mobility services.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/cBCKKq> [PDF format, 2 pages].

**WIKILEAKS PUTS AFGHANISTAN BACK ON MEDIA AGENDA.** Pew Project for Excellence in Journalism. Mark Jurkowitz. August 3, 2010.

The leak of some 90,000 classified war reports triggered a renewed debate over war strategy in Afghanistan. With court action in Arizona, the immigration debate dominated cable news. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/anRPNe> [HTML format, various paging].

**CLIMATE CHANGE: THE QUALITY, COMPARABILITY, AND REVIEW OF EMISSIONS INVENTORIES VARY BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING NATIONS.** U.S. Government Accountability Office. Web posted August 5, 2010.

Nations that are Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change periodically submit inventories estimating their greenhouse gas emissions. The Convention Secretariat runs a review process to evaluate inventories from 41 "Annex I" nations, which are mostly economically developed nations. The 153 "non-Annex I" nations are generally less economically developed and have less stringent inventory reporting guidelines. GAO found most inventories were dated and of lower comparability and quality. Experts GAO interviewed said data availability, scientific uncertainties, limited incentives, and different guidelines for non-Annex I nations were barriers to improving their inventories.  
<http://bit.ly/a7jtff> [PDF format, 52 pages].

**COSTS, REVENUES, AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COPENHAGEN ACCORD EMISSION PLEDGES FOR 2020.** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Rob Dellink et al. August 4, 2010.

The analysis examines the costs and effectiveness of these pledges, using the OECD's ENV-Linkages computable general equilibrium model. Several scenarios are analyzed to evaluate the impacts of the range of pledges, the use of offsets, and linking emission trading systems. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9oXG72> [PDF format, 34 pages].

COUNTRY REPORTS ON TERRORISM 2009. U.S. Department of State. August 5, 2010.

U.S. law requires the Secretary of State to provide Congress, by April 30 of each year, a full and complete report on terrorism with regard to those countries and groups meeting criteria set forth in the legislation. Beginning with the report for 2004, it replaced the previously published *Patterns of Global Terrorism*.  
<http://bit.ly/b2BwA0> [PDF format, 292 pages].  
<http://bit.ly/cLvJi7> [HTML format with links].

MESSY POLITICS OF DONOR SUPPORT FOR HIV. Council on Foreign Relations. Laurie A. Garrett. August 4, 2010.

Global donor support for the fight against HIV has flat-lined, while the total cost of treatment continues to rise. According to United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), in 2009 the combined G8 donors' disbursements for HIV were \$7.6 billion, compared to the 2008 level of \$7.7 billion. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9IzSS9> [HTML format, various paging].

PEAKS, SPIKES, AND BARRELS: MODELING SHARP MOVEMENTS IN OIL PRICES. International Monetary Fund. Alun Thomas et al. August 2010.

Global oil markets were roiled by sharp price swings in 2008, and economists are still divided over the reasons for the unusual volatility. Those emphasizing fundamentals point to inelastic supply and demand curves, others view the phenomenon mostly as a result of financial investors flocking into commodity markets. The paper attempts to infer the strength of these competing hypotheses, using a simultaneous equation model that enables us to undertake a separate analysis of supply and demand factors. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9iQ6zu> [PDF format, 18 pages].

PUTTING PUBLIC DEBT IN CONTEXT: HISTORICAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS. Economic Policy Institute. Josh Bivens and Anna Turner. August 3, 2010.

In the midst of the most severe recession since the Great Depression, large increases in the federal budget deficit were inevitable and remain necessary to address the jobs crisis. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/cBBA9w> [PDF format, 9 pages].

SCENARIOS FOR SUDAN'S FUTURE, REVISITED. U.S. Institute of Peace. Jon Temin and Jair Van Der Lijn. Web posted August 2010.

Many of the post-referendum scenarios in Sudan envisioned by the U.S. Institute of Peace and Clingendael Institute one year ago remain plausible today, less than six months prior to the referendum. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/c0aqH9> [PDF format, 5 pages].

2010 ARAB PUBLIC OPINION POLL. University of Maryland and Zogby International. Shibley Telhami. August 5, 2010.

The poll surveyed 3,976 people in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Jordan, Lebanon, and the United Arab Emirates, during the period of June 29–July 20, 2010. Among the key poll findings are: A substantial change in the assessment of President Obama, both as president of the United States and of Obama personally, remarkably stable views on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the prospects of its resolution, and a majority of the Arab public now see a nuclear-armed Iran as being better for the Middle East. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/c1Dv0r> [PDF format, 95 pages].

GAZA: THE SILVER LINING? YaleGlobal. Gustav Ranis. August 5, 2010.

The Israeli-Palestinian divide is so deep and the world has so many pressing economic and security challenges, it's no surprise that many foreign-policy experts put the Middle East low on any U.S. priority list. But the longstanding plight of millions of Palestinians in the occupied zones reverberates and captures attention far beyond the region, explains the author. Organizing aid flotillas, activists test Israel's will to enforce its blockade and document any brutality. Israel's hard-line stance divides its allies and unites Muslim nations in opposition. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/ah2c5a> [HTML format, various paging].

HOW CAN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO BE STRENGTHENED? RAND Corporation. Emma Aguila et al. August 4, 2010.

The study identifies areas that are negatively affecting U.S.-Mexico relations and suggests that the two countries might take a bi-national approach to improving their long-term partnership. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9T811A> [PDF format, 3 pages].

ASSESSING DECISIONMAKING ON THE NYC ISLAMIC CENTER: CONTINUING OUR TRADITION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. Brookings Institution. Melissa Rogers. August 4, 2010.

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission announced that it will not designate the building at 45-51 Park Place in lower Manhattan as an historic landmark. The building, which is two blocks north of Ground Zero, does not have the architectural or historic significance to merit such a designation, the Commission unanimously said. While a decision like this normally would not draw national attention, this one already has because it essentially clears the way for the owners of the property to tear down the existing structure and build an Islamic center there. This decision is one of several in which New York City officials have taken care to treat the planned Islamic center the same way they would treat plans for a YMCA or Jewish community center in this space. In so doing, these officials have honored core dictates of religious freedom.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aqNsRZ> [PDF format, 6 pages ]

#### MANAGEMENT AND EFFECTS OF COALBED METHANE PRODUCED WATER IN THE UNITED STATES. National Research Council. August 2010.

Effective management of water produced from coalbed methane wells in some western U.S. basins is limited by complications in the regulatory framework, not because of water quality, says a new congressionally mandated report from the National Research Council that examines management of water extracted from coalbed methane basins in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/a7adDK> [PDF format, 270 pages].

#### PENSION PARTICIPATION AND UNCOVERED WORKERS. Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. Nadia Karamcheva and Geoffrey Sanzenbacher. August 2010.

The brief explores the participation issue and estimates how many workers would participate if 401(k)-type coverage were extended to those who currently lack it. The first section summarizes trends in pension coverage. The second section describes the data and methodology used for estimating participation, while the third discusses the results. The final section concludes that, while offering convenient savings options to low-income workers should help improve their retirement security, fewer individuals may take advantage of the opportunity than policymakers hope. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cJot9f> [PDF format, 9 pages].

#### TECHNOLOGY CONCERNS DOMINATE TWITTER. Pew Project for Excellence in Journalism. August 5, 2010.

Two consumer-related technology topics dominated among Twitter users last week -- privacy on the social networking site Facebook and user rights with Apple's popular iPhone device. The attention speaks to the social media's role as a kind of consumer watchdog for the online community, though in this instance some felt the significance of the Facebook event had been overplayed. For the week of July 26-30, fully 22% of the

news links on Twitter were about the publication of millions of Facebook users' personal information, according to the New Media Index produced by the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bdHMcb> [HTML format, various paging].

VITAL SIGNS: STATE-SPECIFIC OBESITY PREVALENCE AMONG ADULTS – UNITED STATES, 2009. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. August 3, 2010.

Obesity is a costly condition that can reduce quality of life and increases the risk for many serious chronic diseases and premature death. The U.S. Surgeon General issued the *Call to Action to Prevent and Decrease Overweight and Obesity* in 2001, and in 2007, no state had met the *Healthy People 2010* objective to reduce obesity prevalence among adults to 15%. Overall self-reported obesity prevalence in the United States was 26.7%. Non-Hispanic blacks (36.8%), Hispanics (30.7%), those who did not graduate from high school (32.9%), and persons aged 50--59 years (31.1%) and 60--69 years (30.9%) were disproportionately affected. By state, obesity prevalence ranged from 18.6% in Colorado to 34.4% in Mississippi; only Colorado and the District of Columbia (19.7%) had prevalence of <20%; nine states had prevalence of  $\geq$ 30%.

<http://bit.ly/awSJ93> [PDF format, 5 pages].

GRADUATE EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND CONFLICT. U.S. Institute of Peace. Nike Carstarphen et al. August 2010.

The report examines the match between graduate academic programs in international peace and conflict, and the needs of organizations and agencies that hire individuals for conflict focused work in the field. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9lwrW3> [PDF format, 12 pages].

THE KAMPALA AFTERMATH: THE U.S. SHOULD REMAIN WARY OF THE ICC. The Heritage Foundation. Brett D. Schaefer. August 9, 2010.

Overall, the U.S. effort at the International Criminal Court Review Conference in Kampala was a qualified success. The outcome could have been much worse. While the conference adopted the Belgian amendment, creating a precedent for criminalizing the use of additional weapons as war crimes under the Rome Statute, the U.S. did succeed in minimizing the immediate risks to U.S. interests and nationals. The conference also passed a resolution that, if confirmed by future action by the states parties, would grant the ICC jurisdiction over the crime of aggression. Critically, the U.S. was successful in persuading the states parties to restrict the ICC's jurisdiction over aggression in several significant ways that should help protect U.S. interests. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://thf\\_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2010/pdf/bg2448.pdf](http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2010/pdf/bg2448.pdf) [PDF format, 13 pages].



SHOULD THE UNITED STATES COMBINE THE MISSIONS OF U.S. AMBASSADORS TO ASEAN AND SPECIAL ENVOY FOR BURMA? Center for Strategic & International Studies. Ernest Bower. August 10, 2010.

The White House has not yet released a name for its choice as U.S. ambassador to ASEAN. Before it does, it might consider combining that mission with the position of U.S. Special Envoy for Burma, says the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://bit.ly/bf2OM4> [PDF format, 17 pages].

CONFLICTING POLICY PRESUMPTIONS ABOUT CYBERSECURITY: CYBER-PROPHETS, -PRIESTS, -DETECTIVES, AND -DESIGNERS, AND STRATEGIES FOR A CYBERED WORLD. Atlantic Council. Chris Demchak. August 9, 2010.

The brief examines the strategic assumptions of cyberspace and the nature of the cyber threat. The author identifies a set of “cyber communities” and recommends a way ahead to reach consensus on organizing the U.S. government’s response to cyber challenges. The brief also addresses emerging issues in the cyber security and defense realm, including international cooperation and private-public partnerships. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://bit.ly/9ao5ou> [PDF format, 8 pages].

COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEFS: NORWAY. Energy Information Administration. August 2010.

In 2009, crude oil, natural gas, and pipeline transport services accounted for almost 50 percent of Norway's exports value, 22 percent of GDP, and 27 percent of government revenues according to the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate. Although Norway's oil production peaked in 2001 at 3.42 million barrels per day (bbl/d) and has declined to reach 2.35 million bbl/d in 2009, natural gas production has been steadily increasing since 1993, reaching 3.65 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) in 2009. <http://bit.ly/9fsUWe> [PDF format, 7 pages].

FIRES IN RUSSIA, WHEAT PRODUCTION, AND VOLATILE MARKETS: REASONS TO PANIC? International Food Policy Institute. Manuel A. Hernandez et al. August 6, 2010.

Recent events in Russia, one of the largest suppliers of wheat in the world, have raised concern about the current and future price of wheat and wheat-based products. The report briefly examines the issue and determines if there is in fact cause for serious alarm. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://bit.ly/cl3pKd> [PDF format, 5 pages].

WHEAT SUPPLIES AND FOOD FEARS. Council on Foreign Relations. Laurie A. Garrett. August 9, 2010.

Concerns about global wheat supplies are sparking fears that price inflation in the wheat market could lead to a food crisis akin to the one in 2008, says the author.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bqxb4B> [HTML format, various paging].

DEFUSING LEBANON'S POWDER KEG. Council on Foreign Relations. Mohamad Bazzi. August 6, 2010.

Lebanon faces new sectarian violence, and tensions along its border with Israel threaten to boil over. Mohamad Bazzi says to help avert conflict, Washington must eventually engage with the most powerful force in Lebanon: Hezbollah. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/d998eF> [HTML format, various paging].

GEOPOLITICS AND ENERGY IN IRAQ: WHERE POLITICS RULES. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Robert E. Ebel. August 2010.

Geopolitics and Energy in Iraq addresses issues related to the March 7, 2010, Iraqi national election; the selection of a prime minister; and whether the promise of that election will be fulfilled. If a functioning government is not seated, will the country return to the sectarian conflicts that characterized its past? Senior Iraqi officials fear that the U.S. troop drawdown could well result in a power vacuum to be filled by insurgents. Politics have very real implications in Iraq, says the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aWd19f> [PDF format, 66 pages].

INFORMAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN. U.S. Institute of Peace. Noah Coburn and John Dempsey. August 2010.

The report discusses informal justice in Afghanistan and its relationship to state institutions. It draws on a series of pilot projects sponsored and overseen by the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) and on work by other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international donors, and the international military in Afghanistan, as well as on field visits by the authors. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cugula> [PDF format, 20 pages].

ILLUSIONS OF CARE: LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY FOR REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS IN ARGENTINA. Human Rights Watch. August 10, 2010.

The report documents the obstacles women and girls face in getting the reproductive health care services to which they are entitled, such as contraception, voluntary sterilization procedures, and abortion after rape. The most common barriers to care include long delays in providing services, unnecessary referrals to other clinics, demands for spousal permission contrary to law, financial barriers, and in some cases denial of care, according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/dAkmK4> [HTML format with links].

**FALSE IMPRESSION: HOW A WIDELY CITED STUDY VASTLY OVERSTATES THE BENEFITS OF CHARTER SCHOOLS.** The Century Foundation and Economic Policy Institute. Marco Basile. August 9, 2010.

The study reviews a critical analysis of one study that appears to show remarkable results of charter school education, and points to other studies that would call into question the broad claims of success by charter school advocates.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/951Jeq> [PDF format, 7 pages].

**FOUR YEARS LATER: REPUBLICANS FARING BETTER WITH MEN, WHITES, INDEPENDENTS AND SENIORS.** Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. August 10, 2010.

The Republican Party's prospects for the midterm elections look much better than they did four years ago at this time, while the Democrats' look much worse. Voter preferences for the upcoming congressional elections remain closely divided (45% support the Democratic candidate or lean Democratic, while 44% favor the Republican or lean Republican). In polling conducted in August-September 2006, the Democrats held an 11-point advantage (50% to 39%). Major shifts in sentiment among key voting blocs account for the improved GOP standing in 2010. The Republicans now enjoy advantages among typically loyal voting blocs that wavered in 2006, notably men and whites, says the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bR8SaL> [PDF format, 26 pages].

**GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT BRINGS MORE GAINFUL EDUCATION.** Center for American Progress. Louis Soares. August 9, 2010.

Gainful employment rule pushes the Education Department into a new role, using network orchestration to improve quality and value in higher education, writes Louis Soares. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cn7P4A> [HTML format, various paging].

**HARD WORK? PATTERNS IN PHYSICALLY DEMANDING LABOR AMONG OLDER WORKERS.** Center for Economic and Policy Research. Hye Jin Rho. August 2010.

Employment in physically demanding jobs or in jobs with difficult working conditions is a major cause of early labor-market exit among older workers. Raising the retirement age is particularly concerning for near-retirement age workers with such jobs. Despite the fact that the retirement age increase is supposed to encourage workers to work longer, many workers would be physically unable to extend work lives in their jobs, and they would most likely be left with no choice but to receive reduced benefits.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bcSKJd> [PDF format, various paging].

**THE IMPORTANCE OF SEGREGATION, DISCRIMINATION, PEER DYNAMICS, AND IDENTITY IN EXPLAINING TRENDS IN THE RACIAL ACHIEVEMENT GAP.** National Bureau of Economic Research. Roland G. Fryer, Jr. August 2010.

After decades of narrowing, the achievement gap between black and white school children widened in the 1990s, a period when the labor market rewards for education were increasing. This presents an important puzzle for economists. The author investigates the extent to which economic models of segregation, information-based discrimination, peer dynamics, and identity can explain this puzzle. Under a reasonable set of assumptions, models of peer dynamics and identity are consistent with the time-series data. Segregation and models of discrimination both contradict the trends in important ways. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bYBkXV> [PDF format, 32 pages].

**WHAT MAKES SPECIAL-EDUCATION TEACHERS SPECIAL?** National Center for Analysis of Longitudinal Data in Education Research. Li Feng and Tim R. Sass. August 10, 2010.

The paper examines the impact of pre-service preparation and in-service formal and informal training on the ability of teachers to promote academic achievement among students with disabilities. There is little support for the efficacy of in-service professional development courses focusing on special education. However, teachers with advanced degrees are more effective in boosting the math achievement of students with disabilities than are those with only a baccalaureate degree, according to the authors. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/ctPuqP> [PDF format, 38 pages].

**WHO ARE AMERICA'S POOR CHILDREN?: EXAMINING FOOD INSECURITY AMONG CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES.** National Center for Children in Poverty. Vanessa P. Wight et al. August 2010.

Fourteen million children live in poor families, that is, families with income below the federal poverty level, which is \$22,050 a year for a family of four in 2009. There is a wide body of research documenting the importance of family income for children's health and well-being. Yet, research suggests that families with income twice the poverty threshold experience as many material hardships as poor families, such as food insecurity, inadequate housing, and insufficient health care. These findings are alarming and underscore the degree to which income-based measures of impoverishment mask experiences with material deprivation that are widespread and transcend the standard thresholds that define poverty. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bbis34> [PDF format, 16 pages].

**THE GLOBAL HEALTH REGIME.** Council on Foreign Relations. August 11, 2010.

A broad-sweeping look at international efforts to improve public health. This is part of the Global Governance Monitor, an interactive feature tracking multilateral approaches to several global challenges. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/deQUfF> [HTML format, various paging].

HOW SHOULD OIL EXPORTERS SPEND THEIR RENTS? Center for Global Development. Alan Gelb. August 10, 2010.

The paper argues for approaches that increase public understanding of the need for prudent spending of oil revenues in booms, and for comprehensive consideration of a range of options for using rents. Drawing on the experience of a few successful countries, it points to a number of common factors. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/dgQ05f> [HTML format with links].

POWER GAME IN ASIA TRIPS NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION. YaleGlobal. Harsh V. Pant. August 12, 2010.

The aim of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and eventually eliminate them altogether. The goal has been elusive as other nations seek and succeed in acquiring the technology. While the treaty allows for civilian use of nuclear technology, special deals signed for national strategic reasons weaken the treaty as a whole. Many deals, instigated by the U.S. and China, escalate regional mistrust and rivalries, particularly between India and Pakistan, explains the author. While China plans to assist Pakistan's nuclear program, even Japan, a long-time critic of proliferation, may now aid India's nuclear program as a balancing act. Spreading civilian technology today without adequate long-term safeguards on export threatens the nuclear non-proliferation regime and does nothing to secure the globe. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/clhYo7> [HTML format, various paging].

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SRI LANKA AND INTERNATIONAL BODIES TO INVESTIGATE INCIDENTS DURING THE RECENT CONFLICT IN SRI LANKA, AND EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUCH EFFORTS. U.S. Department of State. August 11, 2010.

The report is submitted pursuant to the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), which directed "the Secretary of State to submit, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, a report supplementing the Secretary's October 21, 2009, report on crimes against humanity in Sri Lanka detailing what, if any, measures have been taken by the Government of Sri Lanka and international bodies to investigate such incidents, and evaluating the effectiveness of such efforts." [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9R5b4F> [HTML format, various paging].

**TURBULENCE IN THE NILE: TOWARD A CONSENSUAL AND SUSTAINABLE ALLOCATION OF THE NILE RIVER WATERS.** Brookings Institution. Mwangi S. Kimenyi et al. August 11, 2010.

The Nile River is the lifeline for Egyptians. The very survival of Egyptians and the existence of both modern Egypt and the biblical Egypt of the Pharaohs are intractably tied to this critical and important resource. In fact, Egyptian political, economic, social and cultural life are so intertwined with the Nile that it is not an exaggeration to say that it would be difficult to envision a viable Egyptian civilization without the Nile. Egyptians, of course, are not the only peoples whose civilizations have been influenced significantly and, to a great extent, shaped by the waters of the Nile. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aYJpI7> [PDF format, 8 pages].

**REAL CHANGE FOR AFGHAN WOMEN'S RIGHTS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN THE UPCOMING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.** U.S. Institute of Peace. Nina Sudhakar and Scott Worden. August 11, 2010.

The brief highlights key issues that must be resolved to ensure Afghan women's continued political participation in the upcoming parliamentary elections on September 18, 2010 and beyond. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bA33dl> [PDF format, 5 pages].

**BUILDING A MORE RESILIENT HAITIAN STATE.** RAND Corporation. Keith Crane et al. August 13, 2010.

Haiti's future prosperity and peace require building a more effective, resilient state. The report sifts through Haiti's many challenges and reform plans to identify the state-building priorities that are most necessary, feasible, and sustainable.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aaLMNn> Monograph [PDF format, 209 pages].

<http://bit.ly/aArpRb> Research Brief [PDF format, 3 pages].

**MEXICANS CONTINUE SUPPORT FOR DRUG WAR.** Pew Global Attitudes Project. Richard Wike. August 12, 2010.

Mexicans overwhelmingly continue to endorse President Calderón's campaign against the drug cartels and most, though somewhat fewer than a year ago, see progress in the drug war. But opposition to direct U.S. involvement has increased, and Mexican views of the U.S. generally turned negative following passage of the recent Arizona immigration law. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/dc6oIC> [HTML format, various paging].

**BIG GAPS, SMALL GAPS: SOME COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DO BETTER THAN OTHERS IN GRADUATING AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS.** The Education Trust. Mamie Lynch and Jennifer Engle. August 9, 2010.



Even though 57 percent of all students who enroll earn diplomas within six years, the graduation rates for different groups of students are vastly different. Nationally, 60 percent of whites but only 49 percent of Latinos and 40 percent of African Americans who start college hold bachelor's degrees six years later.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/b4z58N> [PDF format, 8 pages].

THE DISTORTED LENS OF ISLAMOPHOBIA. Center for American Progress. Sally Steenland. August 10, 2010.

Sally Steenland puts recent anti-Muslim ranting into perspective and encourages Americans to look at the religion based on reality, not distortion.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9ybkqE> [HTML format, various paging].

HOME BROADBAND 2010. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Aaron Smith. August 11, 2010.

Broadband adoption slowed dramatically in 2010, but growth among African-Americans jumped well above the national average; 53% of Americans do not think affordable broadband should be a government priority. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/d2kBpT> [PDF format, 28 pages].

MUCH HOPE, MODEST CHANGE FOR DEMOCRATS: RELIGION IN THE 2008 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. August 11, 2010.

An analysis of newly released exit poll data finds that Barack Obama succeeded in attracting a larger share of the vote among some religious groups than John Kerry did in 2004. The contours of religion and politics, however, were largely the same in 2008 as in 2004. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9uZhZb> [HTML format, various paging].

TAXES, PERMITS, AND CLIMATE CHANGE. National Bureau of Economic Research. Louis Kaplow. August 2010.

The essay revisits the question of instrument choice for the regulation of externalities in the context of climate change. The central point is that the Pigouvian prescription to equate marginal control costs with the expected marginal benefits of damage reduction should guide the design of both carbon taxes and permit schemes. Because expected marginal damage rises nonlinearly, a corresponding nonlinear tax, or an equivalent price implemented through a quantity-adjusted permit scheme, is second best. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/a85Tov> [PDF format, 22 pages].

UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR U.S.-BORN CHILDREN. Pew Hispanic Center. Jeffrey S. Passel. August 11, 2010.

An estimated 340,000 of the 4.3 million babies born in the United States in 2008 were the offspring of unauthorized immigrants, according to the analysis. It finds that nearly four-in-five (79%) of the 5.1 million children (younger than age 18) of unauthorized immigrants were born in this country and therefore are U.S. citizens. In total, 4 million U.S.-born children of unauthorized immigrant parents resided in this country in 2009, alongside 1.1 million foreign-born children of unauthorized immigrant parents.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bSmlOx> [PDF format, 11 pages].

CONFLICT PREVENTION: PRINCIPLES, POLICIES AND PRACTICE. U.S. Institute of Peace. Abiodun Williams et al. August 19, 2010.

On July 1, 2010, the U.S. Institute of Peace organized an all-day conference entitled "Preventing Violent Conflict: Principles, Policies, and Practice." The goals of this conference were to spotlight the importance of conflict prevention, to foster productive discussions between leading scholars and distinguished practitioners, and to identify priority areas for future work on conflict prevention by the Institute and the field at large. This brief provides an overview of that day's discussions. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9KbgF2> [PDF format, 5 pages].

CONNECTED THROUGH SERVICE: DIASPORA VOLUNTEERS AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT. U.S.A.I.D and Migration Policy Institute. Aaron Terrazas. August 2010.

Nearly 1 million U.S. residents spend time volunteering abroad each year, including nearly 200,000 first- and second-generation immigrants. Diasporas often have the connections, knowledge, and personal drive to volunteer outside the framework of organized volunteer programs. But many also volunteer through established programs. As skilled migration and the number of U.S. youth with ancestors in the developing world grow over the coming years, the potential for both skilled diaspora volunteers and youth diaspora volunteers will increase. The report examines the role of diaspora in development policy. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/b3uSD0> [PDF format, 48 pages].

INTERNATIONAL VARIATION IN THE USAGE OF MEDICINES: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. RAND Corporation. Ellen Nolte et al. August 17, 2010.

The report reviews the published and grey literature on international variation in the use of medicines in six areas, osteoporosis, atypical anti-psychotics, dementia, rheumatoid arthritis, cardiovascular disease/lipid-regulating drugs (statins), and hepatitis C. The authors identify three broad groups of determinants of international variation in

medicines use. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/aKxFyF> [PDF format, 57 pages].

SENATOR PAUL SIMON WATER FOR THE POOR ACT: REPORT TO CONGRESS  
JUNE 2010. U.S. Department of State. Web posted August 13, 2010.

Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor 2010 Report to Congress describes U.S. efforts to expand access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improve water resources management and increase water productivity in developing countries. The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 requires the Secretary of State, in consultation with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Administrator, to submit an annual report to Congress outlining the U.S. Government's strategy and progress in achieving the objectives of the Act.  
<http://bit.ly/djPEB9> [PDF format, 97 pages].

VARIATION IN EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES AND POLICIES ACROSS  
COUNTRIES AND OF SCHOOLS WITHIN COUNTRIES. National Bureau of  
Economic Research. Richard B. Freeman et al. August 2010.

The study examines the variation in educational outcomes across and within countries using the TIMSS mathematics tests. It documents the wide cross-country variation in the level and dispersion of test scores. Countries with the highest test scores are those with the least inequality in scores, which suggests a "virtuous" equity-efficiency trade-off in improving educational outcomes, according to the report.  
[Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9x0s7f> [PDF format, 32 pages].

CHALLENGING CORRUPTION IN AFRICA: BEYOND THE BLEAK  
PROJECTIONS. Center for Global Development. Nuhu Ribadu. August 23, 2010.

The author reflects on his experience as the head of Nigeria's Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and the international work needed to challenge corruption in Africa.  
[Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9m3nOA> [HTML format, various paging].

AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE: OIL CONTRACTS AND STALLED REFORM IN SAO  
TOME E PRINCIPE. Human Rights Watch. August 23, 2010.

The report documents how São Tomé's government remains ill-equipped to manage the revenues from any hydrocarbon endowment, despite domestic and international efforts to improve financial transparency and accountability in anticipation of major oil discoveries. The international community and domestic policy-makers invested in efforts to improve the management of the country's potential oil wealth to avoid the problems that have plagued its neighbors, such as Angola or Equatorial Guinea. But the current government has not demonstrated the political will or institutional capacity to follow through on reform. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bDj07q> [HTML format, various paging].

CHINESE ENERGY SECURITY: THE MYTH OF THE PLAN'S FRONTLINE STATUS. Strategic Studies Institute. Ryan Clarke. August 17, 2010.

The report examines the dynamics of China's energy security dilemma and the role of the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN). Following this, PLAN development is discussed and its future role in regional security is hypothesized. It argues that it is domestic market inefficiencies and poor management practices that pose the greatest threat to China's energy security. Further, less and less of Chinese energy imports are making their way to the country by sea, and as such, the PLAN actually has a minimal role to play. Given these realities, Chinese fears of a naval blockade that deprives it of energy supplies, and American confidence that this is a realistic strategic option in the event of hostilities are implausible. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cP1Pye> [HTML format with a link].

A NEW HOPE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN NORTH KOREA? National Endowment for Democracy. Carl Gershman. August 21, 2010.

The brief focuses on North Korean human rights and refugees.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9WnyeR> [HTML format, various paging].

THE RISE OF ISLAMIC RAP: ON THE STREETS OF BRITAIN, HIP HOP JABS AT MUSLIM POLITICS. YaleGlobal. Peter Mandaville. August 19, 2010.

Some South Asian Muslim youth in British cities, seeking art and music that reflect their own alienation, embrace the hip-hop and rap of urban black America. Styles and messages converge, as young Muslim teens blend cultural and political expression with their Islamic faith, explains the author. Islamic fundamentalists warn against any music at all, let alone provocative hip-hop. Budding interest in alternative, radical music could be a fad – or signal yet a new alliance between Muslim and leftist social-justice values.

There's power in demographics: Some 70 percent of the world's Muslim population is under the age of 30 – and they could eventually transform mainstream Islam, including the religion's goals, activism and reputation. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/dnUtI7> [HTML format, various paging].

CORRECTING AMERICA'S IMAGE PROBLEM IN PAKISTAN. U.S. Institute of Peace. Moeed Yusuf. August 20, 2010.

Despite receiving over \$15 billion in U.S. aid since 9/11, perceptions of America in Pakistan remain acutely negative. The report draws upon the author's discussions with a large cross section of Pakistani opinion makers during his four visits to the country in 2010. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cjbN2J> [PDF format, 5 pages].

COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEFS: INDIA. Energy Information Administration. August 2010.

With high economic growth rates and over 15 percent of the world's population, India is a significant consumer of energy resources. In 2009, India was the fourth largest oil consumer in the world, after the United States, China, and Japan. Despite the global financial crisis, India's energy demand continues to rise. In terms of end-use, energy demand in the transport sector is expected to be particularly high, as vehicle ownership, particularly of four-wheel vehicles, is forecast to increase rapidly in the years ahead. <http://bit.ly/9McJz3> [PDF format, 11 pages].

CRUCIAL DEADLINE FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY BUSINESS IN INDIA. Brookings Institution. Urjit R. Patel. August 17, 2010.

Over the last two years, India has signed bilateral nuclear power agreements with several countries, including the U.S., France, Russia, Kazakhstan and Canada. On July 30, a prerequisite for U.S. nuclear fuel suppliers to conduct business with India was concluded with the two countries signing an agreement on the reprocessing of American nuclear spent fuel by India, marking the final steps toward implementation of the landmark 2008 civil nuclear deal. These latest arrangements and procedures will enable reprocessing by India of the U.S.-obligated nuclear material at a new national reprocessing facility to be established by India and dedicated to the reprocessing of safeguarded nuclear material under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://bit.ly/al4nSO> [HTML format, various paging].

AFGHANISTAN'S NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES. Council on Foreign Relations. Greg Bruno. August 19, 2010.

The growth and strengthening of Afghanistan's domestic security forces is seen as key to an eventual U.S. exit, but some analysts caution that progress will remain slow. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://bit.ly/dd8jto> [HTML format, various paging].

WHERE IS THE JUSTICE?: INTERETHNIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTHERN KYRGYZSTAN AND ITS AFTERMATH. Human Rights Watch. August 16, 2010.

The report states that some government forces acted, knowingly or unwittingly, to facilitate attacks on ethnic Uzbek neighborhoods in the violence in southern Kyrgyzstan in June 2010. Local law enforcement agencies also failed to provide appropriate protection to the Uzbek community. The government's investigation into the violence, which left hundreds dead and thousands injured, has been marred with abuses, while new ethnically motivated attacks are taking place in the south. The report is based on more than 200 interviews with Kyrgyz and Uzbek victims and witnesses, lawyers, human rights defenders, government officials, and law enforcement personnel. [Note: contains

copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/co8cY2> [HTML format, various paging].

THE FADING GLORY OF THE TELEVISION AND TELEPHONE. Pew Research Center. August 19, 2010.

One day you're the brightest star in the galaxy. Then something new comes along -- and suddenly you're a relic. It's a turn of fate that awaits sports heroes, movie stars, and political leaders. And, yes, even household appliances. After occupying center stage in the American household for much of the 20th century, two of the grand old luminaries of consumer technology, the television set and the landline telephone, are suffering from a sharp decline in public perception that they are necessities of life. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/bEnQit> [PDF format, 11 pages].

GROWING NUMBER OF AMERICANS SAY OBAMA IS A MUSLIM. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. August 19, 2010.

A substantial and growing number of Americans say that Barack Obama is a Muslim, while the proportion saying he is a Christian has declined. More than a year and a half into his presidency, a plurality of the public says they do not know what religion Obama follows. The survey finds that nearly one-in-five Americans (18%) now say Obama is a Muslim, up from 11% in March 2009. Only about one-third of adults (34%) say Obama is a Christian, down sharply from 48% in 2009. Fully 43% say they do not know what Obama's religion is. The survey was completed in early August, before Obama's recent comments about the proposed construction of a mosque near the site of the former World Trade Center. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/b5u0EC> [PDF format, 38 pages].

HEALTH CARE SPENDING: 1998, 2003, AND 2008. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. August 2010.

How have rising health care costs affected household budgets? That question was raised many times before the passage of the Affordable Care Act, whose goal—as the act's name implies—is to make health care more affordable for American families. This analysis of Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) data from the 1998, 2003, and 2008 Interview Surveys provides a picture of nominal out-of-pocket health care spending among households categorized by the age of the reference person.  
<http://bit.ly/cBXuns> [HTML format, various paging].

IS A MOSQUE NEAR GROUND ZERO A BAD IDEA? Council on Foreign Relations. Richard N. Haass et al. August 24, 2010.

Five experts address the controversy over the proposed Islamic center near the 9/11 attack site in New York, the foreign policy implications, and how the issue should be



resolved. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/a0i8BE> [HTML format, various paging].

MOSQUE CONTROVERSY, IRAQ WAR DOMINATE THE NEWS. Project for Excellence in Journalism. August 24, 2010.

A statement of support for religious freedom by President Barack Obama fueled an ideologically driven debate in the media over a proposed Islamic center in New York last week. A milestone in the Iraq war, continued economic travails and a mostly hung jury in a corruption case involving a former governor also vied for attention.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/d0Oo6d> [HTML format, various paging].

NEW TECHNOLOGIES, FUTURE WEAPONS: GENE SEQUENCING AND SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY. The Heritage Foundation. Ethel Machi and Jena Baker McNeill. August 24, 2010.

Since the completion of the human genome project in 2003, there has been a surge of investment and discovery in both the gene sequencing and synthetic biology sectors of biotechnology. While the information contained in genome databases is not inherently dangerous, it can be used for destructive purposes. With synthesis technology becoming less expensive, more accurate, and faster every year, it is foreseeable that by 2020 malefactors will have the ability to manipulate genomes in order to engineer new bioterrorism weapons. The authors discuss the possibilities. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://thf\\_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2010/pdf/wm2986.pdf](http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2010/pdf/wm2986.pdf) [PDF format, 3 pages].

PENSION INSURANCE DATA BOOK 2009. Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation. August 20, 2010.

The data book offers information on statistical trends related to defined benefit retirement plans in the private sector. The new edition features a detailed article on the smaller of the agency's two pension insurance programs, which provides financial assistance to insolvent multiemployer pension plans. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9AZTQg> [PDF format, 120 pages].

SMALL NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS: A PROFILE OF FORM 990-N FILERS. The Urban Institute. Katie L. Roeger. August 2010.

In an effort to keep better track of nonprofit organizations, the Pension Protection Act of 2006 mandated that the more than 714,000 nonprofits with gross receipts less than \$25,000 needed to file the new Form 990-N, also known as the e-Postcard. The brief provides an overview of the new 990-N filing requirement, profiles the organizations filing the 990-N, compares 990-N filers to larger filers, and provides a brief look at small nonprofits reporting terminations on Form 990-N. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cpkdYr> [PDF format, 6 pages].

**TALENT PRESSURES AND THE AGING WORKFORCE: RESPONSIVE ACTION STEPS FOR THE PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES SECTOR.** The Sloan Center on Aging & Work. Stephen Sweet et al. August 2010.

The professional, scientific, and technical services sector offers some of the best jobs available – high skilled, high paying, and relatively flexible – but these jobs are disappearing, creating an acute need for highly skilled workers, according to a new study by the Sloan Center on Aging & Work. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9oLtfy> [PDF format, 51 pages].

**TOP TEN REASONS NOT TO RAISE THE RETIREMENT AGE.** Economic Policy Institute. Ross Eisenbrey. August 24, 2010.

At a time when more Americans are living longer, raising the retirement age may seem like a good way to strengthen Social Security. Ross Eisenbrey explains why it is not. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/caNIIO> [PDF format, 2 pages].

**UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF SCHOOL NURSING: KEEPING CHILDREN HEALTHY, IN SCHOOL, AND READY TO LEARN.** Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. August 2010.

For more than a century, school nurses have played a critical role in keeping U.S. schoolchildren healthy. Their duties go far beyond tending to recess scrapes and bruises. They deal with students' chronic health conditions, life-threatening allergy and asthma events and epidemics of various sorts; they connect students to substance-abuse treatment, mental, behavioral and reproductive health services; they screen for vision, hearing and other problems that might impair learning; they ensure immunization compliance and administer first aid; and more. In short, school nurses provide care that many children would not otherwise receive, and greatly reduce the overall cost of care because they are able to intercept and address problems before they become severe and costly. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/brb9cD> [PDF format, 8 pages].

**CONFRONTING THE CHANGE IN CLIMATE.** Council on Foreign Relations. Toni Johnson. August 25, 2010.

Pakistan's devastating floods and Russia's massive heat wave this summer have placed new scrutiny on the role of climate change. Experts worry about the pace of government policy responses. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/bgpBKo> [HTML format, various paging].

**INCORPORATING CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND ADAPTATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: OPPORTUNITIES AND**

CHALLENGES. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Shardul Agrawala et al. August 2010.

National governments and development agencies have invested considerable effort in recent years to develop methodologies and tools to screen their projects for the risks posed by climate change. However, these tools have largely been developed by the climate change community and their application within actual project settings remains quite limited. An alternate and complementary approach would be to examine the feasibility of incorporating consideration of climate change impacts and adaptation within existing modalities for project design, approval, and implementation. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) are particularly relevant in this context.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bwjeaC> [PDF format, 38 pages].

“AS IF WE WEREN’T HUMAN”: DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES IN NORTHERN UGANDA. Human Rights Watch. August 26, 2010.

The report describes frequent abuse and discrimination by strangers, neighbors, and even family members against women and girls with disabilities in the north. Women interviewed for the report said they were not able to get basic provisions such as food, clothing, and shelter in camps for displaced persons or in their own communities. The research was conducted in six districts of northern Uganda – a region recently emerging from over two decades of brutal conflict between the rebel Lord’s Resistance Army and the government. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cPICKp> [HTML format with links].

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS: MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA 2010. U.S. Department of Defense. August 2010.

Over the past 30 years, China has made great progress in its pursuit of economic growth and development, which has allowed China to achieve higher living standards for the Chinese people and has increased China’s international profile. These economic achievements, combined with progress in science and technology, have also enabled China to embark on a comprehensive transformation of its military, says the report.

<http://bit.ly/bW4Ap5> [PDF format, 83 pages].

FROM BANGLADESH TO YOU: HOW WORKERS PROTESTING IN THE STREETS OF DHAKA HURTS THE U.S. ECONOMY. Center for American Progress. Sabina Dewan. August 25, 2010.

Thousands of garment workers rampaged through central Dhaka and clashed with police to protest what they consider an inadequate increase in the minimum wage rate in Dhaka, Bangladesh on July 30, 2010. The connection between workers’ rights in the developing world and our world of work in America is closer than you think, writes Sabina Dewan.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/as2VNE> [HTML format, various paging].

**KOSOVO AND SERBIA AFTER THE ICJ OPINION.** International Crisis Group.  
August 26, 2010.

The development of more realistic, if not yet fully public, attitudes in Kosovo and Serbia suggest a win-win resolution of their dispute is feasible if both sides promptly open talks with the aim of reaching a comprehensive compromise, according to the report.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/aCeOMQ> [PDF format, 36 pages].

**U.S. MILITARY FORCES AND POLICE ASSISTANCE IN STABILITY OPERATIONS: THE LEAST-WORST OPTION TO FILL THE U.S. CAPACITY GAP.** Strategic Studies Institute. Dennis E. Keller. August 24, 2010.

Stability operations in Iraq and Afghanistan continue to be challenged by the lack of effective local police forces to secure the civilian population from insurgent infiltration and criminal violence. Given U.S. government legal and organizational shortfalls to train and advise foreign police forces, coupled with an operational environment characterized by local police corruption and abusiveness, this monograph proposes a way ahead for effective community based policing despite these adverse circumstances.

<http://bit.ly/cOZPsF> [HTML format with a link].

**THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS: LATIN AMERICA, SAME-SEX MARRIAGE, AND SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.** Center for American Progress.  
Jacqueline Nolley Echegaray. August 26, 2010.

The Supreme Court in Mexico City, which voted August 16, 2010 to uphold a Mexico City law allowing adoptions by same-sex couples. The author asks, is Mexico more tolerant than the United States? [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/aemtJP> [HTML format, various paging].

**THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF KARNAL BUNT PHYTOSANITARY WHEAT EXPORT CERTIFICATES.** Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Gary Vocke et al. August 25, 2010.

The report provides the results of research on the economic consequences of ending the USDA Karnal bunt certification program for U.S. exports to countries that ban import of wheat from countries known to have the disease. USDA currently issues certificates that U.S. wheat shipments are from areas where KB is not known to occur.

<http://bit.ly/9GXjwp> [PDF format, 17 pages].

**GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK: RESOURCE CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS.** National Parks Conservation Association. August 2010.

The comprehensive report that highlights the opportunities and challenges facing Grand Canyon National Park, as well as policy recommendations for preserving and protecting this national treasure in the future. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cgRLtr> [PDF format, 84 pages].

HOUSING CLOUDS ECONOMIC RECOVERY. Council on Foreign Relations. Royce Wolverson. August 25, 2010.

Dismal U.S. housing data and uncertainty over the Obama administration's housing plans are adding to fears of another recession--and raising new concerns over the global recovery. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9DouTY> [HTML format, various paging].

MANHATTAN PROJECT: THE GREAT MOSQUE DIVIDE. YaleGlobal. Sadanand Dhume. August 24, 2010.

A proposal to build an Islamic center two blocks away from the target of the 9/11 attacks steadily moved through New York City's planning process, meeting regulations and winning approval each step of the way. The World Trade Center attacks united the United States for a short while, whereas almost nine years later, the center and plan to "build bridges" raise another in a long line of issues that divide Americans:

Conservatives point to a historical pattern of Muslims constructing monuments atop ground sacred to non-Muslims, symbols that galvanize radical Islam. Liberals argue that the plan is in conformity with the freedom of worship guaranteed by the law, that bullying organizers to relocate violates basic constitutional principles. Both sides offer passionate, strong arguments, notes author Sadanand Dhume. Perhaps most threatening to Western civilization is the debate's rancor. Dhume urges conservatives and liberals to find common ground on balancing individual rights with combating radical Islam.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9JOGaX> [HTML format, various paging].

PUBLIC REMAINS CONFLICTED OVER ISLAM: NYC MOSQUE OPPOSED, MUSLIMS' RIGHT TO BUILD MOSQUES FAVORED. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. August 24, 2010.

The public continues to express conflicted views of Islam. Favorable opinions of Islam have declined since 2005, but there has been virtually no change over the past year in the proportion of Americans saying that Islam is more likely than other religions to encourage violence. As was the case a year ago, slightly more people say the Islamic religion does not encourage violence more than other religions (42%) than say that it does (35%). [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9EV6rX> [PDF format, 10 pages].

THE RECOVERY ACT: TRANSFORMING THE AMERICAN ECONOMY THROUGH INNOVATION. Vice President of the United States. August 2010.

The report finds that the Recovery Act's \$100 billion investment in innovation is not only transforming the economy and creating new jobs, but helping accelerate significant advances in science and technology that cut costs for consumers, save lives and help keep America competitive in the 21st century economy.

<http://bit.ly/bSWe8z> [PDF format, 50 pages].

RENEWABLE ENERGY TRENDS IN CONSUMPTION AND ELECTRICITY 2008. U.S. Energy Information Administration. August 25, 2010.

The report shows that U.S. renewable energy consumption grew 10 percent to 7.367 quadrillion Btu between 2007 and 2008 and now holds well over 7 percent of the U.S. energy market.

<http://bit.ly/99DIIv> [PDF format, 49 pages].

WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY 2010: 25 YEARS OF PROGRESS BUT CHALLENGES REMAIN. U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee. August 2010. On August 26, 2010, Americans will celebrate the 90th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th amendment, which granted women the right to vote and led to their increased participation in our political system. In 1984, Geraldine Ferraro shattered the political glass ceiling by becoming the first woman nominated to a national ticket and ushered in a new era of political leadership for women. Over the last quarter century, women have become a powerful political force, both as voters and as elected leaders. Did that political benchmark have implications for women's economic well-being? Data compiled by the Joint Economic Committee suggest that the answer is yes.

<http://bit.ly/doWHbP> [PDF format, 14 pages].

CHARGING AHEAD: BATTERY ELECTRIC VEHICLES AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF AN INDUSTRY. Deloitte. Lei Zhou et al. August 2010.

Over the past century, as the automobile gained popularity across the world, there was a dramatic transformation in city planning, infrastructure and distribution systems. While the effects of modern automobile use continue to generate philosophical discussions, perhaps the most controversial debate centers around the impact that nearly one billion cars worldwide are having on the environment. Environmental sensitivities have begun to drive demand for an alternative to the conventional internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles.<sup>1</sup> Among the front-runner technologies: the Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV), a zero-emission vehicle. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/97UKVd> [PDF format, 14 pages].

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF HOURLY COMPENSATION COSTS IN MANUFACTURING, 2008. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. August 26, 2010.



The trade-weighted average of hourly compensation costs in U.S. dollars for all employees in manufacturing among 32 foreign economies was 85 percent of the U.S. level in 2008, increasing from 82 percent in 2007, according to the data. Compensation costs relative to the United States rose or remained unchanged in 28 of the 32 foreign economies covered in 2008. The data contains data for all employees and production workers.

<http://bit.ly/bDUcJr> [PDF format, 25 pages].

TIME TO SORT OUT THE LONG OVERDUE DOHA ROUND: A SOLUTION TO THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN IS IN PLAIN SIGHT. YaleGlobal. Hugh Corbet. August 26, 2010.

Expanding trade has enriched the world, and completing the Doha Round of negotiations could deliver nations, both rich and poor, from stagnation, says the author. The round of World Trade Organization negotiations began in 2001 as an effort to ease poverty by reducing trade barriers. But wealthy nations resist ending protections for their agricultural industries. “By offering to reduce agricultural subsidies further, the Obama administration could induce Brazil, China, India and other developing countries to improve their market-access offers, a major goal of US trade negotiators,” argues Hugh Corbet. Corbet lists specific mechanisms to move Doha negotiations forward. By dropping subsidies, Europe and the U.S. could tap new, huge markets. Open trade can be a win-win game for all nations. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/c0jhc6> [HTML format, various paging].

ZEROING IN: AIDS DONORS AND AFRICA’S HEALTH WORKFORCE. Center for Global Development. Nandini Oomman. August 26, 2010.

The report contends that AIDS donors need to move away from temporary and project-specific interventions and support instead more sustainable and long-term solutions to improve and strengthen Africa's health workforce, which is necessary to achieve national and global health outcomes. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cxhNfT> [HTML format with links].

CHINA’S ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION – EXACERBATING TENSIONS OR STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS? Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Yukon Huang. August 31, 2010.

As China’s largest trading partner, the European Union can play an important role in ensuring that competing interests don’t exacerbate tensions, instead, shared interests should strengthen Europe’s relations with China. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/czkb6p> [HTML format, various paging].

JAPAN’S BEEF MARKET. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Kakuyu Obara et al. August 30, 2010.

The report provides a broad overview of the beef market in Japan, including consumer's preferences, domestic production practices, domestic and trade policies, and market outlook. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/afFNJB> [PDF format, 52 pages].

**JUSTICE DELIVERED LOCALLY: SOLOMON ISLANDS.** The World Bank. Michael Goddard. August 2010.

The review is divided into three sections. The first covers the period from the first European contact in the sixteenth century until the Second World War. The second covers the period from the end of the war until independence in 1978. The final section covers what is in many ways the most complicated period, from independence to the present day. A breakdown in governance occurred during this period in Solomon Islands, which led to a regional intervention mission to restore political and economic stability. Solomon Islands are still recovering from this nationally disruptive episode.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aaAL4M> [PDF format, 39 pages].

**QUICK IMPACT, SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS, GUIDING VISION: THREE PROPOSED INITIATIVES FOR IMPROVING MOBILITY, QUALITY OF LIFE, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE WEST BANK.** RAND Corporation. August 31, 2010.

The report describes three demonstration projects based on the Arc, RAND's proposal for a sweeping infrastructure corridor linking urban centers, within and between the West Bank and Gaza. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/b6FMhq> [PDF format, 20 pages].

**EARTHQUAKES AND FLOODS: COMPARING HAITI AND PAKISTAN.** The Brookings Institution. Elizabeth Ferris. August 26, 2010.

Comparisons between the response to the Haitian earthquake and to Pakistan's floods are perhaps inevitable, as these major tragedies occurred within seven months of each other. Much of the commentary has focused on possible reasons for the disproportionate donor response to the two disasters. But there are other similarities and differences between the two cases that deserve further attention. The paper provides some comparisons between disasters in Haiti and Pakistan by looking first at the difference in the nature of the disasters, followed by comparison of housing needs, displacement, and the international response. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/d0FTyd> [PDF format, 17 pages].

**PAKISTAN – FLOODS.** U.S. Agency for International Development. August 30, 2010.

The U.S. is providing \$50 million to assist the people of Pakistan in the aftermath of the country's flood disaster. The \$50 million will be provided for early recovery efforts from funds provided by Congress last month as authorized under the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009, known as the Kerry-Lugar-Berman Act. The additional

funding will support early recovery programs, such as rehabilitation of community infrastructure and livelihood recovery activities.

<http://bit.ly/9tr0Do> [PDF format, 4 pages].

DILEMMAS OF BRAZILIAN GRAND STRATEGY. Strategic Studies Institute. Hal Brands. August 31, 2010.

The study analyzes Brazilian grand strategy under President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. During Lula's nearly 8 years in office, he has pursued a multi-tiered grand strategy aimed at hastening the transition from uni-polarity to a multi-polar order in which international rules, norms, and institutions are more favorable to Brazilian interests. Lula has done so by emphasizing three diplomatic strategies: soft-balancing, coalition-building, and seeking to position Brazil as the leader of a more united South America. This strategy has successfully raised Brazil's profile and increased its diplomatic flexibility, but it has also exposed the country to four potent strategic dilemmas that could complicate or undermine its ascent. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bi1s78> [HTML format with links].

ISLANDS OF LIFE: A BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION ATLAS OF THE GREAT LAKES ISLANDS. The Nature Conservancy. Bonnie L. Henson et al. Web posted August 2010.

The Great Lakes contain the largest collection of freshwater islands in the world, more than 32,000 islands. These islands contain significant biodiversity including endemic species, rare habitats, and critical biological functions. They are important breeding and staging areas for colonial nesting water birds, harbor noteworthy assemblages of plants and animals and provide important stopover sites for migrating birds. They make a significant contribution to the physical and biological diversity of the Great Lakes and surrounding basin. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/alNroR> [HTML format with links].

100 DAYS OF GUSHING OIL: EIGHT THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT HOW THE MEDIA COVERED THE GULF DISASTER. Pew Project for Excellence in Journalism. August 25, 2010.

The massive oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, which began with the Deepwater Horizon rig explosion on April 20 and continued to gush for another three months, posed a daunting set of challenges for the news media. Unlike most catastrophes, which tend to break quickly and subside almost as fast, the spill was a slow-motion disaster that demanded constant vigilance and sustained reporting. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9Tjnfh> [PDF format, 23 pages].

AFTER THE FALL. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Carmen M. and Vincent R. Reinhart. August 27, 2010.

The paper examines the behavior of real GDP (levels and growth rates), unemployment, inflation, bank credit, and real estate prices in a twenty one-year window surrounding selected adverse global and country-specific shocks or events. The episodes include the 1929 stock market crash, the 1973 oil shock, the 2007 U.S. subprime collapse and fifteen severe post-World War II financial crises. The focus is not on the immediate antecedents and aftermath of these events but on longer horizons that compare decades rather than years. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/cCrmf9> [PDF format, 47 pages].

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND DEATHS: PROVISIONAL DATA FOR 2009.** National Vital Statistics Reports, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. August 27, 2010.

Data shown here are provisional and include only events occurring within the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia). Provisional birth, death, and infant death data in this report are based on a combination of counts of events provided by each reporting area and registered vital events processed into National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) data files.  
<http://bit.ly/96jqM9> [PDF format, 6 pages].

**DETROIT: MOTOR CITY TO MEDICAL MECCA?** National Institute for Health Care Reform. August 2010.

Despite a weak economic outlook, Detroit area hospital systems plan to spend more than \$1.3 billion in the coming years on capital improvements, leading some to hope that medical care can help revitalize the area's economy, according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/dCVnhz> [PDF format, 10 pages].

**EFFICIENCY WORKS: CREATING GOOD JOBS AND NEW MARKETS THROUGH ENERGY EFFICIENCY.** Center for American Progress. Bracken Hendricks and et al. September 2010.

Few industries have felt the economic downturn harder than the construction industry, which suffered the most from the consequences of a decade of gross mismanagement of our nation's mortgage markets and financial services industries. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/cUb8op> [PDF format, 56 pages].

**HURRICANE KATRINA: ARE WE BETTER PREPARED FIVE YEARS LATER?** Institute for Business & Home Safety. Wanda Edwards and Candace J. Iskowitz. August 2010.

When Hurricane Katrina made landfall on Aug. 29, 2005, it caused an estimated \$41.1 billion in insured losses across six states, and took an incalculable economic and social toll on many communi- ties. Five years later, the recovery continues and some residents

in the most severely affected states of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi are still struggling. There is no question that no one wants a repeat performance of this devastating event that left at least 1,300 people dead. yet, the steps taken to improve the quality of the building stock, whether through rebuilding or new construction, call into question the commitment of some key stakeholders to ensuring that past mistakes are not repeated. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/ba6tWF> [PDF format, 2 pages].

**IN HARM'S WAY: LACK OF FEDERAL COAL ASH REGULATIONS ENDANGERS AMERICANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT.** Environmental Integrity Project, Earthjustice, and Sierra Club. Jeff Stant. August 26, 2010.

The report documents the fact that state governments are not adequately monitoring the coal combustion waste (CCW) disposal sites and that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency needs to enact strong new regulations to protect the public. The report shows that, at every one of the coal ash dump sites equipped with groundwater monitoring wells, concentrations of heavy metals such as arsenic or lead exceed federal health-based standards for drinking water, with concentrations at Hatfield's Ferry site in Pennsylvania reaching as high as 341 times the federal standard for arsenic. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9HCD31> [PDF format, 270 pages].

**JOINT STATEMENT ON BED BUG CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC) AND THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA).** U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. August 2010.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed the document to highlight emerging public health issues associated with bed bugs (*Cimex lectularius*) in communities throughout the United States.

<http://bit.ly/aILb6B> [PDF format, 7 pages].

**OLDER ADULTS AND SOCIAL MEDIA: SOCIAL NETWORKING USE AMONG THOSE AGES 50 AND OLDER NEARLY DOUBLED OVER THE PAST YEAR.** Pew Internet & American Life Project. Mary Madden. August 27, 2010.

While social media use has grown dramatically across all age groups, older users have been especially enthusiastic over the past year about embracing new networking tools. Social networking use among internet users ages 50 and older nearly doubled—from 22% in April 2009 to 42% in May 2010. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/c3t6Pp> [PDF format, 13 pages].

**PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS -- 2009.** Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. August 25, 2010.

The proportion of the population employed in 2009—the employment-population ratio—was 19.2 percent among those with a disability, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The employment-population ratio for persons without a disability was 64.5 percent. The unemployment rate of persons with a disability was 14.5 percent, higher than the rate for those with no disability, which was 9.0 percent.  
<http://bit.ly/94yle1> [PDF format, 10 pages].

POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS AND PRICE OF ATTENDANCE IN THE UNITED STATES: FALL 2009, DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED: 2008-09, AND 12-MONTH ENROLLMENT: 2008-09. National Center for Education Statistics. August 25, 2010.

The report presents findings from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) fall 2009 data collection, which included three survey components: Institutional Characteristics for the 2009-10 academic year, Completions covering the period July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009. and data on 12-Month Enrollment for the 2008-09 academic year. These data were collected through the IPEDS web-based data collection system.  
<http://bit.ly/cxLT11> [PDF format, 49 pages].

PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE ON SPACE INDUSTRY WORKFORCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT. Presidential Task Force on Space Industry Workforce & Economic Development. August 15, 2010.

The report provides recommendations to enhance economic development strategies along Florida's Space Coast. The task force was charged with developing a plan for how best to invest \$40 million in transition assistance from the federal government in the Space Coast region as the space shuttle program winds down.  
<http://bit.ly/akAKP6> [PDF format, 24 pages].

YOUNG CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS: THE LEADING EDGE OF AMERICA'S FUTURE. Urban Institute. Karina Fortuny et al. August 31, 2010.

Children of immigrants have nearly doubled as a share of pre-K to 3rd grade students since 1990. The share of children under age 8 with immigrant parents stood at 24 percent in 2008, up from 13 percent in 1990. Young children of immigrants account for more than 30 percent of children in seven states, with California leading the nation at 50 percent. The majority (93 percent) of children of immigrants are U.S. citizens. This fact sheet also includes state-by-state data on the number of children of immigrants and the number of children whose parents come from more than 130 countries.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bwivTl> [PDF format, 14 pages].

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND THE QUALITY OF SUICIDE TERRORISM. National Bureau of Economic Research. Efraim Benmelech et al. August 30, 2010.



The study analyzes the link between economic conditions and the quality of suicide terrorism. While the existing empirical literature shows that poverty and economic conditions are not correlated with the quantity of terror, theory predicts that poverty and poor economic conditions may affect the quality of terror. Poor economic conditions may lead more able, better-educated individuals to participate in terror attacks, allowing terror organizations to send better-qualified terrorists to more complex, higher-impact, terror missions. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/a06Lqa> [PDF format, 40 pages].

FISCAL SPACE. International Monetary Fund. Jonathan Ostry et al. September 1, 2010.

The fiscal challenges facing advanced economies are unprecedented, and bring to the fore questions about how to assess fiscal sustainability. Intertemporal solvency, the notion that governments eventually repay their debts, requires only that adjustments to bring debt dynamics back on track occur at some point in the future. Given the sovereign's right to tax and (not) spend, changes in these variables can always make the problem of insolvency disappear. But markets are not impressed by promises that are unsupported by countries' track record of adjustment (words unsupported by deeds), and so it is critical to examine this track record to see whether it is indeed consistent with satisfying the intertemporal constraint, says the authors. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/8XQT3U> [PDF format, 25 pages].

A STRANGE CASE: VIOLATIONS OF WORKERS' FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY EUROPEAN MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS. Human Rights Watch. September 2, 2010.

The report details ways in which some European multinational firms have carried out aggressive campaigns to keep workers in the United States from organizing and bargaining, violating international standards and, often, U.S. labor laws.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cX14EW> [HTML with links].

ANALYZING NORTH KOREA'S DECISION-MAKING PROCESS ON ITS NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAMS WITH THE RATIONAL CHOICE AND COGNITIVE CHOICE MODELS. RAND Corporation. Ki-Tae Park. August 31, 2010.

The dissertation analyzes North Korea's Decision-making process regarding its nuclear programs with two choice models -- Rational Choice and Cognitive Choice -- and suggest effective/adaptive/robust deterrence strategy for the ROK-US combined forces.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/a9B5RW> [PDF format, 316 pages].

AVOIDING A TEMPEST IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA. Council on Foreign Relations. Joshua Kurlantzick. September 2, 2010.

Over the past decade, dating back to the end of the Asian financial crisis, China has drastically expanded its international presence, including in Latin America, Africa, and Central Asia. But China's rising global power--both soft and hard--has been felt first in Southeast Asia, a region seen by some Chinese strategists as equivalent to Latin America in the U.S. Monroe Doctrine. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/95sKbP> [HTML format, various paging].

**FACT SHEET: NEW EXECUTIVE ORDER TARGETING PROLIFERATION AND OTHER ILLICIT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO NORTH KOREA.** U.S. Department of Treasury. August 30, 2010.

The Order targets the government of North Korea's continued involvement in a wide range of proliferation and other illicit activities in defiance of UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1718 and 1874 and other illicit activities in defiance of international norms.

<http://bit.ly/dBqqdq> [HTML format, various paging].

**WILL CHINA RULE THE WORLD?** Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Douglas H. Paal. September 2, 2010.

Rising domestic concerns in China over the increasing pressure of public opinion, the succession of the country's leadership, and fundamental economic imbalances may have a growing effect on Beijing's foreign policy. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cIC4ba> [HTML format, various paging].

**THE EUROPEAN UNION'S RESPONSE TO THE 2007-2009 FINANCIAL CRISIS.** Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Walter W. Eubanks. August 13, 2010.

The report assesses the response of the European Union (EU) to the 2007-2009 financial crisis in terms of the financial regulatory changes the EU has made or is planning to make. The financial crisis began in the United States with a sharp increase in U.S. bank losses due to subprime mortgage foreclosures. Because the U.S. and EU banks were using a similar business model, the EU banks experienced similar distressed financial conditions that U.S. banks faced. Large banks on both sides of the Atlantic found themselves severely undercapitalized and holding insufficient liquidity. However, finding and implementing effective remedies for the causes of the financial crisis have been slower and different in EU than the United States. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9qhar7> [PDF format, 23 pages].

**IRAQ IN FOCUS.** Homeland Security Policy Institute. Charles Allen. August 30, 2010.

Experts answer some key questions: What are the security implications of the transition, both short- and long-term? How can these implications be best managed? What's needed to achieve "success" in Iraq in the long run? [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/c9hedv> [PDF format, 19 pages].

JORDAN: A REFUGEE HAVEN. Migration Policy Institute. Geraldine Chaelard. August 2010.

Migration to, from, and across Jordan, since the Palestinian exodus of 1948, has played a key role in the country's politics, economy, and society. These movements have several underlying, interacting patterns. The main ones are connected to regional geopolitics, the fluctuations of the oil economy in the Persian Gulf, and efforts by the kingdom's Hashemite monarchy to ensure its own stability. Jordan is a case in point for how various forms of mobility can have strong political and economic implications, both domestically and regionally. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/dkgEnu> [HTML format, various paging].

YEMEN: CRACKING DOWN UNDER PRESSURE. Amnesty International. August 25, 2010.

The Yemeni authorities, facing growing internal and external pressures, are abandoning human rights in the name of security. Internationally, tough action is being demanded to combat al-Qa'ida based in Yemen. Inside Yemen, the state is being challenged by a secessionist movement in the south, an intermittent conflict in the north, armed tribes that effectively control large areas of the country, and a desperate economic situation. This report highlights how the government is increasingly resorting to repressive laws and illegal methods in response to the challenges it faces and to silence its critics. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/dtfN8t> [PDF format, 107 pages].

COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEFS: ECUADOR. Energy Information Administration. August 2010.

Ecuador is one of Latin America's largest oil exporters, with net oil exports estimated at 305,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) in 2009. The oil sector accounts for about 50 percent of Ecuador's export earnings and about one-third of all tax revenues. Despite being an oil exporter, Ecuador must still import refined petroleum products due to the lack of sufficient domestic refining capacity to meet local demand. As a result, the country does not always enjoy the full benefits of high world oil prices: while these high prices bring Ecuador greater export revenues, they also increase the country's refined product import bill.  
<http://bit.ly/aKXY8r> [PDF format, 6 pages].

WHAT IS LIMITING BRAZIL'S PRODUCTIVITY – ENHANCING POLICIES? Brookings Institution. Carlos Pereira. September 1, 2010.

Even with the taming of inflation since 1994 and a recent prolonged period of high prices of its main commodities, productivity and economic growth have remained depressed, with Brazil frequently below the Latin American average. Even with very positive expectations of 7 percent GDP growth for this year, there are still concerns about its sustainability. This puzzling inconsistency between Brazil's potential and actual performance has prompted several analysts in the vast economic literature on the

impediments to growth in Brazil to attempt to explain the main constraints that are holding the country back, leading to the common jest that “Brazil is the country of the future, and always will be.” [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/dpJgNn> [HTML format, various pages].

CELL PHONES AND AMERICAN ADULTS. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Amanda Lenhart. September 2, 2010.

Adults make just as many calls, but text less often than teens. Americans say their mobile phones make them feel safer and more connected, but are irritated by cell intrusions and rudeness by other users. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aQlaWr> [PDF format, 42 pages].

EARLY EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS: LEARNING EACH OTHER’S LANGUAGE. Urban Institute. Hannah Matthews and Danielle Ewen. August 31, 2010.

Children from immigrant families are the fastest growing group of children in the United States. High-quality child care and early education opportunities will be critical to these children's success in school and in life. Yet, the early experiences of children in immigrant families are as diverse and varied as immigrant families themselves. While many immigrant families face numerous barriers to accessing high-quality child care and early education for their young children, these barriers are not insurmountable. The paper discusses state and local solutions to improving access for immigrant families and specific strategies and collaborations among providers, policymakers, and immigrant-serving organizations. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/dmN6ek> [PDF format, 22 pages].

PIPELINE SECURITY: TSA HAS TAKEN ACTIONS TO HELP STRENGTHEN SECURITY, BUT COULD IMPROVE PRIORITY-SETTING ASSESSMENT PROCESSES. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Web posted September 1, 2010.

The United States depends on a vast network of pipelines to transport energy. GAO was asked to review the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) efforts to help ensure pipeline security. This report addresses the extent to which TSA's Pipeline Security Division (PSD) has (1) assessed risk and prioritized efforts to help strengthen pipeline security, (2) implemented agency guidance and requirements of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (9/11 Commission Act) regarding pipeline security, and (3) measured its performance in strengthening pipeline security. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/dygzUq> [PDF format, 77 pages].

SILICON VALLEY EXPATS SPUR INNOVATION IN INDIA. YaleGlobal. Sean Randolph. September 2, 2010.

As the US tech industry saw rapid growth during the 1990s, immigrating students and workers from Asia heeded innovation's call. Engineers and programmers from India settled in Silicon Valley and enjoyed immediate success. About one out of six tech startups were launched by immigrants from India. Now some of these tech workers return to India, explains author and trade specialist Sean Randolph. Some head Indian offices for companies like Google or Cisco and others return on their own, with multiple factors driving the exodus: restrictive immigration policies, reduced opportunity in the US accompanied by high rates of growth, a huge market and entrepreneurial opportunities in India. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/apduEV> [HTML format, various paging].

**THE STATE OF THE AMERICAN WORKER 2010: ATTITUDES ABOUT WORK IN AMERICA.** American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Karlyn Bowman. August 31, 2010.

The State of the American Worker 2010 reviews attitudes about jobs and work.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bzexXW> [PDF format, 53 pages].

**STATE TAX REVENUES ARE SLOWLY REBOUNDED.** The Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government. Lucy Dadayan and Donald Boyd. August 30, 2010.

State tax revenues across the country are starting to rebound, with April-June of this year bringing a second consecutive quarter of growth, according to a new report from the Rockefeller Institute of Government. Gains in collections were widespread during the second quarter, with 30 states showing increases in revenues compared to a year earlier, based on preliminary data the Rockefeller Institute obtained from state officials. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9yhmWM> [PDF format, 7 pages].

**U.S. UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRATION FLOWS ARE DOWN SHARPLY SINCE MID-DECADE.** Pew Hispanic Center. Jeffrey S. Passel and D'Vera Cohn. September 1, 2010.

The annual inflow of unauthorized immigrants to the United States was nearly two-thirds smaller in the March 2007 to March 2009 period than it had been from March 2000 to March 2005, according to the new estimates. This sharp decline has contributed to an overall reduction of 8% in the number of unauthorized immigrants currently living in the U.S.-to 11.1 million in March 2009 from a peak of 12 million in March 2007, according to the estimates. The decrease represents the first significant reversal in the growth of this population over the past two decades. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/d2pPiW> [PDF format, 37 pages].

**WHERE THE JOBS ARE: A FIRST LOOK AT PRIVATE INDUSTRY JOB GROWTH AND WAGES IN 2010.** National Employment Law Project. August 27, 2010.

The data brief, using a unique synthesis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data, tracks private industry employment and wages from December 2007, the start of the recession, through July 2010, the most recent month of data available. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://bit.ly/alKj7Y> [PDF format, 16 pages].

AIRLINE FRAUD REPORT 2010: TIME TO STOP THE LOSSES. Deloitte. Web posted September 2010.

The airline industry, already challenged by the worst economic crisis in a generation and a massive loss of business through the Icelandic volcano disruptions, is still losing millions of dollars to fraud. A recent survey reveals that fraud is costing each airline an average of US\$2.4 million annually. Compared to the cost of the volcanic ash drama, this may not seem a large amount, but combined with the knock-on impact on customer loyalty through unchecked fraudulent practices, it can add up to a much more serious problem. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cmJTnl> [PDF format, 16 pages].

CLIMATE CHANGE ASSESSMENTS: REVIEW OF THE PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES OF THE IPCC. InterAcademy Council. August 30, 2010.

Climate change is a long-term challenge that will require every nation to make decisions about how to respond. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme to help inform such decisions by producing comprehensive assessments of what is known about the physical climate system, its global and regional impacts, and options for adaptation and mitigation. The Committee found that the IPCC assessment process has been successful overall. However, the world has changed considerably since the creation of the IPCC, with major advances in climate science, heated controversy on some climate-related issues, and an increased focus of governments on the impacts and potential responses to changing climate. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/dhCdVv> [PDF format, 113 pages].

RELIGIOSITY HIGHEST IN WORLD'S POOREST NATIONS. Gallup. August 31, 2010.

Gallup surveys in 114 countries in 2009 show that religion continues to play an important role in many people's lives worldwide. The global median proportion of adults who say religion is an important part of their daily lives is 84%, unchanged from what Gallup has found in other years. In 10 countries and areas, at least 98% say religion is important in their daily lives. Each of the most religious countries is relatively poor, with a per-capita GDP below \$5,000. This reflects the strong relationship between a country's socioeconomic status and the religiosity of its residents. In the world's poorest countries, those with average per-capita incomes of \$2,000 or lower, the median proportion who say



religion is important in their daily lives is 95%. In contrast, the median for the richest countries, those with average per-capita incomes higher than \$25,000, is 47%.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cwZrxA> [HTML format, various paging].

**ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINE DIVERSION: STOCK-OUTS AND OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS.** American Enterprise Institute. Roger Bate et al. September 2, 2010.

A significant portion of antimalarial drugs in Africa have been illegally diverted from the public sector, where they were intended to be dispensed free of charge in public health facilities, to the private sector. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bPjiR0> [PDF format, 19 pages].

**COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEFS: AUSTRALIA.** Energy Information Administration. September 2010.

Australia has considerable petroleum, natural gas and coal reserves and is one of the few countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that is a significant net hydrocarbon exporter, exporting about two-thirds of its total energy production. Australia was the world's largest coal exporter and the fourth largest exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in 2009, after Qatar, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Australia's prospects for expanding these energy exports in the future are promising as Asian demand for both coal and LNG is rising along with Australia's proven natural gas reserves. While Australia also exports crude oil and refined petroleum products, it is a net importer of oil. Hydrocarbon exports accounted for 19 percent of total export revenues in 2009. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cex5PL> [PDF format, 7 pages].

**SUCCESSION SIGNALS IN PYONGYANG?** Council on Foreign Relations. Jayshree Bajoria. September 7, 2010.

A meeting of North Korean officials is expected to signal succession to Kim Jong-II. Experts say the power transition is unlikely to herald reforms, and urge efforts to engage with the regime. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/c6uDqM> [HTML format, various paging].

**GERMANY LEADS WITH ITS GOAL OF 100 PERCENT RENEWABLE ENERGY.** YaleGlobal. Daniel Boese. September 7, 2010.

Germany is demonstrating steady progress in unshackling itself from fossil fuel dependence by converting to renewable energy sources. Polls show that more than 80 percent of the nation favors development of homegrown wind, sun and geothermal energy alternatives and escape from importing the bulk of oil, gas or uranium from foreign sources. In economic terms, Germany is an early adopter. The large industrial power takes on risks and costs of an untested technology. But it also shapes the world market, setting standards and a global example on energy security, not to mention

creating thousands of clean-power jobs or saving countless lives by reducing pollution and conflicts over fossil fuels. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/c9Ezfr> [HTML format, various paging].

**TURKS DOWNBEAT ABOUT THEIR INSTITUTIONS.** Pew Global Attitudes Project. September 7, 2010.

Confidence in Turkish institutions and leaders, including the military, religious leaders, and the prime minister, has declined over the last few years. And Turks continue to express largely negative views of major world powers, according to the survey. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/bJpBFd> [PDF format, 10 pages].

**SQUARING THE CIRCLE: PALESTINIAN SECURITY REFORM UNDER OCCUPATION.** International Crisis Group. September 7, 2010.

Who could be against Palestinian security reform? In the past few years, the Palestinian Authority (PA) largely has restored order and a sense of personal safety in the West Bank, something unthinkable during the second intifada. Militias no longer roam streets, uniformed security forces are back, Palestinians mostly seem pleased; even Israel – with reason to be sceptical and despite recent attacks on West Bank settlers – is encouraged. Initial steps, long overdue, have been taken to reorganise an unwieldy security sector, where overlapping, unaccountable branches had become fiefdoms of powerful chiefs. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9YhetQ> [PDF format, 52 pages].

**2009 NETL ACCOMPLISHMENTS.** National Energy Technology Laboratory. September 2, 2010.

Energy research and technology development achievements, including advances in clean fossil-based systems with carbon capture and storage (CCS), are highlighted in the report. The report, which details research and development (R&D) projects and activities by the laboratory and its partners, also tells the story of the laboratory's research over the past century, in commemoration of NETL's 100th anniversary. The report notes R&D progress in developing "exciting domestic resources," such as methane hydrates, and "enhancing the efficiency, reliability and economics of renewable, wind, solar, and biomass-based systems."

<http://bit.ly/azOWKi> [PDF format, 90 pages].

**ALCOHOL AND CRIME: DATA FROM 2002 TO 2008.** U.S. Department of Justice. Michael R. Rand et al. September 3, 2010.

The data includes analyses from four data sources: the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (SISFCF), and the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (SILJ). Each data source examines the involvement of alcohol and violent crime from different perspectives and different sets of criminal behaviors.

<http://bit.ly/bpZNgd> [PDF format, 44 pages].

LABOR DAY BY THE NUMBERS. Economic Policy Institute. Anna Turner. September 3, 2010.

The report presents key data on the state of the labor market in 2010.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aq5fB4> [PDF format, 3 pages].

MORE TRANSIT = MORE JOBS: THE IMPACT OF INCREASING FUNDING FOR PUBLIC TRANSIT. Transportation Equity Network. Todd Swanstrom et al. September 2, 2010.

The report reveals that investment in public transit can create hundreds of thousands more jobs than highway projects. It examines official project lists from 20 federally authorized Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and concludes that “if [they] shifted 50 percent of their highway funds to transit, they would generate an additional 184,801 jobs over a five-year period without spending any more money.” [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/c0srGp> [PDF format, 31 pages].

MOST ‘RE-EMPLOYED’ WORKERS SAY THEY’RE OVERQUALIFIED FOR THEIR NEW JOB. Pew Research Center. Paul Taylor et al. September 2, 2010.

Workers who suffered a spell of unemployment during Great Recession are, on average, less satisfied with their new jobs than workers who didn’t. They are more likely to consider themselves over-qualified for their current position. And six-in-ten say they changed careers or seriously thought about it while they were unemployed, according to the survey. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aYQA4d> [PDF format, 10 pages].

SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT OF HYPOXIA IN U.S. COASTAL WATERS. Interagency Working Group on Harmful Algal Blooms, Hypoxia, and Human Health. September 2010.

The report, by key environmental and scientific federal agencies, assesses the increasing prevalence of low-oxygen “dead zones” in U.S. coastal waters and outlines a series of research and policy steps that could help reverse the decades-long trend. The interagency report notes that incidents of hypoxia, a condition in which oxygen levels drop so low that fish and other animals are stressed or killed, have increased nearly 30-fold since 1960. Incidents of hypoxia were documented in nearly 50 percent of the 647 waterways assessed for the new report, including the Gulf of Mexico, home to one of the largest such zones in the world.

<http://bit.ly/90Kw48> [PDF format, 164 pages].

SEPARATE AND NOT EQUAL? GENDER SEGREGATION IN THE LABOR MARKET AND THE GENDER WAGE GAP. Institute for Women's Policy Research. Ariane Hegewisch et al. September 2010.

Occupational gender segregation is a strong feature of the US labor market. While some occupations have become increasingly integrated over time, others remain highly dominated by either men or women. The analysis of trends in overall gender segregation shows that, after a considerable move towards more integrated occupations in the 1970s and 1980s, progress has completely stalled since the mid 1990s.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9Svwsy> [PDF format, 16 pages].

'UPSETTING THE NATURAL ORDER': MANAGING EMPLOYEES OLD ENOUGH TO BE YOUR PARENTS. Knowledge at Wharton. September 1, 2010.

If one looks at the research on older workers, those who are at or close to retirement age, one finds what Peter Cappelli, director of Wharton's Center for Human Resources, calls "an incredible amount of discrimination, bigger even than discrimination against race or gender." Older people, he says, often find it difficult to get a job, partly because relatively young supervisors are reluctant to hire and then manage employees who are decades older, even though these employees are the type of worker many employers say they want. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/dselmq> [PDF format, 4 pages].

VIEWS ON GENETIC TESTING: AN AARP BULLETIN SURVEY. AARP. September 2010.

A large majority of Americans have never been tested for their genetic makeup, according to the survey. Moreover, most would not consider undergoing genetic testing to find out if they are susceptible to a disease such as Alzheimer's, cancer, or diabetes. The top reasons why respondents have not had genetic testing include never having given it any thought (63%), the cost (32%), not wanting to know the results (21%), concerned someone else may get the results (20%), and being skeptical of science (12%). [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aZQGg3> [PDF format, 13 pages].

BLOGS AND BULLETS: NEW MEDIA IN CONTENTIOUS POLITICS. U.S. Institute of Peace. Sean Aday et al. September 2010.

The report, in cooperation with scholars from Harvard University and Morningside Analytics, critically assesses both the "cyberutopian" and "cyberskeptic" perspectives on the impact of new media on political movements. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aOx7qb> [PDF format, 36 pages].

THE COMING CONFLICTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE. Council on Foreign Relations. Michael L. Baker. September 7, 2010.

Pakistan's floods could presage a series of troubling natural disasters of direct concern to U.S. national security interests. Planning for them now is essential, writes Michael L. Baker. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cidZZi> [HTML format, various paging].

WHY DO TERRORISTS BLOW THEMSELVES UP? YaleGlobal. Riaz Hassan. September 9, 2010.

Nine years after the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the world shares a perception that suicide attacks are unusual acts committed by the poor, the psychologically impaired, the morally deficient, the uneducated or the religious fanatics. Yet analysis of more than 1500 suicide attacks between 1981 and 2008 by author Riaz Hassan reveals far more complex motivations. Instead, altruism emerges as one of the major driving forces among young terrorists who previously demonstrated exemplary conduct. Sadly, evil can be ordinary, as noted by philosopher Hannah Arendt. Terrorists, shaped by their social environment, show a common tendency to abide by collective wisdom and follow orders. Daily life is difficult, unjust, even tenuous, in war zones or refugee camps – nurturing resistance and hatred among youth. Increasing numbers of youth in conflict zones, feeling helpless to shape a larger, uncaring world, view suicide attacks as a way to call attention to the plight of their community.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/dfyT5I> [HTML format, various paging].

NEEDLESS PAIN: GOVERNMENT FAILURE TO PROVIDE PALLIATIVE CARE FOR CHILDREN IN KENYA. Human Rights Watch. September 9, 2010.

The report finds that most Kenyan children with diseases such as cancer or HIV/AIDS are unable to get palliative care or pain medicines. Kenya's few palliative care services provide counseling and support to families of chronically ill patients, as well as pain treatment, but lack programs for children. In addition, the majority of sick children are cared for at home, but there is little support for low-cost home-based palliative care. Health care workers lack training in pain treatment and palliative care, and even when strong pain medicines are available, they are often reluctant to give these medicines to children. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cNgqkL> [HTML format, various paging].

PIPELINE POLITICS OF ASIA: THE INTERSECTION OF DEMAND, ENERGY MARKETS, AND SUPPLY ROUTES. The National Bureau of Asian Research. Edward C. Chow et al. September 2010.

The paper presents key findings from the 2010 Energy Security Conference and explores the strategic, market, and geopolitical ties that have emerged from the rise in pipeline development in Asia. The report includes essays commissioned for the conference focusing on the key pipeline routes in this growing nexus of energy and political ties (Northeast Asia, Central Asia, India, and the China-Myanmar pipelines) as well as an

overview of oil and gas pipeline geopolitics and analysis of the implications for the United States. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cDmtOS> [PDF format, 80 pages].

**THE RENMINBI AND POOR-COUNTRY GROWTH.** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Christopher Garroway et al. September 7, 2010.

The report shows discussions on how best to exit from global imbalances to create a more balanced world economy have ignored the impact on poor countries of proposals to redress these imbalances. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/ajIUKi> [PDF format, 38 pages].

**FUTURE TRENDS IN THE BALTIC SEA.** World Wildlife Fund. September 2010.

The Baltic, one of the world's most stressed seas, faces uncontrolled growth in demands for space and resources over the next 20 years, according to the report. It shows for the first time a projection of trends and plans of all the sectors using the Baltic Sea over the next 20 years. The report concludes that the only way to avoid chaos in the Baltic Sea is a more integrated approach to sea use management and suggests some concrete steps that should be taken. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/cyzbkD> [PDF format, 40 pages].

**SOMALIA: LINE IN THE SAND—IDENTIFICATION OF MYM VULNERABILITIES.** Strategic Studies Institute. Eloy E. Cuevas and Madeleine Wells. September 9, 2010.

The War on Terrorism has taken an effect on the American public for nearly 10 years since that faithful day in 2001. With hundreds of thousands of service members and their family members directly or indirectly playing a role in this war, the U.S. Government has cast its net on an elusive and fleeting set of individuals who defy the best leadership, technology, funding, and resources the U.S.-led coalition can muster against them. Concentrated in Somalia but expanding its influence in neighboring countries, the Al-Shabaab Organization has actively been undermining the U.N.-supported African Union (AU) peacekeeping forces, the fledging Somali Transitional Federal Government, and all the U.N. efforts to support the Somali people.

<http://bit.ly/bWRRam> [HTML format with links].

**MANAGING LAND CONFLICT IN TIMOR-LESTE.** International Crisis Group. September 9, 2010.

Measures to resolve land disputes in Timor-Leste must go beyond a draft law on land titling if they are to comprehensively reduce the risks posed, otherwise the law could bring more problems than solutions. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/9s841s> [PDF format, 20 pages].



**MANY SHURAS DO NOT A GOVERNMENT MAKE: INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WITH LOCAL COUNCILS IN AFGHANISTAN.** U.S. Institute of Peace. Shahmahmood Miakhel and Noah Coburn. September 7, 2010.

The need to engage local Afghan leaders and support community decision making has recently been promoted as a key element of both development and counterinsurgency strategies in Afghanistan. This Peace Brief supports the attempts to create a coherent long-term goal of local governance based on legitimate local actors, most likely selected through elections. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/bKLwG2> [PDF format, 6 pages].

**LITHIUM IN BOLIVIA: CAN RESOURCE NATIONALISM DELIVER FOR BOLIVIANS AND THE WORLD?** James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy. David R. Mares. September 2010.

The market for lithium has significant potential but is uncertain. Between 2000 and 2008, worldwide demand for lithium grew annually by 6 percent, and demand for lithium in battery applications grew by 22.1 percent per year.<sup>2</sup> At the end of 2008, Bolivia appeared to have a privileged place in the evolving lithium market, and was labeled by many as the “Saudi Arabia of lithium.” The ability of electric vehicles (EV) to contribute to a significant reduction in carbon emissions was assumed to depend upon Bolivian lithium supplies reaching the market. The Bolivian government responded as if it had significant market power, insisting on non-negotiable terms that would give it the bulk of the rents associated with not only lithium extraction, but also its transformation into lithium carbonate and battery production. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/a2v5FN> [PDF format, 34 pages].

**TAX POLICY IN BRAZIL: THE REFORM THAT NEVER WAS.** Brookings Institution. Carlos Pereira. Web posted September 8, 2010.

Brazil has made great improvements in fiscal governance in the last decade and a half. Most of the institutional changes took place during the President Cardoso’s two terms in office (1995-2002), although some initiatives preceded his administrations. Since President Lula’s inauguration in 2003, there has not been a significant change in mechanisms of fiscal governance. In fact, Lula’s administration has been mostly an autopilot in fiscal and tax matters. The three major institutional innovations in fiscal governance mostly resulted from crisis. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/97ewsr> [HTML format, various paging].

**2010-2011 COLLEGE DESTINATION INDEX.** American Institute for Economic Research. September 7, 2010.

“Unlike other rankings, the College Destinations Index analysis does not depend on reporting from individual schools, which understandably would like to paint the best picture possible of themselves and their environments,” said Marla Brill, primary reporter on the CDI companion volume. “Rather, the CDI looks at broader regional information

supplied by neutral third parties such as the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Science Foundation. The result is an independent, unbiased appraisal.” [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/d4JiWD> [PDF format, 4 pages].

AMERICA’S RELATED FISCAL PROBLEMS. The Urban Institute. C. Eugene Steuerle. September 8, 2010.

Eugene Steuerle discusses five pressing fiscal problems facing America, and suggests tax and budget reform options to address these issues. This discourse includes agreement and disagreement, yet is honestly presented without the noise and confusion that often surround these issues. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/9wNFyI> [PDF format, 8 pages].

ASSESSMENT OF INTRASEASONAL TO INTERANNUAL CLIMATE PREDICTION AND PREDICTABILITY. National Research Council. September 8, 2010.

Centers that produce climate predictions, such as seasonal hurricane or longer-term drought forecasts, could increase their value for officials by modifying procedures for archiving and disseminating information, says the report. In addition, advancements in observational capabilities, statistical and dynamical models, and data assimilation systems could enhance understanding of key climate processes and improve forecasts. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/aSxGEe> [HTML format with links].

THE BEIGE BOOK. The Federal Reserve Board. September 8, 2010.

Reports from the twelve Federal Reserve Districts suggested continued growth in national economic activity during the reporting period of mid-July through the end of August, but with widespread signs of a deceleration compared with preceding periods. Economic growth at a modest pace was the most common characterization of overall conditions, as provided by the five western Districts of St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco. The reports from Boston and Cleveland also pointed to positive developments or net improvements compared with the previous reporting period. However, the remaining Districts of New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, and Chicago all highlighted mixed conditions or deceleration in overall economic activity.  
<http://bit.ly/apQWEx> [HTML format, various paging].

DEEPWATER HORIZON ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. BP. September 8, 2010.

This report presents an analysis of the events leading up to the accident, eight key findings related to the causal chain of events and recommendations to enable the prevention of a similar accident. The investigation team worked separately from any investigation conducted by other companies involved in the accident, and it did not

review its analyses, conclusions or recommendations with any other company or investigation team. Also, at the time this report was written, other investigations, such as the U.S. Coast Guard and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement Joint Investigation and the President's National Commission were ongoing. While the understanding of this accident will continue to develop with time, the information in this report can support learning and the prevention of a recurrence. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/cCvBwK> [PDF format, 6 pages].

**THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACTS OF REPEALING BIRTHRIGHT CITIZENSHIP.**  
Migration Policy Institute. Jennifer Van Hook and Michael Fox. September 8, 2010.

Repeal of birthright citizenship for the U.S.-born children of unauthorized immigrants would expand the unauthorized population by at least 5 million over the next four decades using conservative demographic assumptions, according to the report. The report employs standard demographic techniques to assess how passage of the Birthright Citizenship Act of 2009 or changes to the 14th Amendment would affect the size of the unauthorized immigrant population through 2050. [Note: contains copyrighted material].  
<http://bit.ly/amcNhn> [PDF format, 12 pages].

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**HOW DOES OBESITY IN ADULTS SPENDING IN HEALTH CARE?** Congressional Budget Office. September 8, 2010.

Over the past two decades, the adult population in the United States has, on average, become much heavier. From 1987 to 2007, the fraction of adults who were overweight or obese increased from 44 percent to 63 percent; almost two-thirds of the adult population now falls into one of those categories. The share of obese adults rose particularly rapidly, more than doubling from 13 percent to 28 percent. That sharp increase in the fraction of adults who are overweight or obese poses an important public health challenge. Those adults are more likely to develop serious illnesses, including coronary heart disease, diabetes, and hypertension. As a result, that trend also affects spending on health care.  
<http://bit.ly/cuNtfd> [PDF format, 12 pages].

**THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.**  
U.S. Department of Agriculture. John Horowitz and Jessica Gottlieb. September 7, 2010.

Agriculture could play a prominent role in U.S. efforts to address climate change if farms and ranches undertake activities that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or take greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere. These activities may include shifting to conservation tillage, reducing the amount of nitrogen fertilizer applied to crops, changing livestock and manure management practices, and planting trees or grass. The Federal Government is considering offering carbon offsets and incentive payments to encourage

rural landowners to pursue these climate-friendly activities as part of a broader effort to combat climate change.

<http://bit.ly/dwAj74> [PDF format, 8 pages].

WHERE DO AMERICANS GET ACUTE CARE? NOT AT THEIR DOCTOR'S OFFICE. RAND Corporation. Arthur Lodge Kellermann et al. September 8, 2010.

Less than half of acute care visits in the United States involve a patient's personal physician. Emergency physicians, who comprise only 4 percent of doctors, handle 28 percent of all acute care encounters and nearly all after-hours and weekend care. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/aUtFyz> [PDF format, 3 pages].

## ARTICLES

### DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

Fox, Douglas THE INSANITY VIRUS (Discover, vol. 31, no. 5, June 2010, pp. 58-64)

Schizophrenia research in the last several years has uncovered some very unexpected results. For years the disease was believed to be the result of bad genes or bad parenting. The real culprit, says psychiatrist Fuller Torrey, director of the Stanley Medical Research Institute in Chevy Chase, Maryland, is a virus known as HERV-W, that is entwined in everyone's DNA and is triggered not by psychological factors but by infection, especially in newborns. Experiments and case studies point up research done by Torrey and others that the HERV-W virus is found in patients suffering from multiple sclerosis as well as schizophrenia. HERV-W is prevalent in 49 percent of people with schizophrenia, but in only 4 percent of healthy people. With continued research and experimentation, more will become known about schizophrenia and MS, and some day both diseases may become less debilitating and perhaps even preventable.

Guterl, Fred LEAF POWER (Discover, vol. 31, no. 5, June 2010, pp. 34-36)

Innovative research is making our energy supply safer, cleaner, and much more secure. Scientists at Helios, a joint project of the University of California, Berkeley and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, are recreating the photosynthetic process and are trying to tweak it for better energy production. The search is on for more viable energy sources; Helios researchers want to build an artificial leaf that drips ethanol or some other alcohol derivative, which could be pumped directly into a fuel tank. The author notes that harvesting sunlight to replace petroleum is a tall order; with the world dependent upon fossil fuels, the trend toward global warming and greenhouse gases, the idea of using the sun to make a liquid fuel is growing more appealing in both economic and ecological terms. Read more about the scientists at Helios and their fascinating projects.

Holland, Jennifer S. COUNTING CRANES (National Geographic, June 2010)

Experts from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Canadian Wildlife Service have been collaborating on saving the whooping crane; they are worried about the cranes' future, whose numbers have recently dwindled, after a resurgence. Numbering only a few hundred, they are

threatened by habitat degradation, power lines, and natural predators. Breeding them in captivity and reintroducing the birds into the wild has boosted their numbers, but it is a fragile success. Currently available online at <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2010/06/whooping-cranes/holland-text>

Renner, Michael TROUBLED WATERS (World Watch, May/June 2010)

South and Central Asia's imminent water shortages pose food security risks and potential for international conflicts over resources. Neighboring Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan require water when upstream Tajikistan fills its reservoirs. Afghanistan and Pakistan have a long-standing dispute over use of the Kabul River, a tributary of the Indus that flows through Pakistan and India. India, Pakistan and China are of particular concern as Himalayan glaciers that supply their chief rivers melt. Indian dam projects in Kashmir have constricted water supply to Pakistan. Meanwhile, climate change produces increasingly unpredictable monsoon patterns. The author notes that there are solutions to the challenges, but multilateral cooperation is essential.

Rich, Nathaniel FOR WHOM THE CELL TOLLS (Harper's, vol. 320, no. 1920, May 2010, pp. 44-53)

Starting with the case of a man whose doctor suspected cell phone use as a possible cause of a brain tumor, the author delves into the controversy of whether or not cell phone use is dangerous. Electromagnetic fields (EMFs) are emitted not only by cell phones, but by a plethora of technological devices, including Wi-Fi, electric power lines, radio, television, and X-rays; all of these sources may be harmful, according to recent reports. The author notes that mobile phones are a potentially significant issue, since the market for mobile phones has grown to over 4 billion people, over 60 percent of the world's population; the two primary growth areas have been in developing countries and children under eleven years of age. One of the author's sources gives him an EMF detector, which detects EMF fields in many unsuspecting locations. Rich notes that the long-term effects of mobile-phone EMFs is essentially unknown, as the latency period for brain tumors is measured in decades.

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

Davies, Iwan DOES THE FINANCIAL CRISIS THREATEN DEMOCRACY? (SAIS Review, vol. 30, no. 1, Winter-Spring 2010, pp. 165-173)

The author, at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, believes that as government stimulus packages taper off, there will be concerns on whether the world economy will enter a period of sustained recovery, or whether the wounds are deeper than anticipated. Should the crisis not abate quickly, governments already struggling under the weight of excessive spending and decreased revenues will have limited policy options. This will create challenges for governments in many developing countries where economic growth is a key source of political legitimacy. Could the current or future economic crises lead newer democracies back down the road to authoritarianism? Will growing authoritarian states, such as Iran, Russia or China, come under increasing pressure to democratize? The author seeks to answer these questions by exploring the economic effects of the financial crisis and the potential impacts on political stability in developing countries. PDF full text currently available at [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sais\\_review/toc/sais.30.1.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sais_review/toc/sais.30.1.html)

Demick, Barbara NOTHING LEFT (New Yorker, July 12, 2010)

On November 30, 2009, North Korea enacted a currency revaluation, decreeing that it would exchange existing currency for new currency at the rate of 100 to 1, with the aim of curbing private markets and solidifying state control. The plan was announced to the public with little advance warning, and caused panic in North Korea. The hard-earned savings of a nascent middle class was reduced to next to nothing; many people suffered heart attacks or strokes, or

committed suicide. The unprecedented public backlash against the currency-reform effort led to an equally-unprecedented admission of failure by North Korean Premier Kim Jong-il, and the reported execution of finance minister Pak Nam-gi. Demick believes that it is no coincidence that the draconian currency-reform effort took place when an ailing Kim Jong-il is transferring succession to his youngest son, Kim Jong-eun. Demick says that this botched effort to “turn back the clock” is a sign that support for the regime among the public is eroding, and is a tacit admission by the regime of the extent to which the market threatens Kim Jong-il’s political control.

Gertner, Jon THE RISE AND FALL OF THE G.D.P. (New York Times Magazine, May 16, 2010, pp. 60/71)

Economists and even governments now claim there might be better ways to take measure of a country’s health and happiness than its G.D.P. (gross domestic product), defined as the total value, or index, of a nation’s output, income, or expenditure produced within its physical boundaries. By various measures, the United States alone accounts for 20 to 30 percent of world G.D.P. It has been a difficult few years for G.D.P. which has not only failed to capture the well-being of current society, but has also skewed global political objectives toward the single-minded pursuit of economic growth, and it has been actively challenged by a variety of world leaders, especially in Europe, and by a number of international groups, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/16/magazine/16GDP-t.html>

Poole, William A LIBERTARIAN PERSPECTIVE ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AND FINANCIAL REFORM (SAIS Review, vol. 30, no. 1, Winter-Spring 2010, pp. 17-26)

The author, a Senior Fellow at the Cato Institute and a scholar in residence at the University of Delaware, believes that the pre-crisis financial environment was close to a libertarian’s ideal, although it might not have seemed so at the time. He notes that the basic function of sound government in a modern economy is important and that conditions must be put in place to reduce the risk of financial crisis. Two such rules would be a subordinated debt requirement for banks and the end of tax incentives for households and businesses to accumulate debt. Given current directions it will take painful future events to persuade Congress to adopt more market-friendly approaches. Poole notes that how these events will play out is highly uncertain, but that most surprises will unfortunately be unhappy ones. PDF full text currently available at [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sais\\_review/toc/sais.30.1.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sais_review/toc/sais.30.1.html)

## **INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

Ellis, William U.S. INTELLIGENCE AT THE CROSSROADS (Mediterranean Quarterly, vol. 21, no. 2, Spring 2010, pp. 1-11)

The author, formerly with the Congressional Research Service, notes that the diffuse and opaque nature of the terrorist threat has fundamentally changed the way U.S. intelligence agencies operate. Because many more individuals could be potential objects of interest, intelligence agencies must look at or listen to everyone and everything. Much of the colossal amount of data collected in the past decade has not been properly analyzed; says Ellis, “the US intelligence community can see and hear almost everything, but apparently cannot make heads or tails of it.” The push to reduce the size of the federal service during the Clinton and Bush administrations, and the fact that the intelligence agencies had fallen behind the private sector in technology, led to widespread privatization; some 70 percent of the \$75 billion spent annually on intelligence goes to contractors. Ellis discusses various problems with rampant privatization, such as cost overruns, overly ambitious or inappropriate projects, lack of oversight, political influence by contractors, and access to data on private U.S. citizens; he believes that intelligence is an inherently governmental function, and should not be contracted out.



Goldsmith, Jack THE NEW VULNERABILITY (New Republic, vol. 241, no. 4885, June 24, 2010, pp. 21-28)

Cyber thefts, attacks and espionage by criminal organizations and foreign states have been growing at an unprecedented rate, and while the problem is largely invisible to the general public, the government is alarmed. Goldsmith, who teaches at Harvard Law School and is a visiting fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution, reviews former U.S. government counterterrorism official Richard Clarke's new book, CYBER WAR: THE NEXT THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT. The extraordinary complexity of computer systems and the insufficiently secure private-sector infrastructure is a huge vulnerability for a country heavily dependent on computer technology. Goldsmith takes issue with some of Clarke's conclusions, noting that, while Clarke may be right to worry about China preparing for cyber war, China's dependency on a functioning U.S. economy greatly reduces the credibility of that threat. Goldsmith views Clarke's proposal for an international cyber-arms control agreement as unrealistic, since any given country views its own cyber-snooping as benign, but not if done by an adversary, and origination of cyber attacks can be almost impossible to determine. While no catastrophic cyber event has yet occurred, Goldsmith notes that warnings by the man who repeatedly "cried wolf" about the looming terror threat before Sept. 11 should be heeded.

Maloney, Suzanne SANCTIONING IRAN: IF ONLY IT WERE SO SIMPLE (Washington Quarterly, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, pp. 131-147)

The author, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution's Saban Center for Middle East Policy, contends that "the recent embrace of sanctions [against Iran] by many in Washington represents a dangerous illusion." While economic pressure may have a role to play in encouraging Tehran to participate in dialogue, it will not succeed as the primary tool of U.S. policy. Negotiations remain the "tool of choice." Many think that the current economic difficulties in Iran, caused by the drop in oil prices and mismanagement by the government, will make the country more susceptible to the pressure of sanctions, but history shows that they have not worked to advance U.S. objectives. The principal reasons for this have been that the measures have been largely unilateral, and that Tehran has a capacity for mitigation, retaliation and avoidance. External pressure has also tended to encourage coalescence within the regime and consolidation of its public support. In short, says Maloney, "there are simply no silver bullets with respect to Iran." The Obama administration must therefore wrest as much progress as possible from the diplomatic process. Currently available online at <http://www.twq.com/10january/index.cfm?id=380>

McCabe, Thomas R. THE STRATEGIC FAILURES OF AL QAEDA (Parameters, vol. 40, no. 1, Spring 2010, pp. 60-71)

According to the author, a Defense Department analyst, al Qaeda and its allies have suffered a series of defeats – in Egypt, Algeria, and the Balkans (1980s and 1990s) and the crushing of an attempted uprising in Saudi Arabia. The majority of Iraqis feel that al Qaeda has no place in their future; recent gains in Afghanistan are due far more to the weakness of the Karzai government than to anything al Qaeda has done. Their misguided worldview has led to five critical mistakes by al Qaeda and the jihadis in general: misreading the situation in the Middle East and the role of the U.S.; misreading the weakness of the U.S.; expanding the war and bringing in additional enemies; alienating the local populace; and indifference to Muslim casualties. McCabe says these miscalculations can be used as part of a strategic information program to drive a wedge between the Muslim public and the extremists, especially in places such as Pakistan. Such an information campaign should emphasize that al Qaeda and the jihadis are actually an attempt by a previously marginal and profoundly malignant interpretation of Islam to seize power and forcibly impose its practices on the remainder of the Islamic world. It should stress the differences between the jihadis and the rest of Islam, underscore the human cost associated with jihadi atrocities, and publicize a scrupulously accurate account of the practices undertaken by extremists and simply ask Muslims, "Is this how you want to live your life?" Currently available

online at [http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/Articles/2010spring/40-1-2010\\_mccabe.pdf](http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/Articles/2010spring/40-1-2010_mccabe.pdf)

Tertrais, Bruno THE ILLOGIC OF ZERO (Washington Quarterly, vol. 33, no. 2, April 2010, pp. 125-138)

The author, a research fellow at the Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique in Paris, France, and a member of the editorial board of The Washington Quarterly, contends, "The intellectual and political movement in favor of [the] abolition [of nuclear weapons] suffers from unconvincing rationales, inherent contradictions, and unrealistic expectations. A nuclear-weapons-free world is an illogical goal." Tertrais argues that the interpretation of the NPT that there is a legal commitment to abolish nuclear weapons is debatable; the obligation is to negotiate. The argument that technological advances have made it possible for long-range conventional weapons to substitute for nuclear deterrence is contradicted by events in Iraq. In fact, he says, nuclear deterrence has been the most effective instrument in history for preventing wars. Another argument for abolition is that the risks of nuclear proliferation, accidents, and terrorism are so great that abolition is the only way to eliminate them. But nuclear stockpiles are much safer than they were 20 years ago and efforts to secure weapons and fissile materials continue to decrease the risks. Realistic priorities would be for the nuclear powers to reduce their reliance on nuclear weapons as much as possible and to abandon the use of nuclear weapons as a technical substitute for the limitations of conventional weapons. Avoiding further proliferation should remain an absolute priority. Currently available online at [http://www.twq.com/10april/docs/10apr\\_Tertrais.pdf](http://www.twq.com/10april/docs/10apr_Tertrais.pdf)

## **U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES**

Goff, Steven WORLD CUP 2010: AMERICAN FANS WILL HAVE POWER IN NUMBERS (Washington Post, June 8, 2010)

Americans are catching World Cup fever! As the world watches the World Cup this summer, the country with the largest number of fans in the stands (except for South Africa) will come not from traditional soccer strongholds but from the United States; U.S. residents purchased more than 130,000 out of 2.8 million tickets sold. The author notes that they are not necessarily coming to root for the U.S. team; given the broad ethnic makeup of the U.S., many fans will support teams from Mexico, Honduras or other Latin American countries. Goff notes that there is still a perception in the U.S. that soccer is still the sport of Spanish-speaking Americans; however, Americans of all backgrounds could be found in South Africa during the World Cup. Says Goff, the huge number of tickets sold says a lot about the growth in the popularity of the sport in the U.S. Currently available online at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/06/07/AR2010060704456.html?hpid=artslot>

La Farge, Paul; Gessen, Keith UTOPIA & DYSTOPIA (Bookforum, vol. 17, no. 2, Summer 2010, pp. 22-29)

Two essays explore the human preoccupation with an idealized world and the dread of a worse one. In UTOPIA, Paul La Farge writes that the ideal of a perfect state of community has existed for centuries. Sir Thomas More's Utopia (1516) brought the term for it into common usage. His depiction of utopia was followed by others that feature equally regimented harmony. A number of real-life communities tried to implement Utopian ideals, such as the French socialists, American Transcendentalists, Harmonists and Oneida Perfectionists; none lasted. Taking Utopia seriously is an error, the author writes; utopian novels are, with few exceptions, fictional, and sometimes ironic. "Nothing happens in utopia, but we are made to understand how everything might, if only..." Utopias are games with strict rules, meant to be played, not lived. In DYSTOPIA, Keith Gessen writes that dystopian novels often emerge out of political circumstances, as recent Russian novels or George Orwell's 1984 demonstrate. True American dystopian novels have been few in recent years, the author maintains, but cites a new genre of "Internet dystopia,"

where episodic blogs, tweets and other social media posts become a sort of literature. While accelerating pressures on its users, the Internet introduces absence of privacy, and endless confessional and argument. Books are important to the plots of 1984, Aldous Huxley's BRAVE NEW WORLD and Ray Bradbury's FAHRENHEIT 451, but Kazuo Ishiguro's NEVER LET ME GO (2005) dwells on the future of books after "the appearance of a quicker, cheaper, more democratic technology."

Madoff, Ray DEAD RIGHT (Boston College Magazine, vol. 70, no. 2, Spring 2010, pp. 26-31)

In America, the living aren't always in charge. In recent years, the right of publicity and copyright law have grown, providing posthumous protections never before seen. They are part of a trend in which Americans have been granted ever greater rights to control their property interests after death. In the seven weeks after Michael Jackson's death in June 2009, the star's estate reportedly earned \$100 million from a film deal, a commemorative coin, a line of school supplies, and a \$150 coffee-table book; the estate was expected to earn another \$100 million by the end of 2009. The author notes that U.S. law has evolved a split personality — where reputation can be converted into property interests, the law grants greater rights to the deceased through their heirs; however, the deceased's estate has no rights to personal aspects of reputation such as defamation and privacy. Currently available online at [http://bcm.bc.edu/issues/spring\\_2010/features/dead-right.html](http://bcm.bc.edu/issues/spring_2010/features/dead-right.html)

Pollan, Michael THE FOOD MOVEMENT, RISING (The New York Review of Books, June 10, 2010)

This review of five recent books about food, related politics and new forms of civil society being created around sustainable agriculture and local, fresh food consumption examines such issues as the impact of fast food culture on health, family life and society. The local-food movement is a backlash against the industrialized food system in the U.S., the often poor nutritional value of much processed and fast-food products, and the unknown long-term effects of the use of pesticides, antibiotics and growth hormones in U.S. agribusiness. Communities are forming around local farmer's markets, which have become "a lively public square," bringing social interaction outside the mainstream, corporate marketplaces. Issues surrounding how food is produced and distributed are becoming more important, according to the author. Currently available online at <http://www.nybooks.com/articles/archives/2010/jun/10/food-movement-rising/>

Rice, Andrew PUTTING A PRICE ON WORDS (New York Times Magazine, May 16, 2010, pp. 46-50, 52)

When news is search-driven, audience-targeted and everywhere, what's a story worth? As more users pick up their information from the Internet and other services that make news available even as it is happening, several large media companies are in bankruptcy, and old-fashioned newspapers and magazines mourn the loss of readers and circulation, other news outlets are still trying to prove that journalism is still a profit-making enterprise. Besides the print publications that offer free access to their online content, enterprising new sites, like Associated Content and Demand Media, generate content that feeds Google appetites and brings in huge advertising revenues. However, no one seems to know how to value the product anymore. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/16/magazine/16Journalism-t.html>

Walsh, Michael GREAT EXPECTATIONS (Smithsonian, vol. 41, no. 3, June 2010, pp. 51-57)

The first decade of the 20th century followed a period of disillusionment for African-Americans. Following Reconstruction after the Civil War, the promises of emancipation faded as the Southern states enacted "Jim Crow" laws, codifying segregation. Around 1910, millions of black Americans had begun the Great Migration northward, leaving the old Confederacy for the industrial cities of the North. As with other migrant communities, newly urbanized African-Americans discovered in sports and entertainment opportunities previously denied them. Walsh illustrates the divergent

thinking of Black America at the time in the lives and careers of boxer Jack Johnson and musician and composer Scott Joplin. Johnson, whose heavyweight championship win in 1908 stunned the boxing world, was the personification of W.E.B. Du Bois, who aimed his message at the “talented tenth” of the African-American population; Joplin, on the other hand, subscribed to Booker T. Washington’s by-the-bootstraps approach, in which training and education were the keys to racial advancement. Walsh notes that the two men were polar opposites — Johnson had a high-profile, provocative personality, whereas Joplin was self-effacing and died in relative obscurity. Yet both were “engaged in their greatest work at the same time ... and offer a lot of lessons for today.” Currently available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history-archaeology/A-Year-of-Hope-for-Joplin-and-Johnson.html>

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