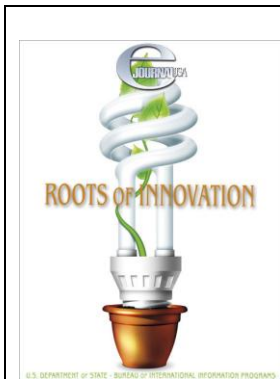




AMERICAN INFORMATION RESOURCE CENTER Ankara, Turkey

E-Documents
November 2009 – Issue 2

■ Electronic Journals – all e-journals



Roots of Innovation
Economic expansion depends more and more on innovation — not simply producing more goods and services, but producing ever newer goods and services. This issue of eJournal USA seeks to show that innovation needs the right conditions to emerge.

■ IIP Publications – all publications



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Ask America allow foreign audiences to interact with American citizens on wide range of topics using a chat tool over the Internet. U.S. government and private sector subject experts, academics, journalists, and everyday citizens are brought on as guests to do webchats on USINFO. You may visit the [Ask America HomePage](#) to see upcoming ones, and read the transcripts of the previous webchats.

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Video files on foreign policy, U.S. politics, American life, democracy, science and health.

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<http://www.america.gov/publications/article-alert.html>

SIGNIFICANT E-DOCUMENTS

GLOBAL CORRUPTION REPORT 2009: CORRUPTION AND PRIVATE SECTOR. Transparency International. September 2009.

The private sector plays a pivotal role in fighting corruption worldwide, says the report. It documents in detail the many corruption risks for businesses, ranging from small entrepreneurs in Sub-Saharan Africa to multinationals from Europe and North America. More than 75 experts examine the scale, scope and devastating consequences of a wide range of corruption issues. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.transparency.org/publications/gcr> [HTML format with links].

MANAGING ELECTRONIC WASTE: ISSUES WITH EXPORTING E-WASTE. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Linda Luther. October 2009.

Electronic waste (e-waste) is a term that is used loosely to refer to obsolete, broken, or irreparable electronic devices like televisions, computer central processing units (CPUs), computer monitors, laptops, printers, scanners, and associated wiring. Although there may be limited data regarding how e-waste is managed, the consequences of export to countries that manage it improperly are becoming increasingly evident. The impacts associated with e-waste exports have led to concerns from environmental organizations, members of the public, and some Members of Congress.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R40850.pdf> [PDF format, 15 pages].

METHANE TO MARKETS: THE U.S. GOVERNMENT’S METHANE TO MARKETS PARTNERSHIP ACCOMPLISHMENTS. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. October 21, 2009.

The Methane to Markets Partnership plays an important role in promoting methane capture and use projects internationally and reducing emissions of methane globally. The report summarizes the contributions of participating U.S. government agencies and highlights the projects and activities since the launch of the Partnership in November 2004. Among accomplishments, U.S. government initiated direct assistance agreements for methane recovery and use projects in

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Kyrgyz Republic, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Thailand, and Ukraine.
http://www.epa.gov/methanetomarkets/pdf/2009-accomplish-report/m2m_usg_fullreport.pdf [PDF format, 26 pages].

RISK MANAGEMENT LESSONS FROM THE GLOBAL BANKING CRISIS OF 2008. Senior Supervisors Group. October 21, 2009.

The Senior Supervisors Group (SSG) that comprises senior financial supervisors from seven countries, United States, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, issues a report that evaluates how weaknesses in risk management and internal controls contributed to industry distress during the financial crisis.
<http://www.sec.gov/news/press/2009/report102109.pdf> [PDF format, 36 pages].

TRAFFICKING IN ORGANS, TISSUES AND CELLS AND TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE REMOVAL OF ORGANS. United Nations and Council of Europe. October 13, 2009.

A new, binding international treaty is needed to prevent trafficking in organs, tissues and cells (OTC), protect victims and prosecute offenders in this exploitation of the deeply impoverished, according to a joint study by the United Nations and the Council of Europe. It calls for the prohibition of financial gain from the human body or its parts as the basis of all legislation on organ transplants, adding that organ donation should be promoted to increase availability, with preference given to OTC donation from the deceased. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/Docs/News/OrganTrafficking_study.pdf [PDF format, 103 pages].

UNDERSTANDING BREAST CHANGES: A HEALTH GUIDE FOR WOMEN. National Cancer Institute. October 22, 2009.

The booklet is designed to help women understand specific breast changes and conditions, as well as how these changes are detected, diagnosed, and treated. It lists breast changes that women should see their doctor about, while emphasizing the importance of regular mammograms. Women are reassured that most breast changes are not cancer, but that all breast changes need to be seen by a doctor.
<http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/understanding-breast-changes/PDF> [PDF format, 44 pages].

SEEKING SOFT-POWER, BUT NOT BY THE BOOK. YaleGlobal. Jonathan Fenby. October 26, 2009.

China's participation as the guest of honor at the recent Frankfurt Book Fair was filled with plenty of histrionics: walk-outs, gag orders, and a firing. There were, however, over 2000 copyright deals inked with various Chinese publishers. But beyond the sensational, the event shows China's uneasy practice of soft power, according to author Jonathan Fenby. Beijing is striving to present itself to the world not just as a manufacturing hub, but also as a country rich in the domain of ideas, art, and culture. This endeavor includes, among other things, participation in the Frankfurt Book Fair as well as allowing the publication of seedier fare on Chinese life that would have been unheard of even a decade ago. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/seeking-soft-power-not-book> [HTML format, various paging].

COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEF: AZERBAIJAN. Energy Information Administration. October 2009.

With oil production in decline in most countries outside OPEC, Azerbaijan is seen as one of the few non-OPEC countries capable of increasing its output significantly over the next few years. However, conflicting claims over the maritime and seabed boundaries of the Caspian Sea have

yet to be agreed among the 5 littoral states, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Turkmenistan. An agreement on the division of the Caspian's rich oil and natural gas resources would open up new areas of exploration.

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/Azerbaijan/pdf.pdf> [PDF format, 7 pages].

AFGHANISTAN 2011: THREE SCENARIOS. Center for a New American Security. Andrew M. Exum. October 2009.

The brief serves as a guide for strategic Afghanistan policy planning by laying out the worst, most likely, and best-case scenario for what the country might look like in 24 months, and how U.S. policy might make each scenario more or less likely. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS%20Policy%20Brief%20-%20Afghanistan%202011%20-%203%20Scenarios%20Nov%202009%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS%20Policy%20Brief%20-%20Afghanistan%202011%20-%203%20Scenarios%20Nov%202009%20(2).pdf) [PDF format, 4 pages].

PAKISTAN'S NEW GENERATION OF TERRORISTS. Council on Foreign Relations. Jayshree Bajoria. October 26, 2009.

According to the backgrounder, Pakistan has emerged as a terrorist sanctuary for some of the world's most violent groups, including al-Qaeda, the Taliban, and homegrown militants, that threaten the stability of Pakistan as well as the region. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/15422/pakistans_new_generation_of_terrorists.html?breadcrumb=%2F [HTML format, various paging].

ACHIEVING GRADUATION FOR ALL: A GOVERNOR'S GUIDE TO DROPOUT PREVENTION AND RECOVERY. National Governors Association. October 22, 2009.

The report addresses the alarming rate at which students in the United States drop out of high school. The report identifies the root causes of the high school dropout problem and offers a comprehensive action plan for states to curb dropouts, help youth succeed and strengthen state economies. Currently, one in five students drop out of high school, and dropouts cost the United States more than \$300 billion each year in lost wages and increased public sector expenses. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/0910ACHIEVINGGRADUATION.PDF> [PDF format, 48 pages].

THE BEIGE BOOK: SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY ON CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT. Federal Reserve Board. October 21, 2009.

Reports from the 12 Federal Reserve Districts indicated either stabilization or modest improvements in many sectors since the last report. Leading the more positive sector reports among Districts were residential real estate and manufacturing, both of which continued a pattern of improvement that emerged over the summer. Reports on consumer spending and nonfinancial services were mixed. Commercial real estate was reported to be one of the weakest sectors, although reports of weakness or moderate decline were frequently noted in other sectors.

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/FOMC/Beigebook/2009/20091021/FullReport.htm> [HTML format, various paging].

THE CLOCK IS TICKING: A PROGRESS REPORT ON AMERICA'S PREPAREDNESS TO PREVENT WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION PROLIFERATION AND TERRORISM. Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism. October 21, 2009.

The United States is failing to address its most urgent threat, biological proliferation and terrorism, concludes the report. The Commission also felt the Obama Administration has given appropriate

high-level attention to the nuclear threat but noted the challenges loom large. “The clock is ticking,” said Commission Chairman and former Senator Bob Graham. “The United States has taken action, but we have not kept pace with those who would do us, or the world community, harm. The terrorists are flexible and increasingly capable. The executive branch, the legislative branch, and even the American people must do more.”

<http://www.preventwmd.gov/static/docs/report/WMDRpt10-20Final.pdf> [PDF format, 27 pages].

EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT.
Domestic Policy Council, Executive Office of the President and U.S. Department of Education.
October 19, 2009.

In applying for State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) grants last spring, states identified their FY09 and FY10 education budget shortfalls totaling over \$33 billion. The rapid distribution of SFSF funding helped fill the gaps and avert layoffs of essential personnel in school districts and universities across the nation. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) also added critical funding to existing formula grant programs such as Title I and IDEA. These dollars helped support the personnel necessary to sustain and expand essential programs for low-income students and students with disabilities.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/DPC_Education_Report.pdf [PDF format, 20 pages].

FOOD SPENDING DECLINED AND FOOD INSECURITY INCREASED FOR MIDDLE-INCOME AND LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS FROM 2000 TO 2007. U.S. Department of Agriculture.
October 23, 2009.

From 2000 to 2007, median spending on food by U.S. households declined by 12 percent relative to the rising cost of USDA’s Thrifty Food Plan, and by 6 percent relative to the rising Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Food and Beverages. Over the same period, the national prevalence of very low food security increased by about one-third, from 3.1 percent of households in 2000 to 4.1 percent in 2007. The deterioration in food security was greatest in the second-lowest income quintile, in which the prevalence of very low food security increased by about half.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/EIB61/EIB61.pdf> [PDF format, 25 pages].

LABOR MARKET OUTLOOK. Society for Human Resource Management. October 2009.

Roughly 20 percent of Human Resource professionals say their companies plan to hire during the fourth quarter of 2009, according to the survey. Only 14 percent report plans to cut jobs while the overwhelming majority surveyed, 59 percent, say their companies will maintain staff levels, keeping payrolls flat. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.shrm.org/Research/MonthlyEmploymentIndices/lmo/Documents/LMO%20Q4%202009.pdf> [PDF format, 5 pages].

PAY OFF DEBT, SPEND, OR SAVE? THE 2008 ECONOMIC STIMULUS PAYMENTS. Bureau of Labor Statistics. October 23, 2009.

In May 2008, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) started mailing Economic Stimulus Payments, also called tax rebates, to an estimated 130 million income tax filers. Nearly half (49 percent) of recipients reported using the rebate mostly to pay off debt.

http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2009/ted_20091023.htm [HTML format, various paging].

PRESIDENTIAL TERMS AND TENURE: PERSPECTIVES AND PROPOSALS FOR CHANGE.
Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Thomas H. Neale. October 19, 2009.

Although the length of the presidential term was decided after spirited debate at the 1787 Constitutional Convention, and the 22nd Amendment provides term limits for the President,

proposed constitutional amendments that would alter these provisions are occasionally introduced in Congress. The report discusses various proposed amendments.
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R40864.pdf> [PDF format, 30 pages].

SELF-EMPLOYMENT AMONG OLDER WORKERS: ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, LIQUIDITY CONSTRAINTS AND EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS. RAND Corporation. Qian Gu. October 23, 2009.

Self-employment is an increasingly popular form of employment among older workers. The dissertation expand the knowledge base of the self-employment experience at older ages. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/2009/RAND_RGSD252.pdf [PDF format, 145 pages].

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY COLLEGES' INFLUENCE ON ECONOMIC MOBILITY. Pew Economic Mobility Project. Diana Furchtgott-Roth et al. October 20, 2009.

The report shows that community colleges are an important stepping stone for students of all backgrounds, income levels and high school achievements to improve their economic mobility prospects. Earning a community college degree boosts earnings by an average of \$7,900 annually, an increase of 29 percent over those with only a high school diploma. For low-income, high-achieving high school students in particular, community colleges serve as a springboard to further postsecondary education; more than half eventually transfer to four-year programs, and three-quarters of those who transfer earn a bachelor's degree. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.economicmobility.org/assets/pdfs/PEW_EMP_COMMUNITY_COLLEGES.pdf [PDF format, 43 pages].

TEACHING FOR A LIVING: HOW TEACHERS SEE THE PROFESSION TODAY. Public Agenda. October 19, 2009.

Everyone agrees that you can't have good education without good teachers, but how do teachers see their profession? Why do people become teachers, what are their frustrations, and what reforms do they think would improve their work? The report is designed to learn more about how to support and retain the most promising teachers. It's a follow up on issues explored in the 2003 survey, Stand by Me, and our 2007 Lessons Learned reports on first-year teachers, as well as adding new questions to explore the differences between "Gen Y" educators and older teachers. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.publicagenda.org/pages/teaching-for-a-living> [HTML format with links].

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE PROPOSES POLAR BEAR CRITICAL HABITAT. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. October 22, 2009.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife presents proposal to designate critical habitat for the polar bear. The critical habitat proposal identifies habitat in three separate areas or units: barrier island habitat, sea ice habitat and terrestrial denning habitat. The total area proposed for designation would cover approximately 200,541 square miles and is found entirely within the lands and waters of the United States.
<http://www.fws.gov/home/feature/2009/pdf/PBCritHabPropNRFINAL.pdf> [PDF format, 3 pages].

VOTES COUNT: LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON PRE-K FISCAL YEAR 2010. Pew Center on the States. October 2009.

Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia, which faced budget gaps of up to 35 percent, chose to increase or hold steady funding for pre-kindergarten education, according to an analysis released by Pre-K Now, a campaign of the Pew Center on the States. Legislators added dollars

for existing pre-k initiatives in 13 states and approved new programs in two others, creating a modest national net gain in funding despite cuts in ten states.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Pre-k_education/LegislativeReport_Oct2009.pdf?n=1510 [PDF format, 28 pages].

2009 REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. U.S. Department of State. October 26, 2009.

The International Religious Freedom report is submitted to Congress annually by the Department of State in compliance with Section 102(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA) of 1998. The report supplements the most recent Human Rights Reports by providing additional detailed information with respect to matters involving international religious freedom. It includes individual country chapters on the status of religious freedom worldwide.

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/index.htm> [HTML format, various paging].

COMMITMENT TO DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2009. Center for Global Development. David Roodman and Cindy Pietsch. October 22, 2009.

The Index ranks 22 of the world's richest countries on their dedication to policies that benefit the five billion people living in poorer nations. Moving beyond simple comparisons of foreign aid, the Index ranks countries on seven themes: quantity and quality of foreign aid, openness to developing-country exports, policies that influence investment, migration policies, stewardship of the global environment, security policies and support for creation and dissemination of new technologies. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1423075> [HTML format with a link to PDF file].

GLOBAL FRAUD REPORT 2009/2010. Kroll and Economist Intelligence Unit. October 2009.

Companies lost an average \$8.8 million to fraud over the past three years, an increase of seven percent over last year's figure which stood at \$8.2 million, according to the 2009/2010 Annual Edition of Kroll's Global Fraud Report. The findings are the result of a survey Kroll commissioned from the Economist Intelligence Unit of more than 700 senior executives worldwide.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.kroll.com/library/fraud/FraudReport_English-US_Oct09.pdf [PDF format, 44 pages].

INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE: A U.S. GOVERNMENTWIDE STRATEGY COULD ACCELERATE PROGRESS TOWARD GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Thomas Melito. October 29, 2009.

Efforts of host governments and donors, including the United States, to achieve the goal of halving hunger in sub-Saharan Africa by 2015 have been insufficient due to a variety of reasons. The testimony discusses some of the reasons and recommendations.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10212t.pdf> [PDF file, 19 pages].

INVESTING IN CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Frederic Sampson et al. October 28, 2009.

Drawing on experts, thinkers, practitioners and decision-makers, the report emphasizes the importance of integrating the diversity of learners' needs into educational practices. The education section of the report acknowledges that 'a one size fits all' approach to education does not serve learners' needs and can create huge gaps between what pupils learn and how they live. It also includes an examination of the cultural relevance of educational methods and contents; learning societies and the right to education; and participatory learning and intercultural

competencies. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001852/185202E.pdf> [PDF format, 420 pages].

UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD TRADE COLLAPSE. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Calista Cheung and Stephanie Guichard. October 29, 2009.

The paper shows that world demand, to which trade has become more responsive in recent decades, can explain most of the collapse in world trade, but that tight credit conditions have likely amplified the short-term trade response. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
[http://www.oalis.oecd.org/oalis/2009doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT00006C2A/\\$FILE/JT03273128.PDF](http://www.oalis.oecd.org/oalis/2009doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT00006C2A/$FILE/JT03273128.PDF) [PDF format, 35 pages].

BAND AIDS AND BEYOND. Oxfam International. October 22, 2009.

In 1984, a massive humanitarian operation was launched in response to famine in Ethiopia. Thousands of lives were saved. Twenty-five years on, as droughts become dangerously common, we have to look beyond the traditional 'band-aid' responses. For Ethiopians it is more sustainable and dignified to identify and tackle the *risk* of disaster rather than simply waiting for disaster to strike. This approach is also a more cost-effective way for Northern countries to meet their responsibilities, according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bp133-band-aids-beyond.pdf> [PDF format, 22 pages].

ARAB KNOWLEDGE REPORT 2009: TOWARDS PRODUCTIVE INTERCOMMUNICATION FOR KNOWLEDGE. United Nations Development Programme and Mohammed bin Rashid Al Makotoum Foundation. October 28, 2009.

Arab societies need nurturing institutions and supportive policies to experience a significant boost in knowledge production and creation, according to the report. The report maintains that political, institutional, cultural and intellectual reforms, as well as reform of the media and information technologies are vital if Arab societies are to bridge the knowledge gap. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://204.200.211.31/contents/file/AKR09_Full_English/AKR09_Full_English.pdf [PDF format, 332 pages].
http://204.200.211.31/contents/file/AKR09_Full_English/AKR09_PR_Eng.pdf Summary [PDF format, 4 pages].

PAKISTAN: PROTECT PEOPLE FIRST. Refugees International. Kristele Younes and Patrick Duplat. October 26, 2009.

Pakistan is facing a complex humanitarian crisis. Recent military offensives against militant groups have displaced several million civilians and left thousands dead. While many have returned home, the new offensive in South Waziristan is currently displacing hundreds of thousands more. The UN's activities are limited by both the insecure environment and restrictions by the government of Pakistan, but it must do a better job at adopting a principled approach to humanitarian assistance. As for the U.S., if it wants to help stabilize Pakistan, it needs to insist that the government prioritize the protection of civilians, says the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.refugeesinternational.org/sites/default/files/102609_PAK_protect.pdf [PDF format, 4 pages].

CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS: IMMIGRATION TRENDS. Urban Institute. Karina Fortuny and Ajay Chaudry. Web posted October 26, 2009.

The current fact sheet examines immigration trends and finds that children of immigrants are the fastest growing segment of the nation's children population – while the number of children of

natives increased by 2.1 million between 1990 and 2007, children of immigrants grew by 8.1 million accounting for 77 percent of the growth of the U.S. children population during this time. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/901292_immigrationtrends.pdf [PDF format, 6 pages].

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT HITS ALL-TIME HIGH, FUELED BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE SURGE. Pew Research Center. Paul Taylor et al. October 29, 2009.

The share of 18- to 24-year-olds attending college in the United States hit an all-time high in October 2008, driven by a recession-era surge in enrollments at community colleges, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of newly released data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Just under 11.5 million students, or 39.6% of all young adults ages 18 to 24, were enrolled in either a two- or four-year college in October 2008, the most recent date for which comprehensive nationwide data are available. Both figures, the absolute number as well as the share, are at their highest level ever. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewsocialtrends.org/assets/pdf/college-enrollment.pdf> [PDF format, 19 pages].

THE COMPREHENSIVE CONGRESSIONAL HEALTH REFORM BILLS OF 2009: A LOOK AT HEALTH INSURANCE, DELIVERY SYSTEM, AND FINANCING PROVISIONS. The Commonwealth Fund. Sara R. Collins et al. October 2009.

The report provides an overview of key provisions of the two separate comprehensive health reform bills passed by the five committees of jurisdiction in the U.S. Congress. While the general frameworks of the bills are very similar, they differ in a few key respects. Most important, the Senate Finance Committee bill does not include a public plan option or a requirement that employers offer coverage, nor does it reform for more than one year Medicare's formula for setting physician fees; the House bill includes all of these features. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.commonwealthfund.org/~media/Files/Publications/Fund%20Report/2009/Oct/Congressional%20Bills/1333_Collins_comprehensive_congressional_hlt_reform_bills_2009_v2.pdf [PDF format, 41 pages].

DOES SNAP DECREASE FOOD INSECURITY?: UNTANGLING THE SELF-SELECTION EFFECT. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Mark Nord and Anne Marie Golla. October 29, 2009.

Self-selection by more food-needy households into the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), makes it difficult to observe positive effects of the program in survey data. The study investigates self-selection and ameliorative program effects by examining households' food security month by month for several months prior to initial receipt of SNAP benefits and for several months after joining the program.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR85/ERR85.pdf> [PDF format, 23 pages].

EMPIRE STATE EXODUS: THE MASS MIGRATION OF NEW YORKERS TO OTHER STATES. Manhattan Institute for Policy Research. Wendell Cox and E.J. McMahon. October 27, 2009.

The Empire State is being drained of an invaluable resource, the people. From 2000 to 2008, in both absolute and relative terms, New York experienced the nation's largest loss of residents to other states, a net domestic migration outflow of over 1.5 million, or 8 percent of its population at the start of the decade. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.empirecenter.org/Documents/PDF/RBTemptResearch-Bulletin-Migration-2009-3.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

FOX NEWS VIEWED AS MOST IDEOLOGICAL NETWORK. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Andrew Kohut and Michael Remez. October 29, 2009.

The Fox News Channel is viewed by Americans in more ideological terms than other television news networks. And while the public is evenly divided in its view of hosts of cable news programs having strong political opinions, more Fox News viewers see this as a good thing than as a bad thing. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/559.pdf> [PDF format, 15 pages].

HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM AND BREAST CENTER: MAKING THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM WORK FOR WOMEN. Healthreform.GOV. October 23, 2009.

The report details how health insurance reform will help women diagnosed with breast cancer. The report highlights the problems in the health care status quo that significantly impact women who are diagnosed with breast cancer or are breast cancer survivors.

<http://www.healthreform.gov/reports/breastcancer/breastcancer3.pdf> [PDF format, 7 pages].

HOW WE KNOW THE RECOVERY PACKAGE IS HELPING. Economic Policy Institute. Josh Bivens. October 29, 2009.

According to the author, a multitude of evidence makes clear that most of GDP's third quarter growth can be traced to the Recovery Act, and that the long-term health of the economy is going to depend on pushing forward, not pulling back, with even more stimulus measures. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://epi.3cdn.net/bb4f1bd7339f12b9a3_4im6bxb5c.pdf [PDF format, 5 pages].

THE OUTLOOK FOR CONSUMER SPENDING AND THE BROADER ECONOMIC RECOVERY. Brookings Institution. Karen E. Dynan. October 29, 2009.

How long will the economic recovery take? Karen Dynan testified before the Joint Economic Committee that there is a great deal of uncertainty about the strength and speed of the nation's recovery, with gradual expansion being the most likely economic scenario. She says that consumer spending is likely to grow modestly over the next few years because of weak income growth, higher saving and lower borrowing. Policymakers have options to bolster the recovery but they should be mindful of the long-run costs, particularly in terms of the budget deficit, she says.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/testimonies/2009/1029_recovery_dynan/1029_recovery_dynan.pdf [PDF format, 7 pages].

STEADY AS SHE GOES?: THREE GENERATIONS OF STUDENTS THROUGH THE SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PIPELINE. Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy, Rutgers University and Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University. B. Lindsay Lowell et al. October 27, 2009.

A decline in both the quantity and quality of students pursuing careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) is widely noted, according to the report. Fears of increasing global competition compound the perception that there has been a drop in the supply of high-quality students moving up through the STEM pipeline in the United States. The report explores (1) What is the "flow" or attrition rate of STEM students along the high school to career pathway? (2) How does this flow and this attrition rate change from earlier cohorts to current cohorts? (3) What are the changes in quality of STEM students who persist through the STEM pathway? [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.heldrich.rutgers.edu/uploadedFiles/Publications/STEM_Paper_Final.pdf [PDF format, 57 pages].

U.S. CRUDE OIL, NATURAL GAS, AND NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS PROVED RESERVES, 2008. Energy Information Administration. October 29, 2009.

The Energy Information Administration's (EIA) estimates of proved reserves of natural gas and crude oil as of the end of 2008 tell very different stories about apparent changes in the availability of these two energy resources in the United States.

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/data_publications/crude_oil_natural_gas_reserves/cr.html [HTML format, various paging].

GRAIN PRODUCTION CONTINUES GROWTH AFTER MIXED DECADE. World Watch Institute. Alice McKeown. October 29, 2009.

For the second year in a row, world grain production rose in 2008, with farmers producing some 2.3 billion tons. The record harvest was up more than 7 percent over the previous year and caps a decade in which only half the years registered gains, according to the study.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.worldwatch.org/node/6301> [HTML format, various paging].

REVITALIZING DEMOCRACY ASSISTANCE: THE CHALLENGES OF USAID. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Thomas Carothers. October 2009.

Democracy is largely stagnant in the world and a growing number of governments exhibit hostility toward international democracy aid. Tackling longstanding problems with the basic structures of U.S. democracy aid would boost the effort. As the largest source of such assistance, USAID is an obvious starting point for deep-reaching reforms, according to the report.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/revitalizing_democracy_assistance.pdf [PDF format, 66 pages].

COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEF: EQUATORIAL GUINEA. Energy Information Administration. October 30, 2009.

Equatorial Guinea has become a significant oil exporter since the discovery and development of large offshore oil reserves in the mid-1990s. While oil production has increased from 5,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) to current levels of close to 365,000 bbl/d, production rates are declining and affecting government revenues which are almost entirely dependent on the sector. According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) latest data, oil exports accounted for close to 75 percent of GDP in 2007.

http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/Equatorial_Guinea/pdf.pdf [PDF format, 6 pages].

LEFT BEHIND TO FARM?: WOMEN'S LABOR RE-ALLOCATION IN RURAL CHINA. World Bank. Ren Mu and Dominique van de Walle. October 31, 2009.

The transformation of work during China's rapid economic development is associated with a substantial but little noticed re-allocation of traditional farm labor among women, with some doing much less and some much more. The paper studies how the work, time allocation, and health of non-migrant women are affected by the out-migration of others in their household. The analysis finds that the women left behind are doing more farm work than would have otherwise been the case. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www->

wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2009/10/31/000158349_20091031150410/Rendered/PDF/WPS5107.pdf [PDF format, 51 pages].

SHADES OF RED: CHINA'S DEBATE OVER NORTH KOREA. International Crisis Group. November 2, 2009.

China's internal debate following North Korea's most recent provocations was interpreted in some Western capitals as a sign that Beijing is finally getting tough with its neighbor. The report , examines current Chinese policy toward Pyongyang in the wake of North Korea's latest round of provocations, including missile launches, the withdrawal from the Six-Party Talks, and the May 25th nuclear test. These events, together with succession worries, drew out an unusually public, and critical, discussion in China about its ties with North Korea.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/north_east_asia/179_shades_of_red___chinas_debate_over_north_korea.pdf [PDF format, 31 pages].

LOST IN TRANSIT: INSUFFICIENT PROTECTION FOR UNACCOMPANIED MIGRANT CHILDREN AT ROISSY CHARLES DE GAULLE AIRPORT. Human Rights Watch. October 29, 2009.

The report concludes that France's system of detaining and deporting unaccompanied migrant children who arrive in Paris by air puts them at serious risk. In 2008, airport police deported or removed one third of the 1,000 unaccompanied migrant children who arrived at Roissy Charles de Gaulle airport in Paris and who were denied entry into France. France takes the position that those children have not yet entered France and detains them in a "transit zone," where they are denied rights granted to other migrant children on French territory. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/france1009webwcover.pdf> [PDF format, 66 pages].

http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/france1009rwebwcover_0.pdf In French [PDF format, 73 pages].

TWO DECADES AFTER THE WALL'S FALL: END OF COMMUNISM CHEERED BUT NOW WITH MORE RESERVATIONS. Pew Global Attitudes Project. November 2, 2009.

Majorities of people in most former Soviet republics and Eastern European countries endorse the emergence of multiparty systems and a free market economy. However, the initial widespread enthusiasm about these changes has dimmed in most of the countries surveyed; in some, support for democracy and capitalism has diminished markedly. In many nations, majorities or pluralities say that most people were better off under communism, and there is a widespread view that the business class and political leadership have benefited from the changes more than ordinary people. Nonetheless, self reported life satisfaction has risen significantly in these societies compared with nearly two decades ago when the Times Mirror Center¹ first studied public opinion in the former Eastern bloc. [Note: contains copyrighted material]

<http://pewglobal.org/reports/pdf/267.pdf> [PDF format, 157 pages].

IRAN AND THE WEST AT A CROSSROAD – PART I. YaleGlobal. Jamsheed K. Choksy. October 30, 2009.

Despite Iran's recent equivocation over a deal crafted to lower the threat of the country producing nuclear weapons, there are signs that the Islamic Republic could, nevertheless, settle the issue, according to the author. First, President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's regime is feeling the pressure exerted by international sanctions not just in terms of the economy but also in participating in the international community. Second, administrators within Ahmadinejad's camp are growing frustrated with theocratic rule and note the advantages to be reaped from engaging with the world. Third, Iranian citizens yearn for unfettered contact with the West and the benefits that could confer. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/iran-and-west-crossroad-part-i> [HTML format, various paging].

HONDURAN HANDSHAKE: U.S. POLICY STILL NEEDS TO BE BETTER. The Heritage Foundation. Ray Walser. October 30, 2009.

Presidential elections will take place in Honduras on November 29. As a result, it is now possible that the Honduran people, not outsiders, will decide who governs their nation, says the author. It is also in the power of the Honduran people to determine what will be done politically and legally to those responsible for the currently simmering crisis that first exploded on June 28 when the Honduran Supreme Court, Congress, and military removed President Manuel Zelaya from office for violations of the Honduran constitution. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.heritage.org/Research/LatinAmerica/upload/wm_2673.pdf [PDF format, 3 pages].

2008 UNITED STATES NATIONAL POST-CONSUMER PLASTICS BOTTLE RECYCLING REPORT. Association of Postconsumer Plastic Recyclers and American Chemistry Council. October 28, 2009.

Plastic bottle recycling by consumers increased 75 million pounds in 2008 (up 3.2%), to reach a record high of more than 2.4 billion pounds for the year, according to the report. The report also found that the results reflect a continuing increase in the pounds of bottles collected for recycling each year since the industry survey began in 1990. The recycling rate for plastic bottles rose nearly 3 percent to reach 27 percent. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.americanchemistry.com/s_plastics/sec_content.asp?CID=1593&DID=10383 [PDF format, 10 pages].

AMERICA'S CHILDREN: KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING, 2009. Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. October 28, 2009.

The report is a compendium of indicators illustrating both the promises and the difficulties confronting young people. It presents 40 key indicators on important aspects of children's lives. These indicators are drawn from our most reliable statistics, easily understood by broad audiences, objectively based on substantial research, balanced so that no single area of children's lives dominates the report, measured regularly so that they can be updated to show trends over time, and representative of large segments of the population rather than one particular group.
http://www.childstats.gov/pdf/ac2009/ac_09.pdf [PDF format, 216 pages].

CHARACTERISTICS, COSTS, AND ISSUES FOR ORGANIC DAIRY FARMING. U.S. Department of Agriculture. William D. McBride and Catherine Greene. November 2, 2009.

Organic milk production has been one of the fastest growing segments of organic agriculture in the U.S. in recent years. Despite the growing number of organic dairy operations, the characteristics of organic dairy operations and the relative costs of organic and conventional milk production have been difficult to analyze. The study examines the structure, costs, and challenges of organic milk production. The analysis addresses economies of size, regional differences, and pasture use in organic milk production and compares organic and conventional milk production costs. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR82/ERR82.pdf> [PDF format, 50 pages].

ESTIMATED USE OF WATER IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2005. U.S. Geological Survey. Joan F. Kenny et al. October 27, 2009.

Estimates of water use in the United States indicate that about 410 billion gallons per day (Bgal/d) were withdrawn in 2005 for all categories summarized. The total is slightly less than the estimate for 2000, and about 5 percent less than total withdrawals in the peak year of 1980. Freshwater withdrawals in 2005 were 349 Bgal/d, or 85 percent of the total freshwater and saline-water withdrawals. Fresh groundwater withdrawals of 79.6 Bgal/day in 2005 were about 5 percent less than in 2000, and fresh surface-water withdrawals of 270 Bgal/day were about the same as in 2000.
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/1344/pdf/c1344.pdf> [PDF format, 60 pages].

FACT SHEET: U.S.-CHINA JOINT COMMISSION ON COMMERCE AND TRADE. Executive Office of the President of the United States. October 29, 2009.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Gary Locke and U.S. Trade Representative Ron Kirk, together with Chinese Vice Premier Wang Qishan, co-chaired the 20th JCCT in Hangzhou, China, on October 28-29, 2009. The Fact Sheet provides outcomes of the topics discussed.
http://www.commerce.gov/s/groups/public/@doc/@os/@opa/documents/content/prod01_008570.pdf [PDF format, 5 pages].

FAMILY MOBILITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGE: NEW EVIDENCE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR COMMUNITY INITIATIVES. Urban Institute. Claudia Coulton et al. November 2, 2009.

Americans change residences frequently. Residential mobility can reflect positive changes in a family's circumstances or be a symptom of instability and insecurity. Mobility may also change neighborhoods as a whole. The analyzes the reasons and changes.
[Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.urban.org/uploadedpdf/411973_family_mobility.pdf [PDF format, 57 pages].

LOWER PREMIUMS, STRONGER BUSINESSES: HOW HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM WILL BRING DOWN COSTS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES. Healthreform.GOV. October 29, 2009.

The report outlines the many ways health insurance reform will lower health care costs for small businesses. The report notes small businesses, the backbone of job creation in our economy, are disproportionately burdened by the financial strains caused by rising health care costs, among other reasons.
<http://www.healthreform.gov/reports/smallbusiness2/smallbusiness2.pdf> [PDF format, 7 pages].

NANOTECHNOLOGY IN FOOD PRODUCTS. Institute of Medicine. Leslie Pray and Ann Yaktine. October 29, 2009.

Nanotechnology, an emerging technology that enables researchers to manipulate matter at the atomic level, is providing scientists with the ability to enhance food safety and make foods more nutritious and satisfying by enhancing their nutrition content and other characteristics. However, researchers still have much to learn about the result of using nanotechnology to create food packaging or to modify a food, including both benefits and unanticipated adverse effects. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://books.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=12633 [HTML format, various paging].

PHARMACEUTICAL R&D AND THE EVOLVING MARKET FOR PRESCRIPTION DRUGS. Congressional Budget Office. October 26, 2009.

Investment in research and development (R&D) over the past several decades has produced a wealth of valuable new drug therapies. Current and future pharmaceutical R&D will determine what drug therapies will become available, and thus will influence future health-care costs. The brief describes the state of investment in drug R&D and the factors that influence it. It also examines how various policy options to control the growth in health care costs or to expand insurance coverage could affect spending on R&D.
<http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/106xx/doc10681/10-26-DrugR&D.pdf> [PDF format, 8 pages].

THE SHRIVER REPORT: A WOMAN'S NATION CHANGES EVERYTHING. Center for American Progress. Maria Shriver. October 2009.

The report describes how a woman's nation changes everything about how we live and work today. Now for the first time in the U.S. history, women are half of all U.S. workers and mothers

are the primary breadwinners or co-breadwinners in nearly two-thirds of American families. This is a dramatic shift from just a generation ago. It changes how women spend their days and has a ripple effect that reverberates throughout our nation. It fundamentally changes how we all work and live, not just women but also their families, their co-workers, their bosses, their faith institutions, and their communities. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/10/pdf/awn/a_womans_nation.pdf [PDF format, 454 pages].

TWITTER AND STATUS UPDATING, FALL 2009. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Susannah Fox et al. October 21, 2009.

Some 19% of internet users now say they use Twitter or another service to share updates about themselves, or to see updates about others--up from 11% in April.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2009/PIP_Twitter_Fall_2009_web.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages].

THE "ZEAL OF THE CONVERT": IS IT THE REAL DEAL? Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. Allison Pond and Greg Smith. October 29, 2009.

A common perception about individuals who switch religions is that they are very fervent about their new faith. The analysis provides quantitative support for this piece of conventional wisdom often referred to as the "zeal of the convert." The analysis finds that people who have switched faiths, or joined a faith after being raised unaffiliated with a religion, are indeed slightly more religious than those who have remained in their childhood faith, as measured by the importance of religion in their lives, the frequency with which they attend religious services and other measures of religious commitment. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1392/greater-zeal-of-religious-converts-is-real-but-modest?src=prc-latest&proj=peoplepress> [HTML format, various paging].

DESIGN MATTERS: MAKING CATCH SHARES WORK. Pew Environment Group. November 2009.

Catch shares are fishery management programs that allocate fishing privileges in the form of a specific portion of the total annual catch quota. These programs range from individual transferable quotas to community-based management systems such as sectors. While catch shares take many forms, in general they allocate the quota to allow fishing entities exclusive access to a portion of the quota, but require that fishing cease once that entity's share of the quota is met. Science-based annual catch limits are essential if catch shares are to be effective and if requirements to end overfishing and rebuild depleted fish populations are to be met. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Protecting_ocean_life/CatchShare.pdf?n=5322 [PDF format, 24 pages].

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION: MCC HAS ADDRESSED A NUMBER OF IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES, BUT NEEDS TO IMPROVE FINANCIAL CONTROLS AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING. U.S. Government Accountability Office. November 6, 2009.

Established in January 2004 with a mission to reduce poverty through economic growth, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) has committed \$6.9 billion for compacts with 19 developing countries. The report assesses MCC and MCA (1) financial controls; (2) procurement practices; and (3) development, implementation, and oversight of contracts and projects. GAO focused on financial and procurement transactions and projects at MCAs in Honduras, Georgia, and Cape Verde, countries with high disbursement totals as of the end of fiscal year 2008.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d1052.pdf> [PDF format, 84 pages].

LOOKING FOR JUSTICE: LIBERIAN EXPERIENCES WITH AND PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL JUSTICE OPTIONS. U.S. Institute of Peace. Deborah H. Isser et al. November 2009.

The report presents the research findings and analysis of ten months of field study as part of the U.S. Institute of Peace and George Washington University project titled "From Current Practices of Justice to Rule of Law: Policy Options for Liberia's First Post-Conflict Decade." The analysis, is intended to provide the Liberian government and other stakeholders in the country with more robust evidence than has hitherto been available on how both formal and customary justice systems are perceived and utilized by Liberians. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.usip.org/files/resources/liberian_justice_pw63.pdf [PDF format, 104 pages].

THE END OF CHIMERICA. Harvard Business School. Niall Ferguson. November 2009.

For the better part of the past decade, the world economy has been dominated by a world economic order that combined Chinese export-led development with U.S. over-consumption. The financial crisis of 2007-2009 likely marks the beginning of the end of the Chimerican relationship. The paper looks at this era as economic historians, trying to set events in a longer-term perspective. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.hbs.edu/research/pdf/10-037.pdf> [PDF format, 31 pages].

HARD LESSONS: NAVIGATING NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE DPRK. Center for a New American Security. Abraham M. Denmark et al. November 9, 2009.

The report is meant to help current and future policymakers who will engage with North Korean officials navigate the pitfalls of past negotiations and forge a credible path toward de-nuclearization. Based on interviews with over 50, high-level current and former American and South Korean government officials, politicians, academics, and journalists, the authors summarize eight obstacles faced in past negotiations and recommend eight new strategies and tactics for addressing them. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/DenmarkHosfordZubrow_DPRKLessonsLearned_Nov09.pdf [PDF format, 36 pages].

MANAGING UNMET EXPECTATIONS IN THE U.S.-JAPAN ALLIANCE. National Bureau of Asian Research. Michael Finnegan. November 2009.

The report examines the U.S.-Japan alliance to answer three related questions: Is the alliance meeting the mutual expectations of the partners? If not, what are the potential consequences? Given the stakes involved, what are the policy implications for the alliance? [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.nbr.org/publications/specialreport/pdf/SR17.pdf> [PDF format, 44 pages].

REPORT TO U.S. AND EU LEADERS. Atlantic Council. November 2009.

Given the considerable smart grid investments already underway in the U.S. and Europe, the U.S., the EU Commission and the EU's 27 member states should engage with each other in this promising field. The report recommends the establishment of an appropriate transatlantic liaison with these existing efforts to ensure compatible standards and regulations based on international standards wherever possible. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/65/AtlanticCouncil-USEUSmartGrid.pdf [PDF format, 21 pages].

THE DAY AFTER ... IN JERUSALEM: A STRATEGIC PLANNING EXERCISE ON THE PATH TO ACHIEVING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST. RAND Corporation. Roger C. Molander et al. November 6, 2009.

The RAND Center for Middle East Public Policy conducted a series of exercises to help policymakers in the new U.S. administration more effectively address the challenges of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in particular, as a key component of the broader effort to secure stability in the Middle East. The exercises illuminated (1) key security and other challenges in Arab-Israeli (and related Middle East) relationships, (2) derivative linkages and threats to U.S. regional and international security interests, and (3) alternative strategies the new administration could pursue in addressing the Israeli-Palestinian problem and other regional issues. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/2009/RAND_CF271.pdf [PDF format, 52 pages].

ON VULNERABLE GROUND: VIOLENCE AGAINST MINORITY COMMUNITIES IN NINEVEH PROVINCE'S DISPUTED TERRITORIES. Human Rights Watch. November 10, 2009.

A longstanding territorial conflict in northern Iraq between the Arab-dominated central government in Baghdad and the Kurdistan Regional Government, mostly invisible to the outside world, threatens to erupt again. It risks creating another full-blown human rights catastrophe for the small minority communities who have lived there throughout the ages, according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/iraq1109webwcover.pdf> [PDF format, 56 pages].

HONDURAS: RECENT ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE. Center for Economic and Policy Research. Jose Antonio Cordero. November 9, 2009.

The paper looks at the Honduran economy, including longer-term trends, the pre-crisis years, and recent developments since the June 28th coup. It finds that poverty and inequality decreased significantly during the Zelaya administration, with rapid growth of more than 6 percent during the first two years. The government also increased school enrollment significantly by abolishing school fees, expanded school lunch programs, and raised the minimum wage by 60 percent. Some expansionary monetary policy was used to counter-act the global downturn in 2008. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/honduras-2009-11.pdf> [PDF format, 26 pages].

THE TREATMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS. International Food & Agricultural Trade Policy Council. Matthew Shearer et al. November 2009.

The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have formed nearly three dozen regional trade agreements (RTAs) notified to the World Trade Organization, and more continue to be negotiated. The paper provides an overview of how the agricultural sector is treated in RTAs involving Latin American countries, whose exports tend to be more oriented towards agriculture. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=2247036> [PDF format, 76 pages].

CONSIDERATIONS IN EFFORTS TO RESTRUCTURE REFUNDABLE WORK-BASED CREDITS. Urban Institute. Stephen D. Holt and Elaine Maag. November 9, 2009.

The Internal Revenue Code has replaced traditional means-tested programs as the principal means for transferring income to low earners. The largest vehicle is the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), now supplemented by both the Child Tax Credit (CTC) and the Making Work Pay tax credit (MWP). The paper looks at the system's evolution, the important role played by the tax system in assisting low earners, and the complexities presented by the current approach. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/1001347_refundable_work.pdf [PDF format, 34 pages].

FACT SHEET: THE RACE TO THE TOP. The White House. November 4, 2009.

President Obama recently presented states with an unprecedented challenge and the opportunity to compete in a “Race to the Top” designed to spur systemic reform and embrace innovative approaches to teaching and learning in America’s schools. Backed by a historic \$4.35 billion investment, the reforms contained in the Race to the Top will help prepare America’s students to graduate ready for college and career, and enable them to out-compete any worker, anywhere in the world.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-race-top> [HTML format, various paging].

HARNESSING OPENNESS TO IMPROVE RESEARCH, TEACHING, AND LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION. Committee for Economic Development. November 6, 2009.

The Internet and the digitization of information are increasing the potential for information, processes and organizations to become more “open.” Information is more open when there are fewer restrictions on access, use, and the ability to modify or repurpose it. The report examines higher education through the lens of openness, to understand the potential impact of greater openness on colleges and universities. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.ced.org/images/library/reports/digital_economy/dcc_opennessedu09.pdf [PDF format, 100 pages].

LEADERS AND LAGGARDS: A STATE-BY-STATE REPORT CARD ON EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION. Center for American Progress, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and American Enterprise Institute. November 9, 2009.

According to the report, the authors find much to applaud when grading the states on school performance. However, they also feel that the education system needs to be reinvented. After decades of political inaction and ineffective reforms, our schools consistently produce students unready for the rigors of the modern workplace. The report finds the lack of preparedness is staggering. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Leaders%20and%20Laggards%20Report.pdf> [PDF format, 113 pages].

RENEWING THE AMERICAN DREAM: A ROAD MAP TO ENHANCING ECONOMIC MOBILITY IN AMERICA. Economic Mobility Project, Pew Charitable Trusts. November 6, 2009.

The report, based on three years of research from Pew’s Economic Mobility Project, lays out a road map of more than 25 policy ideas and practical recommendations aimed at enhancing economic mobility in America. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Economic_Mobility/EMP_Road_Map.pdf [PDF format, 28 pages].

SCHOOL CHOICE IN AMERICA 2009: WHAT IT MEANS FOR CHILDREN’S FUTURES. Heritage Foundation. Lindsey Burke. November 4, 2009.

School choice means that more and more parents are able to send their children to safer, better schools, according to the study. It means that low-income and special-needs children across the country are attending a public or private school of their parents' choice. It means that students need not remain trapped in failing and dangerous schools, though too many students still are. The study recommends that the Congress, as well as state and local policymakers, enact policies that give all American children the opportunity to learn and achieve.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.heritage.org/Research/Education/upload/bg_2332.pdf [PDF format, 22 pages].

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING DEGREES, BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 1997-2006. National Science Foundation. Mark K. Fiegener. November 2009.

The report shows an increase in the number of academic degrees awarded to minority students since 2004. It shows that more degrees were awarded to minorities in nearly all categories.

Among U.S. citizens and permanent residents who earned bachelor's degrees from fiscal year 2004 to 2006, Asians showed the largest rate of increase—10.5 percent. American Indian/Alaska Natives showed the smallest at 1.3 percent. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/nsf10300/pdf/nsf10300.pdf> [PDF format, 129 pages].

ARTICLES

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

THE FUTURE OF CARS: INDUSTRY LEADERS LOOK WAY DOWN THE ROAD (Scientific American, November 2009)

The car fleet of 2030 will use a patchwork quilt of different fuels and power trains, with some cars meant for short hops and city driving. As the years go by, vehicles will become increasingly connected to one another electronically, for crash prevention and social networking. Driver distraction will be an ongoing concern. Whether cars that run on hydrogen fuel cells will be common in 20 years remains an open question.

Hammer, Joshua LOOTING MALI (Smithsonian, Vol. 40, No. 8, November 2009, pp. 32-41)

The cultural heritage of Mali is leaking out of the country as poverty drives the illegal sale of ancient artifacts dating back to the Neolithic era. For the purposes of this article, Hammer goes into the black market to buy the ancient carved totems and finds that tribal groups themselves are party to the illegal exports to Western collectors. The adoption of Islam and abandonment of the old beliefs is another factor in the people's lack of appreciation for the artifacts, which can fetch tens of thousands of dollars in Europe. Government officials have recognized the magnitude of the loss over the last decade and have taken steps to increase control over archaeological sites. But black-market traders scoff at the government efforts and say it is easy to spirit antiquities out of the country. Currently available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/people-places/Looting-Mali.html?c=y&page=1>

Inman, Mason SEA POWER (World Watch, vol. 22, no. 3, May/June 2009, pp. 11-17)

Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) is a process of using the temperature differential between cold deep-water oceanic currents and the warmer surface water to drive a turbine to generate electricity or desalinate water. Apart from a few pilot OTEC plants, the technology has not been fully tested, however now energy and climate considerations are generating new interest. While the components to an OTEC system are simple -- consisting of intake pipes, a pump and a turbine -- building it is very challenging, as the system would have to withstand saltwater corrosion, ocean currents and hurricanes, and microbial scum. Additionally, the most promising areas for OTEC systems are far away from land and people. The author notes that improvements in offshore oil-rig construction have spurred plans for several new plants, including

one that the U.S. Navy has commissioned to be built near their base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

Jacobson, Mark; Delucchi, Mark A PLAN TO POWER 100 PERCENT OF THE PLANET WITH RENEWABLES (Scientific American, November 2009)

Wind, water and solar technologies can provide 100 percent of the world's energy, eliminating all fossil fuels. Supplies of wind and solar energy on accessible land dwarf the energy consumed by people around the globe. The authors' plan calls for 3.8 million large wind turbines, 90,000 solar plants, and numerous geothermal, tidal and rooftop photovoltaic installations worldwide. The cost of generating and transmitting power would be less than the projected cost per kilowatt-hour for fossil-fuel and nuclear power. Shortages of a few specialty materials, along with lack of political will, loom as the greatest obstacles.

Kristof, Nicholas; WuDunn, Sheryl THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE (New York Times Magazine, August 23, 2009)

In the lead article of a special issue of the magazine entitled SAVING THE WORLD'S WOMEN, the authors argue that the paramount moral challenge of this century may be the appalling brutality inflicted on millions of women and girls around the world, such as sex trafficking, physical attacks, mass rape and bride burning. They cite estimates that there are about 100 million missing women and girls worldwide -- more than all the men killed in conflicts of the past century -- due to abuse, neglect, sex-selective abortion and infanticide. In much of the developing world, girls are uneducated and women marginalized -- and it is no accident that those countries are mired in poverty and chaos. There is growing recognition among aid groups, the World Bank and the U.S. military that focusing on women and girls is the most effective way to fight poverty and extremism. More aid is being directed to women through groups like Heifer International, a U.S.-based charity that gives small farm animals to families in poor countries. The authors profile several women, including Tererai Trent of Zimbabwe, whose father would not let her go to school and who was forced into an early and abusive marriage. When the head of Heifer visited her village she encouraged Trent to believe in her dream of getting an education. She eventually moved to the U.S., went to college and is finishing work toward a PhD. [Update: she successfully defended her PhD thesis in mid-October.] The authors adapted this essay from their new book, HALF THE SKY: TURNING OPPRESSION INTO OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN WORLDWIDE. This and the other articles in the series are currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/23/magazine/23Women-t.html?pagewanted=1#>

Liotta, P.H.; Miskel, James F. THE 'MEGA-EIGHTS': URBAN LEVIATHANS AND INTERNATIONAL INSTABILITY (Orbis, vol. 53, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 663-647)

Liotta and Miskel note that in 2015, there will be 58 cities on the planet with a population of 5 million or more and, by 2025, according to National Intelligence Council, 27 cities with a population exceeding 10 million. The U.N. Population Division classifies populations in excess of 10 million as megacities and many of these urban behemoths will be located in the so-called 10/40 window -- the area in Africa and Asia between north latitude 10 and 40 degrees. The authors believe that this urban growth will have serious consequences for international stability, human security and environmental degradation. Without a doubt, unchecked growth in the megacities in the 10/40 window will change the face of the global map in the twenty-first century. Available online at <http://www.sciencedirect.com>

Stokes, Bruce COUNTDOWN TO COPENHAGEN (National Journal, October 31, 2009)

Stokes says that the negotiations at the climate-change talks in Copenhagen in December promise to be a daunting task. It is estimated that emissions will need to be cut by 50 percent by 2050 in order to hold the temperature rise to 2 degrees Celsius and carbon-dioxide concentrations to 450 parts per million. The industrialized world's goals at the conference will reflect their publics' acknowledgement of the seriousness of the problem -- and in this, the U.S. lags behind the rest of the developed world. The developing nations see binding commitments as not in their national interest, noting that they account for only a fraction of global emissions, and want the developed countries to help pay for clean technology and environmental mitigation. Most countries are reluctant to take action on their own, without seeing that others are doing the same. Stokes says that "the central challenge in Copenhagen may well be finding a way to nurture trust and marry it with ambition . . . Coordinating these activities, striking a balance between accountability and equity, and pursuing the goals with sufficient urgency may prove to be among the most daunting tasks that the global community has ever undertaken." Currently available online at http://www.nationaljournal.com/njmagazine/cs_20091031_9295.php

ECONOMIC SECURITY

AN AMERICAN LOST DECADE? (International Economy, Summer 2009, pp. 6-22)

Is America headed for a 1990s Japanese-style "lost decade" of economic stagnation? In this symposium of views, thirty experts, ranging from economists, journalists, academics and businessmen weigh in. The consensus among most of the group is that the U.S. government acted decisively and quickly, whereas the Japanese government dallied for much longer before taking action. The American and European experts interviewed generally express a more positive view of the U.S. prospects than the Japanese, one of whom states that the U.S. is in for "more than one lost decade." Available online at http://www.international-economy.com/TIE_Su09_LostDecade.pdf

Ghosh, Atish; Ostry, Jonathan; Tamirisa, Natalia ANTICIPATING THE NEXT CRISIS (Finance & Development, Vol. 46, No. 3, September 2009, pp. 35-37)

The authors, all IMF officials, write that the global economic upheaval has sparked new interest in the financial version of an "early-warning system" that could anticipate a future crisis-in-the-making. Various proposals have been floated that have in common a means to identify underlying vulnerabilities and specific events likely to trigger a crisis, and policies that can be adopted to address the shortcomings that might lead to a collapse. They note that a more ambitious goal for such an early-warning system would be to spell out worst-case scenarios, and provide policymakers options for how to respond; but they acknowledge that no such system would be able to identify all financial crises, and may produce false alarms. Available online at <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2009/09/pdf/ghosh.pdf>

Heinberg, Richard SEARCHING FOR A MIRACLE: 'NET ENERGY' LIMITS AND THE FATE OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY (Post Carbon Institute / International Forum on Globalization, September 2009, 83 pp.)

Heinberg, Senior Fellow at the Post Carbon Institute, notes in this special report that the world's current energy regime is unsustainable -- "the designers of the global economy sold us visions of never-ending growth and abundance ... but now, limits are everywhere apparent." Conventional fossil and nuclear energy sources are nearing their limits, and their continued use is proving increasingly hazardous to the biosphere. This report analyzes in detail whether any combination of known or alternative energy sources supply society's energy needs up to the year 2100. Heinberg's disturbing conclusion is that "there is no clear practical scenario" by which energy from today's conventional sources can be replaced with energy from alternative sources to

maintain industrial society at its present scale. Key among his assertions is that the net energy yield, or Energy Returned On Energy Invested (EROEI) ratio, on alternative energy systems is much lower than on conventional fossil or nuclear sources, which have powered modern development for a century. He is convinced that energy conservation, combined with gradual population decline, must become primary strategies for achieving sustainability. The report concludes that “this is not great news, but denial is worse . . . current assumptions about our energy options are unrealistic. New thinking is mandatory.” Available online at <http://www.postcarbon.org/report/44377-searching-for-a-miracle>

Hummel, Jeffrey Rogers WHY A DEFAULT ON U.S. TREASURIES IS LIKELY (Library of Economics & Liberty, August 3, 2009)

The author, Associate Professor of economics at San Jose State University, notes that federal government spending is skyrocketing, and Washington is unlikely to be able to raise taxes or rein in entitlement spending. This leads many to believe that Washington will inflate its way out of the shortfall through monetary expansion. Hummel believes, however, that a Treasury default on interest payments and part of the principal is more likely. In the fractional-reserve banking economies of the developed world, most of the money supply is privately held and created, and very little is in the form of government banknotes. The trend is now toward less and less cash, as bank debit cards and electronic transfers become more common, hence the government printing of money would not have the same effect as in, say, Zimbabwe. Faced with the prospect of both the dollar and the debt becoming worthless, or defaulting on the debt and saving the dollar, Hummel’s guess is that Washington will choose the latter; he notes that the markets are starting to take into account this possibility. He cites the case of Russia in 1998 as a recent example of a government choosing partial debt repudiation over collapse of the currency. Available online at <http://www.econlib.org/library/Columns/y2009/Hummeltbills.html#>

Riddle, Liesl; Brinkerhoff, Jennifer; Nielsen, Tjai PARTNERING TO BECKON THEM HOME: PUBLIC-SECTOR INNOVATION FOR DIASPORA FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROMOTION (Public Administration and Development, Vol. 28, No. 1, February 2008, pp. 54-66)

The authors examine a little-studied component of public administration existing in most countries around the world and particularly important for developing countries: national investment promotion agencies (IPAs). Diasporas are an increasingly important and relatively untapped resource for development and many homeland governments view diaspora foreign investment as key to their economic development. In addition to being generally under-resourced, many IPAs struggle to identify ways to effectively target, cultivate and facilitate diaspora homeland investment (DHI). To accomplish these goals, these public-sector entities are beginning to identify and leverage key partnerships in the NGO sector. The authors describe the services IPAs offer and enumerate the challenges they face associated with DHI. Drawing on three illustrations of IPA–NGO partnerships, they have developed preliminary tools for identifying and designing partnerships for the purpose of promoting DHI based on their scope, function and degree of formality.

Wallerstein, Mitchel LOSING CONTROLS: HOW U.S. EXPORT RESTRICTIONS JEOPARDIZE NATIONAL SECURITY AND HARM COMPETITIVENESS (Foreign Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 6, November/December 2009, pp. 11-19)

In today’s wired and highly competitive world, export controls cannot longer be effective and sometimes can be counterproductive, says Wallerstein, a former U.S. defense official and now dean of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University. U.S. exports controls, which have become more arcane and ineffective with time, undermine national security by discouraging innovative firms from pursuing dual-use technologies and foreign firms that own advanced technologies from bidding for U.S. defense contracts. Imposing licensing requirements that foreign rivals don’t face, weakens competitive positions of U.S. high-tech companies. The business lost due to export controls -- estimated at \$ 9 billion a year -- poses a threat to the

strength of key U.S. industries. In many instances, those making technical decisions about whether certain technologies or scientific information should be subject to control lack the necessary training and knowledge. Carefully targeted export restrictions are necessary in regard to rogue or aggressively militarizing states. But policymakers must abandon the notion that the U.S. can engage in technology denial without suffering significant costs to its prosperity and national security, the author says.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Cha, Victor D. WHAT DO THEY REALLY WANT? OBAMA'S NORTH KOREA CONUNDRUM (Washington Quarterly, vol. 32, no. 4, October 2009, pp. 119-138)

The author, inaugural holder of the Korea Chair at CSIS and deputy head of the U.S. delegation to the Six-Party Talks, describes negotiations with North Korea as "all about contradictions -- what can be important one day can become unimportant the next." President Obama's expressed interest in high-level negotiations, shown by the appointment of Stephen Bosworth as a special envoy, and his commitment to the multilateral negotiating forum mean that North Korea's provocative actions can no longer be rationalized as attempts to engage the United States. So what do the North Koreans really want? They want three things: 1) Nuclear weapons -- for keeps. If they were seeking nuclear weapons only to obtain a better deal, they have already missed two chances, in 1994 and 2005. 2) A U.S.-India-type deal, whereby the United States recognizes North Korea as a nuclear power and essentially rewrites the NPT. 3) A special regime-security assurance from the United States, guaranteeing the continuation in power of Kim Jong-il's family. Should the Six-Party Talks resume they "will never achieve what either Washington or Pyongyang wants -- given what they desire and what we can't give -- but they serve as a way to manage the problem, contain the proliferation threat, and run out the clock on the regime." Currently available online at http://www.twq.com/09october/docs/09oct_Cha.pdf

Freedberg, Sydney, Jr. IN AFGHANISTAN, TRAINING UP IS HARD TO DO (National Journal, October, 23, 2009)

In an article profiling the commander of the 4th Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division, the author notes that training Afghan soldiers will require more American advisors and troops, in order to reverse the years of underinvestment in security in Afghanistan after 2003. Freedberg writes that Afghanistan became an afterthought, with most of the attention on Iraq; as a result, the situation in Afghanistan today is probably worse than it was in Iraq several years ago. As U.S. experience in Iraq has shown, it is difficult to separate the advisory role from the fighting; American troops are necessary to serve alongside the Afghans in order to reduce the threat to a level where the Afghans can handle it on their own. Available online at http://www.nationaljournal.com/njmagazine/cs_20091024_5750.php

Grogan, Steven CHINA, NUCLEAR SECURITY AND TERRORISM: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES (Orbis, vol. 53, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 685-704)

Grogan, with the Defense Intelligence Agency, describes Chinese strategic nuclear forces and the Chinese approach to nuclear security. He then focuses on the domestic conditions in China which could result in vulnerabilities to its nuclear forces. Based on these threats, Grogan outlines several scenarios involving a variety of terrorist or terrorist related events. These notional scenarios include overrun or attack, diversion, cyber terrorism and sabotage. He covers what these scenarios and the possible Chinese reaction to them may mean for the security, military and diplomatic strategies of the U.S. Available online at <http://www.sciencedirect.com>

Miscamble, Wilson D. ROOSEVELT, TRUMAN AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF POSTWAR GRAND STRATEGY (Orbis, vol. 53, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 553-570)

Miscamble, professor of history at the University of Notre Dame, argues that after the U.S. victory in World War II, it was clear that the country should move beyond the disastrous policies of the 1930s, but it was less clear how. In the final analysis, a lasting postwar strategy was forged under President Truman. He writes that appreciating how Truman moved well beyond Roosevelt's guiding assumptions is essential to understanding the evolution of American grand strategy; experience in wartime planning and grand strategy formulation can prove quite inadequate for dealing with postwar challenges. He concludes the Truman administration eventually developed and adopted containment and moved far beyond FDR's approach. This article is part of a special series, Debating American Grand Strategy After Major War. Available online at <http://www.sciencedirect.com>

Shikaki, Khalil FATAH RESURRECTED (National Interest, November/December 2009)

The author, director of the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research in Ramallah, notes that in recent years, Israel has argued that the peace process could not move forward because of weak and dysfunctional governance in the West Bank. Shikaki says that all that is about to change -- the old guard has been peacefully ousted from power in democratic elections, and the new leadership of Fatah, the largest nationalist group, is younger, better educated, and eager to push for a more moderate Hamas and better relations with Israel. The new leadership also has control over the security services. Heading up Fatah is an old-guard politician, Mahmoud Abbas; the author writes that the key question is if Abbas can effectively lead the Palestinian Authority. Shikaki notes that Israel and the U.S. now have a legitimate negotiating partner, and it is up to them not to undercut Abbas; this is the best chance for peace in a decade, and if the opportunity is wasted, it may not come back for another decade. Currently available online at <http://www.nationalinterest.org/Article.aspx?id=22326>

Simes, Dimitri K.; Saunders, Paul J. THE KREMLIN BEGS TO DIFFER (National Interest, November/December 2009)

The authors, president and executive director of the Nixon Center, analyze the political situation in Russia and its effect on relations with the U.S. Russia's political system, a popularly supported semiauthoritarian state capitalism, is the source of its problems. Corruption is deeply embedded and pervasive, severely limiting the country's modernization and sustainable economic growth. It makes the political system very resistant to change and also quite fragile, and it also combines with the uninhibited power of the government to discourage foreign investment in the country. There is little discontent among the populace as long as they reap real benefits, such as the increases in real income and drop in poverty they saw during Putin's presidency. The authors note that a power struggle between Putin and Medvedev could destabilize the situation with unknown consequences, and that it is important for the U.S. not to take sides in Russia's internal politics. They write: "Russia has been a difficult interlocutor since its independence nearly two decades ago and is unlikely to become an easier one anytime soon. But for all of its faults -- and they are many -- Russia is not inherently an American foe. Russia's leaders may be ruthless, but they do not need foreign enemies. With care and determination, the United States can work with Moscow to advance important national interests." Currently available online at <http://www.nationalinterest.org/Article.aspx?id=22344>

Sloane, Stanton THE ROLE OF A "CYBER CZAR" (Armed Forces Journal, September 2009)

The FBI reports that cybercrime is the third-greatest threat to U.S. national security, following right after nuclear war and weapons of mass destruction. The author, president of SRA International, writes that the magnitude of the cybersecurity problem is vastly misunderstood and underestimated, especially with respect to the theft of intellectual property. Apart from criminals and youthful hackers, foreign intelligence operations pose the greatest threat to critical

infrastructure. Sloane predicts that any firm in possession of technology of interest has either been cyberattacked or will be. The new cyberczar, or cybersecurity coordinator, that President Obama has promised to appoint, "has his or her work cut out;" that person's most important assets will be the president's ear and money for cyberdefense improvements. Much has been written about the need for public-private cooperation in this field, and Sloane says that government and industry must promote and fund innovation. Available online at <http://www.armedforcesjournal.com/2009/09/4214383>. For more on cybersecurity, see <http://www.america.gov/cybersecurity.html>

Stueck, William REASSESSING U.S. STRATEGY IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE KOREAN WAR (Orbis, vol. 53, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 571-590)

Stueck, professor of history at the University of Georgia, analyzes the reassessment of U.S. strategy that Dwight D. Eisenhower directed after succeeding Harry Truman. Stueck asserts that, despite much of the rhetoric of the early Eisenhower administration, the outcome of Eisenhower's reassessment was closer to the objective of containment than Truman's key formulations. He then explores how the orientation applied to ending the war in Korea and sustaining the U.S. position there and elsewhere after the armistice. He discusses the insights that the process of reassessment and its outcome provide for the present. This article is part of a special series, Debating American Grand Strategy After Major War. Available online at <http://www.sciencedirect.com>

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Fineberg, Gail THE WORLD AT YOUR FINGERTIPS (Library of Congress Information Bulletin, vol. 68, no. 5, May 2009, pp. 87-91)

On April 21, 2009, Librarian of Congress James Billington launched the cultural-heritage website World Digital Library (WDL) to an international audience at UNESCO's headquarters in Paris. Ahead of the launch, UNESCO members were invited to encourage their cultural institutions to participate in the development of the project since one of UNESCO's mandates is to promote the free flow of all forms of knowledge in education, science, culture and communication. WDL contains cultural treasures that twenty-five institutions in eighteen countries contributed to this new global library, which features some 1200 digital items, including content about all 192 UNESCO member countries. WDL contains works by many noted poets, mathematicians, theologians, philosophers, astronomers, cartographers and historians in addition to rare books, maps, and manuscripts, along with works in more modern formats, such as films, sound recordings, prints and photographs. The WDL interface is in seven languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese Russian and Spanish. <http://www.wdl.org>

Iyer, Pico THE GREAT WIDE OPEN (Smithsonian, Vol. 40, No. 8, November 2009, pp. 62-69)

The state of Alaska celebrated its 50th year as a U.S. state in 2009, but this author writes that the great openness and wildness of the land create the feeling that America still has a frontier so unexplored that the visitor is awed. "Alaska plays havoc with your senses," Iyer writes and "turns everyday logic on its head." He discovered, for instance, that Alaska is more than twice the size of Texas, the largest state by far in the lower 48, but it has fewer miles of highway than Vermont, one of the nation's smallest states in area. The state's motto is "North to the Future," but Iyer writes that the future never arrives in a place where wild animals and the hazards of the wilderness are never far away. Currently available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/travel/The-Great-Wide-Open.html>

Lee, Mara GROWING SEASON (Washington Post Magazine, October 25, 2009, pp. 18-22)

The move toward sustainable agriculture has some young adults deciding to spend a season, or a lifetime, in the fields as they turn to small farms to make a fresh start, or as a new career. They are often young, educated, politically motivated workers drawn to farms that embrace humane and eco-friendly practices. Such operations are getting a boost from Community Supported Agriculture, a system that lets customers pay in advance for a weekly share of a nearby farm's crops; the number of people participating in CSAs has grown 50% between 2007 and 2009. The number of farmers' markets in the United States has jumped by almost 13% over the last year and now even the White House has its own organic garden. Currently available online at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/10/16/AR2009101601714.html>

McMurtrie, Beth FULBRIGHT PROGRAM ADAPTS TO OBAMA ADMINISTRATION'S PRIORITIES (Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 9, October 23, 2009, pp. A29-A32)

The Obama Administration is putting its own stamp on the Fulbright Program, the U.S. Government's flagship international exchange. In the lead article, Beth McMurtrie describes the new priorities based on her interview with Alina L. Romanowski, the State Department's deputy assistant secretary for academic programs in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Among the new priorities: studies of such global issues as food security and climate change through the Fulbright Science and Technology award; the increased participation of U.S. community colleges; and the kind of cultural diplomacy represented by the Fulbright Fellowships. Three profiles of Fulbright programs follow. In the first, McMurtrie looks at the role U.S. community colleges may play in Russia if a high-level visit to Moscow by a group of community college administrators in Spring 2010 develops as planned. In the second profile, Shailaja Neelakantan looks at the Fulbright program in India, which has doubled this year. In the third profile, Karin Fischer describes how a university in California has taken advantage of an underutilized Fulbright program that covers scholars' travel costs when they conduct guest lectures. This and the related articles are currently available online at <http://chronicle.com/article/Fulbright-Program-Adapts-to/48828/>

Nance, Kevin ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN (Poets & Writers, vol. 37, no. 6, November/December 2009)

American author of bestseller *The Time Traveler's Wife*, Audrey Niffenegger, is profiled on the publication of her new novel, *Her Fearful Symmetry*. A collector of taxidermy, she is both a writer and visual artist with a unique perspective, which she conveys in her writing. She discusses how 19th century literature influenced her and how she came to set her new novel in London's Highgate Cemetery. "You can do anything in fiction. There's no ethical thing holding you to accuracy in reporting. So why can't the monkeys fly?" she says.

Parker, Robin Rose CHUCK BROWN'S LONG DANCE (Washington Post Magazine, October 4, 2009, pp. 18-26)

At 73, legendary Washington, D.C. musician Chuck Brown still has the energy of someone a third of his age; in the early 1970s, he created go-go music, and has stayed on the scene ever since. The author writes that Brown is one of a small number of musicians that single-handedly created a genre of music; blending Latin beats, African rhythms, jazz and the music of African-American churches, Brown slowed down the tempo of disco, which was popular in the 1970s. Brown called it go-go because it "goes and goes" -- with no breaks between songs. Most of his performances have been in the eastern U.S. -- but he makes an annual trip to Japan, where he has become very popular. Currently available online at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/09/25/AR2009092502858.html>

Parry, Marc OPEN COURSES: FREE, BUT OH, SO COSTLY (Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 8, October 16, 2009, pp. A1, A16, A20)

This lead in a series of articles on the Open Courseware Movement focuses on the perils and prospects for a phenomenon that some believe could end college as we know it, but others believe is about to fail for lack of a business model. MIT, the leader in open courseware, now offers almost 2,000 free courses and has more than 1.3 million monthly visits to its website and a \$3.7 million annual budget. But each course costs \$10,000–\$15,000 to put together. With the foundations that have until now bankrolled open courseware projects reducing or eliminating their funding, MIT now envisions fund-raising. Students love the courses but want credit; critics worry that you can't give away a college education for free without undermining the institutions that charge hundreds of thousands of dollars for a degree. Utah State recently dropped its open courseware project after money from the state legislature and a foundation dried up. The biggest question looming on the horizon: Will Congress fund the Obama Administration's \$500 million proposal to build open courses online? In "Around the World, Varied Approaches to Open Online Learning," Simmi Aujla and Ben Terris look at efforts ranging from those in China and India to boost open courseware through government support to those in the United Kingdom to make online learning more truly collaborative and interactive. These and related articles are currently available online at <http://chronicle.com/article/Free-Online-Courses-at-a-Very/48777/>

Stange, Eric DIGITAL HISTORY REVIEW: GET OUT YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS! (American Heritage online, posted October 7, 2009)

The Digital Diaspora Family Reunion is the creation of documentary filmmaker Thomas Allen Harris, who launched this initiative to encourage African-American households to share with the world via the Web their old family photos, now hidden away in attics and boxes. Harris seeks to digitize and archive thousands of photographs to make them part of the public record of black America. He notes that the work of both professional and amateur African-American photographers has rarely been studied, and a public digital archive will give a more complete picture of the life of black America. Harris has taken his campaign around the country in a "road show"-style format; in Atlanta, Georgia, dozens of people came forward with hundreds of photographs. What has surprised Harris is the amount of African-American family images dating from the earliest years of photography, starting with daguerreotypes in the 1850s and 1860s. Available online at <http://www.americanheritage.com/events/articles/web/20091007-Family-Photography-Through-Lens-Darkly-Library-of-Congress-Albums-Civil-War-World-War-African-American.shtml>

Trueheart, Charles THE GROUP: AN INTREPID STATE DEPARTMENT CADRE HELPS PRESERVE EMBASSIES ABROAD (Preservation magazine, September/October 2008)

The State Department's Cultural Resources Committee leads restoration projects at U.S.-owned properties around the world -- including embassies and ambassadors' residences -- to preserve the architectural and cultural legacies of these historic buildings. Such projects are a crucial part of U.S. representation abroad, says author Charles Trueheart, director of the American Library in Paris, because they demonstrate America's respect for local histories and cultures. The Cultural Resources Committee acts as advisor to the Department's Overseas Building Operations. One of the committee's founders, Vivien Woofter, a former White House interior designer during the Nixon administration, helped set up the Secretary of State's Register of Culturally Significant Property. She travels extensively to monitor the progress of various restoration projects and has spearheaded efforts to train curators worldwide. Trueheart highlights the restoration of the Villa Petschek mansion in Prague, a nine-bedroom Beaux-Arts masterpiece, which witnessed both Nazi occupation and the unraveling of communism. He also describes conservation efforts at the Palazzo Margherita and Villa Taverna in Rome, and the Hotel Pontalba and Tallyrand building in Paris. One floor of the Tallyrand building constitutes the George C. Marshall Center; in these rooms the Marshall Plan for European recovery was created in the 1940s and 1950s. Rome's embassy location is one of the most unique because of its underground passageway, created during the first century A.D. Scholars often visit the climate-controlled and sensor-equipped passageway -- known as a cryptoporticus -- to study the Roman, early Christian and Renaissance eras. Ancient marble statuary on the embassy grounds is also being restored. "The statues, like

the buildings, are part of Italy's patrimony no less for belonging to the United States," Trueheart writes. Partly available online at <http://www.preservationnation.org/magazine/2008/september-october/embassies.html> - only subscribers can read the entire article. [Also see the 2007 America.gov article "[Secretary's Register Honors Culturally Significant Properties.](#)"]

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