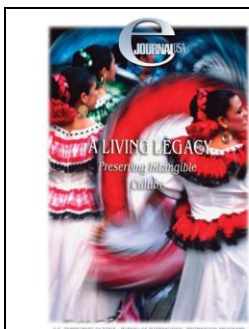




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SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS

ENERGY PREDICTIONS 2011. Deloitte. October 19, 2010.

Even as the recession begins to subside, the energy sector is still likely to experience challenging conditions as we enter 2011. It should be remembered how very important a role energy plays in driving the global economy, according to the report. Serving as a simple yet global and unified measure of economic recovery, it is oil's price range and the strength and sustainability of the recovery which will impact the ways in which all forms of energy are produced and consumed.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Global/Local%20Assets/Documents/Energy_Resources/6810A_EnergyPredict10_sm5.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages].

ENVIRONMENT, CONFLICT AND PEACEBUILDING AT IISD: ADDRESSING THE LINKS AMONG ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND SECURITY. International Institute for Sustainable Development. October 2010.

The brief contends that a better understanding of the links between environmental change and human security is vital for effective conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction. The connections between environmental issues and conflict are many and complex. There is a crucial need to understand these links and transmit them to policy-makers and practitioners. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2010/brochure_environment_conflict_peacebuilding.pdf [PDF format, 6 pages].

THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN DIPLOMACY. Brookings Institution. Stephen Grand and Durriya Badani. October 20, 2010.

Summing up key points discussed at the Religious Leaders Working Group during the 2010 U.S-Islamic World Forum, Stephen Grand and Durriya Badani explore the role of religious leaders as diplomats in trying to mitigate political conflicts based on religious differences. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/10_religious_leaders_grand/10_religious_leaders_grand.pdf [PDF format, 14 pages].

CAN NATO NUDGE RUSSIA WESTWARD? Council on Foreign Relations. Charles A. Kupchan. October 20, 2010.

The French-Russian-German summit in Deauville this week sought to bring Russia closer to the West. Russia accepted an invitation to next month's NATO summit, but CFR's Charles Kupchan says Moscow questions the sincerity of Euro-Atlantic overtures. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.cfr.org/publication/23191/can_nato_nudge_russia_westward.html [HTML format, various paging].

EUROPE'S MIGRANTS: 'THE WORLD IS A SMALL PLACE.' Knowledge at Wharton. October 13, 2010.

France expels Roma Gypsies; a prominent German economist says migrants are destroying the country; a far-right party with an anti-immigration platform wins its first parliamentary seats in Sweden. Few countries in Europe have escaped the recent heated debates about immigration within their borders. Against this backdrop, a growing body of research is helping Europeans understand whether, and under what conditions, immigration is economically and socially beneficial. As one Wharton expert notes, "It's not a zero-sum game." [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/articlepdf/2615.pdf?CFID=19715258&CFTOKEN=24443992&jsessionid=a8306847faace879f413557d1e7d676974c6> [PDF format, 4 pages].

CAN MILITANTS USE VIOLENCE TO WIN PUBLIC SUPPORT? EVIDENCE FROM THE SECOND INTIFADA. National Bureau of Economic Research. David A. Jaeger et al. October 2010.

The paper investigates whether attacks against Israeli targets help Palestinian factions gain public support. We link individual level survey data to the full list of Israeli fatalities during the period of the Second Intifada (2000-2006), and estimate a flexible discrete choice model for faction supported. It finds some support for the "outbidding" hypothesis, the notion that Palestinian factions use violence to gain prestige and influence public opinion within the community. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.nber.org/papers/w16475.pdf> [PDF format, 28 pages].

THE PRICE OF INDEPENDENCE: SILENCING LABOR AND STUDENT UNIONS IN TUNISIA. Human Rights Watch. October 21, 2010.

Trade unions have long played a crucial role in Tunisia's political, social, and economic life. In the 1940s and 1950s, the Tunisian General Labor Union (UGTT) promoted social reform and played an active role in fighting France's occupation of Tunisia. Later, amid economic crisis in the 1970s and early 1980s, it led a mass mobilization against the government of Habib Bourguiba. The right of citizens to form unions and operate independent of government interference is secured in Tunisia's Constitution (article 8) and Labor Code, as well as the UN and Africa human rights

treaties and International Labor Organization conventions, which Tunisia has ratified. Despite this, Tunisian workers and union members face undue restrictions on their right to freely organize, including denial of legal status to unions outside of the UGTT, government infiltration and takeover of critical unions, and persecution of student union members. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/10/21/price-independence> [HTML format with links].

INDIANS SEE THREAT FROM PAKISTAN, EXTREMIST GROUPS: AMERICA'S IMAGE REMAINS STRONG. Pew Research Center. October 20, 2010.

When President Barack Obama travels to India next month, he will visit a country in which both he and the nation he leads are broadly popular. More than seven-in-ten Indians have confidence in the American president and about two-thirds express a favorable opinion of the United States. Indians are also feeling positive about their own country's role in world affairs and they are optimistic about its economic future. Still, Indians believe their country faces a number of major challenges, including crime and corruption. And nearly two years after the deadly Mumbai attacks, 81% say terrorism is a very big problem. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://pewglobal.org/files/2010/10/Pew-Global-Attitudes-India-Report-FINAL-October-20-2010.pdf> [PDF format, 42 pages].

ENSURING STATE AND MUNICIPAL SOLVENCY. Milken Institute and Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation. October 2010.

Cutting back on services and increasing taxes won't be enough to stabilize state and municipal finances, even when the economy fully recovers. According to the report, it's going to require real paradigm shifts: a fundamental restructuring of budgets and the entire budgeting process, sustainable revenue generation, new efficiencies and federal/state partnerships. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.kauffman.org/uploadedfiles/ensuring-state-and-municipal-solvency.pdf> [PDF format, 36 pages].

ESTIMATED LIFETIME RISK FOR DIAGNOSIS OF HIV INFECTION AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS – 37 STATES AND PUERTO RICO, 2007. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. October 15, 2010.

In 2008, the annual rate of diagnosis with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in the United States for Hispanics/Latinos (25.0 per 100,000 population) was approximately three times that for whites (8.2) (1). To calculate the estimated lifetime risk (ELR) and age-conditional risk for diagnosis of HIV infection among Hispanics/Latinos in 37 states and Puerto Rico, CDC analyzed HIV surveillance data, vital statistics data on general and HIV-specific mortality, and U.S. census data from 2007. The results of those analyses indicated that an estimated 1.92% (one in 52) of Hispanics/Latinos would receive HIV diagnoses during their lifetimes, compared with an ELR for HIV diagnosis of 0.59% (one in 170) for whites and 4.65% (one in 22) for blacks/African Americans. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5940a2.htm?s_cid=mm5940a2_x [HTML format, various paging].

EXECUTIVE ORDER—WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE ON EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE FOR HISPANICS. The White House. October 19, 2010.

President Obama signed an Executive Order to renew and enhance the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanics so that it better serves communities across the country by engaging them in the process of improving the education of Latino students. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/10/19/executive-order-white-house-initiative-educational-excellence-hispanics> [HTML format, various paging].

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 2009. U.S. Census Bureau. October 2010.

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that 36.7 million of the nation's population (12 percent) were foreign-born, and another 33 million (11 percent) were native-born with at least one foreign-born parent in 2009, making one in five people either first or second generation U.S. residents. <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/foreign/cps2009.html> [HTML format with links].

GETTING RICH ON UNCLE SUCKER: SHOULD THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STRENGTHEN EFFORTS TO FIGHT PROFITEERING? Center for American Progress. Scott Lilly. October 20, 2010.

Scott Lilly examines opportunities to reduce spending in government procurement. <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/10/pdf/unclesucker.pdf> [PDF format, 26 pages].

HOURS OF OPPORTUNITY: HOW CITIES CAN BUILD SYSTEMS TO IMPROVE OUT-OF-SCHOOL-TIME PROGRAMS. RAND Corporation. Susan J. Bodilly et al. October 21, 2010.

Five cities that received a grant from The Wallace Foundation to increase collaboration, access, quality, information sharing, and sustainability in their out-of-school-time systems used different planning approaches to meet the initiative's goals. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/2010/RAND_RB9551.pdf [PDF format, 3 pages].

IMPACT OF ALTERNATE PUBLIC TRANSIT AND RAIL INVESTMENT SCENARIOS ON THE LABOR MARKET. Economic Policy Institute. Ethan Pollack and Rebecca Thiess. Web posted October 20, 2010.

Transportation investments represent an opportunity for Congress to kick the economy into a higher gear by creating millions of well-paying jobs while simultaneously boosting the condition and performance of our nation's transportation system. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://epi.3cdn.net/987bfa97f4935932cd_vom6bxaq8.pdf [PDF format, 9 pages].

MEDICAL INNOVATION IN PERIL. American Enterprise Institute. Scott Gottlieb. October 18, 2010.

The creation of a robust biopharmaceutical and medical device industry is one of modern America's most noteworthy economic and technical achievements. Over the last several decades, advances in diagnostic tests, minimally invasive medical devices, biologics, and small-molecule drugs have improved survival and reduced the physical burdens of a host of maladies. The new health care law specifically targets reimbursement for new drugs and devices as a way to save money in programs like Medicare and Medicaid. These savings, in turn, are used to pay for new health coverage for the uninsured. But the legislation doesn't take down drug and medical device prices directly. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.aei.org/paper/100154> [HTML format with a link].

MOBILE HEALTH 2010. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Susannah Fox. October 19, 2010.

The online health-information environment is going mobile, particularly among younger adults. The survey of American adults finds that 85% use a cell phone. Of those 17% of cell owners have used their phone to look up health or medical information and 29% of cell owners ages 18-29 have done such searches. 9% of cell owners have software applications or "apps" on their phones that help them track or manage their health. Some 15% of those ages 18-29 have such apps. This means that health-information searches and communications have joined the growing

array of non-voice data applications that are being bundled into cell phones. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2010/PIP_Mobile_Health_2010.pdf [PDF format, 15 pages].

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS ON RISK RETENTION. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. October 19, 2010.

The Federal Reserve Board on Tuesday issued a report on the potential impact of credit risk retention requirements on securitization markets. The report was required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires the Federal Reserve and other agencies to jointly implement risk retention requirements for securitizers or originators of assets securitized through the issuance of asset-backed securities.

<http://federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/rptcongress/securitization/riskretention.pdf> [PDF format, 96 pages].

SOCIAL MEDIA DEBATE A MORTGAGE MESS, SCIENCE AND RELIGION. Pew Project for Excellence in Journalism. October 21, 2010.

While bloggers concerned themselves with the charges of fraudulent foreclosure procedures, Twitter was immersed in cheers for the rescue of the Chilean miners. The home mortgage crisis, fueled recently by charges of fraudulent foreclosure procedures, triggered angry reactions aimed at multiple culprits from bloggers of all political stripes last week. The rescue of 33 Chilean miners who had been trapped underground for 69 days was the No. 5 story on blogs (9%). And it dominated among Twitter users, accounting for more than one-third (37%) of the news links.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.journalism.org/index_report/social_media_debate_mortgage_mess_science_and_religion [HTML format, various paging].

SURPRISING BUT TRUE, US EXPORTS ARE GROWING. YaleGlobal. Edward Gresser. October 20, 2010.

Global recession struck in late 2008, and high levels of personal and public debt complicated reviving the U.S. economy and consumer spending. Increasing exports is the fastest, most logical alternative for boosting economic growth and reducing unemployment. In January 2010, President Barack Obama set a goal of doubling the nation's exports in five years, and the nation is on track, selling vehicles, airplanes, agricultural goods around the globe. China, Japan, Mexico, Canada and the European Union account for more than 60 percent of U.S. exports. The U.S. can finalize trade agreements with Colombia, Panama and Korea; settle differences holding up the World Trade Organization's Doha Round; end the Cuban embargo. Industries and government can emphasize quality, streamline costs and prepare an educated workforce.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/us-exports-are-growing> [HTML format, various paging].

UNITED STATES LIFE TABLES BY HISPANIC ORIGIN. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. October 2010.

First-ever life expectancy report for Hispanic population released.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_152.pdf [PDF format, 41 pages].

2010 Global Aquaculture Performance Index. Pew Charitable Trust. October 27, 2010.

Industrial-scale aquaculture production magnifies environmental degradation, according to the first global assessment of the effects of marine finfish aquaculture e.g. salmon, cod, turbot and grouper. This is true even when farming operations implement the best current marine fish farming practices. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Protecting_ocean_life/GAPI%20Executive%20Summary.pdf?n=299 [PDF format, 8 pages].

Impact of Regulatory Impacts on Large and Complex Financial Institutions. International Monetary Fund. İnci Ötker-Robe and Ceyla Pazarbasioglu. November 3, 2010.

Financial sector reforms are being considered to address the risks posed by large and complex financial institutions (LCFIs). The vast majority of global finance is intermediated by a handful of these institutions with growing interconnections within and across borders. Common trends that contributed to the recent global crisis included sharp increases in leverage, significant reliance on short-term wholesale funding, growth of off-balance-sheet activities, maturity mismatches, and increased share of revenues from complex products and trading activities. The key objective of the financial sector reforms is to promote a less leveraged, less risky, and thus a more resilient financial system that supports strong and sustainable economic growth. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/spn/2010/spn1016.pdf> [PDF format, 39 pages].

Investing in Clean Energy: How to Maximize Clean Energy Deployment from International Climate Investments. Center for American Progress. November 4, 2010.

The study makes the case for public-private investment in the clean energy economy by identifying how much additional funding is needed to meet national energy targets in China, India, South Africa, and Nigeria and which financial instruments are likely to get support from the international community. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/11/pdf/gcnreport_nov2010.pdf [PDF format, 58 pages].

Which Countries Pass the FY2011 Corruption Indicator? A Preview into Round 8 of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Country Selection. Center for Global Development. Casey Dunning and Sarah Jane Staats. November 3, 2010.

The analysis offers a preliminary look at country scores on the FY2011 control of corruption indicator. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1424560/> [HTML format, various paging].

Criminalizing Identities: Rights Abuse in Cameroon Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity. Human Rights Watch. November 4, 2010.

The report details how the government uses article 347 bis of the Penal Code to deny basic rights to people perceived to be gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT). The report describes arrests, beatings by the police, abuses in prison, and a homophobic atmosphere that encourages shunning and abuse in the community. The consequence is that people are not punished for a specific outlawed practice, but for a homosexual identity, the groups said. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/11/04/criminalizing-identities-0> [HTML format, various paging].

Green Dragons: The Politics of Climate Change in Asia. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Kiyooki Aburaki et al. November 2010.

The negotiations held under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen in December 2009 fell well short of global expectations. The UNFCCC process is intended to reach an agreement in which near-term national interests are set aside in the interest of future generations of the world as a whole. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://csis.org/files/publication/101026_Green_GreenDragons_Web.pdf [PDF format, 110 pages].

Myanmar's Elections Offer Glimmer of Change. Council on Foreign Relations. Joshua Kurlantzick. November 4, 2010.

Myanmar's military junta made sure the country's first elections in twenty years will favor the regime, but the polls still offer prospects for independent, civilian voices to emerge, says CFR's Joshua Kurlantzick. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.cfr.org/publication/23302/myanmars_elections_offer_glimmer_of_change.html [HTML format, various paging].

Something Old and Something New? The European Perspective at the Seoul G-20 Summit. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Heather A. Conley. November 3, 2010.

Since the April 2009 G-20 gathering in London, Europeans have experienced a psychological roller coaster ride that began with the euphoria of President Barack Obama's first visit to Europe and ended abruptly a year later with the political and economic onslaught of the European sovereign debt crisis. Although great attempts were made to put a positive spin on emerging policy differences between the United States and Europe during the June G-20 Summit in Toronto, there is now a stark divide over how best to achieve economic growth while simultaneously implementing budget austerity—fueled by the eclipse of Europe's historical economic and political preeminence in the international monetary system and the rise of the emerging economies. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://csis.org/publication/something-old-and-something-new-european-perspective-seoul-g-20-summit> [HTML format, various paging].

India and China Take Different Roads to World Leadership – Part I. YaleGlobal. Shyam Saran. November 1, 2010.

Many anticipate China and India, with their rapid rise to power through globalization, to adopt global leadership roles. Yet expectations that either nation will lead the way in resolving global problems may be too high and too premature, suggests the report. Historically a crossroads of culture, India adapts to globalization's modern forms, explains the author. As economic power shifts to Asia, the emerging powers have divided interests, juggling rapid growth and large global footprints with pockets of devastating poverty. Emerging powers like India have made strides in leading the developing world, at times acting in their best interests to counter attempts by industrial powers to impose global initiatives. But in other respects, India remains a “premature power” unable to provide the expected leadership. Failure to balance both global and domestic interests would only diminish India's leadership capabilities. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/india-and-china-different-roads-part-i> [HTML format, various paging].

India and China Take Different Roads to World Leadership – Part II. YaleGlobal. Frank Ching. November 1, 2010.

Modern global crises can strike with sudden force, quickly leap frogging borders. The world needs leaders to manage the response or better yet prevent problems in the first place. The report examines the potential of the world's two most populous nations as candidates for taking on global leadership roles. Ching analyzes new assertiveness from a competitive China, which recently surpassed Japan as the world's second largest economy. Increasingly peeved about lectures from Western leaders, China often takes on a brash tone. Some evidence suggests Beijing may be attracted to a historical tributary relations model, forming links only with nations submissive to China's decisions, though Ching questions whether other nations are amenable to such a relationship. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/india-and-china-different-roads-part-ii> [HTML format, various paging]

Stalemate in Southern Thailand. International Crisis Group. November 3, 2010.

The deadly conflict in Thailand's predominantly Malay Muslim South is at a stalemate. Although military operations might have contributed to the reduction in violence, the government of Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva has made little effort to tackle the political grievances that drive the insurgency, according to the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/asia/south-east-asia/thailand/B113%20Stalemate%20in%20Southern%20Thailand.ashx> [PDF format, 20 pages].

4% of Online Americans Use Location-Based Services. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Kathryn Zickuhr and Aaron Smith. November 4, 2010.

In its first report on the use of "geosocial" or location-based services, the project finds that 4% of online adults use a service such as Foursquare or Gowalla that allows them to share their location with friends and to find others who are nearby. On any given day, 1% of internet users are using these services. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2010/PIP-Location%20based%20services.pdf> [PDF format, 10 pages].

America's Most Committed Muslim Ally. Strategic Studies Institute. W. Andrew Terrill. November 2010.

On December 30, 2009, a young captain and military intelligence expert was murdered in Khost, Afghanistan, by an al Qaeda suicide bomber. He died along with seven comrades from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in a covert operation gone terribly wrong. After his death was announced, the officer was described as a hero throughout his country, and the head of state was among the mourners at his funeral. His name was Sharif Ali bin Zaid, and he was a Jordanian and a Muslim. In considering his case, such bravery and commitment can hardly come as a surprise. Even before 9/11, the United States and Jordan were cooperating in the struggle against al Qaeda, and a senior Jordanian intelligence official is thanked by name in former CIA Director George Tenet's memoirs for such cooperation. Somehow in the rage over the New York Mosque and Cultural Center, many of America's Muslim allies have been forgotten. Jordan is an especially important case.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1031> [HTML format with a link].

Identifying Sibling Influence on Teenage Substance Abuse. National Bureau of Economic Research. Joseph G. Altonji et al. Web posted November 1, 2010.

A number of studies have found substantial correlations in risky behavior between siblings, raising the possibility that adolescents may directly influence the actions of their brothers or sisters. The report's identification strategy relies on panel data, the fact that

the future does not cause the past, and the assumption that the direction of influence is from older siblings to younger siblings. Under this assumption along with other restrictions on dynamics, one can identify the causal effect from a regression of the behavior of the younger sibling on the past behavior and the future behavior of the older sibling. The results suggest that smoking, drinking, and marijuana use are affected by the example of older siblings, but most of the link between siblings arises from common influences. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.nber.org/papers/w16508.pdf> [PDF format, 73 pages].

The Latino Vote in the 2010 Elections. Pew Hispanic Center. Mark Hugo Lopez. November 3, 2010.

Tuesday's midterm elections were historic for Hispanics. For the first time ever, three Latino candidates all of them Republicans won top statewide offices. In New Mexico, voters elected the nation's first Latina governor, Republican Susana Martinez. In Nevada, Republican Brian Sandoval won the governor's race and became Nevada's first Hispanic governor. And in Florida, Republican Marco Rubio won the U.S. Senate race. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewhispanic.org/files/reports/130.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

"No-Till" Farming is a Growing Practice. U.S. Department of Agriculture. John Horowitz et al. November 2010.

Most U.S. farmers prepare their soil for seeding and weed and pest control through tillage—plowing operations that disturb the soil. Tillage practices affect soil carbon, water pollution, and farmers' energy and pesticide use, and therefore data on tillage can be valuable for understanding the practice's role in reaching climate and other environmental goals.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/EIB70/EIB70.pdf> [PDF format, 28 pages].

Religion in the 2010 Elections. Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. November 3, 2010.

Two of the largest religious groups in the electorate followed the same basic voting patterns in the 2010 elections for the U.S. House of Representatives as they have in prior elections: white Protestants voted overwhelmingly Republican and religiously unaffiliated voters cast their ballots overwhelmingly for Democrats. But Catholic voters, who had favored Democratic over Republican candidates by double-digit margins in the last two congressional elections, swung to the GOP in 2010. And within all three of these major religious groups, support for the Republican Party rose this year compared with 2006, matching or exceeding their levels of support for the GOP in any recent election.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1791/2010-midterm-elections-exit-poll-religion-vote> [HTML format, various paging].

Women-Owned Businesses in the 21st Century. U.S. Department of Commerce. October 2010.

The report documents the changes in women-owned businesses over time, explores disparities in the characteristics of business owned by women as compared to those owned by men, and discusses potential reasons for these disparities and the different outcomes that are associated with them. The focus is on proprietorships, partnerships, or any type of privately-held corporation with one or more owners. Publicly-held companies are not included.

<http://www.esa.doc.gov/WOB/> [PDF format, 41 pages].

Because I am a Girl: The State of the World's Girls 2010; Digital and Urban Frontiers: Girls in a Changing Landscape. U.N. Human Settlements Programme. Nikki van der Gaag et al. 2010.

Despite all the threats that girls face in digital and urban spaces, the report finds that the best way to support their wellbeing and development, and to continue the fight against poverty, is to equip them with the skills to effectively and safely navigate the threats so they can make the most of the opportunities that are available to them. This also requires that those in positions of power and authority do their utmost to remove the barriers that prevent girls making the most of these opportunities. As in previous reports, this year's research demonstrates that removing the barriers to the opportunities for girls in cyberspace and urban areas will unlock their potential and play a key role in ending poverty and creating global prosperity. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://plan-international.org/files/global/publications/campaigns/BIAAG_2010_EN2.pdf [PDF format, 199 pages].

Giving Money Away? The Politics of Direct Distribution in Resource Rich States. Center for Global Development. Alexandra Gillies. November 5, 2010.

The governments of resource rich states have several options for how to allocate oil and mineral revenues, including the direct distribution of revenues to their citizens. This paper discusses the political feasibility and political implications of such cash transfers in the specific context of resource-rich states. Identifying the contexts in which this policy is mostly likely to emerge, and understanding the potential governance risks and benefits, will help policymakers to consider the desirability of cash transfers as an allocation choice. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1424574/> [HTML format with links].

Global Routine Vaccination Coverage 2009. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. October 29, 2010.

The widespread use of vaccines has greatly improved global public health, preventing millions of childhood hospitalizations and deaths each year. Vaccination of children also is projected to avert adult deaths through the prevention of hepatitis B (HepB) virus--related chronic liver disease and liver cancer (1) and human papilloma virus--related cervical cancer (2). The report summarizes global routine vaccination coverage during 2000--2009 and progress toward achieving Global Immunization Vision and Strategy (GIVS) goals. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5942a3.htm?s_cid=mm5942a3_x [HTML format, various paging].

Identifying the Right Skills and Expertise for the Challenges of the 21st Century: Where to Find Them? How to Retain Them? IAEA Safeguards Symposium, Vienna 1-5, 2010. Pierre Goldschmidt. November 2010.

The anticipated expansion of nuclear energy worldwide will raise considerable challenges not only for the nuclear industry, but for IAEA member states and the Secretariat, in particular in the areas of nuclear safety, safeguards, and security. In addressing the IAEA November 2010 Symposium on International Safeguards in Vienna, Pierre Goldschmidt discusses the major safeguards challenges of the 21st century associated with the verification of an increasing number of complex nuclear facilities as well as new disarmament commitments. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://carnegieendowment.org/files/goldschmidt_safeguards_symposium.pdf [PDF format, 4 pages].

Outbreaks Following Wild Poliovirus Importations – Europe, Africa, and Asia. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. November 5, 2010.

The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) began in 1988. By 2006, indigenous transmission of wild poliovirus (WPV) had been interrupted in all but four countries (Afghanistan, India, Nigeria,

and Pakistan). However, outbreaks following WPV importations into previously polio-free countries remain an ongoing risk until polio is eradicated. The GPEI Strategic Plan for 2010--2012 (4) set the following two goals for outbreak control: 1) end outbreaks occurring in 2009 by mid-2010 and 2) end outbreaks occurring during 2010 to mid-2012 within 6 months of confirmation. This report describes new outbreaks that have occurred in the World Health Organization (WHO) European Region and updates previous reports on the status of outbreaks in Africa and Asia. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5943a1.htm?s_cid=mm5943a1_x [HTML format, various paging].

A Quick Fix for Climate Change? YaleGlobal. Michael Richardson. November 8, 2010.

Spewing particles into the skies to block sunlight, releasing chemicals into the oceans to encourage plankton growth and carbon absorption, are just two examples of how geo-engineering technologies might ease impacts of climate change. The interventions, still being tested, would be temporary and costly, warns the author. The technologies could also cross borders, damage habitat, make some regions too hot or cold, disrupt industries that depend on clear skies or oceans, and pose other unintended consequences. Unchecked emissions could eventually cost about 5 percent of global GDP.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/quick-fix-climate-change> [HTML format, various paging].

Report of the Secretary-General's High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Finance. United Nations. November 5, 2010.

Raising the \$100 billion needed annually to help developing countries adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change would require a mix of new public sources, a scaling-up of existing public sources and more private flows, say the Co-Chairs of an expert group charged with analyzing options to meet that goal, as they formally presented their findings to United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.un.org/wcm/webdav/site/climatechange/shared/Documents/AGF_reports/AGF_Final_Report.pdf [PDF format, 81 pages].

Social Movements and Poverty in Developing Countries. U.N. Research for Social Development. Anthony Bebbington. November 3, 2010.

Poverty and inequality are both products and producers of the prevailing relationships of power in a society. By many definitions, social movements are understood as questioning the nature and exercise of power in society. As such they also play roles in challenging relationships of poverty and inequality. The paper explores some of these roles.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/\(httpPublications\)/BF0E452A815E5A80C12577CF00558A72?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/(httpPublications)/BF0E452A815E5A80C12577CF00558A72?OpenDocument) [HTML format with links].

Think Tank 20: Global Perspectives on the Seoul G-20 Summit. Brookings Institution. November 9, 2010.

On November 11-12, G-20 leaders meet in Seoul with Korea as the host—the first time that an emerging or newly industrialized country chairs the meeting. Opinion on what the G-20 has achieved since it started to meet at leaders' level two years ago is divided. Many focus on the actual summit meetings and on the fact that it has been hard to achieve concrete agreement on key policy issues. No doubt the G-20 is also threatened by the syndrome of grand declarations with weak follow up that we already observed during G7 meetings in the past, says the report.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/1109_g20_summit/g20.pdf [PDF format, 59 pages].

Kosovo: The Next Steps. U.S. Institute of Peace. Daniel Serwer. November 2010.

A small group of experienced American Balkans hands met in October at the United States Institute of Peace in Washington, D.C. to discuss the situation and the way forward. This Peace Brief summarizes salient points from their discussion.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB%2067%20-%20Kosovo%20The%20Next%20Steps.pdf>
[PDF format, 4 pages].

Will It Be Brussels, Berlin, or Financial Markets that Check Moral Hazard in Europe's Bailout Union? Most Likely the Latter! Peterson Institute for International Economics. Jacob Funk Kirkegaard. Web posted November 10, 2010.

The brief contains proposals for the EU to develop a solid long-term plan for reforming the EU fiscal policy and surveillance framework. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.piie.com/publications/pb/pb10-25.pdf> [PDF format, 15 pages].

The Elusive Myth of Democratic Egyptian Elections. Brookings Institution. Mirette F. Mabrouk. November 8, 2010.

Later this month, Egyptians will go to the polls, or attempt to, in order to vote in the country's parliamentary elections. The elections will unlikely be a democratic affair in the Western sense. In fact, opposition candidates, voters, citizen groups, essentially everyone other than government representatives, are fully expecting the elections to be a violent and rigged episode. For easy reference, one can look to the June elections for the Shura Council, or upper house of Parliament, in which the governing National Democratic Party (NDP) managed to land 80 out of a possible 84 seats. Those elections were marked by violence and allegations of rampant violations.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/11_egypt_elections_mabrouk/11_egypt_elections_mabrouk.pdf [PDF format, 8 pages].

The Iran Stalemate and the Need for Strategic Patience. Atlantic Council. Barbara Slavin. November 8, 2010.

The Iran Task Force, co-chaired by Ambassador Stuart Eizenstat and Senator Chuck Hagel, seeks to perform a comprehensive analysis of Iran's internal political landscape, as well as its role in the region and globally, to answer the question whether there are elements within the country and region that can build the basis for an improved relationship with the West and how these elements, if they exist, could be utilized by U.S. policymakers in engaging Iran. Launched in February of 2010, with initial support from the Ploughshares Fund, the Task Force has hosted three workshops with leading experts addressing key issues such as "Iran's Regional Role," "Foreign Policy Choices Within Iran," and "Iran's Nuclear Capabilities and Strategic Goals."

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/403/ACUS_IranIBNov10.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages].

A Closer U.S.-India Embrace. Council on Foreign Relations. Jayshree Bajoria. November 8, 2010.

On his state visit to India, President Obama won export deals to generate U.S. jobs and supported India's bid for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council, but analysts noted challenges ahead for the strategic partnership. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/23332/closer_usindia_embrace.html [HTML format, various paging].

India-U.S. Relations. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. K. Alan Kronstadt et al. October 27, 2010.

Long considered a “strategic backwater” from Washington’s perspective, South Asia emerged in the 21st century as increasingly vital to core U.S. foreign policy interests. India, the region’s dominant actor with more than one billion citizens, is often characterized as a nascent great power and “indispensible partner” of the U.S., one that many analysts view as a potential counterweight to China’s growing clout. The two countries now engage in numerous and unprecedented combined military exercises, and major U.S. arms sales to India are underway. <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/150780.pdf> [PDF format, 64 pages].

Action on Social Security: The Urgent Need for Delay. Center for Economic and Policy Research. Dean Baker. November 8, 2010.

There is enormous public confusion about the extent of Social Security’s projected shortfall. Many policymakers and analysts point out that projections from the Congressional Budget Office and the Social Security Trustees show the program to be out of balance in the long-term, therefore we would be best advised to make changes as soon as possible. The paper argues that supporters of the existing Social Security system should try to ensure that no major changes to the core program are implemented in the immediate future. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/ss-2010-11-1.pdf> [PDF format, 9 pages].

Americans Are of Two Minds on Trade. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. November 9, 2010.

The public is of two minds when it comes to trade with other countries. Most Americans say that increased trade with Canada, Japan and European Union countries -- as well as India, Brazil and Mexico -- would be good for the United States. But reactions are mixed to increased trade with South Korea and China. More generally, there is increased skepticism about the impact of trade agreements such as NAFTA and the policies of the World Trade Organization. Roughly a third (35%) say that free trade agreements have been good for the United States, while 44% say they have been bad for the U.S.[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1795/poll-free-trade-agreements-jobs-wages-economic-growth-china-japan-canada> [HTML format, various paging].

Characteristics of the 100 Largest Public Elementary and Secondary School Districts in the United States: 2008-09. National Center for Education Statistics. November 2010.

The annual report provides basic information from the Common Core of Data about the nation's largest public school districts in the 2008-09 school year. The data include such characteristics as the number of students and teachers, number of high school completers and the averaged freshman graduation rate, and revenues and expenditures. Findings include: In 2008-09, these 100 largest districts enrolled 22 percent of all public school students, and employed 22 percent of all public school teachers. The districts produced 20 percent of all high school completers (both diploma and other completion credential recipients) in 2007-08. Three states -- California, Florida, and Texas -- accounted for almost half of the 100 largest public school districts. Current per-pupil expenditures in fiscal year 2008 ranged from a low of \$6,363 in the Granite District, Utah to a high of \$23,298 in Boston, Massachusetts. <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011301.pdf> [PDF format, 83 pages].

Grus Americana and a Texas River: A Case for Environmental Justice. James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy. Ronald Sass. November 9, 2010.

Protecting the Guadalupe-San Antonio River system could be vital to the survival of the whooping crane, according to the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.bakerinstitute.org/publications/GCC-pub-SassGrusAmericana-110910.pdf> [PDF format, 35 pages].

The Macroeconomics of U.S. Defense Spending: Problems in Federal Spending, and Their Impact on National Security. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman et al. November 9, 2010.

The U.S. faces growing pressures on its defense spending. The U.S. is still dealing with two ongoing wars and has a very different role in global power projection than its allies. So far, it has not made realistic efforts to project the cost of these wars in its defense budget, and the Afghan war is almost certain to put major new pressure on the defense budget in FY2012 and beyond. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://csis.org/files/publication/101108_FY11_macro_defense.pdf {PDF format, 63 pages}.

Unemployment Statistics on Older Americans. Urban Institute. Richard W. Johnson et al. November 9, 2010.

The recession has increased joblessness among older Americans. The graphs and tables report unemployment rates and how they have varied by age, sex, race, and education since 2007. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411904_unemploymentstatistics.pdf [PDF format, 11 pages].

International Climate Change: A Negotiations Side-by-Side. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Jane A. Leggett. November 18, 2010.

Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), signed in 1992, gather for their 16th annual meeting in Cancun, Mexico, from November 29 to December 10, 2010. Several formal and informal negotiating sessions in 2010, intended to resuscitate the global negotiations to address climate change beyond the year 2012, have followed the 2009 meeting in Copenhagen, with which many countries and observers were disappointed. Few expect much progress at the Cancun talks, although many seek a decision to extend the negotiating mandates with a deadline of 2011 for comprehensive, legally binding agreements on further GHG mitigation, financing, technology cooperation, and adaptation.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/151972.pdf> [PDF format, 23 pages].

Preventing Odious Obligations: A New Tool for Protecting Citizens from Illegitimate Regimes. Center for Global Development. November 22, 2010.

The report sets out a way to prevent an all-too-common form of theft from some of the world's poorest people. An illegitimate, unelected regime signs a contract with a foreign agent, handing over part of the national patrimony in exchange for a short-run payment, which the regime appropriates or uses in part to finance repression. Legitimate successor regimes often need to levy taxes to fulfill debt contracts incurred in this manner for fear of legal retribution and loss of reputation with investors if they fail to repay. And in the case of natural resource contracts, citizens continue to suffer from the sweetheart contracts that deprive the government of deserved revenues. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1424618/> [HTML format with links].

Reflections on the Global Food Crisis. International Food Policy Research Institute. Derek Headey and Shenggen Fan. November 2010.

The dramatic surge in food prices from 2005 to 2008 seriously threatened the world's poor, who struggle to buy food even under normal circumstances, and led to protests and riots in the developing world. The crisis eventually receded, but such surges could recur unless steps are

taken to prevent them. Using up-to-date information, the authors identify the key causes of the food price surge, its consequences for global poverty, and the challenges involved in preventing another crisis. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/rr165.pdf> [PDF format, 142 pages].

Taking Action on Climate Change: The Forecast for Cancun and Beyond. Brookings Institution. Katherine Sierra et al. November 22, 2010.

Negotiators to the 16th Conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will meet in Cancun (COP16) November 29 to December 10, 2010. The Mexican hosts have tried hard to avoid the overblown hopes of last year's meetings in Copenhagen—and expectations remain modest. Instead of striving for a master agreement, delegates in Cancun will look to agree on the building blocks that tackle key issues for global cooperation. Nevertheless, while there is no expectation for a binding international treaty, elements of these individual building blocks remain contentious, and success in negotiating a balanced package of actions therefore remains uncertain. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/11_climate_sierra_hultman/11_climate_sierra_hultman.pdf [PDF format, 20 pages].

The World Is Adrift as Nations Skirmish. YaleGlobal. Kishore Mahbubani. November 23, 2010.

As the world becomes totally integrated, organizing principles and institutional structures have not kept up. Members of the G-20, the global group of powerful economies, continue to jockey, avoiding the tough assessments and sacrifices required to resolve pressing global issues from climate change and terrorism to economic crises. Kishore Mahbubani relies on an analogy, comparing the Earth to a boat: Long ago, nations could act as individual vessels and avoid one another. But a shrunken, interconnected world is now similar to one large boat, with every nation occupying a separate cabin: Irresponsibility in one cabin disrupts the others; with no captain or crew, there's minimal coordination or direction. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/world-adrift-nations-skirmish> [HTML format, various paging].

Closing Doors?: The Narrow of Democratic Space in Burundi. Human Rights Watch. November 23, 2010.

The report documents abuses including torture, arbitrary arrests, banning of opposition activities, and harassment of civil society groups. Human Rights Watch called on the government to end the abuses and to strengthen institutional mechanisms to promote accountability by government officials and security forces. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/11/23/closing-doors-1> [HTML format with links].

Can China Afford to Confront the World? – Part I. Jonathan Fenby. YaleGlobal. November 25, 2010.

China's emersion into free-market capitalism was gradual and cautious. Now the world's second largest economy, China often clashes with its largest trade partner, the U.S., most recently over currency revaluation measures at the G20 meeting in Seoul. The series analyzes China's new assertiveness, both regionally and with the U.S., and the directions this can take. China's leaders are no longer shy about the nation's intentions to work within current rules and compete with other powers on high-value technology, energy security and regional partnerships. Fenby notes that engaging in spats over petty matters will only lead to protectionism and economic troubles for both China and the U.S. Or, leaders can adopt an attitude of respect deserved by each nation, joining forces to solve global problems. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/china-confront-world-part-i> [HTML format, various paging].

Don't Rush Back to the Six-Party Talks: A Call for Vigilant Disregard. Brookings Institution. Ho-Jin Lee. November 23, 2010.

According to the author, rigorous enforcement of existing sanctions and resolutions will create such dire economic straits for the regime that it will have no choice but to show "seriousness of purpose" and return to the Six-Party Talks with the aim of exchanging its nuclear weapons for survival, not just for targeted assistance and aid. A Korean aphorism that "the thirsty person must dig the well" is appropriate to this situation.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2010/1123_north_korea_lee.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

Understanding and Confronting North Korea. Brookings Institution. Michael E. O'Hanlon. November 23, 2010.

Why does North Korea continue to provoke, often with lethal force? At one level, no one knows. The Hermit Kingdom is famously opaque, and with a leadership transition from Kim Jong-Il to his son Kim Jong-Un likely in the works as well, the current mystery is even deeper than usual. At another level, according to the author, North Korea carries out such shenanigans because it gets away with them. And it does so because it has few other ways to demand the world's attention. Brinkmanship brings it global prominence. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/1123_north_korea_ohanlon.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

Uranium and Artillery: North Korean Revelations and Provocations. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Victor Cha. November 24, 2010.

On November 12, nuclear scientist Siegfried Hecker and his colleagues were taken on a tour of the recently updated Yongbyon Nuclear Complex in North Korea. Hecker and his colleagues expressed surprise at the sophistication and cleanliness of the new plant, characteristics that were not previously attributed to Yongbyon. After he returned from his trip, Hecker privately informed the White House of these new revelations regarding the North's nuclear program, which the administration had suspected was continuing despite UN sanctions. Following Hecker's revelations, North Korea fired scores of artillery rounds on November 23 near Yeonpyeong Island along the Northern Limit Line (NLL) in the Yellow Sea. Two South Korean marines and two civilians were killed in the clash, and the island's 1,600 residents were partially evacuated.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://csis.org/publication/uranium-and-artillery-north-korean-revelations-and-provocations> [HTML format, various paging].

Egypt's Unobserved Elections. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Michele Dunne and Amr Hamzawy. November 23, 2010.

Even though the Obama administration was unable to persuade President Mubarak to accept international election monitors, it is important to continue showing U.S. support for political reform and human rights in Egypt. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=41993> [HTML format, various paging].

Elections in Egypt: State of Permanent Emergency Incompatible with Free and Fair Vote. Human Rights Watch. November 23, 2010.

The report documents the vague and subjective criteria in Egypt's Political Parties Law that allow the government and ruling party to impede formation of new political parties. Egypt remains under

an Emergency Law that since 1981 has given security officials free rein to prohibit or disperse election-related rallies, demonstrations, and public meetings, and to detain people indefinitely without charge. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/11/23/elections-egypt-0> [HTML format with links].

Astana on the Atlantic: Transatlantic Strategy in Central Asia and the OSCE. Atlantic Council. Chuck Hagel et al. November 22, 2010.

The report offers recommendations to the Obama Administration on the eve of the OSCE Summit in Astana, Kazakhstan, in order to reposition the U.S. in Central Asia and build an enduring OSCE presence in the region. The report's authors propose how the organization can enhance transparency and conflict resolution mechanisms in Eurasia and throughout the 56 member-states of the OSCE. The report also provides a blueprint for a transatlantic strategy that engages Central Asia in a balanced, sustained way and advances issues of common interest to the region without abandoning important principles of U.S. diplomacy. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/403/112210_ACUS_AstanaAtlantic.pdf [PDF format, 28 pages].

Country Analysis Briefs: Kazakhstan. Energy Information Administration. November 2010.

Full development of its major oilfields could make Kazakhstan one of the world's top 5 oil producers within the next decade. With production of 1.54 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in 2009, Kazakhstan is already a major producer, and continued development of its giant Tengiz, Karachaganak, and Kashagan fields is expected to at least double its current production by 2019. Kazakhstan's sector of the Caspian Sea is believed to hold several other major oil and natural gas deposits as yet unexploited.

<http://www.eia.gov/emeu/cabs/Kazakhstan/pdf.pdf> [PDF format, 10 pages].

Hydropolitics in Pakistan's Indus Basin. U.S. Institute of Peace. Daanish Mustafa. November 2010.

The report examines the Indus Waters Treaty and its role in contemporary international hydro-politics in the Indus basin, paying particular attention to the most recent river development projects on the Indian side of the Indus's three western tributaries. Conflicts around contemporary large-scale water development projects in the Indian and Pakistani parts of the Indus basin are also reviewed. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR261%20-%20Hydropolitics_in_Pakistan's%20_Indus_Basin.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages].

Realignment: Management a Stable Transition to Afghan Responsibility. Center for American Progress. Caroline Wadhams et al. November 23, 2010.

The report outlines how to promote a self-sustaining government in Afghanistan. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/11/pdf/afghanistanleadership.pdf> [PDF format, 39 pages].

The War in Afghanistan: Key Trends in Fighting and ANSF Development in the November 2010 1230 Report. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman. November 24, 2010. The author discusses the state of the war in Afghanistan. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://csis.org/files/publication/101124_AfghanNov2010Dod_1230.pdf [PDF format, 21 pages].

Cooperative Mexican-U.S. Antinarcotics Efforts. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Sidney Weintraub and Duncan Wood. November 22, 2010.

Because of high U.S. narcotics consumption and Mexico's role as the main transit country for cocaine from Colombia, the dominant narcotics activity in the Western Hemisphere takes place between the United States and Mexico. Competition among the large Mexican drug-trafficking organizations to maximize their sales in the United States has led to terrible violence in Mexico, and that country's "war" against those organizations has amplified that violence. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://csis.org/files/publication/101108_Weintraub_MexicanUSAntinarc_web.pdf [PDF format, 134 pages].

Cuba: Issues for the 111th Congress. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Mark P. Sullivan. November 12, 2010.

Cuba remains a one-party communist state with a poor record on human rights. The country's political succession in 2006 from the long-ruling Fidel Castro to his brother Raúl was characterized by a remarkable degree of stability. The government of Raúl Castro implemented limited economic policy changes in 2008 and 2009, and in September 2010 began a significant series of reforms to reduce the public sector and increase private enterprise. Few observers expect the government to ease its tight control over the political system, although it has reduced the number of political prisoners over the past several years, including more than 50 released since July 2010 after talks with the Cuban Catholic Church.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/151978.pdf> [PDF format, 83 pages].

The Gains From Trade: South American Economic Integration and the Resolution of Conflict. Center for Economic and Policy Research. Mark Weisbrot and Jake Johnston. November 2010.

It has long been argued that expanding commercial relations between countries acts as an incentive for countries to avoid hostilities up to and including armed conflict. The case of Venezuela and Colombia may provide an example of how economic integration can establish important incentives to conflict resolution. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/gains-from-trade-2010-11.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

North American Transportation Statistics: Over 97 Million Personal Vehicles Entered the U.S. in 2009. U.S. Department of Transportation. Dave Smallen. November 18, 2010.

More than 97 million personal vehicles entered the United States in 2009, 26.7 million from Canada, and 70.3 million from Mexico, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation's Bureau of Transportation Statistics' (BTS) (Table 1). Additionally, 9.3 million trucks, 344,809 buses, and 31,509 trains entered the U.S. in 2009 (NATS database, Table 12-3).

<http://nats.sct.gob.mx/nats/sys/index.jsp?i=3> [HTML format with links].

<http://nats.sct.gob.mx/nats/sys/index.jsp?i=1> In French [HTML format with

links]. <http://nats.sct.gob.mx/nats/sys/index.jsp?i=2> In Spanish [HTML format with links].

Conventional Prompt Global Strike and Long-Range Ballistic Missiles: Background and Issues. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Amy F. Woolf. October 25, 2010.

Prompt global strike (PGS) would allow the U.S. to strike targets anywhere on earth with conventional weapons in as little as an hour. This capability may bolster U.S. efforts to deter and defeat adversaries by allowing the United States to attack high-value targets or "fleeting targets" at the start of or during a conflict. Congress has generally supported the PGS mission, but it has restricted funding and suggested some changes in funding for specific programs.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/nuke/R41464.pdf> [PDF format, 40 pages].

Countering Radicalization in America: Lessons from Europe. U.S. Institute of Peace. Lorenzo Vidino. November 2010.

In response to the recent surge in the number of American Muslims involved in terrorist activities, several agencies in the U.S. government have begun devising a comprehensive counter radicalization strategy. In doing so, they are following the lead of certain European countries that have invested significant human, financial, and political capital in counter radicalization programs. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR262%20-%20Countering_Radicalization_in_America.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages].

Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA): Congressional Interest and Executive Enforcement. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Michael V. Seitzinger. October 21, 2010.

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (FCPA) was intended to prevent corporate bribery of foreign officials. The act has three major provisions; they concern the accounting standards of corporations, the requirements of Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registered issuers, and anti-bribery. The act was amended in 1988 and in 1998, but the three major areas of coverage remain.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41466.pdf> [PDF format, 6 pages].

The Growing Gap between Landline and Dual Frame Election Polls. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Scott Keeter et al. November 22, 2010.

The analysis of pre-election surveys finds that support for Republican candidates was significantly higher in landline-only samples than in samples that included cell phone interviews. The difference in the margin among likely voters this year is about twice as large as in 2008. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewresearch.org/assets/pdf/1806-cell-phones-2010-election.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

Housing Policy is School Policy: Economically Integrative Housing Promotes Academic Success in Montgomery County, Maryland. The Century Foundation. Heather Schwartz. November 2010.

The education reform debate is dominated by efforts to make high-poverty schools work better, but the report suggests that a more promising strategy involves providing low-income families a chance to live in more-advantaged neighborhoods, where their children can attend low-poverty public schools. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://tcf.org/publications/pdfs/housing-policy-is-school-policy-pdf/Schwartz.pdf> [PDF format, 57 pages].

Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2010. National Center for Education Statistics. Simone Roberts et al. November 23, 2010.

A joint effort by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and National Center for Education Statistics, this annual report examines crime occurring in school as well as on the way to and from school. It provides the most current detailed statistical information to inform the Nation on the nature of crime in schools. This report presents data on crime at school from the perspectives of students, teachers, principals, and the general population from an array of sources--the National Crime Victimization Survey, the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, the School Survey on Crime and Safety and the School and Staffing Survey. Data on crime away from school are also presented to place school crime in the context of crime in the larger society.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011002.pdf> [PDF format, 193 pages].

Policing Content in the Quasi-Public Sphere. OpenNet Initiative. Jillian C. York. November 2010.

Online conversations today exist primarily in the realm of social media and blogging platforms, most of which are owned by private companies. Such privately owned platforms now occupy a significant role in the public sphere, as places in which ideas and information are exchanged and debated by people from every corner of the world. The paper highlights the practices of five platforms—Facebook, YouTube, Flickr, Twitter, and Blogger—in regard to TOS and account deactivations. It will highlight each company’s user policies, as well as examples of each company’s procedures for policing content. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://opennet.net/sites/opennet.net/files/PolicingContent.pdf> [PDF format, 29 pages].

The Rise of College Student Borrowing. Pew Research Center Social & Demographic Trends Project. Paul Taylor et al. November 23, 2010.

Undergraduate college student borrowing has risen dramatically in recent years. Graduates who received a bachelor's degree in 2008 borrowed 50% more, in inflation-adjusted dollars, than their counterparts who graduated in 1996, while graduates who earned an associate's degree or undergraduate certificate in 2008 borrowed more than twice what their counterparts in 1996 had borrowed, according to the analysis. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://pewsocialtrends.org/files/2010/11/social-trends-2010-student-borrowing.pdf> [PDF format, 18 pages].

Subprime Opportunity: The Unfulfilled Promise of For-Profit Colleges and Universities. The Education Trust. November 2010.

Three years after the U.S. housing market collapse, U.S. continues to suffer the effects of misplaced priorities and weak regulation of subprime mortgage lenders. The report warns that the most vulnerable Americans are being targeted by yet another set of corporations peddling access to the American dream but delivering little more than crippling debt. This time, it's under regulated for-profit colleges.
http://www.edtrust.org/sites/edtrust.org/files/publications/files/Subprime_report.pdf [PDF format, 12 pages].

Thanksgiving Day November 25, 2010. U.S. Census Bureau. 2010.

In the fall of 1621, the Pilgrims, early settlers of Plymouth Colony, held a three-day feast to celebrate a bountiful harvest, an event many regard as the nation's first Thanksgiving. Historians have also recorded ceremonies of thanks among other groups of European settlers in North America, including British colonists in Virginia in 1619. The legacy of thanks and the feast have survived the centuries, as the event became a national holiday in 1863 when President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the last Thursday of November as a national day of thanksgiving. The bulletin gives current statistics on U.S. Census.
http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/pdf/cb10ff-20_thanksgiving.pdf [PDF format, 4 pages].

Use of the Internet in Higher-Income Households. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Jim Jansen. November 24, 2010.

According to the report, almost all Americans who live in households earning \$75,000 or more a year use the internet compared with 70% of those with less income. The well-off are also more likely to own and use various types of technology.
[Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2010/PIP-Better-off-households-final.pdf> [PDF format, 13 pages].

U.S. Foreign Aid Reform Meets the Tea Party. Center for American Progress. John Norris. November 22, 2010.

John Norris discusses how foreign aid reform can continue to gain traction in the 112th Congress. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/11/pdf/foreign_aid_meets_tea_party.pdf [PDF format, 34 pages].

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

Brown, Lester REDUCING URBAN WATER USE (Earth Policy Institute Book Bytes, November 3, 2010)

Brown, founder of the Earth Policy Institute, argues that using water to wash away human and industrial wastes is an “outmoded system, made obsolete by new technologies and water shortages.” Our modern “flush and forget” system disrupts the nutrient cycle by removing nutrients that originated in the soil and dumping them in the sewer system. Not only are these nutrients lost to agriculture, but they cause overload of marine ecosystems, resulting in ocean “dead zones”, and spread pathogens. Additionally, water-based sewage disposal systems are very expensive to run. Brown writes that composting toilets drastically reduce water usage by removing the toilet from the water system, making it much easier to reclaim the nutrients and recycle used household water. He notes that many developing countries are beginning to realize that high-maintenance water-based sewage systems are not environmentally or economically viable. Currently available online at http://www.earth-policy.org/book_bytes/2010/pb4ch06_ss5

Cohen, Jon THINKING LIKE A CHIMPANZEE (Smithsonian, Vol. 41, No. 5, September 2010, pp. 50-57)

Tetsuro Matsuzawa, head of Japan’s Primate Research Institute, has spent more than 30 years trying to understand chimpanzees, our closest relative, whose common ancestor with us lived 6 million years ago. Matsuzawa knows chimps have some language-like skills and keen memories, however the extent of their capacity to reason is still unknown. Matsuzawa has identified one key difference between humans and chimpanzees which may have set the two species on different courses. A chimp’s baby clings to its mother for years after birth, while the human baby can be separated from mother, and cries to express its needs. Those cries are like a proto-language for the infant, Matsuzawa says, an important developmental step. The human baby is also stable lying on its back, freeing up its hands and eyes to begin communication. Matsuzawa says the human ability to do that stands alone in the primate world, and while the evolutionary distance between humans and chimpanzees is great today, it may have begun with that subtle difference in our muscles. Currently available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/Thinking-Like-a-Chimpanzee.html>

Deutscher, Guy YOU ARE WHAT YOU SPEAK (New York Times Magazine, August 29, 2010, pp. 42-47)

The author, an honorary research fellow at the University of Manchester, believes that the long-discredited idea that your mother tongue shapes your experience of the world may be true after all. Seventy years ago, in 1940, a popular science magazine, M.I.T.’s Technology Review, published a short article that set in motion one of the trendiest intellectual fads of the 20th century, language’s power over the mind and the belief that English as the mother tongue restricts the ability of the individual to be able to think what they believe. Unlike other languages, the English language obliges the speaker to specify certain types of information that can be left to the context in other languages, such as German, Spanish and even Chinese, which can use the same verb form for past, present and future actions. Currently available online at

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/08/29/magazine/29language-t.html> under the title DOES YOUR LANGUAGE SHAPE HOW YOU THINK?

Humes, Edward THE LATEST FROM THE LABS (Sierra Club, September/October 2010)

U.S. universities are on the forefront of innovation of clean fuels: turning barnyard waste into biogas at Western Washington University; making microbial biofuels with electricity-eating bacteria at the University of Massachusetts; synthetic trees that scrub carbon dioxide from the air at Columbia University; and smaller, more powerful batteries at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and several other university labs. The author also looks at environmental “techno-fails” such as cold fusion, off-shore drilling and the internal combustion engine. Currently available online at <http://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/201009/labs.aspx>

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

An estimated 340,000 of the 4.3 million babies born in the United States in 2008 were the offspring of unauthorized immigrants, according to a new analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data by the Pew Hispanic Center, which is part of the nonpartisan Pew Research Center. Nearly 79% of the 5.1 million children younger than age 18 of unauthorized immigrants were born in the United States, making them U.S. citizens by virtue of the 4th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. In total, 4 million U.S.-born children of unauthorized immigrant parents resided in this country in 2009, alongside 1.1 million foreign-born children of unauthorized immigrant parents. Currently available online at <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1696/unauthorized-immigrants-babies-born-united-states-citizens?src=prc-latest&proj=peoplepress>

Rosen, Jeffrey THE WEB MEANS THE END OF FORGETTING (New York Times Magazine, July 25, 2010, 30-37, 44-45)

The author, a professor at George Washington University, notes that legal scholars, technologists and cyberthinkers are wrestling with the first great existential crisis of the digital age -- the impossibility of erasing your posted past. For most users, this includes regrettable activities or photographs posted on sites such as Facebook and MySpace that are now an embarrassment, best left forgotten. But how to do this? Cyberlaw expert Jonathan Zittrain believes that the law should permit people to declare ‘reputation bankruptcy’ every decade or so, wiping out certain categories of personal information online, especially if it can be viewed by future employers and groups with whom an individual may later have to connect. One solution comes from the University of Washington which is developing a technology called Vanish that makes electronic data, such as e-mail messages and photos and text posted on the Web, ‘self-destruct’ after a specified period of time. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/07/25/magazine/25privacy-t2.html>

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Heinberg, Richard THE END OF GROWTH (MuseLetter No. 222, November 2010)

Heinberg, author, educator and speaker, notes that access to abundant and cheap fossil fuels over the last couple of centuries sparked a boom unprecedented in human history of growth in economic activity and human numbers, such that we have now become accustomed to thinking that continuous growth is a normal state of affairs. Heinberg contends that the economic crisis that began in 2007-2008 is not simply another cyclical recession, but represents a permanent break with past decades -- the world is now colliding with fundamental barriers to ongoing economic expansion, namely, the depletion of resources such as fossil fuels and minerals, the proliferation of environmental impacts related to their exploitation and use, and the inability of financial systems geared to never-ending growth to adjust to resource scarcity and to service the mountain of debt in the context of a shrinking economy. Even fast-growing economies such as

China may continue to grow for a while longer, but will inevitably reach a ceiling dictated by shrinking natural resources. Heinberg maintains that humanity has to develop a desirable “new normal” that fits with constraints imposed by depleting resources, otherwise “we will create by default a much less desirable ‘new normal’ whose emergence we are already beginning to see.” Adapted from a book set for publication in 2011; currently available online at <http://richardheinberg.com/222-the-end-of-growth> [

Leonhardt, David IMAGINING A DEFICIT PLAN FROM REPUBLICANS (New York Times, September 28, 2010)

According to Times columnist Leonhardt, cutting the federal budget deficit is impossible without raising taxes or cutting Social Security, Medicare, and defense spending. “And they [those three programs] happen to be the ones the Republican pledge exempts from cuts,” he writes. The Republicans’ Pledge to America is a political document, but truthful fiscal conservatives acknowledge that the federal budget cannot come anywhere near balance only by eliminating waste, privatizing services, and cutting federal jobs and pay. The record of Republicans controlling the White House and Congress in 2001-2006, when they turned a big budget surplus into a big deficit, challenges their fiscal credibility. “Remember, when politicians tell you that they are opposed to tax increases, Medicare cuts, Social Security cuts and military cuts,” Leonhardt says, “they’re really saying that they are in favor of crippling deficits.” Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/29/business/economy/29leonhardt.html?ref=global>

Schmidle, Nicholas INSIDE THE KNOCKOFF-TENNIS-SHOE FACTORY (New York Times Magazine, August 22, 2010, pp. 38-45)

Copyright infringement and industrial espionage have increased significantly within the last decade, and China has become one of the major offenders. In southern China, making fake tennis shoes and other counterfeits has become big business. Chinese authorities are slow to enforce the law, and it is becoming more difficult to tell which shoes and other such illegal products are real. To do such work, Chinese businesses are place help-wanted notices at their workplaces without a mention that the work is illegal. Last year, U.S. Customs and Border Protection seized more than \$260 million worth of counterfeit goods such as DVDs, brake pads, computer parts and baby formula; for the last several years, counterfeit footwear has topped the seizure list with electronics as a close second. Schmidle notes that there is disagreement in China on what constitutes counterfeiting -- what the West considers counterfeiting, many in China regard as a form of industrial training, a way to develop skills that can eventually be used to develop legitimate businesses. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/08/22/magazine/22fake-t.html?pagewanted=1>

Schneider, Keith A HIGH-RISK ENERGY BOOM SWEEPS ACROSS NORTH AMERICA (Yale Environment 360, September 30, 2010)

The author, a contributor to the New York Times, writes that energy companies are pouring huge sums of money into developing new sources of fossil fuels across the Western U.S. and Canada. This so-called unconventional oil and gas are locked in shale or tar sands formations, and are inaccessible by normal drilling methods. Development of unconventional energy carries high environmental risks, including open-pit mining in the case of the Alberta tar sands and hydraulic fracturing fluids for shale gas. It is more energy-intensive, generating far more CO₂ emissions than conventional drilling, and requires 3-5 times as much water in a region that does not receive much rainfall. Schneider writes that the explosion in unconventional energy extraction “raises a troubling question – at a time when the country should be embracing a renewable energy revolution, it is hurtling in the opposite direction.” Currently available online at <http://e360.yale.edu/content/feature.msp?id=2324>

Strohm, Chris GULF NEEDS IMMEDIATE GUIDANCE AND FUNDING, REPORT SAYS (National Journal online, August 27, 2010)

President Obama should immediately appoint a senior official to work with disaster relief organizations in the Gulf Coast, while oil giant BP should give those organizations an infusion of cash to help them continue providing services, according to "Before the Next Katrina," a report released in August by the Center for National Policy. "The leadership of nongovernmental organizations shares the widespread local confusion about how the federal response framework for the oil spill will work with the federal response framework for a hurricane," the report states. Currently available online at http://www.nationaljournal.com/njonline/po_20100827_9525.php

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY (

Buffet, Cyril THE COLD WAR IN FILM: SPECIAL ISSUE (Cold War History, vol. 9, no. 4, November 2009, 453-524)

Cold War films have achieved a certain historical importance in the last twenty years as a study between the opposing ideologies between East and West, but also between propaganda and entertainment, politics and commerce, didacticism and artistry. For the U.S. information and cultural program, first in the State Department and then in the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), such films often represented depictions of Good versus Evil, exemplified in genres such as westerns and science fiction films which were popular with foreign audiences but often masked real Cold War fears. However, other countries were also involved in Cold War conflicts. In this special issue, contributors represent a wide variety of analysis of films from the Soviet Union (Isabelle de Keghel, MEETING ON THE ELBE), the German Democratic Republic (Cyril Buffet, DECLARATION OF LOVE ON CELLULOID), NATO (Linda Risso, DON'T MENTION THE SOVIETS!) and the United States (John Sbardellati, 'THE MALTZ AFFAIR' REVISITED and Lori Maguire, THE DESTRUCTION OF NEW YORK CITY: A RECURRENT NIGHTMARE OF AMERICAN COLD WAR CINEMA). Under discussion are such themes as the need of NATO to make short films responsive to geopolitical fluctuations; science fiction as a stand-in for fears of nuclear destruction; and the difficulties of an exceptionally unpopular political movement to somehow reach the masses.

Lynn, William J. DEFENDING A NEW DOMAIN (Foreign Affairs, vol. 89, no. 5, September/October 2010, pp. 97-108)

According to Lynn, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, the U.S. military's 15,000 networks are probed thousands of times daily through its seven million computing devices scattered across hundreds of installations. For a number of reasons, retaliation to cyberattacks is not an option; instead, the Pentagon relies on deterrence to deny any benefit to attackers. With little ability to predict where and how threats will emerge, the United States needs flexible strategy and capabilities. The Pentagon has already recognized cyberspace as a domain of warfare on par with land, sea, air, and space. The new strategy aims to train and equip cyberdefense forces, employ layered protections with a strong core of active defenses, help secure the networks that run critical infrastructure, build collective defenses with U.S. allies, and invest in the rapid development of additional cyberdefense capabilities.

Martel, William C. GRAND STRATEGY OF 'RESTRAINTMENT' (Orbis, vol. 54, no. 3, Summer 2010, pp. 356-373)

Martel, Associate Professor of International Security Studies at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, writes that the American strategy of containment that served effectively during the Cold War is no longer relevant to the many challenges we have been facing over the past two decades. He believes that the central problem in American foreign policy today is the failure to articulate a grand strategy as a guide to the policies we need to implement; as a result, our policies have been inconsistent, and have swung between the extremes of defending the status quo or unilateral revision of the system. He points out that some of our policies, such as democracy promotion or threats of military action, have bred resentment of our sense of

American exceptionalism; not only have they become less effective, but we may well not have the resources in the future to continue such policies. Martel proposes a strategy of “restraint”, the purpose of which would be to counteract the forces that undermine international peace and security; it would also be characterized by far greater self-restraint on our part, and greater cooperation with other states and international organizations. He points out that such a strategy would be more consistent with traditional foreign policies of other states; he concludes, “it is time for policymakers and the public to reorient themselves toward a strategy in which U.S. actions are guided, not by a vision of what we want to prevent ... but by a unified vision of the world we want to create.”

Ottaway, David THE ARAB TOMORROW (Wilson Quarterly, vol. 34, no. 1, Winter 2010, pp. 48-64)

As a foreign correspondent for The Washington Post, Ottaway was on the scene in 1981 when Islamic extremists assassinated Anwar Sadat because of his peace overtures with Israel. He saw the emergence of Hosni Mubarak as Sadat’s successor, and provides an analysis of the direction of the Arab world as the era of the aging Mubarak closes. Ottaway charts the years of turbulent intervening history, in which Arab nations have never made the leap into the future that seemed possible in the Sadat era. He sees two sharply contrasting possible futures for the Arab nations: “the highly materialistic emirate state obsessed with visions of Western-style modernity and the strict Islamic one fixed on resurrecting the Qur’an’s dictates espoused by fundamentalists and Al Qaeda.” Given the number of times he has heard so-called experts predict the immediate downfall of Arabian monarchies, Ottaway ventures no predictions about the course these nations will take. But he does conclude that “the Arab political cauldron contains all the ingredients for explosions in the years ahead.” Currently available online at <http://www.wilsonquarterly.com/article.cfm?aid=1565>

Sunohara, Tsuyoshi THE ANATOMY OF JAPAN’S SHIFTING SECURITY ORIENTATION (Washington Quarterly, vol. 33, no. 4, October 2010, pp. 39-57)

The author, a senior writer with the Japanese newspaper Nikkei, presents a detailed historical overview of the U.S.-Japan security relationship since the end of World War II and an analysis of current political thinking in Japan. Most Japanese believe that the “Yoshida Doctrine,” which was adopted at the end of the war and allowed Japan to focus on economic growth and infrastructure development while the United States provided security guarantees, was the right policy at the time. But many now see a need for Japan to move away from dependence on the U.S. toward a more independent security posture, possibly based on U.N.-centered multilateralism rather than the bilateral arrangement with the Americans. While the U.S.-Japan relationship was perceived by many Japanese as heading toward a more equal footing under the George W. Bush administration, with Japan sending troops to Iraq and helping with refueling operations during the war in Afghanistan, there is concern that the Obama administration is slowly downgrading the relationship in order to curry favor with China. In order to improve the situation, both the U.S. and Japan need to “change the way each views the other,” acknowledging the new realities. Japan needs to increase its defense spending and embrace the principle of collective self-defense, and the U.S. needs to understand that “the fissures beginning to appear in the alliance’s underlying foundation are deeply rooted” and not just a problem with leaders such as recent prime minister Yukio Hatoyama and the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ). Currently available online at http://www.twq.com/10october/docs/10oct_Sunohara.pdf

Zipprich, Scott THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT: TIME TO ADJUST U.S. FOREIGN POLICY (Orbis, vol. 54, no. 4, Fall 2010, pp. 644-655)

The author, Deputy with the Army Office of the Staff Judge Advocate in Fort Knox, Kentucky, writes that the U.S. has long supported the idea of an International Criminal Court (ICC). However, when it came time to sign the Rome Statute, the treaty that created the ICC, the U.S. refused to sign it, on the grounds that American military personnel serving overseas could be

prosecuted by the ICC, or NGOs with anti-American agendas could launch politically-motivated cases with the ICC. In 2002-2004, the Bush administration took further steps to withhold military assistance and economic aid to countries that signed the ICC treaty and who had not signed a bilateral immunity agreement with the U.S. Protests from the international community and reactions from the U.S. military persuaded the administration to relax some of its previous decisions. Zipprich notes that the Obama administration is more favorably disposed to the ICC, but has yet to clearly articulate its policy toward the treaty. He writes that countries that have not signed the treaty are not immune from the court's jurisdiction, as the ICC's ongoing efforts to prosecute senior officials from Sudan illustrate. U.S. ratification of the treaty would send a clear signal to the world of U.S. commitment to human rights, notes Zipprich, and would enable the U.S. to better enact changes to the treaty; by isolating itself from the treaty, the U.S. continues to lose international credibility.

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Britt, Bruce MAKING POLITICS MORE PERSONAL (Deliver, vol. 6, no. 4, August 2010, 14-19)

One of the most impressive results of the 2008 presidential elections was the success in which Barack Obama's campaign used an array of contemporary marketing techniques; pundits coined the phrase "Brand Obama" to describe his fundraising prowess. One of these was a targeted mail campaign through the U.S. Postal Service. After he became President in January 2009, his organization, Organizing for America (OFA), sent e-mails to supporters asking them to sign a symbolic "Declaration of Support" for President Obama's health care bill, with a free, personalized thank-you certificate to supporters of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act 2010, who donated \$50 to OFA. 350,000 supporters responded to the free certificate, while an additional 6,000 responded to the \$50 donation/framed certificate offer. What these techniques proved was that brands that do the best job of maximizing their messages are smart enough to continue the relationship with direct mail and that marketing continues to play an ever-growing role in the evolution of both political figures and the messages they promote. Direct mail will now be one of the major ways that politicians will be able to communicate with voters.

Judis, John B. TEA MINUS ZERO (New Republic, vol. 241, no. 4883, May 27, 2010, pp. 18-21)

Once of the fastest-growing political developments in the country has been the conservative Tea Party Movement, which started in February 2009 when CNBC commentator Rick Santelli, speaking from the floor of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, called for a "Chicago Tea Party" to deal with the mortgage crisis. The Tea Parties are the latest in a series of conservative insurgencies, such as the anti-tax rebellion of the late 1970s, and the Moral Majority and Christian Coalition of the 1980s and 1990s. Although not orchestrated by the Republican National Committee, the group has picked up a lot of support from the likes of Fox News host Glenn Beck and former vice-presidential candidate Sarah Palin, who have given the Tea Party high-profile coverage. The author notes that as the 2010 elections approach, the Tea Party members are a force to be reckoned with.

Mayer, Jane COVERT OPERATIONS (New Yorker, vol. 86, no. 25, August 30, 2010)

Charles and David Koch, billionaire brothers and owners of one of the largest privately-held companies in America, have been long-time philanthropists and libertarians who believe in lower taxes, less government, fewer social services and less oversight of industry. Over the course of three decades, they have secretly channeled hundreds of millions of dollars to dozens of groups and organizations that espouse a variety of conservative political causes. This special investigative report chronicles the history of the Koch brothers' undercover political activity, including their financing of the Tea Party movement since its inception in early 2009. Currently available online at

http://www.newyorker.com/reporting/2010/08/30/100830fa_fact_mayer?currentPage=all

Sproles, Claudene GOVERNMENT INFORMATION: KEY ONLINE AND PRINT RESOURCES (Choice, vol. 47, no. 12, August 2010, pp. 2231-2241)

The author, a government documents librarian at the University of Louisville, notes that U.S. government information is relevant to a wide range of science and humanities curricula, as well as many facets of everyday life. At some point, students, researchers and the general public will encounter government information, whether it be income-tax forms, Social Security applications or Census Bureau statistics. In the past decade, the format and distribution of such information has changed; many print publications, including standard reference sources, have ceased altogether, or they are now issued in conjunction with their electronic version. The main U.S. government site was GPO Access, created in 1994 by the Government Printing Office (GPO), to provide government electronic information but in 2009, GPO released Federal Digital System (FDsys), with an enhanced digital content management system. This essay attempts to locate some of the most common government information sources.

White, Edmund THE BEATS: PICTURES OF A LEGEND (New York Review of Books, August 19, 2010)

This review of the catalog for Beat poet Allen Ginsberg's photographs, exhibited at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., discusses the Beats as self-described legendary geniuses, and the role of Ginsberg, who visually chronicled them. Ginsberg's fame was as a poet, but financial necessity later in life caused him to market his candid photos of friends Jack Kerouac, William Burroughs, Neal Cassidy, Peter Orlovsky and others, penning literary captions 40 years after many of the photos were taken. The photos show the subjects in youth, decline and old age, capturing glimpses of their personalities. The Beats wrote about each other's exploits in a myth-making manner, prizing spontaneity in life and art. Currently available online at <http://www.nybooks.com/articles/archives/2010/aug/19/beats-pictures-legend/>

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