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December 2009 – Issue 1**

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SIGNIFICANT E-DOCUMENTS : COP 15 Part IV

AT THE FRONTIER: YOUNG PEOPLE AND CLIMATE CHANGE. U.N. Population Fund. November 2009.

The supplemental report to the State of World Population 2009 addresses climate change and young people, through the lens of what impact climate change is predicted to have, and what that will mean for young people's lives, livelihoods, health, rights and development. It explores these issues because the young people of today will be standing in the frontline in the coming decades, meeting the challenges posed by climate change.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2009/en/pdf/EN_YSWOP09.pdf [PDF format, 56 pages].

CAN WE BE PLEASED WITH THE PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND THE MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE? International Institute for Sustainable Development. Mark Halle. November 2009.

The author responds to the question posed by *Comment: Visions* and *European Voice* for their December 2009 issue, saying, "On the eve of the Copenhagen COP, we have lowered expectations so far that it recalls the pop culture title by Richard Fariña: Been Down So Long It Looks Like Up to Me. We all hope to be pleasantly surprised by Copenhagen, but we are all secretly girding ourselves to explain away a disappointment. But pleased with the progress we have made...? C'mon."

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2009/energy_efficiency_climate.pdf [PDF format, 3 pages].

COP 15: TWELVE DAYS TO SAVE THE PLANET. World Wildlife Fund. December 3, 2009.

According to the brief, the climate conference in Copenhagen is the best opportunity to agree on a climate deal that can save the planet from devastating climate change.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.panda.org/?182482/COP-15-twelve-days-to-save-the-planet> [HTML format, various paging].

GLOBAL WARMING SEEN AS A MAJOR PROBLEM AROUND THE WORLD. Pew Global Attitudes Project. December 2, 2009.

When world leaders convene in Copenhagen, Denmark, next week to discuss climate change, they will be addressing a concern that, as the latest Pew Global Attitudes survey finds, is widely shared throughout much of the world. The survey, conducted May 18 to June 16, also reveals that majorities in 23 of 25 countries agree that protecting the environment should be given priority, even at the cost of slower economic growth and job losses. And many are willing to make sacrifices, such as having to pay higher prices, to address global warming. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1427/global-warming-major-problem-around-world-americans-less-concerned> [HTML format, various paging].

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE HEADS OF THE MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS (MDBs) AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) FOR THE COPENHAGEN CONFERENCE. International Monetary Fund. December 2, 2009.

The heads of the world's leading international financial institutions (IFIs) agree to further coordinate their financing of climate actions and use their combined expertise and resources to

assist the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Parties and the private sector to confront challenges posed by climate change. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09439.htm#stat> [HTML format, various paging].

REPORT OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION UNDER THE CONVENTION ON ITS SEVENTH SESSION, HELD IN BANGKOK FROM 28 SEPTEMBER TO 9 OCTOBER 2009, AND BARCELONA FROM 2 TO 6 NOVEMBER 2009. U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change. November 20, 2009.

The report is the summary of the two sessions.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/awglca7/eng/14.pdf> [PDF format, 174 pages].

STATE OF WORLD POPULATION 2009: FACING A CHANGING WORLD: WOMEN, POPULATION AND CLIMATE. U.N. Population Fund. November 2009.

Climate is always changing, but never in known human experience more dramatically than it is likely to change in the coming century. And, if the world is to avoid dangerous climate change, there may be little room left in the atmosphere for poor countries to develop economically through the same carbon-intensive energy patterns the industrialized countries relied upon in their own development over the last two centuries, according to the report. Climate change's influence on people is also complex, spurring migration, destroying livelihoods, disrupting economies, undermining development and exacerbating inequities between the sexes. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/swp/englishswop09.pdf> [PDF format, 104 pages].

<http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/swp/frenchswop09.pdf> In French [PDF format, 104 pages].

<http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/swp/russianswopP09.pdf> In Russian [PDF format, 116 pages].

<http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/swp/arabicswop09.pdf> In Arabic [PDF format, 104 pages].

BARCELONA POSTSCRIPT. International Institute for Sustainable Development. John Drexhage. November 2009.

John Drexhage examines the developments between the climate change meetings held in Barcelona in November 2009 and those to be held in Copenhagen in December 2009. Attention is paid to the commitments of countries to strengthen or take on emission-reduction commitments and to the dynamics of the international negotiations leading into COP 15. Drexhage concludes that the developments have been mostly positive and have injected some life into the COP discussions.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2009/com_barcelona_postscript.pdf [PDF format, 4 pages].

THE COST OF CLIMATE CHANGE: THE STORY OF THORTHORMI GLACIAL LAKE IN BHUTAN. World Wildlife Fund. Sameer M. Singh. December 1, 2009.

The first phase of an international project to reduce the risk to a Bhutan valley from the threatening bursting of a growing and increasingly unstable glacial lake is emphasizing the huge costs of climate change adaptation in the Himalayas.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://assets.panda.org/downloads/the_cost_of_climate_change__24_nov.pdf [PDF format, 32 pages].

HAITI: 'A GATHERING STORM' CLIMATE CHANGE AND POVERTY. Oxfam International. Anita Swarup. November 30, 2009.

It is impossible to say that every extreme weather event is caused by climate change but many scientists now agree that events such as hurricanes are likely to become more severe, if not necessarily more frequent. Climate change is creating conditions for more extreme weather events. The report gives an insight into how poor people are experiencing climate change in Haiti, already one of the poorest countries in the world, and what challenges they are currently facing, and will continue to face in the future. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/haiti-gathering-storm-en-09111.pdf> [PDF format, 50 pages].

CLIMATE CHANGE: THE U.S. FOUNDATION RESPONSE. Foundation Center. Steven Lawrence. December 2009.

The December 2009 Climate Conference in Copenhagen will be the final meeting of parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) prior to its requiring renewal in 2012. The Foundation Center has prepared the brief overview of U.S. foundation support focused on the global climate crisis to provide context about philanthropy's efforts to address climate issues.
[Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://foundationcenter.org/gainknowledge/research/pdf/researchadvisory_climate.pdf [PDF format, 4 pages].

THE PROSPECTS FOR COPENHAGEN: MORE REALISM CAN SMOOTH THE WAY. U.S. Chamber's Institute for 21st Century Energy. November 2009.

When more than 190 nations gather in Copenhagen, Denmark next month, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce will be among the organizations pushing for a strong international agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The report details just how challenging the task will be.
[Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.energyxxi.org/reports/15347_Copenhagen.pdf [PDF format, 20 pages].

SIGNIFICANT E-DOCUMENTS

HAPPINESS AND AGE CYCLES – RETURN TO START...? ON THE FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AND AGE. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Justina A.V. Fischer. November 18, 2009.

Previous happiness research has explicitly assumed that subjective well-being is U-shaped in age. The paper sheds new light on this issue testing several functional forms. It finds that life satisfaction reaches another local maximum around the age of 83, with a level identical to that of a 26-year old. This hyperbolic well-being-age relation is robust to the inclusion of cohort effects.
[Note: contains copyrighted material].
[http://www.oecd.org/olis/2009doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT00006EB6/\\$FILE/JT03274472.PDF](http://www.oecd.org/olis/2009doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT00006EB6/$FILE/JT03274472.PDF) [PDF format, 42 pages].

IMMIGRATION, WAGES, AND COMPOSITIONAL AMENITIES. National Bureau of Economic Research. David Card et al. November 16, 2009.

Economists are often puzzled by the stronger public opposition to immigration than trade, since the two policies have similar effects on wages. Unlike trade, however,

immigration can alter the composition of the local population, imposing potential externalities on natives. The paper presents a new method for quantifying the relative importance of these amenities in shaping attitudes toward immigration. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://papers.nber.org/papers/w15521.pdf> [PDF format, 58 pages].

ZERO NET DEFORESTATION BY 2020. World Wildlife Fund. November 19, 2009.

Ninth Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP9) in May 2008 in Bonn, delegates of 67 countries pledged support for WWF's call for zero net deforestation by 2020.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://assets.panda.org/downloads/wwf_2020_zero_net_deforest_brief.pdf [PDF format, 6 pages].

EXAMINING THE U.S. COUNTERTERRORISM PRIORITIES AND STRATEGY ACROSS AFRICA'S SAHEL REGION. RAND Corporation. Lianne Kennedy Boudali. November 17, 2009.

This is the testimony presented before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Subcommittee on African Affairs on November 17, 2009.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/2009/RAND_CT335.pdf [PDF format, 11 pages].

IMPACT OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS ON REMITTANCES FLOWS TO AFRICA. African Development Bank Group. Subha Nagarajan. November 17, 2009.

According to official statistics, the recorded migrant remittances to Africa in 2007 were USD36.9 billion. The amount was expected to increase to USD 40.1 billion in 2008. Despite the scarcity of information and the fact that most statements on migration and remittances to Africa still need to be qualified, studies indicate that remittances play an important role in reducing the level and severity of poverty.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Financial-Information/Impact%20of%20Global%20Financial%20Crisis%20on%20Remittances%20Flows%20to%20Africa.pdf> [PDF format, 4 pages].

CONFRONTING THE CHINA-U.S. ECONOMIC IMBALANCE. Council on Foreign Relations. Roya Wolverson. November 16, 2009.

Sizeable trade and currency imbalances between China and the United States have fueled tensions over China's exchange-rate policies vis-à-vis the dollar and intensified debate over the proposed remedies to the problem, says the author.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/20758/confronting_the_chinaus_economic_imbalance.html?breadcumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder [HTML format, various paging].

OBAMA IN ASIA – PART II. YaleGlobal. Kavi Chongkittavorn. November 18, 2009.

While President Obama's visit to Southeast Asia is hailed as a breakthrough in relations between the U.S. and the region, the ground was prepared since the new administration took office. With accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in July, writes Kavi Chungkittavorn, Washington signaled its sincerity toward Asean. But there was American interest at stake too for the U.S. to be back in the region after years of neglect. The U.S. shifted its stance to come closer to Asean's position on its truculent member, Burma, which has so long been shunned by

Washington. For now Obama's willingness to consult and listen has earned the U.S. much goodwill in Asean.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

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

EUROPE: INTEGRATING ISLAM. Council on Foreign Relations. Toni Johnson. November 18, 2009.

The report says that the Western Europe's burgeoning Islamic population continues to spark concerns about Muslim assimilation and a cultural divide.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/8252/europe.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackground [HTML format, various paging].

TURMOIL AT TWENTY: RECESSION, RECOVERY, AND REFORM IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION. World Bank. Pradeep Mitra et al. November 11, 2009.

The report addresses questions that relate to recession, recovery, and reform, respectively, in Europe and Central Asia's (ECA's) transition countries.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/11/12/000334955_2009112015927/Rendered/PDF/515710PUB0EPI1101Official0Use0Only1.pdf [PDF format, 275 pages].

THE COST OF WAR: AFGHAN EXPERIENCES OF CONFLICT, 1978-2009. Oxfam International. November 17, 2009.

To better understand how Afghans have experienced and understand the devastating conflict of the last thirty years, eight nongovernmental organizations operating in Afghanistan conducted research in 14 provinces across the country. The research focused on individual experiences of the past thirty years of conflict, perceptions of the current conflict and recommendations for alleviating the violence and addressing its root causes.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/afghanistan-the-cost-of-war.pdf> [PDF format, 55 pages].

VISION FOR VICTORY IN AFGHANISTAN – PART I & II. Brookings Institution. Michael E. O'Hanlon. November 18, 2009.

On a recent weeklong visit to Afghanistan sponsored by the U.S. military, Michael O'Hanlon met with Afghan and foreign officers and officials whose mood countered the overall dismal outlook and recent reports of violence there. O'Hanlon's visit left him with guarded optimism about our prospects for creating a safe and stable Afghanistan

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2009/1118_afghanistan_ohanlon.aspx Part I [HTML format, various paging].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2009/1119_afghanistan_ohanlon.aspx Part II [HTML format, various paging].

NEW CASTRO. SAME CUBA: POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE POST-FIDEL ERA. Human Rights Watch. November 18, 2009.

The report shows how the Raúl Castro government has relied in particular on the Criminal Code offense of "dangerousness," which allows authorities to imprison individuals before they have committed any crime, on the suspicion that they are likely to commit an offense in the future. This "dangerousness" provision is overtly political, defining as "dangerous" any behavior that contradicts Cuba's socialist norms, according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/cuba1109webwcover_0.pdf [PDF format, 129 pages].

THE BINATIONAL OPTION: MEETING THE INSTRUCTIONAL NEEDS OF LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT STUDENTS. Migration Policy Institute. Aaron Terrazas and Michael Fix. November 2009.

With 1 in 10 children in U.S. schools having limited English proficiency, school districts across the country face challenges in meeting the students' educational needs and finding enough qualified bilingual and English as a Second Language educators. The report identifies international teacher exchanges as an innovative strategy for school administrators to respond to immediate teaching needs, particularly in subject areas where knowledge of a foreign language is necessary. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/TeacherExchange-Nov09.pdf> [PDF format, 55 pages].

ETHANOL AND A CHANGING AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Scott A. Malcolm et al. November 18, 2009.

The Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 established specific targets for the production of biofuel in the U.S. Until advanced technologies become commercially viable, meeting these targets will increase demand for traditional agricultural commodities used to produce ethanol, resulting in land-use, production, and price changes throughout the farm sector. The report summarizes the estimated effects of meeting the EISA targets for 2015 on regional agricultural production and the environment. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR86/ERR86.pdf> [PDF format, 64 pages].

GETTING GOOD JOBS TO AMERICA'S PEOPLE OF COLOR. Economic Policy Institute. Algernon Austin. November 12, 2009.

The lack of good jobs that pay decent wages and provide health care and retirement benefits is a serious problem for all Americans and an especially dire problem for America's people of color. The author examines the rate of employment in so-called "good jobs" for different demographic groups. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://epi.3cdn.net/ab1272dc3f134dbb29_7pm6bhl8g.pdf [PDF format, 18 pages].

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATIONS (EUC08). Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Julie M. Whittaker and Alison M. Shelton. November 17, 2009.

In July 2008, a new temporary unemployment benefit, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) program, began. The EUC08 program was created by P.L. 110-252, and it was amended by P.L. 110-449, P.L. 111-5, and P.L. 111-92. This temporary unemployment insurance program provides up to 20 additional weeks of unemployment benefits to certain workers who have exhausted their rights to regular unemployment compensation (UC) benefits. The EUC08 program expires at the end of December 2009. http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS22915_20091117.pdf [PDF format, 13 pages].

WHO PAYS? A DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE TAX SYSTEMS IN ALL 50 STATES. Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy. Carl Davis et al. November 18, 2009.

The study is a comprehensive analysis of state and local tax systems in all fifty states. It shows that on average, state and local tax systems require the poorest taxpayers to pay the highest effective tax rates. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.itepnet.org/whopays3.pdf> [PDF format, 126 pages].

THE DOS & THE DONTs: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT. The World Bank. Heinz Unger and Ekart Hartmann dan. November 24, 2009.

Environment is all about living and extinct things on earth. The surrounding environment condition is very much influencing our life pattern. A clean and well maintained environment will make us feel comfortable in doing a lot of activities. Conversely, a bad environment condition will cause a lot of problems, such as, disturbance of ecosystem, the lacking of or even the lost of natural resources, and moreover which is also important, it may influences health. The report hopes to help to deliver the awareness especially to the public society on things that may potentially cause the environment disturbances and damages. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/11/25/000333038_20091125030055/Rendered/PDF/518460WP0P10501LIC10book1english0OK.pdf [PDF format, 98 pages].

MENTAL HEALTH IN THE AFTERMATH OF CONFLICT. Harvard Business School. Quy-Toan Do and Lakshmi Iyer. November 2009.

The study surveys the recent literature on the mental health effects of conflict, highlighting the methodological challenges faced in the literature, which include the lack of validated mental health scales in a survey context, the difficulties in measuring individual exposure to conflict, and the issues related to making causal inferences from observed correlations. It finds that there are no significant differences in overall mental health across areas which are affected by ethnic conflict to a greater or lesser degree.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.hbs.edu/research/pdf/10-040.pdf> [PDF format, 27 pages].

MITIGATING THE NUTRITIONAL IMPACTS OF THE GLOBAL FOOD PRICE CRISIS. Institute of Medicine. Elizabeth Haytmanek and Katherine McClure. December 1, 2009.

In 2007 and 2008, the world witnessed a dramatic increase in food prices. The global financial crisis that began in 2008 compounded the burden of high food prices, exacerbating the problems of hunger and malnutrition in developing countries. The report discusses the technological, agricultural, and economic circumstances contributing to the rise in food prices. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://books.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=12698&page=R1 [HTML format with a link].

PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY CO-BENEFITS IN REDD. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Katia Karousakis. November 27, 2009.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries is a new financial mechanism that is being proposed for the post-2012 climate change regime under the auspices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Successful agreement on a future REDD mechanism would represent a substantial and unprecedented development in the creation of an international mechanism to help internalize the carbon-related ecosystem services from forests and could make a significant contribution to addressing the global climate change challenge.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/33/42/44164572.pdf> [PDF format, 26 pages].

ASSESSING CHINA'S CARBON-CUTTING PROPOSAL. Council on Foreign Relations. Michael A. Levi. November 30, 2009.

China's newly announced goal for cutting carbon intensity reflects important Chinese policy shifts of recent years, but fails to offer significant new measures to cut emissions, writes Michael Levi. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.cfr.org/publication/20862/assessing_chinas_carboncutting_proposal.html?breadcrumb=%2F [HTML format, various paging].

CHINA'S EXPANDING ROLE IN PEACEKEEPING: PROSPECTS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Bates Gill and Chin-Hao Huang. November 2009.

China has dramatically increased its participation in United Nations peace operations in recent years. China now provides more uniformed personnel than any other permanent member of the U.N. Security Council. The paper offers new insights into the development of China's engagement in multilateral peacekeeping and the factors and debates that underlie it. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://books.sipri.org/files/PP/SIPRIPP25.pdf> [PDF format, 52 pages].

THE EURO AND ITS GUARDIAN OF STABILITY: THE FICTION AND REALITY OF THE 10th ANNIVERSARY BLAST. The Levy Economics Institute of Bard College. Jorg Bibow. November 2009.

The paper investigates why Europe fared particularly poorly in the global economic crisis that began in August 2007. It questions the self-portrait of Europe as the victim of external shocks, pushed off track by reckless policies pursued elsewhere. It argues instead that Europe had not only contributed handsomely to the buildup of global imbalances since the 1990s and experienced their implosive unwinding as an internal crisis from the beginning, but that it had also nourished its own homemade intra-Euroland and intra-EU imbalances, the simultaneous implosion of which has further aggravated Europe's predicament. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.levy.org/pubs/wp_583.pdf [PDF format, 44 pages].

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER: FORGING A STRATEGIC U.S.-EU PARTNERSHIP. Atlantic Council. Daniel S. Hamilton and Frances G. Burwell. December 1, 2009.

The report outlines a comprehensive plan for renewing U.S.-EU relations. According to the report, the world that created the transatlantic partnership is fading fast. The United States and Europe must urgently reposition and recast their relationship as a more effective and strategic partnership. It is a moment of opportunity, to use or to lose. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/65/US-EUPartnership.pdf [PDF format, 96 pages].

AFGHANISTAN: ELECTIONS AND THE CRISIS OF GOVERNANCE. International Crisis Group. November 25, 2009.

According to the report, only vigorous constitutional and electoral reforms will prevent Afghanistan from slipping further into instability after Hamid Karzai's fraudulent re-election. The deeply flawed electoral process delivered a critical blow to the legitimacy of both the Afghan government and the international community. Institutions that face a credibility crisis of such huge proportions cannot defeat the insurgency. To stem the decline in public confidence, the international community, particularly the U.S. and the U.N., must urgently put in place and support a number of key reforms, says the report.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_asia/b96_afghanistan___elections_and_the_crisis_of_governance.pdf [PDF format, 20 pages].

AL-QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB: ALGERIAN CHALLENGE OR GLOBAL THREAT? Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Jean-Pierre Filiu. November 30, 2009.

Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), an Algerian jihadi group that pledged allegiance to Osama bin Laden in 2006, garnered worldwide media exposure after simultaneous attacks in December 2007 on the United Nations building and the Constitutional Court in Algiers. AQIM, however, has not been able to sustain this level of violence and failed to transform itself into a North Africa-wide organization. Still, the danger of terrorism in the region is real and considerable attention should be devoted to North Africa and the Sahel. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/al-qaeda_islamic_maghreb.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages].

"WILD MONEY:" THE HUMAN RIGHTS CONSEQUENCES OF ILLEGAL LOGGING AND CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA'S FORESTRY SECTOR. Human Rights Watch. November 30, 2009.

The report finds that more than half of all Indonesian timber from 2003 through 2006 was logged illegally, with no taxes paid. Unreported subsidies to the forestry industry, including government use of artificially low timber market prices and currency exchange rates, and tax evasion by exporters using a scam known as "transfer pricing," exacerbated the losses. Using industry methods, including detailed comparisons between Indonesia's timber consumption and legal wood supply, the report concludes that in 2006 the total loss to Indonesia's national purse was \$2 billion. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/indonesia1209webwcover.pdf> [PDF format, 81 pages].

BRAZIL: DANCES WITH DRAGON. YaleGlobal. Alexnadre de Freitas Barros. December 1, 2009.

The Confucius Institute in São Paulo, Brazil, one of the few cosmopolitan cities that does not feature a Chinatown, recently celebrated its first anniversary. The presence of the Institute is not only a sign of China's rising soft power, but also the many ways in which China and Brazil have become intertwined, according to the author. The most important is trade, with Brazil supplying important commodities like soybeans and iron and China exporting electronic equipment, shoes, and textiles. In the end, Brazil will need to grow its internal market as well as increase its range of partners abroad to meet China's challenge. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/brazil-dances-dragon> [HTML format, various paging].

WHAT ROLE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS IN HAITI? U.S. Institute of Peace. Robert Maguire. November 2009.

On October 13, 2009, the United Nations Security Council unanimously approved a one-year extension of the mandate for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The sixth mission since 1995, MINUSTAH was first authorized in 2004. The report details the recent progress made by the U.N. mission and international community. The author explains the importance of maintaining a U.N. presence there and how to enhance its prospects for continuing success in the impoverished country.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.usip.org/files/haiti_united_nations_pb.pdf [PDF format, 8 pages].

401(k) PLANS AND RACE. Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. Alicia H. Munnell and Christopher Sullivan. November 2009.

Many data sources show a disparity among racial and ethnic groups regarding participation in and contributions to 401(k) plans. White workers participate at a higher rate and contribute a higher percentage than African American and Hispanic workers. However, few studies have explored whether these differences persist once other factors expected to impact these decisions are taken into consideration.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://crr.bc.edu/images/stories/Briefs/ib_9-24.pdf [PDF format, 11 pages].

APPLYING 21st-CENTURY ELIGIBILITY AND ENROLLMENT METHODS TO NATIONAL HEALTH CARE REFORM. Urban Institute. Stan Dorn. December 1, 2009.

Many past health coverage expansions experienced low participation levels by the uninsured who qualified for help. To avoid similar pitfalls with national health reform, policymakers need to incorporate 21st-century approaches to eligibility determination, enrollment, and retention. According to the report, one such approach qualifies individuals for subsidies based on reliable data in government hands rather than consumers' completion of traditional application forms. Federal income tax data could thus establish eligibility for subsidies, since more than 6 out of 7 uninsured, 86.3 percent, file such returns. Such data-driven eligibility may also lower administrative costs and error rates. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.urban.org/uploadedpdf/411985_national_health_care_reform.pdf [PDF format, 24 pages].

COLD HARD CASH, COLD WAR POLITICS: HOW CUBAN AMERICAN HARD-LINERS INFLUENCE CONGRESS WITH CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS. Public Campaign. November 16, 2009.

Since the 2004 election cycle, a network of Cuban-American donors and political action committees (PACs) has donated in excess of \$10 million to more than 300 federal candidates in order to thwart any changes in the U.S. embargo of Cuba. Recipients are Democrats and Republicans, House and Senate members, rank-and-file members and party leaders. Contributions are sometimes coordinated and mutually reinforcing. These donations were often targeted to members of Congress who changed their positions on U.S.-Cuba policy to align them with opponents of change, sometimes within days or a few weeks of making the switch, according to the report.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.publiccampaign.org/sites/www.publiccampaign.org/files/11-16cubareportfinal.pdf> [PDF format, 18 pages].

THE FUTURE OF COSTS OF OBESITY: NATIONAL AND STATE ESTIMATES OF THE IMPACT OF OBESITY ON DIRECT HEALTH CARE EXPENSES. United Health Foundation, American Public Health Association, and Partnership for Prevention. November 2009.

The study shows that rising obesity rates will continue to be an increasing burden on the health care system over the next decade. The new data shows that if current trends continue, 43 percent of U.S. adults will be obese and obesity spending will quadruple to \$344 billion by 2018. However, if obesity rates are instead held at current levels, the U.S. would save nearly \$200 billion in health care costs. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.fightchronicdisease.org/pdfs/CostofObesityReport-FINAL.pdf> [PDF format, 13 pages].

GROWING PAINS: SCALING UP THE NATION'S BEST CHARTER SCHOOLS. Education Sector. November 24, 2009.

The report takes an objective look at how prepared the nation's best charter schools are to meet the challenge of rapid expansion. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.educationsector.org/usr_doc/Growing_Pains.pdf [PDF format, 25 pages].

HOW OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION BENEFITS THE ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT. The Heritage Foundation. Bruce Allen. November 30, 2009.

According to the author, conventional wisdom holds that offshore oil and gas production harms the surrounding environment. This "wisdom" ignores the fact that the largest source of marine hydrocarbon pollution is offshore natural oil seepage. It also ignores the fact that offshore oil production has lowered the amount of oil released into the ocean by reducing natural oil seepage, especially in areas with active offshore oil seeps, such as California's Santa Barbara coast. The analysis cites studies, developments, and biological facts that demonstrate often-overlooked benefits of offshore oil and gas production.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://s3.amazonaws.com/thf_media/2009/pdf/bg2341.pdf [PDF format, 5 pages].

A PENNY SAVED IS MOBILITY EARNED: ADVANCING ECONOMIC MOBILITY THROUGH SAVINGS. The Pew Charitable Trusts. Reid Cramer et al. November 24, 2009.

Movement up the income ladder is fairly limited for children of low-income parents; 42 percent of children born to parents on the bottom rung of the income ladder remain on the bottom rung a generation later. The paper demonstrates the relationship between savings and economic mobility. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.newamerica.net/files/EMP_Savings_Report.pdf [PDF format, 70 pages].

TELLING THE NARRATIVE OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS: NOT JUST A HOUSING BUBBLE. Brookings Institution. Douglas J. Elliott and Martin Neil Baily. November 23, 2009.

Major crises, such as the recent financial crisis, usually end up being understood by the public in terms of some simple narrative, which then heavily influences the choices politicians make. The authors believe there are three major story lines still vying for acceptance by the public and that whichever one comes to dominate could strongly affect public policy. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2009/1123_narrative_elliott_baily/1123_narrative_elliott_baily.pdf [PDF format, 21 pages].

TOP TEN ENERGY MYTHS. Pacific Research Institute. Thomas Tanton. November 29, 2009.

The author confronts ten popular myths about America's energy sources, uses, and risks. The report challenges conventional discourse about energy propagated by politicians, celebrities, and the media. Using data from the U.S. Department of Energy and the Energy Information Administration, outlines the types of fuel most used in the U.S., where they come from, the risks involved, and the potential for alternative technologies. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://liberty.pacificresearch.org/docLib/20091102_Top_Ten_Energy_Myths.pdf [PDF format, 19 pages].

THE BINATIONAL OPTION: MEETING THE INSTRUCTIONAL NEEDS OF LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT STUDENTS. Migration Policy Institute. Aaron Terrazas and Michael Fix. November 2009.

With 1 in 10 children in U.S. schools having limited English proficiency, school districts across the country face challenges in meeting the students' educational needs and finding enough qualified bilingual and English as a Second Language educators. The report identifies international teacher exchanges as an innovative strategy for school administrators to respond to immediate teaching needs, particularly in subject areas where knowledge of a foreign language is necessary. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/TeacherExchange-Nov09.pdf> [PDF format, 55 pages].

HIV AND INFANT FEEDING: REVISED PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS. World Health Organization. November 30, 2009.

The World Health Organization now recommends earlier initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART) for adults and adolescents, the delivery of more patient-friendly antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), and prolonged use of ARVs to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. For the first time, WHO recommends that HIV-positive mothers or their infants take ARVs while breastfeeding to prevent HIV transmission.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.who.int/child_adolescent_health/documents/hiv_if_principles_recommendations_112009.pdf [PDF format, 28 pages].

RAPID ADVICE: ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY FOR HIV INFECTION IN ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS. World Health Organization. November 30, 2009.

The World Health Organization releases new recommendations on treatment, prevention and infant feeding in the context of HIV, based on the latest scientific evidence. WHO now recommends earlier initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART) for adults and adolescents, the delivery of more patient-friendly antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), and prolonged use of ARVs to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. For the first time, WHO recommends that HIV-positive mothers or their infants take ARVs while breastfeeding to prevent HIV transmission.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/arv/rapid_advice_art.pdf [PDF format, 27 pages].

http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/arv/art_key_mess_fr.pdf Summary in French [PDF format, 5 pages].

RAPID ADVICE: USE OF ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUGS FOR TREATING PREGNANT WOMEN AND PREVENTING HIV INFECTIONS IN INFANTS. [World Health Organization]. November 30, 2009.

The World Health Organization releases new recommendations on treatment, prevention and infant feeding in the context of HIV, based on the latest scientific evidence. WHO now recommends earlier initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART) for adults and adolescents, the delivery of more patient-friendly antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), and prolonged use of ARVs to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. For the first time, WHO recommends that HIV-positive mothers or their infants take ARVs while breastfeeding to prevent HIV transmission.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/mtct/rapid_advice_mtct.pdf [PDF format, 25 pages].

http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/mtct/rapid_advice_mtct_fr.pdf In French [PDF format, 25 pages].

HANDING BACK RESPONSIBILITY TO TIMOR-LESTE'S POLICE. International Crisis Group. December 3, 2009.

The report recommends the United Nations to hand over formal control of the Timor-Leste police as soon as possible. A protracted process that began in May has taken a bureaucratic approach to assessing whether they are ready to take charge, but the reality on the ground is that the Timorese police have long operated under their own command. A longer handover may further damage relations between the UN's third-largest policing mission and the Timor-Leste government, which has refused to act as a full partner in implementing reforms. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_east_asia/180_handing_back_responsibility_to_timor_lestes_police.pdf [PDF format, 37 pages].

AVOIDING ELECTIONS AT ANY COST IN IRAQ. Council on Foreign Relations. Rachel Schneller. December 3, 2009.

The author says that Iraqi political factions should be given time to sort out their power-sharing rules rather than be rushed into elections in January 2010, a date pegged to U.S. troop withdrawals. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/20879/avoiding_elections_at_any_cost_in_iraq.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fregion_issue_brief [HTML format, various paging].

COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEFS: QATAR. Energy Information Administration. December 2009.

Qatar is a member of the Organization of the Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) and is a significant oil producer. The Qatari government has devoted more resources recently to the development of natural gas, particularly for export as liquefied natural gas (LNG). Qatar is the world's largest supplier of LNG.

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/Qatar/pdf.pdf> [PDF format, 11 pages].

COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEFS: UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. Energy Information Administration. November 2009.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has the seventh largest proven oil reserves in the world at 97.8 billion barrels. UAE also has the sixth largest proven natural gas reserves in the world at 214 trillion cubic feet. It is an important oil and natural gas producer and is a member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

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

BOLIVIA: THE ECONOMY DURING THE MORALES ADMINISTRATION. Center for Economic and Policy Research. Mark Weisbrot et al. December 2009.

The paper examines the Bolivian economy since President Evo Morales took office in 2006. It finds that Bolivia's economic growth in the last four years has been higher than at any time in the last 30 years, averaging 4.9 percent annually since the current administration took office in 2006. Projected GDP growth for 2009 is the highest in the hemisphere and follows its peak growth rate in 2008. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/bolivia-2009-12.pdf> [PDF format, 33 pages].

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND STREET PROTESTS IN LATIN AMERICA. Inter-American Development Bank. Fabiana Machado et al. December 2009.

The paper argues that where institutions are strong, actors are more likely to participate in the political process through institutionalized arenas, while where they are weak, protests and other unconventional means of participation become more appealing. This relationship is explored empirically by combining country-level measures of institutional strength with individual-level information on protest participation in 17 Latin American countries. Evidence is found that weaker political institutions are associated with a higher propensity to use alternative means for expressing preferences, that is, to protest. Also found are interesting interactions between country-level institutional strength and some individual-level determinants of participation in protests. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=35004678> [PDF format, 41 pages].

AMERICA'S PLACE IN THE WORLD 2009: AN INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC AND LEADERSHIP OPINION ABOUT INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. December 3, 2009.

The general public and members of the Council on Foreign Relations are apprehensive and uncertain about America's place in the world. Growing numbers in both groups see the United

States playing a less important role globally, while acknowledging the increasing stature of China. And the general public, which is in a decidedly inward-looking frame of mind when it comes to global affairs, is less supportive of increasing the number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan than are CFR members, according to the survey.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/569.pdf> [PDF format, 122 pages].

CHANGES IN POSTSECONDARY AWARDS BELOW THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE: 1997 TO 2007. National Center for Education Statistics. Laura Horn and Xiaojie Li. Web posted December 2, 2009.

The brief describes changes in the number and types of postsecondary awards below the bachelor's degree, certificates and associate's degrees, conferred over the decade between 1997 and 2007. It reports on changes overall and within fields of study; it also analyzes changes in the types of institutions that confer sub-baccalaureate awards and differences in awards by gender and race/ethnicity.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2010/2010167.pdf> [PDF format, 22 pages].

INVISIBLE: 1.4 PERCENT COVERAGE FOR EDUCATION IS NOT ENOUGH. Brookings Institution. Darrell M. West et al. December 2, 2009.

The report concludes that there is virtually no national coverage of education. And of the education news that is reported, little relates to education policy or practice. There was hardly any coverage of school reform, teacher quality, or other matters thought to be crucial for education progress. Instead, most stories this year dealt with school finances, budget problems, crime, scandals, the H1N1 flu, and other episodic topics.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2009/1202_education_news_west/1202_education_news_west.pdf [PDF format, 30 pages].

JOBS AND THE NEW GROWTH AGENDA. New America Foundation. Michael Lind. December 2, 2009.

President Obama's December 3rd jobs summit has drawn attention to the debate over policy options for job creation. The case for intelligent and aggressive public policy to promote job creation, in addition to the helpful but inadequate stimulus package, is overwhelming. The official unemployment rate is currently 10.2 percent, and rises to 17.5 percent when marginally attached workers and those working part-time out of necessity are included. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/Jobs%20and%20the%20New%20Growth%20Agenda.pdf> [PDF format, 5 pages].

A JUST AND SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY: HUNGER 2010. Bread for the World Institute. December 2009.

The report warns that unless the triple threats of hunger, unemployment, and climate change are addressed, any economic recovery will only lead to another bubble. "To blunt the surge of hunger, unemployment, and the long-term effects of climate change, we need a just and sustainable economic recovery," said David Beckmann, president of Bread for the World Institute. "If we do not reshape our economy with jobs that allow low-income workers to feed their families and move out of poverty, our recovery will not be sustainable. Like a bubble, it will only collapse again." [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.hungerreport.org/reports/hunger2010.pdf> [PDF format, 166 pages].

LOBBYING THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH: CURRENT PRACTICES AND OPTIONS FOR CHANGE. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Jacob R. Straus. December 1, 2009.

The report outlines the development of registration requirements for lobbyists engaging executive branch officials since 1995. It also summarizes steps taken by the Obama Administration to limit and monitor lobbying of the executive branch; discusses the development and implementation of restrictions placed on lobbying for Recovery Act and EESA funds; examines the Obama Administration's decision to stop appointing lobbyists to federal advisory bodies and committees; considers third-party criticism of current executive branch lobbying policies; and provides options for possible modifications in current lobbying laws and practices.

http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R40947_20091201.pdf [PDF format, 18 pages].

LOCKED UP FAR AWAY: THE TRANSFER OF IMMIGRANTS TO REMOTE DETENTION CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. Human Rights Watch. December 2, 2009.

The Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency's increasing practice of transferring immigrants facing deportation to detention centers far away from their homes severely curtails their ability to challenge their deportation, according to the report. The agency made 1.4 million detainee transfers in the decade from 1999 through 2008. The data used in the report show that 53 percent of the 1.4 million transfers have taken place since 2006, and most occur between state and local jails that contract with the agency, known as ICE, to provide detention bed space. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/us1209webwcover.pdf> [PDF format, 103 pages].

MEDICAID MELTDOWN: DROPPING MEDICAID COULD SAVE STATES \$1 TRILLION. The Heritage Foundation. Dennis G. Smith and Edmund F. Haislmaier. December 1, 2009.

The authors contend that the health care legislation currently in Congress not only imposes new costs on states through expansion of the Medicaid program; it also preempts state authority in management of the program. Faced with becoming merely an agent of the federal government, states will likely take the rational and reasoned approach of simply ending the state-federal partnership known as Medicaid.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://s3.amazonaws.com/thf_media/2009/pdf/wm2712.pdf [PDF format, 4 pages].

MEETING TOTAL FAT REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES: INFLUENCE OF SCHOOL POLICIES AND CHARACTERISTICS. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Constance Newman et al. December 2, 2009.

Concerns about child obesity have raised questions about the quality of meals served in the National School Lunch Program. Local, State, and Federal policymakers responded to these concerns beginning in the mid-1990s by instituting a range of policies and standards to improve the quality of U.S. Department of Agriculture-subsidized meals. Schools have been successful in meeting USDA nutrient standards except those for total fat and saturated fat. This report uses school-level data from the School Nutrition Dietary Assessment-III to calculate statistical differences between the fat content of NSLP lunches served by schools with different policies (e.g., menu planning) and characteristics like region and size. Positive associations are found between a meal's fat content and the presence of a la carte foods and vending machines, which are thought to indirectly affect the nutrient content of USDA-subsidized meals.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR87/ERR87.pdf> [PDF format, 22 pages].

OBAMA SEEN AS MORE FRIENDLY THAN HIS PARTY: GOP SEEN AS FRIENDLIER TO RELIGION THAN DEMOCRATS. The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. December 1, 2009.

More Americans continue to view the Republican Party as friendly toward religion (48%) than rate the Democratic Party that way (29%). President Barack Obama's administration, however, is seen as friendly toward religion by more people (37%) than the Democratic Party as a whole. And all three get higher ratings for friendliness toward religion than the news media (14%), scientists (12%) or Hollywood (11%).

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/568.pdf> [PDF format, 10 pages].

AN OVERVIEW OF THE NONPROFIT AND CHARITABLE SECTOR. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Molly F. Sherlock and Jane G. Gravelle. November 2009.

The report examines a number of policy options, including (1) increasing government grants and subsidies to charitable organizations; (2) creating an oversight agency within the federal government to gather data, conduct research, and advocate for the charitable sector; (3) implementing policies designed to help charities and foundations in economic downturns; (4) changing the itemized deduction for charitable contributions by limiting, converting to a credit, or making the deduction more widely available; and (5) a variety of other tax issues.

http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R40919_20091117.pdf [PDF format, 65 pages].

STUDENTS' USE OF TUTORING SERVICES, BY ADEQUATE YEARLY PROGRESS STATUS OF SCHOOL. National Center for Education Statistics. Siri Warkentien and Sarah Grady. November 25, 2009.

The brief reports on the use of tutoring services among public school students enrolled in grades K-12 in 2007. It compares tutoring of students in schools that had not made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) for 3 or more years and would be required to provide such services with that of students who attended other public schools.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2010/2010023.pdf> [PDF format, 20 pages].

COPENHAGEN'S MANY AGENDAS. Council on Foreign Relations. Toni Johson. December 4, 2009.

The U.N. conference on climate change that begins December 7 in Copenhagen is supposed to produce new targets for emissions reductions, but experts say major countries are at odds on the ultimate goal of a new framework. This backgrounder looks at some of their positions. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/20906/copenhagens_many_agendas.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder [HTML format, various paging].

TAXES AROUND THE WORLD: A BRIEF HISTORY OF WORLD TAX POLICY, 1981-2007. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Kevin A. Hassett and Aparna Mathur. December 3, 2009.

The paper traces the historical changes in virtually all forms of taxation across countries and over time. It describes trends in 10 different tax rates between 1981 and 2007 across all the 30 OECD countries. The simple agenda guiding the analysis is to provide a description of how taxes have changed around the world since 1981.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Taxes%20Around%20the%20World%2012-2-9.pdf> [PDF format, 40 pages].

UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF DETERRENCE IN COUNTERTERRORISM SECURITY. RAND Corporation. Andrew R. Morral and Brian A. Jackson. December 7, 2009.

Deterrence, a central feature of counterterrorism security systems and a major factor in the cost-effectiveness of many security programs — is not well understood or measured. To develop a simple analytic framework for evaluating the relative value of deterrent measures, the authors build on a growing literature that examines terrorist decision making by examining the role of deterrence in counterterrorism strategy.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2009/RAND_OP281.pdf [PDF format, 44 pages].

SOMALILAND: A WAY OUT OF THE ELECTORAL CRISIS. International Crisis Group. December 7, 2009.

The stalled electoral process has plunged Somaliland into a serious political crisis that presents yet another risk of destabilization in the region.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/africa/horn_of_africa/b67_somaliland___a_way_out_of_the_electoral_crisis.pdf [PDF format, 20 pages].

NORTH KOREA'S CURRENCY REEVALUATION: A TIPPING POINT? U.S. Institute of Peace. John S. Park. December 3, 2009.

On Nov. 30, the North Korean government revalued the country's currency, the won, and imposed restrictions on the quantity of old bills that people could convert for the new ones. Pyongyang's revaluation means that 100 won is now worth 1 won. This sudden government action raises many questions about the impact of the revaluation on the North Korean people and the regime. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.usip.org/resources/north-korea-s-currency-revaluation-tipping-point#explanations> [HTML format, various paging].

SOUTHERN THAILAND: MOVING TOWARDS POLITICAL SOLUTIONS? International Crisis Group. December 8, 2009.

If the Thai government is serious about curbing the deadly southern insurgency, it needs to pursue political solutions, including lifting draconian laws, exploring new governance arrangements and engaging in dialogues with Malay Muslim militants, says the report. Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva has failed to make any significant progress in tackling the southern insurgency that has claimed more than 3,900 lives in the last six years. It is now time to pursue political solutions. The government needs to think seriously about new governance structures for the South and review its stance of rejecting negotiations with insurgents. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_east_asia/181_southern_thailand___moving_towards_political_solutions.pdf [PDF format, 32 pages].

BALANCING A BULLISH TURKEY. Council on Foreign Relations. Steven A. Cook. December 4, 2009.

Despite improved bilateral ties between the U.S. and Turkey, there are still significant differences that need to be managed when Prime Minister Erdogan visits the White House, writes Steven Cook. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/20904/balancing_a_bullish_turkey.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublicatio%2Fby_type%2Fregion_issue_brief [HTML format, various paging].

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE, CONCERNS AND SPENDING IN THE NORDICS. Nielsen Global Consumer Confidence Survey. December 4, 2009.

Nordic consumers have more confidence in the economy and their personal finances than the rest of Europe and are increasingly ready to spend, according to the Nielsen Global Consumer Confidence Survey. But within Scandinavia, there are some variations. Norway and Sweden posted double digit increase in confidence, up 10 and 11 points, respectively, while Finland's score was up two. Meanwhile, confidence in Denmark declined two points in the third quarter, although it still recorded the second highest score in Europe. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://blog.nielsen.com/nielsenwire/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/Nordic-Consumer-Insight-Nov-2009.pdf> [PDF format, 7 pages].

PROMOTING COMPETITION TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC GROWTH IN BELGIUM. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Tomasz Kozluk. December 3, 2009.

Prices for many goods and services in Belgium are higher than in other countries, reflecting generally weak competitive pressures. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.oecd.org/olis/2009doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT00008816/\\$FILE/JT03275689.PDF](http://www.oecd.org/olis/2009doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT00008816/$FILE/JT03275689.PDF) [PDF format, 34 pages].

ONLINE DISCOURSE IN THE ARAB WORLD: DISPELLING THE MYTHS. U.S. Institute of Peace. Joel Whitaker and Anand Varghese. December 2009.

The report examines online discourse in the Arab world and emerging trends of the blogosphere. The report is based on an event held at the U.S. Institute of Peace on June 17, 2009, when researchers from Harvard University's Berkman Center for Internet & Society presented their findings from a comprehensive mapping of the Arabic-language blogosphere. The authors assess the conclusions of the groundbreaking research and their implications for policymakers and peace builders around the world. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.usip.org/files/resources/arab_world_online_pb.pdf [PDF format, 13 pages].

OPEC REVENUES FACT SHEET. Energy Information Administration. December 2009.

The members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) could earn \$575 billion of net oil export revenues in 2009 and \$759 billion in 2010. Last year, OPEC earned \$965 billion in net oil export revenues, a 41 percent increase from 2007. Saudi Arabia earned the largest share of these earnings, \$284 billion, representing 29 percent of total OPEC revenues. On a per-capita basis, OPEC net oil export earning reached \$2,671 in 2008, a 38 percent increase from 2007.

http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/OPEC_Revenues/pdf.pdf [PDF format, 3 pages].

U.S. DRUG POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA: TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SUBCOMMITTEE ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Heritage Foundation. Ray Walser. December 7, 2009.

The authors says that the United States needs a strategy that fights the supply side by working with partners like "Mexico and Colombia whose very democratic governability and internal security can be placed at risk by the violence, corruption, and insecurity caused by drug cartels, narcoterrorists, and external enemies." [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/LatinAmerica/tst12072009a.cfm> [HTML format, various paging].

AMERICA'S BIGGEST POLLUTERS: CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM POWER PLANTS IN 2007. Environment America. Courtney Abrams. November 24, 2009.

The nation's power plants emitted 2.56 billion tons of global warming pollution in 2007, which is equivalent to the pollution from nearly 450 million of today's cars, nearly three times the number of cars registered in the United States in 2007, according to the data. More than 70 percent of this pollution came from plants, primarily coal plants, built before 1980. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://cdn.publicinterestnetwork.org/assets/935e22b3277135e3f541a58c664ae2a8/EA_web.pdf [PDF format, 55 pages].

DOCTORATE RECIPIENTS FROM U.S. UNIVERSITIES: SUMMARY REPORT 2007-08. National Science Foundation. December 2009.

The data shows the trends in the numbers of new research doctorate recipients. <http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/nsf10309/pdf/nsf10309.pdf> [PDF format, 322 pages].

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, "BRAIN DRAIN," AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT: EXAMINING THE INTERSTATE MOBILITY OF BACCALAUREATE GRADUATES, 1993-2003. U.S. Small Business Administration. Chad Moutray. December 8, 2009.

It's a story that comes with its own truism: "nothing succeeds like success." States with higher gross state product growth are more likely to attract highly mobile and high-achieving college graduates, both self-employed and wage-and-salary workers, according to Office of Advocacy research based on the U.S. Department of Education's 2003 Baccalaureate and Beyond (B&B) data base.

<http://www.sba.gov/advo/research/rs355tot.pdf> [PDF format, 54 pages].

HUNGER IN AMERICA'S CLASSROOMS. American Federation of Teachers. November 23, 2009.

Educators across the nation report that, with increasing frequency, they are witnessing hunger among their students, which affects the ability to concentrate and learn, despite government and private nutrition programs intended to ensure children have enough to eat in and out of school, according to the report. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.strength.org/teachers/assets/SOS_Report_MedRes_Final.pdf [PDF format, 30 pages].

PROPOSED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS FOR WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES IMPLEMENTATION STUDIES. The White House. December 3, 2009.

The White House Council on Environmental Quality releases a proposal to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) for their review that would significantly change the principles and guidelines that govern America's water resource planning. The proposal would require that such projects help to improve the economic well-being of the Nation for present and future generations, better protect communities from the effects of floods and storms, help communities and individuals make better choices about where to build based on an understanding of the risk, and protect and restore the environment.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/091203-ceq-revised-principles-guidelines-water-resources.pdf> [PDF format, 32 pages].

RATIONALISM IN REGULATION. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Christopher C. DeMuth and Douglas H. Ginsburg. December 4, 2009.

The essay addresses such questions as whether regulation has been notably different in Republican and Democratic administrations and whether cost-benefit analysis has employed "antiregulation" biases that have blocked or weakened important health, safety, and environmental protections. It also considers several contentious issues in regulatory cost-benefit

analysis--such as adjustments to account for "unintended" costs and benefits of government rules and for the age and "quality of life" of protected populations, and the discounting of benefits that will occur in the near or distant future. Finally, the essay argues that White House oversight of regulatory policymaking is a legitimate and essential means for presidents to pursue their policy objectives.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/20091203-DeMuth-Ginsburg.pdf> [PDF format, 39 pages].

REACHING THOSE IN NEED: STATE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION RATES IN 2007. U.S. Department of Agriculture. November 24, 2009.

The report shows how successful each State is in reaching families eligible for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and that state-by-state participation rates in SNAP varied widely. According report, 66 percent of eligible persons received SNAP benefits. Among states, SNAP participation rates varied widely from an estimated low of 47 percent to a high of 100 percent.

<http://www.usda.gov/documents/2007SNAPparticipationreport.pdf> [PDF format, 8 pages].

SECURING AMERICA'S BORDERS: CBP FISCAL YEAR 2009 IN REVIEW FACT SHEET. U.S. Department of Homeland Security. November 24, 2009.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection announces that it had seized more than 4.47 million pounds of narcotics, more than \$57.9 million in outbound currency, a 74 percent increase in cash seizures over last year, encountered more than 224,000 inadmissible aliens at ports of entry, apprehended more than 556,000 individuals between the land ports of entry, and facilitated nearly \$2 trillion in legitimate trade in fiscal year 2009.

http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/news_releases/11242009_5.xml [HTML format, various paging].

STUDENT DEBT AND THE CLASS OF 2008. The Project of Student Debt. December 2009.

College seniors who graduated in 2008 carried an average of \$23,200 in student loan debt. Meanwhile, unemployment climbed from an already challenging 7.6 percent in the third quarter of 2008 to 10.6 percent in 2009, the highest third-quarter rate for college graduates aged 20 to 24 this decade. Debt levels vary widely by state, with some Midwestern and New England states facing the highest debts.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://projectonstudentdebt.org/files/pub/classof2008.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS ON OLDER AMERICANS. Urban Institute. Richard W. Johnson and Corina Mommaerts. December 7, 2009.

The recession has increased joblessness among older Americans. These 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].

USING STATE TESTS IN EDUCATION EXPERIMENTS: A DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUES. U.S. Department of Education. December 2009.

Securing data on students' academic achievement is typically one of the most important and costly aspects of conducting education experiments. As state assessment programs have become practically universal and more uniform in terms of grades and subjects tested, the relative appeal of using state tests as a source of study outcome measures has grown. However, the variation in state assessments, in both content and proficiency standards, complicates

decisions about whether a particular state test is suitable for research purposes and poses difficulties when planning to combine results across multiple states or grades.
<http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/pdf/2009013.pdf> [PDF format, 109 pages].

CITIES, CLIMATE CHANGE AND MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. J. Corfee-Merlot et al. Web posted December 9, 2009.

The paper presents a framework for multilevel governance, showing that advancing governance of climate change across all levels of government and relevant stakeholders is crucial to avoid policy gaps between local action plans and national policy frameworks (vertical integration). [Note: contains copyrighted material].
[http://www.oalis.oecd.org/oalis/2009doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT000087FE/\\$FILE/JT03275593.PDF](http://www.oalis.oecd.org/oalis/2009doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT000087FE/$FILE/JT03275593.PDF) [PDF format, 124 pages].

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE: FINDINGS FROM A MULTI-COUNTRY POLL. The World Bank. December 3, 2009.

The international poll of public attitudes to climate change is the first to specifically target developing countries and ask a comprehensive set of questions regarding climate policy. The polling was conducted among 13,518 respondents in 15 nations, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Russia, Senegal, Turkey, the United States, and Vietnam. The poll addresses the following dimensions: a) level of concern, b) beliefs about climate change, c) attitudes toward international cooperation on climate change, and d) willingness to bear economic costs to support national actions. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/12/09/000333037_20091209011700/Rendered/PDF/520660WP0Publi1und0report101PUBLIC1.pdf [PDF format, 40 pages].

A VIEW INSIDE PRIMARY SCHOOLS: A WORLD EDUCATION INDICATORS (WEI) CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Yanhong Zhang et al. Eds. December 2009.

The report presents the results of a unique survey undertaken in 11 countries in Latin America, Asia and North Africa. As part of the World Education Indicators (WEI) program, the countries were involved in developing and conducting the survey to examine the factors shaping the quality and equality of primary education. Fourth grade teachers and principals from more than 7,600 schools responded to detailed questionnaires on how schools function, how teachers teach, learning conditions and the support available to teachers and principals. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
<http://www.uis.unesco.org/template/pdf/wei/sps/Report.pdf> [PDF format, 294 pages].

HOW TO AVOID CIVIL WAR IN GUINEA. Council on Foreign Relations. John Campbell. December 9, 2009.

The worsening political crisis in Guinea will require stronger U.N. involvement and greater efforts on the part of African leaders to avoid what could become a civil war and a massive humanitarian crisis, says the author. [Note: contains copyrighted material].
http://www.cfr.org/publication/20944/how_to_avoid_civil_war_in_guinea.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fregion_issue_brief [HTML format, various paging].

WHAT NEXT FOR THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO? RECOMMENDATIONS FROM A TRANS-ATLANTIC DIASPORA DIALOGUE. U.S. Institute of Peace. Dorina Bekoe and Michelle Swearingen. December 2009.

The report summarizes a recent trans-Atlantic discussion with Congolese diaspora at the U.S. Institute of Peace. The authors provide background of the phases of Congolese emigration, and how this and other groups have influenced events in their home countries. Participants in the daylong event discussed how Congolese around the world can help resolve the long-running conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and offered recommendations for how policymakers can improve conditions in their native country. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.usip.org/files/resources/drc_diaspora_dialogue.pdf [PDF format, 15 pages].

MEMO TO COPENHAGEN: COMMENTARY IS MISINFORMED – CHINA’S COMMITMENT IS SIGNIFICANT. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. William Chandler. December 8, 2009.

According to the author, criticism of China’s pledge to reduce its carbon intensity by 45 percent by 2020 is ill-founded; it only serves to provide cover for U.S. opponents to climate change action, and risks blocking effective progress. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/Memo_to_Copenhagen_final_2.pdf [PDF format, 7 pages].

SMART DEFENSE ACQUISITION: LEARNING FROM FRENCH PROCUREMENT REFORM. Center for a New American Security. Ethan B. Kapstein. December 9, 2009.

The demands of rapidly evolving conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan coupled with intense fiscal pressure at home underscore the need to reform U.S. defense acquisition. The brief examines the French defense reform process and draws recommendations for how to apply their best practices to our own, including streamlining the contracting process and increasing the government’s technical expertise by recruiting the nation’s top science and engineering experts. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS%20Policy%20Brief%20-%20defense%20acquisition_1.pdf [PDF format, 5 pages].

THE SWEDISH PENSION SYSTEM AND THE ECONOMIC CRISIS. Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. Annika Sunden. December 2009.

The steep drop in financial markets in 2008 coupled with the ongoing economic recession pose immediate challenges for some public pension systems, particularly those that rely partly on equity investments. In the case of Sweden, the crisis provides an initial ‘stress test’ for a major pension system reform implemented earlier this decade. The new system created by the reform was designed to be fiscally sustainable by including automatic adjustment mechanisms to maintain balance in response to short-term economic and financial fluctuations and long-term demographic changes. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. http://crr.bc.edu/images/stories/Briefs/ib_9-25.pdf [PDF format, 5 pages].

SURGE IN AFGHANISTAN COVERAGE. Pew Project for Excellence in Journalism. Mark Jurkowitz. December 8, 2009.

The war in Afghanistan, as was the case with coverage of Iraq, is a bigger story when it is more a domestic political story than one about combat. Also, morning shows propel Woods and the Salahis to the top of the news agenda, but well below the war. [Note: contains copyrighted material]. <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1433/news-coverage-afghanistan-surge-tiger-woods-salahi> [HTML format, various paging].

AFTER PLAN COLOMBIA: EVALUATING “INTEGRATED ACTION,” THE NEXT PHASE OF U.S. ASSISTANCE. Center for International Policy. Adam Isacson and Abigail Poe. December 2009.

This report independently evaluates “Integrated Action,” a new approach to state-building and counterinsurgency that the U.S. government is supporting in Colombia. Ten years and \$6.8 billion after the 2000 launch of “Plan Colombia,” officials from both governments are billing Integrated Action as the future direction of U.S. assistance to Colombia. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://justf.org/files/pubs/091203_col.pdf [PDF format, 44 pages].

HAPPINESS, IDEOLOGY AND CRIME IN ARGENTINE CITIES. Inter-American Development Bank Working Paper. Rafael Di Tella and Ernesto Schargrodsky. December 2009.

The paper uses self-reported data on victimization, subjective well being and ideology for a panel of individuals living in six Argentine cities. While no relationship is found between happiness and victimization experiences, a correlation is documented, however, between victimization experience and changes in ideological positions. Specifically, individuals who are the victims of crime are subsequently more likely than non-victims to state that inequality is high in Argentina. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=35004726> [PDF format, 44 pages].

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES: 2008. U.S. Department of Education. Tai Phan et al. December 2009.

The study summarizes services, staff, collections, and expenditures of academic libraries in 2- and 4-year, degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2010/2010348.pdf> [PDF format, 53 pages].

CHILDREN’S SAVINGS ACCOUNTS. New America Foundation. Reid Cramer and David Neville. December 7, 2009.

Many believe that a prosperous future for our country will depend on the creation of a save-and-invest economy that will enable all Americans to accumulate savings and assets. While in the short-term, public investment should be expanded in order to stabilize the economy, any long-term plan for sustainable economic growth will have to involve increased household savings over an extended time horizon. One promising approach to that goal is children’s savings accounts (CSAs), which would be established at birth for every American. The paper makes the case for establishing a universal system of children’s savings accounts (CSAs) in the United States. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://assets.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/CSAPolicyRationale_0.pdf [PDF format, 17 pages].

FOUR-DAY SCHOOL WEEK. Education Commission of the States. Molly Ryan. November 2009.

As school districts nationwide struggle with funding cuts, the four-day school week has gained momentum as one way to save money. This past legislative session, legislators in six states considered measures to authorize eliminating one instructional day per week from the school calendar. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.ecs.org/clearinghouse/83/49/8349.pdf> [PDF format, 6 pages].

HIV IN PRISONS, 2007-08. U.S. Department of Justice. Laura M. Maruschak. December 9, 2009.

The report provides data on the number of female and male prisoners who were infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or had confirmed AIDS. Findings include the number of AIDS-related deaths in state and federal prisons, a profile of those inmates who died in state prison, and a comparison of AIDS rates between prison inmates and the general population. The report also covers the circumstances under which inmates were tested for HIV.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/hivp08.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

HOW WELL HAVE MIDDLE CLASS AMERICAN FAMILIES ACCUMULATED WEALTH? Urban Institute. Robert I. Lerman. Web posted December 9, 2009.

Many commentators have worried about the low savings rates and high debt levels of American families. Does this picture of unbridled consumption and low asset accumulation fit the American family? Did declines in 2008–2009 house prices, stocks, and bonds reinforce stagnating wealth or offset previous growth in wealth? Using data from the 1989, 1998, and 2007 Surveys of Consumer Finances (SCF) to replicate family experiences over the life cycle by following age cohorts, this fact sheet shows that from 1989 to 2007 American families were accumulating wealth at a healthy rate as individuals and families moved through their life cycle. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411990_17_LermanNetworthOvertime.pdf [PDF format, 2 pages].

INDICATORS OF SCHOOL CRIME AND SAFETY: 2009. U.S. Department of Justice. December 10, 2009.

The 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. The report presents data on crime at school from the perspectives of students, teachers, principals, and the general population from an array of sources.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2010/2010012.pdf> [PDF format, 176 pages].

POLITICAL CORRECTNESS AND INCONVENIENT TRUTH. James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy, Rice University. Joan Neuhaus Schaan. December 7, 2009.

Joan Neuhaus Schaan discusses how political correctness may have led to the Fort Hood shootings. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.bakerinstitute.org/publications/SEC-WWT-PCandInconvenTruth-120709.pdf> [PDF format, 4 pages].

POLLS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND GLOBAL WARMING. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Karlyn Bowman and Andrew Rugg. December 8, 2009.

The study is a compilation of public opinion data on the quality of the environment, which political party is better on the issue, the handling of the environment by the Bush and Obama administrations, priorities for President Obama and Congress, the political importance of the environment, environmental activism, and global warming. The study includes the latest polling data as well as important historical trends for comparative purposes.

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/PublicOpionStudyEnvironment.pdf> [PDF format, 61 pages].

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY 2.0: WHERE THE U.S. GOVERNMENT MEETS “NEW MEDIA.” The Heritage Foundation. Helle C. Dale. December 8, 2009.

Can Facebook and Twitter change the world? Can all the nifty new social-networking sites promote democracy and a better understanding of American values around the world? The potential is certainly there, as was seen in the invaluable Twitter updates during the post-election protests in Iran. The U.S. government is embracing Web 2.0 for an ambitious strategy of reaching previously untapped populations around the world, call it Public Diplomacy 2.0. While the potential progress is undeniable, so is the potential danger. Public diplomacy expert Helle Dale explains the recent developments, strategies, benefits, and risks of cyber diplomacy. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://s3.amazonaws.com/thf_media/2009/pdf/bg2346.pdf [PDF format, 11 pages].

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE. The White House. December 10, 2009.

This is the President Obama's acceptance speech for the Nobel Peace Prize.
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-acceptance-nobel-peace-prize>
[HTML format, various paging].

STATES, SCHOOLS, AND COLLEGES: POLICIES TO IMPROVE STUDENT READINESS FOR COLLEGE AND STRENGTHEN COORDINATION BETWEEN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education. November 2009.

The authors examine what has been tried and learned about state policy leadership in bridging the divide between K-12 schools and postsecondary education.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.highereducation.org/reports/ssc/ssc_k16.pdf [PDF format, 156 pages].

STREET SMART: REFORMING THE TRANSPORTATION BUDGET PROCESS. Economic Policy Institute. Ethan Pollack. December 10, 2009.

The report content that in the last few years, several events have catapulted infrastructure policy, a somewhat overlooked area, to the forefront of public attention. The next opportunity to change infrastructure policy is the upcoming transportation bill, and it is clear that, unlike the 2005 authorization, which changed little, a substantial revision is in order. And not a moment too soon.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://epi.3cdn.net/0035564a81c8ca0f06_rqmq6b543i.pdf [PDF format, 17 pages].

STRONG STUDENTS, STRONG WORKERS. Center for American Progress. Harry J. Holzer and Demetra S. Nightingale. December 9, 2009.

Community colleges can provide the postsecondary credentials needed by low-income youth and working adults to increase their labor market earnings, and the overall skills needed to keep the American workforce productive and competitive, write Harry Holzer and Demetra Nightingale.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/12/pdf/strong_students.pdf [PDF format, 48 pages].

TRAINING TOMORROW'S WORKFORCE: COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND APPRENTICESHIP AS COLLABORATIVE ROUTES TO REWARDING CAREERS. Center for American Progress. Robert I. Lerman. December 2009.

Collaboration between community colleges and apprenticeship programs can help train a stronger workforce and expand career opportunities, writes Robert Lerman.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/12/pdf/comm_colleges_apprenticeships.pdf [PDF format, 48 pages].

U.S. OPINION TURNS AGAINST THE GLOBALISM OF ITS PRESIDENT. YaleGlobal. Bruce Stokes. December 10, 2009.

All of President Obama's internationalist and multi-lateral policies may come to naught if he cannot convince Americans that such a strategy is in their best interest. Moreover, if American public opinion cannot be reversed, an insular country could erode US international standing and weaken its ability to obtain a consensus on a wide range of issues, according to columnist Bruce Stokes. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/us-opinion-turns-against-globalism-their-president> [HTML format, various paging].

ARTICLES

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

Goudreau, Jenna WHERE ARE THE OTHER WOMEN LEADERS? (Forbes.com, November 11, 2009)

Although most Americans are comfortable with women leaders across industries, women account for only 18 percent of the nation's top leaders and are still only making 78.7 cents to every dollar earned by a man, according to a study released by the [White House Project](#). American women, the report found, are earning the majority of college degrees and make up more than half of middle managers, yet very few are reaching senior management level. The United States, it says, ranks 71st out of 189 countries in terms of women's representation in politics--trailing behind the U.K., Japan and France *and* Afghanistan, Cuba and Pakistan. The report recommends setting targets and timelines for the number of women needed in top positions, focusing more on powerful women role models in the media, and increasing flexibility in workplace structures. Currently available online at <http://www.forbes.com/2009/11/13/women-leaders-white-house-project-forbes-woman-power-women-chief-executive.html>

Halliday, Fred THE OTHER 1989s (openDemocracy.net, November 6, 2009)

Irish writer and academic Fred Halliday talks about the several less-than-happy outcomes resulting from the fall of communism in 1989. The breakdown of central authority, and the rise of nationalism in Europe and in parts of the third world, he says, led to the very break up of the state and bloody wars (e.g. Yugoslavia). Another major consequence of the collapse of communism was the transformation of former communist parties into new, privatizing ruling elites. "The liberal-democratic pattern presaged in Berlin can now, twenty years on, be said to encompass some dozen European states," Halliday says, "but the transformed authoritarian model, where the old party leadership has held on to power, is more than twice that number: it encompasses twelve of the fifteen former Soviet republics (with Russia as the model leader), four states in east Asia (China, North Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia), Cuba, and a range of former pro-Soviet (what in communist terminology were "socialist-oriented") states across the world." Currently available online at <http://www.opendemocracy.net/fred-halliday/other-1989s>

Russo, Diana IS THE FOREIGN NEWS BUREAU PART OF THE PAST? (Global Journalist, Fall 2009, pp. 9-11)

The author, a journalism professor at Clarke College, Dubuque, Iowa, notes that foreign correspondents are now coping with something that was almost impossible to imagine only five years ago: cutbacks. Despite increasing globalization of the economy and issues such as global warming and international terrorism, news outlets continue to shutter foreign bureaus and slash foreign coverage at an alarming rate. Mainstream media is now replacing foreign correspondents with "hot spot" drop-in coverage, and outsourcing to local hires and newswires. The demand for faster information creates a different type of journalism. Former bureau chiefs in Delhi or Cairo who chatted one-on-one with diplomats and other sources now carry laptops in which to access their blogs, tweets and other new media tools. Even network giants like ABC and NBC have shuttered bureau offices. Except for a one-person ABC bureau in Nairobi, there were no more bureaus left in Africa, India or South America. As newspapers deal with budget cuts and layoffs, due largely to declining readers and viewers, the feeling is that readers can turn to the internet for international news.

VEILED THREAT: WHAT DO THE IRANIAN PROTESTS MEAN FOR THE COUNTRY'S WOMEN? (New Yorker, vol. 85, no. 31, October 5, 2009, pp. 38-43)

The author of this submission associates Iran's pro-democracy movement with women. Assertive, politically aware women were a rarity in Iran until recently, the author writes, accounting for only an isolated minority. The article asserts that the middle tier of Iranian society, half of which is women, has become "urgently politicized." The Iranian protests during the summer of 2009 "have advanced the cause of women further than any formal movement could have," the author says. Men and women marched as equals for the first time in the country's history. Women's rights in Iran have evolved as a series of advances and setbacks. After the 1979 Iranian Revolution, many hard-gained rights were taken away from women and strict clothing laws were enforced. In 2009 men and women prayed beside each other in the streets around Tehran University as a symbol of solidarity. The next chapter is yet to be told.

Bennett, Drake THE MYSTERY OF ZOMIA (Boston Globe, December 6, 2009)

A mountainous region of Asia, extending from the Vietnamese highlands, through Tibet and as far west as Afghanistan, is home to some 100 million people, and has for over two millennia been isolated from the traditional centers of power. This rugged swath of Asia was given the name Zomia by the Dutch historian Willem van Schendel in 2002, as a way of differentiating the region from the lowland empires. In a recent book "The Art of Not Being Governed", Yale political scientist James Scott advances a controversial theory the Zomia represents an "anti-civilization", a place where people escaped the poor prospects that complex societies traditionally have had for those at the bottom. Many argue that Scott is overgeneralizing, and that the traditions of the region evolved out of necessity or profit, but Scott and other scholars say that new thinking about regions such as Zomia will give a more complete view of history, and shed insight on the political instability of marginal border regions. Currently available online at http://www.boston.com/bostonglobe/ideas/articles/2009/12/06/the_mystery_of_zomia/

Downie, Leonard Jr.; Schudson, Michael THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM (Columbia Journalism Review, November/December 2009)

The authors of this in-depth report ask hard questions about the function of the press and the future of "accountability" journalism as a public service at a time of crisis in news media. They make six recommendations for the support of credible, independent and original news reporting. These include new approaches to public and private financing of news organizations serving the public good; incorporation of new dissemination vehicles while retaining downsized traditional formats; and utilizing volunteer news gatherers alongside professionals. Downie, a vice president and former executive editor of the Washington Post, and Schudson, a Columbia University journalism professor, call for more leaders across the board "to seize this moment of challenging changes and new beginnings." Currently available online at http://www.cjr.org/reconstruction/the_reconstruction_of_american.php

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Drezner, Daniel W. BAD DEBTS: ASSESSING CHINA'S FINANCIAL INFLUENCE IN GREAT POWER POLITICS (International Security, vol. 34, no. 2, Fall 2009, pp. 7-45)

Drezner, professor of international politics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, states that policymakers have voiced growing concerns about U.S. dependence on China and other authoritarian capitalist states as a source of credit to fund the U.S. trade and budget deficits. He argues if Beijing or another sovereign creditor were to flex its financial muscles, Washington could buckle. The ability of creditor states to convert their financial power

into political power suggests that the power of credit has been moderately exaggerated in policy circles. China's financial power increases its deterrent capabilities, but it has little effect on its coercible capabilities. China can use its financial power to resist U.S. entreaty, but it cannot force the United States into changing its policies. Financial power works best when a concert of creditors (or debtors) can be maintained. The author describes two case studies—the contestation over regulating sovereign wealth funds and the protection of Chinese financial investments in the United States—demonstrate the constraints on China's financial power. Currently available online at http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/international_security/summary/v034/34.2.drezner.html

Gregory, Paul; Zhou, Kate HOW CHINA WON AND RUSSIA LOST: TWO DISSIMILAR ECONOMIC PATHS (Policy Review, No. 158, December 2009-January 2010)

The economic reforms that took place in China and Russia in the 1980s have resulted in very different outcomes, note the authors. The Chinese Communist Party under Deng Xiaoping opened up the economy but resisted grassroots reform. However, China has a tradition of small private agriculture and trading, and the rural population began bringing food and goods to the major urban centers on their own, braving official harassment and reprisal. China's was a bottom-up spontaneous reform that had broad popular support, and spread to such an extent that the leadership eventually had to concede its success. In Russia's case, Gorbachev's reforms were initiated on a top-down basis, with no meaningful constituency, as all Russians worked for the state. Gorbachev also had to contend with the intractable problems of large state enterprises and state-run collective farms, and foreign firms were reluctant to invest in Russia because of the lack of contract and property-rights law. The authors note that Russia's experience in foreign investment is in stark contrast to the case in China, which was helped by the knowledge of local contacts by the large Chinese émigré business community throughout Asia and North America. Available online at <http://www.hoover.org/publications/policyreview/72997307.html>

Arnold THE ROOT OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS (Policy Review, No. 158, December 2009-January 2010)

The author, a former economist at the Federal Reserve, notes that there is no single chief villain in the financial crisis of 2008; what characterized it was the magnitude of the self-deception in all parties concerned. The crisis was both a market failure and a government failure – financial executives had too much confidence in their risk-management strategies, and government regulators did not question the soundness of the oversight measures in place. Says Kling, “there was a widespread gap between what people thought they knew to be true and what was actually true.” The failure to prevent the crisis was from the lack of knowledge of key policymakers -- if they realized that the housing bubble was posing a risk, or that the market was becoming distorted away from direct lending and toward securitization, they could have issued rules to banks to reduce their exposure or restrict the issuance of mortgage securities several years earlier. Available online at <http://www.hoover.org/publications/policyreview/72903637.html>

Levy, Philip IMAGINATIVE OBSTRUCTION: MODERN PROTECTIONISM IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY (Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, vol. 10, no. 2, Summer/Fall 2009, pp. 7-14)

Levy, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, notes that, as international trade has grown exponentially in recent decades, so has the variety of motivations for individual countries to institute trade protections. Levy categorizes protectionist policies in three general groups. Intentional protectionism is the most transparent, designed to shield domestically-produced goods, such as agricultural products or steel, from foreign competition. Incidental protectionism are measures that affect the import of goods under the rubric of unrelated domestic issues, such as prohibiting the imports of products made with toxic materials as a public-health or safety issue. Instrumental protectionism are actions designed to further a nation's foreign-policy or other goal,

such as limiting the spread of dual-use technology. Levy agrees that protectionism must be avoided, but “in order to reject protectionism, we must first be able to recognize it.”

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

THE STATE OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY (Foreign Service Journal, vol. 86, no. 10, October 2009, pp. 14-24, 26-36, 38-58)

In this special issue, former and present PD practitioners [Joe B. Johnson, William A. Rugh, Michael McClellan, Monica O’Keefe, Elizabeth Corwin, William P. Kiehl, Robert McMahon] discuss the role of public diplomacy since the demise of the United States Information Agency (USIA) in 1999, when it was abolished by Congress, and its information and exchanges functions were transferred to the U.S. Department of State in a new Bureau of Public Diplomacy as a way to bring public diplomacy closer to policy-making. The contributors hope to start a conversation about the direction of public diplomacy in the 21st century. When the Cold War ended in 1989, USIA’s former mission to fight a propaganda battle against the forces of Communism ended and public diplomacy searched for a new, post-Cold war mission. At the advent of the Obama administration, PD confronts new challenges with social networking tools, such as blogs, tweets and Facebook, to apply to the traditional programs of publications, educational and cultural exchanges, and various information programs. In 2008, the major public affairs web pages of the State Department all changed to more participatory and visual styles. For policy, new words like “engagement” and “three-D diplomacy” are replacing the old paradigm and re-cast press and cultural affairs as a truly integral part of diplomacy. Available online at <http://www.foreignservicejournal-digital.com>

Moyar, Mark GRAND STRATEGY AFTER THE VIETNAM WAR (Orbis, vol. 53, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 591-610)

Moyar, who holds the Kim T. Adamson Chair of Insurgency and Terrorism at the U.S. Marine Corps University, asserts the perceived history of the Vietnam War profoundly influenced American discussions on grand strategy during the postwar period. He argues that the two largest schools of thought, one favoring confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other favoring engagement, drew lessons from the war based upon differing historical interpretations and used those lessons in constructing grand strategy. Moyar surmises that world events during the Carter presidency caused Carter to shift positions in this debate. Findings by historians indicate that the confrontation school understood the war’s history and the postwar world better than did the engagement school and consequently crafted a superior grand strategy. The author concludes post-Vietnam debate contains numerous parallels to present-day discussions of grand strategy and offers a variety of lessons to contemporary strategic formulation. This article is part of a special series, Debating American Grand Strategy After Major War. Available online at <http://www.sciencedirect.com>

Sambanis, Nicholas; Schulhofer-Wohl, Jonah WHAT’S IN A LINE: IS PARTITION A SOLUTION TO CIVIL WAR? (International Security, vol. 34, no. 2, Fall 2009, pp. 82-119)

The authors discuss if territorial partitions of countries in civil wars would help to end these wars, as well as reducing the risk of recurrence. Researchers have proposed territorial partition with or without formal recognition of sovereignty as a solution to civil wars and a way to create self-enforcing peace. Also, studies of the effect of partition on the risk of renewed civil war, suffer several shortcomings, including conflicting results in the literature and selective use of case histories. However, a new data set and empirical analysis find that, on average, partition is unlikely to reduce the risk of a return to civil war and, in some cases, may increase that risk.

Currently available online at
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/international_security/summary/v034/34.2.sambanis.html

Suri, Jeremi AMERICAN GRAND STRATEGY FROM THE COLD WAR'S END TO 9/11 (Orbis, vol. 53, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 611-627)

Suri, professor of history at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, asserts after the end of the Cold War, American policymakers sought to create a new grand strategy for the United States, but they failed in this endeavor, because of difficult domestic and international circumstances, but also because of conceptual limitations. He pins down the efforts at strategy formulation in the administrations of George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton, and analyzes their shortcomings. The article encourages readers to think about how future strategists might improve upon this legacy with clearer and more disciplined attention to priorities, capabilities, and trade-offs. Making grand strategy in a democracy is not easy, but it is necessary. Suri believes the absence of effective grand strategy in the 1990s contributed to the crises of the early twenty-first century. This article is part of a special series, Debating American Grand Strategy After Major War. Available online at <http://www.sciencedirect.com>

Trenin, Dmitri RUSSIA REBORN (Foreign Affairs, vol. 88, no. 6, November-December 2009)

According to Trenin, director of the Carnegie Moscow Center, Russia has failed to obtain its objectives of dominance over neighboring countries and equality with the United States, the European Union, and China. At fault are an energy-dependent economy, a shallow political system, and a retreat to nationalism. The global economic crisis hit Russia, dependent on exporting raw materials, harder than any other big economy. Gazprom's use of energy as a weapon has also contributed to unraveling Russia's plan for energy dominance. Russia is losing influence in Ukraine, Moldova, and even Belarus; Russia's grip on its own North Caucasus region is deteriorating. Russia can no longer compensate for its economic weakness with superior manpower and military production. "Russia needs to focus on overcoming its economic, social, and political backwardness and use foreign policy as a resource to meet this supreme national interest," Trenin says.

Farrell, Theo; Stuart Gordon COIN MACHINE: THE BRITISH MILITARY IN AFGHANISTAN (Orbis, vol. 53, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 665-663)

Farrell and Gordon, at King's College London and Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst respectively, review the British military effort in Afghanistan looking at three key elements in the campaign: strategy, military operations, and the interagency "Comprehensive Approach." The authors start by recognizing the scale of the challenge that has faced the British: of all the provinces in Afghanistan, Helmand is the toughest to stabilize and secure. They then examine the evolution of all three elements above and find significant improvements in each: a flawed strategy has been corrected; the military have received more resources and become significantly better at counterinsurgency (COIN); and there is significant progress in the development of the inter-agency approach. Farrell and Gordon conclude on the prospects and the key to success: namely the development of a more coherent international strategy that accommodates the challenges posed by both Afghanistan and Pakistan. Currently available online at www.sciencedirect.com

Gavrilis, George THE TAJIK SOLUTION: A MODEL FOR FIXING AFGHANISTAN (Foreign Affairs, vol. 88, no. 6, November-December 2009)

According to Gavrilis, assistant professor of international relations at the University of Texas at Austin, the West should forget about making Afghanistan a model of democracy and development. Instead, it should aim for creating stability in the country just as a small UN group, plus Russia and Iran, did in 1990s' war-torn Tajikistan. "Today, Tajikistan is still corrupt and authoritarian, but it is also tolerably stable -- stable enough for the international community to

forget about it, which is a striking mark of success,” Gavrilis said. He argues that the West should prod Afghan President Karzai to include political opponents in key government positions, and NATO forces should move troops from the Afghan interior to its borders to thwart incoming insurgents and drug smugglers. He believes the West should also give freer rein to warlords as long as they do not attack the government or international forces, and the U.S. should engage on Afghanistan with Russia and Iran, which have insights from their Tajik experience. Currently available online at <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/65659/george-gavrilis/the-tajik-solution>

Horowitz, Michael C. LONG TIME GOING: RELIGION AND THE DURATION OF CRUSADING (International Security, vol. 34, no. 2, Fall 2009, pp. 162-193)

Horowitz, assistant professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, studies the medieval European Crusades to explore whether religiously motivated military campaigns, absent decisive conclusions, may last longer than conventional campaigns because of the nonmaterial reasons for continuing to fight. Despite spectacular failures and rising costs, Crusading continued for centuries. The evidence shows that it is impossible to comprehend the persistence of Crusading over a several-hundred-year period without understanding the religious devotion at the heart of this institution. Horowitz notes that scholars have long argued for centuries about the relative importance of religion in determining behavior. Do actors with genuine religious beliefs, both leaders and foot soldiers, actually fight wars and commit atrocities in the name of religion and religious institutions? Or is religion a proxy for materialist variables such as land grabs or wealth creation? This research contributes to growing work in international relations on the importance of identity attributes and helps to explain how factors such as religion can influence processes such as crisis bargaining and war termination.

Kreps, Sarah AMERICAN GRAND STRATEGY AFTER IRAQ (Orbis, vol. 53, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 629-645)

Kreps, assistant professor at the Department of Government at Cornell University, writes that, to the extent that a strategy can be identified in the first year of the Obama Administration, its defining features are not a break from the past but continuity. She first identifies the elements of grand strategy, pointing to the international distribution of power, American bureaucracy, and public as the key sources of constraint and opportunity. Kreps then shows how shifts in these factors—comparatively less U.S. power, an overstretched military conducting counterinsurgency operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, and a weary American public—produced a shift in grand strategy that predated the 2008 election and that remains consistent with the current strategic setting. This article is part of a special series, Debating American Grand Strategy After Major War. Available online at <http://www.sciencedirect.com>

Ross, Robert S. CHINA’S NAVAL NATIONALISM: SOURCES, PROSPECTS, AND THE U.S. RESPONSE (International Security, vol. 34, no. 2, Fall 2009, pp. 46-81)

Ross, professor of political science at Boston College, believes that China will soon embark on an ambitious maritime policy that will include a power-projection navy centered on an aircraft carrier. He argues that China’s naval ambition is driven by widespread nationalism, growing social instability, and the leadership’s concern for its political legitimacy. China’s maritime power, however, will be limited by the constraints experienced by all land powers. In China’s case, territorial security and a corresponding commitment to a large ground force capability will constrain its naval capabilities as well as a potential challenge to U.S. maritime security. Ross believes that China’s naval nationalism will challenge U.S.-China cooperation, and will also likely challenge the U.S. to develop policy to manage U.S.-China naval competition to allow for continued political cooperation.

Saunders, Elizabeth N. TRANSFORMATIVE CHOICES: LEADERS AND THE ORIGINS OF INTERVENTION STRATEGY (International Security, vol. 34, no. 2, Fall 2009, pp. 120-162)

Saunders, assistant professor of political science and international affairs at George Washington University, deliberates when and why great powers seek to transform foreign institutions and societies through military interventions? She also examines the role that executive leadership plays in influencing the choice of intervention strategy, and the degree to which intervention interferes in the domestic institutions of the targeted state. In the article, Saunders develops a typology of political leaders that reflects how states intervene over time. A comparison of the beliefs of President John F. Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson, as well as their decision-making during the Vietnam War, illustrates how the theory operates.

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS (Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 13, November 20, 2009)

The Chronicle of Higher Education featured several articles on international students, timing the series to coincide with International Education Week. In the issue's lead story, "Students Flooded into U.S. in 2008," Karin Fischer looks at the Institute of International Education's annual Open Doors Report, which recorded stunning increases in both total annual enrollment of international students at U.S. colleges and universities (8 percent) and in first-time student enrollments (nearly 16 percent). Fischer finds "potentially worrisome," however, the stronger growth in undergraduate than graduate enrollment and the huge increase in Chinese undergraduate enrollment (60 percent). In "Top Destinations for Growing Numbers of Foreign Students", Aisha Labi writes that the U.S., Australia, Canada and Britain face growing competition from traditional sending regions such as Singapore, South Korea and China, which are now trying to improve and expand their own education systems. Beth McMurtrie ("Study-Abroad Programs Diversify as Their Popularity Grows") covers the section of the IIE Open Doors Report devoted to U.S. students studying abroad. There is strong growth in study-abroad programs for U.S. students in such non-traditional areas as China (up 19 percent), India (up 20 percent), South Africa (up 15 percent), Japan (up 14 percent), and Argentina and Costa Rica (both up more than 13 percent). In "The Chinese Are Coming and They Need Help with the Admissions Process", Bruce Hammond urges American institutions to communicate with Chinese parents in their native language and to cultivate relationships with Chinese high schools.

JOURNALISM'S FUTURE (Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 12, November 15, 2009)

Chronicle's Review section features several articles on the future of journalism. In "Academe and the Decline of News Media," 18 experts discuss what some lament as the decline of news media and others see as a Renaissance for journalism, although the new opportunities bring with them new responsibilities for the university. In "University-Based Reporting Could Keep Journalism Alive," Michael Schudson and Leonard Downie Jr. argue that, with printing and distribution moved from major barriers to trivial expenses, today's young journalism students are in a position to create something new, vital and as yet impossible to foresee because the pace of change is so rapid. According to Nicholas Lemann ("Journalism Schools Can Push Coverage Beyond Breaking News"), university journalism schools are thriving even as mainstream media are in crisis because many young people see the turmoil as an opportunity to get in on something new, rather than as a threat. Journalism professor Ben Yagoda ("I've Read the News Today, Oh Boy") says neither he "nor anyone else has a clue about how the years ahead will play out" in terms of the fall of print, or the rise of the Web, or the viability of any particular economic model. Yagoda predicts the survival, however, of watchdog journalism, "what-the-people-want stuff" from ranging from opinion pieces to sports and "excellent narrative about human beings." Other articles into "We Need 'Philosophy of Journalism'" and "Let's Strengthen the Supply Side of Serious Journalism." Online links to the articles can be found at <http://chronicle.com/section/The-Chronicle-Review/41/>.

Evans, Karen BEYOND THE USUAL SUSPECTS: CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESOURCES (Choice, vol. 47, no. 3, November 2009, pp. 435-443)

The author, a reference librarian at the Cunningham Library, Indiana State University, notes that interest in the interrelated fields of criminology, the scientific study of crime and its causes, and criminal justice, which uses governmental and legal systems for the social control of crime, is growing, spurred on in part by the popularity of prime-time television shows like *CSI* and the *Law and Order* franchise. In fact, criminology and its various areas of research has particular appeal for various levels, such as undergraduate students who seem to find the juvenile system a popular focus of their study, and enforcement officers who are responsible for studying the motives of serial killers from among health care employees. Other fields include law enforcement, violence and criminal behavior, and forensics, and web sites and databases. One of the most comprehensive web sites, not surprisingly, is that of the U.S. Department of Justice. This essay, rather than being a comprehensive bibliography, offers instead a starting point for appropriate resources.

Lubow, Arthur CAN MODERN DANCE BE PRESERVED? (New York Times Magazine, November 8, 2009, pp. 38-43)

The work of a choreographer like Merce Cunningham is notoriously hard to document and recreate. When the dancers depart, will the dances disappear? This question has become especially important since Cunningham, who was a goodwill ambassador for the U.S. Department of State through his dance tours to several countries in the 1970s, died in July 2009. Like his famous contemporaries Martha Graham, George Balanchine, and Agnes De Mille, their legacies were often left to foundations or unscrupulous individuals who controlled both their archival records and the copyrights on the artistic creations with the authority to license rights and distribute royalties. In Cunningham's case, his artistry was closely identified with his partner, composer John Cage, so there needed to be protection on the works of two creative artists. However, until a new copyright law took effect in 1978, choreography and musical performance were not explicitly protected so videotaping dance, the most permanent visual record of an actual performance, was not a common thing. Pirated or unauthorized dance presentations often abounded with little legal enforcement. To counter this, artists like Cunningham established trusts to protect their lifetime work. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/11/08/magazine/08cunningham-t.html>

Shea, Christopher UNCOVERING MONTPELIER'S HIDDEN PAST (Preservation magazine, September-October 2008)

After undergoing one of the most ambitious restoration projects of modern times, Montpelier, President James Madison's neoclassical Virginia home, stands as it once appeared when he lived there with his wife Dolley from 1797-1836. Before the restoration, the Madison core of Montpelier had been buried within a 55-bedroom addition made by the DuPont family, who purchased Montpelier in 1900. Marion DuPont Scott lived at Montpelier most of her life, and her heirs transferred their interests in the mansion to the National Trust for Historic Preservation after her death in 1983. Tourists visited the mansion in dwindling numbers until 2003, when the Montpelier Foundation began a \$24 million restoration effort funded by the estate of Paul Mellon. The restoration removed the DuPont additions to reveal the original 26-room house the Madisons lived in. The house contained many original windows and doors, that helped experts construct the house as it looked circa 1812. Researchers discovered outlines of original chair rails and stairs, and fragments of carvings on chimney pieces. Curators are tracing Madison's furnishings. One wing of the visitors' center is given over to the William DuPont Gallery, which describes the family's involvement. The restored Montpelier made its debut in September 2008. Currently available online at <http://www.preservationnation.org/magazine/2008/september-october/montpelier.html>

Brooks, Katharine CLOSE THE GAP BETWEEN THE LIBERAL ARTS AND CAREER SERVICES (Chronicle of Higher Education, vol. 56, no. 11, November 6, 2009, p. A112)

Brooks, director of liberal-arts career services at the University of Texas at Austin, writes that the economic downturn has forced many colleges to streamline their academic offerings, often at the expense of liberal-arts programs. She notes that few colleges have provided career guidance to liberal-arts students, and this has contributed to the decline in enrollments in liberal-arts programs; many faculty members are reluctant to get involved in career development, seeing it as another manifestation of creeping vocationalism. Some of Brooks' recommendations are that professors, academic deans and career-center staff work together to discern what is distinct about the curriculum, and to find common ground between what happens in the classroom and in the workplace. Academic departments should evaluate their career-development efforts to see that students can articulate the value of their major, and should support faculty members who participate in career-development efforts.

Geffner, David SOUL OF A WRITER (Humanities, vol. 30, no. 6, November/December 2009, pp. 20-24)

Jim Thompson, author of numerous hard-boiled crime novels, including *A Hell of a Woman*, *Savage Night* and *The Killer Inside Me* — joined the ranks of such classic pulp-fiction writers as James M. Cain and Dashiell Hammett long before filmmaker Quentin Tarantino made the genre fashionable. Says Geffner, accounts of the novelist's colorful personal history recall his early years as a "hobo, bellhop, roughneck, boozier, factory worker, [and] Marine," but rarely mention that he was once, briefly, a registered Communist. This omission is all the more striking because Thompson — whose experiences during the Great Depression shaped his perspective — has maintained a high profile, thanks to a steady stream of film adaptations of his works (*The Kill-Off*, *After Dark*, *My Sweet*, *The Grifters*, *The Getaway*). In the late 1930s, Thompson was director of the Oklahoma Federal Writers' Project (a New Deal program to put American writers to work), and this detail also has been largely ignored, probably because the program was "a hotbed of radical politics," says Geffner. Still, "Thompson's leftist past may well have set the course for everything that followed in his later career," and an understanding of this is essential in any assessment of Thompson as a writer, Geffner argues. But if Thompson developed populist sympathies as a result of his hardscrabble youth, he never romanticized the down-and-out characters who populate his novels. Thompson's experimental structures and avant-garde sensibility almost certainly can be traced to his tenure at the Federal Writers Project, which exposed him to other writers who were pushing literary boundaries. In the end, though, his voice was all his own. Geffner concludes that Thompson "was rooted in the proletariat's lot, the blood, sweat, and dirt of people he felt to be the salt of the earth — although his books showed them to be more like vipers in a pit." Currently available online at <http://www.neh.gov/news/humanities/2009-11/Soul.html>

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