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Reports

[Item#1](#)

China: The Dark Side of Growth. YaleGlobal. Yanzhong Huang. June 6, 2013.

In just three decades, China has been transformed from one of the world's poorest nations to the world's second largest economy. But rapid growth imposes long-term environmental, health and social

costs, and other nations should be wary of emulating China's model, cautions Yanzhong Huang. Huang urges that the many domestic challenges should be top priority for the country's leaders.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/china-dark-side-growth> [HTML format, various paging].

Item#2

US and China Explore New Relationship. YaleGlobal. Robert A. Manning. June 11, 2013.

By setting a few priorities, the top leaders of the United States and China may have cleared some misunderstandings and reduced mistrust. Still, a new type of relationship for the two countries remains "aspirational," suggests Robert Manning. Barack Obama and Xi Jinping met for eight hours in California and may have achieved new agreement on countering North Korea's nuclear goals. China has benefited immensely from an open economy and a strong U.S. security presence throughout the Pacific, Manning maintains. China assumes that the U.S. wants to contain its rise; the U.S. and other nations worry that China is attempting to monopolize the international waterways and limit access by others. Both sides would be wise to define core interests, emphasizing cooperation while putting the brakes on two military industrial complexes engaging in what Manning calls "a strategic competition cycle of action-reaction."

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/us-and-china-explore-new-relationship> [HTML format, various paging].

Item#3

Majority Views NSA Phone Tracking as Acceptable Anti-terror Tactic: Public Says Investigate Terrorism, Even If It Intrudes on Privacy. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. June 10, 2013.

A majority of Americans - 56% - say the National Security Agency's (NSA) program tracking the telephone records of millions of Americans is an acceptable way for the government to investigate terrorism, though a substantial minority - 41% - say it is unacceptable. And while the public is more evenly divided over the government's monitoring of email and other online activities to prevent possible terrorism, these views are largely unchanged since 2002, shortly after the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.people-press.org/files/legacy-pdf/06-10-13%20PRC%20WP%20Surveillance%20Release.pdf> [PDF format, 14 pages, 128.10 KB].

Item#4

US and Iranian Strategic Competition: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and Central Asia. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman et al. June 11, 2013.

U.S. and Iranian competition in Afghanistan, Central Asia, and Pakistan has taken on renewed significance amid recent elections in Pakistan, and the upcoming Transition in Afghanistan. According to the report, rising anxiety over the withdrawal of U.S. forces, ongoing regional instability, and continued

tension over Iran's nuclear program contribute to escalating competition between the US-Iranian competition in Afghanistan, Central Asia, and Pakistan.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://csis.org/files/publication/130602_AfPak_Cent_Asia.pdf [PDF format, 73 pages, 1.79 MB].

Item#5

Asia's New Triangle. YaleGlobal, Harsh V. Pant. June 4, 2013.

With China's relations with Japan and its Southeast Asian neighbors worsening over territorial disputes, Beijing is ramping up its efforts to mend fences with India. The task is not easy, explains Harsh V. Pant. Just before Li Keqiang visited India, his first foreign trip as China's premier, Chinese troops entered Indian territory in the Ladakh area, provoking a three-week standoff. During the visit, three lame agreements were signed but soon thereafter Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visited Japan to a warm welcome. Economic aid and dual-use technology transfer proposed by Japan as well as talk of civil nuclear cooperation did not please China. China is finding it hard to reconcile its aggressive military posture and call for economic cooperation with neighbors.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/asia%E2%80%99s-new-triangle> [HTML format, various paging].

Item#6

Nonprofit Journalism -- A Growing but Fragile Part of the U.S. News System. Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism. June 10, 2013.

The growing nonprofit news sector is showing some signs of economic health, and most leaders of those outlets express optimism about the future, according to the study. But many of these organizations also face substantial challenges to their long-term financial well-being.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.journalism.org/analysis_report/nonprofit_journalism [HTML format, various paging].

Item#7

The Future of the Arab Gulf Monarchies in the Age of Uncertainties. Strategic Studies Institute. Mohammed El-Katiri. June 10, 2013.

Seismic cultural and political shifts are under way in the Arab Gulf monarchies. The political upheavals and transitions that have swept through the Arab world over the last 2 years have not toppled the Arab Gulf rulers, but did not leave them untouched, either. Rulers of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states face heightened internal and external challenges and uncertainties. Pro-democracy protests and calls are extending from Bahrain to other oil-rich countries of the Arabian Peninsula. The expectations of GCC citizens, particularly the educated youth, are increasingly moving from socio-economic demands to political ones. They are now not only asking for jobs or wage increases, but also for more political participation and accountability. Chief among internal challenges is the resurgence in several GCC countries, particularly Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, of a decades-long sectarian rift between the Sunni

regimes and their Shia subjects. The Gulf regimes' already tense relations with Iran have worsened on the basis of alleged Iranian interference inflaming sectarian tensions in Bahrain and across the broader region.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1158> [HTML format with a link to the PDF file, 51 pages, 0.41 MB].

Item#8

Closing the Guantanamo Detention Center: Legal Issues. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. May 30, 2013.

The closure of the Guantanamo detention facility would raise a number of legal issues with respect to the individuals formerly interned there, particularly if those detainees are transferred to the United States. The nature and scope of constitutional protections owed to detainees within the U.S. may be different from the protections owed to aliens held abroad. The transfer of detainees to the U.S. may also have immigration consequences. This report provides an overview of major legal issues likely to arise as a result of executive and legislative action to close the Guantanamo detention facility. It discusses legal issues related to the transfer of Guantanamo detainees (either to a foreign country or into the U.S.), the continued detention of such persons in the U.S., and the possible removal of persons brought into the country. It also discusses selected constitutional issues that may arise in the criminal prosecution of detainees, emphasizing the procedural and substantive protections that are utilized in different forums (i.e., federal courts, court-martial proceedings, and military commissions).

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/R40139.pdf> [PDF format, 62 pages, 621.18 KB].

Item#9

Peacekeeping 2014: An Agenda for Enhanced Effectiveness. U.S. Institute of Peace. Hanne Bursch and Ian Proctor. June 5, 2013.

The brief examines U.S. interagency and U.N. efforts to address the challenges in the current U.N. peacekeeping model.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB150-Peacekeeping%202014%20An%20Agenda%20for%20Enhanced%20Effectiveness.pdf> [PDF format, 4 pages, 308.56 KB].

Item#10

The Global Divide on Homosexuality. Pew research on Global Attitudes Project. June 4, 2013.

As the United States and other countries grapple with the issue of same sex marriage, a new Pew Research Center survey finds huge variance by region on the broader question of whether homosexuality should be accepted or rejected by society. The survey of publics in 39 countries finds broad acceptance of homosexuality in North America, the European Union, and much of Latin America, but equally widespread rejection in predominantly Muslim nations and in Africa, as well as in parts of Asia and in Russia. Opinion about the acceptability of homosexuality is divided in Israel, Poland and Bolivia.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.pewglobal.org/files/2013/06/Pew-Global-Attitudes-Homosexuality-Report-FINAL-JUNE-4-2013.pdf> [PDF format, 26 pages, 445.13 KB].

Item#11

The Early Success of India's Health Insurance for the Poor, RSBY. Center for Global Development. Victoria Fan. June 10, 2013.

In just five years, India's Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, RSBY, translated as "National Health Insurance Programme" has expanded health-care access. Where dozens of "microinsurance" and NGO pilots failed to scale up, RSBY has already provided more than 110 million people, almost 10 percent of India's population, with heavily subsidized health insurance, providing up to US\$550 annually to finance secondary hospital care. While RSBY still faces challenges, particularly on the quality of care of increased hospitalization rates, RSBY has aligned incentives for both public and private hospitals to deliver better care. Fan tells the story of how RSBY came into being under the leadership of Anil Swarup, whom she describes as an "unassuming officer of the Indian Administrative Service," and outlines the program's early successes and opportunities for future progress.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/early-success-indias-health-insurance.pdf> [PDF format, 10 pages, 422.50 KB].