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It covers (1) U.S. Federal government documents, especially those from executive branch departments and those from the Congressional branch - - Committees, the U.S. General Accounting Office, and the Congressional Budget Office; (2) policy briefs from major private think tanks, especially those in Washington; and (3) major reports from national professional associations. A few new high quality, high relevance think tank-sponsored books are also listed.

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Reports

- [Item#1](#)

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

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

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/cCrmf9> [PDF format, 47 pages].

Item#2

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

As China's largest trading partner, the European Union can play an important role in ensuring that competing interests don't exacerbate tensions, instead, shared interests should strengthen Europe's relations with China.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

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

Item#3

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

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

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

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

Item#4

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

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

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

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

Item#5

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

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

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

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

Item#6

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

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

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/al4nSO> [HTML format, various paging].

Item#7

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

Few industries have felt the economic downturn harder than the construction industry, which suffered the most from the consequences of a decade of gross mismanagement of our nation's mortgage markets and financial services industries.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/cUb8op> [PDF format, 56 pages].

Item#8

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

One day you're the brightest star in the galaxy. Then something new comes along -- and suddenly you're a relic. It's a turn of fate that awaits sports heroes, movie stars, and political leaders. And, yes, even household appliances. After occupying center stage in the American household for much of the 20th century, two of the grand old luminaries of consumer technology, the television set and the landline telephone, are suffering from a sharp decline in public perception that they are necessities of life.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

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

Item#9

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

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

Full Text:

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

Item#10

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

The report provides recommendations to enhance economic development strategies along Florida's Space Coast. The task force was charged with developing a plan for how best to invest \$40 million in transition assistance from the federal government in the Space Coast region as the space shuttle program winds down.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/akAKP6> [PDF format, 24 pages].

Item#11

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

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

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

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