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## Reports

### Item#1

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

For the better part of the past decade, the world economy has been dominated by a world economic order that combined Chinese export-led development with U.S. over-consumption. The financial crisis of 2007-2009 likely marks the beginning of the end of the Chimerican relationship. The paper looks at this era as economic historians, trying to set events in a longer-term perspective.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://www.hbs.edu/research/pdf/10-037.pdf> [PDF format, 31 pages].

### Item#2

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

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

Full Text:

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

Item#3

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

The report is meant to help current and future policymakers who will engage with North Korean officials navigate the pitfalls of past negotiations and forge a credible path toward de-nuclearization. Based on interviews with over 50, high-level current and former American and South Korean government officials, politicians, academics, and journalists, the authors summarize eight obstacles faced in past negotiations and recommend eight new strategies and tactics for addressing them.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

[http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/DenmarkHosfordZubrow DPRKLessonsLearned No v09.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/DenmarkHosfordZubrow_DPRKLessonsLearned_No v09.pdf) [PDF format, 36 pages].

Item#4

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

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

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

[http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2009/10/31/000158349\\_20091031150410/Rendered/PDF/WPS5107.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2009/10/31/000158349_20091031150410/Rendered/PDF/WPS5107.pdf) [PDF format, 51 pages].

Item#5

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

The report examines the U.S.-Japan alliance to answer three related questions: Is the alliance meeting the mutual expectations of the partners? If not, what are the potential consequences? Given the stakes involved, what are the policy implications for the alliance?

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://www.nbr.org/publications/specialreport/pdf/SR17.pdf> [PDF format, 44 pages].

Item#6

MORE CARROT AND LESS STICK NEEDED TO FIGHT GLOBAL WARMING. YaleGlobal. Emmanuelle Ganne. October 28, 2009.

With the convention on climate change in Copenhagen in December fast approaching, countries tend to be focusing on measures that punish carbon users. As 2009 Yale World Fellow and trade specialist Emmanuelle Ganne puts it, governments favor a stick approach. But while popular, such policies place significant costs on households and create an image of fighting climate change as a burden. They do little to change behavior. There is no denying that the costs to reverse climate change will be high, but an approach that supports the use of clean technologies, lowers barriers for their implementation, and helps foster changes in people's behavior would be better than punishing carbon users.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/more-carrot-and-less-stick-needed-fight-global-warming> [HTML format, various paging].

Item#7

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

Given the considerable smart grid investments already underway in the U.S. and Europe, the U.S., the EU Commission and the EU's 27 member states should engage with each other in this promising field. The report recommends the establishment of an appropriate transatlantic liaison with these existing efforts to ensure compatible standards and regulations based on international standards wherever possible.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

[http://www.acus.org/files/publication\\_pdfs/65/AtlanticCouncil-USEUSmartGrid.pdf](http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/65/AtlanticCouncil-USEUSmartGrid.pdf) [PDF format, 21 pages].

Item#8

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

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

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/revitalizing\\_democracy\\_assistance.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/revitalizing_democracy_assistance.pdf) [PDF format, 66 pages].

Item#9

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

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

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/north\\_east\\_asia/179\\_shades\\_of\\_red\\_chinas\\_debate\\_over\\_north\\_korea.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/north_east_asia/179_shades_of_red_chinas_debate_over_north_korea.pdf) [PDF format, 31 pages].

Item#10

THREE PILLARS OF POST-2012 INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE POLICY. Harvard Project on International Climate Agreements. Sheila M. Olmstead and Robert N. Stavins. October 23, 2009.

The authors present a proposal for a post-2012 international global climate policy agreement contains three essential elements: meaningful involvement by key industrialized and developing nations; an emphasis on an extended time path of targets; and inclusion of market-based policy instruments. They believe the architecture is consistent with fundamental aspects of the science, economics, and politics of global climate change.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

[http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/stavins\\_olmstead%20\\_viewpoint.pdf](http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/stavins_olmstead%20_viewpoint.pdf) [PDF format, 7 pages].