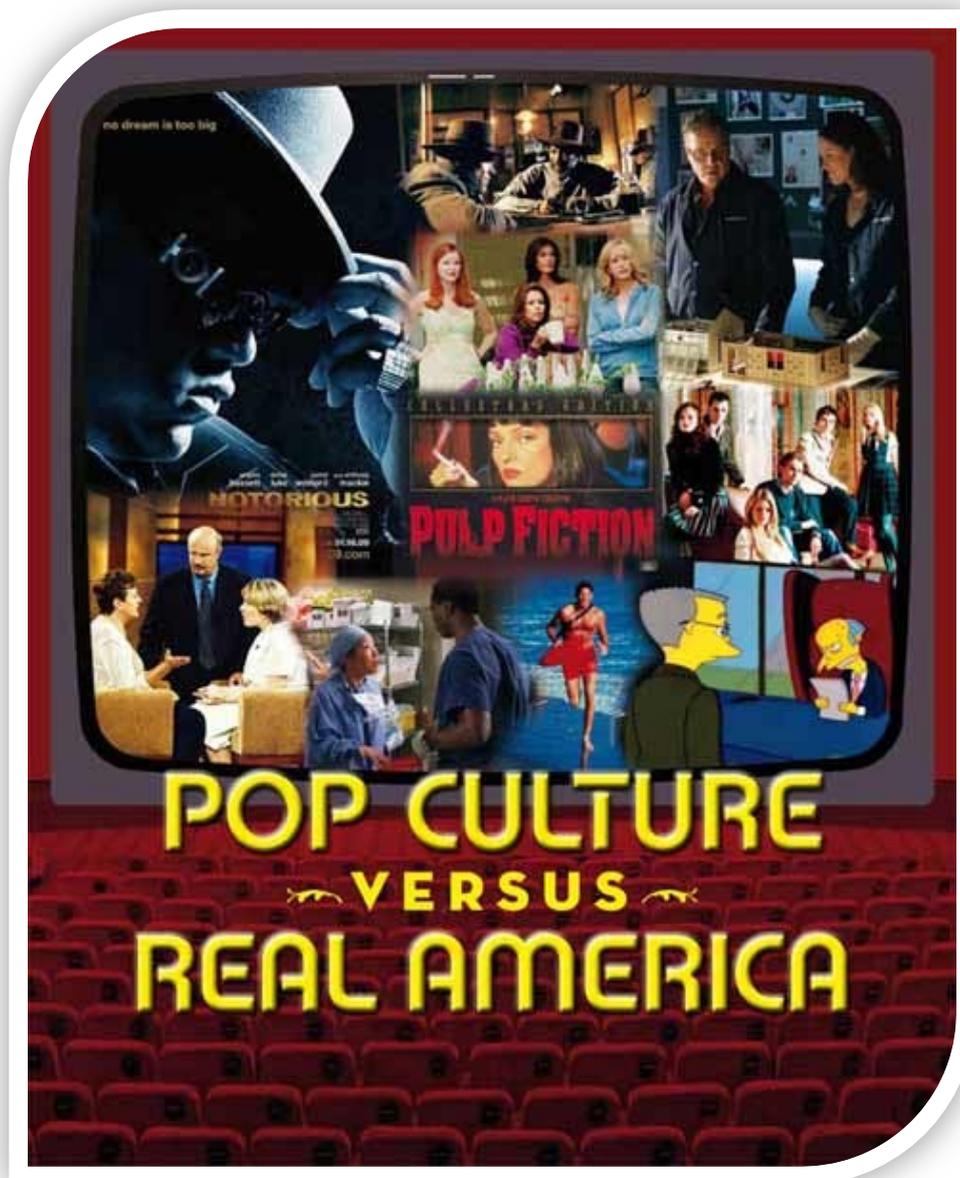




U.S. Society and Values

Arts • Culture • Education • Democracy • Social Issues

August 2010



**U.S. television and cinema promote images of Americans that are ... well ... wrong!
Pop Culture versus Real America will contrast those pop culture images with profiles
of real Americans in every walk of life.**

<http://www.america.gov/publications/books-content/pop-culture-vs-real-america.html>

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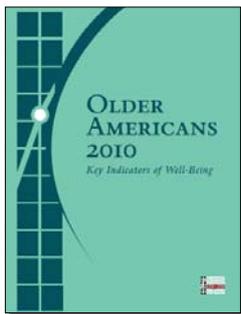
The report presents trends in the percent of law enforcement officers at the local, state, and federal level who are women. It compares the percent of female law enforcement officers in individual police departments with 2,000 or more sworn officers between 1997 and 2007. The report also provides the percent of female officers in 1998 and 2008 in specific federal agencies with 500 or more sworn officers.

<http://go.usa.gov/Oq9> [PDF format, 4 pages].

20 LEADING OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED WOMEN: 2009 ANNUAL AVERAGES. U.S. Department of Labor. May 2010.

The chart lists the leading occupations of employed women.

<http://www.dol.gov/wb/factsheets/20lead2009.htm> [HTML format, various paging].



OLDER AMERICANS 2010: KEY INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING. The Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics. July 19, 2010.

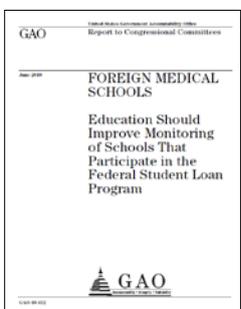
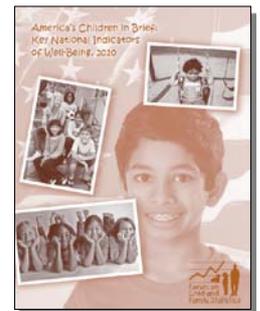
The report provides the latest data on the 37 key indicators selected by the Forum to portray aspects of the lives of older Americans and their families. It is divided into five subject areas: population, economics, health status, health risks and behaviors, and health care.

<http://bit.ly/9P6Nlp> [PDF format, 174 pages].

AMERICA'S CHILDREN IN BRIEF: KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING, 2010. Forum on Child and Family Statistics. Katherine K. Wallman. July 2010.

The annual inter-agency report features data on health and other measures.

<http://bit.ly/dnU54q> [PDF format, 24 pages].



FOREIGN MEDICAL SCHOOLS: EDUCATION SHOULD IMPROVE MONITORING OF SCHOOLS THAT PARTICIPATE IN THE FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM. U.S. Government Accountability Office. June 28, 2010.

Each year, the federal government makes a significant financial investment in the education and training of the U.S. physician workforce. A quarter of that physician workforce is composed of international medical graduates (IMG) and they include both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals. Little is known about IMGs with respect to how much they

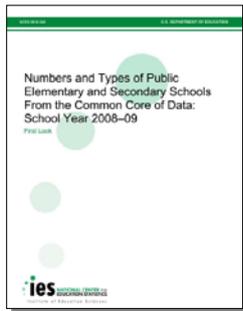
borrow overall, or the outcome of their medical studies, leading some policy makers to question the federal return on investment in IMGs. Therefore, Congress mandated that GAO study the performance of IMGs educated at these schools and other aspects of a foreign medical education, including the potential effect of the new 75 percent pass rate requirement on school participation in the federal loan program.

<http://go.usa.gov/O3n>

ELECTRONIC RECORDS ARCHIVE: STATUS UPDATE ON THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION'S FISCAL YEAR 2010 EXPENDITURE PLAN. U.S. Government Accountability Office. June 11, 2010.

Since 2001, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) has been working to develop an electronic records archive (ERA) to preserve and provide access to massive volumes and all types of electronic records. NARA certified initial operating capability of the first two phases of ERA in June 2008 and December 2008 and plans to achieve full operating capability for the system by 2012. As required by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, NARA submitted an expenditure plan to Congress to support its request for fiscal year 2010 ERA funding.

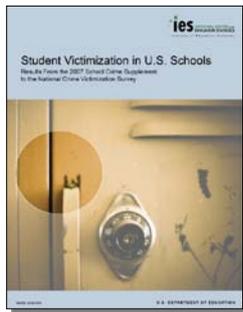
<http://go.usa.gov/3dQ> [PDF format, 52 pages].



NUMBERS AND TYPES OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM THE COMMON CORE OF DATA: SCHOOL YEAR 2008-09. National Center for Education Statistics. Chen-Su Chen. July 2010.

The report presents findings on the numbers and types of public elementary and secondary schools in the United States and the territories in the 2008-09 school year, using data from the Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey of the Common Core of Data (CCD) survey system.

<http://go.usa.gov/0k9> [PDF format, 35 pages].



STUDENT VICTIMIZATION IN U.S. SCHOOLS. National Center for Educational Statistics. Jill Fleury DeVoe et al. July 15, 2010.

The report uses data from the 2007 SCS to examine student criminal victimization and the characteristics of crime victims and non-victims. It also provides findings on student reports of the presence of gangs and weapons and the availability of drugs at school, student reports of bullying and cyber bullying, and fear and avoidance behaviors of crime victims and non-victims at school.

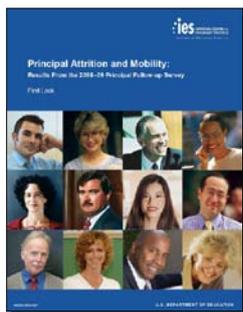
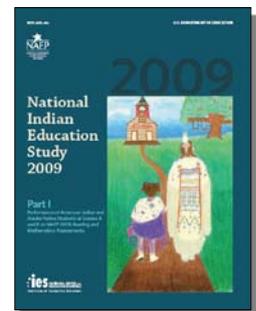
<http://bit.ly/9ZSZ1M> [PDF format, 75 pages].

NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION STUDY 2009. National Center for Educational Statistics. June 2010.

This is a two-part study designed to describe the condition of education for American Indian/Alaska native students in the United States.

<http://go.usa.gov/021> Part 1 [PDF format, 101 pages].

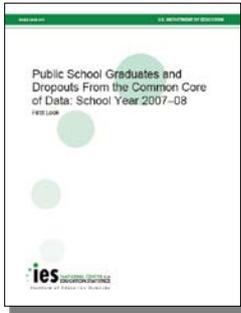
<http://go.usa.gov/02g> Part 2 [PDF format, 64 pages].



PRINCIPAL ATTRITION AND MOBILITY: RESULTS FROM THE 2008-09 PRINCIPAL FOLLOW-UP SURVEY. National Center on Education Statistics. Web posted July 7, 2010.

The 2008-09 Principal Follow-up Survey was administered in order to provide attrition rates for principals in K-12 public, private, and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools. The goal was to assess how many principals in the 2007-08 school year still worked as a principal in the same school in the 2008-09 school year, how many had moved to become a principal in another school, and how many had left the principalship.

<http://go.usa.gov/0Bq> [PDF format, 60 pages].



PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATES AND DROPOUTS FROM THE COMMON CORE OF DATA: SCHOOL YEAR 2007-08. National Center for Education Statistics. June 2, 2010.

The report presents findings associated with public high school graduation and event dropout counts for the 2007–08 school year. These data were collected as part of the Common Core of Data Survey Collection, a universe collection of public schools operating in the United States and associated other jurisdictions.

<http://go.usa.gov/3Qc> [PDF format, 34 pages].

THE CONDITION OF EDUCATION 2010. National Center for Education Statistics. May 27, 2010.

The Condition of Education 2010 summarizes important developments and trends in education using the latest available data. The report presents 49 indicators on the status and condition of education, in addition to a special section on high-poverty schools. The indicators represent a consensus of professional judgment on the most significant national measures of the condition and progress of education for which accurate data are available. The 2009 print edition includes 49 indicators in five main areas: (1) participation in education; (2) learner outcomes; (3) student effort and educational progress; (4) the contexts of elementary and secondary education; and (5) the contexts of postsecondary education.

<http://go.usa.gov/3Dw> [PDF format, 429 pages].

ENTERPRISING STATES: CREATING JOBS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND PROSPERITY IN CHALLENGING TIMES. U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber Foundation. May 3, 2010.

States that pursue a course based on free enterprise principles fare better economically than those who don't, according to the study. It highlights successful state strategies for job creation and economic growth. It cites specific examples of innovative state policies, based on free enterprise, that have attracted more business, more economic activity, and more jobs. [PDF format, 86 pages].

<http://ncf.uschamber.com/wp-content/uploads/final-report-Enterprising-States-email.pdf>

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS (HEARINGS, REPORTS, ETC.)



FROM SOLICITOR GENERAL TO SUPREME COURT NOMINEE: RESPONSIBILITIES, HISTORY, AND THE NOMINATION OF ELENA KAGAN. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. June 23, 2010.

On May 10, 2010, President Obama nominated Solicitor General Elena Kagan to replace retiring Justice John Paul Stevens. If confirmed, Elena Kagan would be the first serving Solicitor General to be appointed to the Court since the elevation of Thurgood Marshall in 1967. She would also be only the fifth of 111 Justices to come to the bench with such experience.

<http://go.usa.gov/OCB>

STATE EFFORTS TO DETER UNAUTHORIZED ALIENS: LEGAL ANALYSIS OF ARIZONA'S S.B. 1070. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Michael John Garcia et al. May 3, 2010.

On April 23, 2010, Arizona enacted S.B. 1070, which is designed to discourage and deter the entry or presence of aliens who lack lawful status under federal immigration law. Provisions in S.B. 1070 criminalizing certain immigration-related conduct may be subject to preemption

challenges. The legal vulnerability of these provisions may depend on their relationship to traditional state police powers and potential frustration of uniform national immigration policies, among other factors.

<http://bit.ly/cSIgnk> [PDF format, 27 pages].

SOCIAL SECURITY MODERNIZATION: OPTIONS TO ADDRESS SOLVENCY AND BENEFIT ADEQUACY. Special Committee on Aging, United States Senate. May 13, 2010.

The report outlines the challenges currently facing America's retirement program and highlights options for addressing program solvency, benefit adequacy, and retirement income security for economically-vulnerable groups. Emphasizing that a majority of America's seniors rely on Social Security as their primary source of income, the report calls on Congress to enact modest changes to Social Security in the near future to bring its long-term financing into balance and improve benefits for those who need them most.

<http://bit.ly/b2pGUJ> [PDF format, 99 pages].

THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESIDENT OBAMA ON EDUCATION: "THE STATUS QUO IS MORALLY INEXCUSABLE". Posted by Katelyn Sabochik on the White House Blog, July 29, 2010 at 02:11 PM EDT

Today, President Obama delivered an address on education at the Urban League's 100th Anniversary Convention highlighting the steps his Administration has taken over the past eighteen months to improve the education system in America. The President stated that education reform is a top priority for his Administration because the "status quo is morally inexcusable, it's economically indefensible, and all of us are going to have to roll up our sleeves to change it."

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2010/07/29/president-obama-education-status-quo-morally-inexcusable>

THINK TANK PUBLICATIONS

ALLIANCE FOR EXCELLENT EDUCATION

THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF REDUCING THE DROPOUT RATE AMONG STUDENTS OF COLOR IN THE NATION'S LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS. Alliance for Excellent Education. July 7, 2010.

Few people realize the impact that high school dropouts have on a community's economic, social, and civic health. Business owners and residents, in particular, those without school-aged children, may not be aware that they have much at stake in the success of their local high schools. Indeed, everyone, from car dealers and realtors to bank managers and local business owners, benefits when more students graduate from high school.

<http://bit.ly/cK91ox> [HTML format with links].

THE ONLINE LEARNING IMPERATIVE: A SOLUTION TO THREE LOOMING CRISES IN EDUCATION. Alliance for Excellent Education. Bob Wise and Robert Rothman. June 2010.

Currently, K-12 education in the U.S. is dealing with three major crises, each of which on its own is capable of wreaking havoc on schools and communities around the nation, but together are an all-out perfect storm. Simultaneously, the U.S. education system is facing a growing workforce whose mounting needs for education and training will not be met by the nation's

current public education system; declining state fiscal revenues; and mounting teacher shortages, further crippling low-performing secondary schools. The time for merely rethinking and upgrading the role of technology in education has passed, according to the report. Technology can no longer be thought of simply as an “add-on” tool in education, but rather an integral part of the total educational environment.

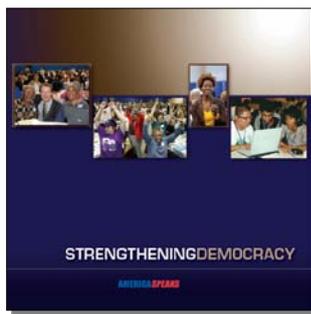
<http://bit.ly/bUbxyl> [PDF format, 10 pages].

ONLINE LEARNING: ADDRESSING CHALLENGES AND SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES. Alliance for Excellent Education. May 21, 2010.

The study presents state-specific information about the three challenges. Each state profile summarizes information about (1) online-learning opportunities in that state, (2) the presence of state policies that support online learning, and (3) how federal policy supports online learning in that state.

<http://bit.ly/achj5W> [HTML format with links to each state].

AMERICA SPEAKS



STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY. America Speaks, 2009 Program Report

Last year, America Speaks convened the single largest congress of its kind to empower the world's youth to call world leaders to action on climate change, brought together hundreds of parents, experts and care givers to discuss the critical issues facing a generation of young people as they become adults with autism, and convened dozens of stakeholders to discuss sustainable housing policies in Nebraska.

http://americaspeaks.org/data/n_0001/resources/live/2010_AS_report_web.pdf

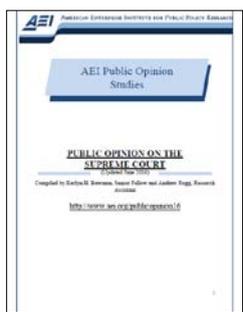
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ON THE NOMINATION OF ELENA KAGAN TO BE ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT. American Civil Liberties Union. June 21, 2010.

In accordance with ACLU Policy 519, the report summarizes the civil liberties and civil rights record of Elena Kagan, who was nominated by President Obama on May 10, 2010, to replace Justice John Paul Stevens as an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

<http://www.aclu.org/files/assets/2010-6-21-KaganReport-SCOTUS.pdf> [PDF format, 32 pages].

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE



PUBLIC OPINION ON THE SUPREME COURT 2010. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Karlyn H. Bowman and Andrew Rugg. June 28, 2010.

The report looks broadly at confidence in the Court, views of the Court today, knowledge of current Justices, and at the kind of nominee people say they would like to see. It also reviews areas where public opinion is not well formed. Questions about original intent, for example, seem to pull people in one direction or another depending on how they are worded. New and updated sections look at attitudes toward recent nominees, including Elena Kagan and

Sonia Sotomayor. This document includes some questions on abortion.

<http://bit.ly/99JEKi> [PDF format, 54 pages].

THE EFFECT OF LABOR MARKET REGULATIONS ON EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Aparna Mathur. May 21, 2010.

More flexible labor markets, or those with lower employment protection, are associated with relatively higher tertiary education enrollment and graduation rates than more rigid markets. <http://bit.ly/c6N8Tg> [PDF format, 44 pages].

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE & RESEARCH LIBRARIES

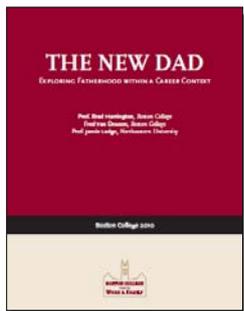


FUTURES THINKING FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS: HIGHER EDUCATION IN 2025. Association of College & Research Libraries. David J. Staley and Kara L. Malenfant. June 2010.

"For academic librarians seeking to demonstrate the value of their libraries to their parent institutions, it is important to understand not only the current climate. We must also know what will be valued in the future so that we can begin to take appropriate action now. This document presents 26 possible scenarios based on an implications assessment of current trends, which may have an impact on all types of academic and research libraries over the next 15 years. The scenarios represent themes relating to academic culture, demographics, distance education, funding, globalization, infrastructure/facilities, libraries, political climate, publishing industry, societal values, students/learning, and technology."

<http://bit.ly/8Yxsxl> [PDF format, 33 pages].

BOSTON COLLEGE



THE NEW DAD: EXPLORING FATHERHOOD WITHIN A CAREER CONTEXT. Boston College. Brad Harrington et al. June 2010.

The study focuses on the complex and changing role of fathers in the modern American family. It lends supporting data to some existing notions of fatherhood and reveals possible new future trends in the work-family conversation.

<http://bit.ly/axaaeh> [PDF format, 40 pages].

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

SURVEYING FOR DOLLARS: THE ROLE OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS. Brookings Institution. Andrew D. Reamer. July 26, 2010.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau program that provides annually updated information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of U.S. households at every level of geography, from the nation to the neighborhood. The report's analysis of the distribution of federal funds on the basis of ACS-related data has significant implications for federal, state, and local stakeholders. The nation receives a very substantial return on its investment in ACS-related datasets. Advocates for communities and lower-income households now have a dollar-specific rationale for encouraging households to participate in the ACS. State governments have much to gain financially from a more accurate and reliable ACS.

<http://bit.ly/btkrqs> [PDF format, 19 pages].



FACING THE URBAN CHALLENGE: REIMAGINING LAND USE IN AMERICA'S DISTRESSED OLDER CITIES – THE FEDERAL POLICY ROLE. Brookings Institution. Alan Malach. May 18, 2010.

The end of World War II heralded an era of urban disinvestment in the United States. Suburban flight, deindustrialization and automobile-oriented sprawl triggered massive population and job loss in the cities that had driven America's economic growth for the preceding century. While some cities began to rebound in the 1990s, others, including great cities like Detroit and Cleveland, have continued to decline.

<http://bit.ly/a15Mv8> [PDF format, 71 pages].

WILL ARIZONA BE AMERICA'S FUTURE? Brookings Institution. William H. Frey. April 28, 2010.

As the controversy surrounding Arizona's new immigration legislation continues, William Frey identifies a "cultural generation gap" in relation to largely white baby boomers and older citizens that may be fueling anti-immigrant sentiment in the state. He explores this trend and provides perspective on what it may mean for the rest of the United States.

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0428_arizona_frey.aspx# [HTML format with links].

CATO INSTITUTE



THE DISCLOSE ACT, DELIBERATION, AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT. John Samples. Cato Policy Analysis no. 664, June 25, 2010

The United States Supreme Court decided in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* that Congress may not prohibit spending on political speech by corporations. President Obama and several members of Congress have sharply criticized *Citizens United*, and Sen. Charles Schumer and Rep. Chris Van Hollen have proposed the DISCLOSE Act in response to the ruling. DISCLOSE mandates disclosure of corporate

sources of independent spending on speech, putatively in the interest of shareholders and voters. However, it is unlikely that either shareholders or voters would be made better off by this legislation.

http://www.cato.org/pub_display.php?pub_id=11918

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

THE ARAB STATE: ASSISTING OR OBSTRUCTING DEVELOPMENT? Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Paul Salem. Web posted July 27, 2010.

Good governance is key to improving peoples' lives; but the Arab world falls short on many governance indicators. Most Arab states remain highly authoritarian, although there is a growing dynamism in civil society and among opposition parties, both secular and Islamist. Problems in governance have impeded development in the Arab world and limited the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, says the report.

<http://bit.ly/9iYrGV> [PDF format, 36 pages].

CENTER FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS



LATINO ATTITUDES ABOUT WOMEN AND SOCIETY. Center for American Progress. John Halpin and Ruy Teixeira. July 2010.

Latinos accept and welcome the rising status of women in American life and report many of the same needs as others in terms of balancing work and family life, according to the report.

<http://bit.ly/9VETUN> [PDF format, 6 pages].

MEASURING WHAT MATTERS: A STRONGER ACCOUNTABILITY MODEL FOR TEACHER EDUCATION. Center for American Progress. Edward Crowe. July 29, 2010.

Edward Crowe details a new system for holding teacher preparation programs accountable for their graduates' results in the classroom.

<http://bit.ly/dwJ93N> [PDF format, 44 pages].



OPENING DOORS: HOW TO MAKE THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT WORK FOR WOMEN. Center for American Progress. Liz Weiss. July 1, 2010.

A rack of job-seeking materials is seen at a career center. Women are particularly short-changed by the WIA system, which helps U.S. workers find jobs and get training. A number of reforms to the system could help it better serve women, according to the study.

<http://bit.ly/b3StVm> [PDF format, 33 pages].



ON THE STREETS: THE FEDERAL RESPONSE TO GAY AND TRANSGENDER HOMELESS YOUTH. Center for American Progress. Nico Sifra Quintana et al. June 2010.

Every child deserves a supportive and loving home. But for many lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender children and youth, that home is not available. Gay and transgender youth are disproportionately represented among homeless youth in our country, experiencing extreme rates of violence, discrimination, and poor health while homeless. This is happening at least partly because gay and transgender people are

coming out at younger ages as society becomes increasingly supportive of equality. Twenty years ago, most people started coming out in their 20s, well after most had left home and started working. If someone's family rejected them for being gay or transgender, it may have been emotionally painful, but the person could still likely take care of himself or herself.

<http://bit.ly/9BHTjZ> [PDF format, 41 pages].

LOW-INCOME FATHERS NEED TO GET CONNECTED. Center for American Progress. Joy Moses. June 25, 2010.

Report from Joy Moses shows how helping low-income fathers will benefit children and families.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://bit.ly/amnYyk> [PDF format, 31 pages].





DEVIL IN THE DETAILS: AN ANALYSIS OF STATE TEACHER DISMISSAL LAWS. Center for American Progress. Saba Bireda. June 3, 2010.

The report explains how state law shapes the dismissal process and analyzes the provisions common in state law that make teacher dismissal difficult.

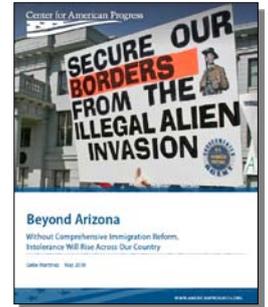
<http://bit.ly/c3HNqz> [PDF format, 58 pages].

BEYOND ARIZONA: WITHOUT COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM, INTOLERANCE WILL RISE ACROSS OUR COUNTRY.

Center for American Progress. Gebe Martinez. May 14, 2010.

The author, Gebe Martinez, argues that without real federal solutions frustration over our broken immigration system will continue to rise.

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/05/pdf/beyond_arizona.pdf [PDF format, 16 pages].



TEACHER TO TEACHER: REALIZING THE POTENTIAL OF PEER ASSISTANCE AND REVIEW. Center for American Progress. Susan Moore et al. May 11, 2010.

Peer Assistance and Review has gained national attention as a central component of an effective strategy for developing a school district's human capital. Under the program expert teachers mentor and evaluate their peers, typically all novice teachers and veteran teachers whose work has been judged to fall below the district's standards.

<http://bit.ly/aXzO6K> [PDF format, 36 pages].

CENTER FOR GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

THE CLASH OF THE COUNTER-BUREAUCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT. Center for Global Development. Andrew Natsios. July 1, 2010.

The author describes what he sees as the obstacles to development work in agencies such as USAID: layers and layers of bureaucracy. He gives a first-hand account of how this "counter-bureaucracy" disfigures USAID's development practice and even compromises U.S. national security objectives. To overcome counter-bureaucracy barriers, Natsios suggests implementing a new measurement system, reducing the layers of oversight and regulation, and aligning programmatic goals with organizational incentives.

<http://bit.ly/duFQ06> [HTML format, various paging].

CENTER FOR IMMIGRATION STUDIES



A DROUGHT OF SUMMER JOBS: IMMIGRATION AND THE LONG-TERM DECLINE IN EMPLOYMENT AMONG U.S.-BORN TEENAGERS. Center for Immigration Studies. Steven A. Camarota and Karen Jensenius. May 2010.

The share of U.S.-born teenagers (16 to 19) in the labor force, working or looking for work, during the summer has been declining for more than a decade, long before the current recession. In 1994, nearly two-thirds of U.S.-born teenagers were in the summer labor force; by 2007 it was less than half. At the same time, the overall number of immigrants (legal and illegal) holding

a job doubled. The evidence indicates that immigration accounts for a significant share of the decline in teen labor force participation. The decline in teen work is worrisome because research shows that those who do not hold jobs as teenagers often fail to develop the work habits necessary to function in the labor market, creating significant negative consequences for them later in life.
<http://bit.ly/b7Ae2p>

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL POLICY



ARE WE READY FOR THE NEXT BIG ONE?: TEXAS GULF COAST LEGISLATORS LEARN FROM CUBA'S HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS MODEL. Center for International Policy. Elizabeth Newhouse and Wayne Smith. July 2010.

There is a concern about the catastrophic effect of a hurricane on the giant oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico and on earthquake-shattered Haiti. In May, Wayne Smith led a delegation of four Texas Gulf Coast state legislators, whose districts include Houston, Galveston, and Brownsville, some of the state's most hurricane-vulnerable, to examine Cuba's hurricane preparedness and discuss ways to cooperate. Texas has an excellent early-warning system and a new and sophisticated Hurricane Response Plan. Compared to Cuba's plan, the Texan plan focuses more on managing evacuations and their aftermath, and less on working from the ground up to prepare communities.
<http://bit.ly/aJ3sop>

CENTER FOR MEDIA ASSISTANCE AND NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY



COVERING CORRUPTION: THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRYING TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE. Center for Media Assistance and National Endowment for Democracy. Rosemary Armao. July 21, 2010.

The idea that a free press is linked to better, more honest government is accepted as a given, largely without direct evidence. Yet only recently have news organizations begun asking whether what they are doing is making any difference. The report examines the impact of reporting about corruption on the incidence of corruption, asking whether and how media has an effect in bringing about reform and better governance.
<http://bit.ly/9rBAmT> [PDF format, 42 pages].

CENTER FOR RETIREMENT RESEARCH AT BOSTON COLLEGE



A NEW SOCIAL SECURITY 'NOTCH'? BAD NEWS FOR PEOPLE BORN IN 1947. Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. Andrew G. Biggs. May 2010.

This year, Social Security benefits received no Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) for the first time since automatic adjustments were adopted in 1975. The brief describes the Social Security notch of the 1970s and explains how Social Security's benefit formula works. It also looks at how the experience of 2008 has created a new type of notch and considers how replacement rates vary for different birth cohorts, and the fifth section offers potential solutions. The final section of the report concludes that some adjustment for the 1947 cohort is both popular and sensible.
<http://www.aei.org/docLib/BiggsSocialSecurityNotchBadNews.pdf>

CENTURY FOUNDATION

THE IMPACT OF HOUSING AND INVESTMENT MARKET DECLINES ON THE WEALTH OF BABY BOOMERS. Millie Parekh, Greg Anrig, The Century Foundation, 8/4/2010

The bursting of the housing bubble in 2007, the financial meltdown in 2008, and the most severe recession since the Great Depression have destabilized the economic security of the baby boom generation of Americans—those born between 1946 and 1964—just at the time when they are approaching retirement. Savings plans, 401(k)s, Individual Retirement Accounts, and other investments have become depleted not only because of the market's decline, but also because individuals withdrew funds during the crisis, often incurring penalties in the process. Even more significant for most baby boomers, the housing equity that they expected would be their major asset in retirement has plummeted in value and remains far lower than it was just a couple of years ago.

http://www.tcf.org/publications/economicsinequality/parekh_brief.pdf

THE FEDS MOVE TO PROTECT STUDENTS AGAINST THE FOR-PROFIT EDUCATIONAL INDUSTRY. Gordon MacInnes, The Century Foundation, 6/24/2010

On June 16th the Obama administration filed a reversal of policy with proposed rules that would ensure protection to students enrolled in for-profit schools. In a new issue brief, Century Foundation fellow Gordon MacInnes explains how for the past thirty years Congress and federal regulators have jiggered the rules to favor aggressive proprietary schools at the expense of poor, vulnerable students. MacInnes discusses how the Department of Education's new proposal, if passed, will protect the hundreds of thousands of low-income students who seek financial aid to pursue higher education.

http://www.tcf.org/publications/education/gordon_brief4.pdf

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS (CFR)

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE. Council on Foreign Relations. Toni Johnson. June 29, 2010.

The author says that the Obama administration sees the Organization of the Islamic Conference as a venue through which to court Muslims globally, but the group's controversial positions on some issues could pose problems.

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

ECONOMIC POLICY INSTITUTE



HIDDEN DISADVANTAGE: ASIAN AMERICAN UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE GREAT RECESSION. Economic Policy Institute. Algernon Austin. Web posted June 2, 2010.

Asian Americans experience a complex mix of advantages and disadvantages in finding employment. Asian Americans in the labor force are advantaged in that a large share of them have bachelor's and advanced degrees. In contrast, they also have a larger share of workers than whites without high school diplomas. Asian Americans with bachelor's degrees only have a higher unemployment rate than whites with bachelor's degrees. Asian American high school dropouts, however, are more successful than white dropouts at finding work. These advantages and disadvantages sum to a net disadvantage for Asian American workers.

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

KEEPING TEACHERS ON THE JOB COSTS LESS THAN ADVERTISED. Economic Policy Institute. Josh Bivens. May 27, 2010.

Legislation recently proposed by Sen. Tom Harkin (D., Iowa) would provide \$23 billion in aid to states to keep teachers and other education professionals employed even as state budgets are in crisis. A range of respected macroeconomic forecasters have identified fiscal relief to states as one of the quickest-acting and most-efficient forms of stimulus for an ailing economy. This large bang-for-buck means that the \$23 billion gross cost of the Harkin education staffing proposal greatly overstates its actual impact on the federal budget deficit.
<http://bit.ly/cRTYS3> [PDF format, 2 pages].

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES

WHAT IMPACTS STUDENT SUCCESS IN COLLEGE PERSISTENCE AND COMPLETION? Molly Ryan. Education Commission of the States, August 2010

This Research Review is a compilation of research study summaries that address postsecondary success and completion. The recent studies address topics such as: transfer rates, pathways to degrees, declining completion rates and student engagement.
<http://www.ecs.org/clearinghouse/87/25/8725.pdf>

EDUCATION SECTOR

THE COURSE OF INNOVATION: USING TECHNOLOGY TO TRANSFORM HIGHER EDUCATION. Ben Miller. Education Sector, May 18, 2010.

The National Center for Academic Transformation has helped a number of colleges redesign courses to both improve student learning and save costs. With higher education facing its worst fiscal environment in a generation, it would seem that all institutions would adopt these proven reforms. But this is not the case. The report highlights successful redesign models as well as the barriers to innovation in higher education.
<http://bit.ly/d4N6Lc> [PDF format, 29 pages].

FREE PRESS



NEW PUBLIC MEDIA: A PLAN FOR ACTION. Free Press. Josh Silver et al. May 10, 2010.

The paper presents a series of creative policies and proposes reforms to support quality news reporting in local communities and to build a world-class noncommercial media system in America. The paper notes that the United States spends just \$1.43 per person in federal money on public media, a small fraction of what is spent by other leading nations.
http://www.freepress.net/files/New_Public_Media.doc.pdf [PDF format, 48 pages].

GALLUP

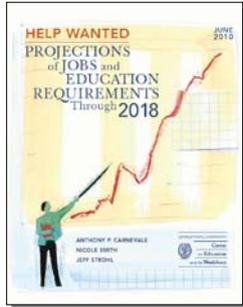
AMERICANS' ACCEPTANCE OF GAY RELATIONS CROSSES 50% THRESHOLD. Gallup. May 25, 2010.

Americans' support for the moral acceptability of gay and lesbian relations crossed the symbolic 50% threshold in 2010. At the same time, the percentage calling these relations "morally wrong" dropped to 43%, the lowest in Gallup's decade-long trend. Gallup's annual Values and Beliefs survey, conducted each May, documents a gradual increase in public

acceptance of gay relations since about 2006. However, the change is seen almost exclusively among men, and particularly men younger than 50.

<http://bit.ly/bUz0PC> [HTML format, various paging]

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY CENTER ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE



HELP WANTED: PROJECTIONS OF JOBS AND EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS THROUGH 2018. Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce. Anthony P. Carnevale et al. June 2010.

The study forecasts that by 2018, 63 percent of all jobs will require at least some postsecondary education. Employers will need 22 million new workers with postsecondary degrees – and the report shows that we will fall short by three million workers without a dramatic change in course.

This translates into a deficit of 300,000 college graduates every year

between now and 2018.

<http://bit.ly/9UVFih> [PDF format, 122 pages].

HERITAGE FOUNDATION



CLASSROOMS FOR SECURITY: HARNESSING ACADEMIA TO KEEP AMERICA SAFE. The Heritage Foundation. James Jay Carafano et al. July 7, 2010.

A homeland security enterprise that can meet the threats and challenges of the 21st century requires the assistance and commitment of America's educational system. Schools, colleges, and universities must focus on educating students and training professionals, while fostering innovation and planning for the future. More and more academic institutions are offering classes and degrees in issues related to homeland security.

Partnerships between institutions of higher learning and the Department of Homeland Security are a crucial part of developing future homeland security leaders.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2010/07/Classrooms-for-Security-Harnessing-Academia-to-Keep-America-Safe>

MARRIED FATHERS: AMERICA'S GREATEST WEAPON AGAINST CHILD POVERTY. The Heritage Foundation. Robert Rector. June 16, 2010.

The mainstream media, liberal politicians, activists, and academia bewail child poverty in the U.S. But in these ritual lamentations, one key fact remains hidden: The principal cause of child poverty in the U.S. is the absence of married fathers in the home. According to the U.S Census, the poverty rate in 2008 for single parents with children was 35.6 percent. The rate for married couples with children was 6.4 percent. Being raised in a married family reduces a child's probability of living in poverty by about 80 percent.

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

A CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR DEFENSE. The Heritage Foundation. Jim Talent. June 1, 2010.

Those who have not done so recently would benefit from studying what the United States Constitution says about the federal government's responsibility to provide for the common defense, says Jim Talent. Most Americans had to memorize the preamble to the Constitution when they were children, so they are aware that one of the purposes of the document was to

“provide for the common defense.” But they are not aware of the extent to which the document shows the Founders’ concern for national security.

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

HOOVER INSTITUTION, STANFORD UNIVERSITY



EDUCATION NEXT-The Journal - Summer 2010 / Vol. 10, No. 3. Hoover Institution

--Competition Makes a Comeback; Academic bees and bowls attract top students. By June Kronholz

--Edutopian Vision; George Lucas reimagines the American classroom
By Robert Pondiscio

--Fueling the Engine; Smarter, better ways to fund education innovators,
By Frederick Hess

--Palace Revolt in Los Angeles? Charter school and Latino leaders push

unions to innovate, By Bruce Fuller

<http://educationnext.org/journal/>

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

THE “TEN-DOLLAR TALIB” AND WOMEN’S RIGHTS. Human Rights Watch. July 13, 2010.

For Afghan women these are anxious times, caught between war and the prospect of a foreboding peace. Women and girls are paying a heavy price in the conflict areas of Afghanistan: killed and wounded by insurgents and airstrikes; local codes of honor violated by intrusive “night raids” by international soldiers; their movement sharply hindered by insecurity; and for many

the loss of their families’ breadwinners. Insurgents regularly deny Afghan girls the right to education via attacks on schools and threats against teachers or students. They deny women the right to pursue their own livelihoods, attacking or threatening women working outside of the home, says the report.

<http://bit.ly/ahrXPO> [HTML format with links].

TOUGH, FAIR, AND PRACTICAL: A HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK FOR IMMIGRATION REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES. Human Rights Watch. July 8, 2010.

Americans from all political perspectives agree that US immigration laws need to be fixed. While some emphasize the need to be tough in enforcing immigration law, others emphasize the importance of fairness. Human rights law offers a practical framework embracing both of these policy goals that is in the interests of citizens and non-citizens alike, contends the report.

<http://bit.ly/caF2fn> [HTML format with links].

“THEY TOOK ME AND TOLD ME NOTHING:” FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION IN IRAQI KURDISTAN. Human Rights Watch. June 16, 2010.

While internationally recognized as a form of violence against women and girls, the tragedy is that female genital mutilation is perpetuated by mothers, aunts and other women who love and want the best for their children, who see the practice as ensuring that girls are marriageable, are conforming to the tenets of Islam, and are growing up to be respectable and respected members of Kurdish society.

<http://bit.ly/dlJnZG> [HTML format with links].

INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S POLICY RESEARCH (IWPR)



CHILD CARE SUPPORT FOR STUDENT PARENTS IN COMMUNITY COLLEGE IS CRUCIAL FOR SUCCESS, BUT SUPPLY AND FUNDING ARE INADEQUATE. IWPR #C375 June 2010

Student parents are over one-quarter of the students at community colleges

Of the over 6 million students earning college credit at community colleges, 1.7 million (27 percent) are parents. Of those, about 1 million (16 percent) are single parents, more than twice the proportion at 4-year

institutions. Three-quarters of single parents in college are women.

<http://www.iwpr.org/pdf/C375ChildCareatColleges.pdf>

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION



MEDIA GUIDELINES FOR THE PORTRAYAL OF DISABILITY. International Labour Organization. Jeannette Sanchez, ed. May 2010.

How people with disabilities are portrayed and the frequency with which they appear in the media has an enormous impact on how they are regarded in society. Portraying people with disabilities with dignity and respect in the media can help promote more inclusive and tolerant societies and stimulate a climate of non-discrimination and equal opportunity. These ILO Guidelines are intended as a tool

for professional communicators.

<http://bit.ly/d9atVC> [PDF format, 21 pages].

LUMINA FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION



TRENDS IN COLLEGE SPENDING 1998-2008. Delta Cost Project, Lumina Foundation for Education. Donna M. Desrochers et al. July 8, 2010.

A national trends report and cost-comparison tool provide significant insight into how thousands of the nation's colleges and universities are spending their resources, with implications for what that means for "the new normal" in college spending. The report examines national college spending and resource trends in the years leading up to the current recession. Focusing on the period from 1998 to 2008, the report highlights

several ongoing patterns in how institutions get and spend their money.

<http://bit.ly/c7JzEC> [PDF format, 56 pages].

MDRC



INVESTING IN CHANGE: HOW MUCH DO ACHIEVING THE DREAM COLLEGES SPEND – AND FROM WHAT RESOURCES – TO BECOME DATA-DRIVEN INSTITUTIONS? MDRC. Elizabeth M. Zachry and Erin Coghlan. June 2010.

The report analyzes the experiences of five community colleges and the investments they made in implementing an institutionwide improvement

process aimed at increasing students' success. The colleges in the study are located in the southeastern and southwestern United States and include Valencia Community College in Orlando, Florida; Tallahassee Community College in Tallahassee, Florida; El Paso Community College in El Paso, Texas; South Texas College in McAllen, Texas; and the University of New Mexico in Gallup, New Mexico. The report examines how, where, and with what resources these colleges supported their reforms, as well as the key activities driving their overall expenditures.

<http://bit.ly/bPNLjG> [PDF format, 111 pages].

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES. Migration Policy Institute. Aaron Terrazas and Cristina Batog. June 2010.

The United States is home to about 1.6 million Indian immigrants, making them the third-largest immigrant group in the United States after Mexican and Filipino immigrants. Between 2007 and 2008, the number of Indian immigrants surpassed the number of Chinese and Hong Kong-born immigrants for the first time since at least 1960. Indian immigration to the United States, a fairly recent phenomenon, grew rapidly during the 1990s and 2000s. In addition, people with Indian ancestry have also immigrated to the United States from the Caribbean, East Africa, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

<http://bit.ly/diu11e> [HTML format, various paging].

FILIPINO IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES. Migration Policy Institute. Aaron Terrazas and Jeanne Batalova. April 2010.

The United States is home to about 1.7 million Filipino immigrants, making them the second-largest immigrant group in the United States after Mexican immigrants. The Filipino immigrant population grew rapidly during the 1970s and 1980s and has continued to grow (although at a slightly slower pace) since then. In addition, the United States is home to about 1.4 million native-born US citizens who claim Filipino ancestry.

<http://www.migrationinformation.org/USfocus/display.cfm?id=777> [HTML format, various paging].

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SOCIAL INSURANCE

A NEW DEAL FOR YOUNG ADULTS: SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FOR POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. National Academy of Social Insurance. Alexander Hertel-Fernandez. May 2010.

Social Security is best known as the foundation of retirement security for older Americans. Equally important is the economic security it provides to families that lose a breadwinner's support because of death or disability. Social Security provides benefits directly to about 3 million dependents under age 18 (or under age 19 if still in high school) who have lost parental support because of death, disability, or retirement. Between 1965 and 1983, the benefit continued until age 22 for young adult children who were enrolled in post-secondary education. This brief examines the case for reinstating Social Security student benefits until age 22 for children of deceased and disabled workers.

<http://bit.ly/azgU4Z> [PDF format, 16 pages].

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

THE GED. National Bureau of Economic Research. James J. Heckman et al. June 7, 2010.

The General Educational Development (GED) credential is issued on the basis of an eight hour subject-based test. The test claims to establish equivalence between dropouts and traditional high school graduates, opening the door to college and positions in the labor market. In 2008 alone, almost 500,000 dropouts passed the test, amounting to 12% of all high school credentials issued in that year. The study reviews the academic literature on the GED, which finds minimal value of the certificate in terms of labor market outcomes and that only a few individuals successfully use it as a path to obtain post-secondary credentials. The GED program is unique to the United States and Canada, but provides policy insight relevant to any nation's educational context.

<http://bit.ly/b5kVrG> [PDF format, 69 pages].

INTERRACIAL FRIENDSHIPS IN COLLEGE. National Bureau of Economic Research. Braz Camargo et al. May 2010.

Motivated by the reality that the benefits of diversity on a college campus will be mitigated if interracial interactions are scarce or superficial, previous work has strived to document the amount of interracial friendship interaction and to examine whether policy can influence this amount. The report finds, in the long-run, white students who are randomly assigned black roommates have a significantly larger proportion of black friends than white students who are randomly assigned white roommates, even when the randomly assigned roommates are not included in the calculation of the proportions. This last result contradicts previous findings in the literature.

<http://bit.ly/9CNBit> [PDF format, 39 pages].

NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHILDREN IN POVERTY



PROMOTING YOUNG CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT: TAKING STOCK OF STATE POLICIES. National Center for Children in Poverty. Will Schneider et al. May 2010.

Young children's health is essential to their overall development, well-being, and school readiness. Untreated health problems and a lack of preventive care contribute to higher rates of serious illness, absenteeism in preschool, physical and emotional distress, and even long-term disability.

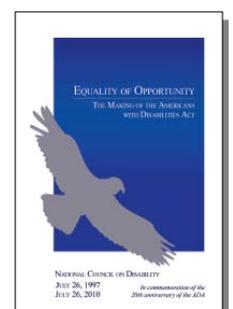
At a historic moment when the passage of federal health care reform promises significant improvements in health care access for many Americans, it is important to take stock of how well states are currently meeting the health needs of young children in low-income families, says the report.

<http://bit.ly/dn3EfY> [PDF format, 12 pages].

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY (NCD)

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY: THE MAKING OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT. National Council on Disability 1997; Reissued 2010

Understanding the history of the ADA is every bit as important as when Equality of Opportunity was first published in 1997. Arguably, the urgency is even greater



now. Achieving equality of opportunity for people with disabilities depends in large measure on individual transformative experiences.

http://www.ncd.gov/newsroom/publications/2010/EqualityUpdateFIN_July20_10.pdf

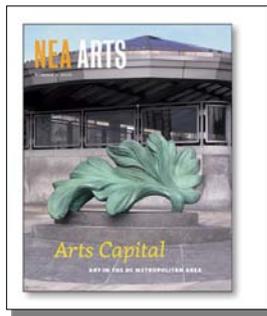
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA

AMERICA'S FUTURE: LATINO CHILD WELL-BEING IN NUMBERS AND TRENDS. National Council of La Raza. April 28, 2010.

The data offers a comprehensive overview of the state of Latino children by integrating a range of key factors and outcomes in the areas of demography, citizenship, family structure, poverty, health, education, and juvenile justice. It provides an overview of current national and state-level trends for Latino children under age 18 relative to non-Hispanic White and Black children, documenting both regional variations and changing trends since the year 2000.

http://www.nclr.org/section/audience/researchers/latino_child_well_being

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS



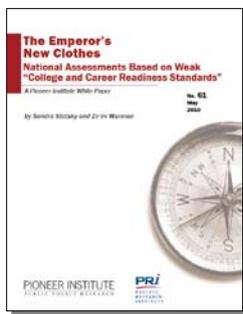
NEA ARTS MAGAZINE, 2010. Number 2.

In this issue:

- Rebuilt Through Art: The Studio Theatre Gives a Neighborhood New Life
- A Glimpse of the World: Building THEARC in Anacostia
- Vamos a la calle! Celebrating DC's Latino Arts and Culture
- Connectivity Between Cultures: The World According to Dana Tai ---
- Soon Burgess
- Positive Change: The Sitar Arts Center
- A Rich and Vibrant Culture: The District of Columbia Jewish Community Center
- Art Out Loud: Public Art Takes Over DC.

http://www.nea.gov/about/NEARTS/2010_v2/index.html

PACIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

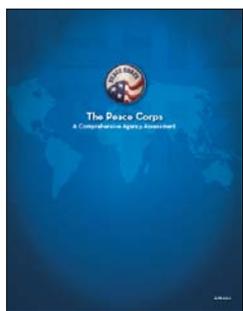


THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES: NATIONAL ASSESSMENTS BASED ON WEAK "COLLEGE AND CAREER READINESS STANDARDS." Pacific Research Institute. Sandra Stotsky and Ze'ev Wurman. May 20, 2010.

The report demonstrates that fundamental flaws within the Common Core State Standards Initiative's push for national academic standards, especially the weak definition of college and career readiness, will result in sub-standard national assessments

<http://bit.ly/cDfxQr> [PDF format, 34 pages].

PEACE CORPS



THE PEACE CORPS: A COMPREHENSIVE AGENCY ASSESSMENT. Peace Corps. June 2010.

"This is an exciting time to be a part of the Peace Corps as we strengthen and reform agency operations and invest in quality improvements," said Director Williams. "This report will serve as a plan for excellence and represents the Obama Administration's commitment to efficient and

effective government while expanding public service opportunities for all Americans.”
<http://go.usa.gov/Oid> [PDF format, 220 pages].

PEW

THE INVISIBLE COURT. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. August 3, 2010

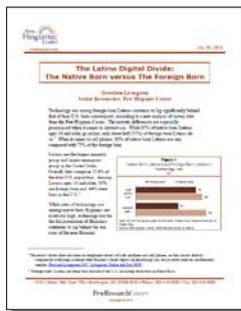
If the Senate confirms Elena Kagan's nomination to the Supreme Court, she will join an institution that for the public is largely out of sight and out of mind. While legal scholars analyze Kagan's possible impact on the "Roberts court," most Americans have no idea who "Roberts" is. In Pew Research's latest political knowledge quiz, just 28% correctly identified John Roberts as chief justice -- from a list that included Harry Reid, Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens.

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1688/supreme-court-lack-of-public-knowledge-favorability>

EARMARKS COULD HELP CANDIDATES IN MIDTERMS; PALIN AND TEA PARTY CONNECTIONS COULD HURT. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, August 2, 2010

In the congressional elections this fall, candidates with a record of bringing government projects and money to their districts may have an edge. A majority of Americans (53%) say they are more likely to vote for a candidate with a record of delivering earmarks for their districts; just 12% say they would be less likely to vote for such a candidate. A third of the public (33%) says this would make no difference in their vote either way.

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1686/effect-campaign-on-congressional-vote-earmark-obama-palin-tea-party>



THE LATINO DIGITAL DIVIDE: THE NATIVE BORN VERSUS THE FOREIGN BORN. Pew Hispanic Center. Gretchen Livingston. July 28, 2010.

Technology use among foreign-born Latinos continues to lag significantly behind that of their U.S.-born counterparts. The nativity differences are especially pronounced when it comes to internet use. While 85% of native-born Latinos ages 16 and older go online, only about half (51%) of foreign-born Latinos do so. When it comes to cell phones, 80% of native-born Latinos use one, compared with 72% of the foreign born.

<http://bit.ly/aiA8Dh> [PDF format, 8 pages].

OBAMA'S POLICIES SEEN AS BETTER THAN BUSH'S FOR IMPROVING THE ECONOMY. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. July 26, 2010.

While most Americans disapprove of Barack Obama's handling of the economy, far more think his administration's policies, rather than those of the Bush administration, would do more to improve economic conditions over the next few years. As Congress gears up for debate over the tax cuts passed when Bush was president, the public is divided, with roughly equal numbers in favor of keeping all of Bush's tax cuts, repealing only those for wealthy Americans, or scrapping them entirely.

<http://bit.ly/9gjPed> [HTML format with links].

VOTERS RATE POLITICAL PARTIES' IDEOLOGIES. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, July 16, 2010

In broad terms, voters view the Democratic Party's ideology as the opposite of the Republican Party's: 58% say the Democratic Party is either very liberal or liberal while 56% say the GOP

is either very conservative or conservative. However, more voters view the Democratic Party as very liberal than see the Republican Party as very conservative (26% vs. 18%). As a result, the average rating for the Democratic Party's ideology among all voters is somewhat farther to the left than the Republican Party's is to the right. The Republican Party's rating also is closer to voters' average ratings of their own ideology, which is slightly to the right of center. These average ratings reflect sharp differences between how Republican voters view the Democratic Party and how Democrats view the GOP. More than eight-in-ten Republican voters (83%) say the Democratic Party is liberal (34%) or very liberal (49%). By contrast, a smaller majority (61%) of Democratic voters view the GOP as conservative (33%) or very conservative (29%). <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1669/political-ideology-democrats-seen-farther-from-center-than-republicans>

WELL KNOWN: TWITTER; LITTLE KNOWN: JOHN ROBERTS. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Andrew Kohut and Scott Keeter. July 15, 2010.

An overwhelming proportion of Americans are familiar with Twitter, the online information-sharing network. Perhaps more surprisingly, a large majority also knows that children who are born to illegal immigrants in the United States are automatically U.S. citizens. Yet the public continues to struggle in identifying political figures, foreign leaders and even knowing facts about key government policies, according to the survey.

<http://bit.ly/c1rowh>



THE FUTURE OF SOCIAL RELATIONS. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Janna Quitney Anderson and Lee Rainie. July 2, 2010.

The social benefits of internet use will far outweigh the negatives over the next decade, according to experts who responded to a survey about the future of the internet. They say this is because email, social networks, and other online tools offer 'low-friction' opportunities to create, enhance, and rediscover social ties that make a difference in people's lives. The internet lowers traditional communications constraints of cost, geography, and time; and it supports the type of open information sharing that brings

people together.

<http://bit.ly/cebAH3> [PDF format, 27 pages].

GENDER EQUALITY UNIVERSALLY EMBRACED, BUT INEQUALITIES ACKNOWLEDGED. Pew Global Attitudes Project. July 1, 2010.

Fifteen years after the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women's Beijing Platform for Action proclaimed that "shared power and responsibility should be established between women and men at home, in the workplace and in the wider national and international communities," people around the globe embrace the document's key principles.

<http://bit.ly/c2K428> [PDF format, 34 pages].

VOTING INTENTIONS EVEN, TURNOUT INDICATORS FAVOR GOP. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. July 1, 2010.

With four months to go before Election Day, voting intentions for the House remain closely divided, and neither party has gained or lost much ground over the course of 2010. However, Republicans are much more engaged in the coming election and more inclined to say they are certain to vote than are Democrats. This could translate into a sizable turnout advantage for the GOP in November that could transform an even race among registered voters into a solid victory for the Republicans, according to the report.

<http://bit.ly/aL5Hpc>

MINORITIES AND THE RECESSION-ERA COLLEGE ENROLLMENT BOOM. Pew Research Center. Paul Taylor et al. June 16, 2010.

The recession-era boom in the size of freshman classes at four-year colleges, community colleges and trade schools has been driven largely by a sharp increase in minority student enrollment, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of new data from the U.S. Department of Education. Freshman enrollment at the nation's 6,100 post-secondary institutions surged by 144,000 students from the fall of 2007 to the fall of 2008. This 6% increase was the largest in 40 years, and almost three-quarters of it came from minority freshman enrollment growth.

<http://bit.ly/adKFEF> [PDF format, 19 pages].

NEIGHBORS ONLINE. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Aaron Smith. June 9, 2010.

One in five Americans use digital tools to communicate with neighbors and monitor community developments.

<http://bit.ly/bXkUj4> [PDF format, 15 pages].

THE TYPICAL MODERN MOTHER: THERE ISN'T ONE. Pew Research Center. D'Vera Cohn and Gretchen Livingston. June 11, 2010.

Today's mothers of newborns are more likely than their counterparts two decades earlier to be ages 35 and older, to have some college education, to be unmarried or to be nonwhite, but not all at once. The report shows changes in the demographic characteristics of mothers of newborns found that from 1990 to 2008 the proportion of new mothers ages 35 or older rose to 14% from 9%; that the nonwhite share rose to 47% from 35%; and that the unmarried share rose to 41% from 28%. Thanks in part to rising educational attainment, more than half of mothers of newborns (54% in 2006) have at least some college education, compared with 41% in 1990.

<http://bit.ly/b1LYv0>

MARRYING OUT: ONE-IN-SEVEN NEW U.S. MARRIAGES IS INTERRACIAL OR INTERETHNIC. Pew Research Center. Jeffrey S. Passel et al. June 4, 2010.

A record 14.6% of all newlyweds in the U.S. in 2008 -- including 9% of whites, 16% of blacks, 26% of Hispanics and 31% of Asians -- married someone of a different race or ethnicity from their own. Intermarriage was most common in the West.

<http://bit.ly/dufsqw>

WILLINGNESS TO COMPROMISE A PLUS IN MIDTERMS. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. May 24, 2010.

Many Americans say they will look less favorably this fall at congressional candidates who supported the federal bailout of major banks and financial institutions in response to the 2008 financial crisis. About half (49%) say they are less likely to vote for a candidate who supported the major government loans to banks; 14% say they are more likely to vote for a candidate that supported the legislation, while 32% say this will make no difference.

<http://bit.ly/9LR8jq> [HTML format, various paging].

NEW MEDIA, OLD MEDIA: HOW BLOGS AND SOCIAL MEDIA AGENDAS RELATE AND DIFFER FROM THE TRADITIONAL PRESS. Pew Project for Excellence in Journalism. May 23, 2010.

News today is increasingly a shared, social experience. Half of Americans say they rely on the people around them to find out at least some of the news they need to know. Some 44% of online news users get news at least a few times a week through emails, automatic updates or

posts from social networking sites. In 2009, Twitter's monthly audience increased by 200%. While most original reporting still comes from traditional journalists, technology makes it increasingly possible for the actions of citizens to influence a story's total impact.
<http://bit.ly/9GTd69> [PDF format, 28 pages].

LEADERSHIP MATTERS FY11. Pew Center on the States. May 20, 2010.

In spite of widespread fiscal distress in states, FY11 budget proposals from the nation's governors and the mayor of the District of Columbia keep overall state funding for pre-kindergarten near the previous year's levels. Should all the governors' budgets pass, state pre-k investments would remain at \$5.3 billion, increasing by less than 0.2 percent, or slightly more than \$8.2 million, according to the report.
<http://bit.ly/cfhzJv>

PUBLIC SUPPORTS ARIZONA IMMIGRATION LAW: DEMOCRATS DIVIDED, BUT SUPPORT PROVISIONS. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. May 12, 2010.

A majority, according to the survey, approves of the new law, and larger percentages support requiring people to produce identification documents for police and allowing authorities to detain people unable to verify their legal status.
<http://bit.ly/daLYVn>

“SOCIALISM” NOT SO NEGATIVE, “CAPITALISM” NOT SO POSITIVE. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. May 4, 2010.

“Socialism” is a negative for most Americans, but certainly not all Americans. “Capitalism” is regarded positively by a majority of the public, though it is a thin majority. There are certain segments of the public – notably, young people and Democrats – where both “isms” are rated about equally. And while most Americans have a negative reaction to the word “militia,” the term is viewed more positively by Republican men than most other groups.
<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/610.pdf> [PDF format, 9 pages].

PUBLIC AGENDA

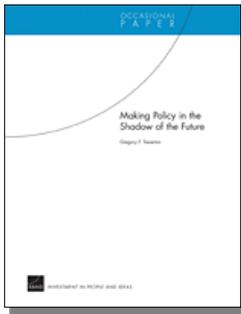
ARE WE BEGINNING TO SEE THE LIGHT? Public Agenda. June 2, 2010.

Americans are convinced that math and science skills are crucial for the future, with strong majorities who say there will be more jobs and college opportunities for students with those skills, according to the survey. But while there's broad support from parents and the general public for K-12 national standards, more than half of parents (52%) say the math and science their child is getting in school is “fine as it is.”
<http://bit.ly/c8M3oP> [HTML format, various paging].

RAND

NATIONAL EVALUATION OF SAFE START PROMISING APPROACHES: ASSESSING PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION. RAND Corporation. Dana Schultz et al. July 2, 2010.

Children's exposure to violence (CEV) — including direct child maltreatment, witnessing domestic violence, and witnessing community and school violence — can have serious consequences, including a variety of psychiatric disorders and behavioral problems, such as posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, and anxiety. Fortunately, research has shown that interventions for CEV can substantially improve children's chances of future social and psychological well-being.
<http://bit.ly/doYy1r> [PDF format, 292 pages].



MAKING POLICY IN THE SHADOW OF THE FUTURE. RAND Corporation. Gregory F. Treverton. June 2010.

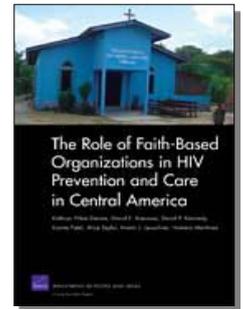
Using a National Intelligence Council report on what the world will look like in 2025, the paper explores issues for which a long-term perspective might change U.S. policy now, such as climate change, international relations, and nuclear abolition.

<http://bit.ly/ck07Th> [PDF format, 55 pages].

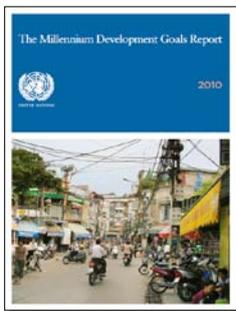
THE ROLE OF FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS IN HIV PREVENTION AND CARE IN CENTRAL AMERICA. RAND Corporation. Kathryn Derose et al. June 1, 2010.

The report provides an overview of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras, describes the role that faith-based organizations play in addressing HIV in these countries, and discusses how this role might be expanded.

<http://bit.ly/bbWD87> [PDF format, 123 pages].



UNITED NATIONS

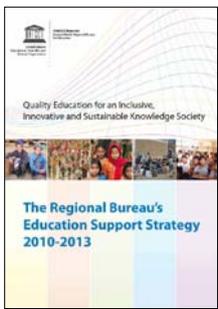


THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2010. United Nations, 23 June 2010, New York.

The world continues to make advances towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), despite the global economic downturn, but the rate of improvement remains too slow and countries must step up their efforts if the MDGs are to be achieved by their target date of 2015, a new United Nations report says. This annual assessment report shows that the world has made huge strides in reducing extreme poverty, tackling HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and boosting access to clean

drinking water, but is still lagging in other critical areas, such as improving maternal health and increasing access to decent sanitation.

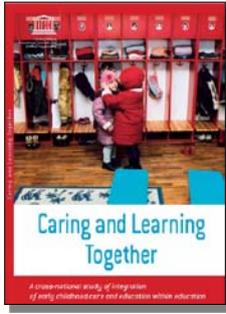
http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2010/MDG_Report_2010_En.pdf



QUALITY EDUCATION FOR AN INCLUSIVE, INNOVATIVE AND SUSTAINABLE KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY: THE REGIONAL BUREAU'S EDUCATION SUPPORT STRATEGY 2010-2013. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. June 2010.

The Asia-Pacific is a region of great diversity and disparity. There are countries that are at the forefront of development in terms of economic and social conditions, technological capacity and innovation, as well as quality of education and lifelong learning. But there are also countries and areas with extreme poverty, sizeable groups of un-enrolled school age children and widespread illiteracy especially among those affected by armed conflicts. This diversity is reflected in the active South-South and North-South co-operation in this region, as donor countries as well as emerging donors of medium-income countries of the region provide financial and technical support to others.

<http://bit.ly/a39YGm> [PDF format, 22 pages].

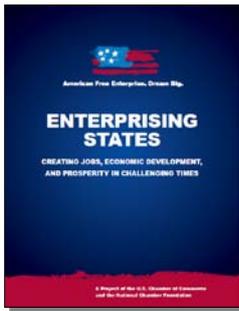


CARING AND LEARNING TOGETHER: A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY ON THE INTEGRATION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION WITHIN EDUCATION. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Yoshie Kaga et al. May 6, 2010.

The study offers a rare assessment of the policy of integrating the responsibility for ECCE services under the auspices of the education ministry or department. It also provides key policy insights and recommendations on the subject.

<http://bit.ly/bUvVIx> [PDF format, 141 pages].

U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE NATIONAL CHAMBER FOUNDATION



ENTERPRISING STATES: CREATING JOBS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND PROSPERITY IN CHALLENGING TIMES. U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber Foundation. May 3, 2010.

States that pursue a course based on free enterprise principles fare better economically than those who don't, according to the study. It highlights successful state strategies for job creation and economic growth. It cites specific examples of innovative state policies, based on free enterprise, that have attracted more business, more economic activity, and more jobs.

[PDF format, 86 pages].

<http://ncf.uschamber.com/wp-content/uploads/final-report-Enterprising-States-email.pdf>

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE (USIP)

RAPE IN WAR: MOTIVES OF MILITIA IN DRC. U.S. Institute of Peace. Jocelyn Kelly. May/June 2010.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1820 signals a new movement in the international community to recognize widespread sexual violence against women in conflict as a threat to international peace and security.

[http://bit.ly/9P\]psd](http://bit.ly/9P]psd) [PDF format, 16 pages].



URBAN INSTITUTE

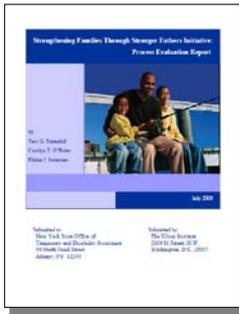


TEACHER LAYOFFS: AN EMPIRICAL ILLUSTRATION OF SENIORITY VS. MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS. Urban Institute. Donald J. Boyd et al. Web posted July 28, 2010.

In the face of unavoidable teacher layoffs, policymakers must juggle a variety of issues in choosing the best criteria for laying off teachers. The standard approach in most school districts relies on measures of seniority. Analyzing data on 4th and 5th grade teachers in New York City public schools, the authors find substantial differences in which teachers get cut under a seniority-based layoff policy versus a policy based on teacher effectiveness (value-added).

The authors model the two layoff scenarios to respond to a (fictional) budget shortfall equivalent. The bottom line is that informing teacher layoffs with information about effectiveness, while not perfect, can improve student performance.

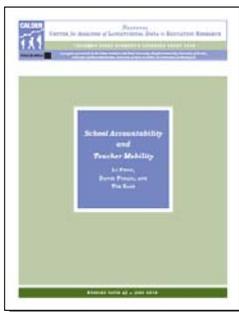
<http://bit.ly/c9bpnI> [PDF format, 12 pages].



STRENGTHENING FAMILIES THROUGH STRONGER FATHERS INITIATIVE: PROCESS EVALUATION REPORT. Urban Institute. Tess G. Tannehill et al. Web posted July 19, 2010.

New York conducted a three-year pilot project (2006-2009) in five locations to help unemployed parents without custody of their children find work called the Strengthening Families Through Stronger Fathers Initiative. The report describes the implementation of this initiative and discusses challenges encountered and lessons learned. While all programs used a case management model to deliver employment and supportive services, the intensity of those services, the linkages to the child support program, the recruitment strategies, and the organizational structure of the programs varied.

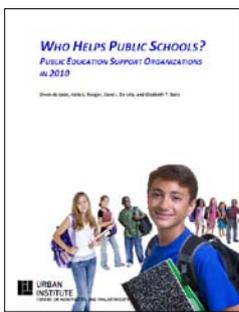
<http://bit.ly/9xYpPy> [PDF format, 118 pages].



SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY AND TEACHER MOBILITY. Urban Institute. Li Feng et al. June 16, 2010.

The study exploits policy variation within the same state to examine the effects of school accountability on teacher job changes. The authors measure the degree to which schools and teachers were "surprised" by the change in the school grading system, what they refer to as an "accountability shock," by observing the mobility decisions of teachers in the years before and after the school grading change. They find over half of all schools in the state experience an accountability "shock" due to this grading change. Also, teachers are more likely to leave schools facing increased accountability pressure. They are less likely to leave schools facing decreased accountability pressure. Moreover, schools facing increased pressure experience an increase in the quality of teachers who leave or stay and schools with no accountability shock experience no significant change to the quality of teachers that leave or stay.

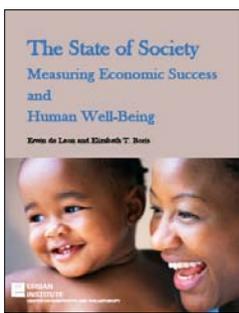
<http://bit.ly/bDMY5G> [PDF format, 46 pages].



WHO HELPS PUBLIC SCHOOLS? PUBLIC EDUCATION SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS IN 2010. Urban Institute. Erwin de Leon et al. June 9, 2010.

There are more than 19,000 nonprofit organizations devoted to supporting public education in the United States. These organizations include booster clubs, parent-teacher groups, public education funds, scholarship funds, high school alumni associations, and others. The report assesses the current status of education support organizations; provides details on the activities, capacities, and resources of public education funds; and compares Public Education Network member organizations with other types of education funds.

<http://bit.ly/c8CJRZ>



THE STATE OF SOCIETY: MEASURING ECONOMIC SUCCESS AND HUMAN WELL BEING. Urban Institute. Erwin de Leon and Elizabeth T. Boris. Web posted June 1, 2010.

The study provides an overview of a broad range of existing measures that go beyond gross domestic product (GDP) to offer a more complete and accurate picture of how a society and its economy are faring. Based on a review of the literature and an analysis of major arguments and rationales for moving beyond GDP as a measure of national well-being, this report identifies 14 categories of national well-being. It synthesizes

hundreds of indicators found in 28 reports that present alternative indices and systems of well-being into 79 indicators organized under these categories.

<http://bit.ly/9AXMw6>

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS



CONTEXT MATTERS: LATINO IMMIGRANT CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN NINE U.S. CITIES. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Xochitl Bada et al. Web posted May 10, 2010.

Why are immigrant integration efforts successful in some places and not in others? Why in some cities do even the undocumented feel free to express themselves civically? And yet elsewhere, legal residents and naturalized citizens fear to speak out? The answer, according to the report, is context. Demographic, institutional, and other factors decisively influence integration trends nationwide. And they also frame Latino immigrants' incorporation into U.S. civic and political life, formally, as voters, constituents, and officeholders; but also substantively, as protesters and litigants, and as consumers and workers.

<http://bit.ly/91kVjg> [PDF format, 79 pages].

YALE GLOBAL



MOVE OVER US SOAPS, TELENOVELAS SEDUCE THE GLOBE: REPLACING SOAP OPERAS WITH NEWS AND TALK SHOWS, THE US LOSES SOME SOFT POWER. Susan Froetschel. YaleGlobal, 1 June 2010

There was time when the US dominated daytime television programming with soap operas designed for housewives. Spanning decades, television producers and storylines kept up with social themes, like AIDS or racism, but did not adjust to changing US demographics or work patterns. Directors in Mexico, on the other hand, tweaked the US model early on, initially emphasizing Catholic values, but also shifting programs to primetime and allowing stories to last no more than a year. Regional competition and exchanges paved the way for Latin America telenovelas to become a dominant global force. Rather than adjust a formula that had worked for so long, US networks embraced talk, news and reality shows that transfer less well to foreign markets. As a result, the US has lost a powerful advertising and soft-power tool that has a track record for shaping opinions around the globe.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/move-over-us-soaps-telenovelas-seducer-globe>



THE GLOBAL ABORTION BIND: A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE GIVES WAY TO SEX-SELECTION ABORTIONS AND DANGEROUS GENDER IMBALANCES. Joseph Chamie, YaleGlobal, 29 May 2008

Induced abortion has been practiced throughout recorded history in all societies. While legal restrictions do not affect incidence, governments continue to debate appropriate reasons, technology, limits and ethics. The result is dilemmas. Even the strongest supporters of a woman's right to choose may find themselves opposed to procedures conducted for trivial reasons, including sex selection, often discriminatory against female fetuses. Sex-selection abortions are common in China and India, where families often favor sons, and the practice has even spread to immigrant communities in developed nations. The practice contributes to gender imbalances and potential conflict in some

regions. “Allowing parental choice on the sex of their offspring represents the first major step toward exercising control not over whether, when and how many children to have, but over what kind of children are acceptable,” argues demographer Joseph Chamie. He concludes that advances in medical technology, including home gender and DNA kits, will further complicate the debate. Yet in the end, legalities will do little to persuade a woman intent on ending a pregnancy.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/global-abortion-bind>



TAMING GLOBALIZATION? KEBABS, MINI-SKIRTS AND METH – PART I. Jamsheed K. Choksy and Carol E.B. Choksy, YaleGlobal, 18 May 2010

Politicians try to rile or sooth citizens as needed with a few select details of globalization. Yet with the speed and far-reaching nature of modern trade, travel and communication, these attempts to corral bits and pieces of globalization are futile. A savvy public – young or old – comes to understand other intricate connections and recognize the attempts as distractions from far more serious challenges. This two-part YaleGlobal series analyzes the responses to foreign influences in two nations, Iran and Italy, each with its own long history of influencing the globe. The first article describes how fundamentalist mullahs in Iran opened the door to a few items of fashion, film and literature. But the young – two thirds of Iran’s population is under 30 – bristle at restrictions and hypocrisy. So the battle rages over traditionalism or globalism – which best eliminates corruption, and which provides the most satisfying education, jobs or sense of purpose.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/taming-globalization-kebabs-mini-skirts-and-meth-part-i>



TAMING GLOBALIZATION? KEBABS, MINI-SKIRTS, AND METH – PART II. YaleGlobal. Ilaria Maria Sala. May 20, 2010.

Citizens around the globe understandably want to honor and protect their culture, expressed through language, food and art, from “foreign” influence. The report examines Italy’s battle against globalization, as politicians scramble to outdo one another with populist laws aimed at banning foreign food products in schools and historical town centers. The more outlandish legislation overlooks what can only be a point of pride, how Italian cuisine evolved through the innovative blending of ingredients from afar, from pasta to tomatoes. Formal bans and quotas may serve as a way to distract Italians from more pressing economic problems such as unemployment and massive debt. But the legislation also implies a tragic lack of confidence among some Italians that even their renowned cuisine cannot survive global competition, according to the author.

<http://bit.ly/cFYSG8> [HTML format, various paging].

ARTICLES FROM U.S. JOURNALS

WORLD CUP 2010: AMERICAN FANS WILL HAVE POWER IN NUMBERS. Goff, Steven. *Washington Post*, June 8, 2010

Americans are catching World Cup fever! As the world watches the World Cup this summer, the country with the largest number of fans in the stands (except for South Africa) will come not from traditional soccer strongholds but from the United States; U.S. residents purchased more than 130,000 out of 2.8 million tickets sold. The author notes that they are not necessarily coming to root for the U.S. team; given the broad ethnic makeup of the U.S., many fans will support teams from Mexico, Honduras or other Latin American countries. Goff notes

that there is still a perception in the U.S. that soccer is still the sport of Spanish-speaking Americans; however, Americans of all backgrounds could be found in South Africa during the World Cup. Says Goff, the huge number of tickets sold says a lot about the growth in the popularity of the sport in the U.S. Currently available **online at** <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/06/07/AR2010060704456.html?hpid=artslot>

DEAD RIGHT. Madoff, Ray. *Boston College Magazine*, vol. 70, no. 2, Spring 2010, pp. 26-31

In America, the living aren't always in charge. In recent years, the right of publicity and copyright law have grown, providing posthumous protections never before seen. They are part of a trend in which Americans have been granted ever greater rights to control their property interests after death. In the seven weeks after Michael Jackson's death in June 2009, the star's estate reportedly earned \$100 million from a film deal, a commemorative coin, a line of school supplies, and a \$150 coffee-table book; the estate was expected to earn another \$100 million by the end of 2009. The author notes that U.S. law has evolved a split personality — where reputation can be converted into property interests, the law grants greater rights to the deceased through their heirs; however, the deceased's estate has no rights to personal aspects of reputation such as defamation and privacy.

http://bcm.bc.edu/issues/spring_2010/features/dead-right.html

THE FOOD MOVEMENT, RISING. Pollan, Michael. *The New York Review of Books*, June 10, 2010

This review of five recent books about food, related politics and new forms of civil society being created around sustainable agriculture and local, fresh food consumption examines such issues as the impact of fast food culture on health, family life and society. The local-food movement is a backlash against the industrialized food system in the U.S., the often poor nutritional value of much processed and fast-food products, and the unknown long-term effects of the use of pesticides, antibiotics and growth hormones in U.S. agribusiness. Communities are forming around local farmer's markets, which have become "a lively public square," bringing social interaction outside the mainstream, corporate marketplaces. Issues surrounding how food is produced and distributed are becoming more important, according to the author.

<http://www.nybooks.com/articles/archives/2010/jun/10/food-movement-rising/>

PUTTING A PRICE ON WORDS. Rice, Andrew. *New York Times Magazine*, May 16, 2010, pp. 46-50, 52

When news is search-driven, audience-targeted and everywhere, what's a story worth? As more users pick up their information from the Internet and other services that make news available even as it is happening, several large media companies are in bankruptcy, and old-fashioned newspapers and magazines mourn the loss of readers and circulation, other news outlets are still trying to prove that journalism is still a profit-making enterprise. Besides the print publications that offer free access to their online content, enterprising new sites, like Associated Content and Demand Media, generate content that feeds Google appetites and brings in huge advertising revenues. However, no one seems to know how to value the product anymore.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/16/magazine/16Journalism-t.html>

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. Walsh, Michael. *Smithsonian*, vol. 41, no. 3, June 2010, pp. 51-57

The first decade of the 20th century followed a period of disillusionment for African-Americans. Following Reconstruction after the Civil War, the promises of emancipation faded as the Southern states enacted "Jim Crow" laws, codifying segregation. Around 1910, millions of black Americans had begun the Great Migration northward, leaving the old Confederacy for the industrial cities of the North. As with other migrant communities, newly urbanized

African-Americans discovered in sports and entertainment opportunities previously denied them. Walsh illustrates the divergent thinking of Black America at the time in the lives and careers of boxer Jack Johnson and musician and composer Scott Joplin. Johnson, whose heavyweight championship win in 1908 stunned the boxing world, was the personification of W.E.B. Du Bois, who aimed his message at the “talented tenth” of the African-American population; Joplin, on the other hand, subscribed to Booker T. Washington’s by-the-bootstraps approach, in which training and education were the keys to racial advancement. Walsh notes that the two men were polar opposites — Johnson had a high-profile, provocative personality, whereas Joplin was self-effacing and died in relative obscurity. Yet both were “engaged in their greatest work at the same time ... and offer a lot of lessons for today.”

<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history-archaeology/A-Year-of-Hope-for-Joplin-and-Johnson.html>

STREET FARMER. Royte, Elizabeth. *New York Times Magazine*, July 1, 2009

Summary: Will Allen is an urban farming expert and founder of the Growing Power farm, a collection of greenhouses crammed onto 2 acres in a working-class neighborhood of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His operation produces a regular supply of locally-grown food for 10,000 customers in the Milwaukee area, employs scores of people, many living in a nearby low-income housing project, and regularly conducts training classes in intensive farming techniques. Among other things, Growing Power makes use of worm composting, which produces the soil fertility needed to produce so much food in a small space. The low-income neighborhood outside the walls of Growing Power is a “food desert”, with a handful of high-priced convenience stores and fast-food eateries. Allen’s Growing Power has been a pioneer in bringing the good-food movement to low-income inner-city neighborhoods, long shunned by most food retailers. Allen says “we need 50 million more people growing food,” as oil supplies diminish, awareness of the environmental footprint of the industrial food system grows, and cities replace farmland, growing more food in less space will become more important than ever.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/05/magazine/05allen-t.html?pagewanted=all>

THE ALTERNATIVE. Davis, Michelle. *Washington Post Magazine*, April 11, 2010, pp. 22-29

Summary: Younger students are giving community colleges a second look as a gateway to a four-year degree in a still-tight economy. As job losses rack up and family savings dwindle, more students who saw themselves going directly from high school to a four-year institution are instead enrolling at their local community college. Once known for the night courses they offered to usually older students who were holding down daytime jobs and had other responsibilities, community colleges now maintain daytime programs and specialized courses of study once only available in more expensive degree programs. Nationally, about 46 percent of students on community college campuses are younger than 21, according to a 2007 report from the American Association of Community Colleges, up from 42.5 percent in 2003.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/04/02/AR2010040202553.html>

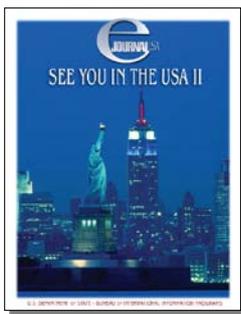
[PUBS;MJM]

ARE WE THERE YET? Bennett, Jessica; Ellison, Jesse; Ball, Sarah. *Newsweek*, March 29, 2010

Summary: In 1970, 46 women working at Newsweek filed a landmark gender-discrimination case and won. This article reviews that event and looks at the current status of women at Newsweek and in the workplace across the country. The authors conclude that while chances for promotion for women at Newsweek have improved, they are far from equal to that of men. Although 49 percent of Newsweek employees are female, men wrote all but six of Newsweek magazine’s 49 cover stories last year. Nationwide, the situation isn’t much better. U.S. Department of Education data show that, a year out of school, despite better college grades, young women take home just 80 percent of what their male colleagues do. Motherhood has

long been the explanation for the persistent pay gap, yet a decade out of college, full-time working women without children still make 77 cents for every dollar males make. The Global Gender Gap Index -- a ranking of women's educational, health, political, and financial standing by the World Economic Forum -- found that, from 2006 to 2009 the U.S. had fallen from 23rd to 31st, behind Cuba and just above Namibia. Companies may have incorporated policies aimed at helping women, but they haven't helped as much as you'd think. "The U.S. always scores abysmally in terms of work-life balance," says the WEF's Kevin Steinberg. "But even here, [women] still rank 'masculine or patriarchal corporate culture' as the highest impediment to success." The four most common female professions today are secretary, registered nurse, teacher, and cashier—low-paying, "pink collar" jobs that employ 43 percent of all women. <http://www.newsweek.com/id/235220> [CD;JAM]

AMERICA.GOV-U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATIONS

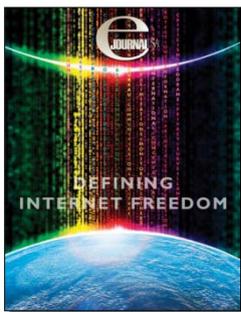


SEE YOU IN THE USA II. International Information Program, U.S. Department of State. May 2010.

Every year tens of millions of people visit the United States. They come to study, or for business, or for fun. But the best reason of all is to meet Americans.

Full Text:

<http://go.usa.gov/3kE> [PDF format, 40 pages].



DEFINING INTERNET FREEDOM. International Information Program, U.S. Department of State. July 2010.

Information has never been so free, but threats to the free flow of information on the Internet are growing. How governments and societies confront new and transformative Internet technologies is the subject of this eJournal USA.

<http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa.html>

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