



Weekly Special Report



Produced by the Public Affairs Section

INSIDE

LOCAL NEWS

USAID programs Create Economic Opportunities for persons living with AIDS (P 2)

U.S. Ambassador Yamamoto Advises Ethiopian Students to Study in America (P 3)

AMERICAN NEWS

African Americans' Struggles, Triumphs Shown in Photo Exhibition (P 4)

MIDDLE EAST

International Engagement in Mideast Conference Cause for Optimism (P 5)

Joint Understanding of Annapolis Mideast Peace Conference (P 8)

Iraqi Political, Economic Factors Improve, Troop Drawdown Begins (P 9)

Declaration of Principles for Long-Term U.S.-Iraqi Relationship (P 9)

Bush, Palestinian Authority President Abbas at White House (P 11)

ECONOMICS & DEVELOPMENT

Dozens of Countries Sign Up for Global Entrepreneurship Week 2008 (P 12)

From an Iranian Childhood of More Work than Play, a Tycoon Rises (P 13)

ENVIRONMENT & EDUCATION

U.S. Policy on Global Climate Change (P 14)

Faculty Holds Key To Internationalizing Campus, Expert Says (P 17)

Time for Mideast Peace Is Now, Bush Tells Annapolis Conference

By David McKeeby
USINFO Staff Writer

Washington -- The time has come for a Palestinian state and peace in the Middle East, but Israelis and Palestinians will need international help, President Bush told representatives from nearly 50 countries and international organizations at a one-day conference at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.



President George W. Bush shares a light moment with Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, second from left, Israel's Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, lower right during a meeting Tuesday, Nov. 27, 2007, during the Annapolis Conference in Annapolis, Maryland. With them are senior officials from Israel, Palestine and the United States, including National Security Adviser Stephen Hadley, third from left, and United States Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.
White House photo by Chris Greenberg

"The time is right. The cause is just. And with hard effort, I know they

(Continued on page 4)

U.S. Announces Additional Emergency Relief for Somali Region



Henrietta H. Fore
Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance and Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 2007 (ADDIS ABABA) – Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance and Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Henrietta H. Fore announced Monday that the U.S. is providing \$2.9 million in humanitarian assistance and \$25 million in emergency food aid in response to needs in Ethiopia's Somali Region. The Deputy Secretary visited Gode Sun-

day to meet with Government of Ethiopia officials and UN and NGO representatives about the Ogaden situation. She also visited a food aid distribution site and mobile health and nutrition activities.

USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) has committed an additional \$2.9 million (over 26 million birr) in

(Continued on page 7)

USAID Programs Create Economic Opportunities for Persons Living with AIDS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 2007

(ADDIS ABABA) – Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance and Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Henrietta H. Fore visited today a USAID-supported urban garden that helps vulnerable adolescent orphans and women improve their nutritional status and increase their income level. Ethiopia is one of the few countries Fore is visiting during her first overseas trip to look at development projects first-hand since she was sworn into office last week.

The Urban Agriculture Program for HIV Affected Children and Women, which began in 2004, has helped 38,000 Ethiopian women and children generate income from their garden plot, remain in school, and adhere to AIDS treatment. Over the past 12 months approximately 500,000 kilograms of fresh vegetables were produced from 1,236 gardens across the country for consumption and sale.

The program is part of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, or PEPFAR, a five year, \$15 billion dollar commitment to combat AIDS in more than 120 countries in the world. An important component of the initiative is to combine training on gardening techniques, like drip irrigation management, with HIV/AIDS education. Urban garden beneficiaries are also linked to other PEPFAR Ethiopia supported HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services.

The Deputy Secretary's visit demonstrates the U.S. Government's



Henrietta Fore shaking hand with women working at the urban garden.

commitment to promote African entrepreneurship in the response to the HIV/AIDS crisis. She announced that the U.S. Government will continue to dedicate funding to support entrepreneurship for people with HIV/AIDS, through PEPFAR and other partnerships. Three proposed programs valued at approximately US \$3.5 million (31.5 million Birr) in 2008 will further increase access to micro enterprise for young women at risk of HIV infection, orphans and persons receiving AIDS treatment. The programs will be officially launched in the coming months.

USAID in Ethiopia currently partners with local communities and the private sector, including Coca-Cola, to help over 200,000 orphans and vulnerable children and their guardians

generate income, access education and live healthy lifestyles. Programs identify viable business opportunities and provide training, access to credit and savings opportunities to support families to remain healthy together and keep children in school.

USAID also supports economic growth programs that assist HIV positive beneficiaries to generate income in order to support their family as well as costs associated with their care and treatment. For example, USAID programs help households impacted by HIV/AIDS produce dairy products and link these households to local markets.

◆

U.S. Ambassador Yamamoto Advises Ethiopian Students to Study in America

In a "Study in America" fair held at St. Joseph's School in Addis Ababa, U.S. Ambassador Donald Yamamoto urged students to consider getting their university education in America after completing secondary school. Ethiopia needs the skills that U.S.-educated young men and women bring back to their homeland after studying abroad, Amb. Yamamoto noted, and many highly-qualified youth are able to secure scholarships and financial aid if they plan ahead and apply early. The Ambassador spoke to over 500 students from 25 schools throughout the capital city in the half-day event.



Ambassador Yamamoto addresses a crowd of secondary students at the "Study in America" fair.

Public Affairs Counselor Michael McClellan urged students to start thinking and planning two or even three years in advance of graduation if they really want to achieve their dream of studying in America. The biggest value of an American college education, he said, is developing the skills to think critically, to be fully independent in thought and action, and to learn self-reliance. Also, he noted, the cross-cultural experience of living and studying in another country is invaluable to one's own growth as a person and there is no better way to perfect English-language skills than to be

immersed in an English-only environment.

Although there are over 3600 colleges and universities in the United States, only about 200 of them offer financial aid to international students. According to Yoseph Shiferaw, the U.S. Embassy Educational Advisor, this still gives Ethiopian students many options for study, all across the United States, but they should apply to several schools to increase their chances. Ato Yoseph also noted that students need to build up their resumes by doing volunteer activities, participating in

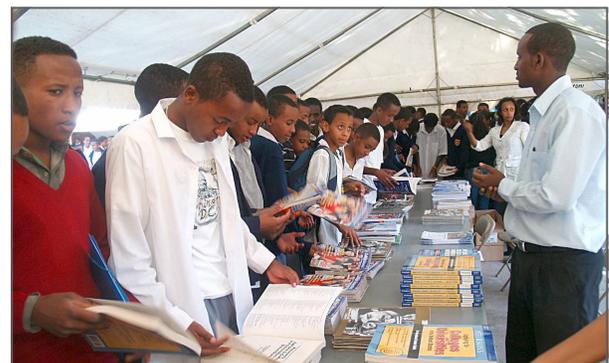
sports, working with NGOs or their churches and mosques, and study hard to get the highest possible TOEFL and SAT scores.

As part of the advising fair, the U.S. Embassy donated small libraries to each attending school so students will be able to access information on "Study in America" throughout the year.

Last year, approximately 1300 students from Ethiopia were enrolled in American universities, but that number should be much higher, according to Amb. Yamamoto. ♦



PAO McClellan urging students to plan in advance for study abroad



PAS colleagues Arega Hussien and Bethlehem Benti handing out materials on studying in the U.S.

African Americans' Struggles, Triumphs Shown in Photo Exhibition

By **Lauren Monsen**
USINFO Staff Writer

Washington -- An exhibition of 100 striking black-and-white photographs evokes the personal stories and hard-won victories of influential African Americans who helped shape the life of their nation over the past 150 years.

Let Your Motto Be Resistance: African American Portraits -- the inaugural exhibition of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) -- traces the history of the United States from the vantage point of people who have suffered discrimination, oppression and injustice. Even now, after decades of social progress, the images from Resistance still challenge America to live up to its own highest ideals, according to Deborah Willis, curator of the exhibition.

The portraits of abolitionists, artists, writers, scientists, statesmen, entertainers and athletes illustrate the theme of "resistance" to negative stereotypes of African Americans, Willis says. "Resistance is not just physical combat, but also takes the form of visual images" that promote recognition and equality, she told USINFO.

The exhibition is housed at the National Portrait Gallery, because the NMAAHC (authorized by Congress in 2003) has not yet been built. While the new museum is awaiting its eventual site on Washington's National Mall, its first curated show provides a glimpse of how museum officials hope to illuminate the African-American experience.

The response to the exhibition has been "overwhelmingly positive," said Willis. "I've received so many

wonderful e-mail messages [from museumgoers] thanking me for introducing them to images of people they didn't know of. Some young people said they felt there was a gap in their education."

Much of the feedback has been surprising, Willis added. "Paul Robeson Jr. [son of the renowned entertainer and activist] told me he had never seen that image of his father."

"I've been contacted by people from abroad who've seen the show," she said. For example, "Polish viewers related to the civil rights images" because African-American activism affected their own pro-democracy movement.

The appeal of the portraits transcends race, culture or nationality, said Willis. "These images resonate with people everywhere," she said.

The photographs date from 1856 to 2004; the oldest is an ambrotype portrait of the 19th-century abolitionist Frederick Douglass, whose penetrating gaze attests to his forceful personality and confirms the aptness of his nickname, The Lion of Anacostia. That nickname is a reference not only to a neighborhood in Washington, but to Douglass' stature as orator, author and champion of universal human rights.

Nearby is a photograph of Sojourner Truth, a female contemporary of



Martin Luther King Jr. poses with his wife, Coretta, and daughter Yolanda in 1956.

(© Sandra Weiner/National Portrait Gallery)

Douglass who campaigned fearlessly against slavery and for women's rights. Truth favored a plain Quaker style of dress intended to convey respectability and seriousness of purpose to a 19th-century audience that granted women far less latitude than men, said Willis.

Author, educator and activist W.E.B. Du Bois, captured in a sepia-toned image, is shown in profile, looking thoughtful and introspective. In contrast, actor/singer/activist Paul Robeson is turned directly to the viewer.

The exhibition features a mix of formal studio portraits and seemingly unposed photographs, such as a dynamic image of operatic soprano Jessye Norman singing with eyes closed and gesturing expansively with one hand. Jazz musician Louis Armstrong, flashing his trademark grin, lifts his trumpet in mid-performance, surrounded by members of his band. Dancer and choreographer Gregory Hines is a study in fluid grace as he pivots

(Continued on page 7)

International Engagement in Mideast Conference Cause for Optimism

By David McKeeby
USINFO Staff Writer

Washington -- As President Bush met with Palestinian and Israeli leaders at the White House before the start of a U.S.-sponsored Middle East conference, officials highlighted broad international support as essential to move the peace process forward.

"We want to help you," Bush told Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas November 26 during a White House meeting. "We want there to be peace. We want the people in the Palestinian Territories to have hope."

In a separate meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert earlier in the day, Bush expressed optimism that the conference would serve as a starting point for negotiations on the establishment of a Palestinian state, renewed dedication to the road map to Mideast peace and expanded international support

for the Palestinian Authority's efforts to build strong governing institutions.

"We are going to have lots of participants in what I hope will launch a serious process of negotiations between us and the Palestinians," Olmert said. "This will be a bilateral process, but international support is very important for us."

Bush will meet again with Olmert and Abbas jointly before the opening of the Annapolis Conference November 27. After the sessions in Annapolis, Maryland, Bush will meet once more separately with both leaders on November 28 at the White House.

In a November 25 statement, Bush reiterated his administration's commitment to a "two-state" solution of two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security.

But Annapolis will not be a forum for negotiations, National Security

Advisor Stephen Hadley told journalists November 25. Rather, the gathering will be a chance for Palestinians and Israelis to take stock of their diplomatic accomplishments to date and to declare to participants their intent to tackle the "core issues" at the heart of establishing a Palestinian state, he said.

Some 49 nations, organizations and individuals, including 16 Arab states, have accepted invitations to the November 27 conference on the sprawling campus of the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, outside of Washington, according to a State Department spokesman.

"The broad attendance at this conference by regional states and other key international participants demonstrates the international resolve to seize this important opportunity to advance freedom and peace in the Middle East," Bush said.

Included in the attendees are a

(Continued on page 11)



President George W. Bush shakes hands with Prime Minister Ehud Olmert of Israel in the Oval Office Monday, Nov. 26, 2007. In welcoming his fellow leader to the White House, the President said, "Thanks for coming to the Annapolis Conference. I'm looking forward to continuing our serious dialogue with you and the President of the Palestinian Authority to see whether or not peace is possible. I'm optimistic, I know you're optimistic, and I want to thank you for your courage and your friendship." White House photo by Eric Draper



President George W. Bush and President Mahmoud Abbas of the Palestinian Authority meet in the Oval Office of the White House Monday, Nov. 26, 2007. In welcoming his fellow leader to the White House, President Bush said, "Thank you for coming, and thank you for working hard to implement a vision for a Palestinian state... We want the people in the Palestinian Territories to have hope. And we thank you for your willingness to sit down with Israel to negotiate the settlement." White House photo by Eric Draper

Time for Mideast Peace Is Now, Bush Tells Annapolis . . .

(Continued from page 1)

can succeed," Bush said November 27, following a joint meeting with Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert.

Following their meeting with Bush, Israeli and Palestinian leaders issued a "joint understanding" to restart continuous talks until outstanding issues are resolved, which they say could result in a peace treaty as early as the end of 2008.

"Today, Palestinians and Israelis each understand that helping the other to realize their aspirations is the key to realizing their own," Bush said, and success will require the creation of an independent, democratic Palestine, the centerpiece of Bush's proposal for a "two-state solution."

A Palestinian-Israeli steering committee overseeing the negotiations will hold its first meeting on December 12, to be followed by a December 17 donors' conference in Paris hosted by the Quartet for Middle East Peace -- the United Nations, the European Union, Russia and the United States.

"Our job is to encourage the parties in this effort -- and to give them the support they need to succeed," Bush said, calling on conference participants, particularly the 16 Arab states attending the conference, to support Abbas' and Palestinian Prime Minister Salam Fayyad's leadership as they work to build the institutions of a future Palestinian state.

Abbas and Olmert also pledged to implement their obligations under the Quartet's "road map" -- a comprehensive plan to resolve political, economic, security and humanitarian issues to end the Israeli-

Palestinian conflict, with the United States acting as "monitor and judge" as both sides implement the agreement.

Bush praised both leaders, saying their shared belief in the necessity of peace made the Annapolis conference possible.

"President Abbas understands that a Palestinian state will not be born of terror, and that terrorism is the enemy standing in the way of a state," Bush said. "Prime Minister Olmert has expressed his understanding of the suffering and indignities felt by the Palestinian people. He's made clear that the security of Israel will be enhanced by the establishment of a responsible, democratic Palestinian state."

The international community's participation at Annapolis, Bush added, shows not only its support for peace, but also concern about rising extremism across the region.

"The extremists are seeking to impose a dark vision on the Palestinian people, a vision that feeds on hopelessness and despair to sow chaos in the Holy Land," Bush said. "If this vision prevails, the future of the region will be endless terror, endless war and endless suffering."

Bush pledged to support Israeli-Palestinian efforts during his remaining months in office, and urged patience and flexibility on the part of negotiators, calling on Palestinian leaders to confront corruption and dismantle terrorist networks operating within its borders and on Israelis to reach a negotiated settlement, remove unauthorized outposts, end settlement expansion and support the growth of a new Palestinian state.

"The outcome of the negotiations they launch here depends on the Israelis and Palestinians themselves," Bush said.

ABBAS, OLMERT PLEDGE TO WORK TOWARD PEACE

In remarks to the conference, Abbas said that peace was possible, but would require intensive joint efforts to address the thorniest issues at the heart of the conflict, including borders, the right of return for millions of Palestinian refugees across the region, the status of Jerusalem and water rights.

Olmert pledged that, despite past diplomatic disappointments and continued security threats, Israel was ready.

"The negotiations will address all of the issues which we have thus far avoided dealing with. We will do this directly, openly and courageously. We will not avoid any subject," he said.

Abbas praised Olmert as a partner in peace, and offered to the Israeli people a quote from President John F. Kennedy, "Let us never negotiate out of fear, but let us never fear to negotiate."

"I believe that there is no path other than the path of peace," Olmert said. "I believe that there is no just solution other than the solution of two national states for two peoples. I believe that there is no path that does not involve painful compromise."

(USINFO is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)♦

U.S. Announces Additional Emergency Relief . . .

(Continued from page 1)

emergency relief for water and sanitation, health, nutrition, and livelihood programs to support Ethiopians in the most affected areas of the Somali Region. This additional funding will be used to establish therapeutic feeding programs for the severely malnourished, provide clean water through the construction or rehabilitation of water systems, promote increased health awareness through community-based education programs and cre-

ate livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households through an increase in purchasing power and creation of community assets. Total USAID disaster assistance for the Somali Region since August 2007 totals \$6.6 million.

In addition, USAID has provided nearly \$25 million (225 million birr) of emergency food assistance to the UN World Food Program (WFP) in response to food insecurity in the Somali Region. This contribution includes 20,000 metric tons of sor-

ghum, 22,420 metric tons of wheat and 1,500 metric tons of vegetable oil.

The United States has provided over US \$225 million (over 2 billion birr) to support humanitarian programs throughout Ethiopia this year, including the delivery of food aid, strengthening disaster preparedness, and implementing emergency nutrition, health, and water programs.♦

African Americans' Struggles, Triumphs Shown in Photo . . .

(Continued from page 4)

barefoot against a seamless backdrop. Pioneering figures in the civil rights movement also make their appearance, including Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks and Malcolm X.

In all of these photographs, African Americans are consciously presenting themselves as they wish to be seen, instead of accepting the identity imposed on them by the larger society, said Willis. The images created "a communal portrait of prestige and power that resisted the stereotypes of the time."

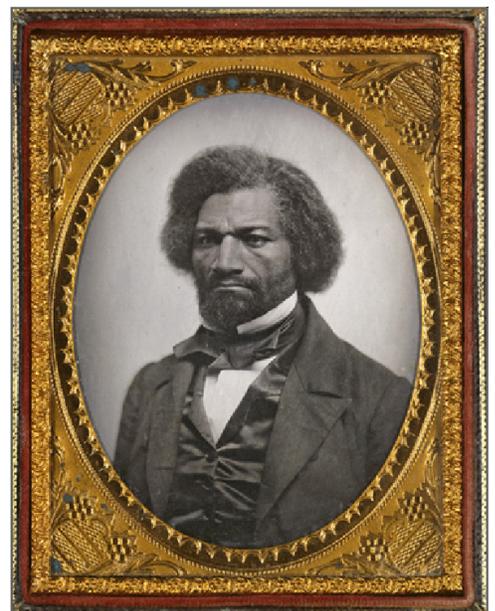
Glamorous studio shots of film actresses Dorothy Dandridge and Lena Horne, for example, make it clear that African-American women were every bit as alluring as their white counterparts. These photographs employ "beauty as a political statement," said Willis.

She cited a few images that are her personal favorites, including a photograph of politician Adam Clayton Powell Jr. and civil rights activist Stokely Carmichael conversing in the hallway of a congressional building. The two men are relaxed and jovial, with Powell -- a congressman -- and the much younger Carmichael personifying two generations of the civil rights struggle.

Another favorite photograph, of singer Nat "King" Cole, shows the entertainer performing at a fashionable nightclub, entirely at ease and clearly in command of the room.

Let Your Motto Be Resistance: African American Portraits opened October 19 and will be on display until March 2, 2009. More information (<http://www.nmaahc.si.edu/>) about NMAAHC and its activities is available on the museum's Web site.

(USINFO is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)♦



Abolitionist Frederick Douglass posed for this portrait, by an unknown photographer, in 1856. (National Portrait Gallery)

Joint Understanding of Annapolis Mideast Peace Conference

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Annapolis, Maryland)
November 27, 2007

JOINT UNDERSTANDING READ BY
PRESIDENT BUSH
AT ANNAPOLIS CONFERENCE

Buchanan House
United States Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland

PRESIDENT BUSH: The representatives of the government of the state of Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, represented respectively by Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, and President Mahmoud Abbas in his capacity as Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and President of the Palestinian Authority, have convened in Annapolis, Maryland, under the auspices of President George W. Bush of the United States of America, and with the support of the participants of this international conference, having concluded the following joint understanding.

We express our determination to bring an end to bloodshed, suffering and decades of conflict between our peoples; to usher in a new era of peace, based on freedom, security, justice, dignity, respect and mutual recognition; to propagate a culture of peace and nonviolence; to confront terrorism and incitement, whether committed by Palestinians or Israelis. In furtherance of

the goal of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security, we agree to immediately launch good-faith bilateral negotiations in order to conclude a peace treaty, resolving all outstanding issues, including all core issues without exception, as specified in previous agreements.

We agree to engage in vigorous, ongoing and continuous negotiations, and shall make every effort to conclude an agreement before the end of 2008. For this purpose, a



President George W. Bush addresses his remarks at the Secretary of State's Dinner Monday evening, Nov. 26, 2007 at the State Department in Washington, D.C., welcoming the participants attending the Annapolis Conference. White House photo by Chris Greenberg

steering committee, led jointly by the head of the delegation of each party, will meet continuously, as agreed. The steering committee will develop a joint work plan and establish and oversee the work of negotiations teams to address all issues, to be headed by one lead representative from each party. The first session of the steering committee will be held on 12 December 2007.

President Abbas and Prime Minister Olmert will continue to meet on a bi-weekly basis to follow up the negotiations in order to offer all necessary assistance for their advancement.

The parties also commit to immediately implement their respective obligations under the performance-based road map to a permanent two-state solution to the Israel-Palestinian conflict, issued by the Quartet on 30 April 2003 -- this is called the road map -- and agree to form an American, Palestinian and Israeli mechanism, led by the United States, to follow up on the implementation of the road map.

The parties further commit to continue the implementation of the ongoing obligations of the road map until they reach a peace treaty. The United States will monitor and judge the fulfillment of the commitment of both sides of the road map. Unless otherwise agreed by the

parties, implementation of the future peace treaty will be subject to the implementation of the road map, as judged by the United States.

(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)♦

Iraqi Political, Economic Factors Improve, Troop Drawdown Begins

By Merle D. Kellerhals Jr.
USINFO Staff Writer

Washington -- Security conditions have improved enough in Iraq that the United States November 27 began the drawdown of U.S. combat troops from Diyala province. "The redeployment without replacement reflects overall improved security within Iraq, as well as improved capabilities of the Iraqi security forces and the emergence of concerned local citizens," Navy Rear Admiral Gregory Smith said.

It represents the first drawdown of combat forces since the surge of additional troops began earlier in 2007, and these forces will not be replaced, Smith said during a November 24 Multi-National Force-Iraq briefing in Baghdad.

Army Colonel David Sutherland of the 1st Cavalry Division said the drawdown was made possible because of improved economic factors and declining tribal conflicts in the province.

Sutherland said coalition forces, Iraqi security forces and the provincial government have worked diligently over the past 14 months to bring stability and services to Diyala province. The province had been plagued by rampant corruption, with leaders placing their ambitions and needs ahead of the needs of their constituency, he said. There was a lack of essential services for food, water, electricity and fuel, and residents viewed Iraqi security forces as being sectarian, he added. In addition, he said, tribal conflicts further divided the population.

"Today, the operational environment is drastically improving," Sutherland said. Acts of violence have dropped in the past year by 50 percent, he added.

"The surge enabled the coalition and Iraqi security forces to dominate the terrain and secure the population. It also helped the government to function properly and begin focusing on reconstruction and essential services," Sutherland said.

Army General David Petraeus, overall commander of coalition forces in Iraq, testified before Congress in September that any drawdown of forces before Iraq was ready would be imprudent, saying the situation in Iraq was complex and difficult.

Smith said current conditions allow for the withdrawal of the first unit. "If conditions continue to permit, a total of five brigade combat teams will be redeployed over the next eight months," he said.

By June 2008, the United States plans initially to withdraw about 5,000 troops from the current level of 162,000 troops, Smith said.

For more information, see Iraq Update (http://usinfo.state.gov/mena/middle_east_north_africa/iraq.html).

(USINFO is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)◆

Declaration of Principles for Long-Term U.S.-Iraqi Relationship

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
November 26, 2007

Declaration of Principles for a Long-Term Relationship of Cooperation and Friendship
Between the Republic of Iraq and the United States of America

As Iraqi leaders confirmed in their Communiqué signed on August 26,

2007, and endorsed by President Bush, the Governments of Iraq and the United States are committed to developing a long-term relationship of cooperation and friendship as two fully sovereign and independent states with common interests. This relationship will serve the interest of coming generations based on the heroic sacrifices made by the Iraqi people and the American people for the sake of a free, de-

mocratic, pluralistic, federal, and unified Iraq.

The relationship of cooperation envisioned by the Republic of Iraq and the United States includes a range of issues, foremost of which is cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and security fields, taking account of the following principles:

(Continued on page 10)

Declaration of Principles for Long-Term U.S.-Iraqi . . .

(Continued from page 9)

First: The Political, Diplomatic, and Cultural Spheres

1. Supporting the Republic of Iraq in defending its democratic system against internal and external threats.
2. Respecting and upholding the Constitution as the expression of the will of the Iraqi people and standing against any attempt to impede, suspend, or violate it.
3. Supporting the efforts of the Republic of Iraq to achieve national reconciliation including as envisioned in the Communiqué of August 26.
4. Supporting the Republic of Iraq's efforts to enhance its position in regional and international organizations and institutions so that it may play a positive and constructive role in the region and the world.
5. Cooperating jointly with the states of the region on the basis of mutual respect, non-intervention in internal affairs, rejection of the use of violence in resolving disputes, and adoption of constructive dialogue in resolving outstanding problems among the various states of the region.
6. Promoting political efforts to establish positive relationships between the states of the region and the world, which serve the common goals of all relevant parties in a manner that enhances the security and stability of the region, and the prosperity of its peoples.

7. Encouraging cultural, educational, and scientific exchanges between the two countries.

Second: The Economic Sphere

1. Supporting Iraq's development in various economic fields, including its productive capabilities, and aiding its transition to a market economy.
2. Encouraging all parties to abide by their commitments as stipulated in the International Compact with Iraq.
3. Supporting the building of Iraq's economic institutions and infrastructure with the provision of financial and technical assistance to train and develop competencies and capacities of vital Iraqi institutions.
4. Supporting Iraq's further integration into regional and international financial and economic organizations.
5. Facilitating and encouraging the flow of foreign investments to Iraq, especially American investments, to contribute to the reconstruction and rebuilding of Iraq.
6. Assisting Iraq in recovering illegally exported funds and properties, especially those smuggled by the family of Saddam Hussein and his regime's associates, as well as antiquities and items of cultural heritage, smuggled before and after April 9, 2003.
7. Helping the Republic of Iraq to obtain forgiveness of its debts and

compensation for the wars waged by the former regime.

8. Supporting the Republic of Iraq to obtain positive and preferential trading conditions for Iraq within the global marketplace including accession to the World Trade Organization and most favored nation status with the United States.

Third: The Security Sphere

1. Providing security assurances and commitments to the Republic of Iraq to deter foreign aggression against Iraq that violates its sovereignty and integrity of its territories, waters, or airspace.
2. Supporting the Republic of Iraq in its efforts to combat all terrorist groups, at the forefront of which is Al-Qaeda, Saddamists, and all other outlaw groups regardless of affiliation, and destroy their logistical networks and their sources of finance, and defeat and uproot them from Iraq. This support will be provided consistent with mechanisms and arrangements to be established in the bilateral cooperation agreements mentioned herein.
3. Supporting the Republic of Iraq in training, equipping, and arming the Iraqi Security Forces to enable them to protect Iraq and all its peoples, and completing the building of its administrative systems, in accordance with the request of the Iraqi government.

The Iraqi Government in confirmation of its resolute rights under existing Security Council resolutions

(Continued on page 18)

Bush, Palestinian Authority President Abbas at White House

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
November 26, 2007

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT BUSH AND PRESIDENT OF THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY MAHMOUD ABBAS

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mr. President, welcome.

PRESIDENT ABBAS: Thank you.

PRESIDENT BUSH: It's good to have you back here in the Oval Office. Thank you for coming, and thank you for working hard to implement a vision for a Palestinian state.

We want to help you. We want there to be peace. We want the

people in the Palestinian Territories to have hope. And we thank you for your willingness to sit down with Israel to negotiate the settlement.

The United States cannot impose our vision, but we can help facilitate. And the process will begin tonight at the State Department, and then on to Annapolis tomorrow. And I want to thank you for coming. Wish you all the very best.

PRESIDENT ABBAS: (As translated.) I am delighted to have the opportunity to meet with President Bush after his invitation and this historic initiative that he launched to convene the Annapolis Conference. We have a great deal of hope that this conference will produce a permanent status negotiations, ex-

panded negotiations, over all permanent status issues that would lead to a peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinian people, an agreement to secure security and stability.

President Bush's initiative is a great initiative. We will continue to rely on his support and the support of the United States and his administration in order to achieve the intended objective. Thank you.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you, sir.

(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)◆

International Engagement in Mideast Conference Cause . . .

(Continued from page 5)

dozen member countries of the Arab League's follow-on committee tasked with tracking the league's 2002 peace initiative, several of whom do not have diplomatic relations with Israel.

"I think it's an indication that they appreciate the importance of this effort at this time, the importance that it succeeds, and their willingness to come forward and support that process," Hadley said.

While Israeli and Palestinian diplomats have struggled for weeks to draft a joint statement charting the course of negotiations after the Annapolis conference, Hadley played down the document, saying that their decision to launch negotiations while moving forward on implementing the road map following Annapolis is a more positive devel-

opment. The 2003 road map document is a comprehensive plan to resolve political, economic, security and humanitarian issues to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

State Department spokesman Sean McCormack agreed November 26, saying that while there will be a joint statement, "the two parties are now talking about not only what that political horizon is going to be but what that political reality will be," by continuing to implement the road map's confidence-building measures while moving forward on the political track toward a Palestinian state.

This engagement suggests not only intent to support the difficult decisions that Abbas will have to make in negotiations for establishing a Palestinian state, Hadley added, but also that -- in its pursuit of peace with the Palestinians at Annapolis --

Israel eventually may realize a broader reconciliation with the Arab world.

"The Israelis and Palestinians have waited a long time for this vision to be realized, and I call upon all those gathering in Annapolis this week to redouble their efforts to turn dreams of peace into reality," Bush said.

For related articles, see Middle East Peace: A Half Century of U.S. Engagement (http://usinfo.state.gov/mena/middle_east_north_africa/me_peace.html).

(USINFO is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)◆

Dozens of Countries Sign Up for Global Entrepreneurship Week 2008

By Elizabeth Kelleher
USINFO Staff Writer

Washington -- "There is a culture of failure that is unique to the United States," said Jonathan Ortman, of The Public Forum Institute, referring to the role failure plays in business activity. "You can fail, and it is

startup businesses in return for a share of future profits, would not support someone who had not been through a failure.

Ideas about entrepreneurship, such as the importance of failure, will be discussed worldwide during Global Entrepreneurship Week, scheduled for November 17-23, 2008.

During a U.S. pilot entrepreneurship week in February 2007, Stanford University in California designated a theme for each day of the week. One day was dubbed Failure Day. "That is where all the lessons were learned," Ortman said. "Pitfalls were identified, but they show where resilience is best tested."

Participating nations will focus on activities that encourage young people to consider becoming entrepreneurs. Organizers contend that if you ask young people worldwide whether they are interested in business, 75 percent will say "no."

But students will answer affirmatively to such questions as: "Do you have an idea for a business? Would you like to have fun developing it? Would you like the business to bring value to you?"

In 2007, in addition to the U.S. pilot entrepreneurship week, there were projects in the United Kingdom and China.

In the United Kingdom, one activity involved young people being given 10 British pounds and being encouraged to "Make Your Mark With a Tenner." Ninety percent of the participants invested the money in a manner that made them more money than the original 10 pounds. Many turned it into 100 British pounds in just one week.

Activities in China focused on science-based innovation and were centered at universities. Many of the students' projects dealt with making money while solving environmental problems.

One event that was popular in the U.S. pilot involved giving teams the same three, household items and requiring them to find unique uses for them. Organizers report that 300 teams put their ideas -- "hilarious and creative" -- on the Internet.

(Continued on page 16)



Representative Steny Hoyer talks to young students about contributions of entrepreneurs. (The Public Forum Institute)

seen as a badge of honor."

Economic leaders in other countries recognize that entrepreneurs are a sustaining force for U.S. economic growth. But they do not always understand that the enabling environment that fosters U.S. entrepreneurs as they start businesses includes more than bankruptcy laws to protect a person's assets if his or her business fails. The environment also includes an attitude that sees failure as a necessary part of the education of a successful leader.

According to Ortman, president of the nonpartisan institute, those who run venture funds in the United States, which loan money to

U.S.-based Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, with which Ortman's institute partners on entrepreneurship projects, and the business-led, government-backed Make Your Mark campaign in the United Kingdom will host the 2008 global event.

At a recent announcement of Global Entrepreneurship Week, Kauffman's Carl Schramm and British Prime Minister Gordon Brown reported that 37 countries thus far have agreed to participate, among them Australia, Brazil, China, France, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan and Uganda.

From an Iranian Childhood of More Work than Play, a Tycoon Rises

By Elizabeth Kelleher
USINFO Staff Writer

Washington -- Were you to talk to Isaac Larian about his childhood in Iran, he would not wax nostalgic over childhood games or playthings. In fact, he would tell you that when his friends and cousins played or



Isaac Larian, president of MGA Entertainment, holds Jade and Cloe, two of the company's Bratz dolls. (Courtesy of MGA Entertainment)

went on vacation, he did "constant, hard work" helping his father run a retail textile business.

Today, Larian is president and chief executive of the largest privately held toy company in the world, MGA Entertainment, based in Van Nuys, California. (The ranking is based on market share comparisons.)

On November 17, Larian was named national Entrepreneur of the Year at a ceremony in Palm Springs, California, for his "innovation, finan-

cial success and personal commitment" in building a world-class business, according to Ernst & Young, the accounting firm that sponsors the annual award. Larian is the 21st winner and will represent the United States at the World Entrepreneur of the Year awards in Monte Carlo, Monaco, in 2008. Only one American has won the world award.

Born in Kashan, Iran, in 1954, Larian came to the United States when he was 17. He said that when he came he had two priorities: "to survive and to get an education." He graduated from California State University, Los Angeles, with an engineering degree in 1978. But he did not stick to the sciences. "It was no twist of fate" that led him to the toy business, he said. "I have always been interested in the exhilarating nature of selling a product."

He began importing textiles and brassware through his own mail-order company, ABC International Traders Inc., shortly after graduating.

In 1979, he founded a company called Surprise Gift Wagon, through which he imported and distributed brand-name consumer electronic products. By the late 1980s, he had become the first official distributor of Nintendo handheld games in the United States and had begun calling his company Micro Games of America. It acted as a licensee of other companies' products -- including Power Rangers and Hello Kitty.

But as Larian manufactured or distributed toy brands owned by others, he realized that his business would grow faster if he developed his own brands.

In the 1990s, Larian changed the company name to MGA Entertainment and transformed it to develop its own licenses. Today, it makes more than 20 product lines of toys, games, dolls, consumer electronics, home décor, stationery and sporting goods.

Among MGA Entertainment's hits are such household names in the toy business as Bratz, Yummi-Land, Storytime Collection, Rescue Pets, Miuchiz, West Coast Choppers, Market Racers and Marvel toys. "I have always had a penchant for creativity," he said. "I find myself constantly seeking out new ideas and concepts that I can transform into products that make a difference in the lives of children."

TAKING ON BARBIE AND WINNING

Mattel Inc.'s Barbie reigned as the best-selling doll for more than 40 years, until Larian's company unseated her with its Bratz dolls. These fashion-conscious dolls won Family Fun magazine's Toy of the Year Award four years in a row and spawned a feature film, fashion magazines, apparel collections, a Web site, online promotions and a host of related products. Today, MGA has more than 400 licensees worldwide creating Bratz-themed products.

According to Amy Opheim of

(Continued on page 16)

U.S. Policy on Global Climate Change

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman
November 26, 2007

Climate change is a serious challenge, the scale and scope of which will require a global response. The United States is committed to doing its part, working at home and abroad on a range of initiatives, to strengthen energy security and effectively address climate change. We are fully engaged in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and we are committed to developing an environmentally effective and economically sustainable post-2012 framework to address climate change. The United States is working with our partners, including Major Economies, to advance adoption and deployment of innovative technologies and reach consensus on a new framework under the UNFCCC by 2009.

The Major Economies Process: The United States convened 17 of the world's major economies and the United Nations for an inaugural Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change in September 2007. The meeting resulted in a useful exchange of views on how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, provide for energy security, and support economic prosperity. By working together constructively, the United States believes the Major Economies will make a detailed contribution toward reaching agreement on a post-2012 framework under the UNFCCC by 2009. Plans are underway for the second Major Economies Meeting.

Our climate policies are part of a broader sustainable development agenda: Countries in the developing world are justifiably focused on economic growth and providing for the

health, education and other needs of their citizens. The United States believes that climate policies should recognize and complement these priorities and has launched and participates in dozens of partnerships designed to alleviate poverty and spur economic growth in the developing world by modernizing energy services. The world community must produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions and must do so in a way that promotes economic growth and helps nations deliver greater prosperity for their people.

Ambitious near term domestic measures: From 2000-2005, the population of the United States grew by 5 percent (14 million people) and GDP grew by 12 percent (about \$1.2 trillion) while our GHG emissions increased by only 1.6 percent. Latest estimates show that from 2005-2006, our economy grew 2.9 percent, but our energy-related carbon dioxide emissions decreased 1.3 percent. This compares favorably to many countries that have cap and trade programs. We have a diverse portfolio of policy measures including dozens of mandatory, incentive-based, and voluntary programs to address our domestic emissions including:

The ENERGY STAR program reduced emissions by 135 MMTCO₂E in 2006;

Domestic Methane Programs reduced 2005 methane emissions to 11% below 1990 levels;

Fuel Economy Increase from Light Trucks will save 103 MMTCO₂E over the life of vehicles subjected to the new rules; and

The President's proposed "20 in 10 Plan" will slow and potentially stop the growth of CO₂ emissions from

cars, light trucks, and SUVs by using alternative and renewable fuels.

Unmatched investments in science and technology: The United States is leading the development of advanced technology options that have the potential to reduce, avoid, or sequester greenhouse gas emissions. The President has requested and Congress has provided substantial funding -- \$37 billion since 2001 -- for climate-related science, technology, observations, international assistance and incentive programs. The main vehicles for this funding are:

The Climate Change Science Program (CCSP): CCSP, established in 2002 to oversee public investments in climate change science, coordinates and integrates scientific research on climate change sponsored by 13 participating departments and agencies; and

The Climate Change Technology Program (CCTP): CCTP was created to accelerate breakthroughs in transformational technologies, such as solar energy, biofuels, hydrogen, advanced batteries, near-zero-emissions coal, nuclear power, and carbon sequestration that will allow us to power a cleaner future. Between 2003 and 2006, we have invested nearly \$3 billion annually in climate change technology programs, with a proposed \$3.9 billion in Fiscal Year 2008.

Innovative international approaches: The United States is actively pursuing a range of solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security and cut harmful air pollution through collaborative public-private partnerships with practical, targeted results. In addition to our 15 bilateral and regional climate

(Continued on page 15)

U.S. Policy on Global Climate Change

(Continued from page 14)

change partnerships launched since 2002, the United States works in partnership in key sectors such as: Low Carbon Power Generation, including clean coal and advanced nuclear technologies; Transportation, with such innovations as bio-fuels, batteries and hydrogen for vehicles; Energy Efficiency for both industrial and residential deployment; and Land Use which encompasses illegal logging and promotes sustainable forest management. Examples of these partnerships include:

The Methane to Markets Partnership (M2M): With 20 partner nations and the European Commission, as well as an extensive project network of over 600 private sector and other government and nongovernmental members, M2M could recover up to 183 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent annually by 2015.

The Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF): CSLF, which includes 21 nations and the European Commission has approved 19 carbon capture and storage projects as well as a technology roadmap to provide direction for international cooperation on carbon sequestration.

The International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy (IPHE): IPHE's 16 partner nations and the European Commission are working to advance research, development, and deployment of hydrogen and fuel-cell technologies, while also developing common codes for hydrogen use.

The Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate

(APP): This Presidential initiative engages the governments and private sectors of the seven partner nations (Australia, Canada, China, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, and the United States) to enhance deployment of clean energy technologies and address their energy, clean development, and climate goals. Examples of APP successes include:

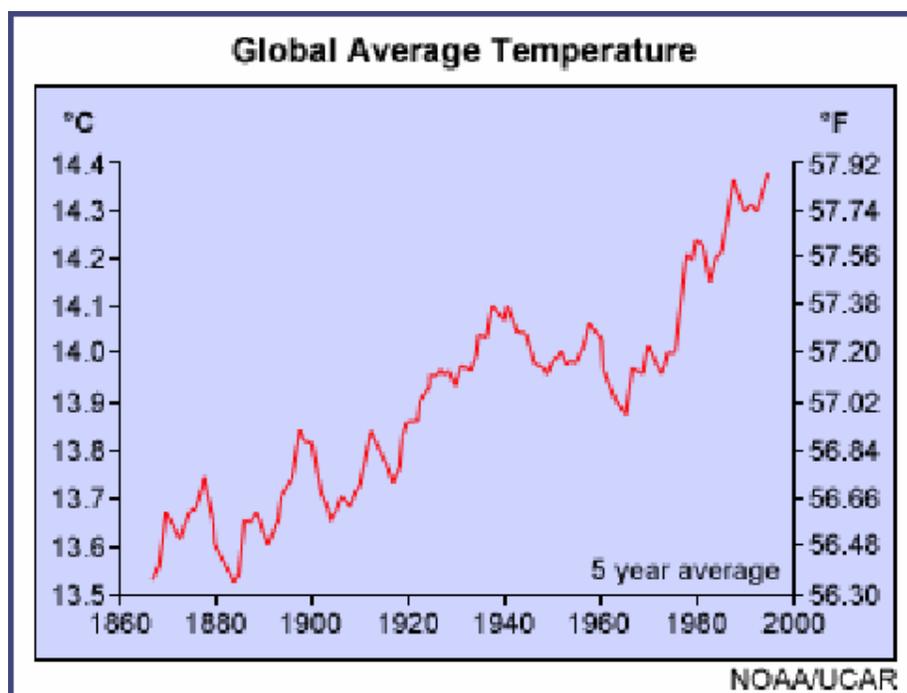
-- New Energy Efficiency labels used in China, similar to those in the U.S. ENERGY STAR program, are expected to encourage Chinese consumers to use more energy efficient appliances. This APP coordinated activity is projected to bring about an annual carbon emission reduction of 17.7 million tons of CO₂, the equivalent of removing three million cars from the road for just one appliance, television set-top boxes.

-- Solar Turbines, an APP private sector partner, has worked with Chinese partners to identify and setup units that provide 35 mega-

watts of clean energy technology to the coking industry in China. Initial projections indicate an annual savings of approximately 410,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent when all units are operational.

Looking Ahead: The United States is taking action at home and abroad to develop and implement practical solutions for the challenges of climate change and energy security. We support developing a "Bali Roadmap" and, with the Major Economies process, we are helping to build international consensus under the UNFCCC for a new post-2012 framework on climate change by 2009. Additional information about the U.S. approach to climate change is available at: <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/climate>.

(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)♦



Dozens of Countries Sign Up for Global Entrepreneurship . . .

(Continued from page 12)

Because Global Entrepreneurship Week 2008 will involve young people from so many countries, there is powerful potential for work to be done across cultures. Organizers promise many online audio and video connections to link participants. There will be some competitions in which teams must form from among young people in several different countries.

U.S. sponsor Kauffman Foundation is a leader in entrepreneurship-related research. Past research by

the foundation has shown that during the last decade, one-fourth of successful high-tech companies in the United States were founded by immigrants. Earlier in November, the foundation released a survey that found 40 percent of Americans ages 8-21 hope to start their own business.

A full list of countries (<http://www.unleashingideas.org/>) committed, to date, to participating in Global Entrepreneurship Week is available on a Web site of event organizers.

More information (http://www.eventuring.org/eShip/appmanager/eVenturing/eVenturingDesktop?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=eShip_home) on the Kaufman Foundation is available on its Web site.

(USINFO is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)♦

From an Iranian Childhood of More Work than Play, . . .

(Continued from page 13)

Funosophy Inc., which surveys parents and children to track the popularity of toys in the United States, two Bratz dolls -- the BeBratz.com line and the Bratz Fashion Stylistz -- are among the top 100 toys for the 2007 holiday season. The brand itself is ranked third in popularity among girls ages 6-11, according to Funosophy's survey.

Judges for the Entrepreneur of the Year award cite Larian's open-door policy, whereby he welcomes ideas from all of his 500 employees, as one reason for his success. In 2002, an intern suggested an idea for an accessory, and it became the first Bratz playset and won a Toy Industry Association award.

Larian has three children, and while they have not had to help their fa-

ther struggle to make ends meet in the same way Larian helped his father, they share an interest in business. Their interest comes "more from the observation and curiosity



Iranian American Isaac Larian on November 17 after accepting the Entrepreneur of the Year award. (Courtesy of Ernst & Young)

than from genes," Larian said. He named two of the Bratz dolls, Yasmin and Cameron, after his younger children.

As Larian thinks about how far he has come since moving to the United States with a goal of survival, he offers advice to other immigrants. "Don't forget your roots, always be humble and open to taking a risk," he said. "Don't be afraid to fail, and when you do, learn from it, get up and try again."

(USINFO is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)♦

Faculty Holds Key To Internationalizing Campus, Expert Says

By Jeffrey Thomas
USINFO Staff Writer

Washington -- Internationalizing the American campus can involve more than attracting international students or encouraging U.S. students to study abroad. Branch campuses and collaborative degree programs are growing areas of internationalization, but the key to international-



Abdulrahman Abdullah Jumah, left, talks to Mohammed Khazal Alqiwi at George Mason University's campus in Ras Al-Khaimah. (© AP Images)

izing may be the faculty, according to an expert on the subject.

"The major focus should be about producing globally competent graduates" who are "ready to live and work in a global, multicultural world," says Madeleine Green, vice president for international initiatives at the American Council on Education. (See related article (<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfileenglish&y=2007&m=November&x=200711191445491CJsamohT0.1220362>).

"The most important element is the faculty," she told USINFO in a recent interview. "If the faculty thinks about their connection with the larger world, if they see international dimensions to their discipline, if they have relationships with col-

leagues abroad, they will communicate that through their teaching and research to students. So I think they're the lynchpin of internationalization."

More institutions are "investing in faculty development -- in funding their research abroad and funding them to lead groups of students abroad, which I think is a very important investment," Green said.

She said U.S. institutions can produce globally competent graduates "through a curriculum that incorporates learning about difference, about other cultures, about history, about other languages. They do it through study abroad for a limited number of students. They do it by having partnerships and connections with other institutions, exchanging students and faculty, having guest lectures. They do it by having international students on campus."

"Some institutions are trying to think holistically in terms of an internationalization strategy," she added. "Most are not there yet; they're still doing bits and pieces. They're thinking about international students and study abroad. But there are some who are trying to pull it all together in a comprehensive strategy."

An increasing number of U.S. institutions offer degree programs overseas through branch campuses. George Mason University (GMU), which has four campuses in the state of Virginia, opened a branch campus in Ras Al-Khaimah in the United Arab Emirates in 2006 and

now offers seven undergraduate programs there. Students who complete the requirements receive GMU degrees.

GMU's branch in Ras Al-Khaimah reaches students "who, for whatever reason -- financial or cultural -- don't want to come directly to the United States [but] would like an American education," GMU Provost Peter Stearns told USINFO recently. American students from GMU can go to Ras Al-Khaimah to study Middle Eastern culture, politics and such languages as Arabic or Farsi, "so we have the dual benefit both for American students and for international students."

While the number of branch campuses of U.S. institutions is growing, Green cautioned that "it is not a trivial undertaking. Institutions need to think very carefully about the commitment of time, of resources; there's a whole legal, business aspect to it. ... It can serve a very useful purpose; it's just not that easy."

For most U.S. colleges and universities, Green said, dual or joint degree programs are "a very sensible way to go."

In dual or double degree programs, students take courses and receive a degree, diploma or certificate from each participating college or university. For example, through a program established by the State University of New York (SUNY) and the Turkish Council of Higher Education, Turkish students can receive two undergraduate diplomas, one Turkish and one from SUNY, after dividing their four years of study between a Turkish campus and a partner SUNY campus. (

In joint degree programs, on the

(Continued on page 18)

**PUBLIC AFFAIRS
SECTION
AMERICAN EMBASSY**

P.O.Box 1014
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Phone: 251-11-5174007
251-11-5174000
Fax: 251-11-1242454
Email: pasaddis@state.gov



Declaration of Principles for Long-Term U.S.-Iraqi . . .

(Continued from page 10)

will request to extend the mandate of the Multi-National Force-Iraq (MNF-I) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter for a final time. As a condition for this request, following the expiration of the above mentioned extension, Iraq's status under Chapter VII and its designation as a threat to international peace and security will end, and Iraq will return to the legal and international standing it enjoyed prior to the issuance of U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 661 (August, 1990), thus enhancing the recognition and confirming the full sovereignty of Iraq over its territories, waters, and airspace, and its control over its forces and the administration of its affairs.

Taking into account the principles discussed above, bilateral negotia-

tions between the Republic of Iraq and the United States shall begin as soon as possible, with the aim to achieve, before July 31, 2008, agreements between the two governments with respect to the political, cultural, economic, and security spheres.

**President of the United States of America
George W. Bush**

Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq
Nouri Kamel Al-Maliki

(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)♦

Faculty Holds Key To Internationalizing Campus, . . .

(Continued from page 17)

other hand, students take courses at each participating college or university but receive only one degree, diploma or certificate from the college or university at which they are registered.

"A dual degree is a little bit easier operationally because 'institution A' still gives its degree and its students meet its requirements, and 'institution B' does the same," Green said. "A joint degree requires more fiddling with the existing program, and sometimes that's harder to do -- to get by curriculum committees, to get accreditation."

According to a recent survey by the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS), 29 percent of the U.S.

graduate schools responding have established joint, dual or other collaborative degree programs in partnership with international colleges and universities. Most are at the master's degree level, and most of the partnerships are with European universities. But some collaborative doctoral programs are being offered, and some of the collaborative degree programs are with institutions in China, India and other countries outside Europe. Business is the most common field of study, but a significant number of collaborative master's degree programs are in engineering.

The CGS study found that 24 percent of U.S. graduate schools plan to establish new collaborative degree programs in the next two years.

"I hope there will be more and more partnerships, more and more U.S. students going abroad. ... I hope we will have more international students, and they'll feel welcome in the United States," Green said.

For more information, see Study in the U.S./Education (http://usinfo.state.gov/scv/life_and_culture/education/study_in_the_us.html).

(USINFO is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)♦