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December 2004 eDigest

Dear GSPP Friend:

This eDigest includes upcoming events and recent examples of GSPP alumni, faculty and students in the news. Summaries of the articles follow a quick reference list.

The Goldman School Annual Campaign for 2004-2005 is now underway. We have already received \$50,000 in gifts of \$12,000-25,000 and many alumni and friends at more modest

levels (i.e., \$100-\$1,000) have upgraded their gifts. Please consider joining the School's supporters by making a tax-deductible gift to GSPP this year.

For your convenience, you can make a secure, online contribution at <http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~gspp/giving/donating.htm>. You can designate your gift for fellowships by entering

R44093000 (New Community Fund) in the box marked Other in the online form.

Customized versions of this eDigest are sent monthly to alumni, students, the Board of Advisors and a select list of 'Friends.' The Friends list is not solicited and recipients can easily

unsubscribe. If you have a friend or colleague who would find the digest of interest, I would be happy to add their name..

eDIGEST FEATURES

- Featured Upcoming Event
- Quick Reference List
- Alumni and Student Newsmakers
- Faculty & Staff in the News
- Recent Faculty Speaking Engagements
- UCTV Listings & Archive

FEATURED UPCOMING EVENT

Robert Kennedy Jr will be the featured speaker at the annual Rhoda Goldman Distinguished Lecture in Health Policy on March 2, 2005. Further details and topic TBA.

QUICK REFERENCE LIST

ALUMNI AND STUDENT NEWSMAKERS

1. "Garamendi urges new cut in rates for workers' comp. In calling for a 2.2% drop, he warns of possible regulation of industry" (Sacramento Bee, November 18, 2004); article citing
FRANK NEUHAUSER (MPP 1993); <http://www.sacbee.com/content/business/story/11459743p-12373772c.html>
2. "Huge deficit still menaces state" (Sacramento Bee, November 18, 2004); article featuring ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975);
<http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/ca/budget/v-print/story/11459614p-12373721c.html>
3. "Lawmakers Warned on Fiscal Policy. Legislative analyst urges the state to resist using leftover bond money to fill budget gaps, citing the threat of a deeper crisis ahead" (Los Angeles Times [*requires registration], November 18, 2004); story featuring ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975);
<http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-me-budget18nov18,0,1969748,print.story?coll=la-home-local>
4. "Gov.'s no-tax stance comes under attack. Analyst, Democrats say wealthiest Californians must be called on to help close 2005-06 budget gap" (Oakland Tribune, November 18, 2004); article citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975);
<http://www.oaklandtribune.com/Stories/0,1413,82~1865~2543035,00.html#>
5. "Outgoing official safeguarded beef" (Commercial Appeal [*requires registration], November 17, 2004); story about ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971);
http://www.commercialappeal.com/mca/business/article/0,1426,MCA_440_3333368,00.html
6. "Trade Groups Commend Outgoing UDSA Secretary" (Progressive Grocer [*requires registration], November 16, 2004); story about ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971);
<http://www.progressivegrocer.com/progressivegrocer/headlines/index.jsp>
7. "Cattle industry braces for new U.S. rep" (Calgary Herald [*requires registration], November 16, 2004); article citing ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971);
<http://www.canada.com/calgary/calgaryherald/news/index.html>
8. "Veneman Resigns As Agriculture Head. Tenure Included Anthrax, Food Crises" (Washington Post [*requires registration], November 16, 2004); story about ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971); <http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A52651-2004Nov15?language=printer>
9. "Editorial: Unfinished Business" (Washington Post [*requires registration], November 16, 2004); editorial about ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971);
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A52910-2004Nov15.html>
10. "VENEMAN survived perils to see agriculture turn round" (Financial Times London [*requires subscription], November 16, 2004); story about ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971);
<http://news.ft.com/home/us>
11. "Secretaries of Agriculture, Energy, Education quit" (USA TODAY, November 15, 2004); story about ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971);
http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2004-11-15-cabinet-vacancies_x.htm
12. "Bank of America economists named top forecasters" (Financial Times, November 15 2004); story featuring MICKEY LEVY (MPP 1974);
http://news.ft.com/cms/s/d3d821b0-3706-11d9-a8bb-00000e2511c8,ft_acl=,s01=1.html

13. "Federal Budget Realities and the Need for Policy Reform" by MICKEY D. LEVY (MPP 1974) was presented before the Shadow Open Market Committee in Washington, DC,

November 14-15, 2004. Read the full text at: <http://www.somc.rochester.edu/Nov04/Levy1104.pdf>

14. "Tele-News Conference with Agriculture Secretary ANN M. VENEMAN, Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services J.B. Penn and USDA Chief Economist Keith

Collins" (radio broadcast from the Broadcast Center of the US Dept. of Agriculture - Washington D.C. - November 9, 2004); featuring comments and Q&A with ANN VENEMAN (MPP

1971); Transcript available at: <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usdahome>

15. "The Rules of the Game" a documentary film by GARANCE BURKE (MPP 2006) and Monica Lam was screened at the 29th Annual American Indian Film Festival in San

Francisco, Nov. 8, 2004; <http://www.aifisf.com/filmfestival.htm>

16. "Scientists already lining up for Prop. 71 stem cell funds" (Sacramento Bee, November 8, 2004); article citing GREG LINDEN (MPP 1995);

<http://www.sacbee.com/content/news/v-print/story/11356407p-12270992c.html>

17. "The Flu Hunters" (New York Times Magazine [*requires registration], November 7, 2004); feature story about TIM UYEKI (MPP 1985);

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/11/07/magazine/07FLU.html?pagewanted=1&oref=login>

18. "Mayor Hahn Moves Toward Citywide Wi-Fi in Los Angeles" (Office of Mayor James K. Hahn, press release October 20, 2004); announces appointment of CURTIS GIBBS (MPP

1977); www.lacity.org

19. "The Dolphins' View" by TOM BROWN (AKA Mookeeo) has been published by Infinity Publishing, April 2004; this science-fiction trilogy by TOM BROWN (MPP 1974) blends

fantasy and fact to tell a story of real-world environmental and public policy concerns. For more information, visit www.thedolphinsview.com

FACULTY & STAFF IN THE NEWS

1. "Idea Lab: Life Way After Head Start" (New York Times [*requires registration], November 21, 2004); op-ed by DAVID KIRP;

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/11/21/magazine/21IDEA.html?pagewanted=print&position=>

2. "Unthinkable? An attack on an American city by terrorists armed with a small nuclear device is an even bet within a decade, some experts say" (San Francisco Chronicle,

November 21, 2004); article citing GOLDMAN SCHOOL VISITING SCHOLAR HAROLD SMITH;

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2004/11/21/INGOV89K4J90.DTL&type=printable>

3. "Analyst advises action now to aid budget later. Breaking deal on education funds could cut deficit" (San Francisco Chronicle, November 18, 2004); article citing JOHN ELLWOOD

and ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975);

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2004/11/18/BAGS39T2SM16.DTL&type=printable>

4. "Republicans Outnumbered in Academia, Studies Find" (New York Times [*requires registration], November 18, 2004); article citing MARTIN TROW;

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/11/18/education/18faculty.html?pagewanted=print&position=>

5. "Blame game: Politics over principles" (Sacramento Bee, November 14, 2004); op-ed by DAVID KIRP;
<http://www.sacbee.com/content/opinion/story/11422290p-12336473c.html>

6. "Fifty-nine outstanding staff receive their just rewards" (Berkeleyan, 10 November 2004); article citing CECILLE CABACUNGAN and NANCY HALL;

http://www.berkeley.edu/news/berkeleyan/2004/11/10_staff.shtml

7. "Books: The Whole Child" (New York Times [*requires registration], November 7, 2004); book review by DAVID KIRP;

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/11/07/education/edlife/MB162432.html?pagewanted=print&position=>

8. "Home Is Where the Hurt Was; After a bruising legal fight, an affluent New Jersey town has housing for the poor. But it's still a struggle to keep doors of acceptance open" (Los

Angeles Times, November 5, 2004); story citing DAVID KIRP and his book "OUR TOWN"; [*requires registration]
www.latimes.com

9. "Bay Area partisans seek a silver lining. Stung by results, some buoyed by mobilization effort and grateful that legal crisis was averted" (Oakland Tribune, November 4, 2004);

article citing HENRY BRADY;

<http://www.oaklandtribune.com/cda/article/print/0,1674,82%257E1865%257E2513120,00.html>

10. "Gay marriage amendment could affect court battle" (Associated Press State & Local Wire, November 3, 2004); article citing DAVID KIRP; [requires registration] www.ap.org/

11. "Election 2004: CBS to display ESRI-created election maps" (San Bernardino Sun, November 2, 2004); article citing HENRY BRADY; [requires registration] www.sbsun.com

12. "You're Doing Fine, Oklahoma! The universal pre-K movement takes off in unlikely places" (The American Prospect Online, November 1, 2004); story by DAVID KIRP, with

research assistance by GEORGE WILLCOXON (MPP 2006) and CINDY CZERWIN (MPP 2006);

<http://www.prospect.org/web/page.wv?section=root&name=ViewPrint&articleId=8771>

13. "Democracy Gone Wild. If the vote sparks bedlam, it will be because..." (Los Angeles Times [*requires registration], October 31, 2004); article citing HENRY BRADY;

<http://www.latimes.com/news/printedition/opinion/la-op-map31oct31,1,5515783.print.story>

14. "Voters' ed, a.k.a. unraveling your ballot" (San Francisco Chronicle, October 31, 2004); article citing JOHN ELLWOOD;

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2004/10/31/ING229GRAT1.DTL&type=printable>

15. "The Costs of Voting: Evidence from a Natural Experiment" by HENRY BRADY and John McNulty was awarded the American Political Science Association's 2004 Harold F.

Gosnell Prize for the best work in political methodology presented at any political science conference during the preceding year (September 15, 2004). www.apsa.org

ALUMNI AND STUDENT NEWSMAKERS

1. "Garamendi urges new cut in rates for workers' comp. In calling for a 2.2% drop, he warns of possible regulation of industry" (Sacramento Bee, November 18, 2004); article citing

FRANK NEUHAUSER (MPP 1993); <http://www.sacbee.com/content/business/story/11459743p-12373772c.html>

By Gilbert Chan -- Bee Staff Writer

Insurance Commissioner John Garamendi recommended Wednesday that insurers cut workers' compensation rates by another 2.2 percent in January.

In calling for a third straight reduction, Garamendi warned insurance companies they need to give employers a bigger break or face rekindled calls for regulating their industry....

FRANK NEUHAUSER, A WORKERS' COMPENSATION EXPERT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, said officials failed to account for future savings generated

by a revamped rating schedule to determine permanent disability benefits, newly created networks of company doctors and a continuing decline in disability claims.

Costs "have gone down very substantially. It's quite reasonable that we would see at least an additional 15 percent reduction," NEUHAUSER said....

2. "Huge deficit still menaces state" (Sacramento Bee, November 18, 2004); article featuring ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975);

<http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/ca/budget/v-print/story/11459614p-12373721c.html>

By Alexa H. Bluth -- Bee Capitol Bureau

Despite a steadily strengthening economy and rising tax receipts, Legislative Analyst ELIZABETH HILL said Wednesday that California still faces a nearly \$7 billion deficit next fiscal

year.

The Legislature's nonpartisan budget adviser also warned lawmakers of a more ominous picture the following year, when bills come due for billions in borrowing and deals that were

made to pave over this year's budget problems.

"California policy-makers will face actually a deceptively difficult challenge because the 2005-06 fiscal year masks a very significant underlying budget problem that will emerge in

2006-07," Hill said.

Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger has said the state's mammoth budget problems will take more than one year to solve, but he also has acknowledged that his \$105 billion 2004-05

budget was built around borrowing and some one-time gimmicks.

The Republican governor says he plans to call for spending cuts in the 2005-06 budget proposal he will release in January, though he has provided no specifics, and says he has no

plans to raise taxes.

By June, the end of this fiscal year, HILL said the state will have received \$2.1 billion more income than expected, welcome news after the three years of drooping revenues that

followed the bursting of the high-tech bubble.

But with heavy borrowing in past and current budgets still outstanding and an ongoing gap between tax proceeds and spending obligations, California faces a \$6.7 billion deficit in the

coming fiscal year and at least \$10 billion in red ink in the following year, HILL said. ...

Her newest message echoes warnings from recent years that the state cannot grow its way out of its fiscal straits and has failed to make enough permanent cuts or tax increases to

balance its books.

This year, however, HILL also cautioned lawmakers that perkier revenues and the availability of \$3.5 billion in bond funds could tempt the Legislature and governor to put off tough

choices again next year.

The state then would be stung by a much more painful budget problem in the following year for several reasons, she said.

Beginning in 2006-07, California will be forced to make \$4.1 billion in payments to chip away at \$26 billion in debt.

Also, a host of budget-shrinking solutions will no longer be available. Large cuts to local governments will save the state \$2.6 billion this year and next, for example, but those savings

will evaporate when Proposition 1A's new prohibition against tapping local tax proceeds kicks in.

HILL offered several suggestions for the Legislature to hold down costs next year to brace for tougher times....

3. "Lawmakers Warned on Fiscal Policy. Legislative analyst urges the state to resist using leftover bond money to fill budget gaps, citing the threat of a deeper crisis ahead" (Los

Angeles Times [*requires registration], November 18, 2004); story featuring ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975);

<http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-me-budget18nov18,0,1969748,print.story?coll=la-home-local>

By Evan Halper, Times Staff Writer

Sacramento -- A rosy economic outlook and a few billion dollars of leftover bond money could allow the state to eke out another year without raising taxes or dismantling any

government programs, the nonpartisan legislative analyst said Wednesday.

But ELIZABETH G. HILL strongly cautioned lawmakers against taking that path to close a projected \$6.7-billion budget shortfall for the coming fiscal year. Hill warned that doing so

would plunge the state into an even deeper fiscal crisis in the following years, leaving a much bigger hole with few options for filling it.

"The state needs to take action now," said HILL, whom lawmakers of both parties look to for advice on the state's fiscal problems. "We really haven't addressed the large structural

deficit facing California."

The analyst also made a bold proposal for dealing with it: suspend a \$2.8-billion payment owed to schools -- a move that would keep school spending at current levels and allow for

modest growth but would renege on a promise made to educators earlier this year. The proposal was met with immediate resistance from school officials.

The release of the analyst's Fiscal Outlook report marks the beginning of budget negotiations in the Capitol, a process that will continue when Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger presents

his spending plan in January and extend into the summer, as lawmakers, administration officials, activists and others make demands, meet in back rooms and posture for the public

while trying to reach consensus on a spending plan.

"No one should be heartened by this report and think we have dodged a bullet," said Sen. Chuck Poochigian (R-Fresno). "We are standing in front of the bullet. We have to move

quickly to bring this into balance."

"Policymakers face a deceptively difficult challenge," HILL said. To some, it would appear easy to balance the budget: There is money left over from the \$15 billion in deficit borrowing

voters approved in March. And Schwarzenegger made deals with education and local government leaders to put off receiving billions owed to them until 2006.

The problem, HILL and others warn, is that the bill comes due at the same time the state must start paying back the bonds. Beginning in mid-2006, taxpayers will be spending more

money to repay those bonds and other borrowings than they currently put into the entire University of California system.

With all those pledges and debts coming due, HILL urged lawmakers not to tap the \$3.5 billion in leftover bond money to balance the upcoming budget, and instead save it for next

year, when they will need it much more....

4. "Gov.'s no-tax stance comes under attack. Analyst, Democrats say wealthiest Californians must be called on to help close 2005-06 budget gap" (Oakland Tribune, November 18,

2004); article citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975);
<http://www.oaklandtribune.com/Stories/0,1413,82~1865~2543035,00.html#>

By Steve Geissinger -and Harrison Sheppard - Sacramento Bureau

Sacramento -- Despite efforts by Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger to "pump up" state finances, next year's budget deficit will be at least \$6.7 billion and could hit \$10 billion the following

year, the state's independent, nonpartisan analyst reported Wednesday.

The projections prompted some Democratic majority legislators to renew calls for new taxes, even as the Republican governor continued to resist that option.

Legislative Analyst ELIZABETH HILL agreed with Democrats, saying the state cannot rely on economic growth alone to close the 2005-06 budget gap and should consider all options,

including new taxes.

"I think what this forecast tells me is we still have a lot of hard work to do, that we really haven't addressed the large structural imbalance facing the state of California," HILL said at a

news conference. "While we've made some progress, there's a lot of heavy lifting yet to go." ...

5. "Outgoing official safeguarded beef" (Commercial Appeal [*requires registration], November 17, 2004); story about ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971);

http://www.commercialappeal.com/mca/business/article/0,1426,MCA_440_3333368,00.html

By Jane Roberts robertsj@commercialappeal.com

Farm leaders credit departing Secretary of Agriculture ANN VENEMAN for maintaining the safety of the U.S. food supply through one of the most challenging periods in the agency's

history.

VENEMAN, 55, announced her resignation Monday, saying she will serve until a successor is named.

When VENEMAN took office, hoof and mouth disease in Europe threatened U.S. beef producers. It turned out to be minor compared with the scare last winter when a case of mad

cow disease was discovered in Washington state.

"It was a very contentious issue with huge implications," said Richard Bell, former CEO of Riceland Foods in Stuttgart, Ark. "Of course, there was some criticism, but the department worked through the situation pretty well."

More than 30 U.S. beef export markets, including No. 1 market Japan, immediately stopped importing U.S. beef.

Within days, the price farmers were getting at local sales barns dropped more than 20 percent.

Japan and others this fall outlined terms for reopening the markets, based in part on animal age-testing standards set forth by USDA.

As a result of the scare, the most visible sign of her tenure will be felt in the cattle-producing states in the West, Bell said.

But locally, leaders say VENEMAN, through the 2002 Farm Bill, stopped erosion in farm programs that ultimately affect every producer and implemented Homeland Security issues

that bear on agriculture.

"Her tenure wasn't a detriment to the Mid-South as others have been," said Alan Blaine, extension agronomist at Mississippi State University. "Farm programs did not erode under

VENEMAN."

Most guess VENEMAN will look better in history than her term did in real time.

"She served during a very difficult time," said Bobby Coats, agricultural policy analyst at the University of Arkansas, beginning with a recession that started in March 2001 and was

exacerbated by 9/11. "The recession was both domestic and global and had a devastating impact on commodity prices around the world," he said.

VENEMAN and the Bush administration worked with interest groups to craft the 2002 Farm Bill, which economically stabilized rural America, Coats said.

Thanks to the bill, the Mid-South receives hundreds of thousands of dollars in "counter-cyclical" cotton payments, which protect the regional economy from the vicissitudes of global

markets.

VENEMAN, the first woman to head Agriculture, "was always open and honest with the agricultural community," said Bill Gillon, chief legal council for the National Cotton Council.

"She was on the forefront of ag trade issues and helped get the current Doha round of the WTO talks started," he said.

"All the things done in her career to promote agricultural trade will definitely leave a mark in the Mid-South," he said. ...

6. "Trade Groups Commend Outgoing USDA Secretary" (Progressive Grocer [*requires registration], November 16, 2004); story about ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971);

<http://www.progressivegrocer.com/progressivegrocer/headlines/index.jsp>

Washington - ANN VENEMAN, the United States' first female Agriculture Secretary, resigned after four years on a job during which she earned high marks for the handling of the first

reported case of mad cow disease on American soil last winter. ...

VENEMAN, a California lawyer, was the first woman to head the USDA. She grew up on her family's peach farm near Modesto, Calif. and joined the administration after serving as

California's Secretary of Food and Agriculture, which was preceded by previous posts at the USDA.

Several trade associations saluted VENEMAN Monday, including the American Meat Institute and the Grocery Manufacturers of America. J. Patrick Boyle, AMI's president, praised

VENEMAN'S leadership on a host of agricultural issues, noting that the USDA's response to the first BSE case has helped drive consumer confidence to near-record-high levels. "The

last 12 months have presented intense challenges for Secretary VENEMAN and her department, and she has faced them with vision and commitment," said Boyle.

Additionally, Boyle said the USDA's food safety efforts "have complemented the industry's own food safety initiatives," which he said have recently resulted in dramatic decreases in

occurrences of bacteria on raw meat and poultry. "She is to be commended for this outstanding record and her tireless efforts on behalf of U.S. agriculture," noted Boyle.

Manly Molpus, GMA president and c.e.o., said VENEMAN's tenure has resulted in increased trade opportunities and confidence in the safety of the U.S. food supply. "As the

authoritative voice for American food and agriculture, Secretary VENEMAN has helped to dismantle many trade barriers that exist for processed foods in the global marketplace. Her

support for science-based policies as well as comprehensive trade agreements has been critically important."

Hailing VENEMAN for providing "much needed leadership during food safety crises here and abroad," Molpus said, "She has effectively worked with our trading partners, including

Canada, Japan, and Mexico, to ensure the safety of the American food supply and the security of the international food safety system."

The sentiments expressed by the often controversial Washington-based Center for Science in the Public Interest's statement were less commendatory. Said CSPI executive director

Michael F. Jacobson: "ANN VENEMAN deserves good grades for being willing to talk to consumer groups, but has a decidedly weak record on food safety and nutrition. She was a

former food industry lawyer, and many of her top aides came from the very agribusinesses the USDA regulates."

7. "Cattle industry braces for new U.S. rep" (Calgary Herald [*requires registration], November 16, 2004); article citing ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971);

<http://www.canada.com/calgary/calgaryherald/news/index.html>

By: Gina Teel, with files from Michelle Lang; with files from Canwest News Service

Cattle industry players on both sides of the border said Monday's resignation by United States Secretary of Agriculture ANN VENEMAN shouldn't delay the rule-making process to

readmit live cattle from Canada.

But opinions are varied on whether VENEMAN's departure will hasten the process that the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been working on since October 2003.

"It's certainly not going to slow things down," said Cam Daniels, vice-president of the Canada Beef Export Federation.

"But everything is speculative about whether it's going to get better or not."

J. Patrick Boyle, president of the American Meat Institute, said he'll press VENEMAN to finish the job before she leaves office.

"Secretary VENEMAN's support for free and open trade reflected that of the Bush administration and we will continue to urge her to finalize the rulemaking and reopen the border

during this transition period," Boyle stated.

The rule to readmit live cattle under 30 months of age and an expanded list of beef products from Canada has been twice delayed, first by the Dec. 23 discovery of a case of mad cow

disease in Washington state and then by a legal challenge from the Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Fund.

As a result, VENEMAN said last week that the process "is going to take some time," given the sheer size and legal complexity of the rule. ...

Premier Ralph Klein said the work to get the border open should continue, notwithstanding VENEMAN's resignation.

"I would hope whoever the Republican nominee is will continue to carry on the good work that ANN started," Klein said in Calgary....

8. "Veneman Resigns As Agriculture Head. Tenure Included Anthrax, Food Crises" (Washington Post [*requires registration], November 16, 2004); story about ANN VENEMAN (MPP

1971); <http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A52651-2004Nov15?language=printer>

By Dan Morgan, Washington Post Staff Writer

The resignation of Agriculture Secretary ANN M. VENEMAN, the first woman to hold the post, caught many in the farm community by surprise yesterday.

VENEMAN had campaigned tirelessly for President Bush in key farm states in the run-up to the recent election. At a teleconference with reporters last Tuesday, she sidestepped a

question about her future, saying only that "the president will be making decisions on personnel."

But in a letter to Bush just three days later, she declared that "now is an appropriate time for me to move on to new opportunities." The decision, said USDA spokeswoman Alisa

Harrison, had been reached "in a private process between the secretary and the administration." ...

VENEMAN's tenure spanned a tumultuous period that included the 2001 anthrax attacks, which revealed weaknesses in USDA agencies responsible for defending against

bioterrorism; enactment of a new farm bill in 2002; major agricultural trade disputes with Europe, Asia and Brazil; and the first verified U.S. case of mad cow disease earlier this year.

In the midst of these challenges, in September 2002, VENEMAN announced that she was battling breast cancer.

James Webster, publisher of the biweekly Webster Agricultural Letter, called her departure "a real puzzle."

One clue to it, several sources said, may lie with proposals she made early in her tenure to reform the nation's costly farm subsidy system, which heavily benefits southern cotton and

rice farmers and grain producers in the upper Midwest. VENEMAN is from California.

Congress largely ignored her proposals when it wrote the 2002 farm bill. But some in the White House reportedly felt that VENEMAN had been insensitive to the political impact of the

initiative in farm states that would be crucial to Bush's reelection in 2004.

"She offended the big government wing of the Republican Party in the subsidized crop states," said Kenneth Cook, president of the Environmental Working Group. "They never trusted

her after that."

Her departure, nonetheless, comes with the overall farm economy in good shape. USDA estimated last week that net farm income in 2004 will reach a record \$77.5 billion, \$9 billion

more than last year.

Her work was applauded yesterday by a number of farm organizations with a business orientation, including the American Farm Bureau Federation. But she also received praise from

several consumer and environmental organizations that seldom see eye to eye with Republican agriculture secretaries.

"Americans who care about food safety and nutrition will miss Agriculture Secretary ANN VENEMAN," said Carol Tucker Foreman, director of the Food Policy Institute at the

Consumer Federation of America. "VENEMAN was always willing to meet with consumer representatives and hear our concerns."

Foreman, who was assistant secretary for food and consumer services in the Carter administration, said VENEMAN had defended rules requiring "zero tolerance" for E. coli bacteria

in ground beef used in school lunches, and had urged the White House to release a proposed rule to control listeria, a cause of food poisoning.

However, Foreman and others have been sharply critical of the USDA's initial handling of the discovery of a cow infected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in Washington

state this year, although no other cases have been reported.

Robert Vandermark, director of the forest program at National Environmental Trust, also faulted VENEMAN for not following through on a promise in 2001 to carry out a Clinton-era

ban on road building in millions of acres of national forest and wilderness under the jurisdiction of USDA.

9. "Editorial: Unfinished Business" (Washington Post [*requires registration], November 16, 2004); editorial about ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971);

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A52910-2004Nov15.html>

They didn't have the notoriety of Colin L. Powell or John D. Ashcroft, but when Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham, Education Secretary Roderick R. Paige and Agriculture Secretary

ANN M. VENEMAN tendered their resignations yesterday, they left significant chunks of unfinished business. Fixing the nation's energy policy, repairing the important but flawed No

Child Left Behind Act and halting the extension of vast new subsidies to the nation's farmers will not be easy tasks for their successors....

In a different administration, Mrs. VENEMAN might have gotten some recognition for the sensible report her department published in September 2001 that criticized the nation's

distorting farm subsidies. But politics won out, and her objections to the farm bill that Congress subsequently passed were largely ignored. Instead of being cut, the subsidy program

was expanded. The task of weaning the nation's farmers from their addiction to government money awaits the new secretary, if the administration ever intends to follow up its rhetoric

about government "waste."

10. "VENEMAN survived perils to see agriculture turn round" (Financial Times London [*requires subscription], November 16, 2004); story about ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971);

<http://news.ft.com/home/us>

By Edward Alden

Washington -- ANN VENEMAN, the US agriculture secretary whose resignation was announced yesterday by the White House, leaves unscathed from one of the cabinet's toughest

jobs.

When she arrived in 2001, the US farm economy was in dire straits, with commodity prices near historic lows. But at a press conference last week, Ms VENEMAN announced that net

farm income in 2004 was set to reach Dollars 77.5bn (Euros 60bn, Pounds 42bn), smashing the record of Dollars 60.9bn set in 1997.

That turnaround - due largely to rising domestic and world demand for many US farm goods, including corn, beef, cotton and soyabeans - has put a gloss on what otherwise could have

been a very hard four years.

Ms VENEMAN, who grew up on a peach farm in California, joined the Agriculture Department in 1986, focusing particularly on trade issues. That experience proved critical when

President George W. Bush appointed her secretary in 2001. The department was immediately confronted with a series of devastating threats to US agriculture, beginning with the

outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among European cattle, which led the US to ban all EU meat.

Disease remained at the top of her concerns. Most recently she worked to persuade Asian countries to reopen their markets to US beef after an isolated outbreak of mad cow

disease in Washington state led to global markets being closed to more than Dollars 7bn annually in US beef exports.

Ms VENEMAN clashed early on with the powerful agricultural lobby and its allies in Congress by opposing the 2002 farm bill, which restored market-disrupting government payments

for most US farm commodities. She warned that the bill would "exacerbate overproduction and perpetuate low commodity prices".

But Mr Bush, with an eye on farm state votes, failed to back her up, and the bill passed Congress easily in spite of international criticism.

So far, however, her prediction has proved wrong, with rising farm prices resulting in a decline in US government subsidies to farmers. Payments under the Commodity Credit

Corporation, the largest US subsidy scheme, are expected to fall this year to just over Dollars 12bn - the lowest level since 1998.

Ms VENEMAN's successor will be handed the difficult task of trying to persuade US farmers to agree to permanent subsidy cuts as part of the Doha Round of world trade

negotiations. The US, Europe and other countries reached a framework deal earlier this year on cutting subsidies, but the size of those reductions remains to be negotiated.

11. "Secretaries of Agriculture, Energy, Education quit" (USA TODAY, November 15, 2004); story about ANN VENEMAN (MPP 1971);

http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2004-11-15-cabinet-vacancies_x.htm

By Richard Benedetto

Washington -- Rod Paige, ANN VENEMAN and Spencer Abraham weren't household names, although they were in the

Bush Cabinet for four years. ...

With the nation at war, the departments they ran got little attention....But the three department heads have been more than seat-warmers. ...

VENEMAN, 55, secretary of Agriculture, helped avert panic by speaking out quickly and assuring the public the meat supply was safe after the discovery of mad cow disease in one

cow in Washington state in 2003. She was an advocate of expanding overseas markets. ...

VENEMAN, the nation's first female secretary of Agriculture, is the daughter of a California peach grower. She was secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture and

earlier, deputy Agriculture secretary in the George H.W. Bush administration.

Bush praised her efforts "to promote economic opportunities for farmers and ranchers, ensure a safe and wholesome food supply and sell American farm products all around the

world." ...

12. "Bank of America economists named top forecasters" (Financial Times, November 15 2004); story featuring MICKEY LEVY (MPP 1974);

http://news.ft.com/cms/s/d3d821b0-3706-11d9-a8bb-00000e2511c8,ft_acl=,s01=1.html

By Andrew Balls in Washington

Economists at the Bank of America have been named the top private sector US economic forecasters based on their record over the past four years.

MICKEY LEVY, BoA's chief economist, and his colleague Peter Kretzmer were awarded the 2004 Lawrence R. Klein prize for economic forecasting, sponsored by Arizona State

University's business school.

The award, given each year, singles out the forecasters that make up the panel of Blue Chip Economic Indicators, the monthly newsletter, who had the best record. This includes

economists at industrial companies, academics and professional forecasting firms, as well as banks.

Forecasters were judged on their record over the period 2000-03 in forecasting growth, inflation, interest rates and unemployment. The decision is based on a four year period in an

attempt to separate forecasting skills from random chance.

"Since the award is based on accuracy in forecasting four variables over four years, it recognises consistent performance rather than raw luck, intuition, or hunches about the outlook,"

said Lee McPheters, associate dean of the W. P. Carey School of Business at Arizona State.

In addition to their growth forecasts, Mr LEVY and Mr Kretzmer accurately predicted the decline in inflation and the drop in short-term interest rates over the period. They also forecast

a very sluggish labour market recovery after the 2001 recession.

Their 2004 growth forecast was less bullish and closer to the outcome so far than the upbeat consensus of Federal Reserve policymakers earlier in the year.

For 2005, Bank of America is forecasting growth of 3.5 per cent, fourth quarter over fourth quarter, fairly close to the 2005 consensus growth forecast and also to many economists'

estimates of the US's economy's trend growth rate.

They forecast an upward drift in core inflation, reflecting the lagged impact of the pick up in nominal spending growth this year, leading the Federal Reserve to raise the federal funds

rate to 3.5 per cent by the end of next year.

The award will be presented on Tuesday at a lunch in New York by Larry Meyer, former Fed governor and founder of Macroeconomic Advisers, the consultancy, who is a two-time

winner of the award.

Mr LEVY said the team did not forecast currency movements, noting that no economic model has been a reliable predictor of short-term movements over time. "I'll leave the currency

forecasts to the coin flippers," he said.

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve, has said that he has found no approach that works better in predicting the direction of currency movements than tossing a coin.

The award is named after Lawrence Klein, the winner of the 1980 Nobel prize for economics, who developed the econometric models used in modern economic forecasting.

13. "Federal Budget Realities and the Need for Policy Reform" by MICKEY D. LEVY (MPP 1974) was presented before the Shadow Open Market Committee in Washington, DC,

November 14-15, 2004. Read the full text at: <http://www.somc.rochester.edu/Nov04/Levy1104.pdf>

[MICKEY D. LEVY is Chief Economist at Bank of America Securities LLC.]

The debate about the federal budget during the Presidential election was predictably frustrating, focused on the short run and full of mudslinging about the shift from cash-flow surplus

to deficit. In fact, spending on key entitlement programs has significant built-in momentum, and both political parties have advocated expanded spending programs. With the election

season over, now's the time to enact structural reforms that improve program efficiencies and narrow the government's long-run financial imbalance.

14. "Tele-News Conference with Agriculture Secretary ANN M. VENEMAN, Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services J.B. Penn and USDA Chief Economist Keith

Collins" (radio broadcast from the Broadcast Center of the US Dept. of Agriculture - Washington D.C. - November 9, 2004); featuring comments and Q&A with ANN VENEMAN (MPP

1971); Transcript available at: <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usdahome>

SEC. VENEMAN: ... As I've traveled the country in the past few months, several of you have heard me talk about the state of the farm economy. In short, these continue to be historic

times for American agriculture. We saw several new records established in 2003 including net cash farm income, and as we saw this year unfold I have repeatedly said that we expect

the income picture to remain strong this year.

"However, it now appears that it will turn out to be far stronger than anticipated. A short while ago, USDA's Economic Research Service released forecasts for a number of key

indicators this year. Net cash farm income for calendar year 2004 now is forecast at an astonishing \$77.5 billion. This is an increase of about \$9 billion over last year's record and far

above the previous record of \$60.9 billion that was set in 1997.

"Several factors account for the positive farm income outlook, including a growing economy and job creation, strong demand both at home and abroad particularly for livestock

products, record exports along with our focus on opening new markets for U.S. agricultural products while maintaining existing ones, and the President's tax cuts.

"Farmers' cash receipts are forecast to reach a record \$233.4 billion this year, fully \$22 billion over 2003. Despite BSE and other animal disease issues, livestock industries

accounted for the majority of that \$22 billion increase, \$16 billion to be exact, compared to a \$6 billion increase for crops.

"While the cash flow to the farm sector is extraordinary, the overall financial health remains very strong. Farmer's equity for 2004 is forecast to reach a record level of \$1.22 trillion, up

from a revised \$1.18 trillion in 2003. Significantly, this is a prosperity that is broadly shared across all of American agriculture including virtually every crop and livestock subsector of

American agriculture.

"We have had some adversity to be sure. Drought, floods, early freezes and hurricanes have affected some parts of the country. But we have responded with emergency assistance,

and the crop insurance component of the farm safety net continues to work well. So overall this is proving to be another solid year for our farmers and ranchers, and that gives a big

boost to all of rural America. ...

15. "The Rules of the Game" a documentary film by GARANCE BURKE (MPP 2006) and Monica Lam was screened at the 29th Annual American Indian Film Festival in San

Francisco, Nov. 8, 2004; <http://www.aifisf.com/filmfestival.htm>

The film zeroes in on one Northern California town, where a group of landless Coast Miwok and Pomo Indians won federal recognition from congress in 2000. The newly restored tribe

also won the right to establish a new reservation on their former tribal lands. That same year, Californians approved a new law called Proposition 1A, which allowed Indian tribes the

exclusive right to build major casinos on their reservations. Now everyone in Rohnert Park -- the mayor, the citizens, the area's indigenous peoples -- is grappling with the idea of

having a gambling resort in their home town.

16. "Scientists already lining up for Prop. 71 stem cell funds" (Sacramento Bee, November 8, 2004); article citing GREG LINDEN (MPP 1995);

<http://www.sacbee.com/content/news/v-print/story/11356407p-12270992c.html>

By Edie Lau -- Bee Science Writer

On the short list of powerhouses in stem cell research in this country, the University of California, Davis, is absent.

The Aggie college, renowned for its contributions in agriculture, biotechnology, veterinary medicine and other fields of medicine, has just a few faculty members working with stem cells

of one type or another.

With the passage last week of Proposition 71, university leaders expect that to change. The initiative, approved by 59 percent of voters, authorizes the state to borrow \$3 billion over

the next decade to fund stem cell research.

"When the government or whatever sector puts up funding in order to engage people to solve problems, people will rally around it," said Barry Klein, vice chancellor for research. ...

"The (act) ... of providing public funds at the state level will invite into the field investigators who otherwise just wouldn't enter," [Keith Yamamoto, executive vice dean in the UCSF

School of Medicine] said.

For that reason, the huge opportunity offered by the new funding also brings the risk of waste, said Theo Palmer, a neuroscientist at Stanford University whose studies involve both

adult and embryonic stem cells.

"I'm concerned ... (that) anything that even resembles a stem cell will suddenly be called a stem cell or said to have a bearing on stem cell biology," he said.

"Funding in the research community is regulated by peer review, and it will be important to bring in expertise from outside of California that is not conflicted."

GREG LINDEN, an ECONOMIST IN THE CENTER FOR WORK, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY AT UC BERKELEY, shares the concern. "As the pot (of money) gets bigger, you

extend out to projects that are more and more questionable," he said. ...

17. "The Flu Hunters" (New York Times Magazine [*requires registration], November 7, 2004); feature story about TIM UYEKI (MPP 1985);

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/11/07/magazine/07FLU.html?pagewanted=1&oref=login>

By Gretchen Reynolds

...In the past year, [Dr. Keiji Fukuda, the top influenza epidemiologist at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention] has watched from his office in Atlanta as events overseas

have seemed poised to spiral out of control. Between January and the end of October, 32 people have died from avian influenza in Vietnam and Thailand. Tens of millions of chickens

have succumbed. Millions of others have been slaughtered. More nations have admitted to outbreaks among birds in more provinces than would have been conceivable even 18

months ago. All of this, Fukuda says, "certainly increases the possibility" of a much larger outbreak of avian flu among people.

Dr. TIM UYEKI, 45, one of the top epidemiologists who works with Fukuda at the C.D.C., is more excitable and blunt than his boss. "You have the ingredients in Asia right now for a

public health disaster," he says. Of long-term concern to him and Fukuda is that the region may be brewing a worldwide flu pandemic. "It's a mess," UYEKI says. He is quiet. "It would

be nice," he continues, choosing his words with care, "to be in the field, to be in Asia, to see firsthand what is going on." But he and the other C.D.C. scientists must be invited by other

nations to help in disease investigations. Some countries prefer to do the work themselves. Others would like to keep the news of any outbreak off the world's radar screen, a difficult

feat in the presence of a large international medical team.

UYEKI and Fukuda are 21st-century epidemiologists, and their job is not an easy one. They see themselves first and foremost as scientists. But in a globalized world where peripatetic

germs hitch rides in the lungs or luggage of unwitting airline passengers, where sick chickens in Asia can threaten to topple third-world governments, where the role of politics and

money can obscure the free flow of medical information, they cannot do their job -- preventing the spread of deadly flu viruses -- by being scientists only. They are medical monitors

sitting at their desks, reading e-mail messages, Web sites, faxes and reports in order to track the varieties of flus in the United States and around the world. They are investigators

who are prepared to jump on a plane to an outbreak site -- if invited -- and delicately interview the families of flu victims, trying to piece together how and why particular people fell ill

and what the implications are for the rest of us. And less formally, they are diplomats, lobbyists, policy advocates, pressing for measures that governments would often prefer not to

embrace.

While the United States has grappled this fall with a shortage of the human flu vaccine, Fukuda and UYEKI have been preoccupied with broader and more haunting questions. They

and the 70 or so other members of the C.D.C. influenza team are the nation's first -- and in a worst-case scenario, last -- line of defense against an influenza pandemic. And as is

inherent in such a task, they act from a position of pessimism. They live with the specter of the 1918 flu pandemic, which killed somewhere between 20 million and 50 million people

around the world and 500,000 in this country, and with the assumption that another pandemic is inevitable.

In their eyes, the vaccine shortage will almost certainly not be what history remembers about influenza from this year and next. The vaccine situation will probably be transitory. It is a

matter for lawmakers and regulators. Fukuda, UYEKI and their colleagues fear that influenza itself won't be so amenable. Events in Asia, in particular, are escalating almost daily, with

more human deaths, more different species becoming infected and more questions arising about how the virus there behaves. At the same time, some governments in the region are

remaining closemouthed about what is happening within their borders. This reticence exponentially increases the difficulty of epidemiologists' work. Flu hunters are expected to

forestall any big outbreak. But Fukuda and UYEKI's real fear is that they might not know one is starting until it is too advanced to stop. ...

UYEKI, who has been in the C.D.C.'s influenza branch since 1998, has an 18-page C.V. of a senior scientist but the heavy, beveled black bangs, darty energy and wardrobe of a bright

undergraduate. A practicing pediatrician as well as an epidemiologist (many of those at the C.D.C. have M.D.'s and graduate degrees in epidemiology or public health), he is

constitutionally restive, speaking in fast, emphatic sentences.

UYEKI is the point man for day-to-day updates on the avian flu in Asia. He reads and files the postings and checks in with friendly colleagues on the ground overseas, one of the

benefits of having done fieldwork in several countries. "I know the scientists in many parts of Asia," UYEKI said. "They know me."

Both UYEKI and Fukuda joined the C.D.C. through its Epidemic Intelligence Service. This program brings in eager physicians, nurses, veterinarians and Ph.D.'s who want to be

involved in public health and sends them into the field. UYEKI, whose appointment was in the influenza branch, spent his first two months on the job in 1998 investigating an outbreak of

flu among thousands of tourists in Alaska and the Yukon territory. ...

18. "Mayor Hahn Moves Toward Citywide Wi-Fi in Los Angeles" (Office of Mayor James K. Hahn, press release October 20, 2004); announces appointment of CURTIS GIBBS (MPP

1977); www.lacity.org

Los Angeles - Mayor Jim Hahn today announced the creation of a special panel of telecommunications experts to create a plan to extend fast and easy wireless Internet access to

every Los Angeles resident.

"I want Los Angeles to remain at the leading edge of innovation and creativity," Mayor Hahn said. "We need wireless access to the Internet everywhere in the city -- not just in select

locations. I believe that Wi-Fi and 'next generation' technologies will help us bridge the digital divide." Mayor Hahn's Broadband Executive Panel will be charged with examining what

role broadband technologies can play in accelerating economic development in the city and how Wi-Fi and "next generation" wireless technologies can be used to retain and attract

businesses to Los Angeles. The panel will also examine what role the City of Los Angeles could play in ensuring that these technologies are available to all residents. The panel's

report is expected to be completed by April of next year.

Chairing Mayor Hahn's advisory panel will be Morley A. Winograd, executive director of the Center for Telecom Management at USC's Marshall School of Business. ...

Representatives from several city departments will also participate on the panel, including ... CURTIS GIBBS, Community Redevelopment Agency.

[CURTIS GIBBS is currently working to establish a WiFi District in downtown Los Angeles. He hopes to have it up and running covering Pershing Square by January 2005.]

19. "The Dolphins' View" by TOM BROWN (AKA Mookkeo) has been published by Infinity Publishing, April 2004; this science-fiction trilogy by TOM BROWN (MPP 1974) blends

fantasy and fact to tell a story of real-world environmental and public policy concerns. For more information, visit www.thedolphinsview.com

Written for adults but also suitable for students (teacher aids are offered), all three of "The Dolphins' View" books (subtitled: "Transformation," "Impossible Dream," and "Hannibal

Invades Washington") are available at the author's website, the publisher's website <http://www.buybooksontheweb.com/search.asp> and Amazon.com. They are expected to be

available at independent bookstores in the Bay Area in the next few weeks.

From a book review:

"Separated from his pod in an oil spill, Mookkeo strands on the beach. While recovering after rescue at a stranding center, he experiences an intense epiphany and vows to save

dolphins from an environmental crisis. ...

This is a richly textured science fiction/fantasy that submerges us into a fascinating world. With a naturalist's description of marine biology, cetacean behavior and social behavior,

Mookkeo's depiction of dolphins and their multi-faceted dolphinialities is enchanting. However, the reader might learn more about dolphins than they intended to know. For that, it gets

too long in parts, because some of the descriptions of dolphin behavior, though interesting, are not necessary for the plot.

On the minus side, this is a serial disguised as a trilogy. Parts of it border on preachy, but on balance it gets its message across while engaging and entertaining the reader. ...

On the plus side, it has an unusual combination of suspense, drama, sarcasm and humor, while it raises challenging and controversial issues. Dolphin characters are well developed,

their motivations are clear, if somewhat naive, and their emotions are intense. ...

Overall, 'The Dolphins' View' weaves together complex elements into a powerful message of animal rights and environmental awareness that is as entertaining as it is enlightening."

FACULTY & STAFF IN THE NEWS

1. "Idea Lab: Life Way After Head Start" (New York Times [*requires registration], November 21, 2004); op-ed by DAVID KIRP;

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/11/21/magazine/21IDEA.html?pagewanted=print&position=>

By DAVID L. KIRP

[DAVID L. KIRP IS A PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC POLICY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY and the author of "Shakespeare, Einstein and the Bottom Line: The

Marketing of Higher Education.]

The power of education to level the playing field has long been an American article of faith. Education is the "balance wheel of the social machinery," argued Horace Mann, the first

great advocate of public schooling. "It prevents being poor." But that belief has been undermined by research findings -- seized on ever since by skeptics -- that federal programs like

Head Start, designed to benefit poor children, actually have little long-term impact.

Now evidence from an experiment that has lasted nearly four decades may revive Horace Mann's faith. "Lifetime Effects: The High/Scope Perry Preschool Study Through Age 40,"

was released earlier this week. It shows that an innovative early education program can make a marked difference in the lives of poor minority youngsters -- not just while they are in

school but for decades afterward. The 123 participants in this experiment, says David Ellwood, dean of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and an architect of the Clinton

administration's original welfare reform plan, "may be the most powerfully influential group in the recent history of social science."

The life stories of the Perry students have been tracked since they left preschool in the 1960's. Like so much in education research, the findings have been known mainly in

professional circles. But this latest dispatch from the field, confirming the remarkable and enduring impact of a long-ago experience, should alter the way we understand preschool

and, maybe, the way society invests in the future....

Even though prosperous children had thrived in similar settings for well over a century, 3-year-olds from poverty backgrounds had never had the same chance. Leading developmental

psychologists cautioned against the idea. Such an intellectually rigorous regime, they argued, could actually harm such children by asking too much of them. ...

But in Ypsilanti [Michigan] the researchers didn't give up. They collected data every year from age 3 through 11, then at ages 14, 15, 19, 27 and now 40 -- an astonishingly long time

span in the research annals. Just as astonishingly, they have kept track of 97 percent of the surviving group. ...

Not only has the Perry study set records for longevity, but it also asks the truly pertinent question: what is the impact of preschool, not on the test scores of 7-year-olds but on their life

chances? The answer is positive -- a well-designed program really works.

As they progressed through school, the Perry children were less likely to be assigned to a special education class for the mentally retarded. Their attitude toward school was also

better, and their parents were more enthusiastic about their youngsters' schooling. Their high-school grade point average was higher. By age 19, two-thirds had graduated from high

school, compared with 45 percent of those who didn't attend preschool.

Most remarkably, the impact of those preschool years still persists. By almost any measure we might care about -- education, income, crime, family stability -- the contrast with those

who didn't attend Perry is striking. When they were 27, the preschool group scored higher on tests of literacy. Now they are in their 40's, many with children and even grandchildren of

their own. Nearly twice as many have earned college degrees (one has a Ph.D.). More of them have jobs: 76 percent versus 62 percent. They are more likely to own their home, own a

car and have a savings account. They are less likely to have been on welfare. They earn considerably more -- \$20,800 versus \$15,300 -- and that difference pushes them well above

the poverty line. ...

The newest report attaches a dollar-and-cents figure to this good news. Economists estimate that the return to society is more than \$250,000 (calculated in 2000 dollars) on an

investment of just \$15,166 -- that's 17 dollars for every dollar invested. ...

These successes have given ammunition to those who champion expanded preschool opportunities -- not just for poor children but for all children. Oklahoma and Georgia have been

leaders in the movement for universal prekindergarten, and two years ago, Florida became the first state to pass a constitutional amendment requiring "high quality" preschool for all

4-year-olds. "I testified in Florida," said Evelyn Moore, one of the original teachers at Perry Preschool, who is now president of the National Black Child Development Institute. "The

research has been vital in getting people to understand why early childhood education matters." Give us the child to age 7, the Jesuits say, and we'll give you the man. Give us the child

at age 3, these findings suggest, and with quality preschool it's possible to work wonders.

2. "Unthinkable? An attack on an American city by terrorists armed with a small nuclear device is an even bet within a decade, some experts say" (San Francisco Chronicle,

November 21, 2004); article citing GOLDMAN SCHOOL VISITING SCHOLAR HAROLD SMITH;

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2004/11/21/INGOV89K4J90.DTL&type=printable>

By Charles Burress, Chronicle Staff Writer

Imagine a relatively small nuclear bomb of 10 kilotons exploding in San Francisco's Union Square. "Everything to the Museum of Modern Art would vaporize," writes Harvard security

analyst Graham Allison in his chilling new book, "Nuclear Terrorism."...

Allison and other experts agree that the most likely form of nuclear terrorism is a "dirty bomb," where radioactive material is scattered by a conventional explosive or perhaps an attack

on a nuclear reactor.

But some analysts are worried more by the less likely but far more catastrophic detonation of a terrorist nuclear bomb....

"Fissile material is widely available," said UC BERKELEY [GOLDMAN SCHOOL DISTINGUISHED VISITING SCHOLAR] HAROLD SMITH, a nonproliferation expert who served in

the Clinton White House. "The technology is widely known. The prudent man would assume that this kind of tragedy is going to happen and should be asking himself, "What can I do

about it?"...

Fueling the alarm was an ABC News demonstration last year of how easy it would be to penetrate post-Sept. 11 security. A news team successfully sent uranium inside a shipping

container from Jakarta through the Port of Los Angeles. ...

In August, San Francisco became the first port on the West Coast to receive the radiation detectors, with Oakland scheduled to be added by the end of this year. ...

Asked if the monitor would have detected the ABC News uranium shipment, Department of Homeland Security spokesman Michael Milne said, "It's designed to, yes. They should

identify most sources of radiation."

UC's SMITH was skeptical. "I doubt it will be very effective," he said, adding that radiation from highly enriched uranium and plutonium "is difficult to detect and easily shielded." Also,

he added, the system wouldn't prevent offshore detonations inside a port harbor. ...

Alarm over the prospect of a city being devastated by a terrorist nuclear bomb was sounded soon after Sept. 11, but has grown noticeably louder in recent weeks and months. ...

To confront the danger, [Sen. Richard] Lugar and [former Sen.] Nunn started the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, by which the U.S. government assists former

Soviet states in securing nuclear materials and weapons, a program SMITH implemented when he served in the White House. ...

At the same time, fears have been fueled by mounting evidence of terrorist groups making repeated attempts to obtain nuclear materials and weapons at the same time as potential

sources multiply.

Added to the stockpiles in the former Soviet Union are the contraband exports of nuclear secrets and materials from Pakistan, Iran's uranium enrichment plans and North Korean

nuclear weapons development.

At Berkeley, SMITH has a somber plan, not for prevention but for the harrowing days and months after such a catastrophe. He and Professor Steven Weber, director of the Institute of

International Relations at UC Berkeley, propose to study what would happen if a nuclear bomb blew up in a major city

somewhere in the world.

Their proposed study, for which they seek funding, would use Moscow as the hypothetical target, given the frequent terrorist strikes in Russia.

Unlike disaster-response plans already developed by the United States and other governments for a nuclear terrorist strike, the two UC researchers want to look beyond emergency

response, evacuation and radiation containment.

They ask: What precautionary plans could help avert retaliation against the wrong target, mass panic, a collapse of world trade brought on by sudden closure of ports?

If Moscow were destroyed by an anonymous bomb, what could reduce the risk of Russian retaliation mistakenly launched against Chechnya or the United States?

One of their ideas is to have a team of international technical experts prepared for immediate dispatch to assess the bomb's origin by analyzing its distinctive radioactive signature,

SMITH and Weber said.

"A week's delay in retaliation could literally save the world," said SMITH.

It's a topic so chilling that few people want to face it, SMITH said. "I'm finding what I call the psychology of denial."

Yet, given al Qaeda's many efforts to acquire nuclear materials, its desire to inflict extensive casualties and the unrelenting stepping up of the scale of its attacks, the prospects of

what-if must be faced, SMITH and Weber said.

"I'm a great believer in having these thinking-the-unthinkable discussions up front," Weber said. "It would be irresponsible not to plan for it."

3. "Analyst advises action now to aid budget later. Breaking deal on education funds could cut deficit" (San Francisco Chronicle, November 18, 2004); article citing JOHN ELLWOOD

and ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975);

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2004/11/18/BAGS39T2SM16.DTL&type=printable>

By Lynda Gledhill, Chronicle Sacramento Bureau

Sacramento -- California might be able to coast through the next fiscal year after tackling a relatively modest budget deficit, but the state is once again headed for several years of

significant shortfalls if no corrective measures are taken, the nonpartisan legislative analyst said Wednesday.

ELIZABETH HILL said the deficit for the upcoming budget year was \$6.7 billion but could be as low as \$3.9 billion, depending on how lawmakers handled education spending.

HILL warned, however, that the deficit could spiral to nearly \$10 billion the following year....

"In our view, the size and persistence of the shortfall, particularly in light of both a strengthening economy as well as general fund revenues, means the state needs to take action now,"

said HILL, who has been advising the Legislature on fiscal matters for nearly 20 years. She estimated the state would have \$2.1 billion more in revenue next year than previously

predicted. ...

With a significant problem looming in 2006, which is an election year, it may be more politically feasible to raise taxes next year rather than when lawmakers -- and possibly the

governor -- will be facing voters.

Voters don't reward politicians who make tough choices, said JOHN ELLWOOD, UC BERKELEY PUBLIC POLICY PROFESSOR and expert on government budgeting.

"People have been getting \$10 billion in services without paying for it," he said. "They do not support anyone with political courage. Whatever happens to solve the problem will inflict

pain."...

4. "Republicans Outnumbered in Academia, Studies Find" (New York Times [*requires registration], November 18, 2004; article citing MARTIN TROW;

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/11/18/education/18faculty.html?pagewanted=print&position=>

By John Tierney

Berkeley, Calif. - At the birthplace of the free speech movement, campus radicals have a new target: the faculty that came of age in the 60's. They say their professors have been

preaching multiculturalism and diversity while creating a political monoculture on campus.

Conservatism is becoming more visible at the University Of California here, where students put out a feisty magazine called The California Patriot and have made the Berkeley

Republicans one of the largest groups on campus. But here, as at schools nationwide, the professors seem to be moving in the other direction, as evidenced by their campaign

contributions and two studies being published on Nov. 18.

One of the studies, a national survey of more than 1,000 academics, shows that Democratic professors outnumber Republicans by at least seven to one in the humanities and social

sciences. That ratio is more than twice as lopsided as it was three decades ago, and it seems quite likely to keep increasing, because the younger faculty members are more

consistently Democratic than the ones nearing retirement, said Daniel Klein, an associate professor of economics at Santa Clara University and a co-author of the study.

In a separate study of voter registration records, Professor Klein found a nine-to-one ratio of Democrats to Republicans on the faculties of Berkeley and Stanford. That study, which

included professors from the hard sciences, engineering and professional schools as well as the humanities and social sciences, also found the ratio especially lopsided among the

younger professors of assistant or associate rank: 183 Democrats versus 6 Republicans.

The political imbalance on faculties has inspired a campaign to have state legislatures and Congress approve an "academic bill of rights" protecting students and faculty members

from discrimination for their political beliefs. The campaign is being led by Students for Academic Freedom, a group with chapters at Berkeley and more than 135 other campuses. It

was founded last year by the leftist-turned-conservative David Horowitz, who helped start the 1960's antiwar movement while a graduate student at Berkeley....

Academic leaders have resisted his group's legislative proposal, saying that discrimination is rare and already forbidden, and they dispute the accusations of faculty bias. Robert J.

Birgeneau, the Chancellor of Berkeley, said that he was not sure if the new study of his faculty accurately reflected the professors' political leanings, and that these leanings were

irrelevant anyway.

"The essence of a great university is developing and sharing new knowledge as well as questioning old dogma," Dr. Birgeneau said. "We do this in an environment which prizes

academic freedom and freedom of expression. These principles are respected by all of our faculty at U.C. Berkeley, no matter what their personal politics are."...

One theory for the scarcity of Republican professors is that conservatives are simply not that interested in academic careers. A Democrat on the Berkeley faculty, George P. Lakoff,

who teaches linguistics and is the author of "Moral Politics: How Liberals and Conservatives Think," said that liberals choose academic fields that fit their world views. "Unlike

conservatives," he said, "they believe in working for the public good and social justice, as well as knowledge and art for their own sake, which are what the humanities and social

sciences are about." ...

MARTIN TROW, AN EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC POLICY AT BERKELEY who was chairman of the faculty senate and Director of the Center for Studies in Higher

Education, said that professors tried not to discriminate in hiring based on politics, but that their perspective could be warped because so many colleagues shared their ideology.

"Their view comes to be seen not as a political preference but what decent, intelligent human beings believe," said Dr. TROW, who calls himself a conservative. "Debate is stifled, and

conservatives either go in the closet or get to be seen as slightly kooky. So if a committee is trying to decide between three well-qualified candidates, it may exclude the conservative

because he seems like someone who has poor judgment." ...

5. "Blame game: Politics over principles" (Sacramento Bee, November 14, 2004); op-ed by DAVID KIRP;
<http://www.sacbee.com/content/opinion/story/11422290p-12336473c.html>

By DAVID L. KIRP -- Special To The Bee

[DAVID L. KIRP is a PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC POLICY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY.]

In the post-election blame game, gay marriage has become a favorite target. The returns were barely in when California Sen. Dianne Feinstein attributed John Kerry's defeat partly to

San Francisco Mayor Gavin Newsom's decision to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples - "too much, too fast, too soon."

Others piled on, including Massachusetts' openly gay Congressman Barney Frank, who contended that the weddings scared voters by creating "a sense of chaos." It's not clear that

these politicians-turned-pundits have their facts straight. What is clear, though, is that, when it comes to this basic human right, they favor expediency over principle.

Another pivotal political moment, dating back more than half a century, offers an instructive contrast. At the 1948 Democratic convention, Hubert Humphrey, then the mayor of

Minneapolis, urged his party to elevate principle over politics by adopting a platform plank that demanded an end to racial discrimination.

"To those who say that we are rushing this issue of civil rights, I say to them we are 172 years late!" he declared. "The time has arrived in America for the Democratic Party to get out

of the shadow of states' rights and walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights!"

Following this advice seemed sure political suicide, since it meant alienating the Democrats' base in the Jim Crow South. But civil rights were so fundamental, Humphrey insisted, that

they were worth the risk. In accepting his party's nomination, Harry Truman echoed that sentiment. "Everybody knows that I recommended to the Congress the civil rights program. I did

that because I believed it to be my duty under the Constitution." Although the Democrats won in 1948, it was a close vote. After the plank was adopted, Southern delegates walked out

to form the Dixiecrat Party ("we stand for the segregation of the races," its manifesto declared), mounting one of the major third-party challenges in the nation's history. And a price was

paid for principle: The gradual transformation of the South from a Democratic to a Republican stronghold can be traced to Humphrey's powers of persuasion. Still, it would be hard to

find a contemporary politician who would question Humphrey's ethical stand - who, turning back the clock, would instruct African Americans that civil rights were "too much, too fast, too

soon." This ethical dimension is absent from the 2004 election postmortems. Instead, the debate has concentrated on whether GOP exploitation of the wedge issue of gay marriage -

code-named moral values - gave George Bush a new lease on the White House.

The answer, it now seems, is no. Voting patterns in the 11 states that had same-sex marriage initiatives on the ballot were not appreciably different from those in politically similar

states; and in these 11 states, the 2004 results weren't very different from 2000. To be sure, some people were motivated by the gay marriage question, and in a close election any

switch in voting behavior matters. But leading analysts, among them Geoffrey Garin of Peter Hart Associates and Andrew Kohut of the Pew Research Center, have concluded that the

aftershocks of 9/11 and with the Iraq war mattered far more.

Perhaps these assessments will end the political gay-bashing. What's troubling, though, is that the emphasis on voters' behavior is consistent with the view of Feinstein & Co. that if

gay marriage actually cost Kerry votes, then its proponents would have something to answer for. This analysis substitutes tactics for ethics. It ignores the moral impact of denying gay

men and lesbians a basic right, consigning them to second-class citizenship. The argument isn't being made that, even if saying so carries a political cost, it is flat-out wrong to tell a

gay couple that, simply because of their sexuality, they have no legal rights.

When Frank rebuked Newsom, he noted the "collateral damage" - a military euphemism for the killing of innocents - that resulted from the San Francisco love-fest, as if, by saying their

"I do's," gay couples morphed into errant soldiers. Newsom "created a sense there was chaos," Frank said, "rather than give us a chance to show ... that this doesn't mean anything to

anyone else." Better, in other words, to do justice by stealth.

For her part, Feinstein insisted that she wasn't "casting a value judgment" when she scolded San Francisco's mayor. In fact she was saying that what really matters are votes, not

values - more precisely, not these particular values. An unrepentant Newsom responded that "if you think something is right, you have a moral obligation to act." The Hubert Humphrey

who, many years ago, persuaded the Democratic Party to affirm civil rights would entirely understand.

6. "Fifty-nine outstanding staff receive their just rewards" (Berkeleyan, 10 November 2004); article citing CECILLE CABACUNGAN and NANCY HALL; http://www.berkeley.edu/news/berkeleyan/2004/11/10_staff.shtml

By Cathy Cockrell, Public Affairs

Twenty-four individual staff members and three staff teams received Chancellor's Outstanding Staff Awards at a Nov. 3 ceremony at Alumni House. The annual awards are

administered and presented by the Chancellor's Staff Advisory Committee (CSAC).

"This year we had 232 staff nominated -- as individuals and as part of a team -- and were able to give awards to 59," says CSAC chair Monica Lin....

Individual award winners for 2004 include these: ... CECILLE CABACUNGAN, DIRECTOR OF CAREER AND ALUMNI SERVICES IN THE GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC

POLICY. ...

Three team-award winners were also commended: ... Campuswide Alumni-Development System (CADS) Web Joint Application Development Team. The team was formed to

create a web interface to the existing campuswide alumni-development system, a database system that maintains nearly one million records for individuals and organizations who are

donors to the campus. Team members are ... NANCY HALL [DIRECTOR OF ANNUAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FUNDRAISING IN THE GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY]....

7. "Books: The Whole Child" (New York Times [*requires registration], November 7, 2004); book review by DAVID KIRP;

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/11/07/education/edlife/MB162432.html?pagewanted=print&position=>

By DAVID L. KIRP

[DAVID L. KIRP IS A PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC POLICY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY.]

Panaceas for K-12 education usually have short shelf lives. Outsize claims don't survive scrutiny; what works in one place doesn't work elsewhere. Since 1968, James P. Comer, a

professor of psychiatry at Yale, has been promoting a deceptively simple strategy. The Comer Process, set out in "Leave No Child Behind," doesn't address curricular specifics or

pedagogical techniques. Instead, it joins theories about running schools with theories of child development, devising an approach that emphasizes not just the child's mind but the

whole child.

Professor Comer draws on lessons learned while growing up in a nurturing family as well as on developmental research. He appreciates that academic achievement is central to the

schools' mission; indeed, he initially attracted national attention in the 1970's when two New Haven elementary schools using his approach went from the bottom to nearly the top of the

city's language and math scores. Yet just as school is only one place where a child comes of age, cognitive development is just one aspect of development; attention has to be paid to

the physical, social, ethical, psychological and linguistic dimensions. Put into practice, that means getting teachers, parents and psychologists to cease their turf wars and focus on

classrooms and children. It also means making teachers aware of the rudiments of child psychology. Although this seems intuitively obvious, it goes against the grain of the Bush

administration's school reforms, which focus on test scores.

James Comer doesn't claim to have the panacea. He writes with great candor about disappointments as well as successes, acknowledging the difficulty of changing the culture of

schools and patching the broken lives of children. He estimates that a third of the 600 schools that adopted his strategy showed enormous improvement. A third demonstrated modest

gains, and in a third there was no change at all.

That's not Nirvana, but it's a better track record than any other prescription can claim.

8. "Home Is Where the Hurt Was; After a bruising legal fight, an affluent New Jersey town has housing for the poor. But it's still a struggle to keep doors of acceptance open" (Los

Angeles Times, November 5, 2004); story citing DAVID KIRP and his book "OUR TOWN"; [*requires registration] www.latimes.com

By Josh Getlin, Times Staff Writer

On a crisp afternoon, Ethel Lawrence Boulevard looks like any other street in this comfortable suburb. Kids play football in front of gray Cape Cod apartments, station wagons roll by,

and an autumnal calm blankets the neighborhood.

"It looks normal, doesn't it?" asks Ethel Lawrence-Halley, who helps oversee the 140 apartments. "And that's just the point. After all the anger and hostility we had to deal with building

these homes, they look like anywhere else."

Nestled in the heart of Mount Laurel, near Philadelphia, the Ethel Lawrence Homes are one of the few places in America where affordable housing has been built specifically for poor

people -- mostly blacks and Latinos -- in an affluent community.

It took three decades of litigation, legislation and financial wizardry to construct these apartments, and the last tenants moved in this year. But the conflict continues. Some longtime

residents remain angry, and activists voice frustration that more apartments haven't been built elsewhere. ...

Next month, a state commission will issue new affordable housing goals for each community. But even before these figures are released, some officials warn that too much

construction could worsen suburban sprawl, and activists worry that the state's commitment to affordable housing may erode.

The struggle to open suburbia to low-income people and minorities has been waged more intensely in New Jersey than any other state. And it's largely because of Ethel Lawrence -- a

teacher who challenged the Garden State's exclusionary zoning laws 34 years ago.

She and others won a sweeping courtroom victory, convincing the New Jersey Supreme Court that communities had a constitutional obligation to build affordable housing for the

region's poorest people. No other state has such a legal mandate.

"Ethel Lawrence was an astonishing person, and what she did was very brave," said DAVID KIRP, CO-AUTHOR OF "OUR TOWN," A BOOK ABOUT THE MOUNT LAUREL CASE.

"She took on the system, and she kept pushing the housing issue," added KIRP, WHO TEACHES PUBLIC POLICY AT UC BERKELEY. "What she did was even more sustained than

Rosa Parks."

Lawrence died in 1994, and never saw the townhomes that bear her name. But the housing struggle lived on with her daughter, Lawrence-Halley. She kept fighting for the apartments

and is now a project administrator at the 62-acre complex.

"We fought a long time to finally get these apartments built," she said, picking up stray pebbles on a pathway. She stood at the intersection of four streets named Faith, Equality, Hope

and Tolerance, and added: "The issue didn't end once we got the housing built and occupied. We've still got a lot of work to do here." ...

"The whole point of the Mount Laurel battle was to promote economic justice," KIRP said. "The courts said rich suburbs don't have the right to exclude people based on race or class.

They had to provide real housing access."

In Mount Laurel, that theory is being put to the test. And for many townhome residents, the experience has been life-changing.

"My whole outlook is different," said Chicon Cruz, 27, a single mother of twins who works as an accountant. "I have a sense of hope. My girls can go to a good school. I feel confident

about my future for the first time." ...

9. "Bay Area partisans seek a silver lining. Stung by results, some buoyed by mobilization effort and grateful that legal crisis was averted" (Oakland Tribune, November 4, 2004);

article citing HENRY BRADY;

<http://www.oaklandtribune.com/cda/article/print/0,1674,82%257E1865%257E2513120,00.html>

By Josh Richman, Staff Writer

Californians invested money, manpower and passion in this presidential race, and while many, especially in the Bay Area, are unhappy with the result, there's some relief that America

won't spend weeks trying to figure out who won....

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY POLITICAL SCIENCE PROFESSOR HENRY BRADY said he's "very relieved because it looks like we're not going to have a massive

set of legal issues." The 136,000-vote margin by which President Bush carried the crucial swing state of Ohio is "a thousand times different" from the 537 votes by which he led

Democrat Al Gore in Florida four years ago.

"The networks acted this time the way they should have acted last time ... they were much more cautious in calling things," Brady said, also praising "the very good performance of

voting systems around the country" even under the weight of the biggest voter turnout since 1968.

The country still must hone its voting technology -- eliminating punchcard ballots, addressing electronic voting security and so on -- while also dealing with registration issues that

proved to be a bigger concern this year, he cautioned. But he said 2004's relatively smooth showing will give newer voting practices time to "grow up" so that by 2008, the nation has a

system "that we're actually proud of."

10. "Gay marriage amendment could affect court battle" (Associated Press State & Local Wire, November 3, 2004); article citing DAVID KIRP; [requires registration] www.ap.org/

By William McCall, Associated Press Writer

Portland, Ore. Voter approval of a state constitutional amendment to ban gay marriage in Oregon will likely go into effect before the end of the year, despite a court battle that began in

March.

The big question now is whether the U.S. Supreme Court will eventually decide the constitutionality of banning gay marriage, attorneys for both sides said Wednesday.

"It's not the same case today it was yesterday," said Kelly Clark, attorney for the Defense of Marriage Coalition, which put Measure 36 on the ballot.

The gay marriage issue was sent to the Oregon Supreme Court earlier this year after Multnomah County commissioners decided that any ban on gay marriage violated the state

constitution.

Nearly 3,000 gay and lesbian couples were granted marriage licenses before a judge ordered the county to stop until the Legislature could redraft state law.

But the case was immediately appealed by gay rights groups and the American Civil Liberties Union. Final legal briefs are due by the end of the week and will be argued on Nov. 17 at

the Oregon Supreme Court in Salem.

Clark argues the court case is now moot because of voter approval of Measure 36. He said the Defense of Marriage Coalition plans to ask the Oregon Supreme Court to dismiss

most of the case.

The ACLU will "vigorously oppose" any motion to dismiss, said Dave Fidanque, executive director of the ACLU Oregon chapter.

The same basic question remains, Fidanque said - "whether it's constitutional to deny rights to homosexual couples." ...

Both sides, however, agree the legal battle eventually may work its way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

DAVID KIRP, PROFESSOR OF LAW AND PUBLIC POLICY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY, compared the gay marriage battle to the civil rights movement

of the 1960s.

"What gay rights attorneys have tried to do is what civil rights attorneys did for blacks in the 1960s, and that is to build up the cases in the system," KIRP said.

He said a challenge to Florida adoption laws may help set the stage for a high court ruling on the constitutionality of gay marriage. Gays and lesbians have argued that Florida law has

unfairly prevented them from becoming parents by adoption.

"The kids are so obviously much better off with adoptive parents who love them and care about them than being left to rot in the state system that Florida's basis for prohibiting gay

couples from adoption is farcical on its face," KIRP said.

"It's really about the enshrinement of prejudice," he said.

11. "Election 2004: CBS to display ESRI-created election maps" (San Bernardino Sun, November 2, 2004); article citing HENRY BRADY; [requires registration] www.sbsun.com

By Leigh Muzslay, Staff Writer

Political geeks and information junkies take note.

Tonight's CBS News election coverage will feature 2-D and 3-D maps that integrate demographics, exit poll results and vote counts using software from Redlands-based ESRI.

CBS will have access to thousands of maps broken up by about 30 different variables race, blue collar vs. white collar, education levels and voting methods.

The maps, which will be updated dozens of times throughout the night, will allow CBS to pinpoint trends county by county.

"It will give us a depth and granularity we haven't had before," said Al Ortiz, executive producer and director for CBS News Special Events. "It will allow us to tell a much better story."

One of the maps will gauge effectiveness of political ads by comparing advertising dollars spent to votes cast.

Others will show how issues shape the election. They will show where certain income, education, race and other groups are concentrated, and how those areas voted. For example,

CBS could compare polling data about prescription drug coverage and election results in areas with a lot of senior citizens.

"It's been pretty fascinating to compare these statistics to past elections," said ESRI's Kris Goodfellow, who was working with CBS in New York Monday.

Among the most interesting, Goodfellow said, was the "correlation between places where lots of people live together in close quarters and whether they vote Democrat or Republican."

City dwellers tend to vote Democrat, while rural folks vote Republican. ...

HENRY BRADY, A PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC POLICY AT UC BERKELEY, would love seeing this kind of layered data. But it might overwhelm some

people, he said.

"A lot of people have trouble reading simple graphs," BRADY said. "Keeping the displays simple looking will help people understand the information," he said.

BRADY will be analyzing results for a San Francisco TV station tonight. Like most politicians, he'll be eyeing swing states and voter turnout.

BRADY estimates that between 115 million and 120 million people will vote today, far more than the 104 million that voted in 2000. He's interested in seeing how areas of high voter

turnout lean in the presidential race.

Florida's heavily contested 2000 election results will likely impact how this election is covered.

"You won't find people making projections as willy-nilly as they did in the last election," BRADY said....

12. "You're Doing Fine, Oklahoma! The universal pre-K movement takes off in unlikely places" (The American Prospect Online, November 1, 2004); story by DAVID KIRP, with

research assistance by GEORGE WILLCOXON (MPP 2006) and CINDY CZERWIN (MPP 2006);

<http://www.prospect.org/web/page.wv?section=root&name=ViewPrint&articleId=8771>

By DAVID L. KIRP

[DAVID L. KIRP teaches at the University of California, Berkeley's GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY. He is the author of Shakespeare, Einstein, and the Bottom Line: The

Marketing of Higher Education. GEORGE WILLCOXON and CINDY CZERWIN, graduate students at the GOLDMAN SCHOOL, provided invaluable research assistance.]

Thirty years ago, the national movement for universal preschool came heart-breakingly close to success. But Richard Nixon's 1971 veto of such a measure -- it "would commit the vast

moral authority of the National Government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over against the family-centered approach" -- proved to be Washington's last word. As

this window of opportunity slammed shut, the debate shifted away from securing preschool for all, focusing instead on expanding opportunities for children from poor families.

But across the country, the universal preschool movement is thriving. Unlikely champions -- among them a conservative Democratic governor, an ex-newspaper publisher, and a

billionaire oilman -- have become activists. The appeal is partly altruistic (for children, it's the right thing to do) and partly hard-nosed economics (for society, it's a surefire investment in

the future).

What's most surprising is that bedrock Democratic states aren't in the vanguard. Instead, the national leaders are two socially conservative southern states, Georgia and Oklahoma....

The biggest success story is Oklahoma. The Sooner State is better known for its oil billionaires, football dynasties, and religious fundamentalists than for its social conscience. Yet

largely because of the behind-the-scenes efforts of passionate bureaucrats, savvy state politicians, and public-spirited business leaders, Oklahoma ranks first in the nation in the

proportion of 4-year-olds enrolled [63%] in pre-kindergarten classes. What's more, those classes meet stringent national standards for quality.

"All great public policy comes out of passionate leaders," says Nancy Von Bargen, who heads the human-services department's child-care division and is herself one of those leaders.

Without [assistant superintendent of education] Ramona Paul and [Rep.] Joe Eddins, it's doubtful that universal preschool would have been widely adopted in Oklahoma. Governor

[Brad] Henry has made education the top priority of his administration. "We're tired of being last in a lot of things in the nation," says first lady Kim Henry, a former teacher who spends

most of her time promoting children's causes. "We want to do something big."

Prominent among these champions is Oklahoma oilman and banker George Kaiser. His estimated \$3 billion fortune makes him America's 56th-richest man, according to Forbes

magazine, and he is investing a sizeable chunk of that money in early-childhood initiatives. Kaiser thinks about these issues philosophically. "America hasn't fulfilled its social contract

that everyone has an equal opportunity at birth," he says. "I've wrestled for years with how we might do something to change that -- to provide for a more mobile society."...

In a parallel universe, George Kaiser's vision would be national policy. It exemplifies John Dewey's wise maxim that all children receive what a wise and caring parent would provide.

But these days, Washington has no stomach for bold social initiatives. That's a shame, for the federal government has potentially greater resources to tackle this challenge, and with

different priorities, Washington could make universal pre-K a nationwide reality.

The good news is that the states, at least some of them, are picking up the slack. Although progress is slow and uneven -- most states still serve fewer than a fifth of their 4-year-olds --

if conservative Oklahoma and Georgia can overcome "nanny state" vitriol and make universal preschool a reality, every state can do the same.

13. "Democracy Gone Wild. If the vote sparks bedlam, it will be because..." (Los Angeles Times [*requires registration], October 31, 2004); article citing HENRY BRADY;

<http://www.latimes.com/news/printedition/opinion/la-op-map31oct31,1,5515783,print.story>

...Voting machines melt down

Chad's back. In 2004, 22 million voters in 19 states, including Illinois, will vote on punch-card systems, which are less accurate than other systems. But do computers keep votes safe?

"We've got this terrible trade-off between accuracy and security," said UC BERKELEY POLITICAL SCIENTIST HENRY BRADY. Sources: Election Data Services, UC DATA....

14. "Voters' ed, a.k.a. unraveling your ballot" (San Francisco Chronicle, October 31, 2004); article citing JOHN ELLWOOD;

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2004/10/31/ING229GRAT1.DTL&type=printable>

By John M. Hubbell, Chronicle Staff Writer

Sacramento -- While the presidential race hinges on the whims of the cherished undecided voter, the immediate future of California could be charted by people we might brand "the

unconfused."

They're out there somewhere, poised and ready to vote Tuesday with alarmingly clear minds. They're steeped in the knowledge of which proposition intends to do what, and perhaps

they're even passionate about one or more of the 16 ballot measures that will appear before them.

Presumably rare birds, these voters are prepared to tackle the most complex ballot anyone this side of the Sierra Nevada has seen in some time. On Tuesday, the simple act of

participating in California's democratic process may be worthy of a little lapel sticker reading: "I Voted -- and Know Exactly What I Did and Why."

"Californians love it -- they think it gives them greater control over society," said JOHN ELLWOOD, A PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC POLICY AT UC BERKELEY and no fan of the

initiative process. "A Californian who takes it seriously will have to vote on more things than a person in the United Kingdom would have to vote on in their entire lives."...

15. "The Costs of Voting: Evidence from a Natural Experiment" by HENRY BRADY and John McNulty was awarded the American Political Science Association's 2004 Harold F.

Gosnell Prize for the best work in political methodology presented at any political science conference during the preceding year (September 15, 2004). www.apsa.org

RECENT FACULTY SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS and EVENTS

November 5 "Beyond Welfare Reform: Are Federal Housing Programs Next?" by Ophelia Basgal. Presented by the Berkeley Program on Housing and Urban Policy, at the

Goldman School of Public Policy.

November 10 "Water and Land-Use: The New Policy Convergence in California" by Paul Stanton Kibel. Presented by the Goldman School's Center for Environmental Public

Policy.

November 16 "From 'No Child Left Behind' to the New SAT: A conversation on education journalism and college rankings." BEN WILDAVSKY, education editor of U.S. News &

World Report and lead author of a new book, the U.S. News Ultimate Guide to Becoming a Teacher, spoke in conversation with DAVID KIRP, PROFESSOR AT THE GOLDMAN

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY and Susan Rasky, Senior Lecturer at the Graduate School of Journalism. Presented by THE GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, the

Graduate School of Education, and the Graduate School of Journalism.

November 18 "U.S. Climate Policy Initiatives at the State and Local Level" by Dr. MARK TREXLER (MPP 1982, PhD 1989), President of Trexler Climate and Energy Services

[TC+ES]. Presented by the Goldman School's Center for Environmental Public Policy.

November 30 "U.S. Oil Addiction and the Future of Energy Policy" by DANIEL M. KAMMEN. Presented by the Undergraduate Political Science Association.

UC TV LISTINGS

GSPP programs air on primetime UCTV. UCTV is available to almost 12 million households nationwide via satellite (Dish Network, Channel 9412) and on local cable throughout

California. UCTV broadcasts during specified times in the Bay Area on the following channels:

Berkeley, Channels 33 & 28 (Comcast)
San Francisco, Channel 27 (Comcast)

UCTV's programming schedule can be found at: <http://www.uctv.tv/schedule3.asp?keyword=national&x=28&y=11>

Programs that have been encoded to watch over the internet are located here: <http://www.uctv.tv/schedule/> Specific programs from GSPP that are available in UCTV's Video on

Demand library are listed below:

Gary Hart: "National Security in the Age of Terror"
<http://www.uctv.tv/search-details.asp?showID=9089>

Michael Nacht and John Yoo debate: "Decision 2004: The Issues -- Terrorism and National Security"
<http://www.uctv.tv/library-test.asp?showID=9061>

Robert Reich: "Why a Massachusetts Liberal Will Be the Next President (and Other Amazing Prophecies)"
<http://www.uctv.tv/library-test.asp?showID=8713>

A Year and a Half After 'Black September': Problems and Prospects of International Anti-terrorist Coalition
<http://www.uctv.tv/library-test.asp?showID=7612>

Conversations with History: Changing Paradigms in National Security Policy with Michael Nacht
<http://www.uctv.tv/library-test.asp?showID=7240>

An Update on the War on Terrorism and Iraq with Dean Michael Nacht

<http://www.uctv.tv/library-test.asp?showID=7055>

Daniel Ellsberg: "Secrecy, Freedom and Empire" - Lessons for Today from Vietnam and the Pentagon Papers
<http://www.uctv.tv/library-test.asp?showID=7041>

Dr. Marion Nestle: Food, Politics and the Obesity Epidemic: How the Food Industry Influences Diet and Health
<http://www.uctv.tv/library-test.asp?showID=7606>

Goldman School of Public Policy Conversations: Kirp & Thompson
<http://www.uctv.tv/library-test.asp?showID=7604>

Harmat Karzai, the First Secretary to the Embassy of Afghanistan in Washington, DC: Planting the Roots of Peace in Afghanistan
<http://www.uctv.tv/library-test.asp?showID=7602>

Alexey Arbatov, Deputy Chairman, Committee on Defense for the Russian State Duma: Superterrorism - Implications for a New Common Security Strategy
<http://www.uctv.tv/library-test.asp?showID=7614>

"The Truth About Medical Marijuana" featuring ROBERT J. MACCOUN in panel of legal and medical experts.
<http://www.uctv.tv/library-test.asp?showID=8463>

"Young, Beautiful and Dead: Growing Up with Disease and Democracy in South Africa," featuring DAVID HARRISON (MPP 2000), CEO of loveLife, South Africa's national HIV

prevention campaign for teenagers.
<http://www.uctv.tv/library-test.asp?showID=8466>

If you would like further information about any of the above, or hard copies of cited articles, we'd be happy to provide them.

We are always delighted to receive your material for inclusion in the Digest. Please email the editor at wongth@socrates.berkeley.edu.

Sincerely,

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(This digest was edited by Theresa Wong)