

GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY
2607 HEARST AVENUE
UC BERKELEY
BERKELEY, CA 94720-7320
PH: 510-642-4670
WEB: GSPP.BERKELEY.EDU

March 2005

Dear GSPP Friend:

This eDigest includes upcoming events and recent examples of GSPP alumni, faculty and students in the news. Summaries of the news items follow a quick reference list. We are pleased to be receiving more alumni, student and faculty submissions. This month's edition summarizes 48 news items.

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

eDIGEST FEATURES

- Upcoming Events
- Quick Reference List
- Alumni and Student Newsmakers
- Faculty & Board Member in the News
- Recent Faculty & Alumni Speaking Engagements
- UCTV Listings & Archive

Thank you for your supporting GSPP.

UPCOMING EVENTS

1. The 7th Annual Rhoda Goldman Distinguished Lecture in Health Policy
ROBERT F. KENNEDY JR. speaks on "Environment, Health and Democracy"
March 3rd 2005, 7:00 pm - 8:30 pm
Wheeler Auditorium, Wheeler Hall, UC Berkeley
SOLD OUT

Tickets are required to enter the lecture. Free advance tickets ARE BEING HELD FOR ALL ALUMNI WHO RSVP'ed TO THE PRE-LECTURE ALUMNI RECEPTION (see below. If you do not have a ticket, you may view a professional webcast of the event on the Goldman School website by mid-March.

(Reception for GSPP alumni with Robert Kennedy Jr., 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm, in the GSPP Living Room in the original building, by invitation.)

Contact: Nancy Hall at 642-9437 or nahall@uclink.berkeley.edu

2. "Housing and Cities: Mastering New Challenge" - keynote address by SF Mayor Gavin Newsom
6th Annual Berkeley Conference on Housing and Urban Policy
March 11, 2005, 9:00am to 3:00pm
Andersen Auditorium at the Haas School of Business

In addition to San Francisco Mayor Gavin Newsom, JOHN QUIGLEY and RUCKER JOHNSON, speakers from the development, governmental, and nonprofit sectors will address issues of: Housing and Cities, Future of Section 8, Fairness in Housing and Lending.

To register on-line, and for further information, visit:
<http://urbanpolicy.berkeley.edu/2005conference.htm>

Pre-registration required; registration fee is \$75 and includes lunch.
Admission is free for UC Berkeley students, faculty and staff [lunch not included].

Sponsored by UC Berkeley's Program on Housing and Urban Policy, with institutional support from Berkeley's Haas School of Business, College of Environmental Design, and GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY.

3. Public Lecture by Visiting PROFESSOR ROBERT REICH. April 5th Wheeler Auditorium.
Time and topic TBA.

QUICK REFERENCE LIST

In addition to the print media referenced below, broadcast media coverage includes numerous interviews with DEAN NACHT by KRON TV, KGO TV and KTVU, among others.

ALUMNI AND STUDENT NEWSMAKERS

1. "Turning off the budget Autopilot" (The California Report, KQED-88.5 FM radio, February 25, 2005 - Morning); report features interview with ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); listen to the story at:
<http://www.californiareport.org/domains/californiareport/>
2. "Slow spending of anti-terror funds cited" (Sacramento Bee, February 25, 2005); story citing CELIA PEDROZA (MPP 2003) and report issued by Legislative Analyst's Office headed by ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975);
<http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/story/12451839p-13308045c.html>
3. "Schwarzenegger's after-school plan flawed, analyst says" (San Francisco Chronicle, February 25, 2005); story citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/02/25/BAG4DBGODJ1.DTL>
4. "Repeal of after-school program is urged" (Sacramento Bee, February 25, 2005); story cites ELIZABETH HILL (1975);
<http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/story/12451838p-13308046c.html>
5. "Legislative analyst suggests halting governor's after-school program" (AP State Wire, February 24, 2005); story cites ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); http://www.sacbee.com/state_wire/story/12442834p-13298958c.html
6. "An improved economy could leave the state with a budget surplus of nearly \$3 billion in mid-2006, but California would still face deficits of at least \$3 billion to \$4 billion in the following years, according to the legislative analyst" (Associated Press, February 23, 2005); story citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975);
<http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/n/a/2005/02/22/state/n214038S16.DTL>
7. "Legislators urged to stay frugal. Use \$2 billion windfall to tame deficit, analyst says" (Sacramento Bee, February 23, 2005); story citing ELIZABETH HILL (1975);
<http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/ca/budget/story/12433620p-13289938c.html>
8. "Legislative Analyst: \$2.2 Billion More Revenues" (The California Report, broadcast on KQED 88.5 FM, February 22, 2005); story citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975);
<http://www.kqed.org/weblog/capitalnotes/2005/02/legislative-analyst-22-billion-more.jsp>
9. "School-funding guarantee faces uncertain future. Education advocates say the governor's proposed changes would gut Prop. 98" (Sacramento Bee, February 21, 2005); story citing ELIZABETH HILL (1975);
<http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/story/12417155p-13273504c.html>
10. "Web sites target companies for 'red' or 'blue' buyers" (East Bay Business Times, February 4, 2005); story featuring BuyBlue.org, co-founded by MARTHA TURE (MPP 2004);
<http://eastbay.bizjournals.com/eastbay/stories/2005/02/07/story7.html?t=printable>
11. "It's finally time to face the facts on Bay Bridge" (Oakland Tribune, January 30, 2005); article citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); http://www.insidebayarea.com/portlet/article/html/fragments/print_article.jsp?article=2545650
12. "Falling Down: Governor, Legislators Need To Resolve Bay Bridge Fiasco" (Press Democrat, Santa Rosa, CA, January 30, 2005); editorial citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); [*requires subscription]

<http://www1.pressdemocrat.com/apps/pbcs.dll/frontpage>

13. "It's governor vs. Democrats in costly game of Bay Bridge tug-of-war" (San Francisco Chronicle, January 26, 2005); column citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/01/26/BAG20B0H841.DTL>
14. "Better Ethics Needed to Improve Energy Distribution" (Today's Engineer, IEEE-USA, January 2005); story citing WILLIAM F. HEDERMAN (MPP 1974); <http://www.todayseengineer.org/2005/Jan/ethics.asp>
15. "Navigating the Gray Areas. Successful energy market development means understanding new subtleties and nuances" (Public Utilities Fortnightly, January 2005); article by WILLIAM F. HEDERMAN (MPP 1974); [*requires subscription] http://www.fortnightly.com/puf_current.cfm
16. "Bush Boycott Blues" (Columbus Ledger-Enquirer (GA), January 19, 2005); opinion column citing BuyBlue.org, co-founded by MARTHA TURE (MPP 2004); [*requires subscription] <http://www.ledger-enquirer.com/mld/ledgerenquirer/>
17. "Party time at the store" (Star Tribune (Minneapolis, MN), January 8, 2005); column citing BuyBlue.org, co-founded by MARTHA TURE (MPP 2004); [*requires subscription] <http://www.startribune.com/>
18. "Now you can even 'vote' when you buy lunchmeat" (Detroit News, The (MI), January 7, 2005); story citing BuyBlue.org, co-founded by MARTHA TURE (MPP 2004); [*requires subscription] <http://www.detnews.com/>
19. "Starting 2005 with a clean Inbox" (Reno Gazette-Journal (NV), January 2, 2005); opinion column citing BuyBlue.org, co-founded by MARTHA TURE (MPP 2004); [*requires subscription] <http://www.rgj.com/>
20. "OMOI Chief HEDERMAN on 2004 Highlights, 2005 Focal Points" (The Desk, 2005 End of Year Issue, December 2004, pp. 8-9); interview with WILLIAM F. HEDERMAN (MPP 1974); <http://www.scudderpublishing.com/documents/EndofYearIssue04.pdf?PHPSESSID=afb3349a1d8970c3c867479fe6c0aaec>
21. "The Promise and Peril of International Trade," a book by JEFF COLGAN (MPP 2002) was published by Broadview Press (November 30, 2004); to read more, visit <http://broadviewpress.com/bvbooks.asp?BookID=685>
22. "Comparing California 's Investments in Prisons and Education" (California Police and Prison News, Urban Strategies Council, July 2004 issue); report citing SANDRA BEIDEMAN (MPP 2004); <http://www.urbanstrategies.org/programs/csj/news/2004-07-01.html>

FACULTY & BOARD MEMBER IN THE NEWS

1. "The vote you cast may not be tallied. 1 out of 100 shown uncounted in 2004" (San Francisco Chronicle, February 27, 2005); story citing HENRY BRADY; <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/02/27/INGUMBFTSC1.DTL&type=printable>
2. "Don't Blame Wal-Mart" (New York Times, February 28, 2005); op-ed by ROBERT REICH; <http://www.nytimes.com/2005/02/28/opinion/28reich.html?hp>
3. "Left or Right - Which Way America?" (Public Radio International, locally broadcast on KQED 88.5-FM, February 26 & 27, 2005); ROBERT REICH debated Adrian Wooldridge at the John F. Kennedy Jr. Forum; <http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/calendars/iop.nsf/index.html?ReadForm>
4. "RFK Jr. will lecture at UC Berkeley" (Contra Costa Times & Berkeley Voice, February 25, 2005; story cites GOLDMAN SCHOOL EVENT; http://www.contracostatimes.com/mld/cctimes/news/local/states/california/counties/alameda_county/cities_neighborhoods/berkeley/10989201.htm
5. "Abstinence Only and the Sex Ed Debate" (The New York Times, February 18, 2005), Letter to the Editor by JACK GLASER; <http://www.nytimes.com/2005/02/18/opinion/18kristof.html?>
6. "Innovation and Incentives" by SUZANNE SCOTCHMER has been published by MIT Press (December 2004). Read more at: <http://mitpress.mit.edu/catalog/item/default.asp?sid=4576F528-7B58-4C68-8505-C62A28481F6F&ttype=2&tid=10277>
7. "Washington Blamed for Fiscal Woes. In a trip to the nation's capital this week, governor will demand the state get its

'fair share.' Budget experts say it's not that simple" (Los Angeles Times, February 15, 2005); article citing JOHN ELLWOOD; <http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-me-budget15feb15,1,394585,print.story>

8. "Campuses study to make the grade" (Contra Costa Times, February 14, 2005); article citing DAVID KIRP; <http://www.contracostatimes.com/mld/cctimes/living/education/10895687.htm?template=contentModules/printstory.jsp>

9. "Connect the Dots. Tomorrow's so-called bust has as much to do with today's budget as yesterday's boomers" by ROBERT B. REICH (The American Prospect Online, Feb 10, 2005); op-ed by ROBERT REICH; <http://www.prospect.org/web/page.ww?section=root&name=ViewWeb&articleId=9161>

10. "Marketplace Commentary: The Demographic Bulge" (National Public Radio, February 9, 2005); commentary by ROBERT REICH; listen to the commentary at: <http://marketplace.publicradio.org/shows/2005/02/09/PM200502094.html>

11. "Revenge of the Bond Traders. Meet some folks on Wall Street who might not like Bush's Social Security privatization" (The American Prospect Online, Feb 4, 2005); op-ed by ROBERT REICH; <http://www.prospect.org/web/page.ww?section=root&name=ViewWeb&articleId=9144>

12. "NYU speaker discusses lack of stability for adjunct faculty" (Washington Square News, February 3, 2005); story about talk presented by DAVID KIRP; <http://www.washingtonsquarenews.com/news/campus/8788.html>

13. "It's Medicare, Stupid. Only one of our giant entitlement programs is in trouble -- and it isn't Social Security." by ROBERT B. REICH (The American Prospect, February 2005); op-ed by ROBERT REICH; <http://www.prospect.org/web/page.ww?section=root&name=ViewPrint&articleId=9042>

14. "UPI Hears ... Insider notes [about MICHAEL NACHT] from United Press International for Feb. 1" (UPI, February 2, 2005); story about talk presented by MICHAEL NACHT.

15. "Californians Redefine Academic Freedom" (Center For Studies In Higher Education - UC Berkeley, CSHE.3.05, February 2005); paper by MARTIN TROW; read the full text at: <http://cshe.berkeley.edu/publications/papers/papers/ROP.Trow.AcademicFreedom.3.05.pdf>

16. "State of Fear: Science Policy in the 21st Century" by Michael Crichton (broadcast on C-SPAN-2 TV, February 19, 2005; AEI-Brookings Joint Center for Regulatory Studies); speech citing AARON WILDAVSKY; audio available at: <http://inside.c-spanarchives.org:8080/cspan/cspan.csp?command=dprogram&record=138036536>
Read the transcript at: <http://www.aei-brookings.org/admin/authorpdfs/page.php?id=1090>

17. "Michael Crichton and Global Warming" by David B. Sandalow (The Brookings Institution, January 28, 2005); op-ed citing AARON WILDAVSKY; read the full text at: <http://www.brookings.edu/views/op-ed/fellows/sandalow20050128.pdf>

18 "Study: Bay Area counties rank low in mental health" (Daily Californian, January 24, 2005); story about study by RICHARD SCHEFFLER; <http://www.dailycal.org/article.php?id=17340>

19 "New course for the solar-psyched. Photovoltaic students take solar cell work beyond the classroom" (Engineering News, January 24, 2005 Vol. 76, no. 2S); story citing DAN KAMMEN; <http://www.coe.berkeley.edu/engnews/Spring05/EN02S/solar.html>

20. Do-Gooders: "Open Wide, This Won't Hurt a Bit. Sharing Ideas may one day cure tropical diseases" (Red Herring IT Magazine, January 31, 2005); story about initiative co-authored by STEPHEN MAURER; <http://www.redherring.com/ArticlesHome.aspx>

21. Neglected Diseases: "Finding Cures for Tropical Diseases: Is Open Source an Answer?" by STEPHEN M. MAURER, Arti Rai, Andrej Sali (PLoS Medicine Vol. 1, No. 3, DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0010056); initiative co-authored by STEPHEN MAURER; <http://medicine.plosjournals.org/perlserv/?request=get-document&doi=10.1371/journal.pmed.0010056>

22. "County's outlook brighter than most. Sacramento, Placer and Yolo rank high on a mental health study, but service providers say many needs unmet" (Sacramento Bee, January 20, 2005); article about study by RICHARD SCHEFFLER; <http://www.sacbee.com/content/news/medical/story/12086619p-12956668c.html>

23. "Benzene Exposure May Negatively Affect Health" (Daily Californian, January 19, 2005); article citing EUGENE BARDACH; <http://www.dailycal.org/article.php?id=17296>

24. "Foot-dragging has put U.S. behind the curve on energy" (Southeast Farm Press, January 12, 2005); commentary

citing report co-authored by Board of Advisors Chair WILLIAM K. REILLY; <http://southeastfarmpress.com/>

25. "One For the Rhodes; Colleges Push Students to Seek Prestigious Scholarship in Hopes of Boosting Image" (Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania), January 4, 2005); story citing DAVID KIRP and ROBERT REICH.

26. "A Hat Tip to AARON WILDAVSKY" by Michelle Malkin (Syndicated columnist blog, December 28, 2004); op-ed citing AARON WILDAVSKY; <http://michellemalkin.com/archives/001094.htm>

ALUMNI AND STUDENT NEWSMAKERS

1. "Turning off the budget Autopilot" (The California Report, KQED-88.5 FM radio, February 25, 2005 - Morning); report features interview with ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); listen to the story at: <http://www.californiareport.org/domains/californiareport/>

Reported by John Myers

When Governor Schwarzenegger submitted his budget proposal last month, he said too much of the state budget is on "autopilot" every year. On Thursday, the Legislature's non-partisan budget analyst [ELIZABETH HILL] released her formal assessment of the governor's proposals, and suggested some new ways to turn that "autopilot" off.

2. "Slow spending of anti-terror funds cited" (Sacramento Bee, February 25, 2005); story citing CELIA PEDROZA (MPP 2003) and report issued by Legislative Analyst's Office headed by ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); <http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/story/12451839p-13308045c.html>

By Edie Lau -- Bee Science Writer

California's efforts to bolster its homeland security are uncoordinated and piecemeal, and the agencies in charge are falling behind in using hundreds of millions of dollars in federal anti-terrorism grants, according to an assessment by the Legislative Analyst's Office released Thursday.

The analysis found that the state Office of Homeland Security and Department of Health Services have spent only 31 percent of the \$869.3 million in federal funds given to the state over the past five years to defend against potential terrorist attacks.

The assessment raises uncomfortable questions about the state's vulnerability to attack. ...

The slow spending is worrisome because money that sits unspent may be forfeited, said CELIA PEDROZA, a fiscal and policy analyst who contributed to the report.

"We don't want to lose any money, especially not on something this important," PEDROZA said.

Furthermore, the agencies in charge of protecting the state against biological and general terrorist activity don't seem to be working together.

"Both OHS and DHS report that they are currently developing homeland security plans," the report states. "At the time this analysis was prepared, it appeared that these plans would be developed independently of one another.

Consequently, it is doubtful that their plans will result in a comprehensive look at the state's homeland security."

The new report echoes and expands on criticisms recently raised by two other organizations.

The Rand Corp. and Trust for America's Health, in independent studies last year, found California lagging in preparing for bioterrorism - that is, attacks involving the use of disease-causing microorganisms. ...

Gary Winuk, deputy director of the Office of Homeland Security, said the Legislative Analyst's Office report is basically accurate. ...

The Legislative Analyst's Office, a nonpartisan office that advises the Legislature on the budget, also identified a lack of

vision and oversight.

For example:

-- The agencies, in state reports to the federal government, seem more concerned with meeting federal grant requirements than developing complementary and comprehensive approaches to fight terrorism.

-- Both agencies distribute funds to other state and local agencies, but neither audits the use of those funds.

-- While the administration submits budget requests to the Legislature for authority to spend the federal funds, the requests do not describe the status of prior-year grants, how they were spent or what homeland security goals the administration hopes to achieve in the coming year.

The analysis recommends that, among other things, the agencies be required to make annual reports to the Legislature on their homeland security activities, spending and problems.

3. "Schwarzenegger's after-school plan flawed, analyst says" (San Francisco Chronicle, February 25, 2005); story citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/02/25/BAG4DBGODJ1.DTL>

By Lynda Gledhill, Chronicle Sacramento Bureau

Sacramento -- California should scrap Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger's 2002 initiative designed to fund after-school programs, the state's nonpartisan legislative analyst said Thursday.

ELIZABETH HILL criticized Proposition 49 for being an automatic spending plan that will take money away from more important programs and noted that some existing funds for after-school classes go unspent.

HILL, whose recommendations are widely respected and often considered by the Legislature, said the proposition would require the state to spend \$424 million in general fund money even though it continues to face large deficits.

Proposition 49, which was approved by 57 percent of voters, has yet to take effect and was designed to be triggered when the state's economy improved. That could be as soon as the upcoming budget year, or as late as 2007-08, depending on legal interpretations of the statute, HILL said. ...

HILL said the state's schools have higher priorities than after-school care. She also noted that the state currently does not spend all of the federal money it receives for after-school programs because of difficulty getting the money to local districts. ...

Hill said any extra money going toward schools should be used to pay down the \$3.6 billion owed to K-12 education because of deferred payments over the past several years.

Assembly Budget Committee Chairman John Laird said lawmakers would take a look at HILL's recommendation. ...

In a detailed analysis of Schwarzenegger's \$85.7 billion budget, HILL said there are numerous places where lawmakers may be able to find more substantial savings. But she also questioned the governor's funding in other areas, suggesting he did not provide enough money for all of the programs he wants schools to fund.

Specifically, she said, while the governor's budget for K-12 education covers enrollment and growth, it falls about \$500 million short for funding several services he wants to shift to local school districts. Those include making local districts pay the state's contribution to teachers' retirement and covering mental health services for special education students. ...

On Tuesday, HILL reported that the state is on pace to take in \$2.2 billion more in revenue than had been expected. But she continued to warn that lawmakers and the governor need to agree on either ongoing cuts or revenue increases on the order of \$4 billion in order to get the state on sound fiscal footing.

"We think it takes both to get out of this fiscal jam," she said. ...

4. "Repeal of after-school program is urged" (Sacramento Bee, February 25, 2005); story cites ELIZABETH HILL (1975); <http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/story/12451838p-13308046c.html>

By Clea Benson -- Bee Capitol Bureau

The Legislature's nonpartisan financial adviser on Thursday said the state could save money by repealing the after-school funding program that gave Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger his start in politics.

Legislative Analyst ELIZABETH HILL listed the repeal of Proposition 49 as one of the potential ways the state could save \$1.3 billion in addition to the \$4 billion in cuts the Republican governor proposed in his spending plan for the next fiscal year.

HILL criticized Proposition 49 and other items in Schwarzenegger's budget as being the same type of "autopilot" spending that Schwarzenegger has said he wants to eliminate.

Schwarzenegger sponsored Proposition 49 in 2002 before he became governor, and Californians approved it with 57 percent of the vote. The measure allows every middle school and elementary school to apply for about \$400 million in after-school grants.

But the money has not been allocated yet because of the state's budget problems. HILL said Proposition 49 funding, which kicks in when the state increases its overall spending on education, would begin within the next couple of years.

State money should first be spent to shore up basic education programs, especially since existing state and federal after-school funds are not being used, she said.

"Our concern with Proposition 49 is that it would create a \$424 million (spending) obligation at a time when the state is still facing significant budget problems," she said. ...

HILL also recommended that the Legislature ignore Schwarzenegger's six-year agreement for funding state universities on the basis that it amounted to a series of automatic spending increases. And she recommended that the Legislature ask voters to amend Proposition 99, a 1988 ballot measure that sets out strict guidelines for allocating revenues from a tax on tobacco products.

Declining tobacco sales have led to a decline in the revenues, and now "there are too many programs supported by too few dollars," she said. ...

5. "Legislative analyst suggests halting governor's after-school program" (AP State Wire, February 24, 2005); story cities ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); http://www.sacbee.com/state_wire/story/12442834p-13298958c.html

By Jim Wasserman, Associated Press Writer

Sacramento (AP) - Legislative Analyst ELIZABETH HILL suggested new ways Thursday to solve the state's budget problems, including suspending the after-school initiative championed by Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger before the actor turned politician.

Though the program hasn't begun, HILL said it could soon add \$424 million to the state's bills while California remains in a budget crisis.

Schwarzenegger, who headed the Inner-City Foundation to provide after-school programs for children, successfully qualified and passed Proposition 49 on the 2002 ballot.

Days after HILL suggested revenues are up \$2.2 billion due to an improving economy, she labeled the governor's measure -- which gives after-school programs first call on extra funds -- "autopilot budgeting" when the state has enough trouble covering the basic needs of schools. ...

While a final spending plan remains months away, recommendations by HILL, the Legislature's veteran budget analyst, set the stage for debate. ...

Thursday, HILL predicted Schwarzenegger's proposed \$2.9 billion increase for schools and community colleges in the new fiscal year would fall about \$500 million short of needs.

She blamed an administration plan to shift \$469 million in teacher retirement costs from the state to local school districts, saying funding formulas would force the state to pay schools an equal amount. ...

Despite Tuesday's good news about extra revenue, HILL said the Legislature and governor still need \$4 billion to \$5 billion in cuts or taxes "to get out of this fiscal jam." The budget plan under consideration is the state's sixth straight to face deficits since the economy faltered in 2000.

"We have consistently recommended that all options be on the table and that continues to be our recommendation," she said. Schwarzenegger has just as consistently opposed tax hikes since taking office in November 2003.

HILL also suggested that the Legislature repeal long-term deals Schwarzenegger negotiated with state universities for more money, saying they'll add \$2 billion to state costs through 2011. She suggested lawmakers instead take the initiative and consider higher education budgets year by year.

In other remarks, HILL:

--Criticized the administration for twice not preparing a five-year statewide infrastructure funding plan required by a 1999 law. ...

--Suggested the administration consider options to privatizing pension plans for state employees hired after 2007. She said the Legislature has numerous options to repair the present retirement system. She also noted a possible hybrid in which the state contributes to a traditional pension system while employees contribute to individual accounts.

--Said a new budgeting system used by California's Department of Transportation is producing misleading numbers and makes legislative oversight of Caltrans nearly impossible.

Finally, HILL repeated her criticism of the governor's insistence on a constitutional amendment that makes across-the-board cuts in state programs if revenues fall short of obligations.

"It's a very blunt tool," she said. "It treats all programs the same and it doesn't differentiate between high priorities and low priorities."

6. "An improved economy could leave the state with a budget surplus of nearly \$3 billion in mid-2006, but California would still face deficits of at least \$3 billion to \$4 billion in the following years, according to the legislative analyst" (Associated Press, February 23, 2005); story citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/n/a/2005/02/22/state/n214038S16.DTL>

By Steve Lawrence, Associated Press Writer

Analyst ELIZABETH HILL warned Tuesday that the annual deficits would climb to nearly \$10 billion if the Democrat-controlled Legislature and Republican Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger don't agree on ongoing ways to eliminate at least \$5 billion in red ink.

That could happen through spending cuts, tax increases or a combination of the two, said Brad Williams, director of budget overview and fiscal forecasting for the analyst's office.

HILL also said that several of Schwarzenegger's budget proposals would put more state spending on "autopilot" and make it tougher to balance future budgets.

"Our bottom line assessment is that the Legislature has a key budget opportunity" to improve the state's finances, she said. "But we are very concerned that it have tools available to be able to make adjustments in situations of revenue volatility."

HILL, in a 289-page report on budget issues, projected that state revenue would be \$2.2 billion higher and expenditures about \$250 million lower than the governor predicted in January when he released his budget plan for the fiscal year that starts July 1.

That means, HILL said, that if lawmakers adopted Schwarzenegger's plan in total the state would end the 2005-06 fiscal year with a \$2.9 billion reserve fund instead of the \$500 million edge that Schwarzenegger projected.

That surplus could be used to erase most of the \$4 billion deficit in the following 2006-07 fiscal year, but the state would still face shortfalls of \$4.5 billion in the 2007-08 fiscal year and \$3.3 billion in 2008-09, HILL added.

She also said there were "many risks" in Schwarzenegger's budget proposals, including reliance on a \$765 million pension bond that was being challenged in court and \$408 million in savings that would have to be negotiated with state workers.

Some of Schwarzenegger's proposals would make it tougher to balance future budgets, HILL said. She cited his plan to prevent suspension of the Proposition 98 funding guarantees for schools and to bar use of a less-expensive school

allocation formula in times of tight state budgets.

Those restrictions would make it more likely that another Schwarzenegger proposal -- automatic across-the-board budget cuts when expenditures exceed revenue -- would kick in, HILL said.

"That across-the-board feature would not only cut education, it would cut transportation ... and it would make no priority choice between high-priority state programs and low-priority programs." ...

7. "Legislators urged to stay frugal. Use \$2 billion windfall to tame deficit, analyst says" (Sacramento Bee, February 23, 2005); story citing ELIZABETH HILL (1975);
<http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/ca/budget/story/12433620p-13289938c.html>

By John Hill -- Bee Capitol Bureau

The state treasury will be \$2 billion fuller than expected, but that doesn't mean it's time to splurge, the nonpartisan legislative analyst said Tuesday.

On the contrary, the Legislature should still try to make ongoing budget cuts whose magnitude at least matches the savings proposed by Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger, Legislative Analyst ELIZABETH HILL said.

Failure to adopt \$2.5 billion of Schwarzenegger's permanent cuts this year, HILL said, would result in shortfalls in later years of \$7 billion.

"The price of inaction is very dramatic," she said.

HILL, whose office advises lawmakers on the budget, also criticized Schwarzenegger's proposal to institute across-the-board cuts when the budget is late or gaps appear in the middle of the fiscal year. Another Schwarzenegger proposal would forbid the state from suspending the constitutional guarantee of school spending, or to use a formula that reduces the commitment in tough budget times.

Such measures would do exactly what the Republican governor has said he wants to avoid, HILL said -- put the state's finances on "autopilot," impervious to the will of the Legislature or the governor.

"We're concerned that the budget reforms put forward make the problem worse rather than better," she said.

Instead, she said, "the Legislature and the governor should have the tools at their disposal, when fiscal conditions change, when we have a situation of revenue volatility as we have in the past, to modify the cruise-control provisions of the budget." ...

The report released Tuesday was the legislative analyst's annual overview of the state's fiscal condition and assessment of the budget proposal released by the governor in early January. ...

HILL warned, however, that some of the \$2.2 billion in unexpected revenue should be considered a one-time windfall. The state could build its reserve to almost \$3 billion with the extra cash, offsetting expected shortfalls in later years, she said.

Even if the fatter reserve is carried over into the next year, she said, the state will face a \$1.1 billion deficit. And some of the budget's assumptions, such as the sale of pension obligation bonds being challenged in court, could fall through. ...

8. "Legislative Analyst: \$2.2 Billion More Revenues" (The California Report, broadcast on KQED 88.5 FM, February 22, 2005); story citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975);
<http://www.kqed.org/weblog/capitalnotes/2005/02/legislative-analyst-22-billion-more.jsp>

By John Myers, Sacramento Bureau Chief

Look for today's analysis from Legislative Analyst LIZ HILL to stir the debate once again about whether the governor's budget cuts go too far.

In short, HILL estimates there will be \$2.2 billion more in revenues (this budget year and next) than estimated by Governor Schwarzenegger in his budget proposal last month....

Some of it is one-time revenue, and another chunk could end up going to schools under the complex formulas embedded

in Proposition 98.

But these numbers are sure to make some, especially Democrats, wonder whether some of the budget cuts proposed in January are necessary.

HILL told reporters this afternoon that about 48% of the budget decisions proposed by the governor are, essentially, cuts; 38% are loans and borrowing. When asked how much was coming from social services, HILL said it's around 20% of the overall decisions, minus borrowing.

And she again criticized the administration's efforts to impose a spending control plan that would trigger across-the-board budget cuts when deficits were left unresolved. The governor is scheduled to stump for that very proposal in Sacramento tomorrow.

9. "School-funding guarantee faces uncertain future. Education advocates say the governor's proposed changes would gut Prop. 98" (Sacramento Bee, February 21, 2005); story citing ELIZABETH HILL (1975); <http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/story/12417155p-13273504c.html>

By Alexa H. Bluth -- Bee Capitol Bureau

In fall 1988, an epic political battle was in full swing in California.

It pitted teachers unions against a Republican governor in a vitriolic fight over a ballot initiative to commit a portion of state tax dollars to K-14 education.

Proponents pointed to overcrowded classrooms, dwindling course offerings and a lack of school counselors. Foes warned that the law would hamstring legislators and lead to inevitable tax increases.

That November, by the narrowest of margins, Proposition 98 passed.

Over the next 16 years, the law by which voters dictated the minimum portion of state tax revenue that must be spent on schools has been changed just once by voters, to allow lawmakers more flexibility in tough fiscal times.

It has become one of the most sacred protections in the California Constitution, with politicians loath to publicly criticize or challenge it for fear of sounding anti-education.

Until now.

Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger is seeking to make changes that educators say would dismantle Proposition 98, and a new movement is cropping up to change the law. Education advocates who sold the measure to voters years ago, meanwhile, are gearing up for another fight to keep the law alive.

Schwarzenegger is proposing some dramatic changes to reduce what he calls "autopilot spending" formulas -- the biggest of which is Proposition 98 -- that would subject schools to across-the-board cuts in bad economic times and remove a layer of protection they now enjoy. ...

First, he is asking for a change in the constitution that would wipe out lawmakers' ability ever to suspend Proposition 98 -- the very tool he used to balance his first budget -- in the future. He also is asking that the "Test 3" portion of the law be erased, which would take away the only other tool that allows lawmakers to give schools less than the law's minimum.

Removing this provision, however, would set in motion the repayment over a 15-year period of the state's \$3.7 billion tab. But such a payment would not become part of the funding formula, as the law now requires.

"Our concern is that it basically ties the Legislature and the governor's hand at a time when they need the tools the most," Legislative Analyst ELIZABETH HILL said of the notion to drop Test 3. ...

10. "Web sites target companies for 'red' or 'blue' buyers" (East Bay Business Times, February 4, 2005); story featuring BuyBlue.org, co-founded by MARTHA TURE (MPP 2004); <http://eastbay.bizjournals.com/eastbay/stories/2005/02/07/story7.html?t=printable>

By David Goll

Volunteers who have created two Bay Area-based Web sites since the Nov. 2 election are hoping to give "red" corporations the blues over their support for Republicans.

But neutral observers say it's unlikely any business will be seeing red as a result of large-scale consumer boycotts.

Whatever the impact, the red state/blue state rivalry that has split the nation into two politically polarized camps, in which 50.7 percent of voters supported George W. Bush and 48.3 percent Democrat John Kerry, has spilled into the business world.

Liberal activists hope to capitalize on blue voter disgruntlement and target image-conscious corporations that give most of their campaign contributions to Republicans, hitting the companies where it hurts the most -- their bottom lines.

ChooseTheBlue.com urges Kerry voters to shift \$100 worth of business this year to blue-leaning companies from red ones. That would generate \$5 billion in additional revenue for those true blue businesses, according to the site.

ChooseTheBlue.com of Sausalito and BuyBlue.org of San Francisco sprung up between the election and the lucrative holiday shopping season.

Still in their infancy, the Web sites contain campaign contribution information from scores of large companies in a wide array of industries: automotive, computers, consumer electronics, financial, supermarkets, apparel, shipping and transportation and utilities. Campaign contribution information is culled from Federal Election Commission data, according to Raven Brooks, BuyBlue.org president, who says his site focuses on contributions made by senior managers and companies' political action committees, or PACs. ...

Brooks said there are plans to offer corporate ratings in such areas as business ethics, workers' issues, animal rights and sustainability and environmental practices within the next year. ...

Others say they probably don't have to worry.

"Of course companies should be concerned about transparency, but we don't even have proof most consumers even care that their jeans are made by kids, let alone about a company that gave a million dollars to Bush," said Kellie McElhane, executive director of the Center for Responsible Business at UC-Berkeley's Haas School of Business.

McElhane said there's an "absolute need" for nonprofit watchdog groups, but it's likely information on Web sites like BuyBlue.org will resonate with only a small number of consumers. Consumer boycotts can be effective at changing corporate behavior, she added, citing campaigns against Monsanto Co.'s research into genetically modified food and against Nike Inc., accused of condoning sweat shop conditions in Asian manufacturing plants where its sportswear is produced.

Eric Soares, professor of marketing at Cal State East Bay, agreed with McElhane that only a "conscientious minority" of progressive consumers will modify their buying habits based on information provided by sites like BuyBlue.org. And it might not be much different for conservative voters if there was a BuyRed.org, he added. ...

In campaign contributions, Soares advises companies that feel compelled to be political "players" to even out their donations to both sides. In an ideal world, they would give little or nothing, he said.

That suits BuyBlue.org's Brooks just fine.

"We consider it good when corporations curb their contributions," he said. "We feel getting corporate money out of politics is very positive."

11. "It's finally time to face the facts on Bay Bridge" (Oakland Tribune, January 30, 2005); article citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); http://www.insidebayarea.com/portlet/article/html/fragments/print_article.jsp?article=2545650

One of the best bits of news we've heard in a while is Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger saying Tuesday that he's open to the idea of using a seismic safety bond to pay for cost overruns on the Bay Bridge.

Asked about it by this newspaper's Sacramento bureau chief, Steve Geissinger, the governor said, I'm open-minded and that he supports any good idea, adding that he needs to see the specifics of a plan by Senate President Pro Tem Don Perata, D-Oakland, before endorsing it because the devil is always in the detail.

Schwarzenegger's encouraging statement came during a period in which the truth about problems related to construction

of the bridges new eastern span has slowly come to light. We're at a point where decisions can be based on facts, not conjecture and politics.

The bridge construction wing of Caltrans has so bungled cost estimates and keeping officials apprised of the spans soaring price that it should be called the Kaltrans Kops. That became increasingly apparent this past week. To wit:

Legislative analyst ELIZABETH HILL said Monday that the Bay Bridge skyway Gov. Schwarzenegger proposed to replace the suspension bridge connecting the East Bay to Yerba Buena Island could end up costing more because of design and environmental problems that could slow construction and boost the price.

Once again the legislative analyst is a voice of reason on a hot topic. Her analysis is additional, independent proof that changing the bridge design and making only Bay Area commuters pay for it, as the governor recommended, is unjustified. Design and environmental impact reports are already done for the suspension bridge, but not the skyway. Doing them for the latter would add cost and time. And, the Coast Guard might not agree to narrowing the ship channel east of Yerba Buena. ...

HILL's office recommends using a combination of state funds and bridge tolls to finish the work, saying the state share could be funded by fuel taxes, bonds or using money from other transportation projects.

12. "Falling Down: Governor, Legislators Need To Resolve Bay Bridge Fiasco" (Press Democrat, Santa Rosa, CA, January 30, 2005); editorial citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); <http://www1.pressdemocrat.com/apps/pbcs.dll/frontpage>

"Be glad you don't work on the Bunglebung Bridge
that they're building across Boober Bay and Bumm Ridge
It's a troublesome world ..."

--"Did I Ever Tell You How Lucky You Are?" by Dr. Seuss

If you're not a member of the state Legislature responsible for rebuilding the Bay Bridge, consider yourself lucky.

If you're a California taxpayer, well, you may not consider yourself so fortunate either -- once the bill comes in for this bungled bridge project.

Legislative Analyst ELIZABETH HILL -- the last nonpartisan voice in Sacramento -- added fuel to the bridge debate with a surprising report last week. She concluded that the governor's plan to replace the eastern span of the Bay Bridge with a concrete skyway is a more basic approach than the much-debated suspension bridge design -- but it may not be any less expensive. HILL concluded that given the unknowns of what could happen during the design and review process, the price for a simplified bridge project could be between \$800 million and \$1.7 billion.

The primary reason the governor backed the skyway plan is because the suspension bridge design would cost between \$1.2 billion and \$2.1 billion, a breathtaking increase over previous estimates.

As the report states, the Legislature faces a choice "between an existing Bay Bridge (suspension) design that is known to be expensive and complicated to construct, but that has already completed the difficult design and environmental processes, and a redesign that initially has the potential to save money but that could end up taking longer and costing more ..."

13. "It's governor vs. Democrats in costly game of Bay Bridge tug-of-war" (San Francisco Chronicle, January 26, 2005); column citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/01/26/BAG20B0H841.DTL>

By Phillip Matier, Andrew Ross

Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger's call for a redesign of the Bay Bridge's eastern span could mean putting the bridge's entire \$3 billion funding package on hold for up to two more years. ...

Right now, the best option for an agreement -- at least if Schwarzenegger wants the issue resolved in the current legislative session -- is to go along with the suspension design that he wants to drop.

If he does, Democrats say they have a financial plan in the works -- in which the Bay Area would agree to pay all the cost overruns directly attributed to the fancy single-tower span, or about \$930 million.

The rest of the \$3.2 billion in overruns would be picked up by the state.

So far, the governor has been demanding that the Bay Area pick up all the cost overruns as well as pay for a new design, presumably with higher tolls.

The locals got a big boost this week from nonpartisan Legislative Analyst ELIZABETH HILL, who reported that the governor's proposed skyway could run into design and environmental problems that would only add to the current construction costs.

What's more, the analyst said the state should split all costs for the overruns with the Bay Area, relying on a formula that has always been bedrock government policy....

14. "Better Ethics Needed to Improve Energy Distribution" (Today's Engineer, IEEE-USA, January 2005); story citing WILLIAM F. HEDERMAN (MPP 1974); <http://www.todaysengineer.org/2005/Jan/ethics.asp>

By Terry Costlow

Not long ago, American energy market leaders viewed deregulation as way to improve profits and trim consumer pricing by managing electricity and natural gas creation and distribution more efficiently. Unfortunately, Enron's accounting shenanigans, rolling blackouts in California, and the 2003 Northeast blackout clouded that view significantly.

Though early attempts to let open markets define the industry bordered on disastrous, many decision makers believe that things can settle down and run smoothly. Eventually, consumers will enjoy the benefits of better pricing, and well-run utilities will realize the rewards associated with efficient management.

"There's nothing about electric power that makes it impervious to regulation by the market, said George Mason University professor Vernon L. Smith, an EE and Nobel Prize-winning economist. "But the market design has to honor the features of the industry, acknowledging engineering and technical constraints."

Many speakers [at a recent conference on "Ethics and the Changing Energy Markets"] focused on the electrical grid, noting that electric companies can follow the model set by other deregulated energy fields. "Natural gas is the best example of an industry working well after deregulation," said WILLIAM HEDERMAN, director of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) Office of Market Oversight and Investigations.

HEDERMAN, sometimes referred to as the "cop on the beat," said electricity providers have a long way to go before the electric industry can even be considered to be a model for anyone. He noted that that unethical action by Enron and others caused a loss of faith on every side. Investors became reticent, holding down the amount of available capital, while customers and elected officials lost confidence in information provided by utilities and doubted that regulators were protecting the public interest.

FERC responded by improving the response infrastructure and providing more vigilant oversight and rules enforcement, HEDERMAN continued. He said utilities and related companies must operate with more regulation than many other fields, so deregulation is not a precise description of the industry's move to open markets. "It's more restructuring than deregulating," he said.

What Went Wrong?

Before setting rules for the future, the industry has to understand why problems occurred in the first place. According to HEDERMAN, last year's rolling blackouts and bankruptcies in California won't help create a model for making the link between problems and deregulation. "You can't learn any more about deregulation from looking at California than you can learn about plastic surgery from looking at Michael Jackson," HEDERMAN said.

That's because most analysts contend that California's regulations actually created the problem. Foremost among them was the law that fixed pricing for retail with market pricing for wholesale, which made it difficult to maintain profitability. ...

Experts have analyzed the Enron debacle heavily, laying bare the interconnection between auditors, Wall Street companies and others. These interconnections prompted people to ignore suspicious activity in order to boost profits. More recently, watchdogs have been given more insight into corporate activities which, in turn, has created an atmosphere that's more conducive to efficient operations. "Markets depend on good faith and ethical actions," HEDERMAN said. ...

15. "Navigating the Gray Areas. Successful energy market development means understanding new subtleties and

nuances" (Public Utilities Fortnightly, January 2005); article by WILLIAM F. HEDERMAN (MPP 1974); [*requires subscription] http://www.fortnightly.com/puf_current.cfm

[WILLIAM F. HEDERMAN is director of the Office of Market Oversight and Investigations at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. (Note: the opinions expressed are personal views and not the official views of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or the United States government.)]

A recent McKinsey article proclaimed, "More progress has been made improving the governance of U.S. corporations during the past couple of years than in the several decades preceding them".... Yet, revelations from the disgraceful behavior associated with Enron and related events continue to surface and confuse the issue of what is needed today to move energy markets forward. ...

The Office of Market Oversight and Investigations (OMOI) has focused on education and empowerment to enhance energy ethics. We believe energy marketplaces have moved beyond black-and-white legal issues (i.e., violating the law) and that participants in those markets now face difficult decisions that must be seen in various shades of gray. For instance;

--When does a generating plant need another maintenance check before returning to service, and when does delay boost prices inappropriately?

--When might a cut in O&M expenditures cause a danger to public safety?

--When do you need to report a co-worker or a supervisor for something you heard or saw, and how do you do this?

--When is another rewrite of a system impact study justified, and when is it simply a tactic to harm a competitor through delay? ...

Corporate ethics is not a competitive disadvantage. I hope [the recent "Ethics and Changing Energy Markets"] conference marks the end of the backward looking, second-guessing about ethical matters and the beginning of a focus on practical ethics problem-solving.

16. "Bush Boycott Blues" (Columbus Ledger-Enquirer (GA), January 19, 2005); opinion column citing BuyBlue.org, co-founded by MARTHA TURE (MPP 2004); [*requires subscription] <http://www.ledger-enquirer.com/mld/ledgerenquirer/>

By Tim Chitwood, Staff Writer

It wouldn't kill most of us not to blow any pocket change for a day.

Mostly we blow it on junk, anyway: coffee to go, fast food, a snack and a soft drink. And maybe a hard drink, too, later in the week. And inauguration day will be Thursday.

So if you got the e-mail and you're among the anti-Bush folks boycotting everything for "Not One Damn Dime Day" (NODDD) Thursday, I guess you'll have to pass not only on the morning coffee, the quick lunch, the afternoon M&Ms and the Diet Coke, but also on the evening happy hour.

That'll take at least \$12 out of circulation for a day, won't it? Yeah! That will show those greedy Republicans something! Maybe. Or not.

The New Englanders who created a NODDD Web site (www.notonedamndime.com) say they'll call this boycott a success if 5 million people buy nothing on George W. Bush's second inauguration day. But even if that happens, who will know? If 5 million people join a one-day boycott and no one knows how to measure the impact, does it matter?

As the popular Urban Legends Reference Pages Web site (www.snopes.com) asks: If you tell people to protest something by doing nothing, how do you tell the people who are doing nothing in protest from the people who never do anything anyway? ...

NODDD is just one of many inaugural day protests, the more publicized of which is "Turn Your Back on Bush" (www.turnyourbackonbush.org), which urges spectators to turn their backs to the president's limousine in the inaugural parade.

If they don't also drop their pants, they're going only halfway, I say. But I guess they don't want to risk being shot on the suspicion they're about to deploy biological weapons.

Other protests include wearing black armbands (www.blackarmbandsforjustice.com) and marking "Black Thursday" by buying nothing and doing no work.

For a boycott to work, it typically must be narrowly focused, well publicized, sustained and of measurable effect. The businesses targeted must know why.

So now Web sites tell consumers which companies support Republicans and which back Democrats. Each (www.buyblue.org and www.choosetheblue.com) is geared toward the color-coded blue Bush opponents rather than the red Bush backers, but with the information you can go either way. If you want to buy red, buy red. If you want to buy blue, buy blue. ...

17. "Party time at the store" (Star Tribune (Minneapolis, MN), January 8, 2005); column citing BuyBlue.org, co-founded by MARTHA TURE (MPP 2004); [*requires subscription] <http://www.startribune.com/>

By John Ewoldt, Staff Writer

Amid post-election reflection, you may enjoy knowing to which political party your favorite retail businesses contributed. The Buy Blue site (<http://www.buyblue.org/bluexmas.html>) lists which party or political action committee received money from national retailers. Store names and products are listed. Click on "choose the blue" to find out which way Tide, Bounty and Coca-Cola lean, for instance.

A sampling: Democrat-leaning companies included Barnes & Noble, Costco, Estee Lauder, Nordstrom, J. Crew, Hard Rock Cafe, Hyatt Hotels and Bed, Bath & Beyond. Republican-leaning companies included Home Depot, Outback Steakhouse, Sears, J.C. Penney, Target, Wal-Mart, Hallmark Cards and Holiday Inn.

The BuyBlue mission is to support businesses that share progressive values and to urge consumers to vote with their wallets. The site lists a company's contribution amounts and the percentage going to Democrats or Republicans. Although the site hopes to get blues to spend accordingly, the site can be used just as easily by reds to locate Republican-leaning businesses.

The numbers on the site include 2003-04 contributions from PACs, "soft money" donors and individuals giving \$200 or more, based on data from the Center for Responsive Politics and Federal Election Commission reports.

18. "Now you can even 'vote' when you buy lunchmeat" (Detroit News, The (MI), January 7, 2005); story citing BuyBlue.org, co-founded by MARTHA TURE (MPP 2004); [*requires subscription] <http://www.detnews.com/>

By Kara G. Morrison

With the election behind us, some shoppers aren't waiting until the midterms to get political. Instead, they have found a way to vote with their checkbooks.

In the past two months, Web sites have been popping up that shed light on which political party certain corporations tend to favor. And shoppers are adjusting their buying.

Sites such as www.choosetheblue.com and www.buyblue.org are listing the amount of money companies -- through individual employees' and owners' donations and political action committees -- have made to Republicans or Democrats. The sites primarily use data compiled by the Federal Election Commission at www.fec.gov and the Center for Responsive Politics at www.opensecrets.org.

The result is a database that people of all political persuasions can keep in mind when they plunk down dollars for everything from bacon to toilet paper. Republicans may decide they prefer spending their dough at Sam's Club (owner Wal-Mart gave a whopping \$1.6 million, or about 80 percent of its political donations, to Republicans), while Democrats may be more gleeful shopping at Costco, which gave \$203,646 (about 98 percent) of its political donations to the Democrats, according to [Choosetheblue.com](http://www.choosetheblue.com).

"We really feel like we've hit a nerve," says Ann Duvall, a semi-retired Silicon Valley grandmother who, along with her husband, Bill, created [Choosetheblue.com](http://www.choosetheblue.com).

19. "Starting 2005 with a clean Inbox" (Reno Gazette-Journal (NV), January 2, 2005); opinion column citing BuyBlue.org, co-founded by MARTHA TURE (MPP 2004); [*requires subscription] <http://www.rgj.com/>

By Cory Farley

...The Cory Farley column would like to recognize President Bush for interrupting his vacation a mere four days after a tsunami killed at least 120,000 people in Asia. The president acknowledged the disaster, reckoned it was bad and raised his administration's offer of aid from \$15 million to \$35 million.

Some have called this stingy, but put it in perspective: It's only \$5 million less than the GOP plans to spend on Bush's inauguration this month, and the cost of nearly five full hours of war in Iraq. Who can say it's not an adequate response to the greatest humanitarian tragedy in modern history?

We bleeding heart liberals are always setting our priorities wrong on stuff like this. Still, I'm absolutely sure of one thing: If by some miracle Bush and I were to switch places, I'd call the Republican National Committee and say, "I'm going to be sworn in on the White House steps. No pageantry. Send the 40 mill to Doctors Without Borders." ...

-To the Web sites providing information on corporate political contributions, so you can direct your dollars where they'll do the least harm, add this one: cobb24.com. The others were BuyBlue.org and choosetheblue.com. ...

20. "OMOI Chief HEDERMAN on 2004 Highlights, 2005 Focal Points" (The Desk, 2005 End of Year Issue, December 2004, pp. 8-9); interview featuring WILLIAM F. HEDERMAN (MPP 1974); <http://www.scudderpublishing.com/documents/EndofYearIssue04.pdf?PHPSESSID=afb3349a1d8970c3c867479fe6c0aaec>

... 2004 was the year that FERC's OMOI and the CFTC's Office of Enforcement had greater ROI figures than most market participants. Hundreds of millions of dollars in fines, settlements and assorted penalties defined much of this year, but according to leaders at both agencies, 2005 will likely be quite different. While this year was in part dedicated to cleaning up the mess of the previous three to four years, many in the regulatory arena view 2005 as a fresh start.

We asked OMOI chief BILL HEDERMAN to elaborate on the past year and preview his playbook for 2005.

"We made encouraging progress in the market this year in terms of improving market integrity and also, within OMOI itself, improving our ability to do our job. On the enforcement and investigation side of things, wrapping up much of the California refund proceedings was a big accomplishment -- more than \$600 million is now on its way back to customers," HEDERMAN says.

Another high point for operations was the sheer number of investigations it led during the year -- something like 90 separate investigations were completed in 2004. On the audit side, around 40 operational audits were performed.

"I think we've created a real presence out there. Chairman Wood's idea of having a 'cop on the beat,' of knocking the nightstick along the fence, so to speak -- I think we've created that sense, within the community," HEDERMAN says. ...

Looking ahead to 2005, we note OMOI has quite a few initiatives in the works, involving everything from price reporting to storage reporting. We asked HEDERMAN where he intends to focus OMOI efforts.

"My goal is to do two things. At this point, OMOI is all about market integrity. It will continue to follow the course of enhancing integrity, but equally important, it's also focused on promoting participant confidence in that integrity. ... One way we support market integrity is by improving the commission's understanding. We now provide regular reports to the commission.... We're always looking to produce more timely investigative reports on significant events." ...

He says greater cooperation with state commissioners and other regulatory bodies is also in the cards for 2005 and beyond. "Last year we expanded the sharing of selected information that comes out of the market surveillance reports with state commissioners. We think this is helping them get a better handle on the marketplace as well." ...

As a final thought for the year, HEDERMAN says he hopes his office can convey to market participants that "we're far more interested in compliance, in making sure things are working well...than in issuing penalties." ...

21. "The Promise and Peril of International Trade," a book by JEFF COLGAN (MPP 2002) was published by Broadview Press (November 30, 2004); to read more visit <http://broadviewpress.com/bvbooks.asp?BookID=685>

Editorial Reviews:

"A balanced account of the trade liberalization debate." --John Kirton, University of Toronto

"I have been waiting for this book. Its central theme is not polemical or ideological. It offers an equitable critique of the rigid views of free trade advocates as well as anti-globalization activists, and goes further, suggesting both conceptual and practical alternatives for thought and application." --George A. MacLean, University of Manitoba

About the Author:

JEFF COLGAN is an Economic Consultant with the Brattle Group in Washington DC. He has worked at the World Bank as a policy analyst and at McKinsey & Company as a management consultant. He was a Canada-US Fulbright Scholar at the GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY of the University of California, Berkeley.

Book Description:

Accessible to the general reader, *The Promise and Peril of International Trade* explores how international trade should and can be harnessed for social good, and that Canada's commitment to international institutions and agreements pertaining to trade, such as the WTO and NAFTA, should reflect this aim....

22. "Comparing California 's Investments in Prisons and Education" (California Police and Prison News, Urban Strategies Council, July 2004 issue); report citing SANDRA BEIDEMAN (MPP 2004); <http://www.urbanstrategies.org/programs/csj/news/2004-07-01.html>

Ever wonder how California 's investments in prisons compare with investments in education? So did we and here is what we have found out so far, using figures from Oakland and Alameda County.

First Year Cost of Parole Revocation Due to Technical Violation: (3)

CDC: \$14,227 (includes costs of misdemeanor arrest, detainment in county/city jail, hearing, average prison sentence)
CYA: \$59,813 (includes costs of misdemeanor arrest, detainment in county/city jail, hearing, average prison sentence)

Source: (3) BEIDEMAN, SANDRA. "The Costs and Benefits of a Prisoner Reentry Program in Oakland." Advanced Policy Analysis paper prepared as part of coursework at GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY AT UC BERKELEY, 2004.

FACULTY & BOARD MEMBER IN THE NEWS

1. "The vote you cast may not be tallied. 1 out of 100 shown uncounted in 2004" (San Francisco Chronicle, February 27, 2005); story citing HENRY BRADY; <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/02/27/INGUMBFTSC1.DTL&type=printable>

By Vicki Haddock, Insight Staff Writer

You read the newspapers, watch the candidates' debates, mull the issues with friends, and then you do your democratic duty:

You vote.

Or you think you vote....

Although it is a deeply held American principle that every vote counts, research has found that 1 out of every 100 ballots cast in the 2004 election for president weren't counted.

In most elections, the uncounted votes are insignificant: the margin of error is smaller than the margin of victory.

But some recent elections have been infinitesimally close. Statistics has a name for such outcomes: ties. Nobody will ever know who really won because a recount is no more scientific than a coin flip. ...

The federal government appropriated money via its Help America Vote Act to pay for election reforms, including phasing out punch cards. The National Commission on Election Reform has recommended that states reduce their error rates below 2 percent no matter what mechanism they use.

But a headlong rush toward electronic machines hit the skids after computer experts raised faith-shaking concerns that

systems without paper trails could be corrupted by a dishonest election official or even an outside hacker.

Elections expert HENRY BRADY, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC POLICY AT UC BERKELEY, advocates "mall testing" new systems among regular folks. Although he says vote counts are improving, progress is "excruciatingly slow, and we're still not where we should be."...

2. "Don't Blame Wal-Mart" (New York Times, February 28, 2005); op-ed by ROBERT REICH;
<http://www.nytimes.com/2005/02/28/opinion/28reich.html?hp>

By ROBERT B. REICH

[Robert B. Reich, the author of "Reason: Why Liberals Will Win the Battle for America," was secretary of labor from 1993 to 1997. He is currently visiting professor at the GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY.]

Berkeley, Calif. -- Bowing to intense pressure from neighborhood and labor groups, a real estate developer has just given up plans to include a Wal-Mart store in a mall in Queens, thereby blocking Wal-Mart's plan to open its first store in New York City. In the eyes of Wal-Mart's detractors, the Arkansas-based chain embodies the worst kind of economic exploitation: it pays its 1.2 million American workers an average of only \$9.68 an hour, doesn't provide most of them with health insurance, keeps out unions, has a checkered history on labor law and turns main streets into ghost towns by sucking business away from small retailers.

But isn't Wal-Mart really being punished for our sins? After all, it's not as if Wal-Mart's founder, Sam Walton, and his successors created the world's largest retailer by putting a gun to our heads and forcing us to shop there.

Instead, Wal-Mart has lured customers with low prices. "We expect our suppliers to drive the costs out of the supply chain," a spokeswoman for Wal-Mart said. "It's good for us and good for them."

Wal-Mart may have perfected this technique, but you can find it almost everywhere these days. Corporations are in fierce competition to get and keep customers, so they pass the bulk of their cost cuts through to consumers as lower prices. Products are manufactured in China at a fraction of the cost of making them here, and American consumers get great deals. Back-office work, along with computer programming and data crunching, is "offshored" to India, so our dollars go even further. ...

The fact is, today's economy offers us a Faustian bargain: it can give consumers deals largely because it hammers workers and communities.

We can blame big corporations, but we're mostly making this bargain with ourselves. The easier it is for us to get great deals, the stronger the downward pressure on wages and benefits. Last year, the real wages of hourly workers, who make up about 80 percent of the work force, actually dropped for the first time in more than a decade; hourly workers' health and pension benefits are in free fall. The easier it is for us to find better professional services, the harder professionals have to hustle to attract and keep clients. The more efficiently we can summon products from anywhere on the globe, the more stress we put on our own communities.

But you and I aren't just consumers. We're also workers and citizens. How do we strike the right balance? To claim that people shouldn't have access to Wal-Mart or to cut-rate airfares or services from India or to Internet shopping, because these somehow reduce their quality of life, is paternalistic tripe. No one is a better judge of what people want than they themselves.

The problem is, the choices we make in the market don't fully reflect our values as workers or as citizens. I didn't want our community bookstore in Cambridge, Mass., to close (as it did last fall) yet I still bought lots of books from Amazon.com. In addition, we may not see the larger bargain when our own job or community isn't directly at stake. I don't like what's happening to airline workers, but I still try for the cheapest fare I can get.

The only way for the workers or citizens in us to trump the consumers in us is through laws and regulations that make our purchases a social choice as well as a personal one. ...

3. "Left or Right - Which Way America?" (Public Radio International, locally broadcast on KQED 88.5-FM, February 26 & 27, 2005); ROBERT REICH debated Adrian Wooldridge at the John F. Kennedy Jr. Forum;
<http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/calendars/iop.nsf/index.html?ReadForm>

Economists ROBERT REICH and Adrian Wooldridge debate whether America will tilt to the political left or the right in the

future. Wooldridge argues that America is fundamentally conservative and will become more so, while REICH argues that radical conservatism is out of sync with mainstream American values. Presented by The Economist magazine, the debate takes place at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. ROBERT REICH has just written "Reason: Why Liberals Will Win the Battle for America." Adrian Wooldridge is co-author of "The Right Nation: Conservative Power in America."

4. "RFK Jr. will lecture at UC Berkeley" (Berkeley Voice, February 25, 2005; story cites GOLDMAN SCHOOL EVENT; http://www.contracostatimes.com/mld/cctimes/news/local/states/california/counties/alameda_county/cities_neighborhoods/berkeley/10989201.htm)

Robert F. Kennedy Jr., senior attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council and author of the best-selling "Crimes Against Nature," will give the 7TH ANNUAL RHODA GOLDMAN DISTINGUISHED LECTURE IN HEALTH POLICY from 7-8:30 p.m. Thursday at Wheeler Hall Auditorium on the UC Berkeley campus. ...

5. "Abstinence Only and the Sex Ed Debate" (The New York Times, February 18, 2005), Letter to the Editor by JACK GLASER; <http://www.nytimes.com/2005/02/18/opinion/18kristof.html?>

By JACK GLASER

[The writer is an ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY.]

Re "Bush's Sex Scandal," by Nicholas D. Kristof (column, Feb. 16):

To the Editor:

Nicholas D. Kristof makes a compelling case against teaching abstinence-only, to the exclusion of contraception, to our young people. He cites studies indicating increases in unwanted pregnancies and abortions, and the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS, resulting from abstinence-only programs.

For those who still can't grasp how irresponsible abstinence-only programs are, consider an analogy of a general safety class: A teacher informs students that shooting guns is dangerous, so they should not do that. A student says: "I have a gun, I have a right to shoot it, and I'm going to shoot it. Are there any safety measures I can take to reduce the chances that I hurt myself or someone else?" The teacher (being prohibited from discussing gun use safety) says, "Just don't shoot your gun."

Is that responsible?

6. "Innovation and Incentives" by SUZANNE SCOTCHMER has been published by MIT Press (December 2004). Read more at: <http://mitpress.mit.edu/catalog/item/default.asp?sid=4576F528-7B58-4C68-8505-C62A28481F6F&ttype=2&tid=10277>

Some Reviews:

"How to promote innovation is a vitally important question facing modern economies, and SUZANNE SCOTCHMER is one of our leading thinkers on the subject. Here she provides a masterly synthesis of her own work and that of others."
-- Eric S. Maskin, A. O. Hirschman Professor of Social Science, Institute for Advanced Study

"Innovation and Incentives covers the entire waterfront of intellectual property. Not only does it outline the core economic theories of information, but it's chock full of facts as well. We learn why new ideas are a scarce commodity and why patent pools can sometimes lower prices. SCOTCHMER is an excellent writer who jams interesting anecdotes into every nook and cranny of this book."
-- Ian Ayres, Townsend Professor, Yale Law School, and author of Why Not? How to Use Everyday Ingenuity to Solve Problems Big and Small

"This book, by one of the nation's leading students of patent law, is a wide-ranging, rigorous, and lucid synthesis of the economics of innovation and the law of intellectual property. It is packed with useful information, penetrating critique, and concrete, practical, and important proposals for legal reform."
-- Richard A. Posner, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, and University of Chicago Law

"Written by one of the foremost experts on innovation, this fascinating book is sprinkled with illustrations, rich with

institutional detail, and grounded in solid theory. It provides an accessible and comprehensive picture of our profession's knowledge about intellectual property, and should be required reading for all students, researchers and policymakers interested in the economics of innovation and innovation policy."

-- Jean Tirole, Institut d'Economie Industrielle, Toulouse

Description: "Innovation and Incentives" presents the historical, legal, and institutional contexts in which innovation takes place. After a historical overview of the institutions that support innovation, ranging from ancient history through today's government funding and hybrid institutions, the book discusses knowledge as a public good, the economic design of intellectual property, different models of cumulative innovation, the relation of competition to licensing and joint ventures, patent and copyright enforcement and litigation, private/public funding relationships, patent values and the return on R&D investment, intellectual property issues arising from direct and indirect network externalities, and globalization. The text presents technical and abstract analysis and at the same time sheds light on current controversies and policy-relevant topics, including the difficulty of enforcing copyright in the digital age and international protection of intellectual property.

SUZANNE SCOTCHMER is PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AND PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC POLICY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY. She is an authority on how patents and other incentives drive innovation in the new economy. SCOTCHMER has advised the US government and the US National Academy of Sciences on innovation policy. She is a Research Associate of the NBER.

7. "Washington Blamed for Fiscal Woes. In a trip to the nation's capital this week, governor will demand the state get its 'fair share.' Budget experts say it's not that simple" (Los Angeles Times, February 15, 2005); article citing JOHN ELLWOOD; <http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-me-budget15feb15,1,394585,print.story>

By Evan Halper and Richard Simon, Times Staff Writers

Sacramento -- Frustrated by their inability to solve California's financial woes -- and perhaps tiring of pointing a finger at one another -- state lawmakers are increasingly laying the blame thousands of miles away, in Washington, D.C.

Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger and legislative leaders will head there this week in a lobbying blitz to demand more money. And they will go armed with a long list of grievances:

Such as California contributing more federal tax dollars than it gets back. Or California getting less homeland security money per person than Wyoming. Or California footing the bill to jail thousands of illegal immigrants. The list goes on....

The problem for California is being a rich state, full of millionaires. Federal money is generally doled out based on per-capita income. Poorer states get more. That leaves California getting 79 cents back for every dollar its residents pay in federal taxes. New Mexico, on the other hand, gets \$2.

The feds haven't rushed to give the state more Medicaid and welfare money for the same reasons that California isn't moving aggressively to provide more state resources to a place like Newport Beach, where taxpayers send more to Sacramento than the city gets back. Blighted areas of Los Angeles take priority.

"The money is driven by formulas," said JOHN ELLWOOD, A PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC POLICY AT UC BERKELEY. "You can't really make the case that those formulas were created to give one part of the country more than the other. It is true the red states get more. But that is because they are poorer."...

8. "Campuses study to make the grade" (Contra Costa Times, February 14, 2005); article citing DAVID KIRP; <http://www.contracostatimes.com/mld/cctimes/living/education/10895687.htm?template=contentModules/printstory.jsp>

By Matt Krupnick

It's a tricky proposition, college educators say: holding institutions accountable for the quality of graduates they produce.

But college administrators know state and federal regulators increasingly expect proof that public higher education funds are well spent. Accountability has become a buzzword among lawmakers nationwide.

In an attempt to prove their worth to themselves and others, campuses across the country have started testing students to see if they are learning to think in college. About 60 colleges and universities are using the Collegiate Learning Assessment, run by the New York-based Council for Aid to Education, to test freshmen and seniors for critical-thinking and analytical skills.

"Universities are great at studying everything but themselves, and this is a great instrument to do that," said DAVID KIRP, a UC BERKELEY PUBLIC-POLICY PROFESSOR. "It really is the new generation of assessment." ...

9. "Connect the Dots. Tomorrow's so-called bust has as much to do with today's budget as yesterday's boomers" (The American Prospect Online, Feb 10, 2005); op-ed by ROBERT REICH;
<http://www.prospect.org/web/page.ww?section=root&name=ViewWeb&articleId=9161>

By ROBERT B. REICH

Start with this basic fact. The massive post-war baby boom generation is a demographic bulge moving through the American population like a pig through a python.

Today's boomers bankroll today's Social Security retirees with their payroll taxes, as does every generation. That's the way Social Security was designed -- as a pay-as-you-go system. But boomers outnumber retirees. So, there's extra money in the kitty -- a Social Security surplus.

Here's the dirty little secret. Those surpluses are being used to reduce the president's budget deficits. The president's new budget predicts that this year's deficit will be \$427 billion. But it would be much, much larger -- a whopping \$589 billion -- without this year's Social Security surplus.

Over the next decade, more boomers will be in their peak earning years, which means the Social Security surplus is going to swell. And the White House plans to use these growing surpluses to reduce future budget deficits even more. In fact, a big reason why they predict their deficits will drop is because the Social Security surplus will grow.

So what happens when the boomer bulge moves into retirement? The president says that by then, around 2018, Social Security won't have enough money to pay them all the benefits that they're due. Well, of course it won't. Because the surpluses the boomers generated before then were used to reduce the budget deficits.

That doesn't mean Social Security is going bust. It only means the federal government has to start repaying all the money it's borrowed from the boomers' Social Security.

That's only fair. After all, the Social Security payroll tax is more regressive than other taxes. You pay the same percent regardless of your income, starting with the first dollar you earn all the way up to \$90,000 a year -- and then over that you don't pay a dime.

So if the government's going to depend for years on the boomer's payroll taxes to reduce its budget deficits, by the time the boomers retire it should replenish Social Security with revenues from more progressive income and corporate taxes.

And in the meantime, to be really fair, raise the cap on the amount of wages subject to the payroll tax.

[Robert B. Reich is co-founder of The American Prospect. A version of this column originally appeared on Marketplace.]

10. "Marketplace Commentary: The Demographic Bulge" (National Public Radio, February 9, 2005); commentary by ROBERT REICH; listen to the commentary at: <http://marketplace.publicradio.org/shows/2005/02/09/PM200502094.html>

Commentator [and UC BERKELEY VISITING PROFESSOR] ROBERT REICH tells us why he thinks the President is lying about the crisis in Social Security....

11. "Revenge of the Bond Traders. Meet some folks on Wall Street who might not like Bush's Social Security privatization", by ROBERT B. REICH (The American Prospect Online, Feb 4, 2005); op-ed by ROBERT REICH;
<http://www.prospect.org/web/page.ww?section=root&name=ViewWeb&articleId=9144>

By Robert B. Reich

President Bush's agenda, as outlined in his State of the Union, is certainly ambitious. You may think that the president's success enacting it depends on how many votes he can round up in Congress. This is the standard way of viewing the political process, but it leaves out a constituency that may play the most important role. I'm talking about Wall Street bond traders.

Remember, the bond traders were the ones who forced Bill Clinton to scale back his ambitious plan for public investments

in education and health care. They even turned Clinton into a deficit hawk. I saw it with my own eyes. The same bond traders may force George W. Bush to back down on his plans, too.

You see, Wall Street is divided right down the center lane. On the equity side of the street are the buyers and sellers of securities in brokerage firms and mutual fund companies. They're all for the Bush agenda because it will put more money in their pockets. Not only will they get more tax cuts on unearned income, but they also stand to rake in hundreds of millions in management fees on all those privatized Social Security accounts.

But on the other side of Wall Street are the bond traders, and they think differently. They're beginning to worry about the size of the deficits likely to result from Bush's plans, just like they worried about Clinton's potential deficits. They've heard estimates of the trillions of dollars the government will have to borrow over the next decade in order to privatize Social Security, not to mention making Bush's tax cuts permanent.

All the borrowing will create a deluge of new Treasury securities on the market. This will put extra pressure on interest rates because there's only a limited amount of savings out there to be borrowed -- and it'll push bond prices down.

The White House is telling bond traders not to worry because the extra borrowing will be paid back in 30 to 60 years when Social Security benefits are cut. But that may not convince the bond traders. After all, the extra debt will be added very soon, and it must be repaid. On the other hand, the promise to cut benefits three decades from now is just a promise. Who knows whether it will be kept? Thirty years from now, the politicians who have to impose those painful cuts might just back down.

So watch carefully, folks. If and when bond traders believe the president's plan is likely to pass, the value of Treasury bonds could plunge and interest rates will skyrocket. Mark my words: Even a hint of panic in the bond markets will be enough to kill the president's agenda for good.

[A version of this column appeared on public radio's Marketplace. Listen to his commentary at: <http://marketplace.publicradio.org/shows/2005/02/02/AM200502021.html>]

12. "NYU speaker discusses lack of stability for adjunct faculty" (Washington Square News, February 3, 2005); story about talk presented by DAVID KIRP; <http://www.washingtonsquarenews.com/news/campus/8788.html>

By Alexander Chasan, Washington Square News

New York -- Market forces are pressuring universities to hire more adjunct professors and reduce the number of tenure track positions they offer, a professor of public policy and author said last night to a packed audience at New York University's Jurow Hall.

"Over 60 percent of new academic positions for Ph.D.s are non-tenure track positions," said DAVID KIRP, A PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY. He said that "the efficiencies of a part-time worker in academia are too great to ignore."

The discussion, entitled "Higher Education in the Age of Money," was attended by Provost David McLaughlin, Steinhardt School of Education Dean Mary Brabeck and NYU trustee Michael Steinhardt. The event, which drew about 100 students, administrators and faculty members, was sponsored by the Steinhardt Institute for Higher Education Policy which is in its inaugural year. The Steinhardt Institute will continue to feature discussions on higher education policy all spring, school representatives said.

This discussion comes less than a year after the contentious negotiations between NYU's adjunct union and university administration almost ended in an adjunct strike late last February. Many, including U.S. Sen. Chuck Schumer, D-N.Y., called on NYU to grant its adjuncts greater job security, higher wages and retirement benefits.

KIRP cited the lack of job security as a key problem facing adjuncts -- and one that can adversely affect students' educational experience.

"Adjuncts don't want to bring up any controversial issues in their classes," he said. "They're afraid of students going down to the chairman of the department to voice complaints."

KIRP said that this trend darkens the horizons of aspiring young academics. If they're going to go into academia, he said, they have to love it and think of their advanced degree as more of a consumption and less of an investment.

"A Ph.D. now almost guarantees downward mobility," he said referring to the fact that Ph.Ds from top universities most

often wind up teaching at less prestigious schools -- and for less pay because of their adjunct status.

KIRP criticized universities for compensating their adjuncts too poorly, saying that universities defend themselves in the same way Nike defends the poor wages it pays its manufacturing laborers: By arguing that they are paying no less than the "going rate."

The discussion also covered the trend towards privatization and assaults on academic freedom.

Catharine Stimpson, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Science, cited recent accusations of anti-Semitism leveled at Columbia University professors and the cancellation of a panel at Hamilton College that was to include a professor who compared World Trade Center victims to Nazis. Hamilton College canceled the discussion after receiving death threats and shortly after Bill O'Reilly called on alumni to cease donations on his Fox news show, "The O'Reilly Factor," Stimpson said.

KIRP said that you won't see those university presidents coming to the defense of their professors in these cases because they don't want to offend their conservative and Jewish donors.

But, KIRP argued that the issue of adjuncts was more important because it is so much more widespread.

"We care about a left-wing loon at Hamilton being attacked by right-wing loons, but we're not seeing the story about adjuncts," he said.

13. "It's Medicare, Stupid. Only one of our giant entitlement programs is in trouble -- and it isn't Social Security." by ROBERT B. REICH (The American Prospect, February 2005); op-ed by ROBERT REICH; <http://www.prospect.org/web/page.wv?section=root&name=ViewPrint&articleId=9042>

By ROBERT B. REICH

Of the nation's two giant entitlement programs, only one is in real trouble. It's Medicare, not Social Security. As our special supplement makes clear, the Social Security system isn't in a crisis. The system has been in surplus for years now, and those surpluses have been used to cover part of the government's annual budget deficits. After 2018 and continuing through mid-century, the federal government must repay the system what it borrowed, the same way it pays back other bondholders, using revenues from other sources such as income and corporate taxes.

As labor secretary, I was a trustee of the Social Security system. In 1994, we anticipated that Social Security wouldn't be able to pay all of its obligations beyond 2029. But that projection was based on very conservative assumptions about economic growth. The current trustees, updating the assumptions, have pushed the year of reckoning outward to 2042, and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) pushed it further, to 2052. Even this lowballs the effects of economic growth. If the economy grows anywhere close to its historic average of 3.2 percent a year -- the average since the Civil War! -- the system won't ever run out. ...

14. "UPI Hears ... Insider notes [about MICHAEL NACHT] from United Press International for Feb. 1" (UPI, February 2, 2005); story about talk presented by MICHAEL NACHT.

Washington, Feb. 1. ... While Washington is overwhelmed with boring seminars, occasionally one hears something striking. On Jan. 27 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PROF. MICHAEL NACHT told an audience at the Woodrow Wilson Center the unnerving statistic that Russia's 600 nuclear scientists are a danger to the world since, according to a survey, 21 percent of them are willing to work for anyone if paid the right price, including North Korea, Iran and Syria. NACHT, who worked for the Clinton administration in a senior advisory capacity, opined that the motives of some Russian nuclear scientists might not be solely financial, since they believe that by contributing to nuclear proliferation, they would weaken U.S. global domination. NACHT observed that assisting another state to acquire nuclear capability would amount to "sticking it in the eye of America," adding: "They see America as king of the hill, and they would like to bring the king down for a host of reasons." Concluding his presentation with a flourish, NACHT stated his belief that there would eventually be a major terrorist incident involving a "mushroom cloud" that would finally cause the world to become serious about proliferation.

15. "Californians Redefine Academic Freedom" (Center For Studies In Higher Education - UC Berkeley, CSHE.3.05, February 2005); paper by MARTIN TROW; read the full text at: <http://cshe.berkeley.edu/publications/papers/papers/ROP.Trow.AcademicFreedom.3.05.pdf>

By MARTIN TROW

[Abstract: This position paper discusses the changes to the UC Academic Senate's regulations on academic freedom and on policies for teaching potentially contentious or political issues, arguing that the new regulation has not been adequately considered in light of its detrimental effect on academic standards. Whereas previously the university's policy had stated that faculty were not to use their teaching to "convert" students, the new regulation relies on individual instructors' "competence" and allows for their politically committed viewpoints instead of establishing any guidelines for unbiased teaching practices.]

...President Atkinson reported...that in the process of reviewing events surrounding a controversial writing course at Berkeley last fall, it became clear that the existing statement on Academic Freedom was not useful in addressing contemporary questions. The course in question, "The Politics and Poetics of Palestinian Resistance," was offered as a writing course on Palestinian poetry. Its course description stated that "Conservative thinkers are encouraged to seek other sections." That exclusionary requirement was not acceptable to the University....

16. "State of Fear: Science Policy in the 21st Century" by Michael Crichton (broadcast on C-SPAN-2 TV, February 19, 2005; AEI-Brookings Joint Center for Regulatory Studies, January 28, 2005); speech citing AARON WILDAVSKY; audio available at: <http://inside.c-spanarchives.org:8080/cspan/cspan.csp?command=dprogram&record=138036536>
Read the transcript at: <http://www.aei-brookings.org/admin/authorpdfs/page.php?id=1090>

[At a January 28 AEI-Brookings Joint Center event, bestselling author Michael Crichton addressed the quality of science employed in environmental policy--a topic he explores in his latest novel, State of Fear.

Crichton contended that studies that are at the foundation of the belief that human-caused global warming will lead to catastrophe are flawed and lack independent review. To help ensure better quality information, Crichton recommended that competing theories be openly debated, that multiple laboratories perform research to ensure a range of opinions, and that scientists be held accountable for their research.

Because of the uncertainties of current climate science, Crichton urged makers of environmental policy to pay greater attention to epidemiological studies. Crichton also noted that policymakers must judge the efficiency of preventative methods versus methods of adaptation.]

[From a transcript of his remarks:]

When do we prevent and when do we adapt? Very contentious issue, especially in environmental circles where the precautionary principle is popular.

There are some instances in which prevention is, really, the obvious best strategy: oil slicks; radiation leaks; exposure to lead; exposure to pathogens. So the conversion to double-hull tankers and vaccination, all that makes sense. But, inevitably, things still go wrong. And when they do, we simply adapt.

The precautionary principle I notice is erratically applied. Many of my friends who want to label or ban genetically modified food because it hasn't been adequately tested, communicate with fellow advocates with cell phones, which haven't been adequately tested. Or at least they've never been proven safe.

So, over time, I have actually developed an affinity for adaptation, as opposed to prevention, both as a coping mechanism and as a policy predicate. I believe it's the better strategy. And in the immortal words of Mark Twain, "I've seen a heap of trouble in my life and most of it never came to pass."

In addition, there is the work of the late AARON WILDAVSKY, who said in a very complicated analysis that you can read--and I think it's in "Searching for Safety"--and he said the strategy of prevention favors the elite; adaptation favors the average person. ...

17. "Michael Crichton and Global Warming" by David B. Sandalow (The Brookings Institution, January 28, 2005); op-ed citing AARON WILDAVSKY; read the full text at: <http://www.brookings.edu/views/op-ed/fellows/sandalow20050128.pdf>

By David B. Sandalow, Environment Scholar, Foreign Policy Studies

How do people learn about global warming?

That--more than the merits of any scientific argument--is the most interesting question posed by Michael Crichton's State

of Fear.

The plot of Crichton's 14th novel is notable mainly for its nuttiness--an MIT professor fights a wellfunded network of eco-terrorists trying to kill thousands by creating spectacular "natural" disasters. But Crichton uses his book as a vehicle for making two substantive arguments. In light of Crichton's high profile and ability to command media attention, these arguments deserve scrutiny.

First, Crichton argues, the scientific evidence for global warming is weak. Crichton rejects many of the conclusions reached by the National Academy of Sciences and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change--for example, he does not believe that global temperature increases in recent decades are most likely the result of human activities. In challenging the scientific consensus, Crichton rehashes points familiar to those who follow such issues. These points are unconvincing, as explained below.

Second, Crichton argues that concern about global warming is best understood as a fad. In particular, he argues that many people concerned about global warming follow a herd mentality, failing critically to examine the data. Crichton is especially harsh in his portrayal of other members of the Hollywood elite, though his critique extends more broadly to the news media, intelligentsia and general public. This argument is more interesting and provocative, though ultimately unconvincing as well.

...There are indeed fewer people who have sorted through the minutiae of climate change science than have opinions on the topic. In this regard, global warming is like Social Security reform, health care finance, the military budget and many other complex public policy issues. As Nelson Polsby and AARON WILDAVSKY once wrote, "Most people don't think about most issues most of the time." When forming opinions on such matters, we all apply certain predispositions or instincts and rely on others whose judgment or expertise we trust....

18. "Study: Bay Area counties rank low in mental health" (Daily Californian, January 24, 2005); story about study by RICHARD SCHEFFLER; <http://www.dailycal.org/article.php?id=17340>

By Catherine Ho, Daily Californian

Residents of Alameda and San Francisco counties show the greatest need for mental health services in the state, according to a report released by four University-Berkeley professors last week.

Alameda and San Francisco counties ranked lowest in the state, receiving a score of 3 on a 1 to 10 scale devised to test overall well-being. Questions included limitations on activity or work due to emotional problems, sadness, anxiety, binge drinking and perceived need for mental health services.

The two counties had a high proportion of residents experiencing significant emotional problems.

Among the state's highest-ranked counties were Sacramento, San Diego and Orange counties.

Researchers collected data through a phone survey of 55,428 California adults. Since the study was conducted by phone, however, it did not take into account the homeless population or individuals currently residing in institutions.

RICHARD SCHEFFLER, UC BERKELEY PROFESSOR AND CO-AUTHOR OF THE REPORT, said that the low ranks of the two Bay Area counties might be attributed to the stresses of urban life.

"The urban city like San Francisco is very dense, and cities like San Diego are not, and so that has something to do with it," he said. ...

SCHEFFLER said he hopes counties with low mental health measures will look to counties with fewer reports of mental health problems as an example.

"It is not about the fact that San Francisco did so poorly, but about looking at counties like Sacramento or San Diego, try to find out what they're doing, and maybe there are some lessons to be learned," he said.

The study emerges as Alameda County prepares to decide how to spend a projected \$275 million in funds to be collected over this fiscal year from Proposition 63, the Mental Health Services Act approved by voters last November. ...

19. "New course for the solar-psyched. Photovoltaic students take solar cell work beyond the classroom" (Engineering News, January 24, 2005 Vol. 76, no. 2S); story citing DAN KAMMEN;

<http://www.coe.berkeley.edu/engnews/Spring05/EN02S/solar.html>

How many times have you done a class project with lots of potential for application in the world, and then, after the class is done, the project dies? It happened many times to Ilan Gur (B.S. '02 MSE), now an MSE Ph.D. candidate. So, as a graduate student instructor, he wanted to develop a class that would provide student projects a broader context and get them out into the world.

"You might be sitting on an incredible technology, but unless you think beyond the science, it has little chance of having the desired impact," Gur explains.

It just so happens that the incredible technology Gur likes is solar cells, and the broader context is their use in California and elsewhere. On top of that, the MSE department didn't offer a solar cell course.

Last fall, Gur, along with MSE professor Eicke Weber, Energy Resources Group (ERG) PROFESSOR DAN KAMMEN, and Applied Science and Technology graduate student Tonio Buonassisi, solved the problem. The new class, "Photovoltaic Materials: Modern Technologies in the Context of a Growing Renewable Energy Market," debuted with a full roster of solar-psyched students from nine different departments and the Haas School of Business. The interdisciplinary course offered not only traditional materials science and device physics, but also practical discussions of connectivity, cost and market analysis, and policy considerations. ...

20. Do-Gooders: "Open Wide, This Won't Hurt a Bit. Sharing Ideas may one day cure tropical diseases" (Red Herring IT Magazine, January 31, 2005); story about initiative co-authored by STEPHEN MAURER;
<http://www.redherring.com/ArticlesHome.aspx>

Sure, the open-source movement can create an operating system able to take on Microsoft Windows, but can it help cure the world's poor? STEPHEN MAURER, an intellectual property lawyer and PUBLIC POLICY LECTURER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, wants to find out. It may be up to Microsoft founder Bill Gates to make it happen.

In a paper published last month in the journal PLoS Medicine, Mr. MAURER and his co-authors propose a database where scientists can share research on drugs to treat tropical diseases. Curing the diseases that afflict the world's poor is not a profitable proposition. Freely sharing information could cut the costs of those looking for cures to such diseases, potentially saving millions of lives. "It's not just peace and love and open source," says Mr. MAURER. "It's about forcing the price down."

Mr. MAURER, Duke law professor Arti Rai, and Professor Andrej Sali, a computational biology researcher at the University of California, San Francisco, are trying to solve a problem that Big Pharma has largely avoided. Most folks in the developing world just don't have the cash to make drug development worthwhile for pharmaceutical companies, which spend around \$800 million drug, according to estimates by Tuft university professor Joseph Di Masi. So while Viagra copycats pop up every year, only 16 of 1,393 drugs released between 1975 and 1999 focused on tropical diseases or tuberculosis, which infects one-third of the world's population.

During the last few years, nonprofits began to fill the void -- most notably the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundations, which has committed \$1.5 billion to battle infectious diseases since its 2000 launch. The Gates Foundation could not comment on Mr. MAURER's proposed Tropical Disease Initiative (TDI) before deadline....

TDI claims to cut ...early research costs by using computational biology to predict which chemicals are worth studying as potential drugs. Pharma companies already use these methods, but Mr. MAURER theorizes that, with a pooled database, researchers will be able to search more rapidly. Because all data is open source, nothing is patented -- whichever group can manufacture the potential drugs at the lowest cost can take the compounds and run with them.

Mr. MAURER says TDI is in talks with several large nonprofits, as well as a major scientific journal, to host the database. A large donor has yet to step forward....

21. Neglected Diseases: "Finding Cures for Tropical Diseases: Is Open Source an Answer?" by STEPHEN M. MAURER, Arti Rai, Andrej Sali (PLoS Medicine Vol. 1, No. 3, DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0010056); initiative co-authored by STEPHEN MAURER;
<http://medicine.plosjournals.org/perlserv/?request=get-document&doi=10.1371/journal.pmed.0010056>

[STEPHEN M. MAURER is in the GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, University of California, Berkeley, California....]

Only about 1% of newly developed drugs are for tropical diseases, such as African sleeping sickness, dengue fever, and leishmaniasis [1]. While patent incentives and commercial pharmaceutical houses have made Western health care the envy of the world, the commercial model only works if companies can sell enough patented products to cover their research and development (R&D) costs. The model fails in the developing world, where few patients can afford to pay patented prices for drugs.

It is easy and correct to say that Western governments could solve this problem by paying existing institutions to focus on cures for tropical diseases. But sadly, there does not appear to be enough political will for this to happen. In any case, grants and patent incentives were never designed with tropical diseases in mind.

Two main kinds of proposals have been suggested for tackling the problem. The first is to ask sponsors-governments and charities-to subsidize developing-country purchases at a guaranteed price [2,3,4]. The second involves charities creating nonprofit venture-capital firms ("Virtual Pharmas"), which look for promising drug candidates and then push drug development through contracts with corporate partners. In this article, we discuss the limitations of these two approaches and suggest a third, "open source," approach to drug development, called the Tropical Diseases Initiative (TDI). We envisage TDI as a decentralized, Web-based, community-wide effort where scientists from laboratories, universities, institutes, and corporations could work together for a common cause (see www.tropicaldisease.org).

22. "County's outlook brighter than most. Sacramento, Placer and Yolo rank high on a mental health study, but service providers say many needs unmet" (Sacramento Bee, January 20, 2005); article about study by RICHARD SCHEFFLER; <http://www.sacbee.com/content/news/medical/story/12086619p-12956668c.html>

By Will Evans, Bee Staff Writer

Chin up, Sacramento: Researchers announced Wednesday that the county's mental health is above average in the state.

Sacramento is among 18 of California's cheerier counties, with fewer indicators of mental health problems, according to a report by the Nicholas C. Petris Center on Health Care Markets and Consumer Welfare at the University of California, Berkeley, School of Public Health.

Yolo and Placer counties also scored "better than expected" when compared with average counties like Los Angeles and El Dorado, and certainly better than the supposedly gloomy Bay Area.

"Sacramento's doing well, and what you want to do is ... look at the other counties that also score high and say, 'We can do better' and, 'Why don't we take a look at what's happening there?' " said study CO-AUTHOR AND THE CENTER'S DIRECTOR, RICHARD SCHEFFLER. "We don't have the answer." ...

Berkeley researchers used a 2001 survey, which asked if people felt "downhearted and sad" most of the time or if, for example, they engaged in binge drinking. (Sacramento scored low, at 2.2 percent, on the former, and El Dorado scored high, at 20.4 percent, on the latter.) Researchers then adjusted for county differences like gender, age, race, education and income.

But the phone-and-mail survey did not reach homeless or institutionalized people, SCHEFFLER acknowledged. ...

Proposition 63, which voters approved in November, will provide more money for mental health in the future, perhaps \$22 million for the county, [Kathleen Henry, county director for mental health services] said.

The report might provide a starting point for determining which county programs manage money most efficiently, SCHEFFLER said. ...

But it doesn't measure how often people use mental health services, how many are on medication or even whether the populace is mentally sound. ...

The study may show simply that Sacramento is a nice place to live.

"If your neighborhood is kind, if it has bike paths and people like each other - that counts for a lot," SCHEFFLER said....

23. "Benzene Exposure May Negatively Affect Health" (Daily Californian, January 19, 2005); article citing EUGENE BARDACH; <http://www.dailycal.org/article.php?id=17296>

By Yousuf Bhajjee

Ask chemistry students on campus about the chemical benzene and they will tell you that it is a fundamental building block in organic chemistry synthesis. What they probably will not be able to tell you is that this same chemical, used widely in industries such as oil and shoe manufacturing--and also present in second hand smoke--causes leukemia and decreases white blood cells, the cells of the immune system.

US governmental agencies, on the other hand, have known about the detriments of benzene exposure for years and regulated the level that industry workers can be exposed to at 1 ppm (one benzene molecule per million air molecules). A recent study by UC Berkeley researchers, however, may cause a reevaluation of this safety level standard because they show that exposure below 1 ppm can still impact blood cells counts. Benzene is thought to interfere with developmental processes in white blood cell precursor cells found in the bone marrow.

"Previous studies, conducted in China, have shown the detrimental effects of high benzene exposure," said Lupiong Zhang, UC Berkeley researcher and primary co-author of the study. "Our current study, though, breaks ground because it focuses on lower levels, below generally accepted health standards. We are hoping that other studies can reproduce these same results."

The study, published in last December's edition of the journal Science, was conducted in conjunction with the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Cancer Institute. Researchers tracked and monitored 250 Chinese shoe workers exposed to varying levels of benzene in the workplace in addition to 140 unexposed workers at another factory over a 16-month period.

The results showed that workers exposed to high levels of benzene had lower white blood cell counts than non-exposed workers, as was expected. Unexpectedly, however, workers exposed to benzene below the 1 ppm US health standard still had reduced white blood cell counts, although not as drastic as the decrease seen with high exposure. In addition, the ability of white blood cell precursor cells to grow in laboratory cultures was also reduced.

"While we cannot determine if low levels of exposure to benzene can lead to disease, our results show that there is still hemotoxicity (toxicity to blood cells)," Zhang said.

The American Petroleum Institute, a trade group in Washington, is also conducting a similar study on Chinese factory workers in order to see if the findings hold up. Oil and chemical companies have a personal stake in the regulation of benzene standards because as occupational health standards become stricter, their cost of meeting those health standards also increases.

"Clearly there may be some risk here. But any move to reduce it through more stringent regulation would have to balance the incremental costs of improved benzene control against the incremental benefits--apparently still uncalibrated--of improvements in workers' health due to lower exposures," said EUGENE BARDACH, PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC POLICY AT UC BERKELEY.

24. "Foot-dragging has put U.S. behind the curve on energy" (Southeast Farm Press, January 12, 2005); commentary citing report by Board of Advisors Chair WILLIAM K. REILLY; <http://southeastfarmpress.com/>

By Hembree Brandon

With all the holiday goings-on, scant notice was given to the bipartisan National Committee on Energy Policy's report on strategies for addressing America's long-term energy challenges.

More than two years in development, leading experts from industry, government, labor, academia, and environmental and consumer groups participated in formulating recommendations for addressing oil security, natural gas supply, the future of nuclear energy, climate change, and other issues.

The upshot (to no one's particular surprise): The United States will be dependent on fossil fuels, chiefly petroleum, for decades to come, says WILLIAM K. REILLY, Committee Co-Chair.

Solutions, the experts say, hinge chiefly on increased exploration to boost supplies, conservation to improve efficiency, policies to address energy challenges, and increased investment in alternative fuels.

But, they say, ethanol, solar, wind, biomass, hydrogen, and other alternative power forms can be expected to satisfy only a smidgen of this country's (and the world's) voracious appetite for energy.

And more than 30 years after the Arab oil embargo sent sticker shock through an energy-hungry world, this country is no nearer to a meaningful, coherent, realistic energy policy than it was when there were long lines for gasoline and consumers and government were swearing "never again."

But the oil spigots reopened and over the years, despite the ups and downs occasioned by OPEC machinations and energy crises of varying magnitude, the United States has never been able to muster the fortitude to buckle down and get serious about reducing its dependence on imported oil.

Gas prices have recently soared above \$2 per gallon in much of the country, but nobody much seemed to care. As long as the pumps don't run dry, why worry about tomorrow?

"The near-term key to reducing oil price shocks is curbing U.S. demand and increasing world supply," WILLIAM REILLY says. "We have to do both, and we have to make big investments in alternatives like bio-fuels from domestic crops and agricultural waste."

...Shades of the 1970s, when "bio-fuels" and conservation were the mantras de jour and researchers were making fuel from everything from garbage dumps to cottonwood trees. But those fuels weren't price-competitive with Mideast oil and nobody was willing to say, "We'll bite the bullet and pay more now in order to build an energy infrastructure that won't be in total thrall to Arab sheiks in the future."

While the United States fiddled and faddled and poured trillions into Big Oil's coffers, Brazil was developing an ethanol industry and now 40 percent of that country's cars run on 100 percent ethanol....

Germany is expected to use 750 million gallons of biodiesel this year. In the U.S., biodiesel is in its infancy - just last year finally getting government subsidy assistance.

The commission estimates its recommendations could cut U.S. oil consumption by 10 percent to 15 percent by 2025. It would be a start... however belated. Don't bet on it happening.

[Read the NECP's specific recommendations in "Ending the Energy Stalemate: A Bipartisan Strategy to Meet America's Energy Challenges" at: <http://www.energycommission.org/> .]

25. "One For the Rhodes; Colleges Push Students to Seek Prestigious Scholarship in Hopes of Boosting Image" (Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania), January 4, 2005); story citing DAVID KIRP and ROBERT REICH.

By: Liz Willen, Bloomberg News

Three weeks into the first semester at Boston College in September, political science professor Donald Hafner is already urging a group of freshmen to consider applying for a Rhodes, the world's oldest and most prestigious international graduate scholarship.

"I know some of you have barely unpacked your trunks, and this might seem ridiculous that I'm talking to you about what you can do after you graduate," he said.

Hafner's pitch is part of a new frenzy by U.S. colleges to win Rhodes scholarships, the legacy of British colonialist and 19th-century diamond baron Cecil Rhodes.

Schools are increasing efforts to find potential winners 102 years after Rhodes's death, prepping them for grueling interviews at mock cocktail parties and honoring their recipients in brochures and campus walls of fame.

Schools that haven't before won a Rhodes can expect headlines, reflected glory and improved fund-raising opportunities, says Charles Clough, 62, a Boston College trustee who founded Boston-based investment management firm Clough Capital Partners, which manages \$600 million.

Efforts to cultivate winners early with an honors program attracting top students paid off when Boston College won its first two Rhodes scholarships in 2003.

A Rhodes is valued at about \$35,000 a year for two or three years of study at Oxford University in England, where 32 U.S. students join about 95 scholars chosen around the world. But the value goes far beyond that for both the winners -- and their schools.

Not everyone in academia is convinced the effort is worthwhile, says DAVID KIRP, 60, a PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC

POLICY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY.

"It's just another aspect of the kind of race-to-the-top competition that characterizes higher education today," said KIRP, AUTHOR OF "SHAKESPEARE, EINSTEIN AND THE BOTTOM LINE: THE MARKETING OF HIGHER EDUCATION" (Harvard University Press, 2003).

KIRP says universities hunger for Rhodes scholarships because they increase school rankings in national comparisons. He says competitive marketing pressures among colleges can overshadow the primary purpose of a university: education.

Beyond prestige, awards such as the Rhodes validate a school's efforts to attract top students, says Suzanne McCray, associate dean of the University of Arkansas Honors College and founder of the National Association of Fellowships Advisors, a support and information group that started four years ago with 15 members and now has 225. ...

Such past winners as former President Bill Clinton, former U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley, former U.S. SECRETARY OF LABOR ROBERT REICH and three U.S. Supreme Court justices contribute to the allure of the Rhodes, held by 3,046 U.S. citizens from 307 schools. ...

26. "A Hat Tip to AARON WILDAVSKY" by Michelle Malkin (Syndicated columnist blog, December 28, 2004); op-ed citing AARON WILDAVSKY; <http://michellemalkin.com/archives/001094.htm>

By Michelle Malkin

In the wake of the Asian earthquake/tsunami disaster, several commentators have made the astute argument that the best defense against such catastrophic risks is economic growth.

Glenn Reynolds, for example, wrote in a Tech Central Station column:

"Over the longer run, of course, the best protection against catastrophes, whether foreseen or unforeseen, is a society that is rich enough, and diverse enough, to be well-prepared for all sorts of contingencies. Which means that economic growth, and the freedom that produces it, may be the best guarantor of safety for us all. A rich society can afford to worry about things that a poorer one wouldn't have the resources to think about. A rich society can take steps to prevent disasters before they happen. And a rich society is better positioned to survive disasters once they occur, even if they are completely unforeseen, or unforeseeable...."

Similarly, the Wall Street Journal argued today:

"Rich countries suffer fewer fatalities from natural disasters because their prosperity has allowed them to create better protective measures. Consider the 41,000 death toll in last December's earthquake in Iran compared with the 63 who died when a slightly stronger earthquake hit San Francisco in 1989. ...

As we mourn the loss of life and unite to help the survivors rebuild their lives and communities, let's also bear in mind that the best long-term help is an economic environment that allows these nations to put in place better manmade defenses against future depredations from nature."

Neither piece credits the originator of the "wealthier is healthier" thesis--the late, great political scientist AARON WILDAVSKY.... WILDAVSKY first published his theory about risk and resilience in the journal Regulation in 1980; expanded upon it in the 1988 book Searching for Safety; and continued to write on the subject until his death in 1993.

As WILDAVSKY noted:

"A strategy of resilience [as opposed to anticipation] requires reliance [on experience with adverse consequences once they occur in order to develop a capacity to learn from the harm and bounce back. Resilience, therefore, requires the accumulation of large amounts of generalizable resources, such as organizational capacity, knowledge, wealth, energy, and communication, that can be used to craft solutions to problems that the people involved did not know would occur. Thus, a strategy of resilience requires much less predictive capacity but much more growth, not only in wealth but also in knowledge. Hence it is not surprising that systems, like capitalism, based on incessant and decentralized trial and error accumulate the most resources. Strong evidence from around the world demonstrates that such societies are richer and produce healthier people and a more vibrant natural environment."

This was not always commonly accepted wisdom. It's a tribute to WILDAVSKY's intellectual relentlessness that his once-unorthodox arguments are embraced and echoed today as a matter of course.

RECENT FACULTY & ALUMNI SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS and EVENTS

February 24, 2005 "Canada and the Promise and Peril of International Trade" by JEFF COLGAN (MPP 2002) (Economic consultant, recent graduate of the GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, and Canadian-US Fulbright scholar at Berkeley). Presented by the Canadian Studies Program, co-sponsored by the Goldman School of Public Policy.

February 17, 2004 "International Environmental Law in Real Time" by Neil Popovic, Lecturer in International Environmental Law at Boalt Hall. Presented by GSPP's Center for Environmental Public Policy.

February 15, 2005 "Living Dangerously -- California's Hazards," a colloquium with MICHAEL NACHT, DEAN OF UC BERKELEY'S GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY AND AN EXPERT ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN POLICY. Experts explored potential natural and manmade disasters that could befall the state and a population projected to reach 50 million over the next 20 to 25 years. Presented by the Institute of Urban & Regional Development.

February 15, 2005 "Social Capital and Health: New Empirical Evidence." RICHARD SCHEFFLER, PhD, Professor of Health Economics & Public Policy, UC Berkeley, Chair; and Tim Brown, PhD, Associate Director of Research, The Nicholas C. Petris Center on Health Care Markets and Consumer Welfare, presented new evidence on the association of social capital and health.

February 7, 2005 "The Quest for Safety in a Networked World" - A panel discussion on the future of terrorism and technology. Moderated by DEAN MICHAEL NACHT, GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY. Panelists included ...STEPHEN MAURER - Acting Director, GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY's Homeland and IT Security Program.

February 3, 2005 "Leading Without Leadership: When You Hit the Wall, Turn Left." DAN KAMMEN was a panelist at the NAELS (National Association of Environmental Law Societies) Summit. www.naels.org

February 2, 2005 "Higher Education in the Age of Money," the first faculty colloquia program hosted by New York University's Institute for Higher Education Policy featured DAVID KIRP, PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC POLICY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY. KIRP discussed the tensions that emerge as market pressures threaten the traditional values and goals of higher education.

January 31, 2005 "Can Mexico's Social Programs Reduce Poverty?" by ALAIN DE JANVRY. Mexico has been a pioneer in launching ambitious social programs which have been quite effective in meeting basic needs, particularly among the poorest. However, they have been less successful in raising income through productive employment and micro-enterprises. Prof. DE JANVRY discussed the reasons for these contradictory achievements and explore ways in which social and income-generating programs could be made complementary. Presented by the Center for Latin American Studies.

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 eDigest. Please email the editor at wongth@socrates.berkeley.edu.

Sincerely,

Annette Doornbos
Richard & Rhoda Goldman School of Public Policy
(510) 642-8005

(This digest was edited by Theresa Wong)