

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

May 2005

Dear GSPP Friend:

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

We are always delighted to receive your material for inclusion in the Digest. Please email the editor at wong23@berkeley.edu .

eDIGEST FEATURES

- Upcoming Events
- Quick Reference List
- Alumni and Student Newsmakers
- Faculty & Board Members in the News
- Recent Faculty & Alumna Speaking Engagements
- Videos & Webcasts

Thank you for your active interest in and support of GSPP.

UPCOMING EVENTS

1. "The Nation's Growing Fiscal Imbalance: Perspectives and Issues"
U.S. Comptroller General and head of the GAO (Govt. Accounting Office) David Walker
Introduced by GSPP Professor JOHN ELLWOOD
May 4, 2005, 5:00 pm - 6:30 pm
Andersen Auditorium, Haas School of Business

2. "Fifth Annual Meeting of the University Working Groups on the Social Dimensions of Inequality"
May 12 -13, Goldman School, Room 250
Sponsored by the Russell Sage Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation in conjunction with Berkeley's Survey Research Center (directed by HENRY BRADY) and the Goldman School of Public Policy.
Faculty, students and staff are invited to attend the public presentations.

3. Commencement of the Class of 2005
Commencement Speaker: WARREN BEATTY, actor-director-producer and political activist
May 21, 2005, 10:00 am - noon, Faculty Glade
Lunch reception follows at GSPP
All members of the Goldman School community are invited to attend.

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. "California wildfire costs need control, legislative analyst says" (Associated Press State Wire, Sacramento Bee, April 13, 2005); story about report by JENNIFER GIAMBATTISTA (MPP 1999); http://www.sacbee.com/state_wire/story/12713871p-13566189c.html
2. "After promises to blow up boxes, governor's plan gathers dust" (Associated Press State Wire, Sacramento Bee, April 10, 2005); story citing Legislative Analyst's Office headed by ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); http://www.sacbee.com/state_wire/story/12698156p-13550652c.html
3. "Bridge mess gets worse. As allegations of faulty work surface, the bay span may become a new symbol of botched public projects" (Sacramento Bee, April 10, 2005); story citing STUART COHEN (MPP 1997); <http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/story/12704197p-13556677c.html>
4. "Shorter BART Route To S.J. To Be Studied" (San Jose Mercury News, April 8, 2005); story citing STUART COHEN (MPP 1997); <http://www.mercurynews.com/mld/mercurynews/news/11342763.htm>
5. "California Presses for Fuel-Efficient Tires" (Morning Edition, NPR, April 8, 2005); features commentary of LUKE TONACHEL (MPP 2004); listen to the segment at: <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=4582266>
6. "Niello set to meet with constituents" (Sacramento Bee, April 3, 2005); article citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975) and JENNIFER GIAMBATTISTA (MPP 1999); http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/local_government/v-print/story/12660882p-13514152c.html
7. PolicyMatters, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Spring 2005) has been published, edited by KARIN D. MARTIN (MPP 2006) Editor in Chief, and TRISHA McMAHON (MPP 2006) Managing Editor; you can read, comment on, contribute articles at: <http://www.policy-matters.org/>
8. "Support Sought For Fee On Cars - Hike For Santa Clara County Would Go To Road Improvements" (San Jose Mercury News [*requires registration], March 21, 2005); story citing STUART COHEN (MPP 1997); www.mercurynews.com
9. "Seize this moment: Lawmakers, governor have winner in reach" (Associate Press State and Local Wire, March 16, 2005); editorial citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975).
10. "Retirement? 'No Way,' Many Say" (The Associated Press, March 9, 2005); story citing study by NICOLE MAESTAS (MPP 1997); <http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/03/09/national/main679160.shtml>

FACULTY & BOARD MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

1. "Scientists Call on California to Take Action Against Global Warming" (The California Report, KQED-FM, April 28, 2005); story citing MICHAEL HANEMANN; listen to the program at: <http://www.californiareport.org/domains/californiareport/archive.jsp?date=20050424>
2. "California Scientists Issue Global Warming Warning. Challenge Governor & Legislature to Take Action" (Union of Concerned Scientists, April 27, 2005); press release citing MICHAEL HANEMANN; http://www.ucsusa.org/news/press_release.cfm?newsID=478
3. "Hospitals change service offerings to adapt to market pressures, new report finds" (Berkeleyan, 26 April 2005); story about study by RICHARD SCHEFFLER; http://www.berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/2005/04/26_hospitalsservice.shtml
4. "Medical marijuana catch-22 for S.F. Proposed rules could unintentionally assist federal prosecution" (San Francisco Chronicle, April 25, 2005); story citing ROBERT MACCOUN; <http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/04/25/MNG9ACEIK71.DTL>
5. "The Two Faces of Bankruptcy. Who's losing out to make it easier for corporations to escape into bankruptcy? Their employees, of course" (The American Prospect Online, Apr 22, 2005); op-ed by ROBERT REICH; <http://www.prospect.org/web/page.ww?section=root&name=ViewWeb&articleId=9589>
6. "Global Focus: The New Environmentalists" (KQED-TV, PBS, April 21, 2005); program featuring the 2004 winners of the GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE; <http://www.kqed.org/programs/tv/program-landing.jsp?progID=13352>

7. "Berkeley: Technology's tools in developing world" (San Francisco Chronicle, April 21, 2005); story citing GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE laureate at event also featuring DAN KAMMEN;
<http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/04/21/BAEBDIGEST4.DTL&type=printable>
8. Leah Garchik's column (San Francisco Chronicle, April 20, 2005); story about RICHARD GOLDMAN and the GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE;
<http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/04/20/DDG27BCCRR1.DTL>
9. "One planet, many heroes" (San Francisco Chronicle, April 19, 2005); editorial citing the GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE; <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/04/19/EDGFVCA1121.DTL>
10. "EIA Says Climate Change Fix Cost Modest, May Trigger Legislative Action" (Energy Washington Week, Vol. 2 No. 16, April 20, 2005); story citing Board Chair WILLIAM K. REILLY.
11. "Election Reformers Bemoan Inadequacies" (Fox News, April 19, 2005); story citing HENRY BRADY;
http://www.foxnews.com/printer_friendly_story/0,3566,153819,00.html
12. "How Good Are U.S. Elections?" (April 18, 2005, broadcast on C-SPAN-TV); features testimony of HENRY BRADY; view the video at:
<http://www.c-span.org/Search/basic.asp?ResultStart=1&ResultCount=10&BasicQueryText=election+reform>
13. "Environment award for Mexican Indian Effort to save forest, 5 others worldwide get GOLDMAN PRIZES" (San Francisco Chronicle, April 18, 2005); story citing RICHARD & RHODA GOLDMAN and the GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE; <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/04/18/BAG7KCAJG31.DTL&type=printable>
14. "Awards: GOLDMAN PRIZE to Haitian" (The Seattle Times, April 18, 2005); story citing RICHARD N. GOLDMAN.
15. "Rudolph's 'manifesto' reveals bomber's mindset" (ABC News, April 16, 2005); story citing JACK GLASER;
<http://abcnews.go.com/Sports/print?id=676163>
16. Study: Greenhouse Gas Limits Affordable" (San Francisco Chronicle, April 15, 2005); story citing Board Chair WILLIAM K. REILLY; <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/n/a/2005/04/15/national/w111443D29.DTL>
17. "Just Do It: Nike Gets Revelatory. Report Discloses Manufacturers, Amid Concerns About Workplace" (Wall Street Journal [*requires subscription], April 13, 2005); article citing DAVID VOGEL; www.wsj.com
18. "ROBERT REICH of The American Prospect and Donald Luskin of Trend Macro discuss whether or not there is inflation and what it means for Main Street and Wall Street" (Kudlow & Company, CNBC, April 12, 2005); interview with ROBERT REICH.
19. "The Fed's Preemptive War. We're fighting an inflation that's not imminent, and low-income workers are taking the heaviest casualties" (The American Prospect Online, Apr 7, 2005); commentary by ROBERT REICH;
<http://www.prospect.org/web/page.ww?section=root&name=ViewWeb&articleId=9478>
20. "Could Debt Sink Us? - We Buy Everything, From Everywhere, On Credit. Our Government Does, Too. Some Experts Say The Trend Can't Go On" (Charlotte Observer [*requires subscription], April 10, 2005); story citing ROBERT REICH;
<http://www.charlotte.com/mld/charlotte/>
21. "Nurse practitioners fill gap left by shortage of doctors" (Sacramento Business Journal, April 8, 2005); story citing study by RICHARD SCHEFFLER; <http://sacramento.bizjournals.com/sacramento/stories/2005/04/11/focus4.html?t=printable>
22. "Burning wood for fuel could kill 10 million Africans" (Science and Development Network, 4 April 2005); story about study by DAN KAMMEN;
<http://www.scidev.net/gateways/index.cfm?fuseaction=readitem&rgwid=4&item=News&itemid=2022&language=1>
23. "Plenty of Knowledge Work to Go Around" (Harvard Business Review [* requires subscription], 0017-8012, April 1, 2005, Vol. 83, Issue 4); opinion column by ROBERT B. REICH; www.hbr.com
24. "Who Should Get Scholarships? Financial aid shouldn't be reserved for the superstars" (The American Prospect Online, Mar 31, 2005); commentary by ROBERT REICH;
<http://www.prospect.org/web/page.ww?section=root&name=ViewWeb&articleId=9421>

25. "Charcoal sparks African improvements" (Environmental Science and Technology Online, March 31, 2005); story citing study by DAN KAMMEN; http://pubs.acs.org/subscribe/journals/esthag-w/2005/mar/business/kb_charcoal.html
26. Charcoal fuel gets green light. Africa will win environmental and health benefits if it stops burning wood" (Nature.com, March 31, 2005); story about study by DAN KAMMEN; http://www.nature.com/news/2005/050328/pf/050328-7_pf.html
27. "Switch from wood-burning stoves to charcoal offers health benefits" (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 31 Mar 2005); story about study by DAN KAMMEN; <http://www.cbc.ca/story/science/national/2005/03/31/charcoal-burn050331.html>
28. "Study Points to Cleaner Charcoal and Forest Management as Best Strategy in Africa to Reduce Greenhouse Gases, Save Lives" (AScribe Newswire, March 31, 2005); story about study by DAN KAMMEN; <http://newswire.ascribe.org/>
29. "Story Time. The Lost Art Of Democratic Narrative" (The New Republic [*requires subscription], March 28-April 4, 2005, Vol. 232 Issue 11/12, p 16); cover story by ROBERT REICH; <http://www.tnr.com/thisweek.mhtml?i=20050328>
30. "Control the Narrative, Control the White House. ROBERT REICH offers advice to the Democrats" (Slate Magazine, March 18, 2005); report citing article by ROBERT REICH; <http://www.slate.com/id/2114799>
31. "Bush taps scientist to lead EPA; Uncontroversial pick for controversial job" (San Francisco Chronicle, March 5, 2005); story citing Board Chair WILLIAM K. REILLY; <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2005/03/05/MNGLBBL3GN1.DTL>

ALUMNI AND STUDENT NEWSMAKERS

1. "California wildfire costs need control, legislative analyst says" (Associated Press State Wire, Sacramento Bee, April 13, 2005); story about report by JENNIFER GIAMBATTISTA (MPP 1999); http://www.sacbee.com/state_wire/story/12713871p-13566189c.html

By Don Thompson, Associated Press Writer

Sacramento (AP) - When wildfire strikes in California - as it did to devastating effect across the southern part of the state two years ago - federal, state and local governments throw everything they have into stopping the flames.

Yet that multiagency cooperative approach creates its own problems in dividing up responsibility and costs that can quickly top \$1 million a day, the state legislative analyst's office said Tuesday.

State and local costs in California are increasing by tens of millions of dollars, much of it in planned overtime and an increase in overtime compensation that kicks in this year under a 2001 contract with union firefighters, the nonpartisan office found.

Firefighters now work three 24-hour shifts each week, or 72 hours, during fire season. But under federal law, overtime begins after 53 hours, so they routinely are paid 19 hours of overtime.

That will cost the state nearly \$47 million extra for the fiscal year beginning in July. The cost will jump another \$37 million a year in July 2006, when firefighters will begin working the 24-hour shifts year-round instead of just during the fire season. Much of that added cost hasn't been well known, and legislators need more information on the full impact, the analyst [JENNIFER GIAMBATTISTA] said. Previous attention has focused mostly on a lucrative contract similarly negotiated by recalled Gov. Gray Davis with the powerful California Correctional Peace Officers Association.

Legislators should consider renegotiating the firefighters' contract, the report [by GIAMBATTISTA] recommends, while the agency should examine whether it is cheaper to hire more firefighters instead of relying on planned overtime. Key legislators and their consultants said they hadn't reviewed the report Tuesday.

Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger's administration tried to renegotiate the contract a year ago without success, because there was no incentive for the union to give up any benefits, the analyst noted. ...

When the planned overtime kicks in year-round it will increase a typical firefighter's regular compensation by 42 percent, the analyst found. That's also making it more difficult for the state to promote chiefs from the rank-and-file, because the pay gap between supervisors and firefighters is narrowed. And it will ultimately drive up retirement benefits and costs to

the state.

Local governments that contract with the state for fire protection will pay more, too, because they must reimburse the state for its help in fighting their fires. The contract change is costing local governments about \$9 million more this year and \$22 million next year, the analyst said.

Labor costs account for roughly half of firefighting costs. Base pay increases and a 15 percent increase in the number of state firefighters in the last six years has boosted base costs about \$46 million a year higher than six years ago. ...

To compensate, the report recommended lawmakers consider reinstating a fire protection fee on property owners that would have raised \$40 million had it not been repealed before it took effect this year. ...

[Read the report by JENNIFER GIAMBATTISTA, "A Primer: California's Wildland Fire Protection System" (April 12, 2005) at: <http://www.lao.ca.gov/PubDetails.aspx?id=1309>]

2. "After promises to blow up boxes, governor's plan gathers dust" (Associated Press State Wire, Sacramento Bee, April 10, 2005); story citing Legislative Analyst's Office headed by ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975); http://www.sacbee.com/state_wire/story/12698156p-13550652c.html

By Tom Chorneau, Associated Press Writer

Sacramento (AP) - More than a year has passed since Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger made his famed vow to blow up the boxes of state government and defrost a "mastodon frozen in time." But California's hulking state bureaucracy stands today virtually as it did a year ago.

The California Performance Review, developed by some of the state's best and brightest, offered thousands of recommendations from how the state buys its products to how the state lottery works and promised savings of \$32 billion over five years.

But since the report was unveiled amid much fanfare last August, only a handful of ideas have been brought forward by the administration and the results of those proposals has been disappointing. ...

First, the LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S OFFICE [headed by ELIZABETH HILL] said CPR's recommendations would only save half of the \$32 billion touted by the review. A second nonpartisan analysis, this by the Little Hoover Commission, went a step further saying that most public sector reorganizations fail to save any money and the administration's time would be better spent concentrating on ways to improve services.

A round of public hearings also brought sharp criticism from all sides. Additionally, the report's credibility suffered from disclosures ... that industry lobbyists and Schwarzenegger campaign contributors had access to the CPR team during the plan's development and influenced many of its proposals. ...

3. "Bridge mess gets worse. As allegations of faulty work surface, the bay span may become a new symbol of botched public projects" (Sacramento Bee, April 10, 2005); story citing STUART COHEN (MPP 1997); <http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/story/12704197p-13556677c.html>

By Herbert A. Sample -- Bee San Francisco Bureau

Oakland - When it comes to immense, publicly financed construction ventures beset by huge cost overruns and constant headaches, the best known example in U.S. history is probably Boston's Big Dig.

That may be changing, however. While the nearly completed Massachusetts tunnel and highway project cost far more, the effort to build a new eastern span of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge is looking more and more like a gargantuan and extremely expensive mess.

"The parallels between this and the Big Dig just get scarier every day," said STUART COHEN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE COALITION, a Bay Area watchdog group. "It's a mess of historic proportions." ...

The project's future took an ominous turn last week when it was revealed that federal agents are investigating complaints from more than a dozen welders about allegedly defective welds inside completed support piers of the skyway section of the new bridge. ...

A state auditor's report blasted Caltrans in December, finding the agency had mishandled the Bay Bridge project and failed to keep legislators apprised of cost overruns. ...

Bijan Sartipi, Caltrans' district director for the Bay Area, called comparisons to the Big Dig inaccurate. But Bob Bea, a former Bechtel executive and now a University of California, Berkeley, engineering professor, said there are similarities.

"Both had very complex histories and ended up resulting in what was not a facility disaster but certainly a financial and public relations disaster," Bea said.

4. "Shorter BART Route To S.J. To Be Studied" (San Jose Mercury News, April 8, 2005); story citing STUART COHEN (MPP 1997); <http://www.mercurynews.com/mld/mercurynews/news/11342763.htm>

By Barry Witt, Mercury News

Three months after refusing to study a shortened BART extension to East San Jose, the Valley Transportation Authority announced Thursday that it would reverse course in order to boost the proposal's prospects of qualifying for federal funds.

The transit agency is not dropping its commitment to build the entire \$4.2 billion, 16.3-mile line from Fremont through downtown San Jose and ending in Santa Clara. Instead, local transportation officials announced they have received permission from the Bush administration to analyze the costs and ridership of an extension that would end at Berryessa Road, with federal dollars being contributed only to that 10-mile portion of the line. Local money would be spent on the remainder of the extension.

The BART proposal is in jeopardy of failing to qualify for any federal funds because the extension's cost is too great for the limited number of new riders who are expected to use it under Federal Transit Administration standards. But Valley Transportation Authority officials believe an analysis of an extension that theoretically would end at Berryessa, costing somewhere between \$1.3 billion and \$1.8 billion, will boost the project's federal cost-effectiveness score. ...

Valley Transportation Authority critics say the new plan points out why the full BART project never made sense in the first place.

"The primary benefit of this project can be achieved at Berryessa," said STUART COHEN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE OAKLAND-BASED TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE COALITION. "After that, you are spending literally \$3 billion for very few riders when that money could be spent on projects all around the county that would carry many more people." ...

5. "California Presses for Fuel-Efficient Tires" (Morning Edition, NPR, April 8, 2005); features commentary of LUKE TONACHEL (MPP 2004); listen to the segment at: <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=4582266>

Reported by Nell Boyce

The Federal government announced yesterday that new cars will have to be equipped with sensors that warn drivers if their tires are dangerously low on air. The new rules take effect in 2008, the law is aimed primarily at safety, but properly inflated tires can also boost gas mileage. In California state officials are focused on tires for just that reason. The state wants retailers to sell tires especially designed for fuel efficiency. ...

People in the market for new tires normally look at three things: price, safety and durability. California would like to add fuel efficiency to the list. In California, there's a push on to require more fuel-efficient tires, which proponents say could save drivers over \$500 million annually. A couple of years ago, state officials realized that new cars often come equipped with gas-saving tires because car companies use these tires to meet federal government standards for fuel efficiency. But as those tires wear out, they are replaced by tires that don't meet the standards. Currently over 80% of cars roll on replacement tires. California's requirement would be a big deal, because its drivers buy over 30 million tires, 10% of all tires sold in the U.S. Tiremakers warn that California's plan may have unintended consequences. Says an industry representative, "A tire has to do so many different things and some of the functions are opposed to one another." ... To see if there really are tradeoffs, California has just started a huge study of over 100 tires; and at the request of Congress, the National Academy of Sciences has begun a similar analysis. LUKE TONACHEL of the Natural Resources Defense Council predicts the studies will prove that companies can make tires that save gas without shortchanging other features. "In fact," he says, "they already do. You could go on some of the tire websites right now and find tires with excellent scores in terms of tire wear and traction. The trouble is that consumers don't know about these tires and they're not marketed proactively." TONACHEL says that "gas-saving tires will cost a bit more but should pay for themselves at the pump." ...

[LUKE TONACHEL co-authored the paper, "Securing America: Solving Our Oil Dependence Through Innovation" (Natural Resources Defense Council, March 2005) - an NRDC Issue Paper produced in conjunction with the Institute for the Analysis of Global Security (IAGS). To read the paper, go to: <http://www.nrdc.org/air/transportation/oilsecurity/plan.pdf>]

6. "Niello set to meet with constituents" (Sacramento Bee, April 3, 2005); article citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975) and JENNIFER GIAMBATTISTA (MPP 1999); http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/local_government/v-print/story/12660882p-13514152c.html

By Lakiesha McGhee -- Bee Staff Writer

State Assemblyman Roger Niello, R-Fair Oaks, will host community meetings this month in Citrus Heights and Orangevale.

The Citrus Heights meeting will be from 7:30 to 8:30 a.m. April 12 at Denny's restaurant, 6215 Sunrise Blvd. The guest speaker will be state Legislative Analyst ELIZABETH HILL.

The Orangevale meeting will be from 7:30 to 8:30 a.m. April 15 at Denny's restaurant, 8841 Greenback Lane. The guest speaker will be JENNIFER GIAMBATTISTA of the state Legislative Analyst's Office. ...

7. PolicyMatters, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Spring 2005) has been published, edited by KARIN D. MARTIN (MPP 2006) Editor in Chief, and TRISHA McMAHON (MPP 2006) Managing Editor; you can read, comment on, contribute articles at: <http://www.policy-matters.org/>

In this issue:

- Social Security: "Changing the Structure, Re-directing the Discourse" by JOHN W. ELLWOOD & EUGENE SMOLENSKY
- "A Genuinely Good Deal for Social Security" by J. Bradford DeLong
- Social Security: "Fact Sheet: Informing the Debate"
- "An Energy Policy for the 21st Century" by DANIEL M. KAMMEN
- "Peak Oil and the Myth of the Hydrogen Economy" by S. DEREK TURNER (MPP 2006)
- "Response to 'Peak Oil...'" by Jon Malen
- "Guest Worker Programs: A Look Back Before Moving Forward" by GARANCE BURKE (MPP 2005)
- "Condominium Conversion and the Berkeley Housing Market" by ERICKA WEISSINGER (PhD Cand.)
- "The Politics of Environmental Localism" by IAN HART (MPP 2005)
- "Mold: Public Policy in an Uncertain Science" by JON F. ELLIOTT (MPP 1980)
- "Can Bill Gates University (circa 2025) Beat Out Harvard?" by DAVID L. KIRP

8. "Support Sought For Fee On Cars - Hike For Santa Clara County Would Go To Road Improvements" (San Jose Mercury News [*requires registration], March 21, 2005); story citing STUART COHEN (MPP 1997); www.mercurynews.com

By Rodney Foo, Mercury News

Trying again to find money for local road improvements, Santa Clara County's leaders are pushing legislation to add \$5 to local vehicle registration fees.

The fee -- modeled on a similar levy approved last year for San Mateo County -- would be assessed for eight years. It would raise \$56 million to be divided among the cities to help pay for street, expressway and Caltrain improvements.

The Valley Transportation Authority undertook the legislative effort after state officials diverted more than \$3 billion from road improvements to help balance the state budget. ...

"This is VTA, along with every other local government, scrambling, trying to deliver projects they thought they had the money for," said STUART COHEN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE COALITION.

...

9. "Seize this moment: Lawmakers, governor have winner in reach" (Associate Press State and Local Wire, March 16, 2005); editorial citing ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975).

Sacramento Bee editorial March 12, 2005:

Democrats in the Legislature have been playing hide-and-seek for weeks, content to let Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger engage in silly media gimmicks and face regular protests organized by nurses and other union operatives.

Politically, it's a smart strategy for the Democrats.

Substantively, it's a loser.

Behind the scenes, Schwarzenegger has been reaching out to Assembly Speaker Fabian Nunez and Senate leader Don Perata. The governor wants them to come up with counterproposals for his plans to revamp state pensions, redraw legislative districts and control spending.

This presents a great opportunity for lawmakers to demonstrate they can function as an elected body.

Unfortunately, they appear to be flubbing it.

Apparently, some Democrats are looking at the governor's recently reduced poll numbers and have concluded he may be vulnerable. Big mistake. The governor's numbers are still strong. If Democrats call his bluff and Schwarzenegger marches to the November ballot, lawmakers will have only themselves to blame for the half-baked laws that result.

Democrats should also listen to the advice presented to them by Legislative Analyst ELIZABETH HILL at a recent caucus meeting. HILL noted that lawmakers, through some tough budget cuts, could wipe out the \$9.1 billion deficit in a single year.

No more borrowing. No more debt. No more deficit.

A clean slate for California? That sounds like a political winner.

10. "Retirement? 'No Way,' Many Say" (The Associated Press, March 9, 2005); story citing study by NICOLE MAESTAS (MPP 1997); <http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/03/09/national/main679160.shtml>

By Will Lester

Washington -- After decades working in financial and real estate management, 61-year-old Bill Copeland retired to his version of the American dream -- not full-time leisure but a less-taxing job.

He's hardly alone. Close to two-thirds of Americans who have not yet retired say that when the time comes they will work for pay after retiring. The reason given most often has nothing to do with money -- they simply want to stay busy.

For Copeland, after years of 60- and 80-hour work weeks, that means "only" 40 hours a week at a job selling power tools and advising people on how to use them. ...

The political debate on the future of Social Security has focused fresh attention on retirement and how older Americans make ends meet. As they live longer, healthier lives, work is an option for an increasing number. ...

People find various ways to stay in the work force - working past retirement age, cutting back to part-time, or retiring and then taking a new job - often with less stress, fewer hours and less money. ...

An ongoing Rand Corp. study of retirees has found that about half who retired, were still retired after five years. About a quarter had gone back to work -- either part time or full time. The remainder either partially retired and kept working or retired in stages -- first partially and then completely.

NICOLE MAESTAS, an economist who led the "unretirement" study for Rand, found men were more likely than women to retire and then go back to work.

Her research was done with data from the Health and Retirement Study, done by the University of Michigan in cooperation with the National Institute on Aging. ...

Facts And Figures On Americans Who Work After Retirement:

People who left retirement to go back to work were more likely than other retirees to report less enjoyment from leisure

time spent with their spouse, according to the analysis of data by NICOLE MAESTAS of the Rand Corp. ...

[Read the report by NICOLE MAESTAS, "Back to Work: Expectations and Realizations of Work after Retirement", at: <http://www.rand.org/publications/WR/WR196/>]

FACULTY & BOARD MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

1. "Scientists Call on California to Take Action Against Global Warming" (The California Report, KQED-FM, April 28, 2005); story citing MICHAEL HANEMANN; listen to the program at: <http://www.californiareport.org/domains/californiareport/archive.jsp?date=20050424>

Reporter: Jason Margolis

Nearly 500 California scientists have called on the governor and state lawmakers to take aggressive action to reduce the emissions that lead to global warming. Yesterday in Sacramento, scientists delivered a letter urging elected officials to become national leaders on the issue. Then, 40 members of the Union of Concerned Scientists lobbied lawmakers in the first-ever "Climate Education Day."

The scientists' report detailed specific ways global warming could affect California if no action were taken. San Francisco summers could feel more like Tijuana; by the end of the century Los Angeles could have 37 weeks of heat waves a year; Napa vineyards could become extinct, much of the Sierra snowpack could melt, causing severe water shortages; and California skiing could altogether disappear. But California can still curtail these effects....

The Union of Concerned Scientists is promoting state legislation to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Bills include requirements for homebuilders to offer solar panels, and for state agencies to lower gasoline consumption....

UC Berkeley Environmental Economics Professor MICHAEL HANEMANN says that with no strong global warming restrictions coming from the Bush administration, it's up to the states to take action: "We need to act now. There is no morning-after pill such that we can delay a decade or two and wake up one morning and fix the problem rapidly." HANEMANN said that businesses and consumers need financial incentives....

2. "California Scientists Issue Global Warming Warning. Challenge Governor & Legislature to Take Action" (Union of Concerned Scientists, April 27, 2005); press release citing MICHAEL HANEMANN; http://www.ucsusa.org/news/press_release.cfm?newsID=478

Sacramento, CA -- Today, nearly 500 scientists from around the state called on Governor Schwarzenegger and California Legislators to aggressively reduce the state's global warming emissions. Their letter, published in the Sacramento Bee today, warned that climate change threatens California's future and said that the state has a "unique opportunity to play a leadership role."

Nearly 40 of the signers joined a "Climate Education Day" in Sacramento to brief legislators on the projected impacts of global warming in their districts, including the potential for increased pollution, water shortages, agricultural losses and public health threats.

"Today, experts from every relevant discipline stand together with an urgent call to action," said UCLA Professor Suzanne Paulson, who spoke at a press conference on the steps of the California Capitol. "The choices we make today will influence our climate for decades to come."

In the letter reprinted in the Sacramento Bee, preeminent scientists with climate-related expertise from leading scientific and educational institutions across the state applauded steps taken by the state to date. But they also urged the Governor and Legislature to move faster and more forcefully to curb global warming emissions. The scientists called on California to continue its leadership role noting, "When California leads, others follow." For example, eight states and Canada are poised to follow California's path in reducing global warming emissions from motor vehicle tailpipes.

"The price of ignoring global warming could be staggering, while there are very real economic rewards for addressing it now," said Dr. MICHAEL HANEMANN, an economist from UC Berkeley. "Climate action can save consumers money and strengthen the competitive position of California businesses." ...

[MICHAEL HANEMANN and DANIEL M. KAMMEN were among the scientists-signatories whose names appeared in the ad.]

3. "Hospitals change service offerings to adapt to market pressures, new report finds" (Berkeleyan, 26 April 2005); story about study by RICHARD SCHEFFLER; http://www.berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/2005/04/26_hospitalservice.shtml

By Sarah Yang, Media Relations

Berkeley -- Short of an outright closure, many hospitals have adjusted their service offerings in response to economic pressures, finds a new report on such changes in California hospitals.

And despite fears that cutting such services as obstetrics would harm patient health, the report's authors found no evidence of significant negative impacts for health care consumers.

The report, released today (Tuesday, April 26) by the University of California, Berkeley, Petris Center on Health Care Markets and Consumer Welfare, is the first systematic study of inpatient service changes in California hospitals.

"Hospital closures make news headlines, but there are many responses to financial pressures short of closing down that we wanted to document," said RICHARD SCHEFFLER, UC BERKELEY PROFESSOR OF HEALTH ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC POLICY, director of the Petris Center and co-author of the report. "What we found in this study is that hospitals, like many other dynamic organizations, change to meet the demands and needs of their consumers. We're seeing a natural evolution of the industry."

The authors used patient discharge data from the 368 general acute care hospitals open in California during the study period of 1995 through 2002. They looked at changes in 48 hospital service categories, including obstetrics and rehabilitation.

They found that during the study period, 88 hospitals closed one or more inpatient services, with a closure defined as a 95 percent or greater decrease in patient discharges for that service. Twenty-eight hospitals closed obstetrics, the category most impacted by service decreases. ...

"Fifty-seven hospitals added rehabilitation services, which most likely reflects the needs of an aging population," said SCHEFFLER. "A hospital is a changing, breathing organization that not only responds to the economic climate, but also to what people need."

The researchers pointed out that even though they did not find negative health impacts as a result of obstetrics service closures, the effects of further closures on patient care should be monitored routinely.

"If too many hospitals close this essential service, access to care and birth outcomes could be negatively affected, particularly in rural areas, where travel distances can be quite long," said [lead author Paul] Kirby.

The full report, "Hospital Service Changes in California: Trends, Community Impacts, and Implications for Policy," is available online at: <http://www.petriss.org>.
<http://www.chcf.org/publications/>

4. "Medical marijuana catch-22 for S.F. Proposed rules could unintentionally assist federal prosecution" (San Francisco Chronicle, April 25, 2005); story citing ROBERT MACCOUN;
<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/04/25/MNG9ACEIK71.DTL>

By Wyatt Buchanan, Chronicle Staff Writer

Federal drug agents who want to crack down on marijuana use in San Francisco, medical or otherwise, say the city's plan to regulate the drug may give law enforcement what it needs to do its job: a paper trail.

Documents such as business permits, licenses and financial records do not exist at many of the 43 known pot clubs in San Francisco. But new city regulations -- including some proposed last week by Mayor Gavin Newsom -- could force clubs to begin keeping such records. ...

Those documents would assist federal agents in mapping the infrastructure of the marijuana distribution system in the city, [Lawrence Mendosa, assistant special agent in charge for the San Francisco Field Division of the Drug Enforcement Administration] said. ...

Supervisor Ross Mirkarimi, who is leading the Board of Supervisors effort, said he thinks new regulations will demystify clubs and pull them out of a subterranean atmosphere.

"There's always that threat (of DEA action). But I think that threat is lessened more by regulating the clubs. If the Department of Public Health is the driver of this, we have advanced our ability to rely on doctor-patient confidentiality," he said. ...

He said the ultimate goal of a functioning medical marijuana system is legalization of the substance. That's exactly what's driving the federal government to raid clubs and crops, said ROBERT MACCOUN, a PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC POLICY AND LAW AT UC BERKELEY who co-authored the book ["Drug War Heresies"]. "The reform effort has been led by drug law reformers, not patient groups. The federal government is upset about this not because people dying from cancer are smoking marijuana, but because they see it as a slippery slope," MACCOUN said. "The fact of the matter is, the federal government is fighting marijuana legalization." ...

5. "The Two Faces of Bankruptcy. Who's losing out to make it easier for corporations to escape into bankruptcy? Their employees, of course" (The American Prospect Online, Apr 22, 2005); op-ed by ROBERT REICH; <http://www.prospect.org/web/page.wv?section=root&name=ViewWeb&articleId=9589>

By ROBERT B. REICH

It used to be that people who couldn't pay their debts could go into personal bankruptcy and start over. Their future credit rating would suffer, of course, but at least they'd be able to come out from under compound interest charges that were eating up their paychecks and forcing them into ever deeper debt.

No longer. At the behest of banks and credit-card companies, Congress has passed and the president has just signed new legislation making it much harder for many Americans to start over.

Meanwhile, many of America's corporations are using corporate bankruptcy to stay in business while being relieved from all sorts of contractual obligations. Several major airlines, for example, are in bankruptcy, but they continue to fly. And bankruptcy judges have ruled that these and several other bankrupt companies no longer have to pay the health or pension benefits of retirees, which they once agreed to, or that they're released from paying their employees the wages they once promised.

So even as filing for personal bankruptcy becomes more difficult, corporate bankruptcy increasingly offers corporations a way to unburden their obligations. This, while more and more Americans are being forced into personal bankruptcy because they're losing the jobs or wages or health insurance they were counting on. According to recent estimates, usually it's these sorts of unexpected events concerning jobs or health that force people into bankruptcy. ...

[A version of this column originally broadcasted on Marketplace (National Public Radio, April 20, 2005). Listen to the commentary at: <http://marketplace.publicradio.org/shows/2005/04/20/PM200504204.html>]

6. "Global Focus: The New Environmentalists" (KQED-TV, PBS, April 21, 2005); program featuring the 2004 winners of the GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE; <http://www.kqed.org/programs/tv/program-landing.jsp?progID=13352>

Robert Redford narrates this program featuring portraits of seven environmental heroes who have put themselves between government powers, corporate interests and other intimidating opponents on behalf of the Earth's well-being.

7. "Berkeley: Technology's tools in developing world" (San Francisco Chronicle, April 21, 2005); story citing GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE laureate at event also featuring DAN KAMMEN; <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/04/21/BAEBDIGEST4.DTL&type=printable>

By Charles Burress

The tough job of bridging the technological gap between developed and developing economies is drawing leaders in the field from around the world to a conference at UC BERKELEY this afternoon and Friday.

The "Bridging the Divide" panels and lectures will explore technology's potential to solve critical health, education, water, communication and poverty problems in the developing world.

Sponsored by the U.N. Industrial Development Organization and Cal's Management of Technology program, the conference will include ... RICARDO NAVARRO of El Salvador, WINNER OF THE GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE and head of Latin America's largest nongovernmental environmental agency....

[DAN KAMMEN, UC Berkeley professor in the Energy and Resources Group, THE GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, and Nuclear Engineering, was featured in the Energy & Resources Panel #2: "Rural Solar Electrification: How to move the market forward?"]

8. Leah Garchik's column (San Francisco Chronicle, April 20, 2005); story about RICHARD GOLDMAN and the GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE;
<http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/04/20/DDG27BCCRR1.DTL>

By Leah Garchik

A recorded message from Nobel Peace Prize winner Wangari Maathai celebrated Monday's GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZES (Maathai had won one in 1991) and congratulated RICHARD GOLDMAN on his 85th birthday. The personal occasion was marked with a party Thursday at the Presidio Officers' Club, where GOLDMAN the environmental protector was recognized as GOLDMAN the chocoholic. The scent from a chocolate fountain suffused the atmosphere, and even guests so naughty as to have stuck their fingers into the fountain (a spy assures me that even in this elegant crowd, there were a few) got to take home goodie bags filled with chocolate candies they'd scooped.

That event might even be viewed as a metaphor for Monday's prize ceremonies, chocolate representing the bounties of the planet and the goal being equal distribution. As much as the prize celebrates majestic efforts, it was impossible to listen to the speeches of winners without concluding that the need for heroism is a result of evil greed plundering the land. The winners, from every continent, were well-dressed, well-spoken, elated that their efforts had been recognized. But every speech was filled with anger; their messages sounded like those of the street demonstrators arrested routinely at international conferences. ...

9. "One planet, many heroes" (San Francisco Chronicle, April 19, 2005); editorial citing the GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE; <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/04/19/EDGFVCA1I21.DTL>

If not for the courage and dedication of citizen activists, the global assaults on the environment would likely hum along with the efficiency of well-oiled machines. The GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE tilts a spotlight on the need to protect the Earth's resources and rightly honors the individuals fighting this critical battle.

This year's winners show the extent to which one citizen can make a difference, because each is hardly a household name yet probably should be. Their efforts to combat destructive development practices and promote conservation almost always involve personal hardship and sacrifice.

Take, for example, Isidro Baldenegro Lopez, who stood up to violence to help stop the destruction of the forest in his Northern Mexico pueblo. A subsistence farmer, Baldenegro was jailed on trumped-up charges after leading a blockade against illegal logging to save what officials say is one of the rarest old-growth pine forests in his country.

Five other grassroots activists from around the world were similarly honored....

The geographic scope of the prize underscores the global obstacles to clean air, water and natural open space. We can only hope the awards will inspire and encourage others to answer the call to action

10. "EIA Says Climate Change Fix Cost Modest, May Trigger Legislative Action" (Energy Washington Week, Vol. 2 No. 16, April 20, 2005); story citing Board Chair WILLIAM K. REILLY.

Climate change recommendations from a key bipartisan energy commission may attract more congressional attention after a DOE Energy Information Administration (EIA) report found the national commission's plan would not impose a significant economic burden, according to informed congressional sources. The EIA finding is diametrically opposite to Bush administration claims that a mandatory cap on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions would be deleterious to the economy.

The April 13 EIA report finds that the cost to each U.S. household of using a market-based approach to limit greenhouse gases would be \$78 per year from 2006 to 2025. That would reduce the gross domestic product in 2025 by about one-fifth of 1 percent, EIA said. The report was requested by Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) after the National Commission on Energy Policy (NCEP) last December released its bipartisan strategy on energy policy.

The recommendations for a mandatory carbon program are included in a broad NCEP report that covered most aspects of energy policy. It was funded by private groups to examine the nation's long-term energy needs. The commission is comprised of top energy experts from industry, labor, academia, environmental groups and government, including former EPA Administrator BILL REILLY. The overall recommendations discuss boosting domestic energy supplies, reducing demand and the environmental impact of energy consumption.

Informed sources say the findings give a boost to congressional efforts to enact climate change legislation. "This EIA report validates the widely held view that it's possible to have a meaningful program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions without harming the U.S. economy. The EIA's non-partisan, independent analysis . . . will provide a beneficial contribution to the Senate dialogue on energy issues," Bingaman said in a statement last week. Efforts are also underway in the House by Rep. Eliot Engel (D-NY) to draft legislation based on the commission's recommendations. . . .

The EIA study validates commission assertions that a mandatory cap would not impose a huge economic burden on the country -- a claim made by the U.S. in rejecting the Kyoto protocol on climate change. The EIA study is a response to the NCEP report entitled, "Ending the Energy Stalemate: A Bipartisan Strategy to Address America's Energy Challenges." ...

[In general debate on the House Energy bill (HR 6), Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY), chair of the House Science Committee, blasted the House plan while commending instead that of the bipartisan NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ENERGY POLICY [co-chaired by WILLIAM K. REILLY] (broadcast live on C-SPAN TV, April 20, 2005). -- Ed. note.]

11. "Election Reformers Bemoan Inadequacies" (Fox News, April 19, 2005); story citing HENRY BRADY;
http://www.foxnews.com/printer_friendly_story/0,3566,153819,00.html

Washington -- Witness after witness attending Monday's hearing of the Presidential Commission on Election Reform argued that the federal election system has to work better so that everyone accepts the outcomes as legitimate.

But the commission has the additional burden of working through much of the lingering resentment that existed after the disputed 2000 presidential election and to some extent the 2004 vote as well. ...

Many analysts agree that the problems seen in 2000 did not end in 2004.

"The presidential election did not go smoothly. Voters waited in lines for hours, they were confronted by malfunctioning voting equipment, they faced sometimes arbitrary voter ID requirements," said Common Cause President Chellie Pingree.

Some at the hearing doubted that those questions will be resolved in time for the congressional election in 2006.

"Will the systems be ready in time? I've mentioned that. I doubt it," said PROFESSOR HENRY BRADY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY. ...

12. "How Good Are U.S. Elections?" (April 18, 2005, broadcast on C-SPAN-TV); features testimony of HENRY BRADY; view the video at:
<http://www.c-span.org/Search/basic.asp?ResultStart=1&ResultCount=10&BasicQueryText=election+reform>

Washington DC. The first public meeting of the Commission on Federal Election Reform took place on Monday. Former President Jimmy Carter & Former Sec. of State James Baker co-chair this private, bi-partisan commission. A focus of the group is the implementation of the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

HENRY BRADY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY, PUBLIC POLICY PROFESSOR, testified during Panel I: "Elections and HAVA: Current Status." His segment can be viewed between minutes 36:31 - 46:47 on the video.

[Read the prepared testimony HENRY BRADY, "American Elections and HAVA," at
<http://www.american.edu/ia/cfer/hearings.htm>]

13. "Environment award for Mexican Indian Effort to save forest, 5 others worldwide get GOLDMAN PRIZES" (San Francisco Chronicle, April 18, 2005); story citing RICHARD & RHODA GOLDMAN and the GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE; <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/04/18/BAG7KCAJG31.DTL&type=printable>

By Jane Kay, Chronicle Environment Writer

Isidro Baldenegro Lopez was talking with his father when high-powered rifle shots cracked from the forest, killing his father, a Tarahumara Indian leader, two decades ago in a Sierra Madre mountain pueblo in Chihuahua, Mexico.

Baldenegro, then 19, knew the reason for the gunfire. His father had been leading protests against influential Mexicans taking an unfair share of money from the logging of collective lands also owned by the Tarahumara.

Baldenegro, now 39, took up the fight for land rights and forest protection for the Tarahumara, the largest indigenous population in northern Mexico. About 1,000 people live in his pueblo, Coloradas de la Virgen, and 80,000 more live in 60 pueblos in the state of Chihuahua. He battles on, he said Friday, because "of pride itself -- and sometimes anger -- and because of the injustices and the destruction of the forest."

Baldenegro, a subsistence farmer, is one of six grassroots activists representing five continents and one island receiving the coveted \$125,000 GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE today in San Francisco.

The award committee searches for individuals they deem international environmental heroes, most overcoming hardships to combat destructive development and promote conservation of the natural environment.

The other winners are:

-- The Rev. Jose Andres Tamayo Cortez, 47, a Catholic priest from Olancho, Honduras, organized a coalition of small farmers into a movement of thousands marching on the capital to protest unregulated logging that threatens water supply and wildlife. Tamayo's social justice movement has inspired forestry reforms in rural communities.

-- Kaisha Atakhanova, 47, of Karaganda, Kazakhstan, a biologist who studies the genetic effects of radioactive materials, led a successful fight to keep the country from importing nuclear waste.

-- Corneille E.N. Ewango, 41, of Epulu, Congo, a botanist who valiantly protected rare animals and plants in the Okapi Faunal Reserve during a decade of civil war.

-- Stephanie Danielle Roth, 34, of Rosia Montana, Romania, the lead organizer against construction of Europe's largest open-cast gold mine in her country. Her campaign has led to the European Parliament's monitoring the proposed mine as a possible serious environmental threat.

-- Chavannes Jean-Baptiste, 58, of Papay, Haiti, founded the Peasant Movement of Papay three decades ago. Despite the volatile political climate, he has taught principles of sustainable agriculture and economic development to more than 200,000 people.

In giving the award to Baldenegro, the foundation noted that his homeland "is controlled informally by violent local crime bosses who gained power in the last 30 years by laundering drug money through logging and ranching operations. The government has been largely unresponsive to the violence."

Baldenegro is donating his prize money to the Sierra Madre Alliance, a U. S.-Mexican nonprofit that is creating a \$400,000 fund to help the Tarahumara and the Tepehuan pursue land-rights claims for the descendants of the original members of the ejido, a land-owning collective. The alliance is also establishing community reserves and sustainable development projects.

Randall Gingrich, a watershed management specialist who founded and directs the Sierra Madre Alliance in Chihuahua, said his group documented the murder of 30 Tarahumara between 1986 and 1994, "some clearly done to repress community resistance to logging."

"Isidro really held the community together," Gingrich said. When other families fled violence and drought, "he stayed there, and became respected as a leader."

RICHARD GOLDMAN and the late RHODA HAAS GOLDMAN, a Levi Strauss family heiress, founded the GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATION, and in 1990 gave the first prize.

[For more information on the Goldman Environmental Prize, visit: <http://www.goldmanprize.org/>]

14. "Awards: GOLDMAN PRIZE to Haitian" (The Seattle Times, April 18, 2005); story citing RICHARD GOLDMAN.

The San Francisco-based GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATION has announced it is awarding Chavannes Jean-Baptiste of Haiti its annual \$125,000 prize, considered the Nobel for environmentalists.

"In a country battling both extreme poverty and environmental degradation, Chavannes Jean-Baptiste has inspired thousands of Haitians to protect their watersheds, tree cover and farmland," said RICHARD GOLDMAN, co-founder of the prize, in a statement.

"He is a true environmental hero and exemplifies the purpose for establishing the prize."

The award will give Jean-Baptiste, Haitian agronomist and founder of the Papaye Peasant Movement, a boost of cash and considerable leverage for more aid from foreign groups.

15. "Rudolph's 'manifesto' reveals bomber's mindset" (ABC News, April 16, 2005); story citing JACK GLASER; <http://abcnews.go.com/Sports/print?id=676163>

By Allen G. Breed, Associated Press

Eric Rudolph's "manifesto" is 11 pages of hate, intolerance and self-justification. Sometimes eloquent, often blunt, it is at once an attempt to influence history and a thinly veiled call to arms.

And to those who tracked the serial bomber and whose lives he shattered, it may be the only window they will ever get into the mind of a man who was once at the top of the FBI's most wanted list. ...

Rudolph issued the statement Wednesday after pleading guilty in federal court to a two-year string of bombings that killed two and injured more than 120 in Alabama and Georgia.

The typewritten, single-spaced document describes a personal war on abortion that bled over into attacks against homosexuality and a government he saw as legitimizing both. It shows a man attempting to justify the unjustifiable, offering apologies without remorse. ...

The voice slips back and forth between the first-person singular ("I have deprived the government of its goal of sentencing me to death") and the collective "we" of the letters to police and the media claiming the bombings on behalf of the "Army of God."

Psychologist JACK GLASER, an ASSISTANT PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-BERKELEY'S GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, found hints of delusion in passages where Rudolph compares his decision to wage war on the "abortionist" government with the Declaration of Independence.

"If you thought you were just a cog in the machine ... if you didn't have some high self-image, you wouldn't think yourself worthy of taking other people's lives," said GLASER, who studies hate crimes and political ideology. ...

GLASER suspects that much of Rudolph's statement is "post-hoc rationalization." The man who eluded agents for five years, only to be caught rooting through a grocery store trash bin, was making one last attempt to shape his own image.

"He wouldn't have written this thing if he didn't want to be viewed favorably by history," said GLASER. "He intends to continue to be influential from prison." ...

16. Study: Greenhouse Gas Limits Affordable" (San Francisco Chronicle, April 15, 2005); story citing Board Chair WILLIAM K. REILLY; <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/n/a/2005/04/15/national/w111443D29.DTL>

By John Heilprin, Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Mandatory limits on all U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse" gases would not significantly affect average economic growth rates across the country through 2025, the government says.

That finding by the Energy Information Administration, an independent arm of the Energy Department, runs counter to President Bush's repeated pronouncements that limits on carbon dioxide and other gases that warm the atmosphere like a greenhouse would seriously harm the U.S. economy.

Bush has proposed voluntary ways of slowing the growth rate in U.S.-produced greenhouse gases and methods to reduce emissions of methane internationally. But he rejected U.S. participation in the Kyoto international treaty negotiated by the Clinton administration -- a pact that seeks to mandate reductions in emissions.

Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., asked the EIA to study the possible effects of a proposal by the National Commission on

Energy Policy, a non-government panel created and funded by several U.S. philanthropic foundations.

The commission proposed capping how much carbon dioxide, methane and other gases that factories, mines and power plants can emit. Beginning in 2010, businesses that pollute more than their allotment would have to pay up to \$7 a ton to those that pollute less. The buying and selling of such pollution would slow growth of greenhouse gas emissions by 2.4 percent a year, the commission said.

EIA estimates the commission's plan would cut greenhouse gases by 7 percent, or 622 million tons, from what is forecast for 2025. Emissions would still increase 1 percent a year on average during the interim. But without imposing the limits the plan suggests, that rate would be 1.5 percent.

Carrying out the plan also would reduce total fossil fuel consumption by 2.7 percent by 2025, though "oil use is reduced only minimally," EIA said. At the same time, EIA found coal use would increase 22 percent over that time, while total electricity prices would rise less than 5 percent and gasoline prices would go up by a few pennies a gallon.

WILLIAM K. REILLY, the commission co-chairman who headed the Environmental Protection Agency under the first President Bush, said it was an old argument that the economy could not withstand greenhouse gas reductions. He said both his commission and the EIA have now shown otherwise.

"This is a reassuring set of conclusions," he said. ...

[Read the EIA analysis at: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/servicerpt/bingaman/index.html>

Read the full recommendations of the NCEP at: www.energycommission.org]

17. "Just Do It: Nike Gets Revelatory. Report Discloses Manufacturers, Amid Concerns About Workplace" (Wall Street Journal [*requires registration], April 13, 2005); article citing DAVID VOGEL; www.wsj.com

By Stephanie Kang, Staff Reporter of the Wall Street Journal

In a broad step toward workplace transparency by a company long hounded by sweatshop allegations, Nike Inc. released a list of more than 700 contract factories around the world that manufacture its footwear, apparel and equipment.

The disclosure, part of Nike's latest corporate-responsibility report, comes at a time when consumer awareness about issues such as labor rights and the environment are high, putting companies like Nike under pressure to reveal more detail about how they do business abroad. Nike was long seen as indifferent to workplace conditions, an image it has sought to reverse in recent years....

That is in contrast to the 1990s, when Nike endured blistering criticism about working conditions at contract factories. At that time, Nike was the "poster child for abuse," says DAVID VOGEL, PROFESSOR AT THE HAAS SCHOOL OF BUSINESS [and GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY] AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY. "In the beginning, they were irresponsible and didn't seem to be acting in good faith," he says.

But that has changed, Mr. VOGEL says, in part because the company has acknowledged some responsibility on labor rights. "I think Nike's [current] record is as good as anyone's," he says....

18. "ROBERT REICH of The American Prospect and Donald Luskin of Trend Macro discuss whether or not there is inflation and what it means for Main Street and Wall Street" (Kudlow & Company, 5:00 AM EST CNBC, April 12, 2005); interview with ROBERT REICH.

Larry Kudlow, host:

All right, the Fed's current tightening moves are popular on Wall Street but not so popular on Main Street. One of my next guests urges the Fed to stop waging a preemptive war on mythical inflation. My other guest praises Alan Greenspan with a resounding, 'Bravissimo, maestro.' Whoa. Here to debate: ROBERT REICH, former Labor secretary and co-founder of the American Prospect, and Donald Luskin, chief investment officer at Trend Macro and one of our all-star investment gurus. Welcome back.

Mr. REICH, we are grateful to have you on the show. I read your American Prospect article. I find the thrust of it very interesting. Tell me why the Fed could be risking prosperity.

Former Secretary ROBERT REICH (Labor Department; The American Prospect Co-Founder): Larry, there is no inflation....

[T]here's very, very little. Lookit, if you look at the underutilized capacity, you look at the fact that wages are not going up, you look at productivity going up, look at everything, except oil prices, but oil prices are leveling out, there is no reason to worry about accelerating inflation. And what the Fed is doing, I think, is way, way overdoing it. As a result, job growth is slowing way down. We hit 110,000 new jobs last month. This point in a recovery--very poor performance. Wages are starting to actually slide adjusted for inflation. The economy is losing a lot of steam. The Fed should stop, stop already.

Kudlow: Now you're looking at the non-supervisory production, the 80 percent. Overall real disposable income's up 3.3. But you're quite right, average hourly earnings have dipped under the inflation rate because of oil. Does the Fed listen to this? Do you talk to them? Do they watch these indicators? ...

Mr. REICH: Larry, I think if you want to know the truth, I think that the Fed is getting more and more hawkish. You know, you look at those March 22nd minutes that were published today, and a number of members of the Open Market Committee said that they wanted to get rid of the language saying measured pace--that they would continue to raise even on a measured pace--because they want to raise them even faster. I mean, this is--it's not only--the problem is not only that they've been raising rates too much, but they are on the verge, they are on the brink of actually raising them even more. And I think that that would really do tremendous damage to Main Street and ultimately would undo a lot of the gains that we've had. ...

Kudlow: ...Bob Reich, when you talk to Greenspan for two hours every day, do you encourage him to look at certain indicators? Or let me rephrase it: Bob, would you prefer that the Fed target certain indicators?

Mr. REICH: Well, certainly, what they need to look at is overall productivity and wage growth. What we're seeing right now, Larry, you know, over the last four years, average yearly productivity--4.1 percent growth. Wage growth not nearly keeping up. We're seeing a lot of capacity being created in this economy, and that's not even to consider the amount of innovation that's going on. Now it's true commodity prices are going up. It's true oil prices are going up. But this is not an inflationary environment overall.

Kudlow: Yeah.

Mr. REICH: I mean, historically, when you've got high productivity, when you have high innovation, low wage growth, a lot of excess capacity, easy access to foreign sources with regard on the supply side, the big problem is potential demand. The big problem is we don't have adequate demand to sop up all of our productive potential....

19. "The Fed's Preemptive War. We're fighting an inflation that's not imminent, and low-income workers are taking the heaviest casualties" (The American Prospect Online, Apr 7, 2005); commentary by ROBERT REICH;
<http://www.prospect.org/web/page.ww?section=root&name=ViewWeb&articleId=9478>

By ROBERT B. REICH

Just 110,000 jobs were added in March, not nearly enough even to keep up with population growth. Meanwhile, the wages and benefits of non-supervisory workers -- about 80 percent of the American workforce -- continue to drop, in real terms. This is unusual for this stage of a so-called recovery.

What's going on? Blame higher interest rates. They're becoming a drag on the economy. The Fed continues to raise them in order to prevent an outbreak of inflation. But the Fed is fighting a ghost. Inflation is in no danger of getting out of control.

Alan Greenspan worries that the huge federal budget deficit will bring on inflation. That may be something to worry about over the long term. But right now, the deficit isn't spurring inflation because there's so much excess capacity in the economy.

Oil prices are another potential problem, but not yet. Most sellers are still holding the line on their own prices. They don't want to lose customers, and they know customers have more choices than ever before in this global high-tech marketplace.

So the Fed's war against inflation is a preemptive one. The Fed wants to tackle inflation before inflation becomes a problem to be tackled. That might be okay, except for the fact that this preemptive war is imposing a huge toll -- especially on the nation's poor.

When the Fed makes preemptive war against inflation, poorer Americans are almost always the first to be drafted. That's because when jobs slow, they're hit the hardest. They're at the end of the job line -- the last to be hired, the first to be fired. They have the lowest job skills and the least attachment to the labor force.

On the other hand, a tight labor market, like the one we had in the late 1990s, has the opposite effect. The poor are the biggest beneficiaries. Between 1996 and 2000, the earnings of Americans in the bottom fifth grew faster than anyone else's. That's because employers had so much work for them to do.

But now employers don't have much work for poorer Americans to do because of the Fed's preemptive war against inflation.

Poorer Americans are paying the price at the very time when the White House is cutting low-income housing, cutting Medicaid for the poor, cutting child care, and cutting other programs for poor families. The White House is doing this in order to reduce a budget deficit that Alan Greenspan worries may lead to inflation. That budget deficit, by the way, is due mainly to big tax cuts for the wealthy.

Message to the Fed: Get real. Inflation isn't real. Widening poverty is. Stop this preemptive war.

[Robert B. Reich is co-founder of The American Prospect. A version of this column originally aired on Marketplace, National Public Radio.]

20. "Could Debt Sink Us? - We Buy Everything, From Everywhere, On Credit. Our Government Does, Too. Some Experts Say The Trend Can't Go On" (Charlotte Observer [*requires subscription], April 10, 2005); story citing ROBERT REICH; <http://www.charlotte.com/mld/charlotte/>

By Scott Canon, National Correspondent for The Kansas City Star

I owe, I owe, reads the old bumper sticker, so off to work I go.

It's our modern national anthem. We live a credit-card existence - as families and as a country - more inclined to take out a second mortgage than pay as we go.

We are a debtor nation - like no other and like never before.

Fresh estimates of the country's trade imbalance for the year just ended, and projections for Washington's shortfall spending plan only highlight the red-ink reality. Those so-called twin deficits, budget and trade, sap the vitality of our dollar and test the patience of our foreign creditors. ...

Except for four surplus years bridging the turn of the century, budget deficits have become the norm in modern-day Washington. Vice President Dick Cheney reportedly told a Treasury secretary in 2002 that "Reagan proved deficits don't matter." ...

A gloomy consensus is taking hold that the tab on America's spendthrift ways may soon come due - paid off with a weakening dollar, compounded with higher interest payments, and carried at risk of declining world influence and diminished lifestyles at home. ...

"We're living beyond our means," Clinton-era Labor Secretary ROBERT REICH wrote recently. "American consumers are deep in debt. The nation is importing more than we're exporting. Most importantly, the federal budget deficit is out of control.

"Who wants to lend more and more to a drunken sailor? Foreigners are bailing out of dollars. Even the Chinese and Japanese, who have kept lending so we'll keep buying their exports, are starting to wise up."

21. "Nurse practitioners fill gap left by shortage of doctors" (Sacramento Business Journal, April 8, 2005); story citing study by RICHARD SCHEFFLER; <http://sacramento.bizjournals.com/sacramento/stories/2005/04/11/focus4.html?t=printable>

By Jennifer LeClaire, Correspondent

As more physicians near retirement age, nurse practitioners are assuming a greater role in improving access to critical healthcare services by filling the void. So says a recently released study by the University of California Berkeley.

Research from UC's Petris Center on Health Care Markets and Consumer Welfare [co-authored by RICHARD SCHEFFLER] reveals that more than 30 percent of active patient-care physicians are at or near retirement age -- with inadequate numbers of young physicians in the labor market to replace them.

The study also highlights critical shortages of physicians in rural and low-income areas of the state.

Some areas have such low ratios of generalist physicians to population that the federal government has designated them as Primary Care Health Professions Shortage Areas.

The conclusion: This combination of factors could severely affect the accessibility of healthcare for key populations within the state, both now and into the future. ...

The Petris Center reports that almost 25 percent of primary-care physician practices include nurse practitioners and/or physician assistants in addition to the physicians.

[Dr. Jack Lewin, executive vice president and chief executive officer of the California Medical Association] said the future of primary care will require that teams of physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants and other educators to partner to provide more comprehensive and quality care for chronic disease and more difficult patient populations. ...

22. "Burning wood for fuel could kill 10 million Africans" (Science and Development Network, 4 April 2005); story about study by DAN KAMMEN;
<http://www.scidev.net/gateways/index.cfm?fuseaction=readitem&rgwid=4&item=News&itemid=2022&language=1>

[Nairobi] Widespread use of wood as a household fuel in sub-Saharan Africa will cause ten million premature deaths by 2030 and make a significant contribution to climate change, says a study published in Science today (1 April).

The study predicts that unless African households adopt cleaner, more efficient fuels, the equivalent of 6.7 billion tonnes of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide will be released into the atmosphere by 2050.

This represents 5.6 per cent of Africa's total expected emissions.

In 2000, nearly 470 million tonnes of wood were consumed in sub-Saharan African homes in the form of firewood and charcoal. Per capita, this is more than is used in any other region in the world.

For instance, China and India together used nearly one-third less in the same year despite a combined population that is more than three times that of sub-Saharan Africa.

As well as contributing to climate change by emitting greenhouse gases, wood burning poses a significant threat to human health in general, and to the health of women and children in particular.

The study, led by DANIEL KAMMEN, DIRECTOR OF THE RENEWABLE AND APPROPRIATE ENERGY LABORATORY AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY, United States, estimates that unless patterns of fuel use are changed, about eight million children and two million women will die prematurely of pulmonary disease by 2030.

KAMMEN says it is essential to research and adopt safer and less polluting fuel supplies across Africa.

Switching to fossil fuels such as kerosene and liquid petroleum gas would reduce the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by African households by between one and ten per cent, and delay up to 3.7 million deaths, says the study.

However, high costs put such fuels beyond the reach of many people in sub-Saharan Africa.

The other alternative is to use more charcoal instead of wood. This would also reduce the number of predicted deaths but it could nearly double greenhouse gas emissions.

KAMMEN says that the most practical solution would be to combine sustainable forest management with more efficient kilns for making charcoal and stoves.

According to his team's predictions, this approach could reduce greenhouse gas emissions from household fuel use by up to 65 per cent and prevent three million premature deaths.

Anthony Kariuki, a senior officer at Kenya's National Environmental Management Authority, told SciDev.Net that the act that established his organisation provides incentives for companies and individuals working on environmentally friendly technologies. He said it would support novel methods of burning charcoal in Kenya.

He added, however, that the organisation's policy is to reduce the use of charcoal because of its contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. Photo credit: D. M. KAMMEN

23. "Plenty of Knowledge Work to Go Around" (Harvard Business Review [*requires subscription], 0017-8012, April 1, 2005, Vol. 83, Issue 4); opinion column by ROBERT B. REICH; www.hbr.com

By ROBERT B. REICH

Anxiety over outsourcing mounts as the jobs trekking overseas increasingly involve intellectual heavy lifting. Relatively modest knowledge work--back-office support, customer service, and data entry--was followed by more sophisticated tasks such as computer coding, insurance underwriting, claims processing, and medical transcription. Recently, we have been exporting jobs in X-ray diagnostics, software programming, software engineering, and even some research and development.

At this rate, won't most of the cerebral work American companies do be farmed out to lower-cost labor offshore? The short answer: Not a chance. The slightly longer--and even more upbeat--answer is that there is far more knowledge work in the United States today than there was a decade ago. In ten years, we can expect to see more.

Some of that work will even come from foreign-based corporations offshoring to the United States. Global companies deciding where to locate consider first where they can tap into the highest level of skill they need at the lowest cost. For that reason, the quality of America's top research institutions is a huge boon to the nation's knowledge workers. A mile from my home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for example, a research and development zone plays host to loads of non-U.S. software and biotech firms eager to absorb some brainpower from Harvard and MIT. I assume those companies are paying a high price for such skills, and they're worth every penny.

At the same time, Siemens, Nokia, and General Electric, among others, are conducting manufacturing-related R&D in China, at a much lower cost. That work doesn't require a Harvard or an MIT, and it needs to be done close to where it will be implemented--in this case, China's sprawling manufacturing centers. ...

This isn't a brief for complacency. Unless the United States invests large sums in education and in basic research and development--and invests wisely--it won't have enough knowledge workers to meet future demand. It won't even have the majority of the world's richest and most sophisticated customers. Decades from now, China and India may have surpassed the United States in high-value knowledge work. ...

24. "Who Should Get Scholarships? Financial aid shouldn't be reserved for the superstars" (The American Prospect Online, Mar 31, 2005); commentary by ROBERT REICH;
<http://www.prospect.org/web/page.ww?section=root&name=ViewWeb&articleId=9421>

By ROBERT B. REICH

If your child gets a fat envelope from the college of his or her choice this week, watch your wallet. Deposits are due May 1, and tuition and fees are up by double digits again. Colleges say they can't help it. Their health care and energy costs are still soaring. Endowments are still depressed. And state governments are still cutting back subsidies.

But how can families afford it -- especially if their jobs and wages are precarious? Most families in the bottom half, earning under around \$55,000 this year, are already deep in debt. They'll try to pile on college loans, but there's a limit. Moody's, the investment service, says the number of parents seeking to postpone tuition-loan repayments has doubled over the past year.

This means that for many young people who are perfectly qualified to attend college, but whose families have been hit by falling wages and job losses, the difference between going and not going depends on how much scholarship aid they get.

But here's the odd thing: Most scholarship aid is going to young people based not on their need but on their star power -- their high-school grades and college boards. That's a major reversal. As recently as the late 1990s, most college aid was based on need.

You'd think that in this time of soaring tuitions and drooping paychecks, need would come first. Why should kids from wealthier families who don't need scholarship aid but score well in standardized tests be getting most of it?

The reason why colleges are shifting more scholarship money to academic stars is because colleges are competing against each other ever more intensely. This makes them extremely sensitive to their ranking on the US News and World Report's annual poll of colleges and universities. That ranking -- which is supposed to measure the quality of the education they provide -- is based partly on the grade point averages and college board scores of their entering freshmen. So the

more student stars colleges can attract, the higher their ranking. That's a big incentive for them to use scholarship aid to attract non-needy stars instead of needy non-stars. ...

[A version of this column originally aired on Marketplace, National Public Radio.]

25. "Charcoal sparks African improvements" (Environmental Science and Technology Online, March 31, 2005); story citing study by DAN KAMMEN; http://pubs.acs.org/subscribe/journals/esthag-w/2005/mar/business/kb_charcoal.html

By Tarik Smith

By committing to sustainable forestry and the least polluting stoves for cooking and heating, African countries could protect public health and offset costly fossil fuel use, according to DANIEL KAMMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, coauthor of an article published this week in Science (2005, 308, 98-103)

Biomass fuels are used to meet more than 90% of the household energy needs in many African nations, but the indoor air pollution generated by their incomplete combustion currently causes 400,000 deaths every year in sub-Saharan Africa. Because charcoal burns more cleanly, it is safer than other forms of biomass fuels. Recently efforts promoting its use in the region have expanded, in part because the countries are very poor and charcoal fuel and stoves cost less than petroleum-based fossil-fuel alternatives, such as kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas. Unfortunately, the conventional technologies used to create charcoal can generate high levels of greenhouse gases, according to work by the same authors (Environ. Sci. Technol. 2003, 37, 160A-161A).

The authors calculate that even a gradual transition to charcoal could prevent 1.0 million deaths by 2030, while a rapid transition could save 3.7 million lives. Although conventional technologies for generating charcoal would increase greenhouse gas emissions by 140-190%, the authors calculate that this increase could be cut to 5-36% by substituting currently available technologies for sustainable production of charcoal--or even less with a commitment to new technologies.

[Other stories on this topic appeared in Nature.com and UPI]

26. "Switch from wood-burning stoves to charcoal offers health benefits" (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 31 Mar 2005); story about study by DAN KAMMEN; <http://www.cbc.ca/story/science/national/2005/03/31/charcoal-burn050331.html>

Boston - Millions of lives could be saved and greenhouse gas emissions reduced if Africans used cleaner burning charcoal, researchers say.

By shifting from burning wood to burning charcoal, premature deaths in sub-Saharan Africa could be prevented.

More than 1.6 million people, mostly women and children, die prematurely worldwide from respiratory diseases caused by pollution from wood burning fires, the study's researchers said.

When people burn wood on their stoves and to cook, they are exposed to smoke. An estimated 6.7 billion tonnes of carbon are also released into the atmosphere.

"This study shows that choosing energy technologies with an eye toward improving health and quality of life in one of the world's most impoverished areas offers us opportunity to significantly reduce premature deaths, especially among women and children," said Prof. Majid Ezzati, an international health researcher at Harvard University.

Ezzati co-authored the study in Friday's issue of the journal Science.

DAN KAMMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, led the study on the health and environmental effects of a new fuel.

The study predicts what the effects would be if the change is phased in gradually over 50 years, or quickly within the next 15 years.

Using brick or steel kilns in combination with emission controls could make charcoal burning a cleaner, more efficient option for the continent.

"Helping African nations make the transition to clean charcoal without drastically increasing pollution and decimating tropical forests would be an excellent way to help achieve several of the United Nations' 'millennium development goals,'" the study concluded. ...

27. Charcoal fuel gets green light. Africa will win environmental and health benefits if it stops burning wood" (Nature.com, March 31, 2005); story about study by DAN KAMMEN; http://www.nature.com/news/2005/050328/pf/050328-7_pf.html

By Jessica Ebert

A shift from burning wood to burning charcoal in African households could save millions of lives and substantially reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, say US researchers.

If current trends in fuel use in sub-Saharan Africa continue, the number of premature deaths among women and young children exposed to wood smoke from stoves will reach nearly 10 million by 2030, from about 400,000 in 2000. What's more, cooking fires will pump 6.7 billion tonnes of carbon into the atmosphere as greenhouse gases in the next 45 years, the researchers calculate.

"These numbers are absolutely shocking," says John Spengler, an environmental-health expert at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "We have to pay attention to this."

The research team, led by DAN KAMMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, predicted the health and environmental effects of introducing new fuel-use and land-management strategies, either gradually (over the next 50 years) or rapidly (within 10 to 15 years).

A switch from burning wood to burning petroleum-based fossil fuels such as kerosene would reduce indoor air pollution by at least 90%, and prevent as many as 3.7 million deaths from respiratory illness, depending on how quickly the transition was made, the researchers report in this week's Science¹.

Although this seems like a quick and easy fix, development of the necessary fuel-distribution infrastructure, given the continent's difficult economic situation, make this option "totally unaffordable for Africa", says KAMMEN.

A more feasible solution with similar health and environmental benefits would be to shift from burning wood to burning charcoal, the researchers suggest. Although charcoal is the leading urban fuel in Africa and releases less indoor particulate matter when burned than wood, its use does not garner much support from policy-makers or environmentalists.

"Charcoal production is associated with deforestation," explains KAMMEN's colleague Rob Bailis. "And as it is currently practised it is a dirty process." Charcoal is typically made by covering a stack of wood with dirt and allowing it to smoulder for three to seven days. This process is inefficient and pollutes the air.

However, the researchers' model predicts that a large-scale shift to burning charcoal, combined with sustainable forest management and use of more efficient charcoal-production technologies, would avert some 3 million premature deaths and reduce greenhouse-gas emissions by 65% if implemented rapidly. Even if adopted gradually over 50 years, the move would ultimately delay 1 million deaths and cut greenhouse-gas emissions by 45%, relative to simply carrying on as usual.

Furthermore, the technologies to make charcoal more cleanly and efficiently, such as permanent brick or steel kilns with systems to control emissions, could be easily implemented. "You don't often come across a situation where existing technology would make such a big difference," says KAMMEN. ...

28. "Study Points to Cleaner Charcoal and Forest Management as Best Strategy in Africa to Reduce Greenhouse Gases, Save Lives" (AScribe Newswire, March 31, 2005); story about study by DAN KAMMEN; <http://newswire.ascribe.org/>

Boston, March 30 -- A study by researchers at the University of California, Berkeley, and the Harvard School of Public Health, finds that promoting cleaner, more efficient technologies for producing charcoal in Africa can save millions of lives and have significant climate change and development benefits. The findings appear in the April 1, 2005, issue of the journal Science. ...

The results of the study show that the best situation in Africa would be to transition from biomass fuels to petroleum-based fossil fuels such as kerosene and liquid propane gas, which can prevent between 1.3 and 3.7 million premature deaths, depending on the speed of transition. They argue, however, that current economic conditions and energy infrastructure in Africa make petroleum-based fossil fuels an unlikely option. "If you switch everyone off the dirtiest fuels to burning clean

fossil fuels, you get the biggest health benefit," acknowledged DANIEL KAMMEN, THE CLASS OF 1935 DISTINGUISHED CHAIR OF ENERGY AT UC BERKELEY AND A CO-AUTHOR OF THE PAPER. He continued, "But the economic cost to most African nations collectively the poorest region of the globe of that switch is impossible." ...

[This story also appeared on Innovations Report - The Forum for Science, Industry and Business, April 1, 2005, <http://www.innovations-report.com/html/reports/studies/report-42380.html>]

29. "Story Time. The Lost Art Of Democratic Narrative" (The New Republic [*requires subscription], March 28-April 4, 2005, Vol. 232 Issue 11/12, p 16); cover story by ROBERT REICH; <http://www.tnr.com/thisweek.mhtml?i=20050328>

By ROBERT B. REICH

Democrats are finally waking up to the fact that Republicans have succeeded in framing the issues to their advantage. Tax "relief," tort "reform," regulatory "burden," and "opportunity society," for example, have all defined public debate in a way that benefits the GOP. But, though Democrats have finally started talking about how they can recast their ideas to best appeal to the public, they've failed to realize that the rhetorical challenge they face is deeper than simply finding the right words and phrases. For Democrats to win back the heart and soul of the electorate, they have to speak to the basic stories that have defined and animated the United States since its founding. For most of the last century, they did this instinctively, but, over the last ten years or so, they have tended to speak in technocratic terms while conservative Republicans have mastered the art of the political narrative and, in doing so, exiled Democrats from politics itself....

30. "Control the Narrative, Control the White House. ROBERT REICH offers advice to the Democrats" (Slate Magazine, March 18, 2005); report citing article by ROBERT REICH; <http://www.slate.com/id/2114799>

By Bidisha Banerjee

New Republic, March 28 and April 4

Former Labor Secretary ROBERT REICH claims that "conservative Republicans have mastered the art of the political narrative and, in doing so, exiled Democrats from politics itself." He believes in "four stories that Americans had always heard and that made sense of the world they knew": the Triumphant Individual, the Benevolent Community, the Mob at the Gates, the Rot at the Top. Arguing that Kerry lost the election because he was unable to tap into these narratives, while Bush's war on terror "powerfully revived the Mob at the Gates tale," REICH insists that Democrats have to regain control over these stories. ...

31. "Bush taps scientist to lead EPA; Uncontroversial pick for controversial job" (San Francisco Chronicle, March 5, 2005); story citing Board Chair WILLIAM K. REILLY; <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2005/03/05/MNGLBBL3GN1.DTL>

By Zachary Coile, Chronicle Washington Bureau

Washington -- President Bush on Friday picked a career Environmental Protection Agency official, trained as a scientist, as the agency's next administrator -- one of the most controversial jobs in his administration.

Stephen Johnson, who has served as acting administrator for six weeks, will become the public face for environmental policy of an administration that critics say has placed its political agenda ahead of science and pollution control.

Johnson, 53, a pathologist who has worked at EPA for 24 years and overseen its pesticides and toxics programs, was a safe choice for Bush and one praised by leaders of both parties, who agreed he had been picked more for his expertise than his politics.

"He is an able and committed scientist and career civil servant," said WILLIAM K. REILLY, the former EPA administrator under Bush's father, who worked with Johnson on controversial issues such as the public health scare over the pesticide Alar contaminating apples.

"I see his appointment as signaling the importance of science and also respect for career EPA professionals who serve administrations irrespective of party," REILLY said. "The agency's people should be pleased to be led by one of their own, and particularly happy that the president didn't let the appointment decision drag out, which would have been demoralizing." ...

RECENT FACULTY & ALUMNA SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS and EVENTS

March 29, 2005 "Global Perspectives on CleanTech" - DAN KAMMEN led a panel for the CalPers/CalSters CleanTech investors summit in San Jose, CA.

April 7, 2005 "Climate Change - Are We Concerned?" - DAN KAMMEN is featured guest on "Making the Connection," KRCB-TV-Channel 22. He appears on the second-half of the hour; video available at:
<http://www.pcmg.tv/krcb/mtc/krcbmtc.htm>

April 6, 2005 DAN KAMMEN testified before the California Energy Commission on the merits of SB 1 -"Million Solar Roofs" bill (D-Murray) in Sacramento.

April 7, 2005 "Our Energy Future" - DAN KAMMEN spoke before the Oakland Rotary Club.

April 7, 2005 MICHAEL NACHT, adviser to both the Clinton and Bush II administrations spoke on "Challenges in U.S. National Security Policy" in the UC Berkeley Marin Lecture Series. (This series was recently recognized for excellence with a "Gold Award" by the University Continuing Education Association at its 90th annual conference in Boston.)
<http://www.unex.berkeley.edu/prog/marin/event.html>

April 10, 2005 DAN KAMMEN and Prof. Inez Fung were named co-directors of the new Berkeley Institute of the Environment by Chancellor Birgeneau.

April 11, 2005 "Assessing the American presidency in 2005. " The panelists included: ...MICHAEL NACHT, DEAN OF THE GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY; ... ROBERT REICH, FORMER LABOR SECRETARY AND A VISITING PROFESSOR AT THE GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY.

April 12, 2005 ROBERT REICH, former U.S. Secretary of Labor and VISITING PROFESSOR AT UC BERKELEY'S GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, spoke on: "Leadership and Social Change: Overcoming the real obstacles and challenges of leading today." Hosted by the Nonprofit and Public Management Program in conjunction with the Haas Alumni Relations Office & The Center for Responsible Business.

April 13, 2005 "From Hot-Boxing To The Slammer: The Blunt Truth About the Drug War and Racial Justice." Featured Professor JACK GLASER, GOLDMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY AT UC BERKELEY.... Presented by the Berkeley ACLU and Cal Dems.

April 14, 2005 ELIZABETH HILL (MPP 1975), California's Legislative Analyst and GSPP alumna (MPP 1975) & board member, spoke on "The Legislative Analyst's Office and its Role in the Solution to the California Budget Crisis." Presented by Prof. Ellwood's course on Public Budgeting.

April 16, 2005 "Energy and Water" - DAN KAMMEN spoke at the 'Bridging the Water Gap' international conference in Minneapolis, MN.

April 21, 2005 "Should We Be Blaming Wal-Mart?" - ROBERT REICH spoke at the Institute of Industrial Relations.

April 22, 2005 "Rural Solar Electrification: How to move the market forward?" - DAN KAMMEN was featured panelist in "Bridging the Divide 2005 UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) conference at the University of California, Berkeley.

April 22, 2005 "John Kenneth Galbraith's Legacy - and His Lessons for Today" - A Panel discussion featuring ROBERT REICH and others. Presented by the UC Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism.

April 22, 2005 "Democracy and Global Islam" - MICHAEL NACHT chaired the panel on "Islam and the Values of Democracy." A conference co-sponsored by the Center on Institutions and Governance, the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, the French Department, the Institute of European Studies, the International and Area Studies, the Townsend Center, and the Center for Southeast Asia Studies. <http://townsendcenter.berkeley.edu/calendar.php?eid=389>

VIDEOS & WEBCASTS

To view a complete list of GSPP videos, visit our Events Archive at:
http://gspp.berkeley.edu/news-events/events_archive.htm

New this month on <http://webcast.berkeley.edu/events/index.html> :

Irshad Manji, "Confessions of a Muslim Dissident: Why I fight for Women, Jews, Gays...and Allah"
http://webcast.berkeley.edu/events/details.html?event_id=205

Other recent events viewable on demand at webcast.berkeley.edu:

Robert B. Reich, "How Unequal Can America Get Before We Snap?"
http://webcast.berkeley.edu/events/details.html?event_id=200

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.: "Environment, Health and Democracy"
http://webcast.berkeley.edu/events/details.html?event_id=186

GSPP programs air on primetime UCTV. UCTV's programming schedule can be found at:
<http://www.uctv.tv/library2.asp?keyword=goldman&x=35&y=7>

Programs viewable on demand can be found here: <http://www.uctv.tv/schedule/>

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)

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

We are always delighted to receive your material for inclusion in the Digest. Please email the editor at wong23@berkeley.edu .

Sincerely,

Annette Doornbos
Director of External Relations and Development
Richard & Rhoda Goldman School of Public Policy
(510) 642-8005

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(This digest was edited by Theresa Wong)