

Institute Welcomes Largest-Ever MPP, PIDP Classes

In August, the Institute welcomed the largest-ever Master of Public Policy and Program in International Development Policy classes. "This is an outstanding group of students," said Institute Director **Bruce W. Jentleson**. "They represent more than a dozen countries, and a wide range of work and other life experiences. We are very pleased to welcome them to the Institute."

"This year's MPP class is the strongest ever, in terms of GREs, college, and work experience, and the most diverse," added **Frederick W. "Fritz" Mayer**, Director of Graduate Studies. The faltering economy and stronger and more targeted recruiting efforts helped ensure a strong applicant pool for both MPP and PIDP programs. The Institute's new membership in the Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs (APSIA) is also assisting in student recruitment, Mayer noted. PIDP recruitment is "benefiting from the success of our past efforts at establishing formal and informal long-term agreements that almost guarantee financing of a number of mid-career PIDP Fellows," said **Francis Lethem**, Director of Graduate Studies for the PIDP program.

MPP and PIDP students arrived for orientation the third week of August. For the first time, entering stu-



Mayer, center, talks with new students.

dents participated in a community service project. About 20 MPP and PIDP students helped with remodeling and construction of the Durham Inn, Durham Rescue Mission's proposed new home for displaced families. A local news station interviewed several students about the event.

Upcoming Events

- Nov. 7** "The U.S. and Challenges of International Development
 Andrew S. Natsios, Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development
 3:45 p.m., Fleishman Commons
- Nov. 7-8** Institute Board of Visitors Fall Meeting
- Nov. 9** Zeidman Memorial Colloquium on Communications
 "The Midterm Elections: What's Changed?"
 Panelists: Aaron Brown, CNN; John Harwood, Wall Street Journal
 Noon-2 p.m., Fleishman Commons
- Nov. 21** "Community, Civil Society and Public Policy: A Conversation with William Raspberry"
 National Press Club, Washington, D.C.
 6 p.m. reception; 7 p.m. program
 RSVP by Nov. 12: 919/613-7401 or susana@pps.duke.edu
- Dec. 2-4** U.S.-South Africa Binational Forum on Civil Society
 U.S.-Southern Africa Center for Leadership & Public Values
 More info: Michelle Newman, 919/668-6907

'Conversation with William Raspberry' Nov. 21 at National Press Club

"Community, Civil Society and Public Policy: A Conversation with **William Raspberry**," will take place on Thursday, Nov. 21, at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. Raspberry and **Susan Tift**, both Professors of the Practice of Journalism and Public Policy Studies in the Institute's DeWitt Wallace Center for Communications and Journalism, will participate in the program, with Tift interviewing long-time friend and Pulitzer Prize-winning *Washington Post* columnist Raspberry. Tift is co-author of the award-winning *The Trust: The Private and Powerful Family Behind The New York Times*. The event is free, but reservations are strongly encouraged. RSVP by Nov. 12 to 919/613-7401 or susana@pps.duke.edu.



Raspberry



Tift

Ladd Receives 2002 Steve Gold Award

Helen “Sunny” Ladd, Professor of PPS and Economics and Associate Director of the Institute, has received the 2002 Steve Gold Award. The award recognizes a person who has made a significant contribution to public financial management in the field of intergovernmental relations and state and local finance. It is given annually by the Association of Public Policy Analysis and Management (APPAM), the National Conference of State Legislatures and the National Tax Association in memory of Steve Gold, an active member of all three organizations.



Ladd

In the Institute’s award nomination letter, Bruce Jentleson notes that Ladd “has an outstanding record built over a very strong career, with her research and writing continuing to address critical issues in public finance and state and local government, now internationally as well as nationally. ... [she] has made numerous and substantial contributions to many aspects of public finance and state and local government. I can think of no more deserving recipient of the 2002 Steve Gold Award.” Ladd was recognized during the November APPAM meeting in Dallas.

After 9/11: Perspectives & Policy Implications

The terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, brought profound changes to the U.S., including an increased sense of vulnerability and a new realization that foreign policy matters, said Bruce W. Jentleson. He and four other Duke faculty members discussed policy issues and implications a year after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks during a public forum on Wednesday night. The forum, which drew more than 200 people, was part of the University’s observance of the anniversary of the attacks and was coordinated through the Provost’s Office and the Sanford Institute. “We believe the University will continue to play an important role in raising and discussing critical policy questions surrounding the world’s response to the attacks,” said Provost Peter Lange.

Joining Jentleson were **Bruce R. Kuniholm**, Professor of PPS and History; Maureen Quilligan, Professor and Chair of English; Scott Silliman, Professor of the Practice of Law and Executive Director of the Duke Law School’s Center on Law, Ethics and National Security; and Barton F. Haynes, Frederic M. Hanes Professor of Medicine at Duke University Medical Center and director of the Duke Human Vaccine Institute.

Kuniholm, who served as a member of the State Department’s Policy Planning staff during the Carter administration with responsibilities for the Persian Gulf and Southwest Asia, also noted the increased sense of vulnerability, not just for the U.S., but for the world. “The attack made clear that it was not just the United States with its superpower status and its open society, but the whole interdependent international community that faces a threat,” he said.

“Words have historical powers of their own,” said Quilligan, a Renaissance scholar and leading voice in feminist theory. The word “terrorism” originated in 18th-century France, during the French Revolution’s “Reign of Terror,” she noted. “The term is meant to terrorize the population with fear,” she said. “The best thing we can do to end the war on terrorism is to give up our terrible fear. The only thing we truly have to fear is our own terror.”

Silliman described the war on terrorism as “a legal quagmire” that poses difficulties in determining what is appropriate in a legal context. He cited serious concerns, including use of military force abroad, detention of American citizens under military control without being charged or having access to counsel, and detention of those captured outside this country in the war against terrorism. “My concern as we craft legal tools in the War on Terrorism is that we are shaping international law that will not be for us alone to use,” he said.

For the medical research community, the Sept. 11 attacks have had a galvanizing effect, said Haynes. “There has been a sharp focusing of the research community on research on biodefense and emerging infections, as well as on ethical and logical issues,” he said, noting also that the anthrax attacks of Oct. 4 “produced an immediate wake-up call to the biomedical research community.”

The topic of possible U.S. military action against Iraq came up during panelists’ presentations and in audience questions. The threat, Jentleson and others said, “is not to be underestimated.” The key issue, Jentleson added, “is what strategy will be most effective.”



More than 200 attended the Institute’s 9/11 forum.

MPP Recruitment Events Held in D.C., RTP

The Institute held its first MPP student recruitment events on Capitol Hill and in Research Triangle Park, N.C., in October. The Washington event was held in the Rayburn House Office Building, thanks to help from Congressman **David Price**, currently on leave from Duke as a Professor of Political Science and PPS. Price attended the D.C. event and spoke briefly. The RTP event took place at the N.C. Biotechnology Center. About 30 prospective students attended the events, along with alumni and current students and Institute staff **Donna Dyer**, Director of Career Services and Alumni Relations; **Chuck Pringle**, Graduate Program Coordinator; and **Kathy Neal**, Director of Communications.

“These events were a great opportunity for us,” said **Frederick W. “Fritz” Mayer**, Director of Graduate Studies. “The Capitol Hill event especially is part of our overall strategy to enhance the Institute’s visibility and recruiting in the Washington area.” The Institute also is participating in numerous graduate-recruitment fairs across the country.

Thanks to alumni and students who helped with the events, including **Peter Kant** (MPP ’96), **Edith Stevens** (MPP ’00), **Ben Marglin** (MPP ’99), **Tamara Kukla** (MPP ’93), **Ellen Weiss** (MPP ’00), **Gordon Wilson** (MPP ’00), **Kevin Hutchison** (MPP ’03), **Charlie Mathews** (MPP ’04) and **Chuck Dombeck** (MPP/MBA ’03), and to Congressman **David Price** (D-NC), whose staff helped with room arrangements for the Washington event and who stopped in to talk with attendees.

First Rotary Peace Scholars Arrive

The Institute welcomed the first Rotary World Peace Scholars to campus this semester. The five Fellows – from Argentina, Australia, England, India and Taiwan – will concentrate on Peace and Conflict Resolution and will take classes at Duke and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Duke, through the Institute’s Duke Center for International Development, and UNC-CH co-host the Rotary Center for International Studies in Peace and Conflict Resolution, one of seven around the world. Duke President Nannerl O. Keohane and UNC-CH Chancellor James Moeser co-hosted a reception Oct. 2 at UNC’s Ackland Art Museum to welcome the scholars and celebrate the program’s first year.

The Rotary Centers offer individuals committed to peace and cooperation the opportunity to pursue a two-year master’s level degree in international studies, peace studies, and conflict resolution.

Grant to Develop Service-Learning Model

Hart Leadership Program Director **Alma Blount** and Kenan Institute for Ethics Director Elizabeth Kiss will serve as co-principal investigators on a U.S. Department of Education grant to develop a three-stage model for service-learning. The \$454,403 grant is part of the DOE’s Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE). The Duke initiative is designed to develop, implement, evaluate and nationally disseminate a model that will allow undergraduate students to pursue academic research projects that are integrated with community needs and interests. The three-stage Duke model, called “Scholarship With a Civic Mission: Promoting Intellectual, Ethical, and Civic Engagement through Research Service-Learning,” includes gateway courses, community-based research opportunities and group or individual independent study projects, and capstone experiences, full-credit honors and research seminars.

Behavioral Context Key to Providing HIV/AIDS Care in the South

People newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS today are more likely to be female, young, heterosexual, a racial minority, and live in rural areas than in the past. They are also less likely to trust the healthcare “system” or to have social support from community and family, often leading them to miss appointments or refuse treatment. A new book, “*You’re the First One I’ve Told*” *New*



Whetten-Goldstein

Faces of HIV in the South (Rutgers Press 2002), introduces health care providers and policymakers to the social and behavioral context in which those in the rural South are experiencing the second wave of the HIV epidemic.

“For the first time, we are presenting the lives of those who represent the new HIV epidemic: women, racial minorities and the disenfranchised – those who are often not engaged in the medical system,” said co-author **Kathryn Whetten-Goldstein**, Assistant Professor of PPS and Community and Family Medicine at the Institute’s Center for Health Policy, Law and Management. “We really believe that if we listen to people, they’ll tell us the answers we’re looking for,” in terms of ensuring appropriate care, she adds.

Whetten-Goldstein and the book’s co-author, Trang Quyen Nguyen, a doctoral student in epidemiology in the School of Public Health at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, interviewed 25 men and women infected with HIV who live in rural eastern

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Focus On:

FLEISHMAN FELLOWS PROGRAM

The first six Joel L. Fleishman Fellows in Civil Society arrived at the Institute in October, eager to begin their month-long projects in civil society. "This is a truly impressive group of U.S. and international professionals working on issues related to civil society," said Bruce W. Jentleson. Along with The Atlantic Philanthropies (USA), Duke established the Fleishman Fellows program in honor of the Institute's founder **Joel Fleishman** upon his retirement as APS President. "The program's focus is both fitting to Joel's career and integral to the Sanford Institute's global focus," Jentleson added.

The Fellows met with faculty and students, took advantage of Duke's many academic resources, and attended the Institute's fall picnic, enthusiastically participating in volleyball and other activities. They also made a trip to Washington, D.C., where they visited the U.S. Institute of Peace, the National Endowment for Democracy, Refugees International and the U.S. State Department, and were hosted for dinner by Institute BOV Member **Lionel Johnson** at Citigroup Inc. Other BOV members attending the dinner were **Shirley Robinson Hall**, **Sally Jagger** and **Buz Waitzkin**, along with Program staff **Amy Hepburn** (MPP '01) and **Kira Balkite**. On Oct. 30, the Fellows made public presentations on their projects to a group of Institute faculty and Duke administrators.

The first Fellows were:

Jibrin Ibrahim, International Human Rights Law Group, Nigeria

Dr. Ibrahim serves as Nigeria Programme Director, International Human Rights Law Group, in Abuja, Nigeria. His responsibilities include facilitating advocacy and networking among civil society organizations, organizing training sessions and coordinating international advocacy study tours for partner civil society organizations. His planned project was "Constitutional Reforms and the Struggle for Civil and Political Rights in Nigeria."

Lyubov Maksymovych, West Ukrainian Center Women's Perspectives, Ukraine

As founder and director of the Center, Maksymovych oversees a staff of 15 providing women's business support, skills training, crisis prevention and violence prevention programs. She also serves as the part-time director of the Incubator Center at State University Lviv Polytechnic, where she consults with small and mid-size businesses and organizes training programs. The center has served more



*Fleishman Fellows and Program staff: from left, Schall, Shah, Maksymovych, Hepburn, Balkite, Ibrahim and Stilwell.
Not shown: Larry Thompson.*

than 20,000 clients since it was created in 1997. She planned to look at modern professional women's organizations to develop and improve the West Ukrainian Center's ability to help local businesswomen "reach their goals for the good of themselves and society."

Robert Schall, Self-Help Ventures Fund, USA

Schall is president of Self-Help Ventures Fund, an affiliate of the Center for Community Self-Help in Durham, North Carolina, the nation's first private, statewide community development financial institution. Self-Help Ventures Fund is a \$700 million nonprofit loan and investment fund, providing commercial and affordable mortgage financial services for community development. He studied the latest private-sector tools as they apply to the practice of community development lending.

Syed Tauqir Hussain Shah, National Rural Support Programme, Pakistan

The National Rural Support Program is the largest NGO in Pakistan. It works with poor communities to develop and foster a network of community organizations that serves as a vehicle for collective citizen action. It operates as an umbrella group, nurturing thousands of community-based organizations and networking them with donors, government, the private sector and philanthropic organizations. He studied international best practices in civil society development, bringing back to his country "a legal and fiscal framework for civil society."

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Focus On (from page 4)

Matthew Stilwell, European Office of the Center for International Environmental Law, Switzerland

Stilwell is managing attorney of the European Office of CIEL, a nonprofit, public-interest law firm to civil society, governments and intergovernmental organizations. He leads efforts to reform economic rules and institutions to support sustainable development and environmental justice, and has served as an advisor to numerous international organizations, including World Wildlife Fund, Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth. He focused on learning how to strengthen international governance for sustainable development.

Larry Thompson, Refugees International, USA

Thompson served with the U.S. State Department from 1965 until 1991, working in Mexico, Thailand, Afghanistan, Peru, Guatemala, and ending his career as Consul General in Thessaloniki, Greece. He joined Refugees International in 1992 as Director for Advocacy and has led humanitarian assessment missions to Afghanistan, Colombia, Ethiopia, and many other countries. He examined the international response to humanitarian emergencies and the factors governing that response; and planned to develop a methodology of identifying the most neglected global humanitarian emergencies.

For more information about the Fleishman Fellows Program, see www.pubpol.duke.edu/centers/civil/index.html.

Behavioral Context (from page 3)

North Carolina. They also collected data about these and others with HIV, seeking to understand more fully this group of HIV patients.

"We wanted to learn more about why they are not behaving in ways considered by health care providers to be 'rational,' such as not taking medications or showing up for appointments," said Whetten-Goldstein. "We found that often, in the context of their lives, these behaviors made sense." For example, people with HIV living in rural communities often experience discrimination. They may miss appointments at the local clinic or fail to have prescriptions filled for fear of being identified as having HIV and being shunned by family and friends. Whetten-Goldstein and Nguyen said they hope policymakers, faculty at schools of public health and medicine, residents in infectious diseases and community health care providers will read the book and gain a better understanding of both their patients and the context in which patients make decisions. The book is available from Rutgers Press, rutgerspress.rutgers.edu and www.amazon.com.

Dodge Receives Senior Scientist Award

Kenneth A. Dodge, Director of the Institute's Center for Child and Family Policy, has received a Senior Scientist award from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) to investigate the development and prevention of adolescent drug use and public policy directed toward that use. Adolescent drug use and abuse are an important part of the Center's extensive research into youth violence and problem behaviors, early childhood adversity and education policy. The total award is \$591,851 for a five-year period, 9/1/02 through 8/31/07. These awards support established researchers as they expand successful research initiatives. NIDA is one of the National Institutes of Health.



Dodge

Education Leadership Program Airs in N.C., Nationally

An Educational Leadership Summit hosted by Duke in February was captured in a hour-long television program that aired nationally in early October and on UNC-TV stations across North Carolina on Sept. 2.

The summit brought together current U.S. Secretary of Education Roderick Paige with former secretaries of education William J. Bennett, Lauro F. Cavazos, Lamar Alexander and Richard W. Riley to examine the state of public education. The program, titled "An Educational Leadership Summit: Leave No Child Behind" was produced by UNC-TV and the Institute's Center for Child and Family Policy. Center Director **Kenneth A. Dodge** and Ann Denlinger, superintendent of Durham Public Schools, hosted the program. Former N.C. Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. moderated the roundtable discussion.

Summit participants discussed a wide variety of issues, from school vouchers and accountability to character education and the minority achievement gap. They also reviewed the Leave No Child Behind Act, signed into law by President George W. Bush on Jan. 8, 2002, making schools accountable for their students' standardized test scores.

In conjunction with the broadcast, the Center has launched a Web portal containing extensive resources in education policy reform. The new site can be reached through the Center's main site at www-pps.aas.duke.edu/centers/child/

ISSUES

[Editor's Note: This op-ed originally appeared in the Durham Herald-Sun.]

American Foreign Policy After 9/11

By Bruce W. Jentleson



Jentleson

The whole world has changed, it was said in the immediate aftershock of September 11, 2001. Since then some have questioned just how much really has changed. The perspective of a year helps us focus in on the mix of change and continuity.

Change

Vulnerability: The most profound change for Americans is a sense of our own vulnerability. Foreign policy usually had been about U.S. involvements “over there”: in the Middle East, in the Third World, in Europe, in Asia. Now the threat was “in here”, on this side of the ocean, and this new vulnerability was not going away soon or easily, if ever. We might capture bin Laden and continue to break up al Qaeda, but the nature of terrorism, technology, globalization and our own open society means that some vulnerability, potentially even to more catastrophic terrorism with weapons of mass destruction, will stay a fact of life.

Foreign policy matters: For too long we took the end of the Cold War to mean the end of having to pay significant attention and commit substantial resources to international affairs. Foreign policy was barely mentioned by either side in the 2000 presidential election campaign. It was a reinforcing cycle of the public not paying attention because their leaders weren't talking about foreign policy, and leaders not talking about it because the public wasn't paying attention – and of the press not paying attention either, as the television networks and many major newspapers and magazines cut way back on foreign coverage. Yet foreign policy had not stopped mattering, notwithstanding our collective cocooning, indeed it mattered more than ever in an increasingly complex and interconnected world.

The National Interest: The Bush administration came into office highly critical of the Clinton administration's “nation-building” agenda. Failed states, poverty and

other suffering and repression going on in so many parts of the world may have struck humanitarian impulses, but they were not a high priority for the U.S. national interest. Our priorities needed to be the “big issues” of global geopolitics, such as relations with Russia and China, and defense issues such as national missile defense. September 11, though, showed the big effects of ostensibly little issues. That failed state of Afghanistan, way on the other side of the world, had become not just a problem for the Afghan women being repressed, or for Afghan children being denied proper schooling, or for Buddhists whose sacred monuments had been blown up – it had become our problem, too. Our conception of our own national interest needed to be broadened, not narrowed.

American Power and Leadership: American power is so vastly superior that, as Henry Kissinger has written, “the United States is enjoying a pre-eminence unrivalled by even the greatest empires of the past.” American military prowess vastly exceeds that of any other major power. Our economy remains the world's largest and strongest even amidst the current recession and scandals. But we have been finding that having power and holding position is not the same as being able to use that power and position effectively. The military might brought to bear against the Taliban and al Qaeda in Afghanistan was overwhelming, but we are finding that we won those battles but not yet the war. Moreover, we will not win the war no matter what our military might unless we also win the peace.

Nor are the questions just about American military power. On the Iraq issue the Bush administration is having trouble converting American diplomatic power to political influence even over allies. Indeed the whole Bush approach to American international leadership has been leaving us standing alone more than with others. We may be the stronger ones and they the weaker ones, but we are finding the conversion of power to influence and the exertion of international leadership are more complicated than Kissinger's notion of pre-eminence would have it.

Continuity

September 10 Agenda: When we went to bed September 10, 2001, there already were many pressing issues on the international agenda. The end of the Cold War had put major power relations and many other

aspects of international politics in flux. Regional conflicts such as the Middle East, India-Pakistan, North-South Korea and China-Taiwan continued, in some aspects now more ominous than ever. The “politics of identity” that had set off so many ethnic and related conflicts in the 1990s were still being played out. Globalization had raised the importance of issues such as the global environment, international trade and global public health on the international agenda. The great wave of global democratization that had swept away Communist and other nondemocratic systems was being increasingly tested by the challenges of consolidating and institutionalizing democracy. It was altogether understandable for emotional as well as political reasons that in the immediate aftermath of September 11 these and other issues were pushed aside. But they didn’t go away. Now we have to deal with both the September 11 agenda of the war on terrorism and the September 10 agenda of all those issues that already were with us, and which only become more difficult and dangerous the longer we wait.

Ask Not: President John F. Kennedy posed the challenge, “Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country” during a time of great hope and idealism. Today, in the wake of September 11, in a time in which fear and uncertainty are mixed with hope and confidence in the future, we must issue a comparable challenge to public service, public spiritedness and a sense of national community. Homeland security is of great importance, and the Bush administration rightly has invested attention and resources in it. But its single greatest failure may prove to be the limited emphasis it has given to inspiring and leading the country to ask the “ask not” question.

The war on terrorism ultimately is not just about what our soldiers and our diplomats do for us over there, but about what all of us can and must do together here at home. The challenge we face is different from that of the Cold War. But just as that challenge was met, so must American foreign policy meet this one.

Bruce W. Jentleson is Director of the Sanford Institute and Professor of PPS and Political Science.

[Editor’s Note: The original op-ed, appeared in Sept. 22 issue of the Boston Globe. Donna Dyer, Director of Career Services and Alumni Relations, provided information for this piece.]



Keohane

Everyday Heroes

By Nannerl O. Keohane

Something was missing from the September 11 remembrances of police officers, firefighters, and emergency medical workers: Almost no one recalled that most of these heroes were government employees.

So, too, are the regulators now trying to ensure the accuracy of corporate audits, the prosecutors who investigate sexual abuse, and the diplomats working to promote peace in international trouble spots.

Most government service isn’t glamorous. Politicians often ridicule it, and many young people, as well as their parents, view it as becoming a bureaucratic drone.

But they’re wrong. If we’ve learned one thing from events as seemingly disconnected as the September 11 attacks and the stock market tumble, it’s that we need the best possible people filling the ranks of our local, state, and federal governments. The federal government alone will try to fill more than 200,000 civilian jobs this year, and our most-talented young people need to recognize that these jobs often offer remarkable opportunities to grow professionally while serving society.

I know this from my own experience. As a junior in college, I worked as a student intern for Senator Estes Kefauver. Although my career ultimately took a more academic direction, the experience changed my perspective forever.

I wasn’t unique. **Eve Veliz**, one of our recent graduates here at Duke [MPP ’00], tells how she took a prestigious job at a private consulting firm and found herself working atrocious hours, traveling endlessly, and generally being unhappy. She switched to a job at the U.S. General Accounting Office, where she found a supportive team, interesting clients, reasonable travel, and a good salary and benefits. Eve says her job now offers “a huge amount of responsibility and input” with “a lot of room for creativity and free thought.”

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Everyday Heroes (from page 7)

When I talk with other Duke graduates who've gone to work in government, I'm impressed by how much authority, latitude, and – dare I say it? – fun they seem to have and by how fast they rise professionally. For instance, another Duke alumnus, Mike Stephens, was a respected congressional staffer for many years before he left to try the private sector. After a few years, he realized he could make a bigger contribution and get more personal satisfaction by returning to government. Now he is working with the Appropriations Committee, helping to write legislation and negotiate public policy on everything from urban housing to scientific research. He's found his niche and is having a big impact on people's lives.

I hear such stories so often that I wonder why so many young people still view government service as a form of noble sacrifice to pursue only if they can't land a position in consulting, banking, or manufacturing. According to the Brookings Institution, fewer than one in eight of the liberal arts students who graduated this past spring even considered working for the federal government. Yet, according to Comptroller General David M. Walker, more than a third of full-time civilian federal workers – and nearly three-quarters of the senior executives – will be eligible to retire by 2005. Who will replace them?

This isn't some abstract "Washington problem." Four out of five federal employees work outside the Beltway. Here in North Carolina, for instance, the federal government hires experts in everything from environmental safety to fighting terrorism. Nationally, opportunities abound for public policy analysts, geologists, economists, engineers, health professionals, language experts, and others.

Such careers won't make you rich, although government agencies do offer relocation and recruitment bonuses, flexible work scheduling, and the equivalent of a 401(k) plan – to say nothing of programs to help pay back student loans. Any savvy student can find the details at Web sites run by the Council for Excellence in Government, the Partnership for Public Service, the government's own Office of Personnel Management, or the National Commission on the Public Service.

No, the proper motivation to enter government isn't wealth but a desire to serve others and make a difference. Colleges and universities can facilitate this by providing the right training and putting students in touch with government agencies through internships, employment fairs, placement offices, and the like.

At Duke, we now award more than 150 undergraduate public policy degrees each year, nurturing a cadre of leaders with problem-solving skills to tackle issues such as health care, globalization, the environment, poverty, and public education. Other universities have similar programs.

What's needed most, though, is a change in attitude – among students and the rest of us. Occasions such as the September 11 anniversary should inspire us to honor heroes not only with speeches and ceremonies, but by incorporating their public service and patriotism into our own lives.

Nannerl O. Keohane is President of Duke University.

Editor's Note: Issues contains abstracts and excerpts from articles, editorials and speeches by faculty at the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy. All items are reprinted with permission. For more information, please contact the editor at neal@pps.duke.edu or 919/613-7394.

DCID Faculty Advise Kenya on Local Government Reform Program

The Sanford Institute's Duke Center for International Development was recently awarded a contract by the Department for International Development to provide policy and administrative support to the Kenya Local Government Reform Programme (KLGPR) in Nairobi. The contract, awarded through competitive bid, began August 2002 with Duke University as the prime contractor working jointly with the University of Birmingham (UK) and Gath Consulting Engineers (Kenya).

Roy Kelly, Professor of the Practice of PPS, heads the DCID advisory team, which will support the Kenyan local government sector reform—a process designed to increase the capacity, power and responsibility of locally elected councils to improve service delivery, enhance economic governance and alleviate poverty. The contract allows DCID team members Kelly and **Graham Glenday**, also a Professor of the Practice of PPS, to continue their long working relationship with the Government of Kenya, having worked in Kenya for more than a decade on a range of reform initiatives including the Tax Modernization Program, Budget Rationalization Program, Civil Service Reform Program and the Kenya Local Government Reform Programme.

Glenday and Kelly recently completed a major policy research study titled "Kenya: An Assessment of Local Service Delivery and Local Government in Kenya." This Economic Sector Work research study was funded by the World Bank and Department for International Development (UK). "The report is the most comprehensive report on local government in Kenya ever prepared for an international development agency," said Paul Smoke, Associate Professor of Public Finance and Planning at the Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service at New York University



Kelly



Glenday

Krishna's Book on Social Capital Published

Columbia Press has published **Anirudh Krishna's** book, *Active Social Capital: Tracing the Roots of Development and Democracy*. Krishna, Assistant Professor of PPS, researched and interviewed extensively in 69 villages in his native India, looking at community relationships and how they benefit society. For 14 years before moving to academia, Krishna served with the Indian Administrative Service.

As Krishna notes in the Preface, "Social capital represents a propensity for mutually beneficial collective action, and it derives from the quality of relationships among people within a particular group or community. Communities with high social capital will achieve superior outcomes in multiple domains, it is claimed ... Economic development, community peace, and democratic participation can all be promoted in this manner... Novel, wide-ranging and full of promise, this claim deserves to be investigated."

One reviewer says of the book, "For skeptics of the concept of social capital this will be an important book. Not only does Krishna measure social capital in a consistent manner, he demonstrates the difference social capital makes in achieving development and democracy." The book is available at www.columbia.edu/cu/cup.

Price Honored As 'Champion of Science'

Congressman **David Price** (D-NC) received The Champion of Science award Oct. 3. for his work in securing federal funding for scientific research at the opening of the Statistical and Applied Mathematical Sciences Institute (SAMSI). Duke President Nannerl O. Keohane presented the award to Price, Professor of Political Science and Public Policy Studies on leave from Duke, on behalf of The Science Coalition. The coalition is an alliance of more than 400 organizations that encourage a strong partnership between the federal government and research universities for science and technological innovation. Previous award recipients include U.S. senators Kay Bailey Hutchinson and Joseph Lieberman and representatives Bob Etheridge (D-NC) and Richard Gephardt. Duke is a founding member of the Science Coalition.

SAMSI, formed as a partnership among Duke, N.C. State, UNC-Chapel Hill and the National Institute of Statistical Sciences (NISS), was funded by a \$10 million grant from the National Science Foundation. The institute will use scientific modeling and data analysis to confront challenges ranging from global climate solutions to the course of HIV infections.

From Blackboards to Backboards

Duke sophomore Daina Falk organized the inaugural Elton Brand All-Star Basketball Camp for 100 Durham middle school students as a project for the Hart Leadership Program course, “Enterprising Leadership,” taught by **Tony Brown**, Professor of the Practice of PPS and Sociology.

Duke basketball stars Johnny Dawkins, Steve Wojciechowski, Danny Ferry, Jay Bilas, and Corey Maggette coached students at the Durham School of the Arts at the free after-school camp from Aug. 19–23. The week culminated with free admission to the all-star basketball game in Cameron Indoor Stadium, held in conjunction with the “Coach K & Fuqua School of Business Conference on Leadership.”

Students in Prof. Brown’s leadership development course must design and implement a sustainable project. Falk worked both within the Duke and Durham community to coordinate the camp.

Private Schools Play Role in K-12 Segregation in the South, Elsewhere

Private schools have clearly played a role in racial segregation of students in grades K-12 during the past 40 years, especially in the South, a new Duke University study shows. A second study indicates an increase in segregation in North Carolina public schools at all levels between 1994/95 and 2000/01, and raises concerns about both between-school and within-school segregation. The studies, which have not yet been published, were presented Aug. 30 at a conference on “The Resegregation of Southern Schools? A Crucial Moment in the History (and the Future) of Public Schooling in America.” The conference was sponsored by the Center for Civil Rights at the UNC School of Law and the Civil Rights Project of Harvard University.

“Private Schools, Segregation, and the Southern States,” was presented by **Charles T. Clotfelter**, Z. Smith Reynolds Professor of PPS and Professor of Economics and Law. The study looks at private-school enrollment since the advent of school desegregation, and the contribution of private schools to segregation, both in the South and elsewhere. Among the study’s key findings:

- Private schools have grown in the South since 1960, in contrast to their declining importance in the rest of the country. Contributing factors include the region’s rising affluence and school desegregation.
- Private schools contributed to school segregation in 1999/2000, but they accounted for less than a fifth of all school segregation. More important factors were racial disparities between and within public school districts.

“Segregation and Resegregation in North Carolina’s Public School Classrooms” was written by Clotfelter, **Helen F. Ladd**, Professor of PPS and Economics, and **Jacob L. Vigdor**, Assistant Professor of PPS and Economics. The authors presented “Within-School Segregation: The Case of North Carolina” at the conference.

Researchers looked at data on students in the 1st, 4th, 7th and 10th grades from the North Carolina’s 117 public school districts using data from the N.C. Department of Public Instruction, made available through the N.C. Research Data Center. The center, housed in the Sanford Institute’s Center for Child and Family Policy, is a unique collaboration between university researchers and the state of North Carolina that provides researchers with access to voluminous, confidential data on public schools, students, and teachers. The data allow for the first time extensive examination of both between-school segregation and within-school segregation, i.e., segregation among students in different classrooms. The data “make possible what we believe to be the most comprehensive study of within-school segregation undertaken in two decades,” say the authors. Among the key findings:

- A comparison for 1994/95 and 2000/01 shows a widespread trend toward increasing segregation in the state, with marked rises in Winston-Salem/Forsyth and Charlotte-Mecklenburg school districts, among the larger districts.
- Segregation in schools is less severe than segregation in the state’s residential neighborhoods.
- Segregation tends to be highest in districts with nonwhite percentages between 50 and 70 percent.
- Within-school segregation differs markedly by grade level, with significantly higher levels of segregation in the 7th and 10th grades.

Study authors were interviewed by North Carolina and national media about the studies, and articles appeared in the *Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal*, *Greensboro (N.C.) News and Record* and *Education Week*. Both studies were funded, in part, by the Spencer Foundation.

‘Remembering Jim Crow’ Wins 2002 Lillian Smith Award

Remembering Jim Crow: African Americans Tell About Life in the Segregated South, co-edited by Associate Professor of PPS and History **Robert Korstad**, has received the 2002 Lillian Smith Book Award.

“Remembering Jim Crow” is a collection of memories of the segregated South, composed from over 1,200 interviews conducted over three years in the mid-1990s

by the Behind the Veil project at the Center for Documentary Studies (CDS). The book was published by The New Press in association with CDS's Lyndhurst Books and was edited by Korstad, Dean of Arts and Sciences William H. Chafe, Professor of History Raymond Gavins, and the staff of the Behind the Veil project.

Presented annually by the Southern Regional Council, the award recognizes authors whose fiction and nonfiction writing extends the legacy of Lillian Smith, the writer, educator, and social critic who challenged issues of social and racial justice. The awards are the South's oldest literary honor.

NATO Press Director Discusses Ethics

Jamie Shea, Director of Information and Press for NATO, addressed "The Ethics of Government/Media Relations" Sept. 20 in the Fleishman Commons as part of a Sanford workshop on "Media/Government Relations in Time of Crisis."

"Media occupy an increasingly important part of our lives," said Shea, who served as NATO spokesman during the fighting in Kosovo. "The onus is on government to prove what they're telling us is true." He discussed the difficult roles played by both government and journalists. Often, he noted, "One journalist is serving 30 media outlets and is under pressure to 'feed the beast.' Silence [by the government] is interpreted all too frequently as a cover-up.

"We live in a culture of 'spin,'" he added. "The job of the press is to expose spin, but the media spin as well." The media "are right to give us [in government] a hard time. But the media also should have a culture of self-analysis and self-respect."

He ended his remarks with "a friendly challenge to the media" to balance the trust people have in the media with the "enormous responsibility [they have] in keeping citizens linked to the political process."

Shea has worked at NATO since 1980 and has been Director of Information and Press since October 2000. Shea is an Associate Professor of International Relations at American University and lecturer in U.S./European Relations in the European Studies Program of the University of Antwerp. He also holds a Ph.D. in modern history from Oxford University. The event was co-sponsored by the U.S. Institute of Peace and the Sanford Institute's DeWitt Wallace Center for Communications and Journalism.

Faculty & Staff Notes

Public Policy Lecturer **John Ahearne** has been appointed co-chair to two committees: the U.S./Russian Academy of Sciences Committee on the endpoints of high-level waste and spent nuclear fuel and the National Research Council Burning Plasma Assessment Committee. He has also been appointed to membership of a US National Academy of Science/Russian Academy of Science committee on U.S.-Russian Cooperation on Nuclear Non-Proliferation.

Hart Leadership Program Director **Alma Blount** was one of 40 participants who attended the inaugural Desmond Tutu Peace Foundation conference this September in Seattle. The purpose of the international conference was to develop a framework of leadership that will guide the work of the Desmond Tutu Peace Centre in Cape Town, South Africa, and build partnerships between the Peace Centre and universities around the world. Blount served on a panel about institutional collaboration and gave a talk titled, "Applying the Principle of Reciprocity to Global Partnerships."

Philip J. Cook, ITT/Sanford Professor of PPS and Professor of Economics and Sociology, has been appointed to a new National Academy of Sciences expert panel, the Committee to Develop a Strategy to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking. It is organized through the National Academies' Institute of Medicine and will issue a report in 2003. Cook participated in the Social Sciences Forum Sept. 26 at the University of Maryland/Baltimore County. The standing-room-only crowd heard Cook address "Evaluating Gun Policy."

Joel L. Fleishman, Professor of Public Policy Studies and Law, participated Sept. 24 in a panel titled "Recent Trends in Philanthropy in Germany and Europe" at a conference in Frankfurt, Germany, sponsored by JP Morgan/Chase Bank. Dr. Henry Kissinger also spoke at the conference.

Amy Hepburn (MPP '01), Program and Research Associate, attended a Young Leaders Conference in Oxford, England, sponsored by APCO, UPS and YUKOS Oil in September. The conference brought together 20 young leaders between the ages of 25-35 from the public and private sectors of the U.S., the United Kingdom and Russia to discuss international security, corporate ethics, economic development and education.

Institute Director **Bruce W. Jentleson** participated recently in numerous media interviews about U.S. foreign policy and Iraq. He talked with reporters from *Al Ahram* (Egypt), the BBC, Voice of America, *USA Today*, Wisconsin and Minnesota NPR stations, CBS Radio and others. In the Sept. 29 issue of the *Washington Post*, he and five other foreign policy experts were featured in a wide-ranging discussion about Iraq and the Bush administration's new doctrine of preemption as policy. He also participated in a Raleigh town hall meeting on Arab-American and Jewish-American relations. The concluding chapter of his book, *Opportunities Missed, Opportunities Seized: Preventive Diplomacy in the Post-Cold War World*, was included in a new book from the European Centre for Conflict Prevention: *Towards Better Peacebuilding Practice: On Lessons Learned, Evaluation Practices and Aid & Conflict*, edited by Anneke Galama and Paul van Tongeren.

On Oct. 11, **Judith Kelley**, Assistant Professor of PPS, participated in the ARENA/IDNET International Policy Conference at University of Oslo, which was the culmination of a European Union-sponsored collaboration project between European scholars. She discussed with Norwegian and EU policymakers her research on the use of conditionality by European institutions. On Oct. 12, she was a guest speaker at the Norwegian Institute of Human Rights as part of a workshop undertaking a project about human rights and governance arrangements.

Jennifer Lansford, Research Scholar with the Center for Child and Family Policy, was interviewed on WGN Radio about her paper, "A 12-Year Prospective Study of the Long-term Effects of Early Child Physical Maltreatment on Psychological, Behavioral, and Academic Problems in Adolescence," published in the *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine*, August 2002.

Ellen Mickiewicz, James R. Shepley Professor of PPS and Director of the DeWitt Wallace Center for Communications and Journalism, was chair and discussant for panel on media in rapidly changing societies Sept. 1 at the American Political Science Association annual meeting in Boston. She also spoke during an international conference "How to Achieve the Values of the New Society," in Bucharest, Romania, Sept. 25-28. She addressed "problems of new democracies." This "was a high-level meeting, during which the President of Romania, Ion Iliescu, and the Prime Minister, Adrian Nastase, joined us (at separate times) to discuss international and domestic issues," she said. Mickiewicz was the only US scholar invited.

Thomas Nechyba's work on school vouchers was discussed in the October issue of *Atlantic Monthly*. Nechyba is Associate Professor of Economics and PPS.

Arthur W. Spengler, Professor of the Practice of Public Policy, has been appointed to the City of Durham's Managed Competition Advisory Committee. He is also serving as the Vice Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Employees' Retirement System in Montgomery County, Maryland.

Jackie Terrell, Staff Assistant in Career Services and Alumni Relations, was nominated for the 2002 Diversity Award. The award is given annually to a faculty or staff member who has promoted diversity by improving cross-cultural understanding at the University.

Susan Tiftt, Eugene C. Patterson Professor of the Practice of Journalism and PPS, had an op-ed published in *USA Today* on Aug. 7 on the business of news. Tiftt participated in the Decision Desk team at NBC News during the midterm elections. The team was responsible for quality control, making sure the data and decisions are on target. "NBC election chief Sheldon Gawiser and NBC executive David McCormick turned our 'Decision Desk' decisions into NBC election calls," Tiftt said.

"Does Gentrification Harm the Poor," a paper by Assistant Professor of PPS **Jacob L. Vigdor**, has been published in the Brookings-Wharton Papers on Urban Affairs 2002.

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