Woodruff, Brooks to teach at Institute

Two distinguished journalists will join the Institute faculty to conduct seminars next fall in the DeWitt Wallace Center for Media and Democracy.

Award-winning TV journalist Judy Woodruff (Duke '68), hosted CNN’s “Inside Politics” for 12 years until June 2005, when she left to pursue interests in teaching, writing and public speaking. She will teach “Media and Politics: The Clash of Ideology, Technology and Ownership.” The course will focus on issues in contemporary press and politics, ranging from questions of bias to the impact of 24/7 cable and Internet news on the political process.

David Brooks, a New York Times columnist and regular commentator on PBS’ “The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer” will teach “Policy Wars: Liberalism and Conservatism in America.”

The course will examine the evolution of contemporary American political ideology and its impact on policymaking.

Both courses have limited enrollment, and students will be selected based on a short essay written in response to a query posed by the visiting professor. Brooks’ course will be for half-credit.

Ellen Mickiewicz, director of the DeWitt Wallace Center for Media and Democracy and a professor of PPS and political science, said both journalists’ experience at the highest levels of U.S. media provide an unparalleled learning opportunity for students and faculty.

Woodruff covered many of the major events of the last three decades, including eight presidential races and the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. She was chief White House correspondent for NBC from 1977 to 1982, and covered Washington for the “Today” show. Beginning in 1984 (Please see page 5).

Duke, Berkeley partner to explore long-term global policy strategies

The Institute is teaming up with the Institute of International Studies (IIS) at the University of California-Berkeley to launch a series of research initiatives on long-term U.S. policy approaches to global strategic challenges.

The Project on America’s Global Strategic Challenges will assess the U.S. “war of ideas” that poses American democracy against Islamic fundamentalism; U.S. policies regarding emerging nations such as China; and the intersection of international politics, life sciences and technology. A book, arti- (Please see page 7)

Duke, BCBSNC Foundation launch health policy scholars program

Three students, including Duke PPS major Vijay Brihmadesam, have been selected as the first Jim Bernstein Health Policy Scholars in a new program set up by the Blue Cross and Blue Shield of North Carolina Foundation (BCBSNC Foundation) and the Institute’s Center for Health Policy.

The four-year, $303,000 initiative aims to help state and local government officials, health care professionals and other leaders assess and expand community programs to help the uninsured. The Institute is providing an additional $6,000 for scholars’ support, while the Center for Health Policy will provide in-kind contributions.

The students will work on health policy issues related to access to health care. Their work will include implementing recommendations to strengthen the medical safety net in (Please see page 11)

Jared Diamond, the 2006 Crown Lecturer in Ethics, suggested Americans need to re-examine their values during an address to more than 500 people at the Institute Feb. 16. Guests included (from left, front row) Paula Crown, Cynthia and Richard Brodhead, and Renée and Lester Crown. Please see story, page 2.
The question isn’t if Americans will reduce their high rates of consumption, says Jared Diamond—but when and how.

“It’s going to have to happen… either pleasantly in ways we choose, or unpleasantly in ways we don’t choose,” Diamond said.

Diamond, the 2006 Crown Lecturer in Ethics, spoke Feb. 16 to more than 500 people gathered in Fleishman Commons, filling an overflow room and crowding the Institute’s upper-level balconies. Duke Trustee Paula Crown and members of the Crown family attended.

Diamond’s lecture focused on parallels between individual approaches to dealing with personal crises and societal responses to crises that threaten lifestyles, long-held beliefs and basic survival. The developed world is now in such a crisis, he said. Americans confuse excess consumption with a high standard of living, pursue isolationist foreign policies and cling to an emphasis on the individual rather than the collective good, he said.

As a result, “Our identity is under siege because of disparities in wealth between the first world and the third world.”

Diamond, who first pursued a career as a physiologist and later became a noted evolutionary biologist, is the Pulitzer-Prize winning physiologist and later became a noted evolutionary biologist, is the Pulitzer-Prize winning author of Guns, Germs and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies and Collapse, companion books that examine the evolution of human societies over the last 13,000 years. Drawing on those works and his years of conservation work in New Guinea and elsewhere, Diamond discussed factors that influence a culture’s successful or unsuccessful responses to crises.

He applied the Freudian concept of individual ego strength to whole cultures, comparing the adaptive abilities of the Navaho, the Japanese, post-World War II Europeans and tribes in New Guinea. What allows some to “build fences around what isn’t working” and selectively reappraise long-held beliefs while others remain unbending?

Quoting Vice President Dick Cheney’s post-911 statement that the “American way of life is non-negotiable,” Diamond asked, “Negotiable with whom?”

“Yes, it is non-negotiable with terrorists… (But) we have to negotiate with ourselves. Is our own self-defined identity working for us today?”

Diamond answered that question with a number: 32. The first world consumes 32 times more than the developing world, an equation that “won’t work anymore,” Diamond said.

Earlier in the day, 40 students attended a luncheon with Diamond and questioned him on topics ranging from environmental protection in Indonesia to why environmental issues take a back seat in the voting booth.

Diamond also shared personal insights—he plays piano and sings, speaks and reads 12 languages, is married to a clinical psychologist, and has twin sons Max and Josh, a freshman at Duke.

The Crown Lecture in Ethics, named for benefactor Lester Crown, was established to bring speakers to Duke to discuss ethical concerns in the arts, sciences, medicine, business and other fields. Crown is chairman of the board of Material Service Corp., and president of Henry Crown and Co.

Students host series on reconciliation
by Lanier McRee

Truth and a common understanding of the past are prerequisites for reconciliation, according to Professor of the Practice of PPS James Joseph, and reconciliation is but one step towards social change. Joseph, former American ambassador to South Africa, spoke Jan. 19 at the first of three events this semester dedicated to the topic of reconciliation on the individual, societal and political levels.

The Symposium on Reconciliation and Social Change included an address by Methodist bishop Peter Storey, the screening of a documentary about reconciliation between a former Ku Klux Klan member and a black community activist, and brown-bag student/faculty lunches. Students and members of the Durham community attended the series at the Institute.

The Living Policy Forum (LPF), a student-led organization devoted to social change through innovative public policy, organized the series.

“We wanted to create a safe space for symposium participants to think more deeply about the strengths and weaknesses of reconciliation, to grapple with the present in reflecting on the past, and to ask whether stories without justice, or forgiveness without restitution, effectively lead to social change,” said MPP student Sarah Scheening.

A screening of “An Unlikely Friendship” Jan. 30 led to discussion about the status of race relations in Durham. The film by Chapel Hill filmmaker Diane Bloom tells the remarkable story of the reconciliation between a black community activist in Durham, Ann Atwater, and a former KKK member, C.P. Ellis.

Atwater answered questions from the audience following the screening, and said that, in her view, “We have gone back ...” She said the only way to improve relations in Durham is to love your neighbor as yourself “because you are not going to mistreat yourself.”

The symposium concluded Feb. 7 with a keynote address by the Rev. Peter Storey. Storey, a Methodist bishop from South Africa who is teaching at Duke’s Divinity School, discussed South Africa’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission and implications of this commission for truth and reconciliation processes in the United States.

The driving principles behind the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission were: “Without truth, there can be no healing; without forgiveness, there can be no future.” When asked how race relations in South Africa compared to relations in the United States, Reverend Storey stated “We [South Africans] have race relations... In the United States, race relations are under the table.” However, he applauded the efforts of the recent Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Commission, maintaining that a grassroots model of reconciliation may be the most promising path to justice.

LPF also hosted four brown-bag lunch discussions on the theme of reconciliation. Speakers included Robert Korstad, associate professor of PPS and history, who discussed labor and reconciliation; Polly Weiss, director of diversity and equity programs within Duke’s Office of Institutional Diversity, who discussed racial privilege; Chris Rice, co-director of Duke Divinity School’s Center for Reconciliation, who shared his personal journey and work on reconciliation around the world; and Mike Nice, associate producer of the documentary “Welcome to Durham,” who discussed race relations and gangs in Durham.

During orientation for new MPP students this fall, LPF will host its annual “Living Policy in Durham” activities. The group plans to focus its next series of events on urban decline and development.

Images by Charles Moore, a photographer for Life magazine in the 1960s, captured the violence and struggles of the civil rights movement and, according to former U.S. Sen. Jacob Javits, “helped to spur passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.” Moore spoke at the Institute Feb. 6 after the screening of a short documentary by PPS senior Dan Love, titled “Charles Moore: I Fight With My Camera.” The event included a panel discussion on the effect photojournalism can have on policy.

Love said of Moore: “Despite continual threats on his life, Moore stuck with his convictions, and his compassion made inaction an impossibility. He is a living example that you don’t have to be in a position of great power or even knowledge to make a difference.” Love’s film intersperses Moore’s gripping photographs with commentary and additional background information provided by Moore. Love’s documentary was named Best Short Documentary at the 2005 Sidewalk Film Festival.
iPods add tech twist to PPS classes, give students easy access to content
by Kirran Syed

Technology and the ability to access real-time developments have changed the way policy leaders communicate, coordinate and react. At the Institute, students are also incorporating emerging technologies into the way they learn about and respond to public policy.

PPS students and professors have begun using iPods, Apple’s popular brand of digital recording and playback device, as part of the Duke Digital Initiative, a university program that encourages creative uses of technology in education.

Professor Bruce Jentleson’s spring Political Analysis course, PPS 114, uses iPods to support the writing component of the class, and to enhance student understanding of current policy issues. Elizabeth Fournier, a visiting assistant professor teaching with Jentleson, said students can download and listen to podcasts of key policy speeches and news events using the iPods.

“Students will be better at making policy decisions when they know more about the policy environment. Good analysis involves understanding context, not just the textbook,” Fournier said. The course instructors will also save time by using iPods to record comments about student papers.

Fortuna Haxhkadija, a first-year grad student in the Program in International Development Policy (PIDP), received an iPod for an English class she took during the fall semester.

“They are very useful for the international students because you can record and listen to the lecture again and again,” she said. “Professors sometimes go very fast in the class so it is common to miss some important points and that’s the importance of iPods. You can review the lecture whenever you want.”

Ken Rogerson, research director for the Institute’s Dewitt Wallace Center for Media and Democracy, uses iPods in his newspaper journalism course, PPS 120. Students are expected to use iPods in 75 percent of class assignments to record and transcribe interviews and to listen to downloadable podcasts of news reports.

“As a supplement to the course content, the iPods are great… . Being adept at technology is not only valuable, it’s essential,” Rogerson said. “Because each student had an iPod, I was able to focus more on the substantive issues of the course and not worry about access to technology.”

“Ninety-five percent of what is on their iPods is music. The other 5 percent changes my life in the classroom. So the ratio doesn’t bother me. I’m thrilled with the 5 percent,” Rogerson said.

iPods also are being used as a professional resource. Elise Goldwasser, the undergraduate internship coordinator at Sanford, said iPods will allow students in her internship class, PPS 103, to tape and improve how they answer typical interview questions.

“They will be helpful in terms of hearing questions, taking their own answers, and hearing the ‘errs’ and ‘umms’, and practicing not saying the ‘errs’ and ‘umms’ until their answers come out smoothly,” Goldwasser said.

The 20-gigabyte iPods also have the capacity for students to create and add to a portable cache of information on internship contacts and deadlines, which means no more dog-eared piles of business cards for this year’s public policy student.

“This seems like a new adventure in technology,” Goldwasser said. “Everybody uses the blackberry, the pda (personal digital assistant), the iPod. (Students) might as well get used to it now.”

About 1,200 Duke students are expected to use the iPods in about 42 courses this spring, according to the university’s Center for Instructional Technology.

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Hart Fellows’ research projects

The 2005-2006 Hart Fellows have all received IRB approval for their community-based research projects and are collecting field data through surveys and interviews. Their projects:

**Hayden Kantor** (Jodhpur, India): Evaluating the success of Village Development Committees (VDCs) in the villages where his host organization, GRAVIS, works. VDCs act as the liaison between GRAVIS and the villages and are responsible for choosing development initiatives, selecting beneficiaries and implementing the projects undertaken. Kantor’s faculty mentor is Assistant Professor of PPS Anirudh Krishna.

**Jen Hasvold** (Battambang, Cambodia): Assessing the needs of trafficked orphaned and abandoned children in order to help care providers in her host organization, HOMELAND, and those in other NGOs better understand the correlation between children’s personal histories and their behavior and development. Hasvold’s faculty mentor is Associate Professor of PPS Kate Whetten.

**Katie Wilson-Milne** (Durban, South Africa): Assessing the defining aspects, challenges and motivations of black women legal professionals in South Africa both during and after the apartheid era. Wilson-Milne’s faculty advisor is Catherine Admay, visiting lecturer.

**Michaela Kerrissey** (Kampala, Uganda): Case study on knowledge, attitudes and practices in discordant couples (a HIV positive partner and a HIV negative partner) to help her host organization, Reach Out, develop community education and outreach programs.

**Lauren Jarvis** (Stellenbosch, South Africa): Assessment of conditions for women farm workers to help her host organization, Women on Farms, improve outreach materials. Jarvis’s faculty advisor is Visiting Assistant Professor of History Karin Shapiro.

**Mark Younger** (Cotzal, Guatemala): Investigation into ways to promote financial independence among indigenous Mayan villages currently receiving monetary aid from his host organization, AGROS. Younger’s faculty advisor is Greg Dees, adjunct professor at the Fuqua School of Business.
Marcia Eisenstein, a PPS senior, was one of three recipients of the 2006 Samuel DuBois Cook Society Undergraduate Student Award. She was nominated by Professor of the Practice of PPS Tony Brown for her College Connection program at Southern High School in Durham.

College Connection began as a project for Brown’s Enterprising Leadership course in the fall of 2004. The program assists high school students whose parents are not familiar with the college application process with applying to universities. Each program participant is paired with a volunteer coach trained by the Duke admissions office. The student and coach navigate a six-week course covering school and financial aid applications, essay writing, budgeting, time management and residential living on campus. Eight of the 10 students who participated in the first session of College Connection are now enrolled in four-year colleges.

Eisenstein’s other activities include interning at Turn the Page in Washington, D.C., member coordination of Alpha Delta Pi Sorority, Women’s Club Tennis, and communication executive with the Freeman Center for Jewish Life. She also was awarded the Jacqueline Anne Morris Research Scholarship to complete her senior thesis, “The Access to Gifted Center for Jewish Life.

Woodruff, Brooks (continued from page 1)

she was the host of “Frontline” at PBS, where she also reported for The MacNeil/Lehrer News Hour.

“She is one of the smartest, most perceptive people we’ve had in journalism,” Mickiewicz said. Although Woodruff had “many offers” after leaving CNN, she was drawn to her alma mater, Mickiewicz noted, having shown a longstanding commitment to Duke through her service as a trustee, and her involvement in the Baldwin Scholars program, women’s studies and Duke’s financial aid initiative.

Brooks was a senior editor of the Weekly Standard, as well as a reporter at the Wall Street Journal, and is the author of Bobos In Paradise: The New Upper Class and How They Got There and other nonfiction books.

“We want him here because he is extremely well read, extremely well educated and has a very wide and deep understanding of history and culture,” Mickiewicz said. “The fact that he is a conservative helps enrich the ‘marketplace of ideas.’ Then again, many of his columns and appearances on the “News Hour” reflect other views. He is an independent thinker.”

Brooks said his positive experience with giving a lecture at Duke influenced his decision to teach here. “It has a reputation as a very lively place with good, lively students.”

Brooks said the core question in his course will be “what do (liberal and conservative) mean anymore, if anything. We’ll read books from both traditions and ask if they have anything to do with the way modern liberals and conservatives actually behave.”

Woodruff said she’s looking forward to working not only with students interested in becoming journalists, but also those who want to become better consumers of news and information.

“I’d like to get them to think in new ways about the role of journalism in our society and in our democracy,” she said.

Sanford News Briefs

MPP student publishes book • When a close friend is diagnosed with cancer, most of us would learn everything we can about the disease, and do our best help our friend through the experience, wherever it might lead.

Kevin Molloy, a first-year MPP student, took his concern a step farther. He interviewed dozens of cancer survivors and compiled their stories into a 160-page book that was published in December.

Cancer — How Will I Get through This? Stories of Hope from Survivors and Caregivers focuses on the psychological and emotional dimensions of cancer, a topic that few books address from the perspective of cancer patients, Molloy said.

“There are books written by psychologists but not many from the cancer patient’s point of view about how it feels to tell your family or get through chemo,” other than cyclist Lance Armstrong’s well-known account, Molloy said.

Molloy spent eight months talking with survivors and caregivers from all over the United States, from rural Kansas to New York City, who had of all kinds of cancers — breast and colon cancer, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, melanoma, brain tumors — at all different stages and levels of severity. He reached them by posting his request in Internet chat rooms that focus on cancer.

Student selected by AAPSS • David Gastwirth, a PPS senior and head of the PPS Majors Union, has been appointed a Junior Fellow of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The department nominated him for the award based on his coursework, enthusiasm and promise of making substantial contributions to the social sciences in the future. Gastwirth submitted his research paper titled, “Battling the Bottle: Motivations and Mechanisms for Reducing Alcohol Consumption in College Fraternities,” written for an alcohol policy course taught by ITT/Terry Sanford Professor of PPS Philip J. Cook.

Rubenstein resource room • Public policy students now have access to Perkins Library’s librarian for public policy, Catherine Shreve, without having to walk across campus. Shreve spends one afternoon a week in the new Resource Room in Rubenstein Hall to assist students with their public policy research questions. She can be contacted at 660-6934, or Catherine.shreve@duke.edu.

HLP lending library • The Hart Leadership Program library now offers more than 850 book titles for loan to PPS faculty, students and staff. Topics range from the war in Iraq to the role of religion in contemporary U.S. politics. Recent acquisitions include Adam Hochschild’s Bury the Chains: Prophets and Rebels in the Fight to Free an Empire’s Slaves; Rabbi Jonathan Sacks’ To Heal a Fractured World: The Ethics of Responsibility; and Jim Wallis’ God’s Politics: Why the Right Gets It Wrong and the Left Doesn’t Get It. View the library’s holdings online at www.pubpol.duke.edu/hplibrary.

New student research grants • Rising juniors and seniors who are PPS majors are eligible to apply for a $2,500 summer research stipend. The research may be conducted with a professor as a research assistant, with a nonprofit or government organization as a research intern, or as a standalone project conceived by the student. Four or five stipends will be awarded, with funding provided by Dean of Arts & Sciences Robert Thompson and the Duke Endowment.
People in poverty support democratic institutions and want to participate in democratic processes as much as others, if not more, according to series of research reports presented Feb. 17-18 at a workshop on poverty and democracy.

Studies conducted in countries across Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia all concluded, “counter to what a lot of people had previously thought,” that democracy is a value shared by poor people, said Assistant Professor of PPS and Political Science Anirudh Krishna.

Faculty and experts from the Institute, the World Bank, Duke and other universities gathered at the Institute to present research at the workshop organized by Krishna and Duke Political Science Professor Karen Renner.

“This is new knowledge that’s policy relevant,” Krishna said, and addresses the question of whether democracy can be stabilizing in poor countries — “whether they value it enough to make it work.”

Less conclusive were the results from studies examining whether democracy actually helps reduce poverty. Using infant mortality as a measure, a paper by Michael Ross of UCLA showed no reduction in infant mortality within democratic countries. In other instances, a positive relationship was shown.

The meeting opened with a discussion of how researchers conceptualize, measure and compare poverty across nations and cultures. Sanjay Reddy (Columbia), David Brady (Duke sociology), Philip Oldenburg (University of Texas) and Krishna led the roundtable session.

Five panel sessions took place during the two-day event, with presentations on the relationships of poor people to democratic governments; the prospects for democracy when poverty and inequality are prevalent; the question of whether democracy helps reduce poverty; poverty, conflict and protest; and how decentralization affects poverty reduction.

Several researchers documented the results of real-world experiments in building democracy from the bottom up, Krishna said. Patrick Heller of Brown University and Michael Woolcock of Harvard and the World Bank looked at projects in India and Indonesia in which local-level democratic institutions were created with the specific goal of helping poor people.

They found that the grassroots efforts “have really helped poor people get things they want from the state and the community, and empowered them,” Krishna said.

Other Duke faculty and graduate students who took part in the workshop were: Lorena Becerra, Herbert Kitschelt, Kevin Morrison, David Soskice, and Guillermo Trejo (all political science), Phyllis Pomerantz (PPS, DCID) and Dennis Rondinelli (PPS, DCID).

Visiting participants included: Carles Boix (University of Chicago); John Booth (North Texas), Michael Bratton (Michigan State), Louise Cord (World Bank), Peter Houtzager (IDS Sussex), Torben Iversen (Harvard), Amaney A. Jamal (Princeton), Mitchell Seligson (Vanderbilt), Jenny Pribble, Evelyne Huber and John Stephens (UNC Chapel Hill), Adam Przeworski (New York University), Graeme Robertson (UNC Chapel Hill), Nazif Tolga Simnademir (NYU) and Ashutosh Varshney (Michigan).

The Duke Center for International Development, and the Duke Markets and Democratic Institutions Initiative provided funding for the workshop. Kelly Scarry and Jessica Anduza of DCID provided logistical planning and support.

DCID launches international taxation program

By Kirran Syed

This summer DCID will begin offering the Duke International Taxation Program (ITP) to draw leading tax professionals in developing and transitional countries who wish to deepen their professional qualifications in tax policy, legislation and administration within an interdisciplinary analytical setting.

ITP is a new specialization within the Master’s Program on International Development Policy (PIDP). Its core curriculum will provide graduate-level education in public finance, tax policy, tax legislation, revenue forecasting, and modern tax administration from an international comparative perspective.

“None of the existing programs offer the full package of the skills you need to design tax policy and administer tax law in a developing country context,” said ITP co-director Graham Glenday, professor of the practice of PPS.

“We have the faculty here at Duke, probably the strongest faculty in the country, in terms of combining the theory of tax policy with practical experience in tax reforms internationally,” Glenday said.

The program is expected to start with about 15 students and grow from there. It is targeted at mid-career professionals who are moving up the ranks to top positions in the ministries of finance and tax agencies in developing and transitional countries. The program also will expand the public finance curriculum available to other public policy students at Duke.

The ITP courses will draw upon experts in public finance and tax policy at Sanford and Duke Law School, as well as leading outside tax practitioners and academics in tax policy and program design, including former faculty of the Harvard ITP.

ITP is co-directed by Duke Law Professor Richard L. Schmalbeck and overseen by DCID Director Robert Conrad.

Other programs on international tax are running through the law schools at Harvard University, New York University, University of Michigan, and Georgetown University.
Global Policy Briefs

Yegor Gaidar, former Russian prime minister, visited Duke and the Institute on Feb. 6 and spoke on “Policy in Petroleum-Dependent Economies.” Gaidar is now director of the Institute for the Economy in Transition, a think-tank.

He was a founder and the chairman of Democratic Choice of Russia, a pro-market liberal party, and as such won elections to the first Russian Duma (Parliament) in 1993. From 1992 to 1994 he also was counselor on economic policy to the Russian president but resigned in protest to the war in Chechnya. He re-joined Parliament in 1999 and served through 2004.

Gaidar’s lunchtime lecture at the Law School was followed by a reception at the Institute. Gaidar’s visit was co-sponsored by Duke Center for International Development, the Institute and Duke Law School.

Health Strategies International LLC, a company owned by Anne Martin-Staple, a research scholar at the Center for Health Policy, has received a one-year contract from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and PATH, a nonprofit organization, to develop a human resource financing model for the health sector in Zambia.

Martin-Staple previously developed the Human Resource Six-Year Emergency Program for the Malawi Ministry of Health.

The human resource model Martin-Staple develops will become a component of the global Gates Foundation malaria scale-up monitoring and evaluation system. The aim will be to replicate the model in other developing countries.

In May 2005, the Gates Foundation announced an award of $35 million to the Malaria Control and Evaluation Partnership to help control malaria in Zambia, where the disease kills one child out of five.


Duke, Berkeley partners (continued from page 1)

...for influential periodicals and policy papers will be produced.

“We’re asking what kind of world the United States wants to inhabit in 2015, and what policies it should pursue now to promote that outcome,” said Bruce Jentleson, professor of PPS and political science.

“There’s a real hole in the public debate about these issues and the academic study of them has been something of an ‘intellectual backwater’ for the past 15 years,” said UC Berkeley Professor of Political Science Steven Weber.

Jentleson and Weber are co-directors of the new program, which is funded principally by grants totaling $450,000 over two years from Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

Jentleson, who directed Duke’s Sanford Institute from 2000 through June 2005, previously served as senior policy advisor to the Gore-Lieberman presidential campaign in 2000.

The program will bring together faculty members and graduate students, often through coast-to-coast video conferencing. Representatives from related fields in the private sector and non-profit organizations also will serve on an advisory board.

The first major task, “The War of Ideas: Right Focus, Wrong Strategy,” will question the “war” metaphor and challenge conventional wisdom that the current conflict between the U.S. and the Middle East is primarily about freedom versus fundamentalism, and about public diplomacy.

“The broad domestic consensus around this strategy is understandable,” Jentleson and Weber wrote in their project proposal. “It addresses the most evident and ominous threats, and it taps America’s deeply held sense of self and world role.

“But if we were somehow tomorrow to ‘win’ the war against radical Islam—whatever that actually means—we still would find ourselves confronting other major ideological contests relating to societal justice, globalization and the challenges of global governance.”

A second research project will examine policies that can promote the peaceful and constructive incorporation of large, populous and increasingly powerful states, such as China, into the global political and economic systems within the world order.

A third task of the center will be to consider the intersection between international politics, life sciences and biotechnology, especially for the regulation and management of advances in genetic medicine and infectious diseases with pandemic potential.

This project is being developed in partnership with research centers on both campuses.

The program will host a conference March 5-7 at UC Berkeley’s Moses Hall, gathering 19 political science PhD students from top universities across the country. They will examine U.S. policy relating to international security, nation-state systems, transnationalism, political and human rights and other issues. The goal is to create new ideas and research projects relating to strategic, medium-range U.S. foreign policy and to launch a network of policy-oriented graduate students interested in bridging the worlds of politics and academics.
Screeners should focus on finding bombs, not scissors

By DAVID SCHANZER

The uproar over the government’s announcement that it would no longer search for and confiscate passengers’ 4-inch scissors and screwdrivers demonstrates how our society is still struggling to define the concept of “security” in the post-9/11 world.

The logic of the proposal is straightforward. Now that cockpit doors have been sealed, air marshals fly on many flights, pilots are armed and passengers are likely to revolt against an in-flight hijacking, the risk of terrorists taking over a plane with small weapons and crashing it into a building has been substantially reduced. Relieving airport screeners of the responsibility to search for these small potential weapons, which account for 25 percent of the 12.6 million items confiscated, will allow them to focus on more dangerous threats such as hidden explosives.

From the flurry of criticism that ensued, one would have thought the government had decided to allow serial killers to sign on as baggage screeners. Four members of the U.S. House and Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton introduced the “Leave All Blades Behind Act” to reverse the new policy. Another legislator fumed that the “TSA” of Transportation Security Administration should not stand for “Take your Scissors Aboard.” The leader of the flight attendants union fretted that the scissors would be permitted into “our workplace without any justification.”

This reaction results from the misconception that we can secure ourselves against all possible risk from terrorism. Memo to America: We can’t, and the sooner we understand that, the safer we will be.

In no other area but homeland security do we make the assumption, or, worse yet, the demand, that the government secure us against all possible forms of risk. If we wanted to reduce auto fatalities to close to zero, we could do so by driving tanks. But we don’t. Likewise, we do not set air quality or food safety standards so high as to preclude all possibilities of sickness or disease. To do so would be impracticable and far too expensive.

By getting into our cars every day, eating processed foods and playing sports, for example, we all accept a level of risk that something bad can happen. We need to start incorporating this concept into our thinking about security policy.

The delusion that we can protect against every type of terrorist threat can actually make us more vulnerable. Policymakers attempting to respond to public anxiety and bolster their credentials as being “tough” on terrorism will direct resources toward the most high-profile threats, such as aviation security, even when a rational risk analysis would call for a far different allocation of scarce resources.

“From the flurry of criticism that ensued, one would have thought the government had decided to allow serial killers to sign on as baggage screeners.”

For example, the homeland security appropriations bill signed by President Bush in October allocates 97 percent of the available transportation security funding to aviation, even though the recent major al-Qaeda attacks in Europe have been against trains and buses and, historically, mass transportation has been a more frequent target than aviation.

Similarly, this summer, following bombings in London, Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff was chastised by members of Congress when he suggested that the government should give greater priority to preventing catastrophic attacks that might kill thousands of people instead of worrying about a subway bombing that might kill dozens.

But he was right. It makes no sense to pour a disproportionate amount of resources into defending against low-consequence threats when we have virtually no way of detecting a nuclear weapon being smuggled into the United States in a cargo container and minimal defenses against a range of naturally occurring or terrorist-introduced biologic pathogens.

“By getting into our cars every day, eating processed foods and playing sports, for example, we all accept a level of risk that something bad can happen. We need to start incorporating this concept into our thinking about security policy.”

Four years after 9/11, it is time for our public figures to help educate the public that our homeland security efforts are not being designed to eliminate risk, but rather to minimize and manage risk. Once the public starts accepting the risk of a terrorist attack as one of the many background risks that we face in our everyday lives, the government will be able to shape public policies that maximize our protection.

Until then, we may be stuck with policies that require airline screeners to spend their time searching for children’s scissors deep in a carry-on bag while the man with the belt of plastic explosives slips right on by—unnoticed.

Schanzer is director of the Triangle Center on Terrorism and Homeland Security and a visiting associate professor of PPS. This column was first published Dec. 20, 2005 in the Raleigh News and Observer.
Poorly planned development renders rail plans irrelevant

By JACOB L. VIGDOR

The Triangle Transit Authority’s plans for a rail system linking Durham and Raleigh may not quite be dead, but they are certainly on life support. Conventional wisdom says that new, more stringent cost-effectiveness criteria put in place by the Federal Transit Administration have nearly killed the project.

While the federal government’s current fiscal realities certainly aren’t helping the TTA, the truth is that poor planning decisions by state and local authorities have put the rail system on a path towards certain doom. While the TTA spent millions of dollars dreaming up plans for a dense rail corridor, these other authorities went about their business, approving projects that effectively guarantee the irrelevance of rail for most local trips Triangle residents will want to take in the 21st century.

Since plans for rail transit were first hatched in the 1980s, these decisions became nails in the system’s coffin. Let’s imagine for just a moment if the following things had developed differently in the Triangle area:

• RTP. Now, it’s true that planning for RTP began in the 1950s, well before anyone dreamed of commuter rail in this area. But over the past 20 years, developed square footage and employment in the park have doubled, with most of the growth occurring far away from the proposed TTA rail corridor. What if this new growth had been focused on this corridor, as some of the earlier RTP facilities (notably IBM’s) were?

• The RBC Center. Groundbreaking for the new arena occurred in 1997, well after regional rail planning was under way. The center is a mile away from the rail corridor—perhaps that’s walking distance for some loyal fans, but who wants to trudge back to the train station on a chilly winter night after a double-overtime game at the center, when they could just hop in their car and drive away?

What if the center had been built along Hillsborough Road between Blue Ridge Road and the Beltline? This largely undeveloped site directly on the corridor would have enabled spectators to reach the train station more quickly than the parking lots. Drivers would still have had nearly immediate access to the surrounding freeways.

• The sprawling malls. Two enormous shopping destinations, the Streets at Southpoint and Triangle Town Center, broke ground well after the plans for TTA had been established. What if Southpoint, instead of being five miles from the corridor at the then-lonely intersection of I-40 and Fayetteville Road, had been built at the now-lonely intersection of the Durham Freeway and Ellis Road? Or at I-40 and Miami Boulevard? Both locations offer immediate freeway access, and both are directly adjacent to the rail corridor. Triangle Town Center is just over a mile from the proposed northern terminus of TTA rail at Spring Forest Road. Had that mall been built on the other side of Capital Boulevard, a minor extension of the rail line would have brought the trains right to its doorstep.

• The isolated towers. The Triangle is speckled with large office buildings in odd locations. Both Durham’s University Tower and Raleigh’s proposed Glentree project are more than three miles from the rail corridor. The wisdom of building these high-rise projects in a place where land is quite cheap can easily be questioned. If such a tower is to be built, though, why not place it on a site next to the rail corridor?

• Houses, houses everywhere. There were more than 120,000 new housing units built in Durham and Wake counties between 1990 and 2000—that’s more than in the entire state of Connecticut. Tens of thousands more have arrived since 2000. The overwhelming majority of these housing units—at least 80 percent, by my eyeballing of Census figures—are beyond walking distance from the rail corridor.

Most potential rail commuters in the Triangle’s mushrooming exurbs would face a three-mode commute: drive to a station, take the train and then grab a shuttle to their workplace. Why couldn’t more of the ubiquitous apartment complexes and “new urbanist” developments sprouting up all over the Triangle been steered towards the rail corridor?

Had these decisions been made differently, thousands of people could have found home, work, entertainment and shopping along the rail corridor. Instead, we must all stick with our cars. If the trains come, they will be almost completely irrelevant.

There is an old cliché that fits this situation perfectly: “If you fail to plan, you plan to fail.” The Triangle’s failures consist of considering decisions in isolation, caving in to developers who flash even a bit of their own money and fragmentation of authority.

These failures of planning have doomed the TTA rail plan to failure, whether it is built or not. And, in turn, they have doomed the Triangle’s residents to the continued growth of transit-free gridlock on the region’s highways.

Vigdor is an assistant professor of PPS and economics at the Institute. This column was first published Feb. 21 in the Raleigh News and Observer.
A new policy report strives to focus policymakers’ attention on a problem well known to parents, teachers, psychologists and others who work with delinquent youth. Our society’s typical response to youthful deviant behavior—separating deviant adolescents from their families, schools and communities and grouping them with others who have similar problems—often exacerbates their problems, as troubled youths associate with peers who influence them to become even more deviant.

The report, “Deviant Peer Influences in Intervention and Public Policy for Youth” recommends terminating programs that group deviant youth whenever possible, working to minimize “peer contagion” effects when grouping is necessary, and supporting other, more effective alternatives.

The report by Kenneth A. Dodge, director of the Center for Child and Family Policy (CCFP), Thomas J. Dishion, director of the Child and Family Center at the University of Oregon, and Jennifer E. Lansford, CCFP research scientist, was published in the January issue of Social Policy Reports. The publisher, the Society for Research in Child Development, distributed the report to more than 30,000 legislators, policymakers and community leaders nationwide.

The report reviews numerous studies on group interventions for deviant adolescents, as well as research into effective alternatives. Grouping deviant youth remains the most common public policy response in schools, courts and communities, despite a growing body of research about the high cost and often negative effects of the practice, the authors note.

For example, of the $5 billion spent annually on juvenile courts, about 93 percent is spent on programs that aggregate deviant youth, such as training schools, detention centers and other residential treatment centers. Even the well-intentioned Midnight Basketball program, created to provide a healthy alternative and keep at-risk youth off the streets, has sometimes grouped at-risk youth in environments with little structure or adult supervision.

This grouping occurs not only because authorities want to prevent unruly youth from disrupting or endangering classrooms and communities, but also because they believe specialized settings can help deviant youths and deliver needed services in a financially efficient manner. Instead, the groups frequently serve as training grounds for more antisocial behavior.

The authors recommend supporting alternative approaches that have been carefully evaluated and shown to be effective, such as Functional Family Therapy, Job Corps, and mentoring programs open to all youths regardless of their risk status, such as Boys and Girls Clubs and Big Brothers/Big Sisters.

In addition, they recommend that when decisions about funding youth programs are being made, policymakers should consider the available scientific evidence about the effects of grouping deviant peers. They also offer a detailed set of recommendations for improving scientific research on program outcomes.

The authors note they are not suggesting dismantling the current system. In schools, for example, non-disruptive students likely benefit from the removal of their disruptive peers, and their needs also must be considered.

Instead, they say, “Rather than a medical model of youth illness and after-the-fact treatment of youth deviance or a moral model that justifies retribution toward deviant youth, a new model that emphasizes the cultural and developmental context of deviant behavior may be more appropriate.”

The report drew on the work of the Center for Child and Family Policy’s Executive Sessions Panel in Deviant Peer Contagion, which met six times over three years to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the problem. The panel’s members included scholars from diverse backgrounds including criminology, education, psychology and sociology, as well as policymakers, practitioners and business people. The complete report is available online at www.childandfamilypolicy.duke.edu.
Faculty lead global health course cluster

Several PPS-affiliated faculty members are involved in a new Focus course cluster on global health this semester, the first on this topic, and one of the first tangible steps in the university’s campuseswide Global Health Initiative. Thirty-two undergraduates are participating in the program, designed to be an intensive, interdisciplinary learning opportunity.

The students take one course together, and each student also takes two seminars that cover economics, social and political factors affecting burden of illness, biology of infectious disease and human rights.

They’ll take a field trip to Costa Rica, a country with much lower income and gross domestic product per capita, but better overall health outcomes than the United States. Many students will be engaged in research-service learning during the semester, or later in their time at Duke.

Sherryl Broverman, assistant professor of the practice of biology, leads this semester’s program, titled “Global Health: Disease in Time and Space.” Instructors include Research Professor of PPS Robert Cook-Deegan, Director of the Duke Center for Health Policy Kathryn Whetten, Health Policy Research Scholar Anne Martin-Staple, and Rachel Whetten and Laura Sample, researchers with the Center for Health Policy’s Health Inequalities Program.

Courses in the program are designed to help students identify factors that influence global health by examining the biological and social underpinnings of global disease spread and reduction; the social and community forces that affect individual health outcomes; the international organizations that affect health policies and economics; and the ethical responsibilities of communities and health care practitioners in safeguarding human health.

Several major global infectious diseases of both historical and modern importance, such as malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV, will be used as case studies.

Health policy scholars

(continued from page 1)

North Carolina communities, enhancing Internet-based resources for local policymakers and conducting research on a variety of issues related to health care access.

Brihmadesam is a joint public policy/biomedical engineering major. Last summer he conducted fieldwork on poverty issues in North Carolina under the direction of Assistant Professor of PPS Anirudh Krishna. He will do a summer internship with the N.C. Institute of Medicine (NCIOM) and plans to write a senior honors thesis related to access to care for low-income Latinos.

The scholar program is named for the late Jim Bernstein, a national leader in rural access to health care who served for 30 years as the first head of the Office of Rural Health. Later he was an assistant secretary of the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services.

“There is an urgent need now to help state and local leaders get the most out of existing resources to serve people in need of care,” said Kathy Higgins, BCBSNC Foundation president. “That’s what Jim Bernstein’s life was all about...”

“We are excited about the opportunity to continue to meet Jim Bernstein’s goal of seeing that every North Carolinian has access to adequate health care,” said Chris Conover, director of Duke’s health policy certificate program.

This year’s scholars will help to implement recommendations of the NCIOM’s Safety Net Advisory Council. They also will assist policymakers and communities by working to upgrade existing Web resources now provided through the Center for Health Policy and NCIOM.

The other scholars are: Duke junior Theresa Poulos, who is pursuing the health policy certificate, and UNC graduate student April Clark, a master’s degree candidate at UNC-Chapel Hill’s School of Public Health.

Health Policy Briefs

Childhood poverty, obesity risk •
Growing up poor significantly increases a black woman’s risk of being obese, even if she overcomes poverty in adulthood. A study by Sherman A. James, Susan B. King Professor of PPS, of 679 women in Pitt County, N.C., found that black women who had a low socioeconomic status in childhood were twice as likely to be obese in adulthood as those who grew up in less disadvantaged households. Women who were still poor as adults faced the greatest obesity risk; however, even those who had lived in poverty as children, but who became middle class as adults, were significantly more likely to be obese than those who had never been poor.


The myth of the drinker’s bonus •
Although common sense would suggest that drinkers would be less productive than non-drinkers, research has shown drinkers earn more, even after controlling for human capital and local labor market conditions. In a December 2005 National Bureau of Economic Research working paper, ITT/Sanford Professor of PPS Philip J. Cook and Bethany Peters of Rhodes College examine why that is true using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1979). They conclude that “most likely the positive association between drinking and earnings is the result of the fact that ethanol is a normal commodity, the consumption of which increases with income, rather than an elixir that enhances productivity.” Available online at ssrn.com/abstract=872738
John Ahearne, visiting professor of PPS, has been appointed chair of the new National Academy of Sciences Committee on International Efforts to Combat Radiological Terrorism. He also was appointed co-chair of the National Academy’s Rare Isotope Science Assessment Committee. He spoke at the 60th anniversary celebration of the Federation of American Scientists on Nov. 30 at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C.

Bernard Avishai, visiting professor of PPS and business, appeared on the Open Source public radio show Jan. 5 for a discussion of Israeli politics in the days after Ariel Sharon’s stroke.

The teaching of Alma Blount, Hart Leadership Program director, is mentioned in Leadership Can Be Taught (Harvard Business School Press, October 2005), in which author Sharon Daloz Parks examines the innovative teaching style and theories of Harvard professor Ronald Heifetz. Parks writes about a handful of Heifetz protogees, including Blount, who have adapted and expanded Heifetz’s leadership education model.

Charles Clotfelter, Z. Smith Reynolds Professor of PPS and professor of economics and law, is on sabbatical at the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City and gave a talk titled “The Achievement Gap in Grades 3 to 8” on Feb. 1. The talk was based on work he did with PPS professors Sunny Ladd and Jake Vigdor. Clotfelter also is scheduled to give seminars on related research at the New School, Columbia, Amherst and CUNY this spring.

John Dancy, visiting lecturer in PPS, judged entries for the international RIAS television and radio awards in Berlin. The $10,000 RIAS award is given to television and broadcast productions that help explain the United States to Germans, and Germany to Americans. Dancy is a permanent member of the six-person RIAS jury.

Professor of PPS and Law Joel Fleishman presented a paper titled “Assessing the Value of the Foundation Community’s Infrastructure” at a Rockefeller Archives conference on Jan. 10.

Professor of the Practice of PPS Alex Harris has had his book, The Idea of Cuba, accepted for co-publication in 2007 by Duke Center for Documentary Studies and University of New Mexico Press. The book includes 75 of his photographs.


Anne Martin-Staple has been appointed research scholar and is affiliated with the Duke Center for Health Policy.

The Susan Bennett King Instructional Technology and Multimedia Center in Rubenstein Hall debuted Jan. 20. Professor of PPS and Political Science Bruce Jentleson, on screen, participated in a panel with faculty at the University of California Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation. Jentleson was a panelist discussing “The National Security Consequences of the War in Iraq” for U.S. State Department-funded program.
Kenneth Rogerson, research director for the DeWitt Wallace Center for Media and Democracy, and Laurie Bley, director of the Media Fellows Program, spoke at the Universidad Iberoamericana in Mexico City on Jan. 26 and 27. They were invited by Prende, the Foundation for Press and Democracy, and the university’s communication department to talk about the role of media in a democracy. Rogerson spoke on “Watchdogs, Lapdogs or Bulldogs” and Bley talked about “Global Media Challenges.” Both also discussed the work of the DeWitt Wallace Center in a radio interview and in meetings with local academics and media.


Donald Taylor, assistant professor of public policy, gave a policy briefing in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 26 for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation based on his research into the question, “Does hospice save Medicare money?”

Susan Tifft, Eugene C. Patterson Professor of the Practice of Journalism and PPS, attended the White House Conference on Aging from Dec. 11 to 15 in Washington, D.C., as part of her research for her upcoming book about women and age (projected publication 2008).

James W. Vaupel, director of the Program on Population, Policy and Aging, gave a talk titled “Genetics and Genomics of Human Aging” Dec. 1 as part of the Genomes@4 Series of biweekly presentations engaging diverse perspectives on the impact of the genome revolution.

Jacob Vigdor, assistant professor of public policy, in January presented a paper titled “Bad Seeds,” co-authored with Brian Jacob (Harvard) at the American Economic Association Annual Meeting in Boston. He presented at the University of Arkansas Department of Education Reform a paper titled “Teacher Bonuses and Teacher Retention in Low-Performing Schools: Evidence from the North Carolina $1,800 Teacher Bonus Program,” coauthored with Charlie Clotfelter, Sunny Ladd and Beth Glennie. In November Vigdor attended the APPAM meetings and presented that paper, as well as, “Should Sixth Graders Attend Middle School? A Study of Grade Configuration and Behavior” co-authored with Phil Cook, Clara Muschkin and Rob MacCoun (UC-Berkeley). He also co-authored a third paper presented at the meetings, “Is There A College Drinking Problem.”

Jonathan Wiener, professor at the Duke schools of law and environment, who is on sabbatical leave in France, gave several talks in the fall in Europe on topics including “The Institutional Origins of Transatlantic Discord on Climate Change,” “Federalism and Pre-emption,” “Precaution Against Terrorism,” and “Comparing Risk Regulation in the U.S. and Europe.” Wiener also presented “Climate Change Policy” at the Environmental Summit at the Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions at Duke University on Sept. 21.

Judith Kelley, assistant professor of PPS, won a $141,000 National Science Foundation grant to assess how election monitors affect the outcomes and legitimacy of elections, as well as the role elections play in democratic transitions. International election monitors have increasingly appeared on the scene since the mid-1980s. There are many personal accounts of election observers, but systematic analyses of international election monitoring are lacking. This three-year study represents an important step toward correcting this shortfall, Kelley said.

“I have already started the work and am involving MPP students in the project,” Kelley said. “I am thrilled that this is something students can get involved in.”

Marin Magat, a second-year MPP student, is working as a research assistant on the grant, and other student assistants will be needed, Kelley said.

The study will code hundreds of reports and primary documents from election monitoring organizations. All data will be digitally archived and made available to other researchers. This new source of information is expected to further research into factors that serve as indicators of democratic growth.

There is clearly more to democracy than elections, Kelley said in her proposal for the grant.

“However, genuine elections are an important human right and an essential component of freedom of expression. By improving understanding of election monitoring, this project will support the spread of individual human rights and help external actors design effective policies and programs to achieve these ends.”

Alden honored for service-learning work

Betsy Alden, visiting lecturer in PPS, received the inaugural Robert L. Sigmon Award in recognition of her contributions to advancing the practice of service learning.

Alden serves as service-learning coordinator for Duke’s Kenan Institute for Ethics at Duke, working with faculty, students, community agencies and the Durham public schools to promote the integration of ethical reflection and service experiences into the undergraduated curriculum.

The award was presented Feb. 15 during the 8th annual North Carolina Campus Compact Service-Learning Conference held at Elon University.

The Robert L. Sigmon Service-Learning Award will be presented each year to a North Carolina faculty or staff member who has made significant contributions toward furthering the practice of service learning. It is named for North Carolinian Robert L. Sigmon, considered to be one of the pioneers in the service learning field.

Alden has been involved with service-learning initiatives since the early 1980s, when she served on the board of directors of the National Partnership for Service-Learning. She implemented successful service-learning programs in Texas and New Mexico before joining Duke in 1997. During her tenure at Duke, she has been instrumental in the growth and institutionalization of service learning across the campus.

For Institute Faculty In the News please visit the Sanford Institute Web site at www.pubpol.duke.edu and select the News Media tab.

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Fernando Lohmann (’04) accepted an associate position at GG Investimentos, a private equity firm in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Fernando and his wife, Danielle Leao (MBA ’04), announce the birth of their first son, Thomas, Nov. 16, 2005, in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Ivan Urlaub (’05) has been promoted to executive director of the North Carolina Sustainable Energy Association. He also was appointed to serve on the N.C. Joint Legislative Study Commission on Global Climate Change.

Sadia Hassain-Mian (’03) and her husband, Osman, have relocated to Bahrain.

Jennifer Nevin (’03) received a Meritorious Honor Award from USAID in the fall of 2005.

Dr. Perry Payne Jr. (’03) has accepted a new position as an assistant professor for the National Human Genome Center at Howard University College of Medicine.

Jennifer Loukissas Lynott (’02) has joined the National Cancer Institute’s Office of Communications, Communications Strategy and Programs Branch, to work on large-scale communications planning. The National Cancer Institute is part of the National Institutes of Health.

Mary Jane Davis (’01) has been promoted to the Commissioner’s Blue Ribbon Team as legal counsel for class actions with the Tennessee Department of Children’s Services.

Andrea Mazie (’00) and husband Brendan O’Sullivan welcomed son Benjamin Mazie O’Sullivan on Nov. 5, 2005. Andrea also is participating in the Leadership Academy, a yearlong program in Memphis.

Sandy Paul (’00) was promoted to national research director at Delta Associates. Sandy supervises real estate research in seven markets nationwide and works with economic development officials on smart growth strategies and long-range planning issues. He and his wife, Leslie, welcomed daughter Emma on Oct. 7, 2005.

Marcelo Fava (’99) and his wife, Daniela, welcomed daughter Olivia on Dec. 15, 2005. Marcelo also has been promoted to senior manager at Accenture.

Silvia Shin (’99) married Jeremy Lisnoff in Narragansett, R.I., in January. MPP classmates Ben Marglin (’99) and Mary Elizabeth Linden Suprock (’99) attended the wedding.

Jeffrey Bland (’98) and his wife, Karen, announce the birth of their second child, Sawyer, on Aug. 13, 2005.

Michael Daulton (’97) was promoted to director of conservation policy for the National Audubon Society.

Stephen Elmore (’97) is the director of the Maryland Budget and Tax Policy Institute, which is a project of the Maryland Association of Nonprofit Organizations. In his new position, Stephen writes and speaks about the effects of state and federal budgets on low- and middle-income residents of Maryland.

Patrick Garvey (’97) was sent to Baghdad to assess progress in American stabilization efforts in his role as a staff member for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. His trip report was shared with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in December.

Josh Pepin (’97) has accepted a new job as director of retail practice for the Palladium Group in Boston, Mass.

Heidi Reckie (’97) worked on community recovery planning in Louisiana for the Federal Emergency Management Agency from December to February. Heidi lives in Charleston, S.C., where she works for NOAA.

Jim Rettew (’97) is running for the Colorado State House of Representatives, advocating a progressive platform that includes education funding and environmental protection.

Mandy Tipton Bassow (’97) has joined the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation as program director for the Chesapeake Bay Targeted Watershed Grants Program. She previously worked for the EPA for almost nine years.

Marlet Cox Becnel (’96), her husband, Pernell, and son, Ryan, announce the birth of Devin Joshua on Oct. 7, 2005. Marlet is the vice president for institutional consulting at Francis Financial Group LLC.

Kevin Cook (’96) and his wife, Linda, welcomed their second child, Sofia, on Dec. 1, 2005.

Chris Spahr (’96) and his wife, Sonali, welcomed a new daughter, Anjali, on Nov. 5, 2005.

Jon Rosenwater (’95) married Jennifer Zwilling on Nov. 12, 2005 in Columbus, Ohio. The announcement appeared on the New York Times wedding page. Jon recently left his position with Booz Allen Hamilton for a posting in the U.S. intelligence community.

Scott Bauer (’95) and his wife, Meg, announce the birth of their daughter, Tess Clark Bauer, on Oct. 31, 2005.
Laura Barton (’94) recently joined the board of directors of the D.C. Chapter of Women in Defense, part of the National Defense Industry Association. She continues her work as a senior engagement manager at Roam Secure Inc., an Arlington, Va.-based company that produces emergency text alerting software.

Shaun Barry (’93) has been appointed to the Taxpayer Advocacy Panel, established in 2002 under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The panel identifies issues and suggests ways to improve Internal Revenue Service customer satisfaction and services.

Tammy Kukla (’93) has become director of programming for Women in Cable & Telecommunications, a leadership organization.

Olga Marta Corrales (’92) is coordinating the Model Forest Network for Latin America and the Caribbean at CATIE in Turrialba, Costa Rica, where she lives with her husband, David Feingold (MPP ’92).

Julie Katz Oletskey (’89) and her husband, Neal, welcomed twins, a boy, Jesse, and a girl, Jordon, on Oct. 13, 2005.

Laura Ball (PPS ’04) stands with the Hadilovia family beside a new tractor purchased for a village in Bosnia and Herzegovina where she worked as a Hart Fellow. Laurie and her co-workers appealed to family and friends and raised money for the equipment, as well as for other agricultural expenditures and investments, such as seeds and gas, for the town of Tegara. One villager told her, “I want to thank you, but I know I cannot because there are not words this big.”

David Alexander (’88) is in his sixth year of practicing law at his own firm in Durham, N.C.

Jess Hale (’88) is working as an adjunct instructor for Austin Peay State University’s political science department. He published articles in the Journal of Lutheran Ethics, the Stone-Campbell Journal and the Cumberland Law Review in 2005. He continues to work as a senior legislative attorney for the Tennessee legislature working primarily on health care policy.

Dale Royal (’88) his wife, Dina, and daughters, Sydney and Kendall, welcomed a son and brother, Deven Alexander Wardell Royal, on Jan. 13. Dale and his family live in San Diego, Calif.

Rafael Aranda (’87) and his wife, Alina, welcomed a new son, Federico, on Dec. 20, 2005. Rafael works for Avantel in Mexico City.

Mary Schneider Kiger (’82) is an independent consultant working as a regional manager for the National Council on the Aging and on the My Medicare Matters Campaign.

Krista Magaw (’81) and the Tecumseh Land Trust in Ohio received the Conservation Achievement Award from the Ohio Environmental Counsel. Krista is executive director of the trust.

Laurie Ball (’04) joined the staff of the Mosaic Community Development Foundation in Bosnia and Herzegovina for an additional year after conducting research there as a 2004-2005 Hart Fellow.

Elizabeth Chang Tsai (’02) and Daniel Tsai (BME’02) were married on July 2, 2005.

Lindsey Neillson Angelats (’01) and Rafael Angelats (T’01) married on July 3, 2005, in San Mateo, Calif., and live in San Francisco. Lindsey graduated from the Harvard School of Public Health with an MS in Health Policy and Management in June 2005. She is a strategic planning analyst for the Lucile Packard Children’s Hospital at Stanford University.

David Sapp (’01) graduated from Stanford Law School in May 2005 and is clerking for U.S. District Court Judge Myron H. Thompson in Alabama. David will return to North Carolina in the fall as a Skadden Fellow at N.C. Legal Aid, where he will be a statewide advocate for children’s services.

Sarah Chasnowitz (’00) and fellow Duke alumna Beth Richardson started www.zebracrossings.net/, an online store to sell stylish beaded bra straps made by previously unemployed people in Cape Town, South Africa. They started the company after working in South Africa and seeing the impact of the country’s high unemployment rate. Chasnowitz is a law student at UNC-Chapel Hill, while Richardson works at Self-Help in Durham.

Christine Hines (’00) and Robert Hines (’99) are expecting their first child in June. Robert is an attorney with the law firm Covington and Burling, and Christine is an in-house counsel for Ritz Camera’s corporate real estate department. They reside and work in Washington, D.C.

Jake Phillips (’99) joined the law firm of Kirkland & Ellis in Washington, D.C., as an associate after clerking for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia.

Eric Friedman (’97) is working as a strategy manager for The Wall Street Journal.

Christine Lin Allen (’96) and her husband, Rob, welcomed their first child, Samuel, on Oct. 27, 2005. Christine works as a staff attorney in the criminal unit of the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals. The family lives in Santa Cruz County, Calif.

Caleb Burns (’96) is practicing law in the campaign finance and government ethics group of Wiley Rein & Fielding LLP in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Liza, recently welcomed daughter Avery.

David Brackett (’93) is a partner at Bondurant Mixson and Elmore LLP. He practices commercial litigation in Atlanta, Ga.

Michelle Charlesworth (’92) is in her eighth year at ABC News in New York anchoring the news on the weekends and reporting three days a week. She and her husband, Steve, live in New Jersey.

Amiel Handelsman (’92) splits his time between Curious Leader Consulting, an executive coaching company, and the start-up of a leadership center for progressive politics. His blog on leadership in politics can be found at www.disciplinedprogressive.org. Amiel lives in Portland, Ore.

Chad T. Sarchio (’92) participated in the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee’s Hurricane Katrina investigation. He will resume his duties as an assistant U.S. attorney in Washington, D.C., in May. Chad and his wife, Christina, welcomed their second child, Raquel Wynne, on Dec. 26, 2005.

William Silva (’91) and his private company, Woodman Development Co. LLC, are involved in a base reuse project at former Fort Ord in Monterey County, Calif.

Daniel Hackney (’89) is a senior policy analyst for Los Angeles Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa. He and his wife, Megan, have two daughters.

Robert Fischer (’88) has been promoted to research associate professor at Case Western Reserve University’s Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences. He also is president of the Ohio Program Evaluator’s Group. He and his wife welcomed their third son, Eamon Joseph, in March 2005.

Allyson Hyman (’88) celebrated the one-year anniversary of her marriage to Amy Entwistle on New Year’s Eve. Allyson is the senior training and services advisor at IPAS, an international women’s reproductive health and rights organization based in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Denise DiBlasi Olivares (’88) is vice president of strategic marketing alliances at AXA Financial Services. She was a contributing reviewer to a 2004 financial services marketing textbook for LOMA, an insurance and financial services association, and spent much of 2005 developing exam questions and answers.

Marc H. Supcoff (’88) has expanded his construction and real estate law practice by opening a new office in lower Manhattan.

Ann Hardison Davison (’86) is a partner and the deputy general manager for Fleishman Hillard International Communication’s office in Florida. She also is the chair of Fleishman Hillard’s social marketing practice group.

Debby Stone Flannery (’84) was named a finalist for the National Association of Women Business Owners’ Atlanta “member of the year” award. She is a professional life coach who works out of Alpharetta, Ga.

Bill Schaller (’77) started a new company, Ultrace LLC, to provide education about ultra-low sulfur diesel and biodiesel, and to broker and deliver various fuel and energy systems. Bill’s company is based in Zebulon, N.C.
March 2, 4:30 p.m.  
Sanford Building, Room 04  
“Iraq, Torture and Domestic Spying: What’s the Right Strategy in the War on Terror?”  
• A panel discussion with David Schanzer, director, Triangle Center on Terrorism and Homeland Security; PPS Professor Bruce W. Jentleson; Law Professor Christopher Schroeder, and Director of the Program in Public Law Scott L. Silliman.

March 22-March 26, 4:30-6:30 p.m.  
Rhodes Conference Room, Foundation Impact Research Group Speaker Series  
• Speakers are: Lance Lindblom, The Nathan Cummings Foundation (March 22); Fritz Mayer, Sanford PPS professor (April 5); and Tom Ross, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation (April 26). For details, call Melynn Glusman, 613-7376.

March 22-May 17, Noon-1:30 p.m.  
Rubenstein Hall, Room 200  
Child and Family Research Seminar Series  
• Speakers are: Tom Nechyba, Duke economics professor (March 22); Tom Dishion, director of research at the Child and Family Center and professor of Clinical Psychology, University of Oregon (April 19); Lori Holleran, School of Social Work, UT-Austin (May 17). For information, e-mail robin.geller@duke.edu. RSVPs requested.