Regulating criminal access to handguns can be effective in making it more difficult for youths and criminals to obtain guns, according to a new study based on interviews with gang members and illicit gun dealers. The research was conducted by a team from Duke, Columbia, Harvard and the University of Chicago.

“The common perception is that handguns are everywhere, like grains of sand on the beach,” said Philip Cook, ITT/Terry Sanford Professor of PPS and an author of the study. “We found that isn’t true. Guns are quite scarce in some American cities, and scarcity reduces gun use in crime.”

Published in the November issue of The Economic Journal, the research provides a detailed economic analysis of underground gun markets in Chicago, where handgun ownership was banned in 1982. Because Chicago’s gun laws are unusually restrictive, the city provided a

Handguns Hard to Get, Costly in Some U.S. Cities

New Program Focuses on History, Public Policy and Social Change

Building on Duke’s commitment to interdisciplinary research and civic engagement, Bob Korstad, the Kevin D. Gorter Associate Professor of PPS and History, and Bill Chafe, the Alice Mary Baldwin Professor of History, recently launched the Duke University Program on History, Public Policy and Social Change.

“Our goals in creating this new program are to help foster a more historical perspective among policymakers, and to increase awareness among historians of how their work can inform today’s challenges,” Korstad said.

Students will collaborate with faculty in the program’s ambitious pilot project, a comparative study of three 20th-century non-violent social revolutions: the civil rights movement in the United States; anti-apartheid reform in South Africa; and democratic movements in Central and Eastern Europe.

The project’s first phase begins with a focus on collecting and archiving oral histories in South Africa. Through a partnership with colleagues at the University of KwaZulu Natal and the University of Cape Town, Chafe and Korstad are working to secure oral histories of human rights leaders in South Africa and make them accessible online.

Beginning this fall, the program also will work to collect interviews

General Zinni to Teach Leadership Course

Gen. Anthony Zinni, USMC (Ret.), former head of the U.S. Central Command, will join the faculty of the Sanford Institute for the spring semester as the Sanford Distinguished Lecturer in Residence and will teach a new course in the Hart Leadership Program.

“The thing that attracted me the most [to Duke] is the emphasis on leadership,” said Zinni.

“I’m really pleased that we were able to persuade Tony Zinni to spend more time with us at Duke,” said Bruce Kuniholm, Institute director. “When he came to Duke last spring as the Sanford Distinguished Lecturer, he made an profound impression on our students and faculty.”

Zinni spoke at the Sanford Institute in January, when he presented the 2007
From Bruce Kuniholm, Director

“Leaders must invoke an alchemy of great vision.”  Henry Kissinger

“When the best leader’s work is done the people say, We did it ourselves!”  Lao Tzu

As these quotations suggest, “leadership” means different things to different people. Some see it as a capacity to articulate and engage followers in pursuit of a vision. Some define it as the deft wielding of authority. Others may see it simply as an innate quality— you have it or you don’t. To still others, leadership cannot be conferred, it must be earned, and it means getting groups to harness resources from many sectors and perspectives in order to make progress on common problems. It is an art more than a science, requiring improvisation, patience, a sense of purpose, and the ability to orchestrate conflict skillfully so that people with different viewpoints and values can learn from each other and exceed their individual expectations. To exercise leadership, however one wants to define it, is to engage in public life, and it is a skill that can be learned.

The issue of Public Policy Focus features several stories that have leadership as a theme. In the fall, retired Army Col. Joseph LeBoeuf and Lt. Col. Mark Tribus are co-teaching “Principles and Practices of High-Impact Leadership” [p. 3]. In the spring, one of the nation’s most respected military leaders, retired Marine Gen. Tony Zinni, will join us to teach with the Hart Leadership Program [p. 1]. A nd from the civilian side, lawyer and Professor of the Practice Tom Taylor provides MPP students perspectives from his years working in the Pentagon [p. 3].

As we develop our plans to become a school, we have increasingly focused on making available to our students courses that contribute to their transformational education. We do this by empowering them to apply the knowledge they have acquired here in the service of society, by helping them develop the capacity for future leadership roles on the global stage; and, finally, by positioning them for formative and life-changing insights about their work and their lives.

The Sanford Institute has long emphasized educating “Public Policy Leaders for a Changing World,” and since 1986 the Hart Leadership Program has been an innovator in the field of undergraduate leadership education, offering 7,500 students opportunities to discover their own leadership potential. As we work toward becoming a school of public policy, we are examining our strengths and making plans to build on them on both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Leadership training is one of those strengths about which we are most passionate, and it will be the focus of our November 2007 Board of Visitors meeting, when we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Hart Leadership Program.

Fear of Blood Led Alum to Career in Health Policy

By David Rice

Nancy Schlichting (’76), a member of the second PPS graduating class, began her Duke studies with a “tremendous interest in health and health care” and intentions— short-lived, as it turned out—to become a doctor.

“I was originally a chemistry major and went to the Pre-Med Society meetings, which allowed me to visit Duke Hospital and spend time in the emergency department,” she recalls. “Every time I did, I passed out. I couldn’t stand the sight of blood.”

But medicine’s loss was health care’s gain. Schlichting soon discovered a new passion for health policy that would set her on a remarkable career trajectory. Now, as president and CEO of the Henry Ford Health System in Michigan, she oversees an operation with 20,000 employees, 1 million patients a year and annual revenues exceeding $3.5 billion.

“My interest in health care was so clear to me because of personal experiences I had as a child,” Schlichting said. In particular, she has lasting memories of a month during which her mother was hospitalized and neither Schlichting nor her siblings were allowed to visit her. “When I found public policy and realized there was something called health policy, and I took my first course, I knew that this was it.”

The new major was small and largely unknown in the mid ’70s. Schlichting recalls, but it was an exciting time to be in the program.

“President Sanford and Joel Fleishman brought all the best and the brightest to the public policy program,” she says. “The head of the American Association of Medical Colleges, the head of the AMA. Lots of individuals came to speak in our classes and we got to interact with them. It gave you a very big picture view at a very young age.”

In addition, Schlichting took advantage of real-world experiences. Her summer internship at a hospital in rural Virginia convinced her that health care was the field for her. As she neared graduation at a time when women business leaders were still few and far between, Duke faculty mentors encouraged her interest in pursuing an MBA.

She persisted, and earned her MBA at Cornell University. Then—at age 28—she became the chief operating officer of a kron City Hospital in Ohio. She also worked for hospitals and health systems in Columbus, Ohio, and Philadelphia before joining the Henry Ford Health System.

Schlichting credits the Institute, on whose Board of Visitors she now serves, with helping her develop a career in which she can steer a large institution toward the compassionate care her family did not enjoy when her mother was a patient four decades ago.

Her job gives Schlichting a bird’s-eye view of the many facets of the national health care crisis. Probably the most important human factor, she says, “is the number of uninsured in this country. That number continues to grow and it’s affecting a lot more younger people. Over 50 percent of the uninsured are working Americans.”

A s the Sanford Institute becomes a school and adds to Duke’s wealth of resources in health policy, it could play an important role in bringing together the many stakeholders and addressing the many dimensions of the health care crisis, Schlichting says.

“This is a field that needs Sanford,” Schlichting says. “It needs people to focus on the depth and breadth of the issues that relate to the health care crisis in this country, to be able to delve into them with a multidisciplinary approach, with an expanded faculty, with support for bringing in the students who are really going to enhance the thinking and the future of this country.”
Students Explore Civilian Uses for Military Leadership

By Danielle Kowalczuk

Through a new collaboration with Fuqua’s Coach K Center on Leadership & Ethics (COLE), the Institute’s Hart Leadership Program is offering undergraduates a new leadership course this fall.

The course, titled “Principles and Practices of High-Impact Leadership: The Application of Military Leadership to the Civilian World of Work,” examines how military leadership principles can be applied to professional fields.


“This new class will examine some of the most difficult issues of our time, from Hurricane Katrina to the Iraq War, through a leadership lens,” said LeBoeuf.


“This course combines the best of military and corporate leadership principles and applies them in case studies and scenarios from Operation Anaconda to Hurricane Katrina, from the streets of Iraq to the board room of Enron,” Tribus added. “Our intent is to make theory come alive for each learner, emphasizing the development and pursuit of a personal leadership philosophy and a plan for execution.”

The students are exploring topics such as values-based behavior, the professional code and warrior ethic, power and authority, individual motivation, cohesion, team and group effectiveness, and crisis leadership.

“This course will draw on the best leadership instructional theories of three institutions — the Sanford Institute, COLE and the U.S. Military,” said Hart Leadership Director Alma Blount.

Veteran Pentagon Attorney Leads MPP Students by Example

By Sidney Cruze

After working in federal government for 36 years, 27 of them at the Pentagon, Tom Taylor knows what it takes to be an effective leader. The former senior career civilian attorney for the U.S. Army gave legal and policy advice to seven defense secretaries and seven joint chiefs off. He also received Presidential Rank Awards, the most prestigious recognition afforded to executives, from the last three Presidents.

A North Carolina native, Taylor and his wife Susan had always planned to return home to be closer to family. Susan’s mother and the couple’s two sons live in North Carolina. And although Taylor loved his clients and thrived in the Washington political scene, he was ready for a less grueling work schedule. Last fall, he joined the Sanford faculty as professor of practice of PPS. He teaches “Principals of Leadership,” the Institute’s first MPP-level leadership course.

Now Taylor’s days no longer begin at 6:30 am, and he doesn’t work weekends during times of national crisis. But his professional life still includes relationships with younger generations of public servants.

“The network of young and middle-aged lawyers I worked with was like an extended family,” he says. “Like my former colleagues, the students enrolled in the MPP have real-world experience, with organizations like the Peace Corps or Teach for America. I want to help them move to the next stage of their career.”

Chris DeRienzo (’08), an MD/MPP student who sits on the American Medical Association Board of Trustees and works as a part-time policy analyst for the Secretary of Health and Human Services Advisory Committee on Genetics, Health and Society, relies on the lessons he learned from Taylor in both of these roles.

“Tom leads by example, and you can’t ask for a better teacher than that. From knowing how to ‘control the temperature’ of an issue, to ‘leading by walking around’ and managing a crisis with calmness and focus — Tom’s teaching pays dividends for me on a daily basis.”

As Taylor’s syllabus points out, leadership can be risky, both personally and professionally, especially for those trying to bring about change. His course examines what makes some public leaders better than others, and the role values play in assessing them. It introduces students to traditional leadership theories, compares them to transformational leadership and gives students a chance to develop their own leadership styles. “If the students enjoy it half as much as I do, that will be good,” he says. “I feel fortunate to be able to work with them.”

MPP Student Andrea Hamilton speaks with Tim Tyson, author of Blood Done Sign My Name, a personal account of a racially motivated killing in Tyson’s hometown, Oxford, N.C. Tyson, a visiting professor in the Duke Divinity School, spoke to incoming MPP students.
If you have a question about roads in North Carolina, Bob Malme (MPP ’92) is your go-to guy. When he’s not analyzing data related to state lotteries or the cost of gun violence for his job as a senior data technician at the Sanford Institute, he spends his free time tracking construction along our interstate highways.

This spring Malme uncovered a 19-mile signage mistake made by the N.C. Department of Transportation on the recently-opened 4.5 mile stretch of NC 540. As part of the $102 million freeway also known as the Outer Loop, NC 540’s mileposts and exit signs should accurately reflect the loop’s distance, which totals roughly 70 miles. Yet when exit signs first went up, the maximum distance listed was 50 miles. Malme reported the discrepancy, and after weeks of e-mail exchanges with DOT, the signs were replaced. Now the exit marking the NC 54/I-540 interchange reads 69.

“As a public policy person, I’m always looking to solve problems,” Malme says. “Here, I was trying to get government to be responsive to citizens. The signs are supposed to help people, but they way they were originally labeled, they would have confused people instead.”

Malme began working at Duke in 1993 after graduating with an MPP. An avid Red Sox fan, he got interested in highway politics when he learned of the controversy surrounding I-73 and I-74. At first, only I-73 was planned, but politicians argued about its route, so I-74 was added.

“These two roads were essentially legislated into existence by business and special interest groups. They both had a big impact on rural communities in southeastern North Carolina.”

Malme doesn’t lobby for or against particular road projects, he’s just committed to keeping the public informed. To do this he maintains a Web site that provides a list of proposed highway projects, with maps and background information about each one. There you’ll find a description of DOT’s signage mistake, as well as an explanation of why the above-mentioned NC 540 is designated a state highway, not an interstate like the rest of the Outer Loop.

“To make a long story short, NC 540 is signed as such because it will eventually be tolled, and the federal government won’t fund a toll road,” Malme says. “It’s controversial because tolls are unpopular. People in the western part of the Triangle wonder why they will have to pay to use the road, while those driving in Northern Wake County can do so for free. Yet it looks like it’s happening anyway.”

The N.C. Turnpike Authority plans to open the rest of NC 540 in 2011, making the entire Outer Loop west of I-40 a toll road. Given the road’s impact on the Triangle, the politics behind it are guaranteed to be interesting.

For updates, stay tuned to www.duke.edu/~rmalme/

A Modern-day Highway Watchman

By Sidney Cruze

Hart Fellow Videoblogs from Cambodia

Throughout the academic year, Cassie Phillips (PPS ’07), is sharing her experiences as a Hart Fellow with audiences around the world.

As one of six participants in “Be the Change” — a CNN International project to showcase “the power of social change through action” — Phillips is maintaining a regular record of her fellowship in Battambang, Cambodia, where she works with orphaned and vulnerable children at the nongovernmental organization Homeland.

She will keep a written and video blog on the “Be the Change” Web site throughout her yearlong fellowship, and segments of her video blog will air regularly during CNN news shows in Asia, Europe, Africa and the Americas. The six participants’ videos will be rotated on a weekly basis.

“It’s exciting to be a part of something that I think is an improvement in the media: news about places and people that are largely ignored,” Phillips said. “I understand ‘being the change’ is dedicating yourself and your actions to achieving a goal. In my case, my goal is to go somewhere very unknown with an open mind and try to apply the skills I have to help in every way I can, while learning more about myself.”
New Program (continued from page 1)

with Russian reformers. This effort is being pursued in collaboration with a associate Professor of PPS Bob Conrad and with support from the Sanford Institute’s Living History Program and DeWitt Wallace Center for Media and Democracy.

In addition to research, the program plans to develop a series of courses and service learning experiences for undergraduates modeled on the Hart Leadership Program’s Service Opportunities in Leadership. In the spring, Korstad will teach “Historical Perspectives on Public Policy,” a gateway course for students. They will travel to South Africa during the summer of 2008.

Under the direction of Chafe and Professor Jabulani Sithole of the University of Pietermaritzburg, students will work with South African peers to explore archival and museum resources and to conduct oral history interviews with anti-apartheid activists. The program is seeking funding from Duke Engage for the summer workshop.

“The summer workshop is designed to help students explore the intricate connections between the stories we tell about the past and the way we construct current policies to address social ills,” said Associate Director Rachel Seidman. In working closely with senior faculty and exploring these issues in the dramatic context of South Africa’s history, students will have an outstanding opportunity to see these complexities unfold.”

Next fall, students will take a capstone course. It will include community service-learning projects in Durham that involve the same issues of history, memory and social justice that students explored in South Africa. The program will use this model for future work in the three project regions with summer travel to Europe and civil rights sites in the southern United States.

“The summer workshop is designed to help students explore the intricate connections between the stories we tell about the past and the way we construct current policies to address social ills.”

Initial funding for the new program came from the Provost’s Common Fund, with added support from the DeWitt’s Living History Program.

“The program offers students and faculty a chance to build on Duke’s strengths in interdisciplinary work and service-based learning,” Chafe said. “We anticipate that many more exciting collaborations will evolve as we address the linkage between history, public policy and social change.”

PPS Alum Reports on Turmoil in Afghanistan

Jeff Stern, a 2007 PPS graduate with a passion for frontline, investigative reporting, began posting dispatches and photos from Afghanistan this fall as a correspondent/blogger for Esquire.com. Stern has written first-person accounts of land mine removal efforts, a suicide bombing and the grotesque scavenging that followed, a melee during the Massoud Day holiday celebration, and a conversation with security guards protecting foreign workers in Kabul.

Via e-mail, Stern says that although the magazine will pay him for the articles, he financed the trip by emptying out his bank account.

“I don’t think anyone really believed I was going to do this until I actually did, and no one wanted to take the risk,” he says.

In order to be able to stay longer, Stern managed to land a part-time job at American University of Afghanistan, which also helped him secure a place to live. His title is Deputy Director of the Professional Development Institute, and his primary task, he says with irony, is to plan a conflict resolution conference in Herat. Read Stern’s stories at www.esquire.com

Tifft Battles Cancer

Susan Tifft, the Eugene C. Patterson Professor of the Practice of Journalism and Public Policy Studies, has shifted her energies from teaching “News as Moral Battleground” to fighting a serious illness. After taking a yearlong academic leave to research and write a book, Susan had to abandon plans to return to Duke this fall when she was diagnosed with stage 4 uterine cancer.

Since September, Susan has undergone three chemotherapy treatments to arrest the cancer, which had spread to her lungs. One of the ways Susan has attacked this tremendous challenge is to apply her journalistic talents to learning all about the disease and the latest methods for fighting it.

Susan writes a journal, posts pictures (including one of herself modeling her new wig), and keeps in touch with family, friends, colleagues and former students through a blog on CaringBridge.org. She writes with characteristic humor and insight about the tribulations of chemo, and expresses joy about the love and support she receives from her husband, Alex Jones, and legions of friends near and far.

“I am blessed to have so much support from family, friends and colleagues,” Susan said in an e-mail message from her home in Cambridge, Mass. “I’ve been moved by the number of former students who have registered comments on CaringBridge, and others who have sent me e-mails privately. I had no idea when I was teaching them that they would ever be called upon to come to my aid in this way, but they have! It’s heartwarming.”

“If anyone can beat this, Susan can,” said Bruce Kuniholm, Sanford Institute director. “I’m looking forward to drinking some California cabernet with her and Alex at the Duke in Napa Valley Seminar this spring and then having her back teaching with us next fall.”

Depending on results after chemotherapy concludes in late December, Susan expects either surgery or radiation treatment, followed by more chemo and hormone therapy.

“The hope is that, by next summer, I will be in remission and playing volleyball on the beach,” Susan writes. Her course is being taught this fall by Ted Vaden, public editor for The News & Observer of Raleigh.

To follow Susan’s progress, please visit www.caringbridge.org/visit/susantifft.
Hospice Use Saves Money for Medicare, Study Finds

While the quality-of-life benefits of hospice care are clear, results have been mixed on whether using hospice at the end of life is more cost effective than hospital care. A new study from the Sanford Institute, with Don Taylor, assistant professor of PPS, as primary author, concludes that the Medicare program does indeed save money when hospice is used.

“We found that hospice reduced Medicare spending by an average of $2,309 per decedent,” said Taylor. The study also showed that greater savings are realized when dying patients are shifted from hospital to hospice care sooner. The median length of hospice use for the study period of 1993 to 2003 was 15 days.

“Often hospice is used for a relatively short time, but we found that patients who use the benefit for the last 7 to 8 weeks of life maximize cost savings to the program,” Taylor said. “This length of use also allows patients and their families to fully experience the benefits of hospice, such as bereavement counseling, palliative care and respite for care-givers.”

The hospice benefit was added to the Medicare program in 1983 to provide holistic care at the end of life. The use of the hospice benefit by Medicare patients has risen dramatically from 7 percent in 1990 to almost 30 percent in 2006, the most recent year for which data are available.

With the baby boom generation moving into the Medicare program, hospice use is expected to continue rising. Medicare spending on hospice reached $6.7 billion in 2004, according to a 2006 congressional report from MEDPAC, the independent federal organization that provides analysis and advice to Congress on Medicare policy. Nearly 25 percent of Medicare spending is for expenses in the last year of life, so hospice care could be a source of savings for the program.

The study, “What length of hospice use maximizes reduction in medical expenditures near death in the U S Medicare Program,” was published in the October 2007 issue of Social Science & Medicine. It contrasts costs of hospice and non-hospice care on a day-by-day basis, matching hospice users to non-hospice users who were otherwise similar. Hospice use reduced costs for most days during the last three months of life.

Nearly 25 percent of Medicare spending is for expenses in the last year of life, so hospice care could be a source of savings for the program.

“The hospice benefit appears to be that rare situation in health care where something that improves quality of life also saves money,” said Taylor.

Health Briefs

Tobacco Control • The Program on Global Health and Technology Access (PGHTA) has received a five-year, $1.6 million NIH Fogarty International Center grant to support a regional research and capacity building project on tobacco control in Southeast Asia. Most of the funding will go to build the capacity of researchers in Southeast Asia to enable a strong, local evidence base for tobacco control and to encourage effective translation of research into policy.

The project builds upon the legacy of the Rockefeller Foundation’s Trading Tobacco for Health initiative, a program developed by PGHTA Director Dr. Anthony So. Its activities will span seven countries: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Plumpy’Nut • The Program on Global Health and Technology Access, directed by Senior Research Fellow of PPS Anthony So, hosted “From Peanuts to Plumpy’Nut: Creating a Value Chain for Enabling Affordable Access to Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTFs).” Representatives of Doctors Without Borders, UNICEF and the Full Belly Project were among the attendees at the Sept. 28 meeting to discuss the challenges in producing affordable, high quality food supplements to combat severe malnutrition among children. Plumpy’Nut, a peanut-based food bar, is currently used for treating malnourished children in Malawi, Niger and Haiti.

Health Worker Shortage • Francis Omaswa, executive director of the Global Health Workforce Alliance of the World Health Organization will give the keynote address at a Nov. 29-Dec. 1 conference dedicated to exploring solutions to the critical shortage of health care workers in Africa.

The conference, “African Health Care Worker Shortage: Forum on Private Sector Responses” is organized by the Health Sector Management program at Fuqua School of Business and the Duke Global Health Institute, and co-sponsored by the Global Health Workforce Alliance.

An estimated 2.4 million doctors, nurses, and midwives are needed in 57 countries with critical health worker shortages. The challenge is greatest in sub-Saharan Africa, which has only 3 percent of the world’s health workers yet 24 percent of the global burden of disease. For more information on the conference, and to register by Nov. 16, please go to www.fuqua.duke.edu and look for Upcoming Events.
Darity’s Research Network Explores Issues of Racial, Ethnic Inequality

Why does inequality exist between groups of people? It’s a deceptively simple question. For William Darity, the search for answers has driven his entire career, inspiring research in topics including stratification economics, financial crises in developing countries, social psychology and unemployment, reparations, and the racial achievement gap.

After seven years working half-time at Duke and at UNC-Chapel Hill, Darity, known as “Sandy,” joined the Duke faculty full-time this fall. In addition to his appointment as Arts & Sciences Professor of Public Policy Studies, he’s a professor of African and African American studies and Economics, and heads the Research Network on Racial and Ethnic Inequality, a program at the Center for the Study of Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in the Social Sciences (REGSS). The Duke Social Science Research Institute (SSRI) provides work space, logistical resources and support.

At REGSS, he’s found a natural base for much of his work and access to colleagues who study similar issues from the viewpoints of varying disciplines. And if all researchers dream of seeing their work have a measurable effect, Darity can point to at least one instance.

He and Karolyn Tyson, a UNC-Chapel Hill sociology professor, studied the participation of black, Latino and Native American students in gifted and talented curricula in North Carolina public schools in 2001. They found that while 20 percent of white students were identified as gifted and talented, other racial groups were grossly underrepresented.

“Simply making it known that there was this glaring under-representation led some school systems to do some modest reassessment of how they identified talent in the first place,” he says. “I’m fairly convinced that the report we did had some effect on moving the proportion up from 2.5 percent to close to 5 percent of all black kids in elementary school being identified as gifted and talented.”

Darity harbors ambitious plans for engaging REGSS faculty and researchers in programs and enticing them to join research teams that will form to explore new projects and apply for external funding.

“I’m looking forward to getting the research network growing,” he says. This fall, he organized a conference at the Sanford Institute focusing on race and wealth. He’s also collaborating with the Institute of African American research at UNC on several initiatives, including a youth and race conference and a conference Nov. 6-8 called “Speculating on the South.” The latter will address alternative histories of the South, including what might have happened if the South had won the Civil War or if African Americans actually had been given 40 acres and a mule after the war.

For Black History Month in February, plans are in the works for a conference on the impact of hip-hop, and for the spring, a conference on caste and color in India and the United States. It’s all part of his big vision. Even after a career that has spanned nearly 30 years so far, Darity might still be something of a starry-eyed idealist.

“I entered economics as a field because I was primarily interested in why some people are subjected to poverty and some people are not, with the idealistic hope that if I could figure it out, I could come up with answers,” he says. “That’s been the absorbing and demanding question of my life.”

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RESULTS OF PUBLIC HOUSING REDEVELOPMENT

Sarah Gordon ('08) started her honors thesis with plans to measure the results of the HOPE VI Program, created in 1993 by the U.S. Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development to revitalize public housing.

HOPE VI funds cover demolition and rehabilitation in public housing communities, as well as support services for residents. Altogether, 237 sites across the country have received HOPE VI grants, and Gordon wanted to know how the grants affected people living in these neighborhoods. But after spending her summer reading about individual HOPE VI projects, she ran into a problem: most of the projects haven't been completed.

“This is the exciting part of research, figuring out how it will play out,” she said. “And it’s taught me a lot about the research process. It takes more persistence than I thought.”

Gordon now is conducting case studies of different sites to find out which projects have been completed successfully and how they differ from problem sites.

“Even though I’m planning to do qualitative research, I still want to look at the program broadly,” Gordon said. “There are holes in the literature that indicate nobody has studied the HOPE VI Program as a whole.”

A Baldwin Scholar and co-founder of Duke’s Learning through Experience, Action, Partnership and Service (LEAPS), Gordon was attracted to PPS because of the interdisciplinary nature of the field. She developed an interest in housing policy after taking “Poverty Policy After Welfare,” taught by Assistant Professor of PPS Liz Ananat. “I realized I knew so little about it, and I wanted to learn more,” Gordon said.

Examining the HOPE VI Program has taught Gordon to look for connections between areas of public policy.

“Using policy is not completely separate from health, education or social policy because people’s lives are not that way. I now think harder about housing policy in the context of other policies,” she said, adding, “This project has presented me with a lot of unexpected twists.”

SOCIAL CAPITAL AND STORYTELLING IN SIERRA LEONE

The answers to David Fiocco’s ('08) questions about how non-governmental organizations can help Sierra Leone farmers move beyond subsistence farming are in his closet, in a bag filled with 1,500 pieces of paper.

Last summer, Fiocco, a Robertson Scholar majoring in PPS and anthropology, studied social capital in three rural Sierra Leone villages. He conducted focus groups with village chiefs, interviewed families about their social relationships and asked village elders about the support they needed.

“It was always interesting, even when it wasn’t fun,” he says. The villages had no electricity, so he brought home his results as handwritten surveys. After creating a program to analyze the data, he must enter it into the computer. Then he will be able to examine how social networks affect the farmers’ efforts to market their crops outside their village.

“The country’s civil war ended five years ago, but there is still no infrastructure. I want to see how Sierra Leone is rebuilding its physical and social networks.”

Fiocco became interested in social capital — which includes physical structures, like homes, as well as social relationships — while working last year for the World Bank in Uganda to determine what made farmers successful. In Sierra Leone, he learned social relationships are invaluable, something he didn’t see in Uganda.

“Personal connections had a huge impact on how people worked together. The same was true for me. People didn’t care that I went to Duke, but the relationships I formed with people in the villages were very important. That was how I gained credibility and got people interested in my work.”

While doing his fieldwork, Fiocco lived with the chief from each village. At night, when villagers gathered to drink fermented palm juice and tell stories, he joined them.

“I was the only white person for miles around,” he says. “I went there to learn about social networks, but I also learned about elections, political campaigns and corruption.”

Funding for Fiocco’s research came from the Sanford Institute, Duke’s Center for International Studies and the Robertson Scholars Program. After graduation, he hopes to continue studying social networks through a Fulbright Scholarship.

“The Ministry of Agriculture in Uganda wants to look at the value of social networks. And after completing my honors thesis, I’ll have a methodology to do that.”
Radiation Effects on Chernobyl Workers

Sarah Wallace ('08) is known worldwide for her research related to the "the Ark," a radiation containment system at the site of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster.

She spent six weeks in Ukraine this summer, interviewing the men who built the first containment system as well as those building a new system, to study the long-term effects of radiation on the genome.

"I'm focusing on procedures dealing with workers, looking for ways to make it safer for them, to better protect their rights and interests and to streamline interactions between Americans and Ukrainians," Wallace says.

Funded by Duke Engage, Wallace's research is part of the International Consortium for Applied Radiation Research (ICAARR), whose members include Duke University, Research Triangle Institute International, UNC-Chapel Hill, and the Research Center for Radiation Medicine. Together, the four institutions are studying workers in Chernobyl to determine how the human body reacts to low-level radiation before, during, and after exposure.

For Wallace, it was a chance to do research that combined her interests in science, public policy and global health. While in Ukraine, she posted her experiences in a blog (chernobyl-summer.blogspot.com).

"At first I thought the blog was nerdy," she says. "But then it became this wonderful tool that connected me with people all over the world who are engaged in research related to Chernobyl."

The former chemistry major started her Duke career with plans to do pharmaceutical research, but soon realized she didn't like working in a lab.

"I took some PPS classes and loved them, so I changed my major."

Wallace's work at Chernobyl helped her earn an honorable mention for the Faculty Scholarship Award this year, given for excellence in scholarship by students. After graduating, Wallace hopes to work in the health policy field for a few years before going to medical school.

"Now that I've done this research, I'm more passionate about global health," she says.

PhD candidate Kate Guthrie ('08), is known for her research related to community philanthropy. Her honors thesis is the culminating project of all she's learned at Duke, especially in her PPS classes.

"My classes inspired me to choose my thesis topic and gave me the tools I needed to do it — the analysis, the critical reading and the writing," she says. "I wanted to take ownership of my academic work and make contributions to the field of community philanthropy."

The former varsity swimmer and president of Duke's Panhellenic Council is conducting a case study on how organizations can address urban poverty. By analyzing the results of former PPS Senior Kristin Goss's work at WHEDCO, she plans to work at the Boston-based Bain & Co., a business strategy consulting firm.

"Working on my thesis required me to take very large questions and slice them into small ones to form a hypothesis," she says. "The work is analogous to what I'll be doing at Bain, using my intellectual curiosity to explore different areas of business."

Philanthropy and Urban Poverty in Atlanta

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President Jimmy Carter's Atlanta Project, initiated in 1991 to help urban communities gain access to resources, she hopes to identify which initiatives succeed, which fail and why.

Guthrie first became interested in community philanthropy in summer 2006 while working at the Women's Housing and Economic Development Corporation (WHEDCO) in the Bronx.

"Working at WHEDCO, I realized I'm passionate about alleviating urban poverty," she says. "Community philanthropy uses civic engagement to address the issue. You build partnerships between community residents and foundations so you can harness the assets from both."

When it was first introduced, the Atlanta Project — with its emphasis on empowering citizens to find solutions to problems they identify in their neighborhoods — was on the cutting-edge of community philanthropy. Fifteen years later, some of its programs are more successful than others.

Guthrie spent time in Atlanta this summer, looking at the project's archives and strategic plans and talking to community development experts.

"The problem she is looking at is an important one," says Assistant PPS Professor Kristin Goss, Guthrie's thesis advisor. "Foundations and corporations are spending a lot of money on novel ways to address urban poverty, and yet we don't know what predicts which of these community-based programs will live or die."

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Seasoned Journalist Brings Africa Expertise to Sanford

By Liz Williams

African studies specialist Stephen Smith first came to Duke on a single-semester visiting lectureship in 2006; this fall, the former Africa editor for French newspapers Le Monde and Liberation is back for a three-year stint as a visiting lecturer at the Sanford Institute. In his new position, Smith brings decades of experience with African politics, culture and economic policy to undergraduate courses on the region.

Today, Smith’s status as an expert on African government and social issues seems like a given; however, were it not for an unexpected twist of fate, Smith might never have explored the continent at all. In 1977, as an undergraduate at the Free University of Berlin (West), he felt a need to move beyond the European borders in which he’d been raised and discover something vastly different.

After receiving a grant to study in China, Smith began counting down the days to a new adventure. But with only six weeks until departure, political controversy in the region led Chinese government authorities to dramatically cut the number of foreign visitors—including Smith. He quickly reset his academic compass and set out for Africa. There, a combination of travels and work as a truck driver and desert guide sparked his passion for the region, inspiring him to expand his understanding of governmental challenges in the area. Calling Africa an “anthropological laboratory,” Smith became fascinated by the multicultural and multilingual lifestyles of the people he met there.

After completing his bachelor’s degree and earning a Masters and PhD from the Sorbonne and the Free University of Berlin, respectively, Smith returned to Africa as a roving correspondent in 1984. There, his work with Reuters and Radio France Internationale (RFI) built the foundation for Smith’s knowledge of politics, culture and economic policy. Smith returned to Africa in 1991, where he held a three-year stint as a visiting lecturer at the Sanford Institute. In his new position, Smith brings decades of experience with African politics, culture and economic policy to undergraduate courses on the region.

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After completing his bachelor’s degree and earning a Masters and PhD from the Sorbonne and the Free University of Berlin, respectively, Smith returned to Africa as a roving correspondent in 1984. There, his work with Reuters and Radio France Internationale (RFI) built the foundation for future leadership positions with Liberation and, from 2000-2005, Le Monde.

At Duke, he brings knowledge from his adventures—along with more than 15 years of journalistic leadership—to the classroom. This semester, Smith is teaching two undergraduate public policy courses, titled “Darfur” and “Leadership and Institutional Capacity in Africa.”

With a master’s degree in cultural anthropology, Smith favors a multifaceted educational approach that explores these topics in unusual or unexpected ways. In addition to academic writings, students taking “Leadership and Institutional Capacity” delve into a combination of fictional literature, feature films, documentaries and journalistic accounts aimed at providing a broader picture of the social forces that shape African politics.

“I wanted to take various entries into a problem that is very large,” Smith says, “and make a journey through history and through countries in Africa.” Students are examining the economic and historical problems that contribute to an ongoing cycle of dictatorial and repressive leaders throughout much of the continent. Despite opportunities for reform, Smith explains, corruption and strife continue to stifle democratic progress.

“Even after the generation of Fathers of Independence, the new generations have not turned out to be the leaders we hoped them to be,” he says.

In contrast, the Darfur course looks specifically at the origins of conflict in Sudan, how it continues to spread despite local and international containment efforts, as well as the difficulty of finding reliable sources during an ongoing crisis. Smith has been impressed with students’ high interest and practical experience.

“Many of my students have already been to Africa and done work with an NGO,” he says. “Although absolute interest in the region is greater in former colonial powers like Britain and France, the niche is widening here in the United States.”

Smith hopes to build on that interest as he expands his role in the United States over the next three years. Already he is teaching the Darfur course to professional students at Johns Hopkins University, and plans to teach graduate courses at Duke as well.

And Duke, in Smith’s estimation, provides an ideal opportunity for review and introspection. “By comparison to the universities I went to, the setup is very different. It is a golden opportunity to sit down, reflect and read—for anybody at any stage in his career.”
Fleishman Fellows Pursue Projects on HIV, Trafficking, NGO Structure

The Sanford Institute welcomed five Fleishman Fellows this fall, the sixth year of the Joel L. Fleishman Fellows in Civil Society program. Fellows are selected through a competitive application process to pursue research projects during a month-long sabbatical. Upon completion their final papers will be available online at www.pubpol.duke.edu/civil. This year’s fellows and their projects are:


  A deyemi has been the projects director at Healthmatch International since 2000. Healthmatch is a research- and outreach-oriented NGO that is concerned with HIV/AIDS prevention and sexual/reproductive health. A deyemi is committed to improving maternal health and improving access to prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in Nigeria. He received his MPH from Harvard University and his BA in medicine/surgery from the University of Ilorin.

- **Stana Buchowska**, La Strada Foundation Against Trafficking in Women, Poland, “Applying the Best U.S. Practices of NGOs who Enable Access to Justice for Victims of Trafficking into Polish NGOs’ Practice”

  Buchowska is the co-founder and national coordinator of La Strada Foundation. She leads press and lobbying campaigns on behalf of trafficked persons in Poland and represents their perspectives before international organizations such as the United Nations, the European Union and the European Union. One of her main advocacy and lobbying successes was the development of a National Action Program to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons in Poland. Buchowska received her MA in philosophical sciences/cultural anthropology from Comenius University, Bratislava.


  Hassan is a senior attorney and legal and human rights activist with the AIDS Law Project (ALP). She participates in the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), which has been internationally credited with changing public policy regarding HIV/AIDS in South Africa. On behalf of TAC, Hassan has acted to improve access to affordable prevention and treatment services for people living with HIV/AIDS in South Africa and elsewhere. She holds an LLM from Duke University, and LLB and BA degrees from the University of Witwatersrand.

- **Brian White**, American Center for Mongolian Studies, Mongolia, “Strategies for Coordinating M ongolian Library and Archive Information Resources into a Virtual Library Consortium”

  White began working in Mongolia as a Peace Corps Volunteer in 2002. He is now the resident director of the American Center for Mongolian Studies, a consortium of 33 academic and research institutions that facilitates academic research in Mongolia and Inner Asia. He is also the communication coordinator of Friends of Mongolia, a Peace Corps Association-affiliated organization that conducts programs to support small rural development and rural youth scholarships. White holds a BA degree from the University of Washington and a MPA from Cornell University.

A lymbaeva has been director of the Social Research Center (SRC) since 2005. The SRC’s mission is to promote the long-lasting development of the principles and practices of democracy, rule of law and social equality in Kyrgyzstan. A lymbaeva is responsible for strategic planning, overall operational management, corporate networking, communication and partnership building. She holds an MS in public policy from the Rochester (N.Y.) Institute of Technology, and a MA in education from Kyrgyz State Pedagogical University, Kyrgyzstan.


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The 2007 Fleishman Fellows are, from left, Fatima Hassan, Stana Buchowska, Aida A lymbaeva, Brian White and Adadayo A deyemi.
Guns (continued from page 1)

useful laboratory for examining the difference government regulations can make, Cook said.

"We have not lost the battle against gun misuse," Cook said. "Gun restrictions can make a difference in reducing the death rate from violent crime."

The study contrasts the underground market for guns, which has relatively few transactions and high risk, with the market for illicit drugs, where there is a high volume of transactions and relatively little enforcement pressure.

Despite falling overall crime rates since the 1990s, America's homicide rate remains four times higher than that of England and Wales. Firearms are involved in two-thirds of America's 18,000 annual homicides. By contrast, only 10 percent of homicides involve guns in England and Wales, where access to firearms is severely restricted. The estimated annual societal cost of gun violence in the United States is $100 billion.

One of the study's co-authors, Sudhir Venkatesh of Columbia University, conducted more than 500 interviews with gang members, gun dealers, prostitutes, police, professional thieves and public school security guards in two high-crime South Side Chicago neighborhoods in order to learn about prices, waiting times and other details of the illegal gun market.

His interviews describe a black market in which criminals, unable to find a gun, sometimes hire brokers, and even they fail to complete a transaction 30 to 40 percent of the time. When guns do change hands, they are often of poor quality and sold at high prices. Ammunition is similarly hard to come by.

Surprisingly, though buyers could avoid these obstacles by sending a girlfriend or other proxy to the suburbs to obtain guns legally from licensed dealers, "We didn't see any indication of that," Cook said.

A high percentage of Chicago homicides are gang related, and gang members can obtain guns more easily than nonmembers. Gang leaders control the supply of weapons to their members in order to avoid bringing attention to the gang by the police.

Drug dealers have little motivation to branch out into gun sales, because there is not much money to be made there and a considerable risk of a crackdown by the Chicago police, who have long placed a high priority on interdicting illegal guns.

The research team also examined U.S. Department of Justice data collected from interviews with arrestees in 22 other cities, including Washington and New York. The data generally support the conclusions drawn from the interviews in Chicago, suggesting that illegal gun market forces are similar in other large cities that have stringent handgun restrictions.

"Overall, these findings provide some basis for hope," Cook said. "Restricting criminal access to handguns is an important tool for saving lives."


Zinni (continued from page 1)

Terry Sanford Distinguished Lecture, "Iraq: Failures, Realities and the Future."

In Zinni's course, "Leading in a New World," undergraduates will examine the trends that have reshaped our world and the ways in which visionary leaders and organizations in all sectors have effectively responded to change. The course will be open to Hart Leadership Program students and public policy studies majors. Admission will be based on an application.

In his most recent book, The Battle for Peace, Zinni describes how the world has changed since the collapse of the Soviet Union and calls for new ways to operate in it. Globalization, the rise of non-state entities, mass migrations, access to new technologies, the Information Age, the emergence of new powers and other changes have reshaped our world.

Zinni argues that we must develop fresh approaches to security, governing, prospering economically, interacting with our environment and adapting to social change. Successful leaders in all fields — including the military, academia, politics and business — must know how to create, operate and thrive in very fluid, flattened and integrated organizations that are remarkably different from the traditional structures we are used to seeing.

Zinni has lectured at more than 30 universities and holds chairs at several institutions including the Virginia Military Institute, the University of California at Berkeley, the Joint Forces Staff College and the College of William and Mary.

During his military career, Zinni served in more than 70 countries, including Japan, Germany and two tours in Vietnam. From 1997 to 2000, he served as commander-in-chief of the U.S. Central Command, overseeing U.S. military activity in the Arab Gulf and Central Asia.

After Zinni retired from the Marines in 2002, President George W. Bush appointed him the U.S. Special Envoy to Israel and the Palestinian Authority. During that time, Zinni became concerned with the policy the administration was taking on Iraq.

In the months immediately prior to the war, he concluded that U.S. government leaders were ill-prepared to launch a military campaign in the Middle East and did not support the decision to go to war in Iraq.
Marc F. Bellemare, assistant professor of PPS, received a D C I D Faculty Research Grant in April to study contract farming in developing countries. Along with Alessandro Tatozzi, assistant professor of economics, Bellemare organized the second Duke Development Economics Conference in April, where he presented the paper “Moral Hazard, Heterogeneous Agents, and Imperfect Supervision: A Structural Approach,” which he also presented at the Northeastern University Development Consortium (NEUDC) conference at Harvard, and will present at the North American winter meeting of the Econometric Society in New Orleans in January 2008.

Robert Cook-Deegan, research professor of PPS, gave talks on “A Primer on DNA Patenting and Its Relevance to Access to Genetic Tests,” to the Secretary’s Division of Gene POs, on “Intellectual Property and Genomic Innovation: DNA Science, Patents, and Money” at the Genome Sciences Seminar at the University of Washington on May 15 in Seattle; and on “Technology-Intensive Biology: A Succession of Controversies” as part of the Director’s Distinguished Lecturer Series at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory on May 22 in Livermore, Calif. Cook-Deegan spoke in Washington, D.C., on July 10 on “Who Owns Your Genes? Intellectual Property and the Human Genome,” for the Genetics and Public Policy Center’s GenePOs Series. He was quoted in The Economist Aug. 23, 2007 issue in the article “Briefing: Genetics, Medicine and Insurance: Do Not Ask or Do Not Answer?”

Professor of PPS Alex Harris spoke Oct. 16 about his latest book, Th e Idea of Cuba, at the Georgia Museum of Contemporary Art in Atlanta and was interviewed on CNN.com on Oct. 17. He also is scheduled to speak on the book Nov. 16 at the Nasher Museum of Art.

Professor of PPS Bruce Jentleson was appointed program co-chair for the 2009 American Political Science Association (APSA) Annual Meeting, which will take place in Canada. He gave a presentation on “State Building After Afghanistan and Iraq” in a briefing to the policy community in Washington, D.C., on Sept. 28, and participated in a meeting organized by the State Department and National Intelligence Council on “Genocide and Mass Atrocities Prevention” Oct. 17-18. He also was invited to the roundtable discussion of “The US in the World: M ajor Power Relations,” part of the 48th Strategy for Peace Conference Oct. 25-28; and to participate in “Reconciling the U.S. and the World,” the final event in the At the University of Maryland Project on Nov. 29-30. Both conferences are sponsored by the Stanley Foundation and held at the Airlie House Conference Center in Warrenton, Va.

Roy Kelly, professor of the practice of PPS, has continued his work as the resident fiscal decentralization advisor to the Cambodian Ministry of Finance and under a two-year Duke/UNCDF contract. He is now working as finance advisor to the government of Tanzania, in the Prime Minister’s Office, Regional and Local Government (PM O-RALG), and is assisting in the design and implementation of fiscal decentralization and local government financial management.

Helen “Sunny” Ladd, Edgar T. Thompson Professor of PPS, will give the Spencer Foundation Lecture in Education Policy and Management Nov. 8 at the Annual Conference of the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management. The award includes a $5,000 prize and possible publication of the lecture. Ladd is the second recipient of the award and her lecture is entitled “Holding Schools Accountable Revisited.”

Frank Sloan, the J. Alex McEnany Professor of Health Policy, and Ahmed Khwaja, Duke professor of economics, won the Paul Gerostek Best Article Prize for the best paper published in 2006 for their work “Evidence on Preferences and Subjective Beliefs of Risk-takers: The Case of Cigarettes,” International Journal of Industrial Organization 24:4 (July 2006): 667-682. The honor is given by Elsevier, publisher of UO, and comes with a $1,000 prize. The third co-author of the paper, Martin Salm, is a graduate of the Duke Economics program.
Leaders in Medicine Institute in Reston, Va., in July. The Institute brought more than 20 physicians-in-training from across the country for four days of intensive, interactive workshops and talks by leading pharmaceutical policy experts, advocates, and investigative journalists. So also joined the newly constituted Expert Advisory Group for the Open Society Institute’s Information Program. He also served as part of the W.H.O. Scientific Resource Group for its Program on Globalization, Trade and Health at a meeting on Wasan Island in Ontario, Canada in August.

A sistant Professor of PPS Don Taylor was named Director of the Benjamin N. Duke and Trinity Scholarship programs at Duke University. The scholarships are awarded to students who demonstrate leadership and community service and high academic achievement.


Faculty Publications


Alumni News

MPP Notes

Eva DuBuisson (’07) graduated from law school, became engaged to Dan Blau, moved to Raleigh and started work as an associate at Harrington Smith LLP, representing public school boards across North Carolina.

Erica Lee (’06) has a new position with the State of New York Division of Budget Federal Relations team in Washington, D.C.

Eben Polk (’06) is an associate at the Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions at Duke, and his wife, Chrisly, works at the Duke Divinity School.

Kate Roetzer (’06) recently was promoted to legislative assistant in the office of U.S. Rep. David Price. She works on energy, environment, transportation and infrastructure issues.

Andrea Reese (’05) works as a stewardship specialist for the Virginia Outdoors Foundation, ensuring compliance with land conservation agreements between the state and private landowners. She and her husband, Adam Strait, just celebrated their first anniversary.

Gray Chynoweth (’04) married Tara Claire Hurst in New Canaan, Conn., on Sept. 29. A father a honey bee in Italy they will live and work in Manchester, N.H.

Kristie Dubay (’04) and her husband, Kevin Jermyn, welcomed their first child, Myles Dubay Jermyn, on June 29. Kristie has a new position at the North Carolina Institute of Medicine as managing editor of the North Carolina Medical Journal.

Tim Greff (’04) left the Natural Resources Defense Council for a new position as deputy legislative director at the League of Conservation Voters in Washington, D.C.

Fernando Lohmann (’04) left G G Investments to join Grupo Votorantim, Brazil’s largest industrial group, as a global mergers & acquisitions project manager.

Janna Matlack (’04) has relocated from Philadelphia to San Diego. She will work for the Sullivan Group Real Estate Advisors as a senior analyst.

Mike Dombeck (’03) has a new position as deputy director for market analytics and strategic business intelligence at Telereis Biotherapeutics in Research Triangle Park.

Jason DeRousie (’03) and wife, Becky Sanford DeRousie, welcomed their first child, Hayden Caroline DeRousie, on July 12. They live in State College, Pa., where Jason is an academic advisor at Penn State University and is finishing his PhD in higher education.

Jennifer Hlavna Feaster (’03) and her husband, Brian, relocated to New York City in October. Jennifer is a consultant with Gartner focusing on IT strategy for New York City government clients.

Delveccio Finley (’02) was selected as a member of the 2007-08 class of Leadership San Francisco. He is a division administrator with San Francisco General Hospital.


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John Taylor (’02) is working as a senior program manager at the Consortium for Energy Efficiency and serves as liaison to the ENERGY STAR Program. He and his wife Rachael (a 2000 Nicholas School alumna who is director of coastal conservation for The Nature Conservancy) recently relocated from Boston to Traverse City, Mich., where they are both telecommuting.

Sarah Butzen (’01) her husband, Ben A. Ibers, and their son, Gabriel, welcomed new baby Eleanor Grace on April 19. Sarah and her family live in Chapel Hill, where Sarah works at RT’s Inc.

Alexandra Kennaugh (’01) and her husband, Christian, celebrated the birth of their son, Liam Christoph, on Aug. 21, Max Isaac Rosenwasser. Jon and his wife, Jennifer, had their first child on Aug. 22. Alex works in the Office of the Director Accountability Office in Washington, D.C.

Sachin Agarwal (’00) has joined Monsoon Capital LLC, an India focused hedge fund located in Bethesda, Md., as a research analyst. He completed his MBA from the University of Maryland in May.

Hayden Childs (’00), his wife, Emily, and 2-year-old son, A be, welcomed their second child, Geneva, on Aug. 2. Hayden and his family live in Austin, Texas, where he works for the Texas Legislative Budget Board.

Stephanie Grice McGarrah (’00) left Red Hat and started a new position as Assistant Secretary of Policy, Research and Strategic Planning at the North Carolina Department of Commerce.

Mireya Bustamante Brogan (’99) and her husband, Chris, celebrated the birth of their second child, Thomas Knox Brogan, on Aug. 23. Mireya and her family live in Austin, Texas.

Jeffrey Bland (’98) celebrated the birth of Georgia Gert Bland on Dec. 21, 2006. Georgia is the baby sister to Rory, 3, and Sawyer, 2. Jeffrey has a new position at Husch & Eppenberger LLC in St. Louis, Mo.

Heather Flodstrom (’98) left the Gates Foundation to take a new position as executive director of the Luke 12:48 Foundation in Seattle, Wash. She will initially help set the foundation’s giving focus, and ultimately will do the analysis and grant-making for the foundation. She is excited about this start-up opportunity and to be living out her calling as she gets to help a generous Christian family be good stewards of their resources.

Keith Ernst (’96) and his wife, Nisha Gopal, welcomed a second daughter, Swati Ernst, on Apr. 8. Keith is senior policy counsel at the Center for Responsible Lending in Durham.

Heather (McCallum) Ahn (’95) her husband, Jim, and stepdaughters, Sierra, 13, and Kira, 9, celebrated the birth of Kai-Jin McCallum Ahn, on May 19. Heather is on the Education, Workforce, and Income Security Team at the U.S. Government Accountability Office in Washington, D.C.

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Mollie is living in Norfolk, Va., welcomed James, born in January. Mollie (Finch) Hunter (’98), her husband, Jim, and stepdaughters, Sierra, 13, and Kira, 9, celebrated the birth of Kai-Jin McCallum Ahn, on May 19. Heather is on the Education, Workforce, and Income Security Team at the U.S. Government Accountability Office in Washington, D.C.

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Undergraduate Alumni Notes:

Wow!

Your response to our call for news was unprecedented. To accommodate everyone, we’ve published PPS alumni news on the Sanford Web site. Please visit:

pubpol.duke.edu/news/alumni
Decades of political issues and players are on display at the Sanford Institute in an exhibit of nearly 100 political cartoons and caricatures by award-winning cartoonist Kevin “Kal” Kallaugher. Kal has been illustrating world affairs for The Economist magazine of London since 1978.

The exhibit, located in Rubenstein Hall from Nov. 7, 2007 through the academic year, also includes selections from the nearly 4,000 editorial cartoons Kal drew during 17 years at The Baltimore Sun.

The drawings offer perspectives on national and international political issues and events, from the fall of the Soviet Union and the end of apartheid in South Africa to the 9/11 and Katrina disasters in the United States.

During the spring semester, with an eye toward the 2008 presidential election, Kal will participate in a Sanford Institute event focusing on the role of satire in political discourse.


His cartoons are distributed worldwide by Cartoonarts International and the New York Times Syndicate. His fifth book of illustrations, KAL Draws Criticism, was published in June 2006.