

BAKER INSTITUTE REPORT

NOTES FROM THE JAMES A. BAKER III INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY OF RICE UNIVERSITY

POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF MANAGING OR PREVENTING NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

By *George Abbey and Neal Lane*

Baker Institute Founding Director Edward P. Djerejian hosted a distinguished group of nuclear nonproliferation experts for the “Nuclear Nonproliferation Workshop: Policy Implications of Managing or Preventing Proliferation” Nov. 9–11, 2007. The event featured a keynote address by former Secretary of State James A. Baker, III, and a Shell Distinguished Lecture Series presentation by

former U.S. Sen. Sam Nunn from Georgia. Speaking live from Atlanta via videoconference, Sen. Nunn, now the co-chairman and CEO of the Nuclear Threat Initiative, discussed the new proposal put forth by himself, former Secretaries of State George Shultz and Henry Kissinger, and former Secretary of Defense William J. Perry calling for the total elimination of nuclear weapons — a proposal supported by Secretary Baker. The workshop

was the inaugural event held in the Baker Institute’s new, high-tech R. Stockton Rush Conference Center.

A number of the workshop participants had been involved in a proliferation conference that was held at Tulane University, “Strategies for Managing Nuclear Proliferation,” on April 23, 1982. The problems that are being confronted today in implementing

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WAR POWERS COMMISSION MEETING: *Members of the National War Powers Commission, co-chaired by former U.S. Secretaries of State James A. Baker, III, and Warren Christopher, convened Nov. 28 at the Baker Institute. Front row, left to right: Abner J. Mikva, Slade Gorton, James A. Baker, III, Warren Christopher, and Carla A. Hills. Back row, left to right: David W. Leebron, W. Taylor Reveley, III, Gerald L. Baliles, J. Paul Reason, Strobe Talbott, and John C. Jeffries, Jr.*

BAKER INSTITUTE NAMED AMONG TOP U.S. THINK TANKS

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) at the Foreign Policy Research Institute has ranked Rice University’s James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy among the top 30 think tanks in the United States.

In preparing the January report, TTCSP called for nominations of think tanks around the world. Only 288 of the world’s roughly 5,000 think tanks were nominated. From these, through an “expert-based selection process,” 30 were chosen from the United States and 30 from abroad.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

We find ourselves in the midst of another American presidential campaign. On a daily basis candidates and their surrogates recite carefully polished talking points. Reporters scrutinize polls for the latest state of the “horse race,” and pundits parse every candidate’s statement for signs of inconsistency or a change in position.

These are important, even necessary, aspects of our democracy. But they are insufficient. In fact, this situation could cause the substantive domestic and foreign policy issues themselves to be lost in the sheer “noise” of a national campaign. In the coming months, we at the Baker Institute intend to keep these issues at the forefront of our political debate.

The reason is simple. How the United States addresses matters as varied as the war in Iraq and tax reform will have vast ramifications, not only for our country, but globally. We have an opportunity to further educate the public on some of the key issues and we feel it is our responsibility as a nonpartisan think tank to do so.

This month, the Baker Institute will start our “Campaign 2008” series. Scheduled to run through the November elections, the series will include a number of events focusing on specific public policy issues. While the Campaign 2008 series will not shy away from controversy and will involve participants who represent different political points of

view, our hope is to focus on the substance rather than the politics of public policy. The series will not provide the final answers for voters weighing their choices, but we will allow an in-depth analysis essential for making informed decisions about the candidates.

The first event in the series on Feb. 26 will focus on health policy. It is being organized by Dr. Vivian Ho, the institute’s fellow in health economics. Given the saliency of universal healthcare as an issue in the presidential campaign, the debate should be both lively and informative. John Diamond, our fellow in tax policy, is organizing a panel on this important and hotly debated subject in the spring. With the real prospect of a recession now looming, this event could not be more timely.

Other Baker Institute events in this series, scheduled for the fall, will address energy policy, science and technology, and foreign affairs. In each instance, we will be drawing on our institute fellows to organize the events and bring nationally known participants to our forum. Our fellows are a critical institute resource. And we intend to rely fully upon their expertise for the series.

We see the Campaign 2008 series as the embodiment of the institute’s fundamental commitment to good public policy.

Please check our website—www.bakerintitute.org—for further information on these

BAKER INSTITUTE FILM UP FOR WEBBY AWARD

“Sputnik: A Fifty Year Legacy,” a 2007 Baker Institute original film, has been short-listed for a Webby Award. The Webby Awards are the leading international awards honoring excellence on the Internet.

The Webbys are presented by the International Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences, a 550-member body of leading Web experts, business figures, luminaries, visionaries and creative celebrities.

forthcoming events. If you live in the Houston area, I encourage you to come to the Institute and participate directly in this important process. As usual, our events can be viewed through institute web-casts. One way or the other, I warmly invite you to join us for the institute’s Campaign 2008 series.

Edward P. Djerejian

IMPROVING SCIENCE AND MATH EDUCATION: TEXAS CONFRONTS THE GATHERING STORM

An Oct. 13 conference, “Improving Science and Math Education: Texas Confronts the Gathering Storm,” examined the diminishing quality of K–12 proficiency in science and math education, as well as possible avenues for improvement and public involvement. Co-sponsored by the Baker Institute Science and Technology Program and The Academy of Medicine, Engineering and Science of Texas (TAMEST), the conference derived its impetus from the 2005 National Academies report, “Rising Above the Gathering Storm.” The report described how improving science and technology research will help the United States sustain its economic viability in the future as industries become increasingly global.

During his keynote speech at the dinner preceding the conference, Nobel Laureate Leon Lederman remarked that it “usually takes a major crisis to get ... educational assessment.” One of the goals of the event was to initiate discussion of these problems before such a crisis occurs.

The conference asked educators to create guidelines to help make Texas a model state for science and math education. It served as an initial and groundbreaking attempt to assess Texas’ strengths, to document programs and, just as importantly, to identify significant areas where Texas needs to improve its policies or programs. As U.S. Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison commented

at the dinner, Texas “must address this challenge with the same kind of urgency that we gave to the space race a half-century ago.”

The day’s discussion was centered on Texas and the United States retaining their roles as world leaders in science and math education. Most of the suggestions for achieving this goal focused on teacher development and higher achievement standards for students. Larry Faulkner, president of the Houston Endowment, suggested an optimistic outlook on this “ongoing social condition.” He named five areas of importance specific to improving science and math education: increasing the number of qualified teachers, setting higher student achievement levels, establishing the ability to

scale up an initiative statewide, improving college readiness, and finding ways to pique students’ interest in math and science.

Neal Lane, senior fellow in science and technology policy at the Baker Institute, remarked that K–12 science and math education is critical because it is during these years we “truly impact and encourage future scientists, engineers and doctors.” Furthermore he stressed that “as teachers and scientists, it is our responsibility to enable students with the proper tools to impact any field they pursue in their future. While everyone might not become a scientist, it is vital to instill a basic knowledge and understanding of biology, chemistry, math, and even physics to help

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In opening remarks at the dinner honoring participants at the conference, U.S. Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison calls on Texas to address the challenge of improving the quality of K–12 science and math education “with the kind of urgency that we gave to the space race a half-century ago.”

McCLELLAN PUSHES FOR INNOVATION, ACCOUNTABILITY TO CURE HEALTH CARE ILLS

Mark McClellan, director of the Engelberg Center for Healthcare Reform at the Brookings Institution, told an audience at the Baker Institute Oct. 3 that curing the country's health care ills will require accountability and creativity.

"The problem is not that we're not spending enough on health care," McClellan said. "We're just spending it in the wrong way." McClellan cited the overall improvement in Americans' health over the last generation. "We are now living about eight years longer — in pretty good health — than we did less than half a century ago," he said.

But the public is not satisfied with this progress. Instead, Americans are concerned, anxious and even angry with the current

system, worried they won't be able to afford it.

"If we want affordable care for everyone, we're going to have to find some ways to increase value in our health care system," McClellan said.

McClellan suggested devising better methods to measure what the system is actually delivering. An accurate, comprehensive picture of quality and costs would help improve the efficiency of the nation's health care system, he said. Using Medicare as an example, McClellan said efforts to manage costs have usually been the "blunt instruments" of price controls or squeezing payments. To better handle increasing costs, he advocated addressing variations in costs and the underuse of some treatments. He also cited opportunities to do

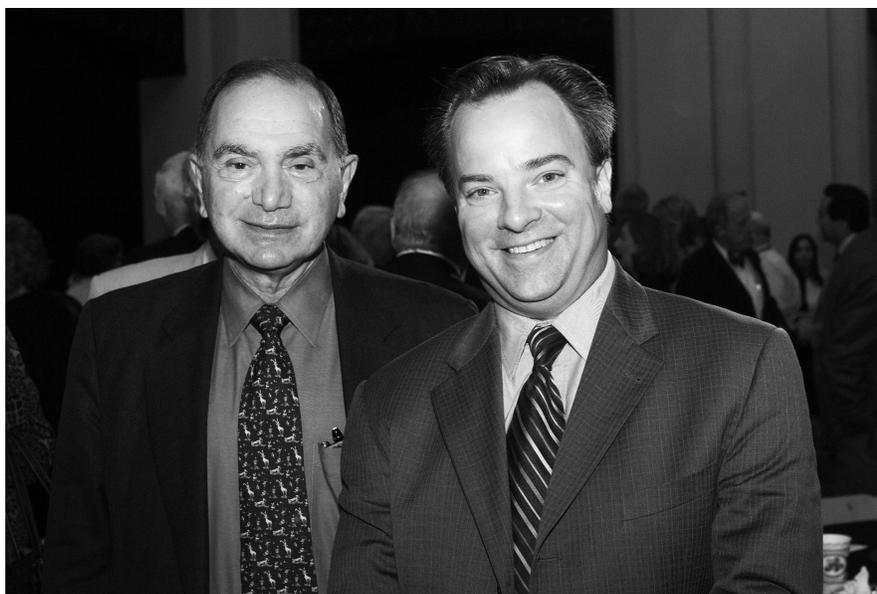
more to increase value in health care, to promote innovation and to get more for the dollars we're spending. One opportunity comes from businesses that promote strategies to prevent and reduce the risk of disease. The current Medicare system does not reward such strategies enough, though they save money and improve employee health, he said.

After focusing on the providers, McClellan turned to consumers, recognizing the prescription drug plan as an example of a program that seems to work for most patients. The key is that it includes both competition and choice.

"If you realign the way our payment system works and our support system works ... we can create some real opportunities to improve care and let doctors and health professionals get paid for what they really want to do, which is getting better care for patients at a lower cost," McClellan said.

McClellan, a practicing internist who also holds a doctorate in economics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, became director of the Engelberg Center last July. The center seeks to provide practical solutions for access, quality and financing challenges facing the U.S. health care system.

Vivian Ho, James A. Baker III Institute Chair in Health Economics, called McClellan "one of the most influential people in terms of improving the health care of the common American citizen."



Founding Director Edward Djerejian, left, with Mark McClellan, right, director of the Engelberg Center for Healthcare Reform, following his speech. McClellan discussed ways to measure and handle costs while also increasing value in the U.S. health care system.

CIVIC SCIENTIST JACKSON DISCUSSES CREATING A COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY ROADMAP

Shirley Ann Jackson, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, delivered the second Civic Scientist lecture on the topic, “From Uncertainty to Opportunity: Creating a Comprehensive Energy Roadmap and the Human Capital to Make it Happen,” Nov. 13 at the Baker Institute. According to Neal Lane, senior fellow in science and technology policy, “Dr. Jackson fully embodies the principles we want to promote with our Civic Scientist Lecture Series.” The Science and Technology Policy Program’s Civic Scientist Lecture Series is a series of talks by leading scientists from around the country who have impacted public policy.

Jackson exemplifies the goal of the lecture series to expose scientists and future scientists to the notion that their roles expand outside of the laboratory. “Jackson has already had a remarkable career working in industry, academia, government and national laboratories,” Lane said in his opening remarks. “And, undoubtedly, she has surmounted many barriers as the first African-American woman to get a Ph.D. in physics, as well as a long list of other major achievements.”

Jackson’s lecture focused on the need for a new global comprehensive restructuring of energy systems. The core of the plan should include redundancy of supply and diversity of source, a well-functioning energy market, investment in sound infrastructure



Shirley Ann Jackson, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, speaks about the need for a new, global comprehensive restructuring of energy systems as part of the institute’s Civic Scientist Lecture Series.

(energy generation, transmission and distribution), the promotion of environmental sustainability and energy efficiency, the development of policy alternatives, and robust innovation. She challenged everyone to review congressional and presidential candidates’ plans to examine if they “would or could lead to a national energy plan.”

Jackson asserted that global energy security will be the space race of this century. In order to move forward and find a workable solution for these global energy issues, Jackson suggested that we “commit to consistent policies and follow through.” This would require making investments in research and development as well as in human capital. She said that in order to move forward, the United States needs a national con-

versation led by our leaders to help citizens understand what is at stake and to motivate all to action. The unanswered question is, “Will the United States have the leadership in this new global energy restructuring or will it happen without us?”

During her visit at Rice University, Jackson had a full day of meetings with Baker Institute fellows and scholars as well as Rice students and faculty. These meetings served to highlight the institute’s programs in science and technology, energy studies and space policy. They also emphasized the goal of Rice’s faculty and staff to improve the representation by women and minorities in science and engineering.

AMERICAS PROJECT 10TH ANNIVERSARY: BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES AND MANAGING CHALLENGES

In October the Americas Project celebrated its first reunion, bringing together 50 fellows from 17 different countries to discuss the general theme of “Building Opportunities and Managing Challenges in the Americas.” For 10 years the Americas Project, a joint effort between the Baker Institute and the Organization of American States (OAS), has brought together young leaders of the Americas to discuss and share their views on key issues affecting the Western Hemisphere. The peer learning and personal relationships the fellows build through this experience has proven to be lasting, surmounting borders or language barriers.

The Oct. 3–6 conference generated lively discussions on the current and future state of the Americas, on the important role

social entrepreneurship plays in promoting development from a grass roots level up, and on the importance of leadership in the region. Secretary James A. Baker, III, opened the reunion with a speech in which he expressed support for bilateral free trade agreements within the countries of the region. He strongly stated that free trade agreements were the best vehicles for countries to overcome poverty. Additionally, Baker pointed out the importance of a multilateral strategy that focuses on the economic development of Mexico and South America as a key to solving the issue of illegal immigration across the U.S.–Mexico border.

The concept of free trade as a mechanism to tackle poverty in the region provoked a spirited discussion among the fellows. Several of

them expressed deep concern and mistrust toward this policy. The benefits of open-market reforms have not clearly been delivered to the people, and many have grown disenchanted. The fellows discussed the importance of separating increased wealth through free trade from the actual distribution of that wealth. “Much of the discontent expressed by citizens relates to the perception that the benefits of development [and wealth] are both not equally distributed,” stated Albert Ramdin, assistant secretary general of the OAS. “The issue therefore is not just poverty but also inequality, both of which generate demands that affect governance. It is up to each country’s government to decide how to use [its] resources.”

The conference made clear that it is not solely the government’s responsibility to bring about the necessary changes to improve economic conditions in the Americas. The private sector and civil society are also important players. Albina Ruiz, executive director of Ciudad Saludable in Peru, presented a compelling example of how single individuals can have a huge impact in the community where they live by working together for a common goal. Ciudad Saludable is a non-profit entrepreneurial organization which provides garbage collection services to a community whose municipality did not offer that service. Apart from the obvious envi-



James A. Baker, III, opens the Americas Project reunion with remarks supporting free trade agreements between the countries of the region.

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NATURAL GAS IN NORTH AMERICA

The Baker Institute Energy Forum and the Center for Energy Economics at The University of Texas at Austin hosted a conference on Nov. 16, 2007, at the institute on "Natural Gas in North America: Markets and Security." The Energy Forum released a two-year study on natural gas in North America at the conference, which brought together energy industry professionals, researchers, and academics from the United States, Canada and Mexico. See article on page 24.



Keynote speakers at the "Natural Gas in North America" conference listen to opening introductions. From left: Francisco Salazar, president, Energy Regulatory Commission of Mexico; Roland George, board member, National Energy Board of Canada; Katharine A. Fredriksen, principal deputy assistant secretary for policy and international affairs, U.S. Department of Energy; John Walker, former president, Independent Petroleum Association of America, and president and CEO, EnerVest, Ltd.; and Amy Myers Jaffe, Wallace S. Wilson Fellow in Energy Studies.

MEXICANS LOOK AT MEXICO LECTURE SERIES

"The Mexicans Look at Mexico" lecture series, held this fall at the Baker Institute, featured public intellectuals and governmental figures from Mexico addressing topics including energy, educational development, and immigration. The speakers were Miguel Székely, undersecretary of higher education in Mexico; Francisco Salazar, president of the Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE) in Mexico; and Jorge A. Bustamante, U.N. special rapporteur on the human rights of migrants.

Miguel Székely's lecture focused on Mexico's need to increase its investment in education, especially high schools, if it is to address its high poverty rate. Székely explained that in Mexico unem-

ployment is very low because both formal and informal economic sectors are measured and very few people can afford to be idle. So wage rates play a larger role in determining income and, as a result, poverty rates.

"What really changes poverty over time," Székely argued, "is labor productivity." Furthermore, "productivity, at least in terms of human resources, is determined by the level of formal education," he said. An increase in the level of education, then, leads to access to higher wages, which, in turn, lowers the rate of poverty. Székely explained that although in Mexico the average number of years of schooling has risen steadily, middle education (high school in the

United States) is the educational system's bottleneck.

He explained that previous administrations invested heavily in primary education to accommodate the huge numbers of young people in Mexican society, but they failed to keep up with corresponding investment at the next level. The current administration has placed a high priority on fixing this problem. Education already receives the largest budget in the government, he said, and now there is political will to fund middle education at the levels needed.

The second lecture, by Francisco Salazar, focused on Mexico's increased natural gas con-

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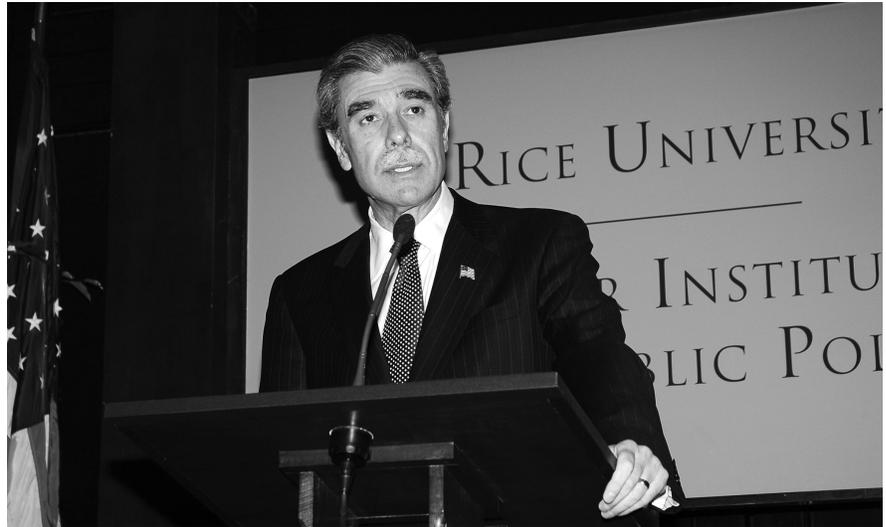
GUTIERREZ ADVOCATES U.S.–LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

Carlos M. Gutierrez, 35th secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce, urged for the adoption of bilateral free trade agreements between the United States and Colombia, Peru and Panama in a Nov. 30 lecture at the Baker Institute. Gutierrez delivered the lecture, part of the Robert A. Mosbacher Global Issues Series, at the “Future of Free Trade Agreements” conference, hosted by the institute’s Tax and Expenditure Policy Program.

Gutierrez played a central role in the ratification of the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), and in his lecture pushed for a similar initiative with Colombia, stating, “To deny Colombia’s FTA (free trade agreement) would not be just a step backwards, it would be one of the biggest foreign policy mistakes of our time.”

The U.S. House of Representatives and Senate recently passed an FTA with Peru that is pending ratification, with discussions for similar trade initiatives with Panama and Colombia. The House is yet to vote on trade agreements with Colombia or Panama. Gutierrez asserted that these agreements would benefit Colombia, Panama, and the United States. He advocated U.S. action by stating, “Good trade policy should start in our hemisphere.”

Gutierrez reminded the audience that the success of the North American Free Trade Agreement



Secretary of Commerce Carlos M. Gutierrez discusses the success of the North American Free Trade Agreement and urges the adoption of free trade agreements between the United States and other countries in the Americas.

(NAFTA) should serve as a motivation for the alignment of FTA agreements with all of the Americas. Since 1994, trade among NAFTA nations has increased more than 200 percent, from \$297 billion to more than \$900 billion. The secretary concluded his address by saying, “The question is often asked: ‘Has NAFTA succeeded?’ The answer is a resounding ‘Yes.’”

The lecture was followed by a discussion panel that was moderated by Professor Malcolm Gillis, president of Rice University from 1993 to 2004 and currently University Professor in the department of economics at Rice University. In addition to Secretary Gutierrez, the panel consisted of Eric Farnsworth, vice president of the Council of the Americas, and Eduardo Muñoz, Colombia’s vice minister for foreign trade.

The panelists all agreed that

current political conditions that threaten the creation of bilateral free trade agreements between the United States and countries of Latin America are a major policy concern. Farnsworth agreed with Gutierrez that the United States has reached a “watershed moment” in Western Hemisphere trade strategy — a moment which calls for a fundamental change in trade policy initiatives between the United States and Latin American nations. Gillis went on to stress that the work by the secretary serves as a profound contribution to the globalization of Latin America. Muñoz discussed the steps that the Colombian government is taking to protect trade unionists and their leaders, a major concern of some U.S. policymakers.

The conference was organized by John Diamond, Edward A. and Hermena Hancock Kelly Fellow in Tax Policy at the Baker Institute.

NATO: THE BALKANS, AFGHANISTAN AND BEYOND

In order to keep up with the changing world of global defense and security, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must ask the critical question of how much it wants to be able to do in the world today, said Lt. Gen. Karl Eikenberry in his Dec. 10 lecture, titled “NATO: The Balkans, Afghanistan and Beyond,” at the Baker Institute.

Lt. Gen. Eikenberry is the deputy chairman of the NATO Military Committee in Brussels, Belgium. His previous assignment, which Ambassador Edward P. Djerejian called “one of the most critical military jobs overseas,” was Commanding General of the Combined Forces Command – Afghanistan.

Eikenberry’s address touched upon the current situations in Afghanistan and Kosovo — currently NATO’s two highest-priority operations — but he also focused on the future of the organization and cited four major challenges he saw in NATO’s immediate future.

According to Eikenberry, NATO must rely on expeditionary operations, using long-distance strategy and multinational solutions in order to face its conflicts, rather than relying on the current Cold War-era tactics that it employs.

NATO must also decide, as an organization, how involved and ambitious it is to be in the emerging global context and assess whether or not its countries

“disarm[ed] too much” after the Cold War ended, Eikenberry said.

Another issue he touched upon was the expansion of NATO — both the issue of whether or not to add member states in the future and whether or not to expand the geographic scope of its operations.

Lastly, according to Eikenberry, the organization needs to define what exactly it means to be either a defense or security provider in the world today, and what resources and capabilities it must have.

While NATO is currently trying to redefine itself as an organization, Eikenberry emphasized that these four concerns were of utmost importance. “NATO has got to move faster in all of these four domains if it’s going to try to keep pace with the threats that continue to emerge and to stay relevant as a provider of international security,” he said.



Lt. Gen. Karl Eikenberry, deputy chairman of the NATO Military Committee in Brussels, addresses operations in Afghanistan and Kosovo and outlines the challenges facing NATO in the emerging global context.

ANTARCTIC SEARCH FOR METEORITES, OBSERVATIONS RELEVANT TO LONG-DURATION SPACE FLIGHT

NASA astronaut Donald Pettit reflected upon both his meteorite expedition on Antarctica and his previous travels in orbit as places “where your intuition does not apply” during an Oct. 26 presentation at the Baker Institute. Pettit suggested that the arctic explorations contribute to space exploration knowledge.

In a light-hearted presentation of his past expeditions on ice and in space, Pettit described his exploration of Antarctica with the Antarctic Search for Meteorites program (ANSMET). The project, funded by the National Science Foundation and NASA, lasted two months, six weeks of which were spent in search of meteorites —

considered key to discovering the origins of the solar system.

Purely scientific research aside, Pettit also described the “Saturday Morning Science” he performed on his space missions that “at first order are parlor tricks but may lead to more worthwhile discoveries.” In space, Pettit and his crewmates created simple experiments that tested the effects of zero gravity on the dynamics of fluids and materials in space; in Antarctica, they examined the effects of temperature extremes and ice. He showed film clips of his crew’s observations (a minute-long clip showing relatively simple experiments such as a fast-spinning soccer ball on ice and

the unique dynamics of fluids in space), explaining how these basic and simple experiments contributed to the understanding of the fundamental principles of physics and science. The meteorites they found in Antarctica were all returned to the United States to be catalogued, analyzed and agedated by scientists to determine their original source in our solar system, furthering our understanding of the formation of our Moon and the planets.

The ANSMET project serves as a “reliable source of new, nonmicroscopic extraterrestrial material ... until future planetary sample-return missions develop and succeed,” Pettit said.

LOOKING BACK — THE IMPACT OF SPUTNIK

At a Nov. 19 event commemorating the 50th anniversary of the flight of *Sputnik*, Sergei Avdeev, former Russian cosmonaut (center) and Roald Z. Sagdeev (left), Distinguished University Professor of the University of Maryland, present George Abbey with the Yuri Gagarin Medal, one of the highest awards given by the Russian Federation of Cosmonautics, for Abbey’s leadership in working with Russia on the International Space Station.



U.S.–RUSSIAN RELATIONS AND THE ROAD AHEAD

Building a more effective relationship between the United States and Russia will be challenging, rewarding, and globally important as the two nations embark on their third century of diplomatic ties, said Ambassador William Burns in a Sept. 27 lecture at the Baker Institute. The relationship “is bound to combine cooperation with competition and the management of differences with the creative expansion of areas of common ground,” he said.

Ambassador Burns is a career member of the senior foreign service, with the rank of career minister. He has served as U.S. ambassador to the Russian Federation since 2005. He discussed his observations

of modern Russia and provided counsel for current and future U.S. diplomacy on the importance of developing a better working relationship with Russia. “We’re going to have to try to keep a sense of perspective, keep a careful eye on our priorities, keep pushing back when Russian behavior threatens our most important interests, keep working to expand partnership wherever we can, and keep paying attention to the value of making our relationship a genuine, mutually respectful two-way street,” he advised.

Since the fall of the Soviet Union almost two decades ago, Russia has grown substantially, evolving into a nation that recognizes its consider-

able history, culture and potential. Contemporary Russia is driven by a new sense of national interest and a desire to reassert itself in the global arena. The nation is one of the world’s largest economies and is now connected, rather than isolated, to the rest of the world.

“How well or how poorly we manage that [U.S.–Russian] relationship matters greatly to the rest of the world,” Burns said. Among the issues that the two nations must work together on are nuclear and global security; economic cooperation; joint efforts to resolve international conflicts, HIV/AIDS and climate change; and building a more systematic interaction between the two governments.

MAMEDOV DISCUSSES POST-COLD WAR RELATIONS

Ambassador Georgiy Mamedov, Russian ambassador to Canada, presented his view of post-Cold War issues in U.S.–Russian relations while remaining optimistic about the future in an Oct. 18 lecture at the Baker Institute.

“I don’t see any crisis in our relations; I see problems because ... we took certain things for granted,” he said. “The new generation of Russians who will deal with the new generation of Americans [has] every interest in making the relationship work.”

In his introduction, Ambassador Edward P. Djerejian stated that Mamedov “has been involved in

smoothing out some of the thorniest issues in U.S.–Russian relations.”

Mamedov noted that contemporary issues, including terrorism, a depletion of natural resources and AIDS, were not anticipated to be of global significance when the Soviet Union fell. He and other Russian statesmen, including President Vladimir Putin, he said, recognize the importance of U.S.–Russian relations, but he advised that the United States incorporate this relationship into its foreign policies. “All the countries that you believe are the basic threat to you are bordering on us, so we can’t afford ...

drastic, surgical moves,” he said. “Whatever commotion [is] ... created will engulf us.”

The end of the Cold War signaled the end of the Communist regime’s supremacy in Russia, but the transition was difficult. “It was a great natural calamity,” he said. “We gained freedom, but ... simultaneously lost free education, free [medical care], affordable housing, [and] guaranteed pensions.”

Despite these hardships, Mamedov reassured his audience that the psychology of Russians has changed and that Communism has a decreased influence under Putin: “It’s simply a matter of the past.”

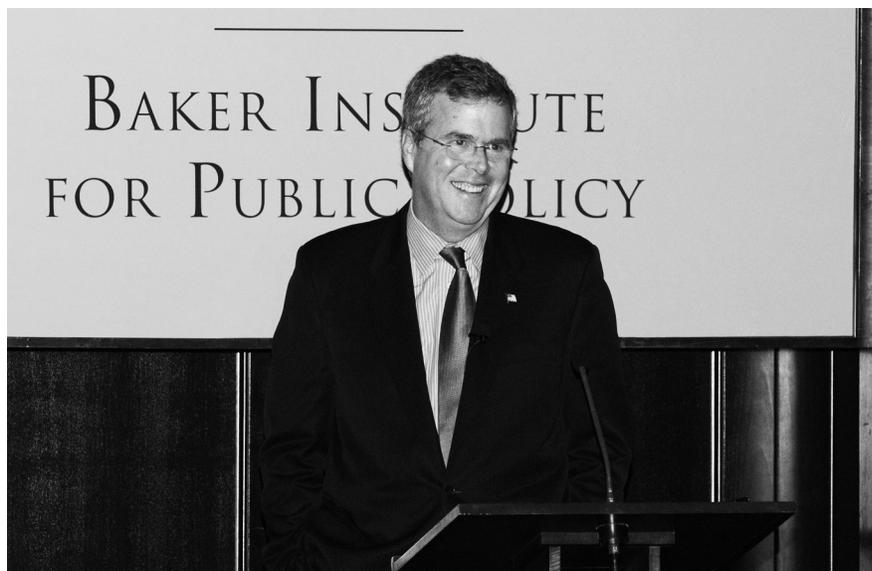
FORMER GOV. JEB BUSH CALLS FOR JOINT U.S.–LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The United States and Latin America must form a new relationship in order to reverse the economic backslide they have been experiencing in the global market, former Florida Gov. Jeb Bush said in a Sept. 25 speech at the Baker Institute. “Our vision should be a flourishing hemisphere, where the benefits of economic growth are shared by all, where the love for freedom allows for no tolerance for the disrespect and abuse of democracy,” he said.

In the inaugural lecture of the Robert A. Mosbacher Global Issues Series, titled “America’s Promise,” Bush, who served as the 43rd governor of Florida, addressed U.S.–Latin American trade issues. He discussed the economy of the Western Hemisphere and the dwindling growth of the U.S. and Latin American economies.

“To reverse this trend and to regain economic momentum,” Bush said, “we need to concentrate our efforts on building a new relationship for the 21st century that is based on mutual respect and recognition of our mutual dependence in an intensely competitive world.”

This renewed relationship between Latin America and the United States should rest on three basic premises: a sincere commitment to entrepreneurial capitalism, an advocacy of democracy, and the goal of educating every child in the Western Hemisphere. “Education is the key to sustaining both our liberty and our economy,” Bush said.



Jeb Bush, the 43rd governor of Florida, delivers an address on U.S.–Latin American trade issues. The speech was the inaugural lecture of the Mosbacher Global Issues Series.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, most countries of the Western Hemisphere seemed to be on a track leading to entrepreneurial capitalism. Since then, many of these nations have become disillusioned with economic liberalism and have abandoned free markets to move toward more state control of the economy. Bush credited this lack of confidence in a free market economy to ineffective implementation in Latin America and suggested that a new outlook on the part of the United States could improve the situation for the rest of the hemisphere.

“A concerted effort must be made to spread the tangible benefits of stronger economic performance to the traditionally disadvantaged sectors of society in Latin America,” Bush suggested. “[The

United States must] advance the notion of a deeper, more profound definition of democracy and a much stronger opposition to those who don’t adhere to it.”

Some of Bush’s proposals to improve U.S.–Latin American relations included comprehensive immigration reform that would lead to secure borders for the United States. This would include expanded guest worker programs and respectful treatment of the illegal immigrants currently residing in the country. He also proposed a “country-by-country” trade approach with the nations of Central and South America and attentiveness to cooperative opportunities among nations in other arenas such as health care, environment and education in order

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BAKER INSTITUTE FALL ROUNDTABLE EVENTS

The Baker Institute's Roundtable continues to play a critical role in supporting the work of its public policy research programs. Now in its 10th year, the Roundtable consists of almost 800 institute supporters and serves as an important link between the policymaking world and the Houston community. The group is chaired by Beth Robertson, who returns for another term in this position and continues to play an instrumental role in furthering the public outreach efforts of the institute.

Baker Institute events range from public policy workshops and major policy conferences to lecture events with leading national and international dignitaries. Events designated exclusively for Roundtable members also are hosted several times a year. Three of these events took place in fall 2007, including the Oct. 1 Fall Reception featuring the institute's fellows and scholars. This annual event offers institute supporters a chance to meet the institute's fellows and scholars, who are all highly esteemed experts and leaders in their respective fields. New fellows were also introduced to Roundtable members at this event, including Douglas Brinkley, the institute's newly appointed fellow in history and editor of "The Reagan Diaries."

On Oct. 17, more than 250 Roundtable members attended the annual policy briefing by Secretary James A. Baker, III. At

this event, Secretary Baker discussed the importance of our country's role in the global community. Much of his presentation was formatted as a conversation with the audience where he addressed a series of questions on topics ranging from Iran and the prospect for peace in the Middle East to growing political instability in the U.S.–Russian relationship.

In addition to these two events, the Baker Institute Roundtable formally launched its Associate Roundtable — a membership program designated for young professionals and rising leaders.

Douglas Brinkley served as the keynote speaker for this Nov. 8 event, which brought together almost 100 members of Houston's business and political communities to discuss projections for the 2008 presidential election. The event was hosted by Maynard Holt and Cody Sutton, the newly appointed Associate Roundtable chairs, who are helping to shape this effort to bring together young and politically engaged members of the Houston community who are interested in public policy issues. Members of this group range from their mid-20s to late 40s.



Clockwise from top left: John and Betty Cabaniss at the policy briefing by James A. Baker, III; Steve and Sheila Miller at Secretary Baker's briefing; and Alfredo Brenner and Mike Stude at the Fall Reception.



BRINKLEY CALLS FOR DECISIVE NATIONAL ACTION TOWARD POST-KATRINA NEW ORLEANS

Despite relief efforts in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans may be no better off today than it was two years ago, Douglas Brinkley said in his Sept. 18 lecture at the Baker Institute.

Brinkley, the institute's new fellow in history and author of the award-winning book, "The Great Deluge: Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans, and the Mississippi Gulf Coast" (Harper Collins, 2006), discussed New Orleans and the aftermath of the 2005 catastrophe. The subject is deeply personal to the historian, who is a former resident of the city, where he taught at Tulane University and lived through the hurricane.

While Brinkley mentioned both the great heroism and the governmental inaction displayed in the Mississippi Delta region, his speech

focused on the future of New Orleans. He said the nation must sincerely commit to rebuilding New Orleans in order for the city to survive.

"Nobody serious in government thinks that New Orleans is prepared for a Category 1 hurricane right now, with the way the levee system is," said Brinkley. While he acknowledged that some contributions, both financial and nonfinancial, have been made toward Katrina relief, he argued that rebuilding New Orleans should be a concerted national effort, rather than an unorganized stream of donations that are diverted ineffectively to a variety of small projects.

One of the key issues in the restoration effort is the vast amount of residential area that lies below

sea level and the immense funding necessary to protect it. In order to secure this land from future flooding, levees designed to withstand Category 5 hurricanes must be built along Lake Pontchartrain. Another issue Brinkley cited was wilderness conservation. If global warming continues to raise the level of the Gulf of Mexico, then the barrier islands that act as a storm buffer for coastal Louisiana will be swallowed by the sea, leaving the coast even more vulnerable to natural disasters, he said.

Brinkley advocated a decisive plan of action. He called for a national discussion of two clear options. The first option implements what would be the boldest national public works project ever undertaken, devoting \$50 billion to \$60 billion specifically to fix the levees and preserve the wetlands in New Orleans. The second option calls for brutal honesty in declaring the communities that are below sea level unsustainable and managing the ensuing exodus in an upfront and direct manner.

Brinkley cited reasons both for and against rebuilding areas of New Orleans that lie below sea level, but he emphasized the importance of the decision itself. "The argument for saving New Orleans is a cultural one," he said. "If you're not going to get into the cultural argument, then the writing's on the wall that it's not going to happen."



Douglas Brinkley, fellow in history at the institute, discusses the current and future situation in New Orleans and argues that the nation must seriously commit to a decisive plan of action to rebuild the city in order to ensure its survival.

BAKER INSTITUTE CONTRIBUTES TO SUCCESS OF SHIP CHANNEL SECURITY

The efforts of the Harris County Regional Homeland Security Advisory Council have successfully assisted in winning \$34 million in federal security grants to help create a unique maritime security district the Department of Homeland Security considers a model for other ports nationwide. The Advisory Council is a joint effort of Harris County, the City of Houston and Rice University.

In early 2005, with Ambassador Edward P. Djerejian as its chair and Baker Institute fellow Joan Neuhaus Schaan as its executive director, the Advisory Council identified the Houston Ship Channel as its top priority. Given that the Houston–Harris County region is one of the nation’s top five economic terrorist targets, the Advisory Council recognized the urgent need to secure the Ship Channel.

The efforts of the Advisory Council have been multipronged: to raise the awareness of the city’s significance among federal policy-makers; to work with local stakeholders to improve security measures; and to serve as a resource for educating civil authorities about potential threats.

On June 15, Texas Gov. Rick Perry signed a bill authorizing the creation of the Houston Ship Channel Security District, a public-private partnership intended to improve security in the Ship Channel area by providing for a vehicle to share the operations and



Joan Neuhaus Schaan, fellow in homeland security and terrorism, discusses “Terrorism in 2007” at a Roundtable event July 19, 2007. Topics included Houston as a terrorist target, securing ports of entry and jihad as a personal duty.

maintenance costs of security infrastructure.

“The Baker Institute was an integral part of the Advisory Council’s successes,” said Ambassador Djerejian. “Joan Neuhaus Schaan was instrumental in the efforts that helped secure the grants and that also worked to improve security at the Houston Ship Channel.” Schaan is the fellow in homeland security and terrorism at the institute.

In activities facilitated by Schaan, the Advisory Council visited Northern Command, participated in the Department of Defense’s Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) proceedings, worked with the Department of Homeland Security, was involved in the creation of the Port Strategic

Security Council (the predecessor organization to the new Ship Channel Security District), and has been active with the Area Maritime Security Committee.

As the nation’s fourth largest city, Houston serves as the capital of the global energy industry and is strategically critical to the nation’s economy and defense. Refineries and petrochemical plants lining the Ship Channel make up the second-largest complex in the world and incorporate the largest refinery in the world. The region accounts for 40 percent of the nation’s base petrochemicals.

THE ARAB WORLD: HISTORY, POLITICS AND CULTURE

This fall, “The Arab World: History, Politics and Culture” series featured Rami Khouri, director of the Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs at the American University at Beirut, and Joseph Massad, associate professor in the department of Middle East and Asian languages and cultures at Columbia University. The series, now in its third year, provides a forum of perspectives on and from the Arab world. It is organized by Ussama Makdisi, the Arab–American Educational Foundation Associate Professor in Arabic Studies at Rice University.

Khouri’s lecture, “From Baghdad to Beirut: What’s Right and Wrong with American Policy in the Middle East,” emphasized that the Arab world has been in transition since the end of the Cold War,

and that American policy often exacerbates rather than alleviates the situation. “We really need a much more comprehensive, integrated, and, above all, honest level of analysis of what is happening in the Middle East and what is the nature of American policy toward the Middle East to really figure out how we deal with the situation that we are in today,” Khouri said.

Massad’s lecture, “Semitism and the Palestinian,” posed the question, “What is the relationship the Palestinians have to the Semite?” In his careful analysis of this question, he explored how the term “Semitism” evolved from its original eighteenth-century philological meaning to a nineteenth-century racial classification, in which Jews were victimized by anti-Semites. With the

advent of Zionism, Massad argued, European settlers began to project many of the racial stereotypes that characterized nineteenth-century anti-Semitism onto the indigenous Arab population of Palestine at the same time as they dispossessed them of their lands and properties.

The lecture series is sponsored jointly by the Rice University department of history, the Boniuk Center for the Study and Advancement of Religious Tolerance, the Arab–American Educational Foundation, and the Baker Institute. The final lecture for this academic year is scheduled for April 10, 2008. Lara Deeb presents “Understanding Hizbullah.” Deeb is assistant professor of women’s studies at the University of California, Irvine.

EPS LECTURE SERIES: EXPRESSING GRATITUDE IN THE MODERN WEST

Anthony Kronman, Sterling Professor of Law at Yale Law School, presented a lecture on “Gratitude” as part of the Rice University Lecture Series on Ethics, Politics and Society (EPS). In his introduction to the lecture on Nov. 15., Hanoeh Sheinman, assistant professor in the department of philosophy at Rice, described Kronman as a first-rate scholar and writer, and he cited two of his books, “Education’s End: Why Our Colleges and

Universities Have Given Up on the Meaning of Life” and “The Lost Lawyer: Failing Ideals of the Legal Profession.” He noted that Kronman combines the realism characteristic of an expert in several areas of law with the idealism of a philosopher pondering the meaning of life.

In his lecture, Kronman examined the idea of gratitude and the growing impossibility to express it in the modern West. “The expulsion of gratitude from modern

public life is a consequence of the extraordinary weight the Christian religion attaches to gratitude itself,” Kronman said. Kronman said he believed that by living according to God’s teachings, one can meet one’s responsibility to God.

The EPS lecture series is sponsored jointly with the Department of Philosophy and the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy.

NUSSEIBEH ADDRESSES FINAL STATUS ARAB–ISRAELI ISSUES

In his Oct. 25 lecture on “Negotiating Jerusalem” at the Baker Institute, Palestinian scholar Sari Nusseibeh discussed his suggestions for resolving the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, based on his research paper, “Final Status: Jerusalem and Return.”

Nusseibeh is the Diana Tamari Sabbagh Fellow in Middle Eastern Studies at the Baker Institute and president of Al-Quds University in East Jerusalem. His memoir, “Once Upon a Country: A Palestinian Life,” was hailed by *The New York Times* as “one of the best personal accounts of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict ever written.” He wrote his most recent publication to detail his thoughts on Israeli and Palestinian negotiations regarding the issues of

Jerusalem and the Palestinian refugees. The paper and a video briefing interview with Nusseibeh are available on the institute’s Web site at: <http://bakerinstitute.org>.

Access to Jerusalem and the Palestinians’ right of return are but two of five “final status” issues that were left unresolved in the Oslo Declaration of Principles; the other three were water, security arrangements, borders and the Israeli settlements east of the 1947 armistice line. Though Nusseibeh focused on Jerusalem, he emphasized that none of these issues can be looked at singly, as they all affect one another in the negotiation process.

Nusseibeh presented four principles he referred to under the acronym of the SODA principles, which

he believes should be followed when negotiating the future of Jerusalem. The first principle is that Jerusalem should be shared by the Israelis and the Palestinians, whether as a single capital city shared by both groups, or two discrete capitals in the same geographic space.

The second principle calls for an open Jerusalem, allowing anyone to enter and to have access to different parts of the city.

The third principle proposes a concept of divine sovereignty of the “religious heartland,” an area in Jerusalem of about 1 square kilometer that includes the Temple Mount and the Wailing Wall, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, and the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa Mosque. This area will belong to no political entity, but rather be under the dominion of God.

The fourth principle examines the armistice line and how it could best divide the land in Jerusalem fairly between the Israelis and the Palestinians. “The hope,” said Nusseibeh, “is that once these principles are fulfilled, the conflict will end.”

Nusseibeh’s SODA principles are not without critics. An audience member challenged the scholar’s proposal to make Jerusalem an open city, asking what would stop suicide bombers from using terrorism to drive the Jews out of the city. The premise of the question, according to Nusseibeh, was incorrect; terrorism is not something



Sari Nusseibeh, the Diana Sabbagh Fellow in Middle Eastern Studies and president of Al-Quds University in East Jerusalem, outlines the four principles he recommends should guide negotiations on the future of Jerusalem.

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STUDENT FORUM: WHAT MATTERS TO OUR LEADERS AND WHY?

This fall, the International Leadership Competency Forum's (ILCF) lecture series featured Bill White, mayor of Houston; David Leebron, president of Rice University; and Malcolm Gillis, University Professor and Ervin K. Zingler Professor of Economics. Titled "What Matters to Our Leaders and Why?" the series is intended to help students better understand the lives and inspirations of today's leaders.

Mayor White's Sept. 19 lecture promoted underrated features of leadership. "Popular culture and history books often confuse leadership with celebrity, or wealth, or where you stand in a hierarchy," White said. "What I'd like to talk about is the less commented-on brand of leadership ... where people are pushed ahead by others and they're not always pushing themselves ahead."

In a society that highly values academic success, aspiring leaders might forget the character traits that define a successful leader. White emphasized trustworthiness, reliability, integrity and respect for others. He also emphasized the benefit of finding balance between physical, emotional and spiritual needs, and of lifelong curiosity, not only for academic or practical information, but also for people, their desires and their needs. Community and public service tend to translate well into an individual's ability to relate to and lead different types of people, White said.



Houston Mayor Bill White (center) with students following his discussion on leadership qualities as part of the International Leadership Competency Forum lecture series.

On Oct. 17 President Leebron spoke about his adoption of a sincere compassion for others and his interest in international issues. Leebron, whose "Vision for the Second Century" lays the groundwork for Rice to maintain its status as an internationally competitive research institution, noted the importance of change, recognizing both its inevitability and people's natural resistance to it. He emphasized maintaining one's integrity while promoting change, as well as respecting the people involved through communication, courage during uncertainty, and consistency throughout change.

Gillis took a different approach to the topic on Nov. 12 when he spoke about current issues that mattered to him. He mentioned

the poor state of public K-12 education in the United States; the erosion of civility and sensibility in public discourse; and the impact of unsustainable growth on future generations. There is no panacea for these tough issues, he emphasized. "We'll have to resort to a portfolio of policies to deal with these issues," he said.

The ILCF was launched November 2006 and is sponsored jointly by the Rice International Student Association, the Baker Institute, Leadership Rice, the Graduate Student Association, and the Office of International Students and Scholars.

BAKER INSTITUTE STUDENT FORUM FALL EVENTS

During the fall semester, the Baker Institute Student Forum (BISF) held a number of outstanding events as well as initiated a host of new policy forums in an effort to increase policy awareness among Rice students. Not only has BISF held its traditional events, including speeches and panel discussions with policy experts and advocates, but it has also hosted a number of documentary screenings, sponsored policy discussions among students during lunch, and has started a student-run policy journal that will consist of original research from undergraduate and graduate students as well as reviews of current articles and books.

The semester began with a flurry of activity. An open house and policy trivia night was held, where teams of four to seven students competed to answer difficult, but relevant questions relating to policy, history and geography. The event drew a large number of both trivia junkies and students interested in the Baker Institute. In addition, BISF hosted an evening with famed Pakistani novelist and women's rights advocate, Bapsi Sidhwa. This event filled the International Conference Facility to capacity and was our first event working closely with the Asia Society, which helped with outreach for the event. To celebrate the signing of the U.S. Constitution on Constitution Day, Sept. 17, BISF held a panel discussion on affirmative action. The panel included the Rice University historian Melissa Kean, Rice general counsel Richard

Zansitis, University Professor Richard Tapia, and the director of legal and public affairs for the Center for Individual Freedom, Timothy Lee. In light of recent Supreme Court rulings regarding affirmative action and school bus-ing, the panel provided an in-depth look at Rice affirmative action history, its current policies, and how our policies are shaped by the state of our public school system.

In addition, BISF screened three documentaries: "Fast Food Nation," a film revealing how our society, health, environment and the state of our democracy are intertwined with the rise of fast food in the 1950s; "The Power of the Sun," a documentary about the science, economics and policy surrounding the use of solar panels as an alternative energy source; and "The Fog of

War," about revisiting the Vietnam War during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, featuring interviews with former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara.

Simultaneously, BISF continues to expand its outreach to the Rice student body, working to increase policy awareness and allow students interested in a policy forum to express their views and work. This semester, BISF began holding biweekly policy discussions during lunch, where students discussed such issues as tax breaks and philanthropy or the death penalty. Additionally, BISF is starting a student-run policy journal to publish student policy research in order to provide an outlet for students who have produced truly extraordinary research.



Pakistani-American novelist Bapsi Sidhwa gives her perspective on the politics and history of one of America's most important allies at a fall Baker Institute Student Forum event.

ENERGY SECURITY: U.S.–CHINA–MIDEAST RELATIONS

The Baker Institute Energy Forum convened a major energy conference on “International Energy Security: U.S.–China–Middle East Relations” in Beijing, China, on Sept. 14. Featuring a keynote address by James A. Baker, III, the 61st Secretary of State, the event was co-hosted by the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS), a leading Chinese think tank, and speakers emphasized the importance of Sino–American collaboration efforts to stabilize the Middle East and the world.

Professor Yu Xintian, president of SIIS, opened the conference with observations on the Middle East, where terrorism has been aggravated by regional players’ “difficulties realizing their aspirations” in combating unemployment and social imbalances as well as by the war in Iraq. These events, Yu noted, challenge efforts to control international nuclear proliferation, and she said world powers such as China and the United States need a better approach to manage this issue and should collaborate to stabilize the Middle East.

Secretary Baker followed upon Yu’s remarks by adding that such goals could only be achieved if China and the United States made a mutual effort to properly “manage our differences,” as both parties have a stake in “combating terrorism, resolving conflicts in the Middle East and elsewhere, protecting sea lanes, promoting arms control, and stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.”

Ambassador Edward P. Djerejian, director of the Baker

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JOINT IEEJ STUDY ON FUTURE GLOBAL ENERGY MARKETS

The Baker Institute has commenced a major new energy study, “The Global Energy Market: Comprehensive Strategies to Meet Geopolitical and Financial Risks – The G8, Energy Security, and Global Climate Issues.”

The one-year study will be finalized in time for the G8 meeting scheduled to take place in Japan during July 2008. Research for the study is being undertaken in cooperation with the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ). The study is part of the Baker Institute’s longstanding research collaboration with key Japanese think tanks and university scholars. In September, a Baker Institute delegation including Ambassador Edward Djerejian, Amy Myers Jaffe,

Wallace S. Wilson Fellow in Energy Studies, and Mahmoud El-Gamal, professor of economics, Rice University, traveled to Tokyo for the study’s inaugural meeting.

The research will examine a variety of scenarios for the future of global energy markets, focusing on factors that could trigger a regional or worldwide crisis. The study seeks to assess the geopolitical risks currently facing international energy markets and the global financial system. It also will investigate the consequences that such risks could pose to energy security, pricing and supply as well as to the transparent and smooth operation of the global market for oil trade and investment. Finally, researchers will develop a concrete

menu of policy recommendations to strengthen the stability and flexibility of global energy and financial markets in order to withstand possible shocks and geopolitical threats, including strategies related to enhancing diversification, alternative energy technologies, multilateral energy trade accords, emergency market procedures, and economic reform and privatization in the Middle East and Russia. By analyzing these threats in depth, the study aims to develop a series of policy frameworks that can be used to fortify the current market system and ensure that it can respond flexibly to the array of threats that might be encountered in the coming years.

BP STATISTICAL REVIEW ANALYZES 2006 WORLD ENERGY MARKETS

The Baker Institute hosted British Petroleum's (BP) 56th annual "Statistical Review of World Energy" June 27. During his presentation of the review, Mark Finley, BP's head of economic analysis, focused on energy market developments in 2006 after reviewing 15 years of data. He pointed out that while a stronger world economy is one major factor accounting for the acceleration in energy consumption growth over the last decade or so, the higher amount of energy being used to produce the same amount of economic output in the developing world explains the massive growth. "Part of the acceleration in the world's energy consumption can be explained by stronger economic growth," noted Finley. "But not all of it. The world is becoming relatively more intensive in the way it uses energy relative to previous periods."

During the past five years, the price of crude oil has more than doubled; the price of natural gas has risen approximately 75 percent, and the price of coal has risen by almost 50 percent, according to BP. Energy consumption has also accelerated, but this development has occurred solely outside the economies of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Average economic growth was roughly 4.5 percent annually during this period. Finley noted that the traditional relationship between energy



Mark Finley, BP's head of economic analysis, presents the company's 56th annual "Statistical Review of World Energy" and explains that the traditional relationship between energy consumption and economic growth has changed, with growth now concentrated outside the more developed OECD economies.

consumption and economic growth has changed, with growth now concentrated outside the more developed OECD economies and occurring in fuels that have had minimal price increases, primarily coal. Globally, energy trade has been growing twice as fast as the growth in consumption or production, which reflects the growing mismatch between where energy is consumed and where it is produced.

In 2006, the world economy grew by a strong factor of 5.3 percent, with most growth taking place outside OECD countries. Despite this global economic acceleration, overall world energy consumption decelerated, especially in OECD countries. Last year, oil consump-

tion growth was weak as the more developed oil-importing countries, which have heavy taxes on energy, reported below-average consumption growth while oil-exporting countries with growing emerging economies had above-average consumption growth. Natural gas consumption continued to grow at a slightly above-average rate, especially among exporters. Coal was the fastest-growing fuel in the world last year, with almost every region of the world witnessing a rise in coal consumption.

NUCLEAR

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effective nonproliferation policies are quite different from those that were facing the world in 1982. The post-9/11 focus on nonstate terrorists was present in 1982, but it was not the major issue that it has become today. Terrorism and its link to nuclear proliferation is now a subject of primary policy and operational concern. The growing reality of environmental and economic considerations is leading to the expansion of the use of nuclear power and nuclear technology, again posing the same risks seen in earlier years of expansion. In particular, its expansion in regions of existing tension, and in problem countries, is presenting a challenge to both nonproliferation and regional stability. Its expansion in problem countries is also viewed as a direct threat to U.S. security. The United States' action in Iraq has also led to a growing world concern about the willingness of the United States to use force to resolve these proliferation concerns and security threats.

Following Russian President Vladimir Putin's recent visit to Tehran, President George W. Bush remarked that he had told world leaders Iran must be prevented from achieving nuclear capability "if you're interested in avoiding World War III." Meanwhile Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has maintained that Iran will not retreat "one iota" from its nuclear program. President Bush laid out his concerns about Iran in his speech on Aug. 28, 2007, in Reno,

Nevada: "Iran's active pursuit of technology that could lead to nuclear weapons threatens to put a region already known for instability and violence under the shadow of a nuclear holocaust. Iran's actions threaten the security of nations everywhere," he said. "We will confront this danger before it is too late."

It is important to note that the U.S. administration has chosen to address nonproliferation concerns very differently in the cases of India and Iran. The U.S. agreement with

"The recently published intelligence assessment by the U.S. intelligence agencies ... makes clear that there is time, and it is in the interest of the world community, for thoughtful negotiations."

– George Abbey and Neal Lane

India provides India access to valuable nuclear technology and fuel sources that will provide nuclear energy to help satisfy its future energy needs. Since so much of nonproliferation policy depends upon consistency and creating as broad a diplomatic coalition as possible, it would not be wise for the United States to break with this long-standing tradition. As the administration forms agreements with nations such as India, a nation

that has not signed the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the United States must be sensitive to the tradition of consensus and coalition. There is a fear that the United States is signaling that international rules like the NPT are standards that can be waived in some cases, while they are vigorously applied in others. It is essential that all possible avenues for resolution be pursued with Iran, including face-to-face negotiations, before considering the possibility of taking any military actions. The recently published intelligence assessment by the U.S. intelligence agencies, which states that Iran halted its nuclear program in 2003 and, to date, has not started it up again, makes clear that there is time, and it is in the interest of the world community, for thoughtful negotiations.

If the United States is going to be successful in meeting its commitment to minimize the number of nuclear weapons and weapon-capable states, while also ensuring that the benefits of nuclear power are spread as widely as possible, it must rely on international cooperation and consensus. U.S.–Russian cooperation provides the foundation for that consensus and for the international coalition. Linkages between nuclear arms control and nuclear proliferation, a continuing source of controversy among American policymakers, emphasize the point that any major nonproliferation initiative has to be very dependent on U.S. and Russian cooperation.

As Rose Gottemoeller, the director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace's Moscow

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JEB BUSH

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to lessen the barriers between cultures.

Bush said that these reforms would be beneficial to all parties involved. "Independently, we might make nominal gains," he said, "but together we can be an economic powerhouse."

The Global Issues Series was established in the name of former

Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher, Sr., to honor his contributions to politics and public service. Through this endowment, the institute fosters constructive public policy dialogue and academic exchanges on the role of international trade and commerce as a fundamental factor for economic and social development in emerging countries.

The Baker Institute is grateful to the following supporters of the

Mosbacher Global Issues Series: the Honorable Hushang Ansary and Mrs. Ansary; the Honorable George L. Argyros and Mrs. Argyros; the Honorable James A. Baker, III, and Mrs. Baker; Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Day; Ms. Jeanie Kilroy; Ms. Meg Goodman and Mr. Mike Bonini; the Honorable Robert A. Mosbacher, Sr., and Mrs. Mosbacher; Mr. Peter G. Peterson; and The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center.

MEXICO

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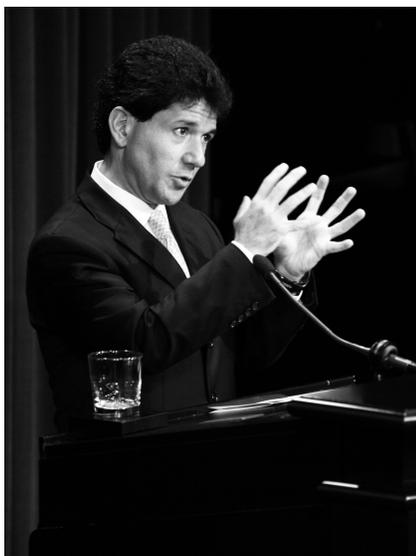
sumption and its need to reform its energy sector. His lecture also served as a keynote address at the Nov. 16 conference, "Natural Gas in North America: Markets and

Security," co-sponsored by the Baker Institute Energy Forum and the Center for Energy Economics at The University of Texas at Austin (please see related article on page 24). Salazar stated that one of the goals of the Mexican Government's 1995 reforms was to help *Petróleos*

Mexicanos (PEMEX) focus its resources on natural gas as well as oil exploration. "Of course gas is not as profitable as oil and so PEMEX has devoted most of its resources to oil," Salazar said. "It hasn't responded to the high prices of natural gas, so it has not been able to respond to the demand growth."

Jorge Bustamante, the United Nations' special rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and an expert on immigration issues, called for a different perspective on the flow of immigrants into the United States. Immigration is defined as a domestic issue inside the United States, Bustamante said, leading to unilateral efforts to address it. But the phenomenon is by definition international, he said, and "factors that shape immigration are on both sides of the border."

The lecture series was sponsored by the Baker Institute's Latin American Initiative and the Humanities Research Center of Rice University.



Left: Miguel Székely, Mexico's undersecretary of higher education, addresses poverty alleviation programs and economic development in Mexico as part of the "Mexicans Look at Mexico" lecture series.



Right: Jorge A. Bustamante, U.N. special rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, discusses trafficking and the vulnerability of migrants as part of the series.

NATURAL GAS IN NORTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

The Baker Institute Energy Forum and the Center for Energy Economics at The University of Texas at Austin hosted a conference on Nov. 16, 2007, at the institute on “Natural Gas in North America: Markets and Security.” The participants looked at the future of natural gas in North America, including resource potential, pricing, and security of future supply both domestically and from abroad. The Baker Institute Energy Forum released a two-year study on natural gas in North America at the conference. The study was supported by the members of the Baker Institute Energy Forum, the Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA) and McKinsey & Company.

The conference brought together energy industry professionals, researchers, and academics from the United States, Canada and Mexico.

In his opening remarks at the conference, Baker Institute director Edward P. Djerejian said that energy and climate loom large among the major challenges of the 21st century. He added, “Natural gas will play a key role, not only because it is considered more secure than oil, but also because it is an environmentally cleaner fuel than coal and oil.” Natural gas is already an important fuel in the United States, representing 22 percent of total primary energy supply.

Baker Institute fellow in energy studies Kenneth Medlock told the audience that U.S. consumers will



Afternoon panel participants discuss North American natural gas demand and competition of fuels. From left: David Burns, director, business development, Praxair; Bradley Williams, president, Spitfire Advisors; Glen Sweetnam, director, international, economic greenhouse gases division, Energy Information Administration; and Michelle Michot Foss, head, Center for Energy Economics, The University of Texas at Austin.

come to rely increasingly on foreign imported liquefied natural gas (LNG). “As time passes, our high-cost domestic production will increasingly have to compete against a swath of more competitively priced imports,” Medlock said. He noted that the Baker Institute study found that removing access restrictions to U.S. domestic drilling would not significantly alter the United States’ growing dependence on foreign imports, but longer term it would lower the United States’ and its allies’ vulnerability to the increased market power of large natural gas suppliers such as Russia and the Middle East. Longer term, “there’s a strategic benefit to broadening access to the resource base,” Medlock said. “The idea here is that you increase the elasticity of alternative supplies and therefore minimize the effect that

a cartel can exert on a global gas market, especially in the immediate term.”

Conference keynote addresses featured speakers from the United States, Canada and Mexico. Katharine Ann Fredricksen, the principal deputy assistant secretary for policy and international affairs at the U.S. Department of Energy, noted that the Bush administration had made “significant progress” in diversifying sources of energy supply, including 2 billion gallons of new ethanol production and the addition of seven new LNG receiving terminals or terminal expansions approved by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The United States has been working to promote increasing LNG supplies from Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago and Peru, according

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TAMEST

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our citizens understand the natural world around them.”

According to the National Academies report, one of the crucial elements of improvement in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education is more advanced placement and international baccalaureate programs and teacher training. Rice University has had a major role in improving programs in

math and sciences. Its summer institutes, which have been operating for 13 years, trained more than 2,300 teachers from 300 school districts in the past year alone.

The conference included a variety of presentations including speeches on “The Populations of Texas: Historical Patterns and Future Trends Affecting Education,” by Steve Murdock, Rice University professor of sociology; “Math and Science Education for All: A Challenge to the

Greatness of Texas,” by Richard Tapia, University Professor at Rice; and a panel discussion led by Rod Paige, former Secretary of the Department of Education, titled “Assuring Equity and Excellence in STEM Education for Texas.”

Support for this program was generously provided by The Dow Chemical Company Foundation and the Greater Texas Foundation.



Speakers at the conference, “Improving Science and Math Education: Texas Confronts the Gathering Storm: top left, dinner keynote speaker Leon Lederman, director emeritus, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory and Nobel Laureate in Physics, 1988, with Neal Lane, senior fellow in science and technology policy, Baker Institute; top right, Richard Tapia, Maxfield-Oshman Professor in Engineering, Rice University, who delivered a conference keynote address; and bottom right, Dixie Ross, AP Calculus teacher, Pflugerville High School, Pflugerville, Texas, who also delivered a keynote address.



AMERICAS

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ronmental and health benefits that proper garbage disposal brought to the community, other benefits achieved were job creation, citizen accountability, and the empowerment of marginal populations that have been often ignored by the governments that represent them. For a state's economy to function at its optimal level of efficiency there must be a balance between the duties of the state, the private sector and civil society.

No country can solve these problems alone. As Assistant Secretary Ramdin pointed out, strategic partnership and the power of multilateralism are crucial for the region's betterment. Marta Lagos, director of Latinobarómetro, added, "Why



A panel discussion, "Assessing the Americas," provides perspectives from Marta Lagos, director, Latinobarómetro (left); Abert Ramdin, assistant secretary general, Organization of American States (center); and Eric Farnsworth, vice president, Council of the Americas (right).

does democracy prevail now and not before? We believe it is mostly because of interconnectivity of the world." The Americas Project encourages interconnectivity as a productive exchange of ideas for younger leaders to advance their

communities through building trust and understanding of their neighbors.

CHINA

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Institute, further expanded upon Baker's goals for the conference as a meeting for "conflict resolution and international cooperation [which] will be key to confronting the strategic challenges of our future energy needs." Djerejian emphasized that "it is in the vital interest of importing and exporting countries alike that our energy future be based on partnership, not conflict. We cannot allow the Middle East, already home to tragic violence, to become the scene of great power confrontation over energy."

The conference was the third in an annual series held in China and is part of the Energy Forum's

initiative to broaden access to its research outside North America. Other international energy conferences organized by the Energy Forum have been held in Dubai, Tokyo and Moscow.

Led by Ambassador Djerejian, the Baker Institute delegation included Amy Myers Jaffe, Wallace S. Wilson Fellow in Energy Studies; Steven Lewis, fellow in Asian Studies; Matthew Chen, energy research associate, Mahmoud El-Gamal, professor of economics, Rice University; and Ronald Soligo, professor of economics, Rice University. The conference examined topics such as U.S.–China energy interests in the Middle East, financial markets and oil shocks, and oil investments of national and international

oil companies. The audience included executives from Western and Chinese oil companies, government officials, financial and business leaders, and Chinese and American academics. Following the Beijing conclave, some members of the Baker Institute delegation traveled to Shanghai for meetings with the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences concerning the Baker Institute's participation in the multidisciplinary Coastal Cities project.

NUSSEIBEH

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that can be controlled by force. “The premise I start with is if you have peace, then you can minimize things of terrorism,” he said. “You can maybe not eliminate it totally, but that’s the starting point for containing it.”

Another audience mem-

ber asked whether Israeli and Palestinian citizens would support such a plan. “I think that [a compromise on Jerusalem] can be [acceptable] if the leaders on both sides ... are prepared to support it,” said Nusseibeh. “My sense is that there is sufficient public opinion in support of a tangible solution if it is presented to the people.”

Despite the lack of a clearly

delineated plan for resolving the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, Nusseibeh remained hopeful. “If we reduce the big issue of sovereignty and capital to workable, practical details,” he said, “I think we can come up with a solution that will serve both the interests and the needs of the Palestinians as well as the Jews.”

NUCLEAR

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Center observed, despite the 15 years that have elapsed since the end of the Soviet Union, the United States has not succeeded in “changing the game” of the U.S.–Russian relationship, and the relationship has become increasingly more strained in recent years. The default position for both Washington and Moscow has been to assume the worst and not depend on the other party. There have been exceptions, most notably in space policy. U.S. astronauts and Russian cosmonauts

work together on the International Space Station sharing the command responsibility and relying on a Russian-built rescue craft to return to Earth. In space policy, at least, so much trust and confidence exists between the United States and Russia that our manned programs are essentially intertwined. The road to reaching that point has not been easy, but it has been covered. As President Putin said during his visit to Rice University in 2002, our relationship in working together in space could well be the model for working together in other areas. In most cases, in these other areas, we

still need to change the game of the U.S.–Russian relationship from the Cold War model.

Furthering nonproliferation and satisfying the energy needs of the underdeveloped world and other nations has become a daunting challenge. But the goal is critical to the future stability of the world. The Baker Institute workshop served to bring some clarity to the issues and will be the subject of a separate report. The report will also look back on the successes and failures of the last 25 years since the Tulane conference.

NATURAL GAS

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to Fredricksen. Roland George, a member of the National Energy Board of Canada, warned that natural gas exports from Canada to the United States could decline in the long term as Canadian production peaks, and the country retains more of its resources for domestic use. Francisco Salazar, president of the Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE) of Mexico, said Mexico will increasingly rely on natural gas,

which will require the expansion of Mexico’s pipeline grid and reforms to its pipeline tariff structure, as well as increased reliance on LNG (please see related article on page 7).

Part of the Baker Institute study investigated the relationship between crude oil and natural gas pricing. This work was undertaken with collaboration and support from McKinsey & Company and concluded that there is a stable, long run relationship between crude oil and natural gas prices

that is influenced by price competition between residual fuel oil and natural gas prices in certain markets such as the power generation market.

Full-text versions of all the publications released during the conference are available on the Energy Forum Web site at <http://www.rice.edu/energy>.

BAKER INSTITUTE IN THE NEWS

Compiled using Dateline Rice, these are highlighted interviews given by the Baker Institute fellows between June 13, 2007, and December 10, 2007.

Edward P. Djerejian

- Dec. 5, 2007: Quoted in the *Kuwait Times* the Bush administration's push toward peace in the Middle East.
- Nov. 28, 2007: Interviewed by NPR about Syria's involvement in the Annapolis Mideast Summit.
- Nov. 26, 2007: Quoted by Reuters on the motivations behind the Bush administration's recent encouragement for an Israeli-Palestinian peace.
- Nov. 2, 2007: Interviewed by CNN International for commentary on recent U.S. Foreign Service issues.
- Oct. 30, 2007: Noted in the *Muslim World News* for meeting with Iraqi delegates from Anbar province in Houston.
- Sept. 21, 2007: Quoted in *The Washington Post* on the recent Israeli bombing of Syria.
- Sept. 18, 2007: Commented on Fox News regarding Israel's recent attacks on Syria.
- August 6, 2007: Quoted in the *Houston Chronicle* about the stability of the Middle East.
- July 6, 2007: Mentioned in *Frontpagemag.com* in an opinion column about the contrast between conservative and liberal strategies for negotiating with Islamic groups.

- July 3, 2007: Quoted in the *Chicago Tribune* in an article about grassroots diplomatic initiatives.
- June 15, 2007: Quoted in *The Guardian* (Nigeria) in a story about the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.
- June 15, 2007: Commented on Mahmoud Abbas' decision to dissolve the Palestinian unity government in an Al-Jazeera TV telecast.

Allen Matusow, Ph.D.

- August 24, 2007: Quoted in *Technology Commerce Society Daily* in an article on the subprime mortgage collapse.

Douglas Brinkley, Ph.D.

- Nov. 13, 2007: Quoted by *Pensions & Investments* on poor investment interest in post-Katrina New Orleans.
- Oct. 2, 2007: Authored a review in *The New York Times* of Michael Korda's book, "Ike: An American Hero."
- Sept. 19, 2007: Noted in the *Houston Chronicle* for speech about the reconstruction of New Orleans.
- August 31, 2007: Quoted in the *Houston Chronicle* on the 50th anniversary of Jack Kerouac's "On the Road."
- August 30, 2007: Interviewed on "FOX News Live" about the two-year anniversary of Hurricane Katrina and New Orleans' reconstruction efforts.
- August 27, 2007: Wrote editori-

als featured in *The Washington Post* about the reconstruction efforts in New Orleans.

- August 23, 2007: Quoted in the *Houston Chronicle* on President Bush's recent remarks comparing the Iraq War to past U.S. wars.
- August 20, 2007: Quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* on the late Michael Deaver.

Christopher Bronk, Ph.D.

- August 20, 2007: Wrote an editorial examining the effectiveness of "smart fences" along the U.S.-Mexico border in the *Houston Chronicle*.

Vivian Ho, Ph.D.

- Oct. 9, 2007: Published a study on *MedicalExchange.com* on Certificate of Need, a state government regulation that minimizes mortality rates and health care costs.
- September 4, 2007: Quoted in the *Houston Chronicle* on the growing trend of "Medical Tourism."
- July 9, 2007: Quoted in the *FRBSF Economic Letter* detailing the events of a symposium sponsored by the Center for the Study of Innovation and Productivity.

Amy Myers Jaffe

- Dec. 10, 2007: Commented in *The New York Times* on the rising energy demand in oil-exporting countries.

- Nov. 27, 2007: Discussed in *NewsMax.com* pending legislation rendering the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries illegal.
- Nov. 19, 2007: Wrote an editorial in *Newsweek* about the obstacles facing major oil companies.
- Nov. 13, 2007: Remarkd in the *Houston Chronicle* on a recent Baker Institute study on major oil companies' financial investments.
- Nov. 12, 2007: Featured in the *Financial Times* for a study of oil industry spending trends.
- Nov. 5, 2007: Noted in *The New York Times* on the rise of national oil companies in.
- Oct. 31, 2007: Suggested in the *Los Angeles Times* how an interest-rate cut would impact energy prices and the economy.
- Oct. 31, 2007: Remarkd in *Time* magazine on the mass departure of U.S. oil companies to Dubai.
- Oct. 29, 2007: Quoted in the *Financial Times* about Alberta's recent raising of oil royalties.
- Sept. 26, 2007: Mentioned on *Middle East Online* in an article about the Iraq War.
- Sept. 5, 2007: Observed on *Bloomberg.com* the progress in the Russian oil market.
- August 23, 2007: Quoted in the *Financial Times* on technology investments of big private oil companies.
- August 20, 2007: Quoted in *The Boston Globe* on the difficulty of switching to ecofriendly power sources.
- August 14, 2007: Quoted in

The Wall Street Journal on foreign energy investments and the comparative stability of the Middle East.

- August 13, 2007: Mentioned in the *International Herald Tribune* on Iran's attempts to attract energy investors.
- June 20, 2007: Interviewed by the *Financial Times* about energy policy and the 2008 presidential election.

Neal Lane, Ph.D.

- Nov. 19, 2007: Interviewed in NPR's "Talk of the Nation" about presidential science advisers' responsibilities in contributing to policy decisions.
- June 25, 2007: Co-authored an editorial in the *Houston Chronicle* on the need for a "National Earth-Information Initiative."

William Martin, Ph.D.

- Dec. 7, 2007: Remarkd in the *Chicago Tribune* on presidential candidate Mitt Romney's recent speech distinguishing himself from Mormonism.
- Nov. 12, 2007: Commented in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on the reluctance of the U.S. Congress to investigate the financial misdeeds of churches
- Oct. 22, 2007: Commented in *USA Today* on Lakewood Church's Joel Osteen.
- August 31, 2007: Quoted in the *Houston Chronicle* on a bill pending in the Senate that would add sexual orientations and gender identity to the criteria for federal hate crimes.
- July 30, 2007: Quoted in the

Houston Chronicle in an article on Bexar County's planned needle exchange program.

- July 2, 2007: Quoted in the *Tampa Tribune* in a story on revenue received by churches and other types of nonprofit organizations.
- June 15, 2007: Quoted in *The Washington Post* in remembrance of Ruth Graham, wife of preacher Billy Graham.

Kenneth B. Medlock III, Ph.D.

- Oct. 18, 2007: Quoted in *The Wall Street Journal* on the consequences of rising oil prices.
- Oct. 17, 2007: Noted in the *Dallas Morning News* for observations on the economic effects of the rising price of oil.
- Oct. 3, 2007: Remarkd on NPR on the increasing price of gasoline.

Joan Neuhaus Schaan

- Sept. 10, 2007: Featured in the *Houston Chronicle* in a Memorial West Republican Women meeting for speech on the security of the region.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

To download the complete text of these publications and others, please visit our Web site at <http://bakerinstitute.org> and look under Publications.

“Hot Topic: Navigating the Fact and Fiction of Climate Change”

Opinion Piece
July 2007
Neal Lane, Ph.D. (Baker Institute)

“The Price of Gasoline: How High for How Long?”

Opinion Piece
July 2007
Kenneth Medlock III, Ph.D. (Baker Institute/Rice University)

“Does Certificate of Need Affect Cardiac Outcomes and Costs?”

Research Paper
July 2007
Vivian Ho, Ph.D. (Baker Institute)

“Gas FAQ: U.S. Gasoline Markets and U.S. Oil Dependence”

Opinion Piece
July 2007
Kenneth Medlock III, Ph.D., and Amy Myers Jaffe (Baker Institute/Rice University)

“What Holds Back the Second Generation? The Intergenerational Transmission of Language Human Capital Among Immigrants”

Research Paper
August 2007
Hoyt Bleakley, Ph.D. (University of Chicago), and Aimee Chin, Ph.D. (University of Houston)

“Avenues for Advancement: Conference Summary”

Research Paper
August 2007
Kirstin Matthews, Ph.D. (Baker Institute)

“Gas FAQ Video Briefing Transcript: U.S. Gasoline Markets and U.S. Oil Dependence”

Opinion Piece
August 2007
Kenneth Medlock III, Ph.D., and Amy Myers Jaffe (Baker Institute/Rice University)

“Managing the U.S.-Mexico Border Problem”

Opinion Piece
August 2007
Christopher Bronk, Ph.D. (Baker Institute)

“Estimating Cost Savings from Regionalizing Cardiac Procedures Using Hospital Discharge Data”

Research Paper
September 2007
Vivian Ho, Ph.D. (Baker Institute)

“A Proposal for Immigration Reform”

Research Paper
October 2007
Dagobert Brito, Ph.D. (Baker Institute/Rice University), and Hector Olea, Ph.D. (Gauss Energia)

“U.S. Stem Cell Policy - Unintended Consequences”

Opinion Piece
October 2007
Kirstin Matthews, Ph.D., and Neal Lane, Ph.D. (Baker Institute)

“Hot Topic: Innovation and Economic Competitiveness through Science and Technology”

Opinion Piece
October 2007
Neal Lane, Ph.D., and Kirstin Matthews, Ph.D. (Baker Institute)

“Final Status: Jerusalem and Return”

Research Paper
October 2007
Sari Nusseibeh, Ph.D. (Baker Institute)

“Nuclear Nonproliferation: Policy Implications”

Opinion Piece
November 2007
George Abbey and Neal Lane, Ph.D. (Baker Institute)

“The International Oil Companies”

Research Paper
November 2007
Amy Myers Jaffe and Ronald Soligo, Ph.D. (Baker Institute/Rice University)

“Testimony Before the Texas Senate Committee on Transportation and Homeland Security”

Testimony
November 2007
Joan Neuhaus Schaan (Baker Institute)

“Hot Topic: Stem Cell Controversy: Are Human Skin Cells Really the Breakthrough?”

Opinion Piece
December 2007
Kirstin Matthews, Ph.D., and Neal Lane, Ph.D. (Baker Institute)

“Nusseibeh Video Briefing Transcript - Final Status: Jerusalem and Refugees”

Opinion Piece
December 2007
Sari Nusseibeh, Ph.D. (Baker Institute)

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