



BAKER INSTITUTE REPORT

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

COMMISSION ON FEDERAL ELECTION REFORM HOLDS HEARINGS AT BAKER INSTITUTE



Members of the Commission on Federal Election Reform include (from left to right, top row): Ralph Munro, Kay Cole James, Raul Yzaguirre, Tom Phillips, Spencer Overton, Lee Hamilton, Sharon Priest, Rita DiMartino, Robert Mosbacher, Jack Nelson, (bottom row) Betty Castor, Shirley Malcom, Bob Michel, Robert Pastor, Jimmy Carter, James A. Baker, III, Benjamin Ladner, Tom Daschle, Susan Molinari, David Leebron.

Former President Jimmy Carter and James A. Baker, III, the 61st Secretary of State, co-chaired the second hearing of the Commission on Federal Election Reform June 30, 2005.

Issues of voter registration, voter identification, voter technology, and election administration dominated public testimony by experts. Later in the day, commission members met in a private session and discussed these topics in the context of the commission's twin goals of

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NEW NATIONAL OIL PROGRAM INITIATED WITH SAUDI ARAMCO CEO

The Baker Institute Energy Forum has launched a new, two-year research program, "The Role of the National Oil Company in International Energy Markets," recognizing the national oil companies' lion's share of global energy reserves and the likelihood that their influence on oil markets and geopolitics will expand in coming decades.

The inaugural speaker for the new program was the Saudi Arabian Oil Company's presi-

dent and chief executive officer, Abdallah S. Jum'ah. In a May 16, 2005, address, he asserted that Saudi Arabia "is uniquely positioned" to increase its petroleum production capacity to meet the world's growing energy demand over the next 20 years. Saudi Aramco, the world's largest oil company, dwarfs all competitors, public and private, based on oil production and estimated reserves.

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF BAKER INSTITUTE ADVISORY BOARD

Colin Powell and Madeleine Albright to be members ex officio.

William Barnett will serve as chairman.

David Leebron to be member ex officio.

(See Director's letter on page 2.)

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR



Having entered its second decade as a leading non-partisan university-based think tank, the Baker Institute

has established an Advisory Board of distinguished members who will bring their experience and knowledge to the institute's future direction and help secure its strategic goals for the near and long term.

We are honored that former secretaries of state Colin Powell and Madeleine Albright have accepted our invitation to serve as ex officio members of the board. Their judgment, unique experience, and ability to provide the strategic direction on policy issues that is so vital to a public policy institute will be invaluable.

The Advisory Board will be comprised of eight persons from academia and the private and public sectors. We are very pleased that E. William Barnett, the former chairman of the Board of Trustees of Rice University and former managing partner of Baker Botts, LLP, has agreed to serve as the chairman of the Advisory Board. He was recently named the 2005 Director of the Year by the National Association of Corporate Directors. Working closely with Bill Barnett, we have begun the process of recruiting the new board members. It is also my pleasure to announce that David Leebron, the president of Rice University, will serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

Over the past 10 years, the institute has established a strong track record of achievement based on the work of Rice faculty and the institute's endowed scholars and fellows. They do important research on domestic and foreign policy issues with the goal of bridging the gap between the theory and practice of public policy. The institute also collaborates with experts from academia, government, the media, business, and nongovernmental and private organizations. We then provide the results of our research programs and studies with specific recommendations to those involved in the formulation and execution of public policy.

For example, Baker Fellow John Diamond and Baker Scholar George Zodrow are working with the U.S. Department of the Treasury to improve the Treasury Department's economic models and to provide a nonpartisan analysis of the effects of alternative tax reform options using a dynamic general equilibrium model of the U.S. economy. Baker Fellows George Abbey and Neal Lane recently made recommendations on U.S. space policy in a paper published by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The institute also has been playing an active role in Middle East conflict resolution issues through its own public diplomacy initiatives and by consulting with the Bush administration.

The institute continues to attract many domestic and foreign leaders who have expressed their views on

key issues. The institute's state-of-the-art telecommunications capabilities provide our speakers with a broad and diverse national and international audience.

The Advisory Board will play an important role in helping the institute augment its current research and programs and formulate future public policy initiatives. We look forward to working closely with these distinguished individuals in this important and challenging endeavor.

Edward P. Djerejian



Colin Powell

Madeleine Albright



William Barnett



SENATOR BIDEN CALLS FOR U.S. AND ALLIES TO RETHINK FOREIGN POLICY

Senator Joseph Biden (D-Del.), the ranking minority member of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, urged the Bush administration to use the beginning of its second term as a chance to recast its foreign policy initiatives in order to more effectively confront key national security challenges facing the United States in this century.

Speaking to an audience at the Baker Institute via Internet teleconferencing February 3, 2005, just days after President George W. Bush's State of the Union address, Biden called on the United States and its allies to reevaluate prior attitudes and policies in order to combat new threats to freedom and peace posed by Islamic fundamentalism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

“The real test of American leadership ... is not just acting in the national interest, it lies in persuading others to join us or, at the very least, to understand our motives when we act.”

— Joseph Biden

Biden offered three key prescriptions for change, signaling a possible basis for bipartisan cooperation in the future.

First, he called on the United States to build on its alliances to make them more effective and to restructure existing international organizations to make them more relevant. He stressed that the challenges of this century cannot be met solely with unilateral, military force; rather, the United States should seek its allies' support and leverage international organizations and treaties to enforce rules when they are violated.

Second, he called on the administration to forge a prevention strategy to diffuse threats to national security before they are on the verge of exploding, while still retaining the right to react preemptively. Biden said this strategy would require full funding of homeland security budgets to detect and prevent attacks, as well as new international institutions, laws, and nonproliferation treaties.

Third, Biden urged the United States and its allies to help reform failed, antidemocratic states in order to squash threats of instability, radicalism, and terror. He said the United States and its allies should seriously commit to undertake economic development, provide debt relief, furnish tools to combat corruption, fight disease, and



Senator Joseph Biden

reorient international organizations such as the United Nations to help stabilize weak states.

Working with the administration and outside experts last year, Biden and Senator Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, proposed a law to strengthen the country's capacity to build nations. Additional initiatives would help plan postconflict reconstruction, build a roster of international police, and create a system to train indigenous security forces.

Director Edward P. Djerejian observed that in its second term, the Bush administration has been actively reaching out to allies and promoting democratic initiatives, particularly in the Middle East.

“Senator Biden's critique of America's foreign policy indicates that the mainstream Democrats and Republicans may not be that far apart,” Djerejian said. “With the necessary political will on both sides, there may be the basis for bipartisan cooperation on the elaboration of foreign policy in the period ahead.”

INSTITUTE'S ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN WORKSHOP PUBLISHES ROADMAP RECOMMENDATIONS

The Baker Institute's Israeli-Palestinian working group paper, "Creating A Roadmap Implementation Process Under United States Leadership," was published in February 2005. The policy recommendations are the product of a series of workshops conducted under the aegis of the institute and chaired by Director Edward P. Djerejian, with Israeli, Palestinian, U.S., European, Canadian, Egyptian, Jordanian, and nongovernmental organization participants. The group examined the steps necessary to allow for a successful implementation of Israeli and Palestinian commitments and a return to the Roadmap.

A key thrust of the paper is how the Bush administration can not only guide the parties toward implementation of their commitments, but how U.S. leadership can assist the parties in turning unilateral action into a comprehensive multilateral action program that ultimately leads to bilateral Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. With the election of Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas and the planned implementation of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's Disengagement Plan, the Bush administration has a unique opportunity and leadership role to define the strategic direction of a Roadmap Implementation Process, according to the group's recommendations.

The policy paper was sent to U.S., Israeli, and Palestinian leaders

and officials, as well as to Arab and other governments.

"Both the Israeli and Palestinian leadership have expressed their willingness to implement their obligations under Phase One of the Roadmap and return to bilateral negotiations toward a Permanent Status Agreement and an end to conflict," the report states. "Although the obligations of the parties are unilateral in nature, neither side can successfully follow through on their commitments without adequate support and coordination from the international community, in particular, the U.S."

The group's recommendation that the administration assist the parties in engaging in a program that leads to a renewal of bilateral negotiations would include encouraging both sides to reach a complete and comprehensive cessation of violence as the necessary framework for security action. The United States should also encourage the Palestinian Authority to consolidate security reform and encourage Israel to implement understandings reached regarding unilateral disengagement and a comprehensive settlement freeze, including natural growth of settlements and outpost removal. Other key recommendations include:

- The United States should assist in capacity building supporting Palestinian governmental and security reform and Israeli

disengagement, with the necessary technical and professional assistance.

- The United States should develop the requirements to allow for an Israeli withdrawal from the Philadelphi Corridor and the transfer of security authority for the Egypt-Gaza border, as well as the Gaza airport and seaport, territorial waters and airspace, to the Palestinian Authority.
- The United States should lead an international effort for Palestinian economic rehabilitation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to accompany Israeli disengagement.
- The United States should develop with the parties a trilateral working plan for the orderly transfer to the Palestinian Authority of structures and infrastructures in the areas to be evacuated.
- The United States should assist in providing a safety net for crisis situations through the establishment of trilateral coordination and liaison mechanisms.
- The unique political capital of U.S. leadership should be used to ensure adequate response to compliance and noncompliance by the parties, including consultations between Quartet representatives and the parties on the establishment of a formal monitoring mechanism and its implementation as

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BAKER INSTITUTE ENGAGES POLICYMAKERS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND KOREA



At an international conference in China, from left to right, Ambassador Wang Shijie, Chinese special envoy for the Middle East, Yu Xintian, president of the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS), Yang Jiemin, vice president of SIIS, Amy Myers Jaffe, Wallace S. Wilson fellow in energy studies, Baker Institute, and Li Weijian, SIIS scholar, discuss energy security and its implications for U.S., China, and Middle East relations.



At an international seminar in Korea, from left to right, Ambassador Edward P. Djerejian, director of the Baker Institute, Representative Su Chan Chae, National Assembly, Uri Party, Jung-sik Koh, director general for energy industry, Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Energy, South Korea, and Young Seok Min, director of economic analysis, Korea Energy Economics Institute, discuss multinational cooperation on energy issues among countries in Asia.

Ambassador Edward P. Djerejian led a delegation to Asia this summer with the aim to strengthen research links to leading policy centers in China, Japan, and South Korea. Traveling with Djerejian were Energy Fellows Amy Myers Jaffe and Kenneth Medlock, Steven Lewis, fellow in Asian studies, Mamoun Fandy, fellow in Middle Eastern studies, and visiting Rice anthropologist Susan Ossman. Rice University president David Leebron and his wife, Y. Ping Sun, joined the group for a major seminar in Shanghai at the Shanghai Institute for International Studies, a leading Chinese think tank on foreign policy, July 18.

The day-long conference covered the topic of energy security and U.S.-Chinese relations and included participation by respected Chinese researchers and foreign affairs officials. Participants held frank discussions on the potential pitfalls and opportunities for cooperation between China and the United States on relations with the countries and societies of the Middle East. In a keynote address, Djerejian emphasized the importance of the free and frank exchange of views between Chinese and American scholars and officials. President Leebron praised the role of the institute in developing policy network ties between prominent Chinese and American research universities.

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STEM CELLS: SAVING LIVES OR CROSSING LINES

The Far East is moving ahead rapidly in stem cell research, according to Stephen Minger, director of the Stem Cell Biology Laboratory at King's College London and developer of the first human embryonic stem cell line in the United Kingdom. Having visited facilities in South Korea that can process more than 100 stem cell samples a day and that have created 35 embryonic stem cell lines, Minger noted that the old adage among researchers in Europe—"Look West"—has been replaced by a new adage—"Look East."

He shared these observations during a conference on stem cell research November 20-21, 2004, at the Baker Institute. Indeed, the rapid advances in research by scientists in the Far East helped convince Neal Lane, senior fellow in science and technology, of the need to host the conference. Lane, who is also the Malcolm Gillis University Professor at Rice University, raised concerns that federal restrictions on funding for stem cell work would cause the United States to lose its leadership role in biomedical research.

To increase awareness of the importance of stem cell research, the institute and conference co-sponsors, Baylor College of Medicine, the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, and the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, gathered more than 200

policymakers, scientists, ethicists, business leaders and science journalists from the United States and the United Kingdom.

"States are moving ahead, countries are moving ahead," Lane said. "I think as next steps,

"Embryonic stem cell research [in the United States] is stuck in a political quagmire," Lane said. "From a scientific standpoint, the current U.S. policy on funding stem cell lines created before August 9, 2001, has stalled research in this country."

we're going to have to reconsider the issue of federal funding of embryonic stem cell research. We're going to have to give it another discussion—a discussion that involves a much larger dialogue in the community—the one that we hope to help prompt."

With sessions ranging from the basics of human embryonic stem cells and U.S. and U.K. policies on research to ethical issues, media and public perception, and business opportunities, the conference provided an informed and cutting-edge

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STEM CELLS: EXPLAINED

Stem cells are unspecialized cells that are capable of dividing and renewing for long periods. While they do not perform specialized functions, they can replicate and become specialized cells. For example, a hematopoietic stem cell is a stem cell from which red and white blood cells evolve.

Embryonic stem cells are produced from a fertilized egg that has been grown in vitro, or in a laboratory, for five to six days. They have the ability to become any specialized cell in the body.

Adult stem cells are found in small amounts among specialized cells in adult tissue or organs. They are rare, however, difficult to isolate, and not readily grown outside the body. They also have a more limited potential than embryonic stem cells and most often are used to replace damaged or diseased cells from the particular tissue or organ in which they were found.

Embryonic stem cells provide a mechanism for studying early human development as well as the development and progression of diseases such as Parkinson's disease. Adult and embryonic stem cells can be used to test new drugs or medication on specific cell types before proceeding to human trials.

TOM BROKAW SPEAKS ON HIS LIFE AND WORK

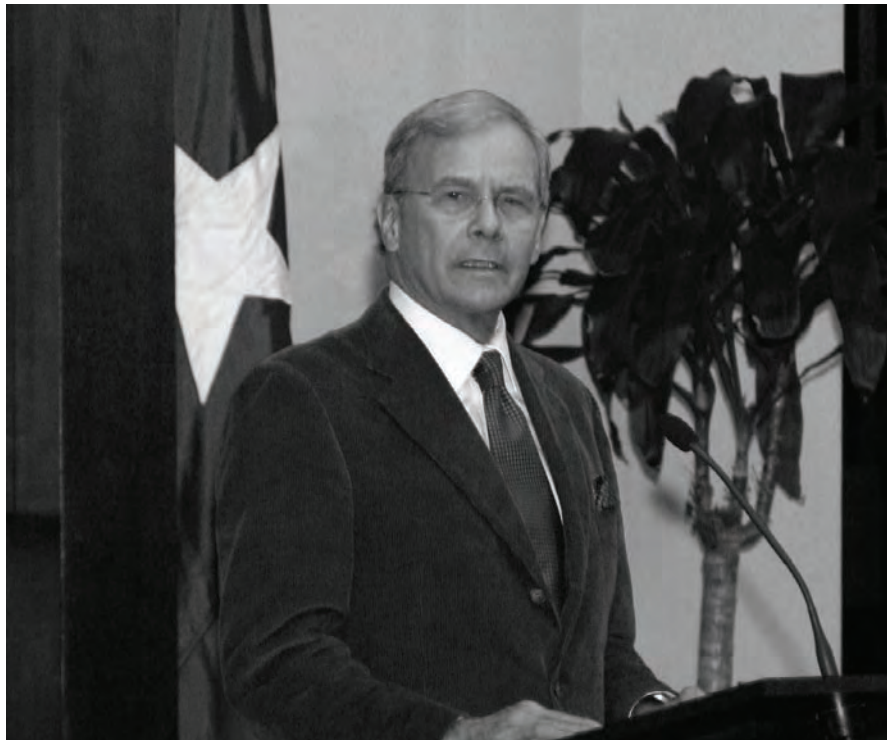
If former *NBC Nightly News* anchor Tom Brokaw were president, he would try to find some projects that are “easy cases for bipartisan effort,” starting with the federal election system.

“It’s broken and we have to fix it,” Brokaw told a packed house in a November 15, 2004, talk that was part of the institute’s Shell Distinguished Lecture Series. “We can’t continue to have the uneven landscape that exists out there and the questions that are in the minds of everyone—even among the winners—about whether the votes counted, whether we can trust the integrity of the system, whether touchtone works or doesn’t work, whether it’s paper ballots, who’s registered, who’s not ...”

Brokaw noted that the technology exists to restore credibility to the American voting system for federal office. Despite the partisan divisions in America, he said he believed that Republicans and Democrats could agree on finding a solution to this problem.

With less than a month to go before relinquishing his position as anchor and managing editor of *NBC Nightly News*, Brokaw shared his observations on America and the world as he reminisced about his 42 years in broadcast journalism.

He expressed dismay at the way political parties use modern technology and marketing tools to target “every paranoia, however real or imagined,” of voters in



Tom Brokaw speaks about his views of political news in the course of his 42 years in broadcast journalism.

areas that are critical to the candidates. Brokaw said single-interest organizations take advantage of mass mailings of sophisticated propaganda and well-organized telephone and Internet networks to make “surgical strikes” on the election process, singling out candidates or causes to promote their one issue.

“I don’t think we’ve done a very good job of covering it,” he confessed, adding that the American mass media has yet to develop new techniques to keep pace with these changes in the American political system.

Brokaw commended the media’s coverage of the terrorist attacks of September 11, which he singled out as the hardest

story for both the media and himself to tell the American people.

“It took everything I knew as a human being as well as a journalist to get through that day,” he said.

Brokaw said the war in Iraq and the war on terror were the “underpinning” of President George W. Bush’s reelection. In addition, he cited terrorism as a cause for ongoing self-examination “about the wisdom and efficacy of our political, legal, and military response to the shattering and horrific events of 9/11.”

SYRIAN AND LEBANESE AMBASSADORS SPEAK ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND U.S. RELATIONS

The Syrian and Lebanese ambassadors to the United States, Ambassadors Imad Moustapha and Farid Abboud, participated in a panel discussion at the Baker Institute February 8, 2005. It provided a snapshot of the relations between Lebanon and Syria before the seminal and tragic events in February, when former Lebanese prime minister Rafic Hariri was assassinated.

“This dialogue represents the state of Lebanese-Syrian relations that have now been significantly transformed following the assassination of Rafic Hariri and the subsequent pullout of the Syrian troops and most of the intelligence apparatus,” said Ambassador Edward P. Djerejian, commenting months after the panel discussion, which he moderated.

“The challenge that Lebanon now has is, in the wake of its parliamentary elections, to determine how far it can proceed in reestablishing Lebanon’s political independence and sovereignty, and deal on a more equitable basis with its larger neighbor Syria.”

At the time of the panel, both Lebanon’s Abboud and Syria’s Moustapha agreed that Lebanon should be sovereign and Syria should withdraw its troops. They were uncertain about the timing and the circumstances of such events, however, explaining the complex relationship between



Imad Moustapha, Syrian Ambassador to the United States, on the left, and Farid Abboud, Lebanese Ambassador to the United States, on the right, discuss Lebanese-Syrian relations.

the two countries. Abboud noted that they share a common border, and all Lebanese commerce is either with or through Syria. Moustapha said that Syria had already scaled back the number of troops stationed in Lebanon, to 15,000 in early February, from a peak of 45,000. Both ambassadors cautioned outside players against applying pressure on Syria to pull out, and they said, ultimately, it would be an issue for the Lebanese to decide.

“Sometimes people say that Lebanon is simply a theater for some countries, very powerful ones, who want to put pressure on Syria; it’s a pressure point, it’s for other issues, for Arab-Israeli conflict problems, or for Iraq issues,” Abboud said.

The two ambassadors also discussed their support of a peace settlement between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, as well

as between Israel’s neighbors. The Lebanese would like for the 400,000 Palestinian refugees in its country to have a place to go. Syria’s major territorial goal is the return of the Golan Heights, which Israel occupied in 1967. It has invited Israel to resume peace negotiations.

Regarding U.S.-Syrian relations, Moustapha acknowledged that they are going through “a very difficult phase,” referring to the repercussions Syria has felt for opposing the war in Iraq. He claimed, however, that Syria supported the Iraqi elections and has secured common borders, actions the United States sought. “You are the only possible brokers of peace between us and the Israelis, so we cannot afford to sever contacts with you,” Moustapha said.

WATER AND PEACE: ISRAELI AND PALESTINIAN PERSPECTIVES

Despite fear that the severe scarcity of water across the Middle East could become a trigger for war, leading experts on the region's water resources as well as local professionals are hopeful that it could serve as a catalyst for cooperation.

A January 13, 2005, forum held at the Baker Institute included the perspectives of leading water experts and 15 Israeli and Palestinian water professionals who had traveled to participate in a month-long technological training program at the University of Texas in Austin.

That program was organized by the university's LBJ School of Public Affairs and was designed to foster understanding and

cooperation in regional water distribution. The forum marked the program's culmination as the participants' first chance to interact openly with each other and the public.

It could be a trigger for war or it could be a vote for peace, said one Palestinian participant who requested anonymity. The participant noted three critical issues that affect all six Middle East regions regarding water: scarcity of supply, the need to share all resources, and the existence of only one clear water treaty—under which Israel supplies water to Jordan.

Water is so scarce in the Gaza Strip, for example, that daily per capita consumption averages

just one liter, compared to the minimum, 120-150 liters recommended by the World Health Organization, the participant said. Other problems include pollution and projected population growth to levels that will far outstrip water supplies.

The success of the treaty between Israel and Jordan, however, might serve as a basis for future, regional cooperation, said Eilon Adar, senior lecturer of hydrology and hydrogeology, Ben-Gurion University.

"What we have seen so far actually suggests that we are going to have cooperation in sharing and producing new water from the region," Adar said.

JESSE JONES LEADERSHIP CENTER HOSTS D.C. SUMMER INTERNS

This past summer, Rice University students secured internships at prominent Washington, D.C., institutions as part of the Jesse Jones Leadership Center Summer Internship Program.

The institute program is sponsored by an endowed gift from the Houston Endowment and other various donors. It is designed to help undergraduates who desire internships in Washington, D.C., develop careers in public policy.

"This Baker Institute summer

intern program brings six Rice students to the nation's capital each year to obtain first-hand experience in public service," said Director Edward P. Djerejian. "It is a prime example of the institute's interaction with Rice University's student body."

Jordana Mosten, who is a junior history major and is doing research on the Patriot Act at the American Civil Liberties Union, described the internship as "one of the greatest opportunities I have had the honor to partake of at Rice University."

The other undergraduates who were selected this spring to participate in the program are: David Brown, Hrishi Hari, Jason Lee, James Prohaska, and Joe Vavra.

The program gives Rice undergraduates who are considering careers in public service and policy analysis the financial means to participate in unpaid internships at influential agencies and think tanks in Washington, D.C., said Steven Lewis, fellow in Asian studies and coordinator of the program.

AMR MOUSSA SPEAKS ON U.S.-ARAB RELATIONS

Amr Moussa, secretary general of the League of Arab States, called on the Bush administration to retrieve its historic role as “honest broker” in the Middle East peace process in order to negotiate a balanced solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and repair U.S.-Arab relations.

Speaking at the Baker Institute January 31, 2005, literally days into President George W. Bush’s second term, Moussa warned of serious repercussions in U.S.-Arab relations should the United States not seize the lead brokering multilateral negotiations, much as it did in 1991 when it sponsored the Madrid Peace Conference.

“Dealing with the Palestinian question, in particular with the Arab-Israeli conflict, in a fair way, in a balanced way, will show that the rift was not that deep,” he advised, referring to what some have called a “clash of cultures” following the terrorist attacks of September 11. “But if there would be no role, the rift will continue to deepen to an extent that would be



Amr Moussa, secretary general of the League of Arab States, takes questions after presenting his outlook on U.S.-Arab relations in the coming year.

really threatening to the future of relations.”

Moussa’s address reflected the uncertainty over the future of U.S.-Arab relations at the start of Bush’s second term. Speaking at an historic juncture in Middle Eastern politics—shortly after democratic Palestinian and Iraqi elections, and at a new stage in the Arab-Israeli peace process—Moussa said that with new leadership in Palestine, a new cabinet in Washington, and perhaps a rethinking by the Israelis

of their position, “there is a ray of hope,” to broker peace.

As part of his discussion of the three major issues on the Middle East agenda—reform, politics and security, and economic progress and development—Moussa called the Iraqi elections “a step in the right direction.” Iraq, however, is far from resolving larger issues of security, unity of purpose and dialogue, vision concerning its future, and the presence of a foreign military, he said. He called for a “reconciliation process” through which all groups that interface with Iraq help it move toward creating an independent and sovereign state.

Baker Institute director Edward P. Djerejian said later that “Amr Moussa is stating what is evident” regarding the “honest broker” role the United States must play in the peace process. He emphasized the Bush administration was

“I don’t think that we have a clash between the West and the Arab world.... We have a clash with certain policies followed by certain countries that belong to the West.”

– Amr Moussa

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THE WAR ON TERRORISM IN IRAQ: CONSEQUENCES FOR U.S. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICY

A conference addressing the domestic and foreign policy implications of international terrorism, held at the institute December 3-4, 2004, gave policy experts, scholars, and government officials an opportunity to address progress in the struggle against terrorism and to identify future challenges facing the United States.

In his keynote address, Robert Gates, president of Texas A&M University and former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said today's stateless, loosely-organized terrorist organizations represent an especially insidious threat, particularly when combined with the possibility that they might deploy weapons of mass destruction against the United States. This intensified threat places an extremely high premium on accurate and timely intelligence. While much progress has been achieved in improving the capabilities of the CIA, Gates said, much more work must be done.

Houston Mayor Bill White discussed the specific vulnerability of Houston and the general threat that terrorism poses to metropolitan areas in his welcoming remarks. White also stressed the importance of avoiding complacency as the attacks of September 11 recede into the past. What we need, White suggested, is a better definition of "victory" in a perpetual war. He also urged that the United States do more to share the burden of the international

effort against terrorism.

Joan Neuhaus, fellow in counter terrorism, said that she was afraid many Americans are not sensitized to the internal threats the country may face; she emphasized the vast resources of Al Qaeda's network and the evidence of planning and weapons procurement by terrorists.

The conference featured four panels of experts who discussed

"While our war on terrorism began on September 11th, 2001, Osama bin Laden and his network ... have been at war with us for over a decade; we just had not been hit hard enough or close enough to home to realize that others had declared war on us and had the ability to hurt us."

— Robert Gates

the following topics: first, the role of state and local government in combating terrorism; second, law enforcement and civil liberties; third, progress in the international war on terrorism; and fourth, preventive war and the war in Iraq. There was broad agreement on general principles, such as the imperative of closer

cooperation among federal, state, and local governments, the importance of balancing law enforcement and civil liberties, and the urgency of securing international partners to combat terrorism. But the panels also revealed differences when the discussion moved to specifics. The panel on law enforcement and civil liberties, for instance, was marked by disagreement on the effectiveness of the Patriot Act—passed to deter and punish terrorist acts in the United States and the world—in combating terrorism.

Several panelists criticized the Bush administration's approach to the war on terrorism as unnecessary or even counterproductive, but they also offered suggestions for the future, and agreed any approach must combine military, intelligence, foreign aid, and diplomatic initiatives. John Dinger, deputy coordinator for terrorism at the U.S. Department of State, said, "Much of our counterterrorism effort must focus on building the will and the skill of foreign governments to fight terrorism."

The conference represents part of the institute's long-term commitment to raising public awareness of the challenges represented by international terrorism. It was made possible through the generosity of the Honorable and Mrs. Hushang Ansary.

A CELEBRATION OF THE 75TH BIRTHDAY OF JAMES



Senator Lloyd Bentsen, Beryl Ann Bentsen, James A. Baker, III



Jim Crownover, David Leebron, Edward Djerejian



Kelly Day, Meredith Long, Barbara Bush



Mary Bonner Baker (center) with Baker family



Wally Wilson, Isabel



Mica Mosbacher, Bob Mosbacher



Charles Duncan, Anne Duncan, Susan Baker



Alfredo Brener, Celina Brener



A. BAKER, III, BENEFITING THE BAKER INSTITUTE



Susan Baker, James A. Baker, III, George H.W. Bush

On April 28, 2005, the Baker Institute celebrated the 75th birthday of its Honorary Chair, Secretary James A. Baker, III. The event, "Happy Birthday, Mr. Secretary," raised more than \$4.5 million to support ongoing public policy research at the institute. Tributes to Secretary Baker were given by President George H.W. Bush, Ambassador Edward P. Djerejian, longtime friend and Event Chair Mrs. Ford Hubbard, Jr., and members of the Baker family.

Major supporters of the event included Mr. and Mrs. Wallace S. Wilson, Dr. Nasser I. Al-Rashid, the Honorable Hushang Ansary and Mrs. Ansary, and the Honorable George L. Argyros and Mrs. Argyros. Other sponsors included Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Tilman J. Fertitta, Mr. and Mrs. Donald M. Kendall, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Mosbacher, Sr.

The "\$7.5 Million for the 75th" fundraising campaign continues through December 2005.



Wilson



Patty Hubbard, Event Chair



er



Françoise Djerejian, Trip Casscells



Bill Barnett, Burt McMurtry

COUNTERTERRORISM SEMINAR PROVIDES TRAINING FOR PORT OF HOUSTON SAFETY COMMUNITY

About 200 members of the Port of Houston public safety community spent two days at the Baker Institute to receive training on terrorism prevention, response, and post-incident issues, as well as an overview of new regulations under the Maritime Transportation Security Act.

The “Maritime Awareness, Security, and Terrorism Training” seminar, held May 31-June 1, 2005, was designed for security managers and officers of public and private facilities along Houston’s ship channel, as well as for health, safety, law enforcement, and private industry

organizations. The Houston-Galveston Area Maritime Security Committee, a collaborative security planning group, organized the seminar and invited experienced international, federal, state, and local officials who are familiar with the waterways and/or terrorist threats to share their expertise.

“As the September 11 and USS *Cole* attacks taught us, ports are both vulnerable to direct attacks and utilized as a key component in the movement of people and materials to support terrorist and criminal activities,” said Joan Neuhaus, fellow in counter terrorism at the institute. Neuhaus, who is also executive director

of the Houston-Harris County Regional Homeland Security Advisory Council, stressed the critical need for teamwork to safeguard the port.

The seminar was sponsored by the Baker Institute. Other sponsors of the seminar included: the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Texas, the Port of Houston Authority, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Houston Department of Health and Human Services, Harris County Hazmat Response, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the Texas Motor Transportation Association.

LARRY SABATO FORECASTS 2008 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

The 2008 U.S. presidential elections are likely to be won by the Republicans and decided in the key midwestern states that delivered the narrow victory for President George W. Bush in 2004, predicted Larry Sabato, founder and director of the University of Virginia’s Center for Politics.

Sabato spoke at the Baker Institute April 21, 2005, and was introduced by former Texas Lieutenant Governor William Hobby as “the best-known political scientist in the country.”

Sabato argued the Republicans

would win, in part, based on historic precedent: when the same party has held the presidency for two terms, that party has been reelected to a third term 61 percent of the time.

In order for the Republicans to keep the presidency, Bush must “be successful,” and their candidate must be a credible, mainstream conservative, he said. For the Democrats to win, they would have to nominate a moderate from a Republican or so-called “red state” and change the party image from “blue-elite to down-home.”

In the 2004 elections, voters in the key swing states of the Midwest—Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, and Iowa—used what Sabato called “hot-button social issues” to voice their opinions. They generally opposed gay marriage and abortion and supported gun control, and they used their votes to register their discontent with the country’s dominant political and cultural centers: New York, Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles.

JOHN PODESTA CALLS FOR NEW RESEARCH AND INCREASED SPENDING ON ENERGY

The United States needs to reevaluate its policies regarding energy research, development, and deployment in order to guard against the harmful political and environmental repercussions associated with its dependence on fossil fuels, said John Podesta, president and chief executive officer of the Center for American Progress, a non-partisan research and education institute in Washington, D.C.

Podesta, who was formerly President William J. Clinton's chief of staff, delivered a lecture titled, "Failure is Not an Option: Science, Technology, and America's Future," April 18, 2005, at the Baker Institute.

America's dependence on fossil fuels is both a scientific concern, because of the potential for increased risks of global warming, and a national security concern, given U.S. dependence on imported oil from countries whose ability to deliver is uncertain, either because of political volatility or unstable regimes, Podesta said.

To mitigate America's dependence on oil, Podesta has called on the Bush administration to provide funding to develop alternative fuels and to boost tax incentives to develop hybrid cars. He noted that ethanol, an alternative fuel with economic and environmental merits, can be produced using advances in biotechnology to process corn stalks and wheat straw. He also urged

the federal government and the private sector to reverse the decline in investment in energy research and development.

While the United States only accounts for 4 percent of the world's population, it accounts for 25 percent of the world's carbon dioxide emissions, one-third of which comes from vehicles, Podesta said. He warned that unless the United States reduces its carbon dioxide emissions,

"I'm optimistic about the potential of advances in science and technology, but we do have to take a hard look at the current politics of energy research, development, and deployment,"

Podesta said.

which totaled 1.9 billion tons in 2003, the country's average temperatures could increase, triggering rising sea levels and more frequent and severe storms and droughts.

Podesta called for increased funding for energy research, development, demonstration, and early deployment. He said federal funding for research and

development had dropped by 60 percent since 1978; funding for energy research and development in all sectors totals only \$1.7 billion annually, compared to the National Institutes of Health's annual budget of \$28.7 billion. Meanwhile, he said, private sector investment in energy research and development has declined by 50 percent since 1990 to \$2 billion annually.

Podesta criticized President Bush's latest budget for reducing both the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Science budget by 4.5 percent and its funding of renewable energy initiatives by 7 percent. Instead, it increased spending on hydrogen technology research—a technology with challenges Podesta called "daunting."

Commenting on Podesta's lecture, Neal Lane, senior fellow in science and technology, said, "Energy is the number one problem for the world and the nation." Lane, who is also the Malcolm Gillis University Professor at Rice University, added, "Future energy shortages—and related environmental and security impacts—threaten our nation in ways we have only begun to experience in a troubled post-9/11 world.... This is a time when the United States should be doubling or tripling its investment in energy (research and development) rather than cutting back."

ENERGY TASK FORCE MEETS TO CREATE ROADMAP FOR A NEW CENTURY

The Baker Institute has reconvened its energy task force under a new framework: Strategic Energy Policy: Roadmap for a New Century. Its task is to recommend a plan of action to meet the energy challenges facing our nation in the 21st century. The goal of this 2005 task force is to update the findings from its 2000 report and issue new recommendations on U.S. objectives for energy security—including sustainable policies that will promote the global environment.

Since the initial task force, Strategic Energy Policy: Challenges for the 21st Century, was convened in 2000 and its report was pre-

sented, there have been significant political, economic, and environmental developments in the energy arena.

The 2005 task force held a meeting in Washington, D.C., in December 2004 to examine these developments, which include the following: September 11 and its aftermath, which highlighted energy security issues related to energy infrastructure and U.S. dependence on the Middle East; polarization on energy and environmental factors; Iraq policy, including the effect of the deterioration of its oil infrastructure and the potential for future foreign investment; and the increasingly

important roles of emerging players—including China and Russia—in the energy sector.

The bipartisan task force has been meeting to develop the formal report. It was organized by the institute in conjunction with the Council on Foreign Relations, and is comprised of prominent energy experts, industry leaders, policy-makers, media, scholars, and non-governmental organizations. The task force's chairman is Edward Morse, a widely-recognized authority on energy. The project's director is Amy Myers Jaffe, Wallace S. Wilson fellow in energy studies.

GENDER, DEVELOPMENT, AND ENERGY

Limited access to modern energy has a strong link to poverty and disproportionately impacts the lives of women in rural communities, said Susan McDade, manager of the Sustainable Energy Programme at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in a March 31, 2005, presentation.

The lecture, which was co-hosted by the Baker Institute Energy Forum, the Rice University Program for the Study of Women and Gender, and the Shell Center for Sustainability, launched a new lecture series, "Gender, Development, and Energy." The lecture series is part of a broader

program at the institute, "Gender, Energy, & Society," and is intended to spotlight issues relating to gender, poverty, and economic development in international energy policy debates.

Ms. McDade, a development economist, called for "pro-women energy policies" to overcome the impact of harmful energy shortages on women in developing countries, and she presented findings from UNDP's report, "Gender & Energy for Sustainable Development: A Toolkit and Resource Guide."

Between 2 to 2.4 billion people cook with "traditional fuel" and 2 billion people "have no access to

commercial electricity," McDade said. But she said the development community is mistaken in emphasizing low-level electricity provision while largely overlooking the need for more heating fuel and more high-load electricity for mechanization.

Since most societies in developing countries place the responsibility for fuel gathering and food preparation on women, they spend significant time on such tasks, resulting in exposure to harmful indoor air pollution and little schooling, which leads to illiteracy and limited economic opportunity for women, McDade said.

THE EXPLORATION OF MARS AND THE SEARCH FOR LIFE

The Baker Institute and Rice University's Space Institute sponsored a May 11, 2005, presentation of great scientific and public interest: the search for life being pursued by the five spacecraft that, at the time, were orbiting or on the surface of the planet Mars. This was augmented by description of the investigations and analysis of meteorites from Mars recovered in the Antarctic.

The presentation was made by David McKay and Everett Gibson, two of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration's leading planetary scientists. They were both members of the team that in 1996 presented the investigative results that made the case that life indeed had existed on Mars—investigations President Bill Clinton called "stunning."

The Rosetta Stone, the meteorite that supported their findings in 1996, was formed on Mars 4.5 billion years ago. It was blasted off from the surface of Mars by an impact. It orbited the Sun for 16 million years before being captured by the Earth's gravity and entering the Earth's atmosphere to land in the Antarctic. Meteorites are found in other locations on the Earth than the Antarctic, but those found in the Antarctic, due to its environment, are the most pristine. Through the analysis of trapped gas in the meteorite and through oxygen isotope analysis, it can be determined if a meteorite came from Mars. Instruments on the *Viking* spacecraft that landed on Mars in 1976 provided a signa-

ture of the gases present on Mars. Of the 35 meteorites that have been collected in the Antarctic and brought to the Johnson Space Center in Houston, 22 have been verified as Mars meteorites.

McKay and Gibson's analysis has shown that the meteorite analyzed to support their findings presented in 1996 has characteristics that were potentially the result of both microbial activity and water.

"Following our human flights to the Moon, Mars represents the next natural goal for human exploration," said George Abbey, Baker Botts senior fellow in space policy. "The challenge of human missions to Mars offers the many benefits that were gained from the Apollo missions in advancements in technology and subsequent benefits here on Earth."

Photographs acquired by the two rovers on the surface of Mars, *Spirit* and *Opportunity*, and data from their instruments were also presented in support of their

meteorite analysis. The *Mars Global Surveyor*, the *Mars Odyssey*, and the European Space Agency's *Mars Express Spacecraft*, in addition to the two rovers, were, at the time of the presentation, all present on or around Mars and providing valuable scientific data. The spectacular photographs and data they showed from the orbital spacecraft and the rovers revealed the significant and unique canyons and volcanos of the "Red Planet."

Also presented was a summary of future U.S. and European planned robotic activity, potentially leading the way for the possible human exploration of Mars. The benefits of conducting these future missions with international cooperation were emphasized by both speakers. The *European Mars Express Spacecraft*, launched by Russia, is providing very valuable data, and Europe and Russia have plans for even more extensive cooperative missions in the future.

"These missions will also allow us to better our understanding of the formation of the Earth, its atmosphere and oceans, and the physical and chemical conditions that led to the origin and evolution of life. They will allow us to learn more about the origin and history of the planets, and why Mars and the Earth turned out so differently."

– George Abbey

NEW BIPP FELLOWS

Yair Hirschfeld, PhD

Isaac and Mildred Brochstein
Fellow in Middle East
Peace and Security in
Honor of Yitzhak Rabin

Yair Hirschfeld is the Brochstein Fellow in Middle East Peace and Security. He serves as director general of the Economic Cooperation Foundation in Tel Aviv. He has played an active role in Israeli-Palestinian contacts and negotiations. Hirschfeld is professor of Middle East history at Haifa University and an expert in international relations and conflict resolution. He has published books and articles on the Israeli-Arab peace process and Iran's foreign policy.

Yossi Yakhin, PhD

Will Clayton Fellow in
International Economics

Yossi Yakhin is the Clayton Fellow in International Economics. Yakhin recently received his PhD from the University of California, Los Angeles. His primary research areas include international macroeconomics and finance, business cycles, and structure of financial markets. Yakhin was born near Tel Aviv.

BAKER INSTITUTE STUDENT FORUM

The Baker Institute Student Forum organized and hosted several events during the winter and spring of 2005. The group's mission is to stimulate thoughtful discussion among Rice University students on critical national or international policy issues under the auspices of the institute.

"They have been a catalyst for student involvement," said Director Edward P. Djerejian, who recognized the students before the forum's April 18 lecture and dinner with John Podesta.

During the student forum event, "American Politics, Texas Style: the Influence of Texas in American Politics," held January 25, students moderated a panel discussion of notable Texas journalists and writers.

The student forum also organized and participated in an

event titled, "Mock U.S. Senate Hearing: Nanotechnology in Medicine," held February 28. The hearing had two purposes: to enable the students to simulate and participate in a congressional hearing, and to discuss the topic of nanotechnology in medicine. Acting "Senator" Neal Lane, senior fellow in science and technology, delivered the opening remarks.

The student forum held an awards dinner May 12. Several papers researched and written by the students were recognized. The topics included state campaign finance laws, the energy sector in Bolivia and Brazil, and participatory processes in health policy.



Members of the Baker Institute Student Forum with John Podesta, Rice Provost Eugene Levy, and Ambassador Edward P. Djerejian at a special dinner following Podesta's lecture.

COMMISSION

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resolving issues of ballot access and ballot integrity.

The commission is examining the state of the electoral process in the United States, and it will offer recommendations on how to improve it. It planned to meet privately at the end of August at the Carter Center in Atlanta and release its final report September 19. Organized by American University's Center for Democracy and Election Management and co-sponsored by the Baker Institute, the commission of 21 members is both bipartisan and nonpartisan.

At a press conference following the meeting, Carter said the commission members might not have agreed on everything, but they were able to discuss some generic questions and how to address them.

"First of all, is [the question of] how to have maximum voter registration and participation without fraud," Carter said. "Another thing is, how do you make sure that when people do vote they have confidence in the procedure, and if there are serious questions, that procedure can be checked for accuracy and integrity. And the other thing is, how do you do this on a bipartisan basis so that the political parties, and the Congress, and the president, and the general public all agree, in general, on what we should do."

Baker addressed the politically divisive debate between



James A. Baker, III, Jimmy Carter, and Edward P. Djerejian meet before the Commission hearings.

those who are more interested in discussing the issue of ballot integrity and those who are more interested in the issue of ballot access. He said a key problem is the lack of voter-registration databases that are interoperable, one with the other, between states. Another problem is the lack of an adequate system to insure proper voter identification.

"If we are successful at arriving at a consensus for a way in which the states can have voter-registration databases that ... are interoperable, and information can be exchanged one with the other; and if we are able to, in connection with that, come up with a voter-identification procedure that will improve the confidence of the voter in our election system, that will go a long way towards eliminating this debate, which I think has become a sterile debate."

Witnesses on the topic of voter registration, identification,

and participation included: Ken Smukler, president, InfoVoter Technologies; Michael Alvarez, professor, California Institute of Technology; Paula Hawthorn, independent database consultant; and Robert Stein, dean, School of Social Sciences, Rice University. Testimony on the topic of voter technology was given by Dan Wallach, associate professor, Rice University, and Beverly Kaufman, county clerk, Harris County, Texas. The third panel discussed issues of election management and election reform. The witnesses were: Donald Simon, attorney, Sonosky, Chambers, Sachse, Endreson and Perry; Louis Massicotte, professor, University of Montreal; and Norman Ornstein, resident scholar, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research.

JUM'AH

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In discussing the 70-year partnership between the United States and Saudi Arabia, Jum'ah sought to dispel concerns as to whether the world's largest "swing supplier" would be able to meet future, projected energy deficits.

"Can Saudi Arabia and Saudi Aramco step up and deliver?" Jum'ah asked rhetorically. He called that "a question I can easily answer with an emphatic 'Yes.'"

The dramatic rise in oil prices over the last several years has renewed the focus on international oil markets and on the ability of national oil companies, Saudi Aramco in particular, to generate the huge amount of investment—several trillion dollars over the next 20 years—that will be necessary to meet growing global demand for oil and gas.

Citing both its own and U.S. Department of Energy estimates, Jum'ah suggested that Saudi Aramco ultimately would be able to raise its production capacity to more than 23 million barrels per day in 2025, up from 11 million barrels per day in 1994, to meet growing demand in the United States and elsewhere.

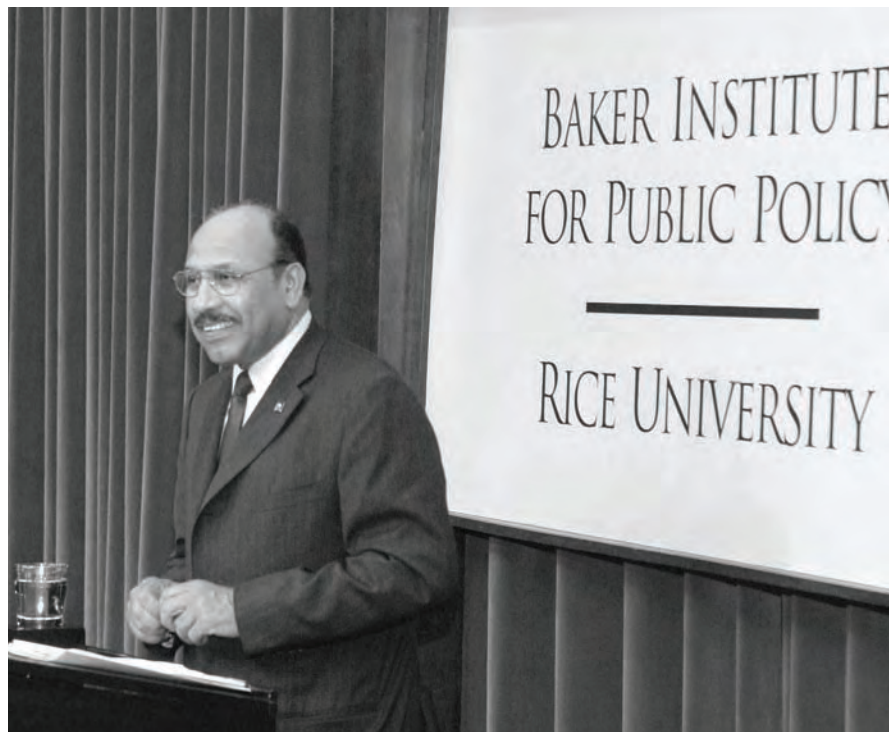
Toward that end, Saudi Aramco has launched an "aggressive exploration program" in previously unexplored areas to transform probable reserves into proven reserves. "The kingdom is uniquely positioned because of its reserves and its resources to consider raising its production by such a margin," Jum'ah said.

Amy Myers Jaffe, Wallace S. Wilson fellow in energy studies and associate director of Rice University's energy program, noted that Jum'ah's comments represented an important political pronouncement.

"Saudi Arabia has been subject to a lot of criticism about the management of its fields, and Mr. Jum'ah appears to be conscientious in responding with concerted steps that Saudi Aramco will take to address the availability of reserves in the kingdom," Jaffe said. "What will be critical down the road will be the timing of the delivery of new production and new reserves. The challenge that Aramco faces is to have this production and reserves available at the time the market will require them."

Jum'ah also sought to address the concerns over U.S. reliance on Saudi oil and the reliability of that supply. He said the strongest guarantee of America's energy future "lies in Saudi Arabia's unmatched reserve base and Saudi Aramco's extensive petroleum production, processing, and distribution infrastructure."

Speaking broadly about the U.S.-Saudi economic partnership, Jum'ah called on American companies to play a major role in the country's ongoing expansion, including an estimated \$700 billion in infrastructure development investments, including water desalinization and telecommunications projects, as well as workforce development training.



Abdallah S. Jum'ah, CEO of Saudi Aramco, gives the inaugural presentation of the Baker Institute Energy Forum's new research program on the role of national oil companies in international energy markets.

ETHICS, POLICY, AND SOCIETY LECTURE SERIES

The Rice University Lecture Series on Ethics, Politics, and Society hosted two distinguished speakers: Avishai Margalit and Allen Buchanan.

Margalit, the Schulman Professor of Philosophy at Hebrew University, is a wide-ranging philosopher and public intellectual. He delivered a lecture November 18, 2004, titled "Compromises and Rotten

Compromises."

Buchanan, professor of philosophy and public policy in the Sanford Institute at Duke University, has had a distinguished career in bioethics as well as political philosophy and philosophy of international relations. His March 17, 2005, lecture was titled "The Dangers of Nation-Building: Iraq as a Case Study."

The Lecture Series, co-sponsored by the Department of Humanities and the Baker Institute, provides a rare opportunity to explore with some of academia's brightest and most stimulating minds many of our deepest, moral, political, and social dilemmas.

MOUSSA

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actively engaged, evidenced by the president's meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and Palestinian Authority President

Mahmoud Abbas, and by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice's trips to the Middle East.

Djerejian stressed that the United States must also play an active role dealing concomitantly with all other critical issues facing

the Middle East, including political and economic reforms, democracy promotion, and an independent, elected Iraqi government.

STEM CELLS

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presentation on the state of the industry and on multiple aspects of a complicated and controversial subject.

The religious and ethical controversy over using embryonic stem cells in reproductive cloning prompted President George W. Bush to establish a policy that limits federal funding of research on human embryonic stem cells to the use of stem cells derived on or before August 9, 2001. Some states have placed their own restrictions on embryonic stem cell research and have established prohibitions on reproduc-

tive and/or therapeutic cloning.

By contrast, in the United Kingdom, embryonic stem cell research and therapeutic cloning are permitted. In 1991, a public agency, the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA), was created to grant licenses for research using surplus human embryos from in vitro fertilization and embryos created for research by fertilization or therapeutic cloning.

Private U.S. companies such as Geron Corp. have more freedom because Bush's policy does not address stem cell research underway with private and other non-federal funds. Thomas Okarma, Geron's president and chief executive officer, discussed his com-

pany's ongoing efforts to develop and commercialize cell-based therapeutics using its human embryonic stem cell technology. Geron is now generating master cell banks of two stem cell lines that it has derived, and Okarma said he was optimistic that a cell type would enter clinics in 2006.

The conference was organized by Lane and Kirstin Matthews, postdoctoral research associate, and sponsored in part by a grant from the Richard Lounsbery Foundation.



IMAGE-MAKING: CULTURE AND PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE ARAB WORLD

In conjunction with the Houston presentation of “NAZAR, Photographs from the Arab World” (presented by FotoFest in Houston and originated by Noorderlicht Photofestival, The Netherlands), the Baker Institute and FotoFest co-sponsored the forum, “Image Making: Culture and Photography in the Arab World,” May 3, 2005. In addition to viewing a small exhibit on loan from FotoFest, guests heard from two prominent artists involved with the project, Michket Krifa and Issa Touma. Touma’s photograph, above, courtesy of the Le Pont Gallery, was taken in Aleppo and used as the symbol for the Aleppo photo festival last year. It shows the satellites that have long been the only connection for photographers and much of the public in the Middle East to the rest of the world.

ROADMAP

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outlined in the Roadmap.

“The fact that both the Israeli and Palestinian leaders have expressed a willingness to implement their obligations under Phase

One of the Roadmap to ultimately final status negotiations is very encouraging,” stated Djerejian during a keynote address at an event sponsored by Rice’s Boniuk Center for the Study and Advancement of Religious Tolerance in April. The institute is continuing its work with

the parties, and Djerejian chaired post-disengagement working sessions in the region at the end of August.

The full report, including the names of participants, is posted on the institute’s website, <http://bakerinstitute.org>.

ASIA TRIP

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The delegation then traveled to Japan for a major conference on “Recent Developments in the Middle East and Future Oil Supply.” The conference was jointly sponsored by the Baker Institute and the Japan Petroleum Energy Center and the Institute of Energy Economics of Japan. The conference included a panel discussion with Baker Institute and Japanese

experts on the prospects for democracy in the Middle East and its impact on the future supply of oil. It was attended by more than 500 Japanese government officials and industry leaders.

Finally, the institute also participated in programs in Seoul, South Korea, organized by the Uri Party and the Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI). Djerejian gave a keynote speech on oil geopolitics, emphasizing the importance of multinational cooperation among

large consumer countries in Asia and warning that bilateral investment deals with individual oil producing countries will not be an effective strategy to ensure the flow of oil around the world. The South Korea visit was hosted by Korean Parliament member Su Chan Chae, who was formerly a professor of economics at Rice. Results from the institute’s modeling of the world natural gas market were also presented.

BAKER INSTITUTE FELLOWS AND SCHOLARS

Edward P. Djerejian

Founding Director
Janice and Robert McNair
Director
Edward A. and Hermena
Hancock Kelly University
Chair for Senior Scholars

Allen Matusow, PhD

Associate Director for
Academic Programs

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Diana Tamari Sabbagh Fellow
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Yair Hirschfeld, PhD

Isaac and Mildred Brochstein
Fellow in Middle East Peace
and Security in Honor of
Yitzhak Rabin

Vivian Ho, PhD

Fellow in Health Economics

Amy Myers Jaffe

Wallace S. Wilson Fellow in
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Neal Lane, PhD

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Summer Intern Program
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Kenneth Medlock III, PhD

Fellow in Energy Studies

Joan T. Neuhaus

Fellow in Counter Terrorism

Peter Pedroni, PhD

Will Clayton Scholar in
International Economics

Yossi Yakhin, PhD

Will Clayton Fellow in
International Economics

HOUSTON FORUM HONORS BAKER INSTITUTE

The Houston Forum, a prominent community platform for the exchange of ideas, honored James A. Baker, III, the 61st Secretary of State, and the Baker Institute at a luncheon presentation in downtown Houston March 3, 2005. The Forum presented its Woodson Medal for Outstanding Leadership & Service to Baker in honor of his public service to the United States and to the world community. The institute simultaneously received the medal, honoring the recognition it brings to Houston by fostering the free exchange of ideas. Director Edward P. Djerejian accepted the medal on behalf of the institute. Past recipients of the medal include: Charles Duncan, Robert Mosbacher, and Lynn Wyatt. The Forum is a nonprofit, nonpartisan educational organization.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

“Stem Cells: Saving Lives or Crossing Lines”

Baker Institute Study 31
August 2005
Baker Institute Science & Technology Program

“The Future of Energy Security and Energy Policy in Northeast Asia: Cooperation Among China, Japan, and the United States”

Conference Report
June 2005
Steven W. Lewis, PhD (Baker Institute/Rice University)

“Regional Income Divergence in China”

Faculty Study
June 2005
Peter Pedroni, PhD (Baker Institute/Rice University) and James Yudong Yao (IMF)

“Energy and Nanotechnology: Strategy for the Future”

Baker Institute Study 30
April 2005
Baker Institute Energy Forum

“The Geopolitics of Natural Gas”

Baker Institute Study 29
March 2005
Baker Institute Energy Forum

“Americas Project 2004 Report—Civil Society in the Americas: The Missing Link Between the Private and Public Sectors”

Baker Institute Study 27
March 2005
The Americas Project (Baker Institute/Rice University)

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

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For further inquiries and address changes, we may be reached by phone, 713-348-4683; fax, 713-348-5993; or e-mail, bipp@rice.edu.



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RICE UNIVERSITY
P.O. Box 1892
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