

Brookings Institution Press

As the United States marches into a precarious new era, requiring a sharper focus on global issues and a greater understanding of government actions, the Brookings Institution continues to present comprehensive research and unique points of view to simplify the complex, changing world. Brookings scholars—writing in a style that reaches the public as well as other scholars and academics, and offering practical approaches to policy roadblocks—maintained the Institution’s pre-eminence over analysis of topics ranging from domestic policy to foreign policy, and from urban affairs to global affairs.

In fiscal 2006, Brookings published 51 new books by scholars and outside experts. These books covered a wide range of issues, including the rationing of health care; cross-strait relations; metropolitan urban and suburban challenges; corporate social responsibility, homeland security concerns and the adequacy—or inadequacy—of policies designed to address them; the oil industry; foreign correspondents; regulatory reform; and competitiveness.

Richard Bush, director of Brookings’s Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies, published *Untying the Knot: Making Peace in the Taiwan Strait* in July 2005. Bush’s book explores the significant differences and many similarities between China and Taiwan and the difficulties that must be resolved to calm the Taiwan Strait given growing military power in Asia. Reflecting Brookings’s expanding international reach, *Untying the Knot* was

well received in Asia as well as in North America. According to the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, “While Mr. Bush believes that the cross-strait dilemma may never be entirely resolved, his book achieves its objective of clarifying the dispute and steering readers away from dangerous misassumptions.”

Domestically, Brookings continued to aid local leaders and urban planners with insightful,

reform bill into law. To commemorate the anniversary, one of the original architects of the bill and former Ways and Means staff member Ron Haskins published *Work over Welfare: The Inside Story of the 1996 Welfare Reform Law*. Haskins’s book tells the inside story of the legislation that ended “welfare as we know it” and provides the most authoritative account on welfare to date.

new reality of modern warfare head-on.

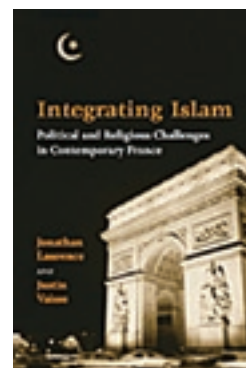
Forbes.com recently selected *Protecting the Homeland 2006/2007* for inclusion in its book club. Written by scholars Michael d’Arcy, Michael O’Hanlon, Peter Orszag, Jeremy Shapiro, and James Steinberg, the book reviews the current state of homeland security, assesses the nation’s remaining vulnerabilities, and suggests new policies to improve security in the United States.

Choice named two new Brookings Press books as Outstanding Academic Titles: *The Idea of Pakistan*, by Senior Fellow Stephen Cohen, and *National Pastime*, by economists Stefan Szymanski and Andrew Zimbalist. The magazine called Cohen’s work “a lucid, penetrating and brilliantly constructed book on the state and nation of Pakistan.”

Robert Gallucci, Joel S. Wit, and Daniel Poneman won the American Academy of Diplomacy’s Douglas Dillon Award for *Going Critical: The First North Korean Nuclear Crisis*. The award goes to a “book of distinction in the practice of American diplomacy.”

For the second year in a row, Brookings Press won the top literary prize in public administration, the Academy of Public Administration’s Louis Bronlow Award, for *Government by Network: The New Shape of the Public Sector*, by Stephen Goldsmith and William D. Eggers.

The Brookings Press continues to play a key role in achieving goals important to the Institution and its mission. By providing the bridge between scholarship and policy-making, the Press offers the opportunity for scholars and outside experts to reach decision-makers and inform public debate through innovative thought. ■



guideline-oriented publications. Bruce Katz and Robert Puentes, of the Brookings Metropolitan Policy Program, edited *Taking the High Road: A Metropolitan Agenda for Transportation Reform*. The book made *Planetizen* magazine’s recent top 10 list of books in planning and development.

This year also marked the 10-year anniversary of President Clinton’s signing of the welfare

The high quality of Brookings books was recognized by a number of prestigious awards:

Scholar Peter W. Singer received distinguished honors from the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial this year for *Children at War*. Singer’s book is the first comprehensive analysis of the growing global use of children as soldiers and why the U.S. government and the international community must face this

Center for Executive Education

From Robert S. Brookings's service on President Woodrow Wilson's War Industries Board during World War I, the St. Louis businessman concluded that there was a shortage of staff members "fitted by education and experience" to perform essential government work during a crisis. Further investigation convinced him that universities were teaching the theory of government service, but not the practice.

Therefore, in 1924, he established the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government to help federal executives acquire "the trained intelligence essential to the ultimate success of government." The inaugural class comprised 30 men and women.

The school was the forerunner of today's Brookings Center for Executive Education (BCEE). "The leadership development emphasis of BCEE's executive education program resurrects the original intent of the training function of Brookings," said Terry Goodwin, BCEE director.

The program was known by a variety of names over the decades, and until 1936, attendees could earn doctoral degrees at Brookings. This year, nearly 3,000 executives attended more than 70 BCEE programs, most of them lasting at least five days. About 85 percent of the attendees are government executives; the remaining 15 percent are from business. Most of the programs take place in Washington, D.C., but other locales include Belgium, the Netherlands, Egypt, Chicago, Charlottesville, Va., and Warrenton, Va.

The "faculty" includes such Brookings scholars as Michael O'Hanlon, E.J. Dionne, Jr.,

Thomas Mann, Peter Orszag, and Susan Collins, as well as professors from universities and congressional members and staffers who share their real-world policy-making experience.

Former director Lee Fritschler recalled that in the 1980s, the number of business executives attending the program expanded, particularly from the telecommunications, health care, and energy industries. Also beginning in that period, executives attending the program were taken abroad to familiarize them with the workings of foreign governments. Executives from Korea, China, and Japan began traveling to the United States to attend the program at Brookings.

Nanette Blandin, another former director, noted that during her era, Brookings began to design customized executive education programs to meet the specific needs of individual companies, such as State Farm Insurance, Boeing, and IBM. BCEE tailored programs for other organizations—such as the Credit Union Executives Society, the Dutch Embassy, and a Finnish think tank—and groups, such as senior officials from the United Arab Republic.

Among the specialized BCEE courses is the Judicial Education

program, which brings state appellate and Supreme Court judges from all over the country to Washington for two weeks of seminars on such complex economic issues as punitive damages and construction-defects litigation. The goal, Goodwin said, is "to educate

Sens. Hillary Clinton of New York, Orrin Hatch of Utah, Larry Craig of Idaho, and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Of course, the best way to gauge the success of BCEE is to listen to the executives who have been through the program.



Sen. Orrin Hatch of Utah

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judges to make better decisions."

Goodwin said that BCEE plays a vital role in training and certifying a new generation of government executives needed to replace the current generation, which will retire soon.

An important BCEE program, the LEGIS Fellows project, presents three weeks of orientation courses on "How Congress Works" to executives from government agencies, and then places them on the staffs of senators and House members for stints of seven to 12 months. "These are very well qualified executives," Goodwin noted, "the up-and-comers."

Last year, Brookings LEGIS Fellows served on the staffs of

"The LEGIS Fellows program provides the kind of hands-on, in-depth experience that helps to demystify the world of congressional politics and policy," said Elain Dezinski, who participated in the program when she was Department of Homeland Security deputy assistant secretary for policy and planning in the Border and Transportation Directorate.

"A great opportunity to develop a foundation in politics and policy-making, essential to any future career executive," said Gregory Kay, who attended several BCEE programs as director of strategic services at the Internal Revenue Service office in Fresno, Calif. ■

Impact in Action: Brookings Scholars Testify on Capitol Hill

Founder Robert S. Brookings believed that the Institution's scholars must frame the issues of the day accurately and impartially, "presenting ideas without ideology." That goal has guided 90 years of Brookings counsel to policymakers who seek solutions to the nation's most complex policy challenges.

One effective means for Brookings to influence policy and legislation is congressional testimony. This year Congress repeatedly asked Brookings scholars to help them understand the challenges facing the nation and weigh alternative policies. Despite political polarization, lawmakers of both major parties found Brookings a source of fact-based, responsible analysis and recommendations.

In the past year, Brookings scholars testified more than 40 times on a wide range of topics. These included lobbying reform, economic competitiveness, relief for internally displaced persons and refugees, domestic entitlements, changes in society, the District of Columbia's government, the estate tax, Social Security, preparedness in the face of bio-terrorism, and homeland security.

In September, just after the ceasefire in Lebanon went into effect, Carlos Pascual, vice president and director of Foreign Policy Studies, undertook a fact-finding trip. Immediately on his return to Washington, he went before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to lay out his findings and suggest ways that the United States and the inter-

national community could most effectively assist in post-conflict reconstruction and aid.

On numerous occasions during the year, Senior Fellows Kenneth Pollack and Michael O'Hanlon brought their expertise to bear on Congress' inquiries into the war in Iraq and policy toward the Middle East in general. Pollack also helped legislators and policy makers who were dealing with the nuclear challenge posed by Iran, while O'Hanlon addressed the looming issue of weapons in space.

Senior Fellow Thomas E. Mann, one of the most respected experts on politics and election reform, appeared before the House Rules Committee as it addressed congressional oversight of the lobbying industry. "Transparency is key to lobbying reform, in my view more important than a ban or further restrictions on gifts and travel," Mann told the lawmakers, as they considered new regulations.

Ron Haskins, a senior fellow, was a key architect of the 1996 welfare reform legislation as a staffer on the House Ways and Means Committee. Ten years after President Clinton signed welfare reform into law, Haskins returned to that same committee to testify on the origins of the welfare reform law and its effects on employment, poverty, marriage, and teen pregnancy. Haskins concluded that in the last several decades of social policy, "Welfare reform stands out as federal legislation that actually met its goals."

Isabel V. Sawhill, another senior fellow, has testified relentlessly on the issue of fiscal responsibility and need for the long-term health of the nation's entitlement programs. "Like many others, I worry that currently projected deficits are a grave threat to our economy," she told the

In a year when President Bush made U.S. competitiveness a centerpiece of the nation's agenda, Brookings was very much on top of that issue. To aid Congress' understanding of the subject matter, two senior fellows—Lael Brainard, vice president and director of the Global Economy

Brookings scholars often find ways other than testimony to reach lawmakers. Andrew Reamer, deputy director of the Urban Markets Initiative, has, like the Institution as a whole, made innovative use of cyberspace. In a Web-based editorial, he argued against cutting the Census Bureau's



Senior Fellow Alice Rivlin testifies on the District of Columbia's progress to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs at a July hearing.

JOHN HARRINGTON

House Committee on the Budget.

Alice Rivlin, director of the Brookings Greater Washington Research Program, appeared before an oversight subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs in July 2006 to praise the District's renaissance. "Thousands of units of housing are being constructed and renovated, new stores are opening and older ones expanding. Neighborhoods are showing new signs of life all over the city," she said.

and Development Program, and Barry Bosworth, both testified before the Senate Finance Committee. Brainard argued that the United States was not saving enough to be competitive. She said, "To remain competitive, America must invest. And to invest, ultimately America must save." Bosworth had a different view, explaining, "We are in the midst of a domestic boom with very low rates of unemployment, and we could not possibly support our spending out of our own productive resources."

budget and explained that with accurate demographic data, state and local law enforcement can create effective programs for combating growing crime areas. Reamer thought it inexcusable to cut back on this "crime-mapping" system, and so did some members of Congress. His piece was circulated in a "Dear Colleague" letter from members of the House Census Bureau Oversight Subcommittee, and Rep. Alan Mollohan of West Virginia specifically cited Reamer's work during debate on the House floor. ■