The David Rockefeller Studies Program is the Council’s first-class think tank. In 2006–2007 the program’s twenty-eight full-time fellows and over twenty-five adjunct and visiting fellows won eight awards; published seven books (and worked on more than twenty others that will be published in the future), fourteen reports, and approximately three hundred op-eds; testified before Congress numerous times; held four symposia and ran more than forty roundtable series. Fellows conducted more than two hundred and fifty briefings for executive-branch officials, members of Congress, university professors and students, religious leaders, state and local officials, foreign officials, and military officers and gave countless media interviews. The productivity and influence of Studies fellows continues to be extraordinary.

Under the new leadership of Vice President and Director of Studies Gary Samore and Deputy Director of Studies Sebastian Mallaby, who also directs the Maurice R. Greenberg Center for Geoeconomic Studies (GEC), the Studies Program focused on the most significant foreign policy issues facing the United States and the international community in the twenty-first century, including conflict in the Middle East, rising powers in Asia, globalization, and the formulation of U.S. foreign policy. This year the Studies Program added eight new fellows to deepen its expertise in a number of these areas.

The Middle East program has been particularly productive this year. Steven Simon directed a symposium on the consequences of the Iraq war and wrote a Council Special Report making the case for U.S. military withdrawal. In his book *Hidden Iran: Paradox and Power in the Islamic Republic*, Ray Takeyh argued for a new American policy to engage Iran. Steven A. Cook published *Ruling but Not Governing: The Military and Political...*

Asia was another major theme of the Studies Program this past year. Elizabeth C. Economy began a book on China’s quest for natural resources and its geopolitical, strategic, and economic implications. In Foreign Affairs, Adam Segal described how globalization is driving countries such as China to respond with new forms of economic nationalism. Jerome A. Cohen published an essay on China’s efforts to adapt rule-of-law institutions. Daniel Markey wrote on the U.S.-Pakistan relationship in Foreign Affairs. Gary Samore led a small Council delegation to Japan and South Korea to begin a project on the Asian regional security architecture.

A number of Studies fellows worked on critical global issues. Laurie Garrett continued writing her book on the threat of emerging diseases. Michael A. Levi began work on climate change and led two roundtables: Science, Technology, and Foreign Policy, and Confronting Nuclear Proliferation. Charles D. Ferguson finished a Council Special Report on the benefits and risks of nuclear energy. Gene B. Sperling,

2006–2007 Arrivals

Edward Alden, the former Washington bureau chief of the Financial Times, became the Bernard L. Schwartz senior fellow.

Peter Beinart, former editor and current editor-at-large of the New Republic, joined the Council as a senior fellow.

Michael J. Gerson, former assistant to President George W. Bush for policy and strategic planning, is the Roger Hertog senior fellow.

Daniel Markey became senior fellow for India, Pakistan, and South Asia. He joined the Council from the State Department Policy Planning Staff.

Shannon O’Neil, an adjunct assistant professor of political science and visiting scholar at Columbia University, became the fellow for Latin America studies.

Timothy Samuel Shah, a former senior fellow in religion and world affairs at the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life, joined the Council as adjunct senior fellow for religion and foreign policy.

Amity Shlaes, a syndicated columnist for Bloomberg News, became a visiting senior fellow in the Maurice R. Greenberg Center for Geoeconomic Studies.

Matthew J. Slaughter, an associate professor of business administration at Dartmouth College, joined the Council’s Maurice R. Greenberg Center for Geoeconomic Studies as adjunct senior fellow for business and globalization.
director of the Center for Universal Education, focused on policy recommendations to strengthen the global financial system for universal basic education. In addition to managing task forces, Lee Feinstein published a highly regarded Council Special Report on efforts to prevent mass atrocities and led a roundtable on intervention and state sovereignty. David G. Victor studied how to build more-effective shock absorbers into the global oil market. Elliot Schrage continued exploring mechanisms to align private trade and investment with a global “social” agenda.


America’s role in the world was examined by a number of fellows. Walter Russell Mead completed his book God and Gold: Britain, America, and the Making of the Modern World, on the rise of Anglo-American global primacy, and, with the help of Timothy Samuel Shah, began a symposium series on religion and foreign policy. Michael J. Gerson completed a manuscript on the future of conservatism, and Peter Beinart began one on how America responds to lost wars.
The Studies Program focused on the most significant foreign policy issues facing the United States and the international community in the twenty-first century.

As national security issues continued to dominate the foreign policy debate, Stephen Biddle spent a month in Baghdad helping to assess U.S. military strategy, for which he was awarded the U.S. Army Commander’s Award for Public Service. Max Boot, who also traveled to Iraq at the invitation of the American commander there, General David H. Petraeus, wrote more than fifty articles on foreign policy and defense issues and published the critically acclaimed *War Made New: Technology, Warfare, and the Course of History, 1500 to Today*, which explains how technological revolutions have transformed warfare. Stephen E. Flynn’s latest book, *The Edge of Disaster*, drew widespread public attention to his argument that Americans should build national resiliency in the face of natural and man-made hazards. Richard K. Betts led the John J. McCloy Roundtable on Setting the National Security Agenda.


The Center for Universal Education

Founded in 2002 and directed by Gene B. Sperling, the Center for Universal Education (CUE) is the first center at a major think tank focusing exclusively on quality, universal basic education among the world’s poorest children.

CUE’s recommendations were influential in the development of the bipartisan Education for All Act of 2007, the United Kingdom’s major expansion of basic education funding, and the continuing development of the Education for All–Fast Track Initiative.

CUE recently launched the Education Partnership for Children of Conflict and delivered analyses on financing education in conflict at major UN and governmental forums in Cairo, London, and Bonn. CUE’s Ministers of Education Roundtable this year included presentations from the education ministers of Kenya, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.