U.N. Goal of Eradicating Extreme Poverty By 2015 Addressed at Summit

In order to improve the detrimental repercussions of globalization on certain regions, the United Nations Development Program, in conjunction with Columbia’s Earth Institute, have launched the Millennium Development Program (MDG). The initiative, approved by all 189 UN member countries during the 2003 Millennium Summit, boasts ambitious goals—eradicate extreme global poverty, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality, and ensure environmental sustainability, among others—all by 2015.

Jeffrey Sachs, director of the Earth Institute, special advisor to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, and MDG task force coordinator of poverty and economic development, remains staunchly optimistic. Speaking at the April 29 MDG symposium, which took place at the School of Journalism, Sachs explained, “In everyone of these targets we can make marvelous headway in the world if we would not dream and not debate about the biggest abstractions, but get down to work and actually solve these problems.”

Sachs laid out three major factors that impede problematic regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, from sustainable development. The first is location. Lack of coastal access coupled with land problems like depletion of nutrients in soil heavily sets back countries attempting to join the global market. Secondly, bad governance ensures failure. Sachs explained, noting Zimbabwean President Mugabe’s failures to provide his people with essential needs. “We have to name names and wean President Mugabe’s failures to achieve U.N. Goal of Eradicating Extreme Poverty,” Sachs explained, noting Zimbabwes’s problematic regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, from sustainable development. The first is location. Lack of coastal access coupled with land problems like depletion of nutrients in soil heavily sets back countries attempting to join the global market. Secondly, bad governance ensures failure. Sachs explained, noting Zimbabwean President Mugabe’s failures to provide his people with essential needs. “We have to name names and wean President Mugabe’s failures to achieve the U.N. Goal of Eradicating Extreme Poverty.”

Sachs also sets forth two major threats to achieving sustainability—first, the increase in global market and second, attempting to join the global market. “Both have served as midcareer fellowships to experienced journalists to take graduate courses at Columbia’s Schools of Business, Law, and International and Public Affairs. Fellows also attend special seminars at the Journalism School led by scholars and business experts during the nine-month program, which begins every year in August. The program is open to journalists with at least four years’ experience. Founded in 1975, the fellows are named for John S. and James L. Knight, brothers who established Knight Foundation, and Walter Bagehot (pronounced baj-et), the 19th-century British economist and editor of The Economist. They are administered by the Graduate School of Journalism. They are open to journalists with at least four years’ experience and willing to devote three years to midcareer fellowship work. The fellowship also includes a stipend of $45,000 for experienced journalists to take graduate courses at Columbia’s Schools of Business, Law, and International and Public Affairs. Fellows also attend special seminars at the Journalism School led by scholars and business experts during the nine-month program, which begins every year in August. The midcareer fellowships are named for John S. and James L. Knight, brothers who established Knight Foundation, and Walter Bagehot (pronounced baj-et), the 19th-century British economist and editor of The Economist. They are administered by the Graduate School of Journalism. They are open to journalists with at least four years’ experience and willing to devote three years to midcareer fellowship work. The fellowship also includes a stipend of $45,000 for experienced journalists to take graduate courses at Columbia’s Schools of Business, Law, and International and Public Affairs. Fellows also attend special seminars at the Journalism School led by scholars and business experts during the nine-month program, which begins every year in August.

Columbia Names Knight-Bagehot Fellows for 2003

Ten Knight-Bagehot Fellows in Economics and Business Journalism have been named by the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. They include journalists from USA Today, The New York Times, The Houston Chronicle, Money Magazine, Time Magazine, and Reuters. The midcareer fellowships provide full tuition and a living stipend of $45,000 for experienced journalists to take graduate courses at Columbia’s Schools of Business, Law, and International and Public Affairs. Fellows also attend special seminars at the Journalism School led by scholars and business experts during the nine-month program, which begins every year in August. The program is open to journalists with at least four years’ experience. Founded in 1975, the fellows are named for John S. and James L. Knight, brothers who established Knight Foundation, and Walter Bagehot (pronounced baj-et), the 19th-century British economist and editor of The Economist. They are administered by the Graduate School of Journalism. They are open to journalists with at least four years’ experience and willing to devote three years to midcareer fellowship work. The fellowship also includes a stipend of $45,000 for experienced journalists to take graduate courses at Columbia’s Schools of Business, Law, and International and Public Affairs. Fellows also attend special seminars at the Journalism School led by scholars and business experts during the nine-month program, which begins every year in August. The midcareer fellowships are named for John S. and James L. Knight, brothers who established Knight Foundation, and Walter Bagehot (pronounced baj-et), the 19th-century British economist and editor of The Economist. They are administered by the Graduate School of Journalism. They are open to journalists with at least four years’ experience and willing to devote three years to midcareer fellowship work. The fellowship also includes a stipend of $45,000 for experienced journalists to take graduate courses at Columbia’s Schools of Business, Law, and International and Public Affairs. Fellows also attend special seminars at the Journalism School led by scholars and business experts during the nine-month program, which begins every year in August.

William Safire and Rena Pederson To Co-chair Pulitzer Prize Board

William Safire, New York Times political columnist, and Rena Pederson, editor-at-large of The Dallas Morning News, have been elected co-chairs of the Pulitzer Prize Board, Columbia announced recently. Both have served as board members since 1995.

Safire, who won the Pulitzer Prize for commentary in 1978, has been a political columnist for The New York Times since 1973. Readers also know him for his New York Times Magazine column “On Language” upon which he has based 13 books. Previously, Safire served as a senior White House speechwriter for President Nixon.

The New York City native began his journalism career as a reporter with The New York Herold Tribune, after attending Syracuse University for two years. Safire also spent time as a radio and TV producer as well as a U.S. Army correspondent. In the late 1950s, while serving as a vice president of a New York public relations firm, he was responsible for bringing together then-Vice President Nixon and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev for their Cold-War era “kitchen debate” in Moscow.

Among Safire’s numerous books are four novels: Freedom (1987), about Lincoln and the Civil War, Full Disclosure (1977), Sleeper Spy (1995), and Scandalmonger (2000) about press freedom and spinpera in the post-Revolutionary era. Other works include a political dictionary, a commentary on the Book of Job, and anthologies.

Safire also serves as chair of the Dana Foundation, a philanthropic organization supporting arts education and neuroscience, and serves on the board of trustees of Syracuse University.

Named one of the most powerful women in Texas by Texas

(Continued on Page 8)