
The Rose Report

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT



Dr. Ralph Rossum
Director

Over the course of the past decade, the Rose Institute has completed 36 research projects on issues related to Indian Country. For a full description of these projects, see the article on the Western Indian Gaming Conference on page four.

In a current research project, the Rose Institute is investigating ways to improve tribal government and local government relations. Based on our interviews with tribal and local leaders in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, we have identified a key finding: elected local officials do not understand tribal sovereignty. This is not surprising; even prominent state and federal judges, trained in the law and expected

to comprehend federal Indian law, have recently demonstrated their total lack of understanding.

The U.S. Supreme Court is that branch of the federal government that has historically been most protective of the interests and sovereignty of Native American tribes. Recently, however, both the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the California Supreme Court have ignored its long-standing precedents, compromised tribal interests, infringed on tribal sovereignty, and eroded the constitutional protections the U.S. Supreme Court has historically provided.

The Court's protections flow from two early decisions. In *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831), Chief Justice Marshall declared that Indian tribes are "domestic dependent nations" whose "relation to the United States resembles that

of a ward to his guardian" and that the federal government therefore has a duty to act in their best interests. Consequently, the canons of statutory interpretation of federal Indian law differ from those applied elsewhere: judges are obliged to construe statutes liberally on their behalf, to resolve all ambiguities in their favor, and to preserve tribal property rights and sovereignty unless Congress's intent to the contrary is clear and unambiguous.

In *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), Marshall added to tribal protections by declaring that states have no power over Indian affairs. While the tribes' right of self-determination is limited by their "domestic dependent" status, it is not effaced. As Marshall declared, "a weak state . . . may place itself under the protection of one more powerful, without stripping itself of the right of government, and ceasing to be

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Director's Report

continued...

a state.” Thus, Marshall held that state laws “have no force” in Indian Country. The only government that can interact with Indian tribes is the federal government, not the states. Congress can, of course, constrict tribal sovereignty; as it did when it passed Public Law 280 in 1953, it can mandate that certain states, including California, enforce their criminal laws on reservations. Given the canons of interpretation described above, however, Congress’s constrictions must be clear and unambiguous.

Two recent lower court cases challenge the implications of both of these classic decisions. In *San Manuel Band v. NLRB*, decided in February of 2007, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals departed from the canons of interpretation and held that the National Labor Relations Act can be imposed on tribes and their commercial enterprises despite that tribes are nowhere mentioned in the Act and that it “was enacted by a Congress that in all likelihood never contemplated

the statute’s potential application to tribal employers.” It further disparaged tribal sovereignty by declaring that it simply “exists as a matter of respect for Indian communities . . . , thereby giving them latitude to maintain traditional customs and practices.”

In *Agua Caliente Band v. FPPC*, decided last December, the California Supreme Court reached an even more egregious conclusion, affirming that California courts have the power to abrogate tribal sovereign immunity and hear a case involving a tribe sued for its refusal to comply with the state’s Political Reform Act. The tribe argued that its sovereign status afforded it immunity, but the California Supreme Court held that since Congress had “not granted the tribe immunity from this suit,” it could therefore proceed. Under the canons of interpretation, the Court got it entirely backward: tribes are subject to state suit only when Congress expressly declares that they are, and Congress has

expressed no such intention.

In both of these cases, Congress could pass legislation subjecting tribes to the provisions of the NLRA or state campaign-reform laws. But Congress has not. Until it does so clearly and unambiguously, the lower courts should have acted to protect the tribes from the wishes of those who have been unable to persuade Congress to pass such measures. Had they done so, their opinions would have been important vehicles for educating local elected officials about tribal sovereignty. By ruling as they did, however, these courts have succeeded only in delaying an improvement in tribal government and local government relations. If these cases are appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, they will doubtless be overturned, but, in the interim, a high price will be paid, as a proper understanding by the public (and the local officials they elect) of the constitutional nature of tribal sovereignty will remain unnecessarily delayed.

Student Managers' Notes

Pierce Rossum '08

Emily Pears '08

Student Managers

At the Rose Institute this year, all the students have shown remarkable growth and determination. As with every year, spring marks a time of change. It is time to say goodbye to the Student Managers, Jacquelyn Bean, Andrew Lee, and Kaci Farrell, and hello to the new. Although we are sad to

see them leave, we know that they are off to bigger and better things. We also say goodbye to Mr. Fiscal Analysis, Tyler White, who graduates Claremont McKenna and the Rose Institute to work in Congress in Washington, D.C. Although we lose some of our stars, we must always look forward to the remaining school year and the upcoming summer.

This is an unusual summer, as we do not have many students stay-

ing to work at the Institute. This means a number of things for us: for instance, we are aiming to complete all or major parts of current projects before the start of summer and the loss of many project managers; in addition, we will be enlisting the help of graduate students to cover the slack. We plan to complete the *2007 Kosmont-Rose Institute Cost of Doing Business Survey* for release by the end of April. The *Survey* has undergone many chang-

Student Managers' Notes

es this year, including the addition of cost rating maps and a new cost ranking system, which should increase the customer understanding of the instrument.

We are also working with Professor Ken Miller on an initiatives project which requires collecting data on court challenges to voter-passed initiatives in North Dakota and Colorado. We hope to have this project 60 percent completed by the end of the term. Under the leadership of Keith McCammon and a very impressive freshmen team, the final phase of data entry to the Burnweit biographical database will be completed by the start of the summer. Lastly, we plan to finish uploading 126 historic Rose Institute publications to our Political

History Archive in the Claremont Colleges Digital Library.

With the majority of current projects completed, the focus of the summer will be working with Professor Miller on the remaining states for his initiatives project, expanding and integrating the Political History Archive and Database, and preparing the next edition of the *Kosmont-Rose Institute Cost of Doing Business Survey*. In addition, several major projects are pending.

Again, we wish the best of luck to our departing Rosies and look forward to another good year.



Emily Pears, Assistant Student Manager and Pierce Rossum, Student Manager

Seniors Bid Farewell

Andrew Lee '07 Co-Student Manager

It seems almost yesterday that I interviewed at the Rose Institute's octagon table determined to be at the "forefront of state and local government." I



came upon an Institute with a rich (some may say colorful) history, distinguished alumni, and a community of driven policy analysts. I am proud to say I was at the helm in carving a new chapter for the Institute. I have helped secure continued grant funding for the city of Sierra Madre's public library, conducted survey research for various cities in SoCal, opened the Rose Institute's academic collection to

the world, and co-published a report urging redistricting reform in California. Although my support of reform lost me the election to lead the College Democrats, I learned that some issues are worth fighting for and even losing over.

None of this work could have been done without our amazing group of researchers, literally the best and brightest that Claremont McKenna (and Pitzer) has to offer. I will miss this community, but I expect greatness from everyone. Whatever my legacy to you, your legacy to me is one of friendship, faith in teamwork and a passion for dining at Walter's.

Awards

McKenna Student Research Award

Andrew Lee, Jacquelyn Bean, and Kaci Farrell have been chosen as the J. Cleveland McKenna Student Researchers for 2006-2007 and were each awarded \$1,000. Andrew and Jacquelyn were Co-Student Managers of the Rose Institute this year, while Kaci served as Assistant Student Manager.

Carolyn and Gerald Camp Award

In 1999, Roderic and Emily Camp established the Carolyn and Gerald Camp Award at the Rose Institute to provide funding for students interested in international relations. This year, the Camp Award went to Rosemarie Chartier and Lauren Smith. They each received stipends of \$900.

Western Indian Gaming Conference

G. David Huntoon
Consulting Fellow

On January 18, 2007, Director of the Rose Institute, Professor Ralph Rossum, with Rose Institute Fellows, Professor Manfred Keil and David Huntoon, presented “The Importance of Research in Conveying Indian Country’s Message” at the 2007 Western Indian Gaming Conference at Pechanga Resort and Casino. The purpose of the presentation was to acquaint attendees with the types of research the Rose Institute has undertaken in Indian Country and to reveal the results of the recent study on “The Economic Activities and Economic Impact of Tribal Governments in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.”

In the last decade, the Rose Institute has completed over 30 projects in Indian Country. The following is a representative list of the types of projects: “The Economic Activities and Economic Impact of Tribal Governments in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties,” which also involved economic impact studies of five individual tribes in the two counties; “Coachella Valley Annual Surveys,” which were sponsored in part by tribal governments; “Comparison of the 1999 Tribal-State Compact with the 2004 Amended Compacts”; “The Special Distribution Fund: Regulations, Current Uses of Funds, Problems and Opportunities”; “The Potential Impact of the NIGC’s Proposed Class II Game Specification Regulations on Class II Tribal Gaming”; “Towns and

Tribes Education Conference”; “A Study of Gaming Commission Expenditures of Tribes in Southern California”; “Tribal Gaming in California: History, Comparison to Other States and Economic Impact”; “Analysis of Gaming Terminals and Daily Net Win Rates from Selected States with Gaming”; “Model Legislative Redistricting Project”; “Forging Co-operative Relationships between State & Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies in California”; “The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act: History and Highlights”; “The Status of American Indian Tribal Sovereignty: Theory and Practice”; and “The Opponents of Proposition 5.”

The Rose Institute is currently investigating ways to improve tribal government and local government relations. In interviewing local government officials and tribal leaders in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties it is becoming clear that, while for the most part relationships are very positive between the two groups, many elected officials do not understand tribal sovereignty.

Professor Rossum discussed the recent California Supreme Court case, *Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians v. The Superior Court of Sacramento County* as an example of how some courts fail to understand the concept of tribal sovereignty. He pointed out that, although the California Supreme Court acknowledged that “concepts of tribal sovereign immunity have long standing application under federal law,” it nonetheless felt free to abrogate tribal sovereign

immunity because it thought that state interests were more important than tribal interests.

Mr. Huntoon discussed some of the public opinion survey work that the Institute has done for tribal governments covering a variety of public policy and marketing issues. He also reviewed conferences that the Rose Institute has hosted with tribal participation, focusing on public policy issues such as education.

Professor Keil presented an overview of the economic impact analysis work that the Institute does for tribal organizations and reported specifically on “The Economic Activities and Economic Impact of Tribal Governments in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.” This study provides an overview of the current state of tribal economic activities in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and the economic impact of these activities on local communities, Riverside County, San Bernardino County, Southern California, and California. It is clear that tribal governments in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties have a significant economic impact on the state, county and local levels.

The tribal governments in the two counties were not only among the largest employers in each county, but were also among the few industries that created new jobs throughout the past decade. The economic impact figures presented in the report include infrastructure expenditures so some of the impact is one-time and not on-going; however, as tribal

See WIGC on page 11

In My Opinion*

Why Redistrict Anyway?

Ian Johnson '09

Research Assistant

The original idea of a representative system was to elect individuals who would represent the interests of citizens in their areas. Gerrymandering—the carving of district borders to ensure a certain political majority—is now widely used by politicians to ensure their party remains in power. Redistricting reform is needed to return to the original standard of representative government.

In California, getting elected requires winning a primary only; after that, the candidate of the majority party in that district can sail freely to victory in the general election. Gerrymandering splits up neighborhoods or “packs” districts with people of one political affiliation in order to create “safe” districts for a certain party. How can a district select a candidate who will represent their interests if only one candidate can feasibly run in the general election? With only one candidate from which to choose in so many areas, voter turnout is poor, and people are both disenfranchised and disillusioned. Restoring competition is essential to the health of our democracy.

In 2006, of the 54 congressional seats in play, there were only two real contests in California. The closest race featured incumbent Rep. John Doolittle; he retained his office by a three percent margin. The second closest election was for Rep. Richard Pombo's

seat, which he lost by six points, a fairly healthy margin. Pombo was the only incumbent running for reelection to lose his seat in California. It is rumored that California's congressional delegation has had less turnover since 2000 than the Cuban Politburo; but, alas, the Politburo's records are not publicized.

Ideally, the partisan make up of representative bodies should reflect party registration levels or national election vote counts in the state. In California, however, this is far from the case. Currently, 65 percent of California's congressional delegation and 66 percent of the state legislators are Democrats. Yet in 2004, the state went 45 percent for Bush. Essentially, gerrymandered districts have given Democrats an extra ten percent in state contests. Moreover, with Republican voters packed into 19 districts, the Democrats have had a relatively easy time guaranteeing reelection. Make no mistake about it: the minority members of an elected body often support gerrymandering as well, as they prefer having safe seats, too, which explains the bipartisan gerrymander passed by the California Legislature in 2001.

This bipartisan gerrymandering has also produced more polarized politics and policy. According to the *National Journal*, California fields seven of the ten most liberal congressmen and women. The same study revealed that California Republicans tend to be more conservative than the Republican caucus as a whole; Rep. Wally

Herger (R-Ca), was ranked third among the most conservative congressmen in 2004. This polarization is a result of stacking districts in such a way that they heavily favor one party. It means that the primary determines the candidate to be elected, and thus candidates have no reason to court the center. After all, primary voters are generally the party base—often a small, fringe group of “true believers.”

Although Speaker of the California Assembly Fabian Núñez is now in favor of passing redistricting reform, he has come under fire from Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, who is probably worried about how a reworking of the map would affect her party's slim majority in Congress. For the majority party in government, preserving political power often comes before good governance. Redistricting reform is in the process of improving representation in the congressional delegations of Ohio and Florida. California ought to follow their lead and set up an independent commission to establish genuinely representative boundaries.

**“In My Opinion” is a new feature for the Rose Report. It provides an opportunity for Rose Institute research assistants to express their own thoughts and views in an opinion article. While each “In My Opinion” column will be related to the student's previous work for the Rose Institute, the opinions expressed are those of the author, and are not endorsed or adopted by the Institute or its Board.*

California Political Hist

Keith McCammon '10, Abhi Nemani '10 *Research Assistants*
Jessica Chastek *Assistant to the Directors*



Ever wonder how many Filipinos lived in Los Angeles in 1987? Ever curious why redistricting was so important in the 1980s? Or why it is still garnering tremendous media attention in 2007? Ever want to know who your district's 13th state senator was? Yes or no, luckily, now you can.

With over 50 years of research and publication, the Rose Institute has amassed a considerable library of California's political history, ranging from the famous Sebastini Redistricting Plan to many of Leroy Hardy's original reports. Stored quietly on the Institute's shelves, these prescient works have collected dust, never reaching researchers outside our walls.

With the help of the Haynes Foundation and new technology, that is changing. Over the past two years, we have been working on publishing all of these documents to the Internet, allowing anyone, anywhere access to our research. This process, however, required significant funding, new technology, and scrupulous organization.

The Haynes Foundation Grant

None of this could have happened without funding. Digital archiving demands expensive technology and numerous man-hours. Thus, the Institute applied for the Haynes Foundation Archiving Grant. This highly competitive grant often provides only half the requested budget, but the Rose Institute received the full \$42,500 necessary to begin our project. With this funding, the Rose Institute purchased a professional quality image scanner and began digitizing hundreds of maps, reports, and books.

Rose Institute Archive

The Rose Institute possesses an extensive archive of California's redistricting and election history, including the largest demographic and political database in the state. Unlike the official statewide redistricting database at the University of California at Berkeley, which includes data only from 1990 forward, the Rose Institute's California Statewide Database includes demographic information together with the political information down to the census tract level from 1966 to 1986. The Rose Institute is currently the only organization to possess this information. Moreover, this was the first comprehensive political and demographic database that permitted digital retrieval of data for the state of California. In

ory: At Your Fingertips

In addition to this database, the Rose Institute possesses an extensive collection of original documents and maps on redistricting and elections. The Institute has published more than 126 reports, analyses, pamphlets, and books on demographics, redistricting, and reapportionment in California. This archiving project, in conjunction with the Claremont Colleges Digital Library (CCDL) program, is making all of this unique research publicly available via the World Wide Web.

The Burnweit Database

For the past several months, Rose Institute students have worked tirelessly to complete a comprehensive biographical database of all of the state senators and assembly members since California's founding in 1849. This electronic collection was originally created by Richard Burnweit, CMC Class of '72, who generously donated his biographical database to the Rose Institute in 2005. Mr. Burnweit received mentoring by founding Rose Institute director, Alan Heslop, and since has had a strong relationship with the Institute. He pursued graduate studies in Political Science at the University of California, Santa Barbara. The database that he has given to the Rose Institute, which represents a unique collection of data that he has gathered from numerous disparate sources, includes an entry for each official, providing details such as the office held, party affiliation, dates of service, professional affiliation before service, reason for departure (e.g. electoral defeat, pursuit of another office, death, change in district, failure to seek re-election, term limits), and county and area represented. Rose Institute student researchers are currently integrating committee membership data. Additionally, the database has been reformatted in a much more intuitive and user-friendly format.

With redistricting and term-limit revision proposals occupying center stage in California's current political discourse, the data contained in this collection should be invaluable for informing the debates. When the project is completed, we will make it fully accessible over the Internet, enabling further scholarship on this important issue.

Leroy Hardy Archive

Dr. Leroy Hardy has augmented the Rose Institute's impressive collection with his private redistricting library, including historic district maps going back to California statehood. These maps are extraordinary elements and complement nicely the Burnweit biographical database and Rose Institute archive. Additionally, the committee membership data being integrated into the Burnweit database come from Dr. Hardy's archive. The unique articles contained therein will also be made public through the Rose Institute's CCDL collection.

Metadata Processing

Once digitized, the documents and maps need structure and tagging. Much like a public library's catalogue, a digital library uses data (metadata) to organize and index. Images must be titled, categorized, and backed up before online publication. This process demands consistency since the Rose Institute's database feeds into standardized national servers. This semester students were trained in archiving processes and compiled data sets on each document. By partnering with the CCDL, the Rose Institute's documents are now indexed by Google Search. Yes, the Rose Institute is on Google!

Looking Ahead

Although this collection will continue to grow and become increasingly dynamic and interactive, it has already brought expanded attention to the Rose Institute. For example, after stumbling across the Institute's *Atlas of South Central Los Angeles* in the CCDL, a documentary film crew contacted the Institute about producing updated maps and statistical information for their film. The online archiving project has opened the Rose Institute's door to a previously unimagined audience: virtually everyone – students, researchers, anyone interested in state and local government issues. This is yet another way that technological advances are helping the Rose Institute further its commitment to providing high-quality scholarship and research and to help impact and inform a more intelligent discussion of state and local politics.

Please visit the collection at <http://ccdlibraries.claremont.edu/col/ric/>

Governors' Focus: Robert M. Hertzberg

Ilan Wurman '10

Research Assistant



Robert M. Hertzberg, a partner in the law firm Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw, is a new member of the Rose Institute's Board of Governors. Mr. Hertzberg served in the California State Assembly from 1996-2002, and as Speaker of the Assembly from 2000-2002.

Question: How did you first get involved with the Rose Institute of State and Local Government?

Answer: When I was a University of Redlands graduate student I was very deeply involved in politics, traveling for a fellow who was running for lieutenant governor. In those days you traveled all fifty-eight counties in a car. I was also writing my dissertation on California history, so I spent a lot of time at Claremont in the library and I came across the Institute. Also, I ran into it politically over the years, and I was obviously very involved when I was Speaker of the Assembly and doing redistricting.

Question: And that leads me to my next question. As a former member and Speaker of the California State Assembly, what can you tell us about the benefits of re-

districting reform?

Answer: When you look at the history of this country at the federal and state level there haven't been very many protections in terms of the standards that have been applied to redistricting. The Founding Fathers gave the legislative branch of government authority to draw the lines. Interpretation of the 14th Amendment has been important for redistricting, but the real factor has been the Voting Rights Act which only came into effect in 1965; since then, the case law has developed substantially.

When he was Speaker, Willie Brown, because of his public persona, withstood the fact that his plans were continually overturned. As a term-limited Speaker, deeply concerned with constitutional principle, I felt that I couldn't do that. I hired a Voting Rights Act lawyer from Stanford and two others, and every single line we drew was approved by them. If politicians wanted to try to control it, I made them go to the lawyers to defend their positions. In this way we protected the constitutional standards. I didn't want anyone to think that they could mess with redistricting.

When I got elected to the legislature, the other party had 39 seats; when I left, my party had 50 seats. This was a result of a plan drawn by the Special Masters. I believe generally that you can probably manipulate a couple of seats here and there but, truth be told, it's not a big thing. I do support the reform efforts principally because the fact that we draw our own lines undermines confidence. It doesn't pass the common person's smell test. I

think it's important because democracy is about confidence in government. If we have the people's confidence, we can do good things. If we don't, they'll never trust us. But I don't think it's a fundamental issue which affects gridlock in California. I think it's a mistake to make that assumption.

Question: In your capacity as an advisor to the governor, what do you see as the most pressing problems facing California?

Answer: I think the big issues the governor is working on are all very important, including health care, the prison issue, and certainly the environment. He's also taken a lead in education. When I ran for mayor of Los Angeles, I talked about how half the kids in the LAUSD drop out. That's just not acceptable. You can't build a society where half the kids don't finish high school. Also, I would love to see the governor fix this dysfunctional budget system that we have, and to see the redistricting reform efforts pass together with initiatives that would increase term limits to 12 years.

Question: You mentioned education as an important issue. What role do the federal, state, and local governments have to play in improving public schools?

Answer: "Get the hell out of the way!" I think they're screwing it up. All these programs are being set up that just kill us with bureaucracy. Let's just set minimum standards of what schools have to do and let the locals decide the rest. The money that they're spending in Sacramento or Washington is

See HERTZBERG on page 9

Kosmont Survey Update

Jennifer Ambrose '09

Research Assistant

The 2007 Kosmont-Rose Institute Cost of Doing Business Survey is near publication! The Survey is now in its thirteenth year and its fifth year of publication by the Rose Institute. The Survey provides extensive information about taxes imposed on businesses, as well as economic incentives offered to businesses in cities and counties across the country. The overall purpose of the Survey is to determine where it is most and least costly to do business, and it is an important reminder of the close relationship between local governments and businesses. Frequent customers of the Survey include real estate agents, business owners, government officials, and economic associations. As the Survey is one of the Institute's most notable projects, and the only annual project, over half of the Institute's research assistants have contributed to it in various capacities this year.

This edition of the Survey will be completed within the next few weeks and will be published by the end of April. This year, it will contain 402 city profiles, including 200 newly updated profiles.

Manager Emily Pears '08 and Database Managers Jennifer Ambrose '09 and Ritika Puri '09 have largely revamped the project to make it easier to produce and be more useful to the Institute's clients. One important change the Survey team is implementing this year is a ranking system for the cities. In past years, each city has been ranked "Very Low Cost," "Low

Cost," "Medium Cost," "High Cost," or "Very High Cost." In addition to those categories, each city will now hold an individual rank number between one and 402. These rankings are determined by six factors: business license taxes, sales tax, property tax, telephone tax, electric tax, and state income tax.

The Institute's eight new research assistants have all contributed significantly to the Survey and spent last semester collecting data on municipal governments across the United States. Now, Emily Forden '10, Sophia Hall '10, and Ilan Wurman '10 are assisting the management team with the final steps of this year's edition. Along with the management team, they have begun work on the Survey's executive summary, which will include several new components this year. Most notably, for the first time, the Institute will publish maps as part of the Survey. The maps, created by Peter McGah '09, will illustrate the cost ratings of various cities in Southern California, and will allow for easy comparison among cities and counties in the area. After the completion of the executive summary, several of the Institute's research assistants will begin marketing the Survey. They will work with employees at the Kosmont Companies to produce an updated press

release, which will appear in several area newspapers. After the marketing phase is complete, the Institute will begin processing orders for the Survey, and the students will begin working on preparation for next year's edition, which will be managed by Jennifer Ambrose '09 and Ritika Puri '09.

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our money. They're just taking it out of one pocket and giving it back with strings attached. I think that all these categorical programs are a problem. Set the standards and get out of these peoples' way: let the teachers do what they know how to do and get rid of all these massive controls that come from these other governments.

Question: As a final question, could you tell us if you have any future plans in California politics?

Answer: I've spent 34 years as someone deeply involved in the public debate. I'm probably as involved today as I was when I was Speaker; just now I work on very narrow issues. I ran the first time because I was so frustrated by the effect of term limits and, because there was no institutional memory: I wanted to create a system that worked better. If there's someone who's better, I have no problem letting them take the job. I'm happy to be behind the scenes. So do I run again? Yes, it's very possible. I say it not because I'm driven to hold office; I'm driven to solve problems. I love being engaged, and one of the reasons I wanted to join the board of the Rose Institute is to stay in the mix of the marketplace of ideas.

Back From Abroad

WASHINGTON, D.C. Last fall, I lived in Washington, D.C., interned full-time, participated in two seminar classes and completed a research paper as part of CMC's Washington Program. My internship at Wexler & Walker Public Policy Associates, a bipartisan lobbying firm, was the highlight of my D.C. experience. Wexler & Walker, with a diverse group of clients, is involved in several public policy arenas, including energy, homeland security, telecommunications and healthcare. As a result of the firm's broad involvement, I learned about important issues in each of these policy areas such as the development of healthcare information technology and the politics of nuclear energy.



My tasks included legislative research, coverage of congressional hearings, grassroots and coalition building activities, website maintenance and report writing. I attended client meetings with senior firm professionals and witnessed government relations strategies being developed. I value the relationships I formed with my colleagues; Wexler & Walker is a small firm, so I had the opportunity to work with almost every senior professional over the course of the semester.

In addition to interning full-time, the other students in the program and I participated in two weekly seminar classes, Congressional Elections and Foreign Affairs. After a long day at work, it was sometimes hard to be enthused about two hours of class, but both professors worked hard to make class informative and engaging. While the semester was grueling at times, it was ultimately very rewarding. ~Allison Strother '08

QUITO, ECUADOR I spent last semester on a study abroad program in Quito, Ecuador. Through my program I took courses at the Universidad de San Francisco de Quito, lived with a host family, and went on various trips around the country. Last semester was among the most fun and rewarding of my college experiences. I took a variety of classes, including one on Latin American politics, another on international economics, and a literature class on Don Quixote. All courses were taught in Spanish and the majority of students in my class were native speakers. Classes were very difficult at first, but my Spanish improved quickly and they became quite a bit easier. Several trips were part of my program, including one to the colonial city of Cuenca, an indigenous community, and one to a remote research station in the Amazon rainforest. Another trip, which I made with my friends from Quito, was an excursion to the Galapagos Islands. My host family was one of the best parts of my experience. They were very friendly, and my host mom was a fantastic cook. I had a host brother several years older than I am, and cheering with him at crowded games for Liga, one of Quito's soccer teams, was one of my most memorable Ecuadorian pastimes. ~Colin McDonell '08



OXFORD, ENGLAND Oxford is one of the few academic institutions in the world where buildings erected



in 1861 are considered "new." Last semester I studied at University College, the oldest of the colleges at Oxford University. The most appealing aspect of the college is the tutorial system, which embodies the adage that you can only get out of your education as much as you are willing to put in. I was fortunate to be with a tutor (the Oxford equivalent of a professor) who treated me like an intellectual equal. He allowed me to design a course that I entitled "Law and Literature." At our 16:00 meeting—high tea in England—we discussed jurisprudence and Dostoevsky over Earl Grey with cream and fresh raisin scones.

I attended a small seminar on modern British politics with Leslie Mitchell, who loved imitating Margaret Thatcher, yelling her infamous "NO, NO, NO!" speech while gesticulating wildly in his tweed suit. We analyzed England's interminably slow transition

Back From Abroad

from an aristocracy to a democracy, a change that is arguably incomplete. We toured Parliament with an Oxford alumnus who is currently in Tony Blair's Cabinet. My third class, "British Art History," was a three-person tutorial. We met in the picture gallery of Christ Church College to discuss the works in the collection. We covered everything from the Renaissance to Modernism, with several visits to the Oxford Museum of Modern Art, the Ashmolean Museum, and the British Portrait Gallery. My tutor even gave us the opportunity to help curate an exhibit at the college.

My experience was extremely gratifying. Along with attending these tutorials, I traveled to France, Italy, and Holland. I visited museums and saw shows in London nearly every week. I could surely see myself returning to England someday. Maybe I will even finish barrister training.
~Chelsea Norell '08

WIGC from page 4

governments continue their expansion plans, those infrastructure expenditures will continue to be significant to the region's economy. As a result of their expansions, the economic impact from tribal gaming is expected to continue to grow in the future.

At the end of the presentation, the Rose team spoke with representatives of several tribal organizations as well as city and county government officials who expressed interest in the work of the Rose Institute.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA During the fall semester of 2006, I had the opportunity to live and study in St. Petersburg, Russia. Through CIEE's Russian Area Studies Program I took classes in Russian conversation, grammar, culture and history. I also taught an English class at the University of St. Petersburg and volunteered in a local kindergarten. I lived on Vassilevsky Island with a host mother and grandmother in their small apartment. While the food my host mom gave me was excellent, living in Russia was even more difficult than I could have imagined. Daily activities such as buying shampoo and visiting museums involved long lines, confusion, and an utter lack of customer service of any kind. During weekends and vacations I was able to travel through Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Ukraine, Austria, Germany, Finland, and rural northeastern Russia. Despite all of the challenges I faced while living in Russia, the young students I met encouraged my hope for Russia's democratic future. It is a beautiful and richly cultured country, and I am grateful for the opportunity to have lived and studied there. ~Emily Pears '08

Seniors Bid Farewell

Kaci Farrell '07

Asst. Student Manager

For the past three years, the Rose Institute has been my place of employment, my study hall, and a large part of my social network.

As an Institute employee, I have been introduced to a wide variety of projects, people, and contemporary issues. I spent the summer of 2005 working at



the Institute, planning the first *Rose Academy for Civic Engagement* and initiating the *2006 Kosmont-Rose Institute Cost of Doing Business Survey*. This past year, I worked primarily with Dr. Steven Frates, co-managing several fiscal analysis projects. As a sophomore hire, I never dreamed that I would acquire an

intricate knowledge of police service systems in the city of Rialto or property tax rate areas in Riverside County.

This year, as Assistant Student Manager, I participated in the annual hiring process. The student management team, in collaboration with Drs. Ralph Rossum and Florence Adams, hired eight freshman students by evaluating application materials and conducting a series of interviews. I am proud of our decisions and confident that the new research assistants will make valu-

Seniors Bid Farewell

able contributions to the Institute.

My involvement with the Rose Institute has enriched my college experience. I will miss working with the senior staff, talking with my peers in the back room, and struggling to make project deadlines at two in the morning. Regardless of my post-graduation plans, I will carry my experiences at the Rose Institute into my future profession.

Tyler White '07

Research Assistant

My experience at the Institute can be summed up simply—Dr. Steven B. Frates. From my very first semester at college, he has taken me under his wing and been one of my most important mentors. Nothing is more exciting, interesting, real, insightful, tiring, exhausting, and rewarding than working with Dr. Frates on a project. I came to CMC with a passion for government, politics, and economics. Working with Dr. Frates gave me more “real world” education on these subjects than I think I could have been experienced at any other college or university. I will be eternally grateful for what he has taught me.

If you work hard, Dr. Frates rewards you. I can think of countless lunches and dinners with him. I also have wonderful memories of him taking us Rosies to Newport Beach



harbor for boat rides and having us over at his house for pool parties. He has a passion for teaching undergraduates and making their college experience more meaningful and enjoyable.

I plan to work in Washington D.C. in Congress after I graduate and hope to work in appropriations and the budget process.

I would also like to give a special thanks to Dr. Rossum, Dr. Adams, Mr. Huntoon, Jessica Chastek, Marionette Moore, and Doug Johnson. Thank you all!

Jacquelyn Bean '07

Co-Student Manager

The Rose Institute has offered me a very beneficial learning experience these past four years that I can easily apply to any other post-undergraduate job or research opportunity. I believe that working with outside clients and Institute senior staff and participating in the hiring process for two years have all made the Institute extremely unique for me. During the process, I have met fantastic people, formed valuable friendships, and gained access to leading-edge software and research skills that offer our research assistants a definite advantage over other undergraduate students. Best of luck to the Rose team!



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