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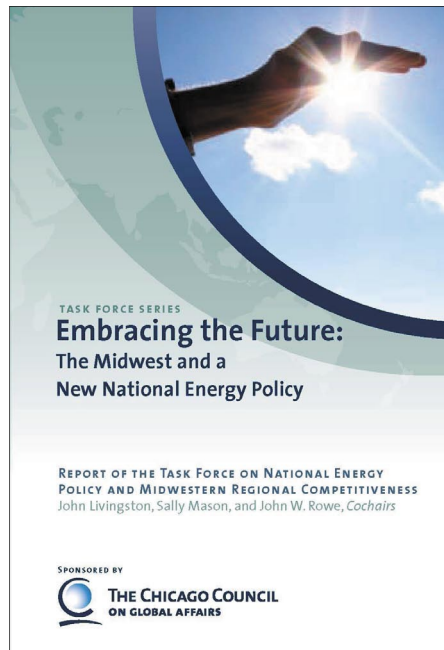


New Report Says Energy and Midwest Economic Competitiveness Linked

On June 8, 2009, The Chicago Council on Global Affairs released a task force report, *Embracing the Future: The Midwest and a New National Energy Policy*, that calls upon the Midwest to turn the challenge of energy and climate policy reform to its economic advantage. With new data and analysis, the report shows that while the costs of acting to curb carbon emissions are stark, the costs of delaying action are starker. Prompt enactment of national climate change legislation is essential to the Midwest's future prosperity and competitiveness.

The report shows that the Midwest economy is significantly more carbon intensive than the national economy. Midwestern states account for more than a quarter (29 percent) of national greenhouse gas emissions and roughly 4 to 5 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, the region is likely to be disproportionately affected by a new national energy policy, and thus has a considerable stake in its development. If Midwestern interests are not taken into account, national energy policy reform is unlikely to succeed.

"The fate of the environment and the economic competitiveness of the Midwest are inextricably linked," said Sally Mason, president of the University of Iowa and task force cochair. "It is only by building a robust and competitive post-carbon economy in the Midwest that we can tackle climate change. Likewise, only movement toward a post-carbon economy can provide the foundations for future growth, prosperity, and jobs in our region."



Cochaired by John Livingston, managing partner of McKinsey & Company's Chicago office; Sally Mason, president of the University of Iowa; and John W. Rowe, chairman and chief executive officer of Exelon Corporation, the report is signed by thirty-two experts and stakeholders—Midwestern political, commercial, academic, environmental, and civic leaders. The report is a major step toward a coordinated regional approach.

While federal action is essential, the report argues the Midwest cannot afford to wait for it. Individual states and the broader region must begin moving forward on a number of

continued on page 12 >

IN THIS ISSUE:

ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND

Supports Efforts Toward an Economically and Environmentally Sustainable Future

Page 3

CHICAGO COUNCIL BOARD MEMBER Q&A

Featuring Margot Pritzker

Page 4

DR. SCHOLL FOUNDATION LECTURE ON U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

Featuring Ambassador Carla Hills

Page 5

GLOBAL LEADERSHIP AWARDS

Honoring Sadik, Cohen, and Rowe

Page 6

HEARTLAND PAPER

Reveals Mexican Immigration Vital to Midwest's Economy

Page 8

GUS HART FELLOWSHIP

Honoring Chilean Mayor and Social Reformer

Page 9

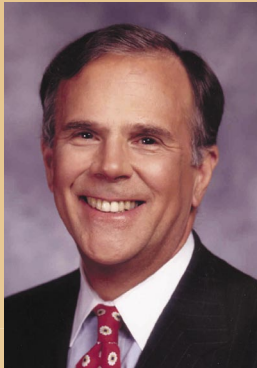
CHICAGO AND THE WORLD FORUM

Featuring The Right Honorable Tony Blair

Page 10

Steady in Purpose but Adapting to Change

A letter from the President



What does The Chicago Council do best—especially in the worst of times? This is a question always in our minds, but it has been even more present during these last several months. We have an obligation, to this community and to eighty-seven years of Council history, to ensure that we fulfill our mission and are good stewards of the resources our members and donors provide to us.

The core mission of the Council is unchanging—to be an independent and vital link between this great city and the world. Throughout its history, The Chicago Council has been a forum for the discussion of world affairs and the United States' role in the world. In recent decades, the Council also has become an active contributor to the national and international discourse, bringing the perspectives of Chicago and the Midwest to bear on the great issues of our time. Both purposes are now at the heart of who we are and what we do.

But when times are tough and resources are more limited, how do we choose and balance among the many activities through which we might achieve those purposes? Another commitment we have to our supporters is to live within our means.

For the Chicago forum, adapting to the new financial environment has meant, as some may have noticed, reducing the frequency of our programs. While we have presented over 150 events, we reduced by 20 percent the total number of events for our various audiences. The reduction enabled us to cut our expenses even as the average attendance remained steady or even increased.

The criteria by which we decide what programs to present remain the same: the relevance and diversity of the issues and perspectives we offer, and of course the quality of the events themselves. In determining relevance, we consider several factors: responding to the issues of the day, looking over the horizon at the forces shaping the future, ensuring a degree of geographic coverage, and addressing some of the “I-didn’t-realize-that-has-anything-to-do-with-international-relations” events and developments. In all these areas, we strive to get behind the headlines, to offer different points of view, and to help our audiences interpret for themselves what is happening in the world.

To frame the Council’s national discourse agenda, we identify the issues for which we have a comparative advantage. That advantage derives from the combination of our institutional

independence and nonpartisanship, our location in the heartland and outside the Beltway, and our history, including our prior work. Recognizing the special challenges globalization poses to the Midwest, the Council launched last fall the Global Midwest Initiative, and for the first time is addressing how the Midwest can adjust to new economic realities.

The Chicago Council on Global Affairs has established clear competence and a national reputation for its work in four areas: public opinion in the United States and other countries on key international issues, migration and migrant integration, agriculture and food, and more recently, energy policy, climate change, and the Midwest economy, as described by the lead article in this issue of *Communiqué*. Looking forward, the Council will endeavor to deepen its capacity in these areas by increasing the continuity and impact of its contributions to public understanding and policy making, remaining mindful that we must adapt to changing realities and needs.

I am pleased finally to report that the Council has been able this year to preserve its core activities and to consolidate its new role in the national arena, while reducing its expenses and ending the fiscal year on June 30 with a balanced budget, even though it is the largest budget (\$8.2 million) in the Council’s history. We moved early last fall to get ahead of the impact of the financial crisis on our revenues by cutting costs. At the same time, our external relations staff has redoubled efforts to sustain the Council’s revenues through hard times.

Most importantly, The Chicago Council’s Board, major donors, corporate and individual members, and foundations have, to a remarkable degree, sustained their generous support for the Council despite daunting economic conditions. You and they have made possible the Council’s continuing vitality and relevance.

As our new fiscal year began July 1, we continue to budget conservatively so our financial stability and stewardship of contributed income will not be at risk. We also continue to ensure that The Chicago Council on Global Affairs remains the indispensable link between Chicago and the world.

Marshall M. Bouton
President

Rockefeller Brothers Fund Supports Efforts Toward an Economically and Environmentally Sustainable Energy Future

For nearly seventy years, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund has provided philanthropic support in service of its mission “... to promote social change that contributes to a more just, sustainable, and peaceful world.” The Rockefeller Brothers Fund has generously supported two recent Chicago Council task forces: Strengthening America: The Civic and Political Integration of Muslim Americans, and Embracing the Future: The Midwest and a New National Energy Policy.

In 1940, the sons and daughter of John D. Rockefeller Jr. established the Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF) to better coordinate their charitable giving. Nearly sixty years later, in 1999, the RBF merged with the Charles E. Culpeper Foundation of Stamford, Connecticut, significantly increasing the RBF’s grantmaking capacity and ushering in a new era of philanthropic priorities for the Fund.

Today, drawing on more than \$626 million in assets and with continued guidance from the Rockefeller family, the RBF supports grantmaking in three broad program areas: peace and security, sustainable development, and democratic practice. The Rockefeller Brothers Fund also focuses resources on several “pivotal places” around the globe, including New York City, Southern China, and the Western Balkans.

The RBF’s newest endeavor, a “cross-programmatic initiative on energy” launched in 2006, supports grantees across program areas who are working toward a more economically and environmentally sustainable energy future.

“Energy has become a core issue for many of our programs,” explains Jessica Bailey, program officer for the energy initiative and the Sustainable Development program. “There was a time when energy was only addressed in our Sustainable Development program around the issue of climate change. Now sustainable energy is a goal, for example, of our global governance initiative and of our Southern China program.”

In line with this new initiative, the RBF supported The Chicago Council’s most recent task force on national energy policy and Midwest regional competitiveness. Led by cochairs John W. Rowe, chairman and chief executive officer of Exelon Corporation; Sally Mason, president of the University of Iowa; and John Livingston, managing partner at the Chicago office



From left: Marshall M. Bouton moderates a discussion with energy task force cochairs Sally Mason, John Livingston, and John W. Rowe. Rockefeller Brothers Fund provided generous support for the task force.

of McKinsey & Company, the task force assessed the costs and benefits to the Midwest economy of regional and national policy proposals that include different abatement and energy use strategies.

“We need comprehensive climate and energy policy in this country,” Bailey asserts. “The Midwest has concerns about competitiveness, about disparities about who is going to pay more when we price carbon. We need to sort out those concerns. The Chicago Council is creating a space to grapple with Midwestern leaders and issues – in a way that serves their issues and their needs.”

In addition to a shared focus on energy and the environment, like The Chicago Council, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund is committed to the goal of advancing “Muslim and Western understanding” through its Peace and Security program.

In 2005, the RBF awarded The Chicago Council a grant to support its independent task force on the civic and political integration of Muslim Americans. Thirty-

two distinguished Muslim and non-Muslim leaders, including cochairs Farooq Kathwari, chairman and chief executive officer of Ethan Allen Interiors Inc., and Lynn Martin, former U.S. secretary of labor and congresswoman, comprised the task force, which examined the Muslim American experience and provided a roadmap for accelerating Muslim American engagement.

“One of the things that we recognize at the RBF is that the answers to global questions are not found solely on the coasts,” says Bailey. “Too little attention has been paid over the years to ‘flyover’ states. Chicago is becoming a new hub for intellectual curiosity. The work of The Chicago Council, under Marshall Bouton’s leadership, has helped to position Chicago as another center, as a place where these questions are asked and are being answered.”

To learn more about the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, visit rbf.org.

Board Q&A with Margot Pritzker

Margot Pritzker, who joined The Chicago Council's Board of Directors in 2003, is the founder and president of WomenOnCall.org, an online network that links the skills of Chicagoland professional women as volunteers to Illinois nonprofits.

Ms. Pritzker is also chair of the Zohar Education Project Inc. Convinced by her studies in Bible and Rabbinic literature of the need for a scholarly English language edition of the Zohar, the mystical canon of Judaism, Ms. Pritzker has sponsored and overseen the translation of this work through the Pritzker Family Philanthropic Fund. This multivolume project will be completed in 2015.

Ms. Pritzker has become involved in a number of initiatives that affect women and children in the developed and developing world. She has overseen the initiation and progress of schools in remote areas of the Himalayas and Afghanistan. Furthering cultivation of leadership amongst young people has led her to support and become involved with Ashesi University in Ghana and the leadership programs of The Chicago Council and the Aspen Institute.

In 2007, Margot and Tom Pritzker briefed delegates of The Chicago Council's Study Mission to India, sharing their extensive knowledge of Tibet and the issues surrounding the Tibetan diaspora. They then traveled with the Study Mission delegates to Dharamsala, India, where the group had a private audience with the Dalai Lama.

In addition to serving as a member of The Chicago Council's Board of Directors, Ms. Pritzker is a board trustee of the Aspen Institute, the International Board of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Bernard Zell Anshe Emet Day School, the Urban Education Institute at The University of Chicago, the Pritzker Early Childhood Foundation, and America Abroad Media.

Ms. Pritzker has a B.A. from Northwestern University and an A.M. from The University of Chicago.



Chicago Council Board member Margot Pritzker is founder and president of WomenOnCall.org.

Q: How did you first become involved with The Chicago Council?

A: Marshall Bouton, president of The Chicago Council, approached me after the nominating committee had suggested me as a possible candidate in 2003. He inspired me with his vision for the Council that I felt I could participate in.

Q: Why do you believe The Chicago Council on Global Affairs is important to Chicago?

A: The Chicago Council on Global Affairs is the only institution with the mission to educate and inform Chicago and Midwest communities about world affairs. We truly bring the world to Chicago through our programs and take Chicago to the world through studies and task forces.

Q: If you could meet any global leader from any point in history, who would you choose and why?

A: I would like to meet the author(s) of the Hebrew bible (Old Testament). I would like to know why the choices were made for which books to include and who the final redactor was. The fundamental importance of this book for the Western world is incalculable, and it is as relevant today, for informing how we act in the world, as it was in the 8th/6th century BCE when it was being put together.

Q: What global affairs topics do you believe should receive more attention?

A: We do a good job covering South Asia. Pakistan and India particularly should be kept on the front burner.

Ambassador Carla Hills Delivers Inaugural Dr. Scholl Foundation Lecture on U.S-China Relations



From left: Chicago Council president Marshall M. Bouton with Ambassador Carla Hills and Chicago Council Board member Pamela Scholl.

Ambassador Carla Anderson Hills, former U.S. trade representative, delivered The Chicago Council's inaugural Dr. Scholl Foundation Lecture on U.S.-China Relations on June 4, 2009. The Dr. Scholl Foundation has provided generous support for this new lecture, enabling the Council to bring a high-level, well-respected American or Chinese policymaker, government official, or thought leader to speak to a Chicago audience about key foreign policy issues influencing U.S.-China relations.

As both countries continue to manage the global economic downturn, the United States finds China funding much of its deficit, while China looks to stimulate domestic consumption in response to lower U.S. and global demand for exports. In both issues of economics and those of wider global cooperation, the two countries are inextricably tied, and the relationship between the United States and China will define the 21st century. At the inaugural Dr. Scholl Foundation Lecture, Ambassador Hills offered her thoughts on managing U.S.-China economic and trade relations for the years ahead.

"How to manage the U.S.-China relationship is clearly a critical priority," Ambassador Hills said. "China is too big to ignore. It has

already dislodged Germany as the world's third largest economy. And this year it could well move into second place and replace Japan."

Ambassador Hills explained that the policy question we need to address as a nation is: Do we believe China presents a threat to our nation's economic future or is it a needed collaborator in shaping and implementing solutions to the tough economic problems we currently face? She stated that she hopes the Obama administration will adopt a strategy of "serious and sustained engagement" with Chinese leaders and will "encourage and facilitate China's continued integration in international organizations" that deal with global challenges.

"China's size and importance to the global economy persuades that it should be a member of and have a greater voice in such organizations as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the International Energy Agency, and a host of other international organizations," she said.

Understanding China's challenges, including continuing wide-spread poverty, slowing growth, increasing unemployment, a widening income gap between its rural and urban citizens, a rapidly aging society,

increasing demands for clean water and air, and better health care for its people, is critical to shaping effective strategies to deal with economic challenges facing both China and the United States.

"One of the biggest impediments to building a stronger Sino-American relationship is that Americans, including their elected representatives, have so little knowledge about China," Ambassador Hills said.

Ambassador Hills is currently the chair of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations and chairman and chief executive officer of Hills & Company, International Consultants, which advises U.S. businesses on investment, trade, and risk assessment issues abroad, particularly in emerging market economies. From 1989 to 1993, Ambassador Hills served as U.S. trade representative and was President George H.W. Bush's principal advisor on international trade policy. She led the U.S. negotiations in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, concluded the North American Free Trade Agreement, and entered into a large number of trade and investment agreements with countries around the world.

Sadik, Cohen, and Rowe Honored at Seventh Annual Global Leadership Awards Dinner

With nearly 350 in attendance at the seventh annual Global Leadership Awards Dinner, The Chicago Council on Global Affairs honored Dr. Nafis Sadik, former executive director of the UN Population Fund; William S. Cohen, former U.S. secretary of defense; and John W. Rowe, chairman and chief executive officer of Exelon Corporation, for their distinguished leadership, service, and achievement in the international sphere.

Each year, funds raised for the Global Leadership Awards Dinner support The Chicago Council's public education mission and its efforts to convene studies and task forces addressing today's most critical global issues. This year's dinner raised more than \$742,000, thanks to the leadership of dinner chairs Gregory C. Case, president and chief executive officer of Aon Corporation, and Frederick H. Waddell, president and chief executive officer of Northern Trust Corporation, and dinner hosts John F. and Mary Manley.



Chicago Council Board member Adele Simmons (left) presents Nafis Sadik with the International Leadership Award.



William S. Cohen (left) receives the National Leadership Award from Chicago Council chairman Lester Crown.

Dr. Nafis Sadik

2009 INTERNATIONAL HONOREE

Nafis Sadik, currently the UN under-secretary general and UN special envoy for HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific, served as executive director of the UN Population Fund from 1987 through 2000. Upon her appointment, Sadik became one of the highest-ranking women in the UN system and the first woman to be appointed to head one of its major voluntarily funded programs. She served as secretary-general of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo, Egypt, initiating a new dialogue on women's health and participation in the development process.

The Honorable William S. Cohen

2009 NATIONAL HONOREE

William S. Cohen served as the twentieth U.S. secretary of defense under President Bill Clinton. In this role, Cohen helped to modernize the U.S. Armed Forces, worked to improve benefits for military families, and strived to ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all military personnel. Previously, Cohen served three terms, from 1973 to 1979, as a member of the House of Representatives from Maine, followed by three terms in the Senate, from 1979 to 1997. Known for his bipartisanship, Cohen distinguished himself early in his congressional career through his handling of the impeachment of President Richard Nixon.

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Dinner cochair Frederick H. Waddell (left) presents John W. Rowe with the Chicago Leadership Award.

Mr. John W. Rowe

2009 CHICAGO HONOREE

John W. Rowe assumed the position of chief executive officer at Exelon in 2000. He is the senior chief executive in the utility industry, having served in such positions since 1984. He previously served as chief executive officer of the New England Electric System and Central Maine Power Company, and as general counsel of Consolidated Rail Corporation, and partner in the Isham, Lincoln and Beale law firm. He is a member of the boards of directors of Sunoco and the Northern Trust Company. In January 2008, *Institutional Investor* named him the best electric utilities chief executive officer in America. He serves as chairman of the Nuclear Energy Institute, cochair of the National Commission on Energy Policy, and cochair of The Chicago Council's task force on national energy policy and Midwestern regional competitiveness, among other positions.

Report Reveals Mexican Immigration is Vital to Midwestern Economies



Heartland Paper author Rob Paral discusses immigration at a Chicago Council conference on globalization and the Midwest.

The Midwest region's future economic growth may depend on immigration reform, according to "Mexican Immigration in the Midwest: Meanings and Implications," the first of The Chicago Council's new Heartland Papers series released in April 2009.

Mexican immigrants contribute significantly to population growth in many Midwestern locations currently suffering population loss, according to the report authored by Rob Paral, research fellow at the Immigration Policy Center of the American Immigration Law Foundation and the University of Notre Dame's Institute for Latino Studies. They are an important source for an increasing number of job openings for unskilled workers.

"The U.S. economy is creating large numbers of low-skill jobs that far exceed the number held by Mexican immigrants, which suggests that Mexican immigrants are not taking away jobs, but are filling the large increases in demand for those jobs," argues Paral. "In an economy creating large numbers of low-skill jobs, many of which are filled by Mexican immigrants, the pressure is on to maintain the flow of immigrants. The current shortcomings of immigration law—resulting in a growing undocumented population—will only become magnified over time in the Midwest."

Americans believe, however, that the current level of immigration is having a negative effect on most aspects of the U.S. economy, according to a 2008 public opinion poll by The Chicago Council on Global Affairs. Significant majorities see immigration as bad for the U.S. economy, job security of American workers, and the country as a whole. Only 15 percent of Americans think legal immigration should be increased.

Paral's report describes major demographic and socioeconomic features of Mexican immigration across the eight-state Midwest region. It reveals a wide range of information on Midwestern Mexican immigrants that has never before been published.

Key findings include:

- >> Between 2000 and the end of 2010, more than 50 percent of job openings in the Midwest are projected to be for low-skilled workers. These are the jobs Mexican immigrants are filling.
- >> While 42 percent of counties in the Midwest region experienced population decline from 2000 to 2006, Mexican immigrant populations grew rapidly. With 5 percent growth annually, the Mexican immigrant population in the region is growing ten times as fast as the average annual population growth of the Midwest.
- >> Mexicans are the largest immigrant community in the Midwest.
- >> In 1990, Mexican immigrants were 1.6 percent of Midwestern manufacturing workers, but today are 4.5 percent of the Midwestern manufacturing labor force.
- >> Income declines for Mexican immigrants far outpace those of the overall population in every state. In 2005-2006, the Mexican immigrant poverty rate of 22 percent was almost twice as high as the 12 percent rate for the rest of the population. Because Mexican immigrant workers are concentrated in low-skill, low-wage sectors of the economy, Mexican immigrant households are particularly vulnerable to the current economic recession.

Paral discussed his findings with Ali Noorani, executive director of the National Immigration Forum, on May 26 at a Chicago Council program, "Immigration Reform: From National Policy to Midwestern Impact," moderated by *Chicago Tribune* reporter Antonio Olivo, who covers immigration issues for the paper.

News articles about Paral's report have appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and Paral appeared on Chicago Public Radio's *Eight Forty-Eight* program in May to discuss his findings.

As the immigration reform issue heats up this summer, with a scheduled White House summit on immigration, Paral is traveling throughout the Midwest to present his paper and its findings to communities dealing with immigration issues. He traveled to St. Louis on June 17 and to Kansas City on June 18.

The Chicago Council's new *Heartland Papers* monograph series is devoted to helping the Midwest succeed in an era of globalization. Published by The Chicago Council on Global Affairs as part of its Global Midwest Initiative, *Heartland Papers* address issues that are vital to the future of the Midwest as it transitions from its industrial past.

Learn more and download the full report at thechicagocouncil.org/heartlandpapers.

Chilean Mayor and Social Reformer Receives Prestigious Hart Fellowship

The Chicago Council on Global Affairs awarded the 2009 Gus Hart Fellowship to Claudio Orrego, mayor of Peñalolén, a district of Chile's capital Santiago, and one of Chile's most economically and socially diverse communities. The fellowship brought Orrego to Chicago for the week of May 11-15 to exchange ideas about economic development, social reform, politics, and civic leadership in Chicago and Latin America.

Orrego has devoted his career to using technology to empower the poor and encourage grassroots democracy in his country, where income inequality is high. In 1997, he founded the innovative nonprofit organization El Encuentro (“The Meeting”), an institution committed to closing the digital gap and bringing information to marginalized communities by providing Internet-enabled computers in community centers throughout the nation's capital. El Encuentro currently operates twenty community information centers throughout the city, and as Orrego enters his second term as mayor, the organization is stimulating similar efforts nationwide.

He also led Chile's Modernization Committee, an online effort to make government information accessible and create transparency in national politics. Previously, virtually no information was available online; now citizens can apply for government programs, search for jobs, reach cultural institutions, and view bids on government goods and services. And as mayor of Peñalolén, Orrego has tackled tough urban issues like crime, poverty reduction, youth health and obesity, and education, to name but a few of his many initiatives.

While Chile once boasted stable democratic rule for most of its history, socialist policies and economic chaos emerged in the 1970s, setting the stage for the coup d'etat by General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte. Chile's deeply rooted democratic culture survived the sixteen years of his repression, however, and the people united for the common purpose to return Chile to civilian control.



Margaret Hart (middle), wife of Gus Hart for whom the fellowship is named, and members of the Hart family present Claudio Orrego (right of Margaret Hart) with a work of art from Chicago.

Inspired to improve governance and society in Chile, Orrego's passion for social development, human rights, and the empowerment of the poor began at a young age. He credits his commitment to public service to his father, a prominent member of the Chilean parliament until the 1973 military coup.

“He was very much involved in the effort to regain democracy,” Orrego said. “Unfortunately, he never saw the results of that fight.”

During his visit in May, Orrego met with Chicago's business and civic leaders, university faculty, philanthropists, government officials, and the media and delivered a major public address for The Chicago Council on Global Affairs the evening of May 14. He also met with Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley.

“It was interesting to see that regardless of the difference in size of Chicago and Peñalolén, as Mayor Daley put it, ‘the problems are the same everywhere’ to different degrees,” said Orrego. “We discussed not only problems we share but also the different types of solutions we are trying to pursue in our communities.”

The Hart Fellowship—named after Gus Hart, former vice chairman of Quaker Oats and former chairman of The Chicago Council on Global Affairs—is awarded annually to an emerging Latin American or Caribbean leader. Orrego was selected from an impressive pool of more than fifty candidates nominated by ambassadors, diplomats, business leaders, activists, and government officials from throughout the region.

“Claudio's vision, energy, and personal dedication to modernization, democracy, and to improving his country are exactly the traits we seek to celebrate with the Hart Fellowship,” said Marshall M. Bouton, president of The Chicago Council on Global Affairs. “His visit provided an opportunity for Chicagoans to interact with a next-generation Latin American leader and helped to strengthen Chicago's ties with Latin America.”

To learn more about Chicago Council fellowships visit thechicagocouncil.org/fellowships.php

During Chicago and the World Forum Speech, Blair Reiterates Support of Interventionist Foreign Policy and Calls for Use of Hard and Soft Power



Chairman's Circle members Mr. and Mrs. Gordon I. Segal enjoyed an opportunity to meet Tony Blair.

The Right Honorable Tony Blair, former prime minister of the United Kingdom and founder of the Tony Blair Faith Foundation, addressed an audience of nearly 1,400 Chicago Council members on April 22, 2009. He argued that religious extremism and repressive regimes must be fought using a combination of military action – “hard power” – as well as a “broad,” “deep,” and “organized” “soft power strategy” that takes seriously the religious dimension of what may otherwise be regarded as political conflict.

Introduced by Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley, Blair spoke as part of The Chicago Council's spring 2009 Chicago and the World Forum series, “Fault Lines of Faith? Religion and Politics in World Affairs.”

“The struggle faced by the world including the majority of Muslims is posed by an extreme and misguided form of Islam,” said Blair. “Our job is simple: it is to support and partner with those Muslims who believe deeply in Islam but also who believe in peaceful coexistence, in taking on and defeating the extremists who don't. But it can't be done without our active and wholehearted participation.”

In 1999, during the Kosovo crisis, Blair addressed the Economic Club of Chicago arguing in favor of an interventionist foreign policy. In his April 22 speech Blair acknowledged “the fatigue” with such an approach. His position, however, remained firm: “...I still believe that those who oppress and brutalize their citizens are better put out of power than kept in it.”

“Back in 1999, I thought that the removal of a despotic regime was almost sufficient in itself to create the conditions for progress,” Blair said. “But this battle we're engaged in now, it cannot be so easily won. Because it is based on an ideology and because its roots are deep, so our strategy for victory has to be broader, more

comprehensive - but also more sharply defined. It is important to recognize that it is not going to be won except over a prolonged period. In this sense, I would say it is more akin to fighting revolutionary Communism than a discrete campaign such as the one that changed the Balkans a decade ago.”

Blair stressed, “...we have to understand we have not caused this phenomenon but what we do now can help beat it.” He praised the Obama administration for “reaching out to the Muslim world.”

Blair also discussed his work at the London-based Tony Blair Faith Foundation launched in May 2008, which aims to promote respect and understanding about the world’s major religions and show how faith is a powerful force for good in the modern world.

In addition to his work at the Foundation, Blair is presently working on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, mediating as the Quartet Representative for the United States, United Nations, Russia, and the European Union. He also advocates on issues such as Africa and climate change, including working on governance projects in Rwanda and Sierra Leone, advising on policy delivery and attracting investment with a team of his staff working full-time with both countries.

The Chicago Council’s spring 2009 Chicago and the World Forum series, “Fault Lines of Faith? Religion and Politics in World Affairs,” featured a range of distinguished speakers discussing the sensitive questions of if, how, and under what circumstances religious identities and issues should inform America’s global engagement.

The series debuted in February with Martin Marty, University of Chicago professor emeritus, who addressed religious pluralism in the twenty-first century. Marty explored the causes and consequences of “collisions” between religious groups and emphasized the importance of inclusive dialogue. In March, Francis Cardinal George, archbishop of Chicago, advocated for religious freedom and argued that it can play a positive role in achieving and maintaining peaceful societies. April’s program with Luis Lugo, director of the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life, focused on the relationship between American religiosity and U.S. foreign policy. At the program in May, Emile Nakhleh, former senior intelligence service officer and director of the political Islam strategic analysis program in the Directorate of Intelligence at the Central Intelligence Agency, called for a serious, coordinated, high-level effort to chart a new course for U.S.-Islamic world relations, arguing that U.S. national interests and security depend on it. In the final program of the series, University of Chicago professor



Tony Blair spoke about faith and globalization as part of the spring 2009 Chicago and the World Forum series.

Martha Nussbaum explained that the real “clash of civilizations” is the clash within every modern society between those who are prepared to live with and respect people who differ and those who seek the comfort of a single “pure” ethno-religious ideology. She discussed how to manage religious extremes and violence while preserving democratic values.

The Chicago and the World Forum is made possible with generous support from the McCormick Foundation. It is The Chicago Council’s most prominent public program series, featuring senior government officials and other leading national and international experts who present perspectives on pressing global issues. Chicago Public Radio has provided generous media support for the last three series.

In fall 2009, the series “Arc of Crisis: The Greater Middle East at a Crossroads” will mark the 30th anniversary of three events that rocked the world: the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Iran’s taking of U.S. hostages, and the seizure by extremists of the Grand Mosque in Mecca.

Listen to audio of all the spring 2009 Chicago and the World Forum programs online at thechicagocouncil.org/chicagoandtheworld.

Communiqué

SUMMER 2009

Energy and Midwest Economic Competitiveness

continued from front

fronts. These include maximizing the energy efficiency of buildings, industries, and transportation systems; modernizing outdated infrastructure; developing new energy technologies; engaging the region's universities in leading-edge energy research and innovation; addressing critical workforce issues; and improving regional coordination and cross-jurisdictional decision-making processes.

"Action here in the Midwest is a vital ingredient for a new national energy policy," said Marshall M. Bouton, president of The Chicago Council on Global Affairs. "If the international negotiations in Denmark this December are to succeed, the United States must take substantive steps to reduce its reliance on carbon. The road to Copenhagen runs through Chicago."

Learn more and download the full report at thechicagocouncil.org/energy

Chicago Council Programs Resume in September

Highlights of the fall 2009 program season include:

- The Chicago and the World Forum series "Arc of Crisis: The Greater Middle East at a Crossroads," marking the 30th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Iran's taking of the U.S. hostages, and extremists' seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca.
- The Patricia Blunt Koldyke Lecture with the 2009 Koldyke fellow, Shehzad Roy, a Pakistani pop star and president and founder of the Zindagi Trust, which works to improve primary and secondary education in Pakistan.
- The Globalization and Midwest Conference, focusing on water, energy, and green technologies.
- The Corporate Program's successful series on the implications and repercussions of the financial crisis continues. Leading executives and economists will discuss the "new normal" as U.S. and global economies move out of crisis mode and into a more prolonged recession.