

# **ISSUES AND PROGRAMS LIST**

## **SUNDAY – April 5, 2015**

**STATION:** KXLU Los Angeles – 88.9 FM  
**PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:** Christine Palma  
**PROGRAM:** Echo in the Sense

\*\*\*Program summaries and an audio archive of shows available online at  
<http://www.EchoInTheSense.com>

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### **ISSUE: INSIGHT**

**WE RAN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO ADDRESS IT:**  
**Dr. Gary Klein on “Seeing what other don’t: the remarkable  
Ways we gain insights.”**

**DATE:** Sunday April 5, 2015  
**TIME:** 20:00 to 21:00  
**DURATION:** 01:00 Hour

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

#### **From the LSE Website. About the Program:**

What are insights, and how do they happen? Observing people in their natural setting – from scientists and business people to firefighters and soldiers – Klein demonstrates what insights are, the patterns that emerge, and how you can usefully deploy them. This event marks the publication of Gary's new book, *Seeing What Others Don't - The Remarkable Ways We Gain Insights*.

#### **About Gary Klein from LSE website:**

Gary Klein (@KleinInsight) is a research psychologist famous for his part in founding the field of naturalistic decision making, and is a Senior Scientist at

MacroCognition LLC. He was one of the leaders of a team that redesigned the White House Situation Room. Gary is the author of several books, including *The Power of Intuition: Working Minds: A Practitioner's Guide to Cognitive Task Analysis and Streetlights and Shadows: Searching for the Keys to Adaptive Decision Making*.

#### **About Gary Klein from Wikipedia:**

**Gary Klein** (born February 5, 1944 in New York City, New York, U.S.) is a research psychologist famous for pioneering in the field of naturalistic decision making.<sup>[1]</sup> By studying experts such as firefighters in their natural environment, he discovered that laboratory models of decision making could not describe it under uncertainty. His recognition primed decision (RPD) model has influenced changes in the ways the Marines and Army train their officers to make decisions.<sup>[2]</sup>

Klein received his B.A. in Psychology from City College of New York (1964) and his Ph.D. in Experimental Psychology from the University of Pittsburgh (1969). He listed his main influences as Hubert Dreyfus, Adriaan de Groot, and Karl Duncker in an October 2013 interview with Bob Morris.<sup>[3]</sup>

Since 2009, Klein has been a Senior Scientist at MacroCognition LLC.<sup>[4]</sup>

He spent the first phase of his career in academia as an Assistant Professor of Psychology at Oakland University (1970-1974). He also spent a few years as Associate Professor of Psychology at Wilberforce University in Ohio.

The second phase was spent working for the government as a research psychologist for the U.S. Air Force (1974-1978). The Arab oil embargo of 1973 meant that pilots needed to do more of their training in simulators, and Klein began his investigations into the way people develop expertise.

The third phase began in 1978 when he founded his own R&D company, Klein Associates, to study a range of topics that are now described as the Naturalistic Decision Making framework.<sup>[5]</sup> Klein Associates grew to 37 people by the time he sold it to Applied Research Associates (ARA) in 2005.

During this third phase, Dr. Klein developed a Recognition-Primed Decision (RPD) model in 1985 to describe how people actually make decisions in natural settings. This research was subsequently incorporated in Army doctrine for command and control.<sup>[6]</sup> He presented a PreMortem method of risk assessment in 1998.<sup>[7]</sup> In 2007 he developed a naturalistic model of sensemaking, the Data/Frame model. In 2009 he presented a Management by Discovery account of how people plan when faced with ill-defined goals. He described a multi-path model of insight in 2011. He has led teams that developed several methods of cognitive task analysis for uncovering the tacit knowledge that goes into decision making and for studying cognition in complex settings, including the Critical Decision Method and the Knowledge Audit. He was one of the leaders of a team that redesigned the White House Situation Room.<sup>[8]</sup>

He is a Fellow of both the American Psychological Association and the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society. In 2008 he received the Jack A. Kraft Innovator Award from the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society.<sup>[9]</sup>

# **ISSUES AND PROGRAMS LIST**

## **SUNDAY – April 12, 2015**

**STATION:** KXLU Los Angeles – 88.9 FM  
**PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:** Christine Palma  
**PROGRAM:** Echo in the Sense

\*\*\*Program summaries and an audio archive of shows available online at  
<http://www.EchoInTheSense.com>

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**ISSUE: EVOLUTION – THE NEXT ERA ANTHROPOLOGICALLY**

**WE RAN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO ADDRESS IT:**  
Christian Schwägerl on the “Anthropocene.”

**DATE:** Sunday April 12, 2015  
**TIME:** 20:00 to 21:00  
**DURATION:** 01:00 Hour

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

#### **From the RSA Website. About the Program:**

We live at a moment of deep change, between one geological epoch and another, between the Holocene and the present - an era we are beginning to call the Anthropocene.

It is only recently that we have come to understand that our actions have already altered the planet, that we now shape nature, and that we have the power to create a positive geological record. Alongside current ecological crises are countless examples of new thinking, such as smart cities, cultivated life forms and landscapes with human-induced biodiversity.

Popular movements are fighting for their local ecologies, globally-connected pressure groups are forcing political change, and there is a growing recognition that diverse communities have an equal right to a say in this planet's future.

Award-winning science and environment writer Christian Schwägerl visits the RSA to trace our co-evolution on this planet and the growth of ideas about the Anthropocene concept.

**About Christian Schwägerl, from Synergetic Press website:**

(<http://www.synergeticpress.com/authors/christian-schwagerl/>)

Author Christian Schwägerl is an award-winning Berlin-based journalist, author and biologist. After reporting on science, the environment, culture and politics for many years as staff correspondent for *Frankfurter Allgemeine* Newspaper and *DER SPIEGEL* magazine, he now freelances for *GEO*, *Cicero* magazine and *DIE ZEIT* science magazine as well as other leading national German media. He is a past winner of the Georg von Holtzbrinck Prize for Science Journalism, Germany's leading award for science journalists, and the Econsense Journalism Award. Other books authored by Christian Schwägerl include *11 Looming Wars: Future Conflicts About Technologies, Resources, Territories and Food* (with Andreas Rinke, 2012) and *The Analog Revolution: When Technology Becomes Alive and Nature Fuses with the Internet* (2014). Since 2014, Schwägerl has been head of the Masterclass *Future of Science Journalism* for the Bosch Foundation and *Reporter Forum*.

Schwägerl is one of the creators and project leaders of *The Anthropocene Project*, a three-year collaboration in Berlin at *Haus der Kulturen der Welt* cultural center as well as an external curator for the ongoing special

exhibition on the Anthropocene at Deutsche Museum Munich, the world's largest technology museum.

## **ISSUES AND PROGRAMS LIST**

### **SUNDAY – April 19, 2015**

**STATION:** KXLU Los Angeles – 88.9 FM  
**PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:** Christine Palma  
**PROGRAM:** Echo in the Sense

\*\*\*Program summaries and an audio archive of shows available online at  
<http://www.EchoInTheSense.com>

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#### **ISSUE: INFORMATION AND POWER**

**WE RAN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO ADDRESS IT:**  
Julie Cohen on "Code and Law between Truth and Power"

**DATE:** Sunday April 19, 2015  
**TIME:** 20:00 to 21:00  
**DURATION:** 01:00 Hour

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

**From the LSE Website. About the Program:**

The problem of control over information flows has emerged as a doubly critical vantage point from which to interrogate the exercise of power and the pursuit of justice. Scholars of law and communications have come to recognize that in the networked information society, the dialogue between truth and power is mediated by the code. The Internet has been hailed as the ultimate medium for speaking truth to power, but networked information technologies also can become means for embedding power and entrenching inequality. Information and network protocols also have become sources of great wealth and competitive advantage. Struggles to shape or even simply to understand the

patterns of information flow have profound consequences for human flourishing in the networked world. Less widely recognized, perhaps, is that in legal contests over control of information flows and network protocols, law is not simply a bystander or neutral arbiter. Struggles to shape the patterns of information flow are seeking out new modes of recognition and accommodation within the legal system, and those struggles are beginning to produce new institutional settlements. In the networked information society, code and law together sit between truth and power. We should understand contemporary struggles over control of information and information networks as a contest to define new governance institutions for the information age.

#### **About Christian Schwägerl, from Wikipedia website:**

**Julie E. Cohen** is an American legal scholar. Since 1999, she has been a professor of law at Georgetown University Law Center, teaching and writing about copyright, intellectual property, and privacy. She is also currently a member of the Advisory Board for public interest organizations Electronic Privacy Information Center and Public Knowledge. Along with academic articles, Cohen is the author of *Configuring the Networked Self: Law, Code, and the Play of Everyday Practice* and a co-author of casebook *Copyright in a Global Information Economy*.

#### **Education and early career**

After receiving her A.B. from Harvard University and her J.D. from Harvard Law School, Cohen went on to be law clerk for Judge Stephen Reinhardt of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. From 1992 to 1995, she practiced with the San Francisco firm of McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Enersen,



## **ISSUES AND PROGRAMS LIST**

### **SUNDAY – April 26, 2015**

**STATION:** KXLU Los Angeles – 88.9 FM  
**PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:** Christine Palma  
**PROGRAM:** Echo in the Sense

\*\*\*Program summaries and an audio archive of shows available online at  
<http://www.EchoInTheSense.com>

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**ISSUE: NO PROGRAM TONIGHT**

**WE RAN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO ADDRESS IT:**  
**No Program Tonight – Nick Tuttle fills in for Christine Palma**

**DATE:** Sunday April 26, 2015  
**TIME:** 20:00 to 21:00  
**DURATION:** 01:00 Hour

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

**No Program Tonight – Nick Tuttle fills in for Christine Palma**

# ISSUES AND PROGRAMS LIST

## SUNDAY – May 3, 2015

STATION:

KXLU Los Angeles – 88.9 FM

PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:

Christine Palma

PROGRAM:

Echo in the Sense

\*\*\*Program summaries and an audio archive of shows available online at  
<http://www.EchoInTheSense.com>

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### ISSUE: INFORMATION OVERLOAD - SOCIETY

#### WE RAN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO ADDRESS IT:

Matthew Crawford Lecture on  
"The World Beyond Your Head:  
How to Flourish in an Age of Distraction"

DATE: Sunday May 3, 2015

TIME: 20:00 to 21:00

DURATION: 01:00 Hour

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:

About the Program from the LSE website –

Matthew Crawford will be in conversation with Professor Richard Sennett about his new book, *The World Beyond Your Head: How to Flourish in an Age of Distraction*, in which he investigates the challenge of mastering one's own mind. With ever-increasing demands on our attention, how do we focus on what's really important in our lives?

### **About Matthew Crawford:**

Matthew Crawford is a philosopher and mechanic. He has a Ph.D. in political philosophy from the University of Chicago and served as a postdoctoral fellow on its Committee on Social Thought. Currently a senior fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Culture at the University of Virginia, he also runs Shockoe Moto, a motorcycle repair shop.

### **About Matthew Crawford from Wikipedia:**

National Review Matthew B. Crawford attended Berkeley High and the University of California at Santa Barbara, where he majored in physics. Later he earned a Ph.D. in political philosophy from the University of Chicago, specializing in ancient political thought. Currently he is a senior fellow at the University of Virginia's Institute for Advanced Studies in Culture, and also fabricates parts for custom motorcycles in Richmond, Virginia.

## **ISSUES AND PROGRAMS LIST**

### **SUNDAY – May 10, 2015**

**STATION:** KXLU Los Angeles – 88.9 FM  
**PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:** Christine Palma  
**PROGRAM:** Echo in the Sense

\*\*\*Program summaries and an audio archive of shows available online at  
<http://www.EchoInTheSense.com>

**ISSUE: ART - VETERANS, ALSO HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

**WE RAN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO ADDRESS IT:**  
Christine Interviews Angel's Gate Cultural Center's  
Isabelle Lutterodt, and Artists Farrah Karapetian and  
Justin Wilson

**DATE:** Sunday May 10, 2015  
**TIME:** 20:00 to 21:00  
**DURATION:** 01:00 Hour

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

About Angel's Gate Cultural Center from [www.angelsgateart.org](http://www.angelsgateart.org):

**Angels Gate Cultural Center** is a place of creative discovery, exploration and enlightenment, providing the Southern California community with year-round schedule of gallery exhibitions and community classes. In addition, the Center provides professional work-studio space for 52 artists, including musicians, ceramists, painters, sculptors, writers, photographers, printmakers and jewelers.

The Center emerged from a group of San Pedro artists in the 1970's that

created artist studios and exhibition space within the 1940's era Army barracks of Angels Gate Park.

### **Mission Statement**

Angels Gate Cultural Center uniting art, community and culture.

### **Vision Statement**

Angels Gate Cultural Center is a place that unites art, community and culture through creative discovery, exploration and enlightenment. Angels Gate Cultural Center brings art and culture to the community through interactive classes, gallery exhibits of both local and international artists, professional artists' studios, art education programs in the schools and cultural events.

Angels Gate Cultural Center is one of twelve organizations at Angels Gate Park, a facility of the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. The Department's mission is to "unify Los Angeles by providing diverse recreational activities, beautiful facilities, and innovative leadership for the universal enjoyment of our residents and visitors."

### **About Isabelle Lutterodt:**

Isabelle is Director of Visual Arts at Angels Gate Cultural Center

Angels Gate Cultural Center

11/2010 to Present Director of Visual Arts

UC San Diego

6/2009 - 12/2010 Exhibition Manager

UC San Diego

9/2007 - 6/2009 Exhibition Coordinator

J. Paul Getty Trust

1/2008 - 1/2008 Guest Educator

Victoria and Albert Museum

9/2007 - 9/2007 Developer - Touring Exhibitions

Victoria and Albert Museum, Museum of Childhood

7/2007 - 9/2007 Exhibitions and Collections Assistant Internship

Art Center College of Design

8/2001 - 7/2006 Assistant Director of Admissions

Marlborough School

1/2004 - 1/2005 Independent Curator

California African American Museum

1/2003 - 1/2004 Independent Curator

California Institute of the Arts

9/1999 - 8/2002 CAP Art Teacher

Armory Center for the Arts

o 1/2000 - 1/2002 Independent Curator

### **About Farrah Karapetian from Artsy.com:**

In her cameraless photography and sculpture, Farrah Karapetian probes questions of photographic representation and reality and explores the relationship between different mediums. Karapetian produces mainly large-scale photograms that reproduce pictures of current events and other found imagery, particularly scenes and signs of protest, abstracting their forms in order to allow viewers' to introduce new associative meanings. Addressing the photographic representation as a metaphor rather than a document, Karapetian presents the image as a constructed object, and allows the artist's labor to assert itself. As she explains, "I've long been attracted to the marks people make on architecture to express their concerns, in part because the marks I make through photogramming express mine."

### **About Justin Wilson from [www.justinwilsonink.com](http://www.justinwilsonink.com):**

After twelve years in Naval Special Warfare, Justin Wilson chose to pursue a talent he had discovered during his service. Since 2008, he has been a professional tattoo artist, honing his skills in linework, black and grey, and full color traditional tattooing. He has tattooed in Virginia, San Diego, and the Los Angeles metropolitan area, and is often a guest artist at parlors nationwide. In 2012, Justin decided to deepen his background in the fine arts, and enrolled as a painting major and creative writing minor at Otis College of Art and Design in Los Angeles. His diverse life experience feeds directly into his creative process.

# **ISSUES AND PROGRAMS LIST**

## **SUNDAY – May 24, 2015**

**STATION:** KXLU Los Angeles – 88.9 FM  
**PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:** Christine Palma  
**PROGRAM:** Echo in the Sense

\*\*\*Program summaries and an audio archive of shows available online at  
<http://www.EchoInTheSense.com>

### **ISSUE: INEQUALITY**

**WE RAN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO ADDRESS IT:**  
**Joseph Stiglitz Lecture: "The Great Divide"**

**DATE:** Sunday May 24, 2015  
**TIME:** 20:00 to 21:00  
**DURATION:** 01:00 Hour

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

#### **About the lecture from the LSE website:**

Why has inequality increased in the Western world and what can we do about it? In this new book, *The Great Divide*, which he will talk about in this public lecture, Joseph E. Stiglitz expands on the diagnosis he offered in his best-selling book *The Price of Inequality* and suggests ways to counter this growing problem. Stiglitz argues that inequality is a choice: the cumulative result of unjust policies and misguided priorities. Ultimately, Stiglitz believes our choice is not between growth and fairness; with the right policies, we can choose both.



**About the book: *The Great Divide: Unequal Cities and What We Can Do About Them* from WW Norton Publishing website:**

How has America become the most unequal advanced country in the world, and what can we do about it?

In *The Great Divide*, Joseph E. Stiglitz expands on the diagnosis he offered in his best-selling book *The Price of Inequality* and suggests ways to counter America's growing problem. With his signature blend of clarity and passion, Stiglitz argues that inequality is a choice—the cumulative result of unjust policies and misguided priorities.

Gathering his writings for popular outlets including *Vanity Fair* and the *New York Times*, Stiglitz exposes in full America's inequality: its dimensions, its causes, and its consequences for the nation and for the world. From Reagan-era to the Great Recession and its long aftermath, Stiglitz delves into the irresponsible policies—deregulation, tax cuts, and tax breaks for the 1 percent—that are leaving many Americans farther and farther beyond and turning the American dream into an ever more unachievable myth. With formidable yet accessible economic insight, he urges us to embrace real solutions: increasing taxes on corporations and the wealthy; offering more help to the children of the poor; investing in education, science, and infrastructure; helping out homeowners instead of banks; and, most importantly, doing more to restore the economy to full employment. Stiglitz also draws lessons from Scandinavia, Singapore, and Japan, and he argues against the tide of unnecessary, destructive austerity that is sweeping across Europe.

Ultimately, Stiglitz believes our choice is not between growth and fairness; with the right policies, we can choose both. His complaint is not so much about capitalism as such, but how twenty-first-century capitalism has been perverted.

His is a call to confront America's economic inequality as the political and moral issue that it is. If we reinvest in people and pursue the other policies that he describes, America can live up to the shared dream of a more prosperous, more equal society.

### **About Joseph E Stiglitz from his website:**

Joseph E. Stiglitz was born in Gary, Indiana in 1943. A graduate of Amherst College, he received his PHD from MIT in 1967, became a full professor at Yale in 1970, and in 1979 was awarded the John Bates Clark Award, given biennially by the American Economic Association to the economist under 40 who has made the most significant contribution to the field. He has taught at Princeton, Stanford, MIT and was the Drummond Professor and a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. He is now University Professor at Columbia University in New York, where he is also the founder and Co-President of the university's Initiative for Policy Dialogue, and a member and former chair of its Committee on Global Thought. In 2001, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in economics for his analyses of markets with asymmetric information, and he was a lead author of the 1995 Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which shared the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. In 2011, *Time* named Stiglitz one of the 100 most influential people in the world. He is now serving as President of the International Economic Association.

Stiglitz was a member of the Council of Economic Advisers from 1993-95, during the Clinton administration, and served as CEA chairman from 1995-97. He then became Chief Economist and Senior Vice-President of the World Bank from 1997-2000. In 2008 he was asked by the French President Nicolas Sarkozy to chair the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, which released its final report in September 2009 (published

as Mismeasuring Our Lives). He now chairs a High Level Expert Group at the OECD attempting to advance further these ideas. In 2009 he was appointed by the President of the United Nations General Assembly as chair of the Commission of Experts on Reform of the International Financial and Monetary System, which also released its report in September 2009 (published as The Stiglitz Report). Since the crisis, he has played an important role in the creation of the Institute for New Economic Thinking (INET), which seeks to reform the discipline so it is better equipped to find solutions for the great challenges of the 21st century.

Stiglitz serves on numerous boards, including the Acumen Fund and Resources for the Future.

Stiglitz helped create a new branch of economics, "The Economics of Information," exploring the consequences of information asymmetries and pioneering such pivotal concepts as adverse selection and moral hazard, which have now become standard tools not only of theorists, but also of policy analysts. He has made major contributions to macroeconomics and monetary theory, to development economics and trade theory, to public and corporate finance, to the theories of industrial organization and rural organization, and to the theories of welfare economics and of income and wealth distribution. In the 1980s, he helped revive interest in the economics of R&D.

His work has helped explain the circumstances in which markets do not work well, and how selective government intervention can improve their performance.

In the last fifteen years, he has written a series of highly popular books that have had an enormous influence in shaping global debates. His book *Globalization and Its Discontents* (2002) has been translated into 35 languages, besides at least two pirated editions, and in the non-pirated editions have sold more than one million copies worldwide. In that book he laid bare the way globalization had

been managed, especially by the international financial institutions. In two later sequels, he presented alternatives: *Fair Trade for All* (2005, with Andrew Charlton) and *Making Globalization Work* (2006). In *The Roaring Nineties* (2003), he explained how financial market deregulation and other actions of the 1990s were sowing the seeds of the next crisis. Concurrently, *Towards a New Paradigm in Monetary Economics* (2003, with Bruce Greenwald) explained the fallacies of current monetary policies, identified the risk of excessive financial interdependence, and highlighted the central role of credit availability. *Freefall: America, Free Markets, and the Sinking of the World Economy* (2010) traced in more detail the origins of the Great Recession, outlined a set of policies that would lead to robust recovery, and correctly predicted that if these policies were not pursued, it was likely that we would enter an extended period of malaise. *The Three Trillion Dollar War: The True Cost of the Iraq Conflict* (2008, with Linda Bilmes of Harvard University), helped reshape the debate on those wars by highlighting the enormous costs of those conflicts. His most recent books are *The Price of Inequality: How Today's Divided Society Endangers Our Future*, published by W.W. Norton and Penguin/ Allen Lane in 2012; *The Great Divide: Unequal Societies and What We Can Do About Them* published by W.W. Norton and Penguin/ Allen Lane in 2015; and *Creating a Learning Society: A New Approach to Growth, Development, and Social Progress*, with Bruce Greenwald, published by Columbia University Press in 2014.

Stiglitz's work has been widely recognized. Among his awards are more than 40 honorary doctorates, including from Cambridge and Oxford Universities. In 2010 he was awarded the prestigious Loeb Prize for his contributions to journalism. Among the prizes awarded to his books have been the European Literary Prize, the Bruno Kreisky Prize for Political Books and the Robert F. Kennedy Book Award. He is a fellow of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the

Econometric Society, and a corresponding fellow of the Royal Society and the British Academy.

He has been decorated by several governments, including Colombia, Ecuador, and Korea, and most recently became a member of France's Legion of Honor (rank of Officier).

# **ISSUES AND PROGRAMS LIST**

## **SUNDAY – May 31, 2015**

**STATION:** KXLU Los Angeles – 88.9 FM  
**PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:** Christine Palma  
**PROGRAM:** Echo in the Sense

\*\*\*Program summaries and an audio archive of shows available online at  
<http://www.EchoInTheSense.com>

**ISSUE: HAPPINESS; URBANISM**

**WE RAN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO ADDRESS IT:**  
**Ed Glaeser Lecture: "The Happiness of Cities"**

**DATE:** Sunday May 31, 2015  
**TIME:** 20:00 to 21:00  
**DURATION:** 01:00 Hour

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

**About the lecture from the LSE website:**

Residents of big cities typically earn higher wages, but are they any happier? According to surveys on life satisfaction, American cities were once less happy than rural areas. Industrial areas seem once to have paid wages that were high enough for their residents to put up with a little misery, but this is no longer true. The unhappier cities of America's industrial heartland have shrunk, while the happier cities have grown, and today there is no relationship between city size and self-reported life satisfaction within the U.S. The developing world today appears to be reversing the Western industrial pattern of happy farms/unhappy cities, with far higher levels of life satisfaction in urban areas.

## About Ed Glaeser from Wikipedia:

**Edward Ludwig "Ed" Glaeser** (born May 1, 1967) is an American economist and Fred and Eleanor Glimp Professor of Economics at Harvard University. He was educated at The Collegiate School in New York City before obtaining his B.A. in economics from Princeton University and his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Chicago. Glaeser joined the faculty of Harvard in 1992, where he is currently (as of April 2012) the Fred and Eleanor Glimp Professor at the Department of Economics, the Director of the Taubman Center for State and Local Government, and the Director of the Rappaport Institute for Greater Boston (both at the Kennedy School of Government). He is a senior fellow at the Manhattan Institute, and a contributing editor of City Journal.<sup>[1]</sup> He was also an editor of the Quarterly Journal of Economics. Glaeser's connections with both Chicago and Harvard make him a linkage between the Chicago School and the Cambridge School of Economics. Glaeser and John A. List were mentioned as reasons why the AEA committee began to award the Clark Medal annually in 2009.

According to a review in the New York Times,<sup>[2]</sup> his book entitled *Triumph of the City: How Our Greatest Invention Makes Us Richer, Smarter, Greener, Healthier, and Happier* (2011)<sup>[3]</sup> summarizes Glaeser's years of research into the role that cities play in fostering human achievement and "is at once polymathic and vibrant".

## Writings

Glaeser has published at a rate of almost five articles per year since 1992 in leading peer-reviewed academic economics journals, in addition to many books, other articles, blogs, and op-eds. Glaeser has made substantial contributions to the empirical study of urban economics. In particular, his work examining the

historical evolution of economic hubs like Boston and New York City has had major influence on both economics and urban geography. Glaeser also has written on a variety of other topics, ranging from social economics to the economics of religion, from both contemporary and historical perspectives.

His work has earned the admiration of a number of prominent economists. George Akerlof (2001 Economics Nobel Prize) praised Glaeser as a "genius", and Gary Becker (1992 Economics Nobel Prize) commented that before Glaeser "urban economics was dried up. No one had come up with some new ways to look at cities."

Despite the seeming disparateness of the topics he has examined, most of Glaeser's work can be said to apply economic theory (and especially price theory and game theory) to explain human economic and social behavior. Glaeser develops models using these tools and then evaluates them with real world data, so as to verify their applicability. A number of his papers in applied economics are co-written with his Harvard colleague, Andrei Shleifer.

In 2006, Glaeser began writing a regular column for the New York Sun. He writes a monthly column for the Boston Globe. He blogs frequently for the New York Times at Economix, and he has written essays for The New Republic.

Although his most recent book entitled *Triumph of the City* (2011) celebrates the city, he moved with his wife and children to the suburbs in c. 2006 because of "home interest deduction, highway infrastructure and local school systems".<sup>[9]</sup> He explained that this move is further "evidence of how public policy stacks the deck against cities. [B]ecause of all the good that comes out of city



life — both personal and municipal — people should take a hard look at the policies that are driving residents into the suburbs.

### **Contribution to urban economics and political economy**

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Glaeser has published in leading economic journals on many topics in the field of urban economics.

In early work, he found that over decades, industrial diversity contributes more to economic growth than specialization, which contrasts with work by other urban economists like Vernon Henderson of Brown University.

He has published influential studies on inequality. His work with David Cutler of Harvard identified harmful effects of segregation on black youth in terms of wages, joblessness, education attainment, and likelihood of teen pregnancy. They found that the effect of segregation was so harmful to blacks that if black youth lived in perfectly integrated metropolitan areas, their success would be no different from white youth on three of four measures and only slightly different on the fourth.

In 2000 Glaeser, Kahn and Rappaport challenged the 1960s urban land use theory that claimed the poor live disproportionately in cities because richer consumers who wanted more land chose to live in the suburbs where available land was less expensive. They found that the reasons for the higher rate of poverty in cities (17% in 1990) compared to suburbs (7.4%) in the United States were the accessibility of public transportation and pro-poor central cities' policies which encouraged more poor people to choose to move to and live in central cities. He reiterated this in an interview in 2011, "The fact that there is

urban poverty is not something cities should be ashamed of. Because cities don't make people poor. Cities attract poor people. They attract poor people because they deliver things that people need most of all—economic opportunity."

Glaeser and Harvard economist Alberto Alesina compared public policies to reduce inequality and poverty in the United States with Europe (Alesina and Glaeser 2004). Differing attitudes towards those less fortunate partially explain differences in the redistribution of income from rich to poor. Sixty percent of Europeans and 29% of Americans believe that the poor are trapped in poverty. Only 30% of Americans believe that luck determines income compared with 60% of Europeans. Sixty percent of Americans believe the poor are lazy while only 24% of Europeans believe this to be true. But they conclude that racial diversity in the United States, with the dominant group being white and the poor mainly non-white, led to resistance to reduce inequality in the United States through redistribution. Surprisingly the United States political structures are centuries old and remain much more conservative than their European counterparts as the latter have undergone much political change.

He has also made important contributions in the field of social capital by identifying underlying economic incentives for social association and volunteering. For example, he and colleague Denise DiPasquale found that homeowners are more engaged citizens than renters. In experimental work, he found that students reporting being more trusting also act in more trustworthy ways.

In recent years, Glaeser has argued that human capital explains much of the variation in urban and metropolitan level prosperity.<sup>"[15]</sup> He has extended the

argument to the international level, arguing that the high levels of human capital, embodied by European settlers in the New World and elsewhere, explains the development of freer institutions and economic growth in those countries over centuries. In other work, he finds that human capital is associated with reductions in corruption and other improvements in government performance.

During the 2000s, Glaeser's empirical research has offered a distinctive explanation for the increase in housing prices in many parts of the United States over the past several decades. Unlike many pundits and commentators, who attribute skyrocketing housing prices to a housing bubble created by Alan Greenspan's monetary policies, Glaeser pointed out that the increase in housing prices was not uniform throughout the country (Glaeser and Gyourko 2002).

Glaeser and Gyourko (2002) argued that while the price of housing was significantly higher than construction costs in Boston, Massachusetts and San Francisco and California, in most of the United States, the price of housing remained "close to the marginal, physical costs of new construction." They argued that dramatic differences in price of housing versus construction costs occurred in places where permits for new buildings had become difficult to obtain (since the 1970s). Compounded with strict zoning laws the supply of new housing in these cities was seriously disrupted. Real estate markets were thus unable to accommodate increases in demand, and housing prices skyrocketed. Glaeser also points to the experience of states such as Arizona and Texas, which experienced tremendous growth in demand for real estate during the same period but, because of looser regulations and the comparative ease of obtaining new building permits, did not witness abnormal increases in housing prices.

Glaeser and Gyourko (2008) observed that in spite of the mortgage meltdown and the ensuing drop in housing prices, Americans continue to face housing affordability challenges. Housing policy makers, however, need to recognize that housing affordability differs from region to region and affects classes differently. Public policies should reflect those differences. The middle class confront affordability issues that could be resolved by allowing for more new home constructions by removing zoning restrictions at the municipal level. Glaeser and Gyourko (2008) recommend direct income transfers for low income families to resolve their specific housing needs rather than government interference in the housing market itself.

Glaeser (2011) claimed that public policy in Houston, Texas, the only city in the United States with no zoning code and therefore, a very elastic housing supply, enabled construction to respond to the demand of a plentiful number of new affordable houses even in 2006. He argued that this kept Houston prices flat while elsewhere they escalated.

### **Contribution to health economics**

In 2003, Glaeser collaborated with David Cutler and Jesse Shapiro on a research paper that attempted to explain why Americans had become more obese. According to the abstract of their paper, "Why Have Americans Become More Obese?", Americans have become more obese over the past 25 years because they "have been consuming more calories. The increase in food consumption is itself the result of technological innovations which made it possible for food to be mass prepared far from the point of consumption, and consumed with lower time costs of preparation and cleaning. Price changes are normally beneficial, but may not be if people have self-control problems."

# **ISSUES AND PROGRAMS LIST**

## **SUNDAY – June 07, 2015**

**STATION:** KXLU Los Angeles – 88.9 FM  
**PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:** Christine Palma  
**PROGRAM:** Echo in the Sense

\*\*\*Program summaries and an audio archive of shows available online at  
<http://www.EchoInTheSense.com>

### **ISSUE: CHARACTER**

**WE RAN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO ADDRESS IT:**  
**David Brooks Lecture: "The Importance of Character"**

**DATE:** Sunday June 07, 2015  
**TIME:** 20:00 to 21:00  
**DURATION:** 01:00 Hour

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

**About the lecture from the RSA website:**

*Are you more focussed on your value to the marketplace, or on the integrity of your inner life?*

In today's culture of achievement, the drive for external success and attention is so fierce there's little time to cultivate inner depth. We're taught to be assertive, to master skills, to broadcast our brand, to get likes, to get followers. We've become a self-preoccupied society; and the noise, the fast and shallow communications, makes it hard to hear the quiet voices that steer us beyond our immediate needs

## About the Book – The Road to Character:

***The Road to Character*** is the fourth book written by David Brooks. Brooks taught an undergraduate course at Yale University for three years during the 2010s on Humility, the subject of this book.<sup>[1]</sup>

Published in 2015, the author says, "I wrote it, to be honest, to save my own soul."<sup>[2]</sup> According to *The Guardian*, Brooks decided that he had spent, "...too much time cultivating what he calls "the résumé virtues" – racking up impressive accomplishments – and too little on "the eulogy virtues", the character strengths for which we'd like to be remembered."

## Outline

Brooks begins with Adam I and Adam II, two contradictory sides of human nature described in *The Lonely Man of Faith* by Rabbi Joseph Soloveitchik. Adam I is the external, career-driven, ambitious side, which Brooks calls the "résumé" self. The subject of this book,<sup>[2]</sup> Adam II, is internal, humble and the "eulogy" self, the one who "wants to have a serene inner character."<sup>[3]</sup>

The bulk of the book is eight chapters of biographical sketches.<sup>[3]</sup> Loosely one per chapter they are: Frances Perkins, Dwight D. Eisenhower with a page or two devoted to redefining sin for contemporary times, Dorothy Day, George Marshall, A. Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin who organized the March on Washington, the novelist George Eliot and her mate George Lewes, Augustine and his mother Monica, Samuel Johnson and Michel de Montaigne, winding up with sketches of Johnny Unitas and Joe Namath. Each chapter describes the personal weaknesses that the individual overcame.<sup>[3]</sup>

Brooks concludes with fifteen numbered points, a sort of CliffsNotes for those who would like the "condensed message of this book."<sup>[4]</sup>

### About David Brooks from Wikipedia:

**David Brooks** (born August 11, 1961)<sup>[1]</sup> is an American conservative<sup>[2][3]</sup> political and cultural commentator who writes for The New York Times.<sup>[4]</sup> He worked as an editorial writer and film reviewer for the Washington Times;<sup>[1]</sup> a reporter and later op-ed editor for The Wall Street Journal;<sup>[5]</sup> a senior editor at The Weekly Standard from its inception; a contributing editor at Newsweek and The Atlantic Monthly; and as a commentator on National Public Radio. He is now a columnist for The New York Times and commentator on the PBS NewsHour.<sup>1</sup>

### Social views

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Brooks opposes what he sees as self-destructive behavior, such as the prevalence of teenage sex and divorce. His view is that "sex is more explicit everywhere barring real life. As the entertainment media have become more sex-saturated, American teenagers have become more sexually abstemious" by "waiting longer to have sex...[and] having fewer partners." He sees the culture war as nearly over, because "today's young people...seem happy with the frankness of the left and the wholesomeness of the right." As a result, he is optimistic about the United States' social stability, which he considers to be "in the middle of an amazing moment of improvement and repair."<sup>[48]</sup>

As early as 2003, Brooks wrote favorably of same-sex marriage, pointing out that marriage is a traditional conservative value. Rather than opposing it, he wrote: "We should insist on gay marriage. We should regard it as scandalous

that two people could claim to love each other and not want to sanctify their love with marriage and fidelity.... It's going to be up to conservatives to make the important, moral case for marriage, including gay marriage."<sup>[49]</sup>

Brooks also takes a moderate position on abortion, which he thinks should be legal, but with parental consent for minors, during the first four or five months, and illegal afterward, except in extremely rare circumstances. (*New York Times*, April 22, 2002)<sup>[50]</sup>

On the legalization of drugs, he has expressed opposition to the liberalization of marijuana, advocating that it encourages morally reprobable behaviour. Brooks stated he smoked it in his youth, but quit after feeling highly embarrassed during a class presentation under the influence.<sup>[51]</sup>

Brooks' writing on sociology has been criticised for relying on stereotyping and misleading information. Sasha Issenberg, writing for *Philadelphia* magazine, fact-checked *Bobos in Paradise*, concluding that many of its comments about middle America were inaccurate or the exact reverse of the truth.<sup>[52]</sup> He reported Brooks as insisting that the book was not intended to be factual but to report his impressions of what he believed an area to be like: "He laughed... '[The book was] partially tongue-in-cheek'... I went through some of the other instances where he made declarations that appeared insupportable. He accused me of being 'too pedantic,' of 'taking all of this too literally,' of 'taking a joke and distorting it.' 'That's totally unethical', he said." Brooks later said the article made him feel that "I *suck*... I can't remember what I said but my mother told me I was extremely stupid."<sup>[53]</sup> Michael Kinsley argued that Brooks was guilty of "fearless generalizing... Brooks does not let the sociology get in the way of the



shtick, and he wields a mean shoehorn when he needs the theory to fit the joke."<sup>[54]</sup>

# **ISSUES AND PROGRAMS LIST**

## **SUNDAY – June 14, 2015**

**STATION:** KXLU Los Angeles – 88.9 FM  
**PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:** Christine Palma  
**PROGRAM:** Echo in the Sense

\*\*\*Program summaries and an audio archive of shows available online at  
<http://www.EchoInTheSense.com>

### **ISSUE: TECHNOLOGY**

**WE RAN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO ADDRESS IT:**  
Christine interviews Kevin Winston about  
Digital LA & Silicon Beach Fest

**DATE:** Sunday June 14, 2015  
**TIME:** 20:00 to 21:00  
**DURATION:** 01:00 Hour

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

#### **About Kevin Winston:**

Kevin Winston (@kevinwinston) is the founder of Digital LA, the LA-based networking group of professionals in digital entertainment (movies, TV, web series, music, games, VFX), start-ups, social media, marketing, and advertising, reaching more than 30,000 members across its newsletter, Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn groups. Digital LA recently spearheaded the Silicon Beach Fest, the first-ever tech, startup and entertainment conference in LA.  
<http://digitalla.net>, @DigitalLA. Previously, Kevin worked at Fox Interactive Media, MySpace, and IGN where he created social media marketing campaigns for movies, TV shows, web series and video games. Prior to that, he worked at

Sony Pictures Digital Entertainment and McKinsey & Company, the top management consulting firm. Kevin graduated from Yale University, and has a masters from Harvard University. He was named in a recent Forbes article as one of "12 Entrepreneurs That Are Changing LA Forever." He has spoke at conference including SXSW, NATPE, Film Finance Forum, Silicon Beach Fest, Games Marketing Summit, and more. He also co-founded both Yale in Hollywood and IVY Entertainment. His motto is Do Something New Every Day, and he enjoys attending the Olympics (Sydney, Athens, Beijing, London) and traveling and has been to more than 60 countries.

### **About Digital LA:**

Digital LA organizes networking events for digital entertainment, marketing, startups, and advertising friends and professionals. If u do digital for movies, TV/web series, music, video games, VFX/3D, startups, including content creation, development, distribution, marketing and social media, stop by an event for networking! Creator of the Silicon Beach Fest. Attendees work at Disney, ABC, Fox, Universal, CAA, Activision, startups and other companies.

Facebook: <http://facebook.com/digitalla>

Twitter: @DigitalLA

LinkedIn: <http://linkd.in/1SjSXG>

Pinterest: <http://pinterest.com/digitalla>

### **About Silicon Beach Fest:**

Silicon Beach Fest is LA's original festival celebrating LA tech, entertainment & startups with panels, keynotes, workshops, mixers, and more June 24-27, 2015 in LA. We're excited that this year's panels will be centralized at a brand new venue, the stunning new Marina Del Rey Hotel which just had a \$25M renovation with gorgeous views of the marina, water and boats from every

conference room. In addition to our Startup, Investor, Developer, Digital Content, and other tracks, we've added new tracks this year including Virtual Reality and Hard Tech, International, and more. Plus we added Playa Vista Open House day so you can visit tech companies that have moved to the area, and a VIP yacht cruise!

Attendees include startup CEOs, accelerators, VCs, investors, Hollywood execs, agencies, content creators, social media gurus, developers, designers, virtual reality experts, and more from LA, Silicon Valley, OC, San Diego, New York, and international. Join us at the marina this summer to celebrate LA's digital innovators in tech, startups, entertainment, marketing, and more!

## **SBF OVERVIEW**

This year's fest is packed with panels and networking opps including...

- Panels: Featuring LA's top startups, CEOs, VCs, investors, and Hollywood execs, June 25 and 26
- Parties: Networking parties every night to help you meet key players and friends including the Opening Party June 24, Thursday Night SBF Tech Theme Park Party, and Closing Party June 26. Plus VIP-only parties and other networking events including...
- VIP Yacht Cruise around Marina Del Rey for 3 hours on June 26, open to VIP tickets and select guests
- Startup Showcase: Meet 25 up-and-coming Silicon Beach startups who'll pitch for their chance to win the grand prize and SBF 2015 – Startup Showcase title and prize package.
- Gadget Sandbox: "Tech you can Touch" w 3D printers, Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality, and more
- Beach Games: Surf, play basketball, beach volleyball or ride bikes at our beach games on Sat Jun 27. We're the only tech fest that includes beach games to network with friends you've made during the fest!

- Sponsor Tables: Promote your product at sponsor tables on June 25 or June 26, or at the Thursday Tech Theme Park.
  - Pre-Events: Tech organizations in LA are encouraged to organize pre-events all around LA, particularly on the following days: Monday June 22: Pasadena Day; Tuesday June 23: Downtown / Beverly Hills / Culver City Day; Wednesday June 24: Playa Vista Day. SBF attendees should be able to attend for free or at a discount. If you'd like us to list your event, apply by emailing [info@digitalla.net](mailto:info@digitalla.net) with details about your event.
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### **SBF SCHEDULE HIGHLIGHTS** (subject to change)

WEDNESDAY OPENING DAY 6/24: Playa Vista Open House Day, Women's Lunch and Opening Party.

- Playa Vista Open House. Playa Vista has been getting national attention with several large tech companies moving to the area. Now it's time for you to meet them. Visit several Playa Vista companies offering Open House receptions for Silicon Beach Fest attendees: Univision hosts a Latino panel and taco lunch (10a-1p), Regus Playa Vista reception (3-5p), and Fullscreen open house in their new space (5-7p). If you'd like to join the Open House, email [info@digitalla.net](mailto:info@digitalla.net) with OPENHOUSE as subject
- Women's Lunch: CTRL Collective hosts the Women's Lunch (12-2p).
- Opening Party. Head to the Marina Del Rey Hotel lawn for the Opening Party to see this brand new venue, and enjoy beautiful sunset views of the marina 7-10p. Visit the TeleSign area, and look for the Hoovy drones flying Silicon Beach Fest banners!

### THURSDAY 6/25

Panels, Keynotes, Workshops, Sponsor Lounge, 10a-6p at the Marina Del Rey Hotel

- Opening Keynote by DIRECTV at 10a.

- Panel tracks include: Startups, Investors, Mobile, AdTech, Influencers, Content, Social Media
- Startup Showcase: See new Silicon Beach startups at the Startup Showcase Semi-Finals 4-6p, featuring 25 startups pitching, including winners of Digital LA and other local startup pitch competitions.
- Sponsor Lounges: Relax in the indoor and outdoor Media Temple Sponsor Lounges to get complimentary food, drinks, and see how Media Temple, DIRECTV, Demand Media, Grindr, and more are innovating in tech.

#### Parties:

- Sunset Cocktails at the Marina Del Rey Hotel lawn 6-8p
- TechZulu TechCrawl Playa Vista: 6-8p. Visit startups and tech companies in the growing Playa Vista area
- Thursday Night SBF Tech Theme Park Party with Media Temple and TeleSign, at the brand new 26,000 sq ft. CTRL Collective space in Playa Vista from 8p-midnight. We're creating the first SBF Tech Theme Park, where you can meet dozens of startups at their tables on Startup Main Street, see 3D printing companies in 3D-Land, watch drones fly at the Drone Arena, visit food trucks, and get free balloons, popcorn and ice cream at the Beach Cream ice cream cart. If you'd like to demo your startup, drone, 3D printing company, just register above for a \$200 table including 3 admission tickets.

#### FRIDAY 6/26

Panels, keynote, workshops, Sponsor Lounge, 10a-6p at the Marina Del Rey Hotel.

- Keynotes by Will Keenan, Endemol Beyond and Sean Moriarity of Demand Media.
- Panel tracks include: Entertainment, Communities, Design presented by Kluge Evenings at the Loft, Developers presented by DIRECTV, Virtual Reality and Hard Tech, and International
- Startup Showcase Finals are 5-6p. Approximately 10 finalists will pitch for the

SBF 2015 title and prizes!

- Cocktails TBD
- VIP Yacht Cruise: VIP passes, select speakers and sponsors are invited to this three-hour FantaSea yacht cruise 6-9p, including one hour dock, and two hours sailing.
- SBF Closing Party at Cross Campus from 8p-11p

#### SATURDAY BEACH GAMES 6/27

The Silicon Beach Sports League is organizing our annual beach games this year, including volleyball, basketball and surfing, plus new sports like dodgeball, yoga, and more. Sign up and times for beach games will be available soon.

SUNDAY POOL PARTY 6/28. Continue networking LA style at our Sunday pool party (optional). Venue TBA.

## **ISSUES AND PROGRAMS LIST**

### **SUNDAY – June 21, 2015**

**STATION:** KXLU Los Angeles – 88.9 FM  
**PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:** Christine Palma  
**PROGRAM:** Echo in the Sense

\*\*\*Program summaries and an audio archive of shows available online at  
<http://www.EchoInTheSense.com>

#### **ISSUE: DOING GOOD IN THE WORLD**

**WE RAN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO ADDRESS IT:**  
**Peter Singer Lecture on Altruism**

**DATE:** Sunday June 21, 2015  
**TIME:** 20:00 to 21:00  
**DURATION:** 01:00 Hour

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

**About the Program and About the Book - The Most Good You Can Do: How Effective Altruism is Changing Ideas About Living Ethically:**

From Peter Singer, the man often described as “the most influential living philosopher”, comes a new book that challenges us to start making our lives really count.

In the western world, we tend to think of ethical living as a simple matter of being polite, obeying the law and making the odd donation to our favorite charities. But with just a bit more thought, there is so much more good we could do: with our donations, our careers and our lives.



We need to start thinking about effectiveness: for every dollar you give to a particular cause, how much does it achieve? Say you give money to train guide dogs, or to the homeless shelter down the road. They may well be worthy causes, but the same sums could achieve so much more if used to prevent disease in the developing world.

And it's not just a matter of donations. Is volunteering to build huts in Africa the best use of your time, or would it be better to go into business and use the money you earn to fund a whole fleet of aid workers?

Inspired by the work of Singer and others, the Effective Altruism movement has arisen to tackle these issues through research, advocacy and activism. This book tells the astonishing stories of some of the key players, and sets out their astonishing conclusion:

If we're going to change the world, we need to unlearn what we think we know about doing good.

### **About Peter Singer from Wikipedia:**

Peter Albert David Singer, AC (born 6 July 1946) is an Australian moral philosopher. He is currently the Ira W. DeCamp Professor of Bioethics at Princeton University, and a Laureate Professor at the Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics at the University of Melbourne. He specializes in applied ethics and approaches ethical issues from a secular, utilitarian perspective. He is known in particular for his book, Animal Liberation(1975), a canonical text in animal rights/liberation theory. For most of his career, he supported preference utilitarianism, but in his later years became a classical or hedonistic utilitarian, when co-authoring The Point of View of the Universe with Katarzyna de Lazari-Radek.

On two occasions, Singer served as chair of the philosophy department at Monash University, where he founded its Centre for Human Bioethics. In 1996 he stood unsuccessfully as a Greens candidate for the Australian Senate. In 2004 he was recognised as the Australian Humanist of the Year by the Council of Australian Humanist Societies, and in June 2012 was named a Companion of the Order of Australia for his services to philosophy and bioethics.<sup>[2]</sup> He serves on the Advisory Board of Incentives for Global Health, the NGO formed to develop the Health Impact Fund proposal. He was voted one of Australia's ten most influential public intellectuals in 2006.<sup>[3]</sup> Singer currently serves on the advisory board of Academics Stand Against Poverty (ASAP).

### **Life and career**

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Singer's parents were Viennese Jews who emigrated to Australia from Vienna in 1938, after Austria's annexation by Nazi Germany.<sup>[4]</sup> They settled in Melbourne, where Singer was born. His grandparents were less fortunate: his paternal grandparents were taken by the Nazis to Łódź, and were never heard from again; his maternal grandfather died in the Theresienstadt concentration camp.<sup>[5]</sup> He has a sister, Joan (now Joan Dwyer). Singer's grandfather, David Oppenheim, published numerous papers with Sigmund Freud before a falling out between the two in Venice.<sup>[6]</sup> Singer's father imported tea and coffee, while his mother practiced medicine. He attended Preshil<sup>[7]</sup> and later Scotch College. After leaving school, Singer studied law, history and philosophy at the University of Melbourne, gaining his BA degree (hons) in 1967.<sup>[8]</sup> He received an MA for a thesis entitled Why should I be moral? in 1969. He was awarded a scholarship to study at the University of Oxford, and obtained from there a B.Phil in 1971, with a thesis on civil disobedience supervised by R. M. Hare and subsequently published as a book in 1973.<sup>[9]</sup> Singer names Hare and Australian philosopher H. J. McCloskey as his two most important mentors.<sup>[10]</sup>

After spending two years as a Radcliffe lecturer at University College, Oxford, he was a visiting professor at New York University for 16 months. He returned to

Melbourne in 1977, where he spent most of his career, aside from appointments as visiting faculty abroad, until his move to Princeton in 1999.<sup>[11]</sup> In June 2011 it was announced he would join the professoriate of New College of the Humanities, a private college in London, in addition to his work at Princeton.<sup>[12]</sup>

According to philosopher Helga Kuhse, Singer is "almost certainly the best-known and most widely read of all contemporary philosophers".<sup>[13]</sup> Michael Specter wrote that Singer is among the most influential of contemporary philosophers.<sup>[14]</sup>

## **Animal Liberation**

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Main article: Animal Liberation (book)

Published in 1975, Animal Liberation<sup>[15]</sup> has been cited as a formative influence on leaders of the modern animal liberation movement.<sup>[16]</sup> The central argument of the book is an expansion of the utilitarian idea that "the greatest good of the greatest number" is the only measure of good or ethical behaviour. Singer believes that there is no reason not to apply this principle to other animals, arguing that the boundary between human and "animal" is completely arbitrary. There are far more differences, for instance, between a great ape and an oyster, for example, than between a human and a great ape, and yet the former two are lumped together as "animals," whereas we are considered "human" in a way that supposedly differentiates us from all other "animals."

He popularized the term "speciesism," which had been coined previously by English writer Richard D. Ryder to describe the practice of privileging humans over other animals.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## **Applied ethics**

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Singer's Practical Ethics (1979) analyzes why and how living beings' interests should be weighed. His principle of equal consideration of interests does not

dictate equal treatment of all those with interests, since different interests warrant different treatment. All have an interest in avoiding pain, for instance, but relatively few have an interest in cultivating their abilities. Not only does his principle justify different treatment for different interests, but it allows different treatment for the same interest when diminishing marginal utility is a factor. For example, this approach would privilege a starving person's interest in food over the same interest of someone who is only slightly hungry.

Among the more important human interests are those in avoiding pain, in developing one's abilities, in satisfying basic needs for food and shelter, in enjoying warm personal relationships, in being free to pursue one's projects without interference, "and many others". The fundamental interest that entitles a being to equal consideration is the capacity for "suffering and/or enjoyment or happiness". Singer holds that a being's interests should always be weighed according to that being's concrete properties. He favors a 'journey' model of life, which measures the wrongness of taking a life by the degree to which doing so frustrates a life journey's goals.<sup>[clarification needed]</sup> The journey model is tolerant of some frustrated desire and explains why persons who have embarked on their journeys are not replaceable. Only a personal interest in continuing to live brings the journey model into play. This model also explains the priority that Singer attaches to interests over trivial desires and pleasures.

Ethical conduct is justifiable by reasons that go beyond prudence to "something bigger than the individual," addressing a larger audience. Singer thinks this going-beyond identifies moral reasons as "somehow universal", specifically in the injunction to 'love thy neighbor as thyself', interpreted by him as demanding that one give the same weight to the interests of others as one gives to one's own interests. This universalising step, which Singer traces from Kant to Hare,<sup>[17]</sup> is crucial and sets him apart from those moral theorists, from Hobbes to David Gauthier, who tie morality to prudence. Universalisation leads directly to utilitarianism, Singer argues, on the strength of the thought that

one's own interests cannot count for more than the interests of others. Taking these into account, one must weigh them up and adopt the course of action that is most likely to maximise the interests of those affected; utilitarianism has been arrived at. Singer's universalising step applies to interests without reference to who has them, whereas a Kantian's applies to the judgments of rational agents (in Kant's kingdom of ends, or Rawls's Original Position, etc.). Singer regards Kantian universalisation as unjust to animals.<sup>[18]</sup> As for the Hobbesians, Singer attempts a response in the final chapter of *Practical Ethics*, arguing that self-interested reasons support adoption of the moral point of view, such as 'the paradox of hedonism', which counsels that happiness is best found by not looking for it, and the need most people feel to relate to something larger than their own concerns.

Studies communities have argued that his epistemology is based on ableist conceptions of disability.<sup>[21]</sup>

Singer has experienced the complexities of some of these questions in his own life. His mother had Alzheimer's disease. He said, "I think this has made me see how the issues of someone with these kinds of problems are really very difficult".<sup>[22]</sup> In an interview with Ronald Bailey, published in December 2000, he explained that his sister shares the responsibility of making decisions about his mother. He did say that, if he were solely responsible, his mother might not continue to live.<sup>[23]</sup>

### **Effective altruism**

Singer is an advocate of effective altruism. He argues that people should not only try to reduce suffering, but reduce it in the most effective manner possible. While Singer has previously written at length about the moral imperative to eliminate the suffering of nonhuman animals, particularly in the meat industry, and end world poverty, he writes about how the effective altruism movement is doing these things more effectively in his 2015 book, The Most Good You Can Do. His own organisation, The Life You Can Save, also recommends a selection

of charities deemed by charity evaluators such as GiveWell to be the most effective. In addition, he is a board member of Animal Charity Evaluators, a charity evaluator used by many members of the effective altruism community which recommends the most cost-effective vegetarian and animal advocacy charities.<sup>[24]</sup>

## **ISSUES AND PROGRAMS LIST**

### **SUNDAY – June 28, 2015**

**STATION:** KXLU Los Angeles – 88.9 FM  
**PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:** Christine Palma  
**PROGRAM:** Echo in the Sense

\*\*\*Program summaries and an audio archive of shows available online at  
<http://www.EchoInTheSense.com>

#### **ISSUE: US INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**WE RAN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO ADDRESS IT:**  
**Joseph Nye Lecture “Is The American Century Over”**

**DATE:** Sunday June 28, 2015  
**TIME:** 20:00 to 21:00  
**DURATION:** 01:00 Hour

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

##### **About the Program from LSE website:**

For more than a century, the United States has been the world's most powerful state. Now some analysts predict that China will soon take its place. Does this mean that we are living in a post-American world? Will China's rapid rise spark a new Cold War between the two titans?

In this compelling essay, world renowned foreign policy analyst, Joseph Nye, explains why the American century is far from over and what the US must do to retain its lead in an era of increasingly diffuse power politics. America's superpower status may well be tempered by its own domestic problems and

China's economic boom, he argues, but its military, economic and soft power capabilities will continue to outstrip those of its closest rivals for decades to come.

### **About Joseph Nye:**

Joseph S. Nye, Jr. (@Joe\_Nye) is University Distinguished Service Professor, and former Dean of the Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. He received his bachelor's degree summa cum laude from Princeton University, won a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University, and earned a PhD in political science from Harvard. He has served as Assistant Secretary of Defence for International Security Affairs, Chair of the National Intelligence Council, and Deputy Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the British Academy, and the American Academy of Diplomacy. In a recent survey of international relations scholars, he was ranked as the most influential scholar on American foreign policy, and in 2011, *Foreign Policy* named him one of the top 100 Global Thinkers. His most recent book, Is The American Century Over? published in March 2015.