

## RUSTBELT, WEST

California is losing the battle for manufacturing jobs, according to a new report from the Milken Institute. “Manufacturing 2.0: A More Prosperous California” found that the Golden State lost 21 percent of its manufacturing jobs between 2000 and 2007, compared to 13 percent in seven states (Arizona, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon, Texas and Washington) competing for the same jobs. Driving the decline are an unfriendly business climate, comparatively high taxes, restrictive regulation and unsustainable government spending. Read the report at [www.milkeninstitute.org](http://www.milkeninstitute.org).

## LIFE SCIENCES WINNERS

Boston, Greater Philadelphia and Greater San Francisco remain the most successful metros at building value in the life sciences, concludes another report from the MI. “The Greater Philadelphia Life Sciences Cluster 2009” updates the Institute’s 2005 study. In the new rankings, Boston remains on top, while Philadelphia and San Francisco swap positions to second and third, respectively.

The report compares Greater Philadelphia to 10 other leading life sciences clusters in the United States, and ranks them by dozens of measures including employment, R&D capacity, output, work force and investment. The runners-up (in rank order): Greater New York City, Greater Raleigh-Durham, Greater Los Angeles, Chicago, San Diego, Minneapolis, Washington DC and Seattle.

## PARTNERING FOR CURES

Join those on the front lines in the fight against disease in a first-of-its-kind meeting –

Partnering for Cures – convened by FasterCures, the Washington, DC-based center of the Milken Institute. The meeting, to be held December 1-3 at the Millennium Broadway Hotel in New York, will bring together research organizations with innovative medical approaches, biopharmaceutical companies and philanthropists who fund the search for cures.

Register at [www.partneringforcures.org](http://www.partneringforcures.org). Significant discounts apply for early registrants, nonprofit research organizations and patient advocacy groups.

## ANALYZING HUNGER

More than a billion people go hungry each day for reasons ranging from natural disaster, weak infrastructure and regional mismatches between supply and demand.

With support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Milken Institute hosted a Financial Innovations Lab in Washington, DC in July that focused on improving the efficiency of the food access pipeline. Representatives from organizations representing philanthropy, commodity exchanges, and public and private development finance assessed the obstacles to delivering food aid and brainstormed solutions. Among the challenges:

- Inadequate risk management, which compromises humanitarian agencies’ ability to secure food at reasonable prices and in sufficient quantity.
- The unpredictable nature of funding that relies largely on episodic donations.

The lab participants’ proposed fixes will be made available in a full report and posted at [www.milkeninstitute.org](http://www.milkeninstitute.org). **MI**

## And the guy on the spine is...

**Nouriel Roubini**, a 50-year-old Iranian Jew with a PhD from Harvard who now teaches at New York University's Stern School of Business. Roubini's (well-earned) claim to fame is his early recognition that the inevitable collapse of the housing bubble would have devastating consequences for global financial markets – and ultimately, the global economy.

“Dr. Doom,” as he was dubbed in *The New York Times Magazine*, is in some ways an unlikely candidate for Cassandra-in-Chief. He was, after all, the very model of an establishment insider, working for Larry Summers and Tim Geithner in the Clinton administration. But he has had plenty of experience watching spectacular financial meltdowns in Asia and Latin America from a variety of perches (IMF, Federal Reserve, World Bank, Bank of Israel). And, as chairman of the Web site/consulting firm RGE Monitor, he spent much of 2005 and 2006 in a lonely crusade to convince clients – and policymakers – that Wall Street was way out on a limb and a deep global recession would follow from its myopic exuberance.

For what it's worth, by the way, Roubini has turned mildly bullish, predicting an early return to global economic growth.



DAVID SMITH

## MEA CULPA

Due to an editing error, an article by Claudia Goldin and Lawrence Katz (“The Future of Inequality,” Third Quarter 2009) included an incorrect graph. A corrected version is shown to the right.

