

THE RECORD

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The University of Texas at Austin
Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs

LBJ School Will Salute 1990 Graduates on May 19th

The class of 1990 will be honored during the LBJ School of Public Affairs 19th Annual Graduation Convocation on Saturday, May 19. The ceremony begins at 11 a.m. in Bates Recital Hall on 23rd and East Campus Drive. A reception following the ceremony will be held in the Music Recital Hall Lobby.

Program highlights include the presentation of the Emmette S. Redford Award for Outstanding Research, the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation Award for Academic Excellence, and the Texas Excellence Teaching Award.

Remarks will be made by graduating student Joseph David Loveland; Rose Ann M. Rentería, also a graduating student, will present the class gift and special awards.

Almost every UT college and school will have individual graduation convocations on May 19, which is Commencement day. The all-University Commencement will be at 7:30 p.m. in the Erwin Center, with President George Bush as speaker.

European Community Official to Address Graduating Class

Dr. Corrado Pirzio-Biroli, an Italian citizen who is deputy head of the European Community delegation in Washington, D.C., will be the graduation speaker May 19 for the LBJ School of Public Affairs. He will address the School's graduation convocation at 11 a.m. in the Bates Recital Hall.

Pirzio-Biroli, who earned a doctoral degree in economics and business administration from the University of Rome, has been associated with the Commission of the European Communities, the EC's executive body, since 1971.

With the EC, he successively has been a staff member of the directorate-general for development in Brussels, adviser for economic and North-South affairs with the EC delegation in Washington, economic and budget adviser to the president of the Commission of the EC in Brussels, and deputy head of the division of relations with the European Free Trade Association.

Pirzio-Biroli became deputy head of the EC delegation in Washington, D.C., in



Corrado Pirzio-Biroli

September 1988 and acted as head of the delegation from July 1989 to January 1990.

He has written a number of articles and reports on West European integration, international economics, and East-West and North-South issues, with emphasis on systematic aspects, both political and economic.

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Johnson's Inauguration, Legacies to be Topic of LBJ Library Symposium

The 25th anniversary of the 1965 inauguration of Lyndon B. Johnson as president of the United States will be observed May 3-4 with a symposium titled "LBJ: The Difference He Made."

The event, free and open to the public, will be in the LBJ Auditorium under sponsorship of UT Austin and the LBJ Library, which opened on the University campus in 1971.

Many persons long acquainted with Johnson, either as members of his staff, appointees to cabinet or federal agency positions, friends, or observers, will appear as speakers or panelists.

The keynote address, "America, 1963—The Way It Was," will be given by Tom Wicker, syndicated columnist for *The New York Times*. He will review the problems confronting America when Johnson was thrust into the presidency upon the death of President John F. Kennedy.

Other principal speakers and their topics will be Sargent Shriver, former Office of Economic Opportunity director who administered such Great Society programs as Head Start and the Job Corps ("The Can-

Do Spirit of the Times"); Jack Valenti, former LBJ aide and now president of the Motion Picture Association of America ("The Compassionate President"); Joseph A. Califano, Jr., former chief White House domestic adviser ("Forging the Great Society"); Lawrence F. O'Brien, former postmaster general ("The Legislative Strategist"); and LBJ School faculty member James K. Galbraith ("The Great Society: The End of an Era or a Door to the Future?").

Among panelists will be such well-known figures as Bill Moyers, television journalist who was press secretary to LBJ; Liz Carpenter, former press secretary to Mrs. Johnson; Congressman J. J. "Jake" Pickle of Texas; John W. Gardner, former secretary of health, education and welfare; novelist James Michener; Barbara Jordan, former Texas congresswoman who is on the LBJ School faculty; and Vernon Jordan, former National Urban League president who is an attorney in Washington, D.C.

Helen Tackett, UT News & Information



UT System Chancellor Hans Mark (left) discusses security issues during the recent Tom Slick conference on the future of U.S.-European relations. Panelists are (left to right) J. J. Lee, Sidney Monas, Melor Sturua, Robert German, and James Millar. (See story, p. 2.)

Tom Slick Symposium on World Peace International Representatives Speculate on U.S.-European Future

The changing role of the United States in the political and economic life of Europe was the focus of this year's Tom Slick Symposium on World Peace.

Entitled "America and Europe: Prospects for the 1990s," the two-day event brought together an international group of political scientists, economists, historians, journalists, and past and present public officials to discuss the immediate and long-term impacts of recent changes in Eastern Europe, particularly in the Soviet Union and Germany.

Principal organizer of the symposium was J. J. Lee, current holder of the Distinguished Visiting Tom Slick Professorship of World Peace in the LBJ School. Lee, a professor of modern history at University College in Cork, Ireland, called what is happening in Europe today "one of the hinge periods of history."

"There is a demand for new ideas," Lee said. "We will have to divest ourselves of inherited assumptions."

The conference addressed four major areas of the U.S.-European relationship: the Soviet question, including security, political, and economic prospects; the German question, including U.S., German, Czech, and Polish perspectives; the political and economic role of the European Community; and the question of a European peace order.



María de la Luz Martínez

EC Visiting Fellow Walter Korter (left) and Visiting Slick Professor J. J. Lee, organizers of this year's Slick conference, have provided a strong European policy focus in the LBJ School's curriculum and programs this year.

The opening session on the Soviet question was moderated by UT Slavic Languages Professor Sidney Monas and included presentations by Hans Mark, UT System chancellor and former secretary of the Air Force and NASA deputy administrator; Robert K. German, former director of the State Department's Office of Soviet Union Affairs and former Tom Slick Professor; James Millar, director of the Sino-Soviet Institute at George Washington University; and Melor Sturua, distinguished Soviet foreign affairs journalist who serves on the editorial board of *Izvestia*.

Addressing the German question were LBJ School Assistant Professor Robert Rickards, who served as moderator; Bowman Miller, Research and Intelligence Director for Western Europe, U.S. State Department; H. Muller-Groeling, vice president of the Kiel Institut für Weltwirtschaft and editor, *Review of World Economics*; Andrej Herman of the Main School of Economics in Warsaw and editor, *Ekonomista*; Gebhard Schweigler, a representative of West Germany's Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik; David Gress of Stanford University's Hoover Institution; and Jan

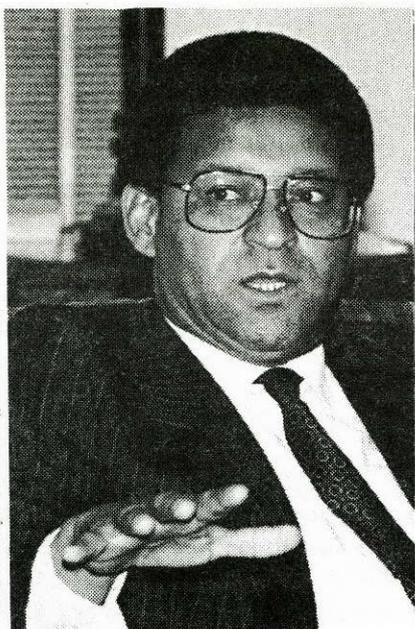
Havranek of Charles University in Prague.

UT History Professor Roger Louis moderated the session on the role of the European Community, which featured presentations by LBJ School Professor James Galbraith, Washington political consultant Kenneth Moss, and Walter Korter, an official of the European Communities Council in Brussels who is an EC visiting fellow at the LBJ School this year. UT Professor Emeritus Walt W. Rostow provided concluding comments.

Moderator for the final session, entitled "Toward a European Peace Order?", was LBJ School Professor Elspeth Rostow. Presenters included Professor Lily Gardner Feldman of Tufts University, currently a fellow at the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies in Washington; David Little, senior scholar at the U.S. Peace Institute; Gregory Treverton, senior fellow for Europe, Council on Foreign Relations; and Martin Hillenbrand, former U.S. Ambassador to West Germany and to Hungary.

The conference was sponsored by the LBJ School, the Tom Slick Professorship of World Peace, and the German Marshall Fund of the United States. The papers prepared in conjunction with the event will be edited by Lee and Korter and published by the LBJ School next fall as a volume in the Tom Slick World Peace Series.

Anti-Apartheid Pastor Allan Boesak Discusses Political Reform in South Africa



Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Allan Boesak

A leading South African pastor and anti-apartheid leader spoke at the LBJ School in early January, offering an insider's perspective on the prospects for political reform in his country.

The Reverend Allan Boesak, president

of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, told a capacity crowd that the struggle for justice in his country depends on worldwide support of the anti-apartheid effort.

"Apartheid no longer can be allowed to survive," he said. "We need people to understand that. We will have our freedom and it cannot wait."

Boesak said that some church leaders in his country have long argued their institutions should not get politically involved in the issue of apartheid.

"They still haven't learned that neutrality... is the greatest form of participation because you take the side of the oppressor without taking responsibility for the decision," said Boesak, who is the first person to be elected twice as president of the World Alliance. Along with South African church leaders Desmond Tutu and Frank Chikane, he has played an important role in recent discussions with South African President Frederik W. de Klerk about steps for reconciliation in his country.

Boesak's visit was sponsored by the Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, the Austin Metropolitan Ministries, and the LBJ School.



María de la Luz Martínez

Mexico's Presidency Topic of Conference

A conference focusing on the major political and economic changes of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's new government in Mexico was held February 22-23. Panelists pictured are (left to right) Professor Bryan Roberts of the UT Austin Institute of Latin American Studies; LBJ School Professor Sidney Weintraub; Guillermo Ortiz Martínez, Mexico's undersecretary of finance; and Luis Fariás, former mayor of Monterrey. The event was sponsored by the Mexican Center of ILAS, the U.S.-Mexican Policy Studies Program of the LBJ School, and the UT Austin Center for Mexican American Studies.



Kirk J. Crippens

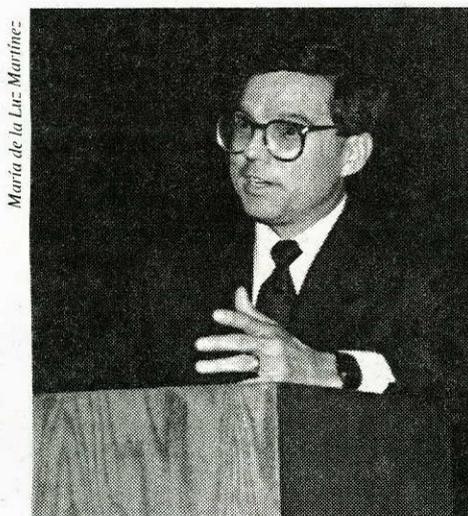
The value of multiculturalism for racial and ethnic minorities and for society in general was the focus of the fourth annual Heman Sweatt Symposium on Civil Rights, held March 29-30 on the UT campus. "Multiculturalism: Different Cultures Sharing Common Ground" was the theme of this year's symposium, which was cosponsored by the LBJ School and the Office of the President, Center for African and Afro-American Studies and Research, College of Liberal Arts, Office of Graduate Studies, and the School of Law. Pictured is Samuel D. Proctor, well-known educator and pastor emeritus of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, who delivered the keynote address on "Education and the Pursuit of Genuine Community in America."

Denver Mayor Federico Peña Gives Talks

During an early spring visit to Austin, Denver Mayor Federico Peña addressed participants and alumni of the LBJ School's Public Executive Institute and met informally with members of the Public Affairs Minority Liaison Committee. In a separate lecture at the LBJ School, the mayor discussed mainstream politics in urban cities and the changing role of the city mayor.

According to Peña, today's political environment includes dozens of well-informed organizations and thousands of people wishing to be part of the process. Therefore, policymakers must function within the structure of participatory democracy in order to make their agendas work.

Some of the changes that have had an impact in the way local government operates include the mayor's diminished role in making appointments, the competitive bid process, civil service protection for employees, and collective bargaining, he said.



Federico Peña

A South Texas native, Peña is in his second term as mayor of Denver. Peña's talk at the School was given under the auspices of the Sid Richardson lecture series.

María de la Luz Martínez

Symposium Held in Observance of Earth Day 1990

As part of Austin Earth Day 1990, the LBJ School of Public Affairs, the City of Austin, and Huston Tillotson College sponsored a symposium on April 20 entitled "Who Says You Can't Change the World?"

Described as a symposium on solutions, the event focused on changes needed in government policy and personal behavior to protect our environment.

Part of the program featured a presentation by national experts who talked about key regional and local environmental issues. These included United Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez; Texas Agriculture Commissioner Jim Hightower;

Robert Irvin, counsel, National Wildlife Federation; Jim Jenal, aide to the mayor of Irvine, California, and primary author of the first chlorofluorocarbon ordinance; Gary Moll, vice president of urban forestry, American Forestry Association; and Nancy Skinner, city council member, Berkeley, California.

The rest of the program included a presentation by national experts addressing key regional and local environmental issues and a series of workshops to demonstrate life-style alternatives.

María de la Luz Martínez

American Assembly's Southwestern Meeting Will Evaluate U.S. Social Programs

Social programs adopted by the United States over the last 50 years will be assessed by a distinguished group of business, academic, labor, nonprofit, and media representatives during the southwestern regional meeting of the American Assembly on May 10-12.

Scheduled at the Joe C. Thompson Conference Center, the meeting is sponsored by the LBJ School and the LBJ Library and coincides with the LBJ Library's 25th anniversary salute to President Johnson's inauguration. Attendance is by invitation only.

The meeting is one of four regional gatherings of the American Assembly that will determine whether social programs adopted over the past 50 years can be more responsive to the nation's changing needs or whether a fundamental change in structure must be considered.

Funded by the Ford Foundation, the program is divided into four three-hour sessions with three discussion groups. These are followed by a three-hour plenary session in which a report is finalized. After all four of the Assembly's regional meetings have been held, a consensus report listing policy recommendations will be published and distributed.

The southwestern regional American Assembly is being directed by David Warner, who is the 1989-90 holder of the Wilbur J. Cohen Professorship in Health

and Social Policy, and is being arranged by the LBJ School's Office of Conferences and Training. According to Warner, all participants will be asked to read *A Common Good*, a recent report by the Ford Foundation that identifies a number of social needs and services not well covered in the current safety net of social welfare programs. From this, they will be asked to develop their own priorities as to services that may be required and methods to fund them, he said.

Chaired by LBJ School Dean Max Sherman and LBJ Library Director Harry Middleton, the meeting will also feature an address by LBJ School Professor Barbara Jordan. Due to their interest and work in the social welfare policy area, LBJ School Professors Jorge Chapa, Ray Marshall, Robert Wilson, and Pat Wong will also participate. In addition, several LBJ School students have been invited to attend the event and act as observers. The students will assist in the preparation of the regional consensus report by preparing the working draft for the participants to finalize on the last day of the meeting.

Now in its 40th year, the American Assembly is a national educational institution established by Dwight D. Eisenhower at Columbia University to discuss U.S. policy issues in the domestic and international arenas.

María de la Luz Martínez

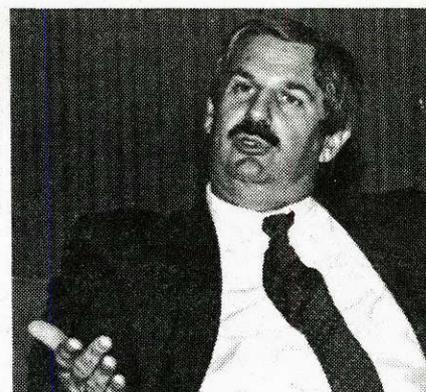
BROWN BAG SPEAKERS

Marion Morris

The public and private sectors can help deal with the problem of homelessness in the United States by supporting local organizations that empower homeless people to rent or own their own home, according to Marion Morris, president of the Travis County homeless advocacy and service organization.

During a February 13 brown bag lunch, Morris, a former homeless person, said he founded Helping Our Brothers Out (HOBO) because homeless people don't want hand-outs, but rather help in challenging themselves to overcome homelessness. With funds provided by the City of Austin and Travis County, HOBO helps homeless people meet these challenges by providing them with social services, such as food, clothing, showers, and mailboxes. Morris said that a Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant enabled HOBO to purchase and refurbish an apartment complex for transitional and permanent housing. The transitional housing gives homeless people a rent-free home for six months so they can get a job and save up enough money to rent a home on their own, said Morris.

Rob Stephens
continued on page 4



María de la Luz Martínez

Paul Burka

A pay raise for Texas legislators would result in undesirable changes in the way our state is governed, according to Paul Burka, executive editor of *Texas Monthly* magazine.

Burka, speaking at a brown bag seminar, said the current "token" pay for legislators ensures the continuation of a "citizen legislature" made up of nonprofessional politicians. If the pay were raised to a "living wage," he said, serving in the legislature would become a career rather than a short-term service commitment for many members. In his opinion, this would lead to some of the same problems that affect the performance and effectiveness of the U.S. Congress.

BROWN BAG SPEAKERS —continued from page 3



Robert Barnstone

Many of the problems facing the city of Austin could be resolved if the city council-manager system were replaced with a strong mayor system based on single member district elections, said Robert Barnstone, an Austin city council member.

During a February brown bag talk, Barnstone said that the city council is overburdened with decisionmaking and oversight responsibilities. Barnstone, who has a master's degree in public administration, said many of the council's mistakes are caused by a combination of work overload and lack of information when decisions are made. In his opinion, a strong mayor system would make city government more accountable, better able to manage information, and enable a mayor to take the initiative to act when a council system would often be paralyzed by factions.

Barnstone said that the city of Austin owns too many public enterprises, such as utilities and a hospital, which the council cannot adequately oversee. He cited this as one of the reasons why 15 years ago the council agreed to finance the ill-fated South Texas Nuclear Project without even seeing the contract.

Short of instituting a strong-mayor system of government, Barnstone said, the workload and quality of the council's decisionmaking could be enhanced by selling some of the city's enterprises, such as the hospital.

Rob Stephens

Jan Hart

One of the major problems city managers will face during the 1990s will be the need to repair and upgrade deteriorating urban infrastructures, said Jan Hart, first assistant city manager for the city of Dallas.

Hart, a 1975 LBJ graduate, spoke at a March brown bag at the School on the eve of being named the city manager of Dallas (see story, p. 8). She said that urban infrastructures in the United States are rapidly deteriorating because most were built about 25 years ago with a 15-to-20-year lifespan. The problem of the aging infrastructures is compounded by the fact that infrastructure maintenance was often the first item affected by the budgetary cutbacks of the 1980s, said Hart, who supervises a \$1 billion budget for the city of Dallas.

Hart also talked about environmental issues, the effect of federal spending and the 1990 census on cities, and changes in the value system of the public workforce.

Rob Stephens



Henry Krisch

During a February brown bag, Dr. Henry Krisch, president of the German Democratic Republic Studies Association, spoke about the effects of German reunification on East Germany, Europe, and the United States.

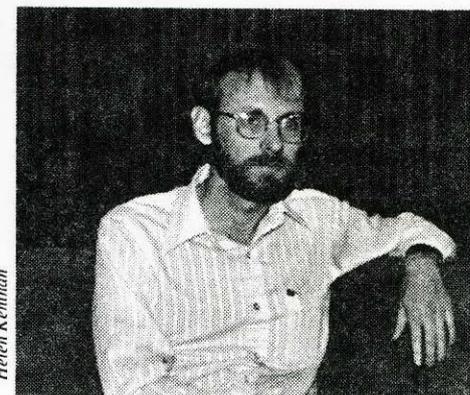
Krisch, who also is a professor of political science at the University of Connecticut, said that the economic integration of East and West Germany will initially weaken the West German economy. However, in his opinion, the economy of a unified Germany will eventually dominate and strengthen the European Economic Community. Krisch said that European policymakers are currently concerned that German reunification could hinder the attainment of a unified European market by 1992.

In order to compete economically with the EEC, the United States needs to address its own domestic problems which weaken its economic base such as decaying infrastructure and declining educational levels, said Krisch.

Due to the recent changes in Eastern Europe, the Warsaw pact is no longer a threat to Western Europe, which should enable the United States to reduce its mili-

tary presence in West Germany, said Krisch. He described a range of security options that are available to a unified Germany, and indicated that although East Germany could become part of NATO a more viable long-term option would be the creation of an all-European security organization.

Rob Stephens



David Hurlbut

In a brown bag presentation this spring, first-year student David Hurlbut showed a videotape and led a discussion on a UNICEF program designed to assist Nepalese rural women and children living in poverty.

Entitled Entry Point, the community-based program focuses on women because of their central part in the family. The program provides day care so that women are able to work more productively while their children are in a stimulating environment, stresses parental responsibility and the use of local resources, offers health and nutrition information, and provides educational training to the parents.

Hurlbut was in Nepal with the U.S. Peace Corps during a four-year stint that ended in 1988.

María de la Luz Martínez

LBJ School Student Alberto Guerrero Devotes Time to Hispanic Dropout Problem

During the fall of 1989, LBJ School student Alberto Guerrero helped create, fund, and run a tutoring and scholarship program aimed at decreasing the high dropout rate among Hispanic public school students and increasing Hispanic enrollment and retention at Texas universities.

The program is an attempt to curb Austin's high dropout rate among Hispanic school children. According to a 1987 study by the Austin Independent School District, 28 percent of all Austin high school students dropped out of school that year. Of that number, 40 percent were Hispanic, said Guerrero.

In order to confront this problem, Guerrero and other University of Texas students founded the Hispanic Student Scholarship Initiative (HSSI) project by raising \$5,000 within a three-week period last fall. The money was used to provide seven UT students with \$750 scholarships for the spring 1990 semester. According to Guerrero, the recipients of the scholarships agreed to spend at least eight hours a week tutoring 35 Hispanic students at Martin Junior High

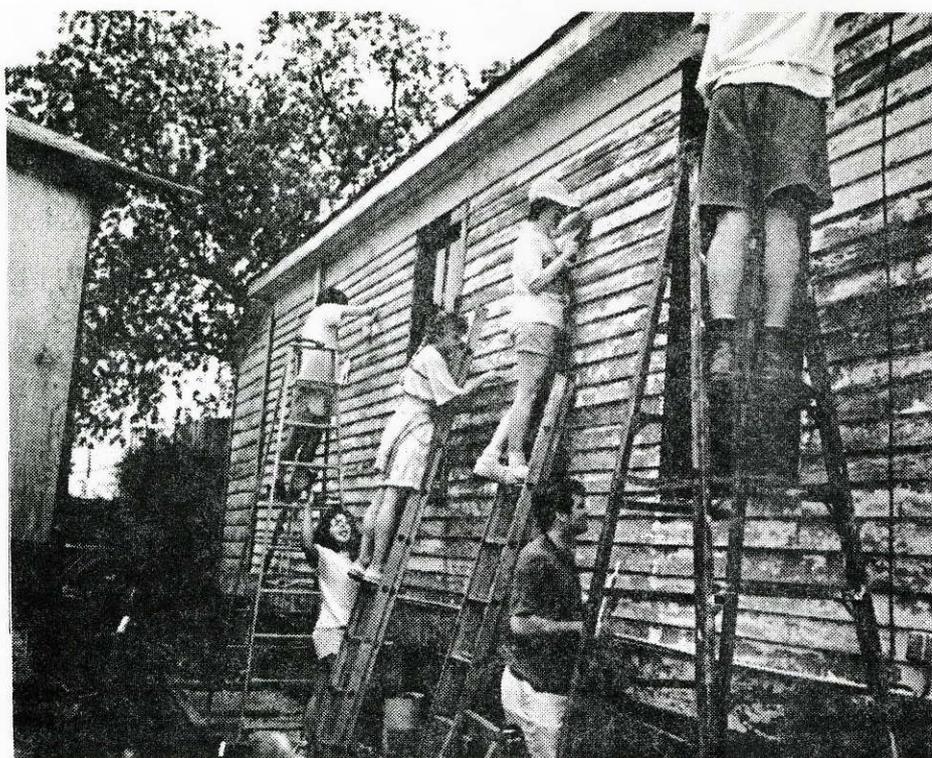
School in Austin. The HSSI tutors are trained by Luis Placencia, a researcher in education at the LBJ School's Center for the Study of Human Resources.

Guerrero said HSSI is working to coordinate its program with the University Outreach Program and the UT College of Education. As planned, HSSI will assist seventh and eighth graders while the outreach program will target high school students.

Although HSSI raised enough money for the spring 1990 scholarships, it is soliciting additional funds from individuals and businesses, primarily in Austin, Houston, and Dallas, to raise at least \$20,000 to operate the program next year, said Guerrero.

If HSSI raises sufficient funds, Guerrero said HSSI could create a permanent endowment at UT which will ensure the long-term survival of the program. Guerrero also said that if fundraising is successful the Board of Regents and UT will provide matching grants for the project.

Rob Stephens



CSO Alternative Spring Break

During their spring break, student members of the LBJ Community Service Organization repair the home of a disabled senior citizen in Galveston. Fourteen CSO members spent one day relaxing on the beach and then five days scraping, priming, and doing carpentry work on the home as well as cleaning up the beach.

LBJ School's International Internship Program Continues to Expand

About 40 first-year students will fan out over 18 foreign countries this summer to participate in the LBJ School's growing international internship program. Three new programs in Hungary, Japan, and Korea, which were established by LBJ School Professor Robert Rickards this year, account for a significant part of that growth.

Hungary, Japan, Korea

The new programs will allow 10 students to work this summer in a variety of Hungarian public and private sector companies while three students travel to Japan to work on sister-city relations and several students join the staffs of local government officials in the Korean cities of Seoul and Taejon.

The program in Hungary is based at the Budapest University of Economics, which until recently was called the Karl Marx University of Economics. According to Rickards, Budapest University is considered the premiere academic institution in Hungary and has strong government connections because its graduates staff all levels of the national, regional, and local bureaucracies. Consequently, internship slots were found for all 10 students who applied to the program.

Rickards's initial contact with Budapest University was Jozsef Beracs, an associate professor of marketing at Budapest University who was a visiting professor at the UT College of Business Administration last year. Presently, Beracs is the exchange program coordinator for the Hungarian side.

The Japanese internships are an offshoot of the LBJ School policy research project on Managing the Metropolis in Japan and Texas being directed by Rickards and Takashi Maeda of Oita University in Japan. Funded by the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, a U.S. government agency, the project not only is addressing specific areas related to city management, but also is attempting to increase the number of American policymakers trained in the Japanese language and culture.

"Currently there are relatively few Japanese policy experts in the United States," Rickards said. "There are at most several hundred who work either for universities or the private sector, and these institutions are reluctant to let them go. That leaves the American government with a very small pool of analysts who understand policymaking in the environment of Japanese bureaucratic culture. This program is a small step toward alleviating the shortage of such experts."

To be eligible for the program, students were required to have at least two years of academic credit in the Japanese language. During their stay, the students will live with their Japanese office colleagues' families and work with private language tutors to refine their skills.

In return for internship slots, language instruction, and housing for its students, the LBJ School will provide scholarships starting in fall 1990 for qualified students from participating institutions in Hungary, Ja-



LBJ School Professor Robert Rickards (seated) makes summer travel plans with three of the students who will go to Japan for 12 weeks this summer. Rickards and Dean Max Sherman will travel to Hungary, Korea, and Japan in early June to visit with officials administering the new exchange programs. Pictured with Rickards are (left to right) David McNierney, Margaret Palmer, Chih-Chen Yi, and Professor Takashi Maeda of Oita University in Japan.

pan, and Korea. According to Rickards, Kyung Hee University in Korea is particularly interested in the LBJ School's doctoral program, and the agreement with the Budapest University of Economics sets the groundwork for faculty exchanges in the future.

Rickards added that he would like to take advantage of some of the dramatic changes that have occurred across the world and set up similar programs next year with academic institutions in Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, and Taiwan.

Poland

As has been done for the past 10 years, several LBJ School students will go to Krakow, Poland, as part of a 12-week exchange program with Politechnika Krakowska. The program, originally established by LBJ School Professor David Eaton in 1979, has allowed about 31 LBJ students over the years to travel to Poland to do research. It has also given five Polish students an opportunity to attend the LBJ

School as part of the exchange. Pawel Mizgalewicz, a Polish exchange student who is currently in his second year at the LBJ School, will accompany his classmates on their trip to his native country this summer.

Other Countries

Eaton has also been instrumental in establishing internships in other parts of the world. An exchange agreement with the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo has opened up internships in Mendoza, Argentina. This summer, one student will go to that country to continue natural resource management research done by another LBJ student last year. An Argentinian student is expected at the LBJ School this coming fall.

Working with Visiting Professor Ziming Yang, Eaton is also helping to place an intern in China this summer through a new program being discussed with the Shanghai Research Institute of Environmental Protection Services. In addition, Eaton is working on formalizing other exchange

agreements with the Institute of Water Resources and Hydroelectric Power in Beijing and some universities in Guiyang, in the Guizhou Province.

According to Courtney Brown, LBJ School Coordinator of Internships, Placement, and Alumni Programs, the U.S. Departments of State and Commerce regularly offer internships to qualified applicants selected from a national pool. In the past, these internships have included assignments to Austria, Africa, Japan, India, and Mexico. This year, students have been placed in Austria, Curacao, Greece, Mexico, New Zealand, and Saudi Arabia.

Other summer 1990 international assignments include internships in Australia, Belize, Chile, England, South Africa, and Sri Lanka. With the exception of one year, LBJ School students have been going to Sri Lanka since 1986 through the U.S. Agency for International Development. Two students will go this year and, like six others who have gone in the past, will conduct studies on the kinds of assistance people need to become self sufficient.

María de la Luz Martínez

PAMLICO Sponsors Drug-Control Forum

Drug control experts and policymakers representing local, state, and national groups gathered at the LBJ School this spring to discuss "The National Drug Control Policy." The forum, which was organized by the School's Public Affairs Minority Liaison Committee, explored the problem by asking participants to respond within the context of hypothetical roles and scenarios.

The forum panel featured UT Professor of Criminal Law Michael Sharlot as moderator and included representatives from diverse political, civil rights, law enforcement, prevention, treatment, and news media groups.

PAMLICO is a student organization at the LBJ School and represents the needs and concerns of minority students. In the past, PAMLICO has sponsored an annual black issues forum to examine policy issues affecting that segment of the population. This year, the group turned its attention to a national issue of general interest.

According to José Cano, one of the event organizers, the original subcommittee organizing the event was composed of eight members. As the program took shape, he said, numerous people from all segments of the LBJ School community began to volunteer for the different tasks. These included making arrangements with cable access channel 36 to videotape the program for future broadcast.

The LBJ School Dean's Office, the LBJ School Graduate Public Affairs Council, and the UT Graduate Opportunity Program cosponsored the event along with PAMLICO.

María de la Luz Martínez

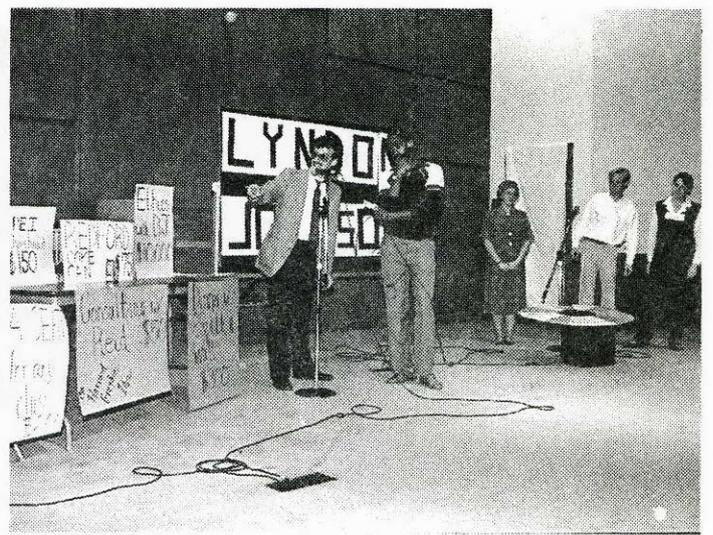
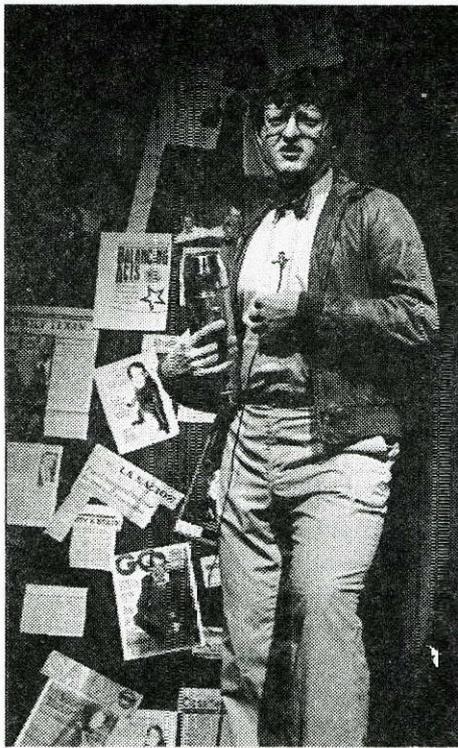
Sister University Agreements Will Link LBJ School with Three Japanese and Korean Universities

Sister university negotiations are underway between the University of Texas and Oita University in Japan and Kyung Hee and Ewha universities in Korea. The agreements, which are all in different stages, would link the LBJ School with the Kyung Hee Graduate Institute of Peace Studies, the Ewha Department of Political Science, and Oita University, which specializes in economics, engineering, and education.

According to LBJ School Professor Robert Rickards, these links will become increasingly important as countries in Europe and the Pacific Rim continue to change. "By 1992 the richest, biggest markets will be in Europe and Japan," he said. "Korea and Taiwan are no longer developing countries and there will be big changes there also. With the world pulling together into different regional associations, we want to have links in place with the ones capable of supporting mutual exchanges."

Sister university discussions with Oita, Kyung Hee, and Ewha universities began during the past year, when Rickards became involved in establishing internship and academic exchange programs in those countries.

María de la Luz Martínez



1990 FOLLIES

This year's production of the LBJ Follies carried on the tradition of unabashed hall-razing that has characterized these events in the past, adding some new characters and one-liners to the Follies Hall of Fame.

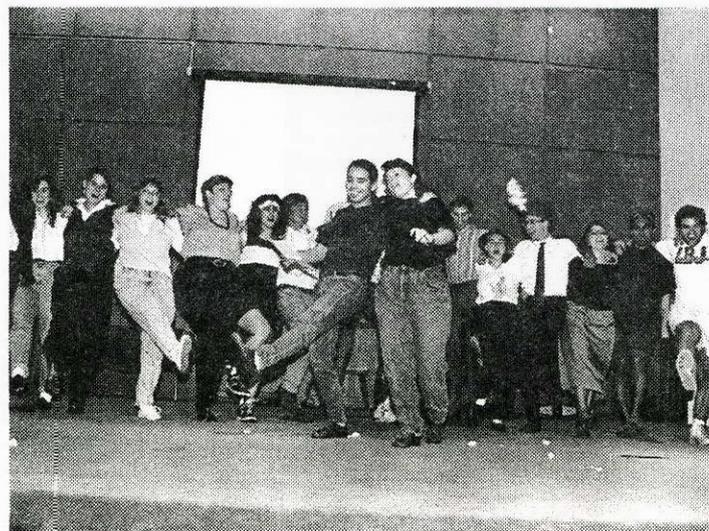
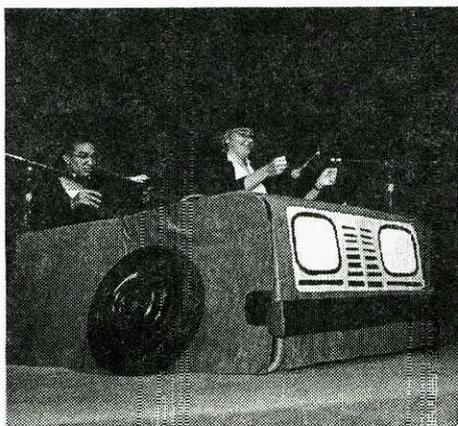
Top left: Professor Jamie Gallbladder (Nick Hoover) croons "I'm just too good to be true, can't take my eyes off of—me...." as he pauses before his door to admire the collage of Gallbladder achievements and rave reviews.

Bottom left: In the "Driving Miss Barbara" episode, a petulant Miss B. (Tia McMullen) complains to her student driver (Kathy Little) about the "bumbling first-year idiots" in her policy development class, whose topic of discussion that day was the ethics of hot tubbing.

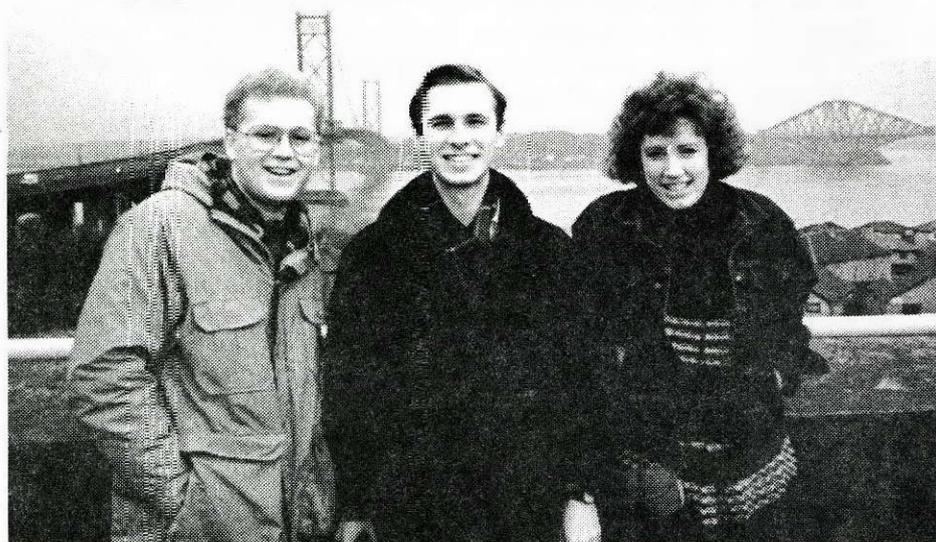
Top center: During a valiant quest for a SAS printout, first-year students Paula Adams (Christie Arends, center) and Laura Thomas (Janet Harris, right) kneel before the horrid three-headed Quant Jock to request a VAX account. Unable to get a consensus from the trio—the Wilson head (Tim Tompkins) agrees, the Spelman head (James Ryder) is uncertain, and the Eaton head (Nick Hoover) is adamantly opposed—the brave students eventually move on to the next harrowing task.

Top right: Wheel of Registration host Lodus Rhojack (second from left) looks on gravely as contestant Danny Roth (left) selects his prizes after winning the first round of play. Others on stage include hostess/rules adviser Susannah "Vanna" Hadden (Jill Wicinski, center), and contestants Marshall (Aaron Casey, second from right), and Elizabeth (Elizabeth Gray, right).

Bottom right: The cast, led by Follies coordinators Melissa Wafart and Jaime Lizárraga, conclude their program with a reminder to the first-year class that "The eyes of Lyndon are upon YOU, all the livelong day...but WE are out of here!"



LBJ School Represented at World Debating Championships



Tom Pippin (left) and Liz Jones (right), joined by a debater from Canada, took a day trip from Glasgow to Edinburgh during their stay in Scotland.

LBJ School students Tom Pippin and Elizabeth Jones began what they hope will be a continuing School tradition when they flew to Glasgow, Scotland, in late December to participate in the 1990 World Debating Championships.

Pippin and Jones joined 167 other col-

legiate teams from around the world in a competition that pitted "government" against "opposition" on such issues as, "we have reached the end of history," "the environment is more important than economic growth," "there is no such thing as society, just the individuals within it," and

"*cogito, ergo sum*, but it doesn't make the trains run on time."

Competitors and judges came from all five continents for the event, which has been held annually since 1981. This was the first time the LBJ School has sponsored a team. About 50 U.S. colleges and universities were represented this year, including first-place winner Yale.

Jones and Pippin were enthusiastic about their experience and expressed hope that next year's students would take advantage of the LBJ School's support for this activity. "It's really an 'all-win' situation," observed Jones. Students gain important public speaking experience and "all the great memories that come from being part of a mixed group with a common purpose," she said. At the same time, the LBJ School and UT Austin gain important visibility among their international and East Coast peers.

The two students earned the right to represent the School by winning the LBJ School Debate Championships last November.

LBJ Journal's Spring 1990 Issue Released in April

The politics of inflation in Argentina, the risks of privatizing prisons, and factors influencing teenage childbearing are among the topics covered in the spring 1990 issue of the *LBJ Journal*.

The *Journal*, to be released in late April, is being written, edited, and produced entirely by LBJ School students. This will be the second issue in what is planned to be an annual publication.

Editors of this year's issue are Lynda H. Cobb and Leticia E. Flores. The editorial board includes, in addition to Cobb and Flores, Paul Edmund Brown, Kellie Dworaczyk, Susannah Elkin, David Hurlbut, and LeRoy G. Potts, Jr. Design and layout editors are Joseph E. Roth and Robert Stephens. James K. Galbraith has served as faculty adviser.

The five articles, selected from 24 submissions, were written by Jaime E. Lizárraga, Jill S. Wicinski, David Nielsen, Angela Green, and Mary M. Goodwin.

PMI Program Offers Federal Government Career Opportunities

Ten Students Selected for 1990-1992 Program

Ten upcoming graduates of the LBJ School have been chosen to participate in the Presidential Management Internship program for 1990-92.

They are Martin Sergio Bernal, Kimberly S. Carson, Cameron Erney, Charlotte J. Fancher, Elizabeth Jones, Tia Lanise McMullen, David Nielsen, Doreen Stein-Seroussi, Kathryn Stratos, and Timothy J. Tompkins.

The PMI program was established in 1978 by President Jimmy Carter to attract into federal service persons of exceptional management potential. Applicants, who must be graduating students of schools with graduate programs in public administration, are evaluated first by the dean of their schools and then by committees of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, which administers the program.

Finalists participate in two-year paid internships in federal agencies. Most interns have the opportunity to rotate among agencies, although many choose to rotate among offices within a single agency. Interns are eligible for noncompetitive conversion to career appointments with their host agencies on completion of the internship.

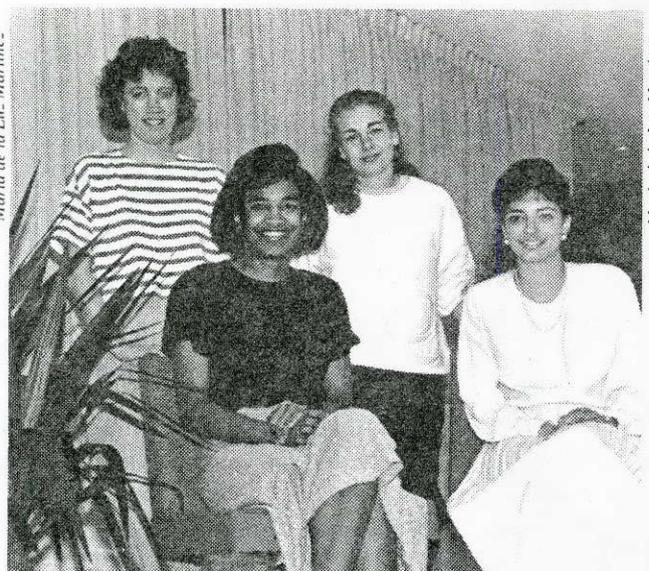
Former PMIs Discuss Program's Impact on Careers

Norma González (Class of 1987)

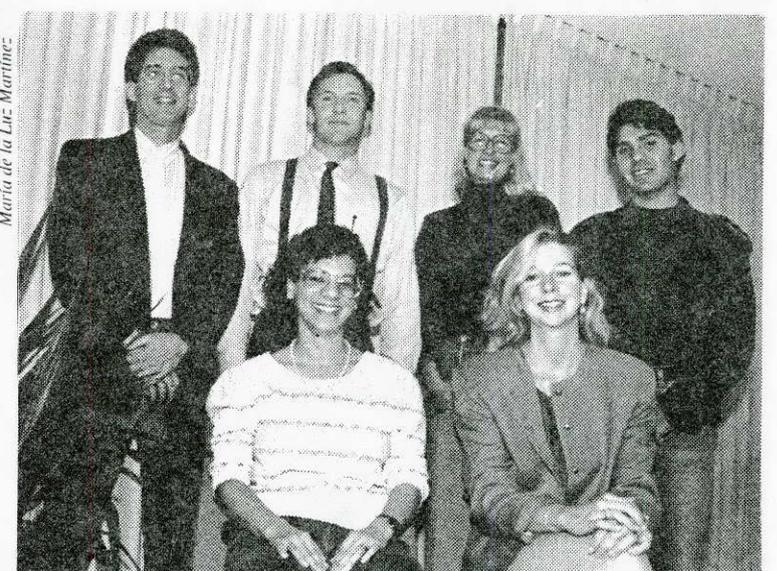
New federal workers can receive unique opportunities for professional development through Presidential Management Internships, says Norma González, who became a PMI in 1987 at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

"Because the federal government is such a large organization, the PMI—with its emphasis on career guidance and professional development—can enhance the chances for professional success in the federal government," she said from her Washington office. González says having a mentor and rotation of duties are the strongest parts of the PMI program. "The differences between school and a profession are significant, and a good mentor can facilitate the transition between the two tremendously."

While the PMI program offers interns the chance to move among a variety of agencies if they choose, González said she preferred to rotate within the FERC. "I chose not to rotate outside the FERC because the Commission administers a wide variety of programs," she said. "Implementation of



(standing, left to right) Elizabeth Jones, Kathryn Stratos; (seated, left to right) Tia Lanise McMullen, Kimberly S. Carson



(standing, left to right) David Nielsen, Timothy Tompkins, Cameron Erney, Martin Bernal; (seated, left to right) Doreen Stein Seroussi, Charlotte Fancher

these programs as well as acquiring and managing the resources necessary to program implementation offer a variety of challenges and development opportunities."

During her internship, González rotated through two offices, the Office of Pipeline and Producer Regulation and the Office of Economic Policy. In May 1989, she received a cash award and a promotion for superior job performance. She successfully completed her internship in OPRP in September 1989 and moved into a permanent position there as a special assistant to the division director of planning and management.

According to González, rotating among agencies for the entire two-year internship has both advantages and disadvantages. The advantages include gaining a broad perspective on public policy at the federal level and exposure to different organizational cultures. One of the disadvantages is that rotation might make it difficult for the intern to move into a permanent position. In other words, González explained, the agency the intern starts out with becomes the host agency during the internship. Rotating within the agency makes it easier for the host agency to convert the intern into a permanent position because the agency has firsthand knowledge about the intern's professional development and potential.

One of the program's weaknesses that González identified is the low starting salary. Nevertheless, she highly recommends the program, noting that "gaining a broad perspective—by rotating among agencies or within an agency—can lead to effective participation in federal management and administration." And, she quickly adds, "the salary gets better after the first year."

Interview by Denise Shannon

Jim Gradoville (Class of 1980)

In a 1988 survey conducted by the U.S. Office of Management and Personnel of 300 former PMIs, 87 percent of the sample group said they were still employed by the

federal government at the time the poll was taken.

Jim Gradoville, who was among the PMI program's second-year class in 1980, worked for the federal government for eight years before joining the private sector in June 1988.

While this move sets him apart from other former PMIs, Gradoville says he would like at some point to return to government service. One of the reasons he pursued the internship was to become a federal employee in Washington, he said.

Gradoville started his federal service as a PMI in the Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration. He rotated within the agency five times, with three of the changes in the first six months.

When Ronald Reagan took office as president, Gradoville had the opportunity to work for a Reagan appointee, who later allowed Gradoville to pick the office he wanted to work in at the Commerce Department.

"We had a lot of freedom," Gradoville said of his fellow PMIs in the ITA. "We were allowed to write our own ticket in terms of job rotations and they were amenable to it."

After working in the Office of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Gradoville worked for 10 months on a trade agreement with Japan in the ITA's Office of Telecommunications.

In 1984, Gradoville moved to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative in the White House, where he coordinated the development of U.S. electronics trade policy. In this capacity, he worked on numerous trade negotiations, including the U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Agreement and the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

"The job I had at USTR was great," he said. "I left because I wanted to continue on another plane of career development in ways I could not obtain by staying in the



government at that time."

Gradoville said salary was not a factor in his decision to leave government service.

"Moving to the private sector was also motivated by the need for another challenge," he said.

He noted that his present position as manager of Motorola's International Trade Department in Washington complements the work he did in government.

He said the PMI program smoothed his career path by exposing him to things he would not have experienced otherwise. "As a PMI, I got the opportunity to get an encompassing view of the organization I was working in. This included exposure to senior and mid-level managers as well as a solid background in international trade policy."

Interview by Denise Shannon

Yvonne Brunson (Class of 1985)

Although Yvonne Brunson recommends that a PMI avoid interning with an agency that does not allow rotations, she admits her experience in 20 different positions was excessive.

"But I did get to know a lot of people," Brunson said.

Based as a PMI in the Strategic Systems Program Office of the Department of the Navy, Brunson rotated to several other agencies and offices. If she had not been a PMI, she probably never would have had the diverse experiences of working directly for the admiral who headed her division and for then-Senator Gary Hart.

The varied assignments gave her a broad perspective and a circle of contacts usually gained only after years of government work, Brunson said. Awarded the PMI in 1985, she now works as an energy policy analyst for the Department of Energy in Washington, D.C.

"I would have worked for the federal

continued on page 8





Rodney Ellis, holding his two-year-old daughter Nicole, takes the oath of office from Lieutenant Governor William P. Hobby.

Rodney Ellis Elected to State Senate

Rodney Ellis, LBJ School Class of 1977, took the oath of office as Texas State Senator on February 27 in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol. Ellis was elected to fill the unexpired term of former State Senator Craig Washington, who last fall was elected to the seat of the late U.S. Congressman Mickey Leland.

Ellis had been a member of the Houston City Council since 1984. Prior to his election to public office, he served as administrative assistant to Congressman Leland; legal counsel to Texas Railroad Commissioner Buddy Temple; briefing attorney for Chief Justice John C. Phillips of the Austin Court of Appeals; and administrative assistant to Lieutenant Governor William P.

Hobby, Jr.

Ellis currently serves as chairman of Apex Securities, Inc., and is counsel to the Houston-based law firm of Tudzin and Tubar.

He received his bachelor's degree in government from Texas Southern University in 1975, a master's degree from the LBJ School in 1977, and a law degree from the UT Law School in 1979. He also studied at Xavier University in Louisiana and at the London School of Economics.

Presiding over the swearing-in ceremonies was Alison Watson Leland, wife of the late congressman. Lieutenant Governor William Hobby administered the oath, and Congressman Washington gave the keynote address.

Jan Hart Named Dallas City Manager

Jan Hart, LBJ School Class of 1975, said during a recent talk at the LBJ School that when it comes to city planning, "you need to use a little magic in order to predict the future." Hart's magic must work, but not to predict her future. Within 48 hours of her talk, much to her surprise, Hart was named Dallas city manager.

She will succeed Richard Knight, who announced his resignation the day after Hart spoke at the LBJ School. When the city council met to deal with Knight's resignation the council decided not to waste time and money on a national search and instead unanimously endorsed a resolution offering the job to Hart. At the time, Hart was a leading candidate for the same position in Phoenix.

Council members said they chose Hart, who was the first assistant city manager for Dallas, because of her proven track record, familiarity with the city, and the need for stability in city government. A native of Dallas, Hart rose through the ranks of city



Jan Hart

government in Dallas over a 15-year period after graduating from the LBJ School.

She will become city manager on April 27 in the nation's largest city run by council-manager form of government. The city of Dallas has about 13,000 employees and a \$1 billion budget.

Rob Stephens

ALUMNI NEWS

Alumni Update

Lee Solsbery, Class of '78, has moved from London to Paris to become a senior policy analyst in the Office of Long-term Cooperation and Policy Analysis of O.E.C.D.'s International Energy Agency.

Sharon Lawrence, Class of '79, recently became director of federal affairs for the National Association of Towns and Townships in Washington, D.C.

David Berteau, Class of '81, is now the principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for production and logistics, U.S. Defense Department.

Randy Fritz, Class of '86, became the uncontested candidate for Bastrop County Judge when he won the Democratic primary runoff election in April.

Joe Dickie, Class of '88, is a regional economist for Africa in the Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence. Dickie and fellow PMIs **Geoff Laredo** and **Joellen Harper** were featured in a January 15 ar-

ticle about the PMI program in *Federal Times*.

Receptions Set

Two receptions for interns, alumni, faculty, and friends of the LBJ School are scheduled to be held in June, one in Washington, D.C., and the other in Austin.

The Austin reception, formerly an August event, will be held Friday, June 22, from 6 to 8 p.m. in the Great Hall of the LBJ Library and Museum. If you plan to attend, RSVP by June 8 by contacting Courtney Brown or Chris Miller at (512) 471-4962.

The Washington reception is scheduled for Thursday, June 28, from 6 to 8 p.m. in the Cannon Caucus Room (Room 345) of the Cannon House Office Building. Anyone wishing to attend should contact Courtney Brown or Chris Miller by June 14.

Earlier this year the School hosted receptions in Sacramento and Houston for alumni and friends in those areas.

PMI Program—continued from page 7

government anyway, but the program was a big help," Brunson said.

"From the start, PMIs have an edge over other job seekers," she said. "Every intern is given a handbook with job vacancies and points of contact within agencies seeking PMIs. The handbook saves time and gives interns a much-needed foot in the door."

Brunson has high praise for the professional development aspect of the PMI program.

"The PMI program is equal, if not superior, to any other opportunity in the federal government," she said. "The PMI seminars on foreign affairs and Congress were excellent, and the week-long retreats

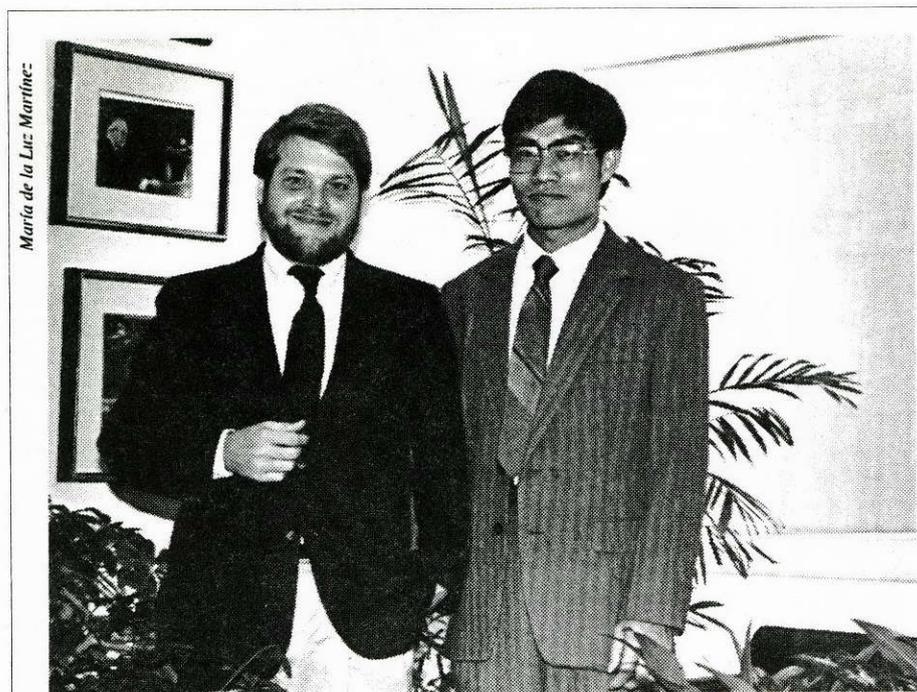
were very useful."

Although people in most federal agencies are aware of the program, Brunson said the intern has to deal with misconceptions that range from being misconstrued as a personal envoy of the President, to being mistaken for a high school summer intern.

Brunson said she will stay in the federal government for at least another five years.

"You can always go to the private sector," she said. "But the PMIP is a once-in-a-lifetime experience. Without a doubt, the PMI program is the single best avenue to enter the federal government."

Denise Shannon



LBJ School students Steve Hodgkins (left) and Ye Zichuan (right) each received a certificate and a \$2,000 award from the estate of Professor Marlan Blissett in January. According to a letter from Professor Blissett's mother, Marie Blissett of Paris, Texas, her son was particularly interested in these two students. "I can tell you that when Marlan was at Berkeley and was also their age he would have been encouraged by an award. It is in that spirit that I pass along to Ye and Steve an encouragement that I gave my son: education is made perfect only in giving of oneself. We believe, as did Marlan, that these young men are contributing to society with their own uniqueness and that their lives have special meaning."

Professors Galbraith, Hadden, Wilson Promoted

Dean Max Sherman has announced that three LBJ School faculty members—James Galbraith, Susan Hadden, and Robert Wilson—have been promoted to full professor, effective September 1.

Galbraith, who was honored this spring with a teaching excellence award (see story below), came to the LBJ School as a visiting associate professor in fall 1986. He became a permanent member of the faculty in 1987 and was the School's graduate adviser in 1988-89.

From 1974 through 1984, Galbraith held a variety of economic policy positions on Capitol Hill, including executive director of the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress. He has taught at the University of Maryland and been a visiting fellow at the Brookings Institution.

Galbraith holds a Ph.D. in economics from Yale University and has been a Marshall Scholar at the University of Cambridge. Among his many publications are *The Economic Problem*, 8th edition,

which he coauthored, and *Balancing Acts: Technology, Finance, and the American Future*.

Hadden, the LBJ School's current graduate adviser, has been on the faculty since 1979. She formerly was an assistant professor and research associate at the Southern Center for Studies in Public Policy at Clark College and an assistant professor at Oakland University.

Hadden has written on public policies in India and the United States, especially policies concerning hazardous materials, information accessibility, and risk evaluation. Her books include *Read the Label: Reducing Risk by Providing Information* and *A Citizen's Right to Know*.

Among other professional and public service activities, Hadden is a member of the Travis County Local Emergency Planning Committee, the Austinplan Steering Committee, and the National Science Foundation's panel on ethics and values studies. She has a Ph.D. in political science

from the University of Chicago.

Wilson also joined the LBJ School faculty in 1979, coming to Texas from Brazil, where he taught for three and a half years in an urban and regional planning program at the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco. He served as the LBJ School's assistant dean from 1980 to 1983 and has received three teaching excellence awards during his tenure at the School.

Wilson has a Ph.D. in city and regional planning from the University of Pennsylvania and three master's degrees—a Master of Science in industrial engineering, a Master of Arts in regional science, and a Master of City and Regional Planning. He is author or coauthor of numerous reports and articles on economic development issues and is coeditor of a forthcoming book entitled *The Political Economy of Brazil: Public Policies in an Era of Transition*. He currently serves as newsletter editor for the Economic Development Division of the American Planning Association.

School Will Continue Summer Minority Training Institutes

The LBJ School of Public Affairs is one of five public policy schools in the nation chosen to conduct summer training institutes in 1990 and 1991 for minority college students interested in public-sector careers.

The institutes are part of a new Minority Advancement Program (MAP) administered by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation.

MAP is a successor to a former minority-training program in public affairs known as the Sloan Summer Program in Policy Skills, which was supported for 10 years by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The new MAP effort differs from its Sloan predecessor in that it broadens the base from which participating minority students are drawn, provides greater flexibility in their training, and includes an international specialization.

Goals of MAP are to acquaint minorities with the range of career opportunities in the public sector and to provide basic training in skills required for admission to graduate programs in public and international affairs.

Two kinds of summer institutes are offered through MAP:

- Junior Institutes for minorities who have finished their junior year in college.
- Senior Institutes for minorities who have graduated from college, who have successfully completed a previous institute under the old Sloan Program, and who have been accepted for graduate work in a school of public policy.

A Junior Institute enrolls 30 students, a Senior Institute, 40. Each person in an institute receives full support for the cost of the program, including room and board on campus and a \$1,000 stipend.

The LBJ School's 1990 Junior Institute will be June 3-July 27. It will include courses in quantitative skills, communication skills, policy development and implementation, and economic and policy issues of the Texas-Mexico border region.

Other institutions conducting junior institutes in 1990 and 1991 are Princeton University, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Michigan, and Carnegie-Mellon University.

Only one Senior Institute will be held in the nation in summer 1990, and it will be at the LBJ School. Its curriculum will include courses to further strengthen skills in mathematics, economics, and communications. Intensive language programs also will be available.

Derived from UT News & Information

THE RECORD

Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs
The University of Texas at Austin

Dean: Max Sherman
The Record is published three times a year for students, faculty, alumni, and friends of the LBJ School. Articles and suggestions are always welcome.
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Students Choose James Galbraith to Receive Teaching Excellence Award

In an announcement ceremony designed for maximum dramatic effect, LBJ School students charged into Professor James Galbraith's Political Economy class in early March to tell him he was their choice for this year's Texas Excellence Teaching Award.

The brigade, led by the School's student selection committee, used confetti, balloons, signs, and music to escort Galbraith from his classroom to the Student Lounge, where a reception in his honor was held.

Sponsored by the UT Ex-Students' Association and the Cabinet of College Councils, the \$1,000 award is part of a campuswide effort to encourage and recognize overall excellence in teaching, both in and

out of the classroom.

Galbraith, who has taught at the LBJ School since 1985, was praised by students for his accessibility and high standards. "Professor Galbraith's class epitomized what I expect a graduate-level course to be: challenging, thought provoking, and, most of all, a memorable learning experience," wrote one student on the nominating form. "He is an excellent teacher who expects a great deal from his students but provides support and encouragement for them to succeed," said another. Still another student wrote, "He has a genuine concern for the problems that affect our society and seeks to redress them through his writing and his teaching."



To the tune of "Mr. Bo Jangles," first-year student Stephanie Korcheck (right, holding guitar) serenades "Mr. James Galbraith" (left) to announce his selection as winner of the 1990 Texas Excellence Teaching Award.



Anneliese Geis

Office of Conferences and Training Names New Assistant Head

Anneliese Geis is the new assistant director in the LBJ School's Office of Conferences and Training.

In her new post, Geis will assist Conferences and Training Director Barry Bales in planning and administering the LBJ School's ongoing program of professional development seminars and conferences.

A former career foreign service officer, Geis worked for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Germany for nine years. Her assignments have taken her to Great Britain, where she worked for three years as a public affairs officer; to the Caribbean, where she worked for five years in the public affairs/development aid area; and to Thailand, where she worked on a short-term special assignment with a refugee program. During her assignments Geis planned, organized, and supplemented seminars and conferences for German parliamentarians, journalists, academics, and artists, as well as academic and cultural exchange programs.

A native of Germany, Geis has a public administration degree from the Foreign Service Training Institute in Bonn and is fluent in German, English, and Italian.

María de la Luz Martínez

Project Helps Native American Groups Identify, Address Problems

Life on an Indian reservation in Texas may entail the use of pit privies because no sewage treatment is available.

It also may offer a life locked in poverty because know-how is lacking about how to develop and market tribal crafts that attract tourist dollars.

And, even if one is part of a Native American group living in an urban setting in Texas, life is beset by many problems, not the least of which is an extremely high dropout rate among school-age Indians.

A current policy research project at the LBJ School is working to help solve some of the problems that Texas-based Indians themselves have identified as hampering their lives.

The project, headed by Professor Richard Schott, is engaged in offering assistance to two Indian tribes and one Indian urban group. Those include:

- The 600-member Traditional Kickapoo Tribe of Texas, living on a reservation east of Eagle Pass.
- The 700-member Alabama-Coushatta Tribe, living on a reservation 75 miles north of Houston.
- The Dallas urban Indian community.

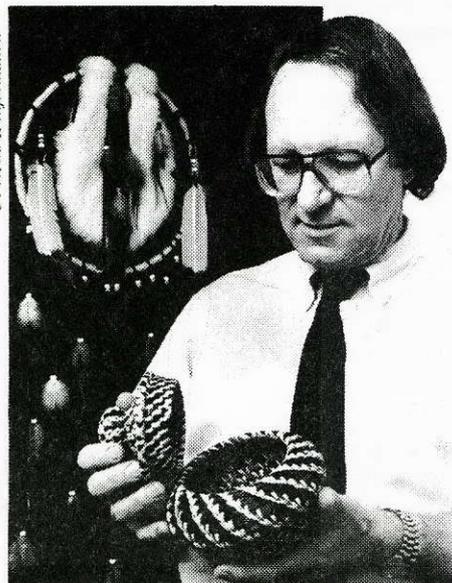
Every other week, three-member teams of students from the project fan out to the two reservations and the Dallas area to gather information and make assessments of needs. For the Kickapoos, the researchers are providing assistance in the areas of sewage treatment, tribal governance, and law enforcement. For the Alabama-Coushattas, they seek to enhance the tribe's economic self-sufficiency by devising plans for a tribal arts and crafts center, a tribal museum, and, later on, a management and marketing plan for an existing tourist complex. For Dallas's urban Indian community, the group is cooperating with the Dallas Independent School District and its Native American Education Program in a survey to identify factors that contribute to high dropout rates among the school children of Indian families.

Schott says that in all the instances the Indians "call the shots—they tell us what they perceive to be their needs."

He described the plight of the Kickapoo reservation as being particularly dire.

"It is like a developing country," he said. "It has no running water, no electricity, no fire or police protection, and primitive sanitation. Its thatched huts are made out of river reeds. It has had only one high school graduate."

For the Kickapoos, the LBJ School students have evaluated and reduced to five the 20 sewage-treatment proposals submitted to the tribe by outside contractors and they now are reviewing applicable federal and state regulations and sources of funding. In regard to the sanitation issue, the hope is that adequate sewage-treatment facilities will end the health-threatening seepage from privies that pollutes the tribe's own ground water as well as that of the Rio Grande.



Richard Schott

As for the Kickapoos' needs in governance, the researchers have been asked to help identify and develop mechanisms such as constitutional revision, by-laws, and tribal codes that will strengthen the tribe's capacity to govern itself and to avoid unnecessary disputes with other governmental jurisdictions.

According to Schott, the tribe also has sought the researchers' help in developing appropriate tribal codes "such as those dealing with probate and inheritance."

In the matter of the Kickapoos' deficient police protection (exacerbated by at least a 45-minute response time from the county sheriff's office to the isolated site and the increase of substance abuse on the reservation), the project members have explored options for better police protection and are examining possible tribal collaboration with law enforcement authorities at the federal, state, and local levels.

The Alabama-Coushatta Tribe's needs differ from those of the Kickapoos in that they are more focused on economic development, Schott said. The researchers are working to help the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe set up a tribal arts and crafts cooperative on the reservation, to promote the creation and marketing of crafts such as pine-needle baskets, beadwork, leatherwork, and pottery. Ongoing instruction in the center would be for visitors as well as for tribal members, some of whom have drifted away from their indigenous crafts and have left the making of them "mostly to older members," according to Schott.

Another phase of the project aimed at generating tourist dollars for the Alabama-Coushatta economy involves plans to expand an existing small museum on the reservation to display tribal artifacts and promote awareness of the tribe's history and cultural legacy. The tribe hopes to retrieve many of its artifacts that have been stored for safekeeping for years in other places, including the Museum of the American Indian in New York City.

For the Dallas urban Indian community, the LBJ project members designed and are administering an educational needs assess-

ment survey of Indian pupils to gain a better understanding of the educational challenges and barriers facing Indian students in that city. The survey has taken the LBJ School students to gatherings as diverse as pow-wows and Indian sporting events. Data from the survey will help identify options and suggest remedies to decrease the dropout rate and improve the educational attainment of those students.

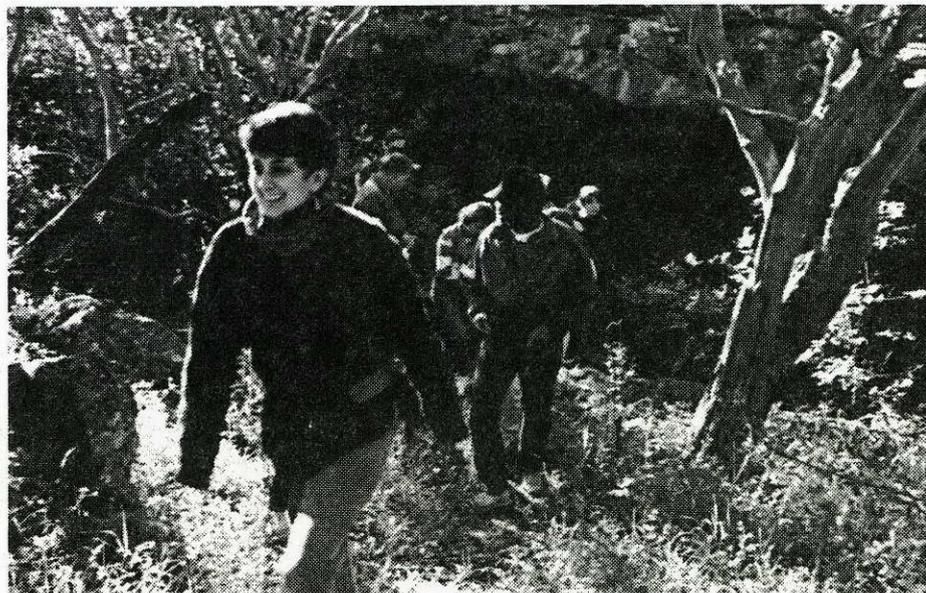
Describing LBJ school students in the project (two of whom are Native Americans themselves) as "one of the most highly

motivated groups I've ever worked with," Schott said they have been well received by the Indian groups.

"We seem to have gained their trust," Schott said.

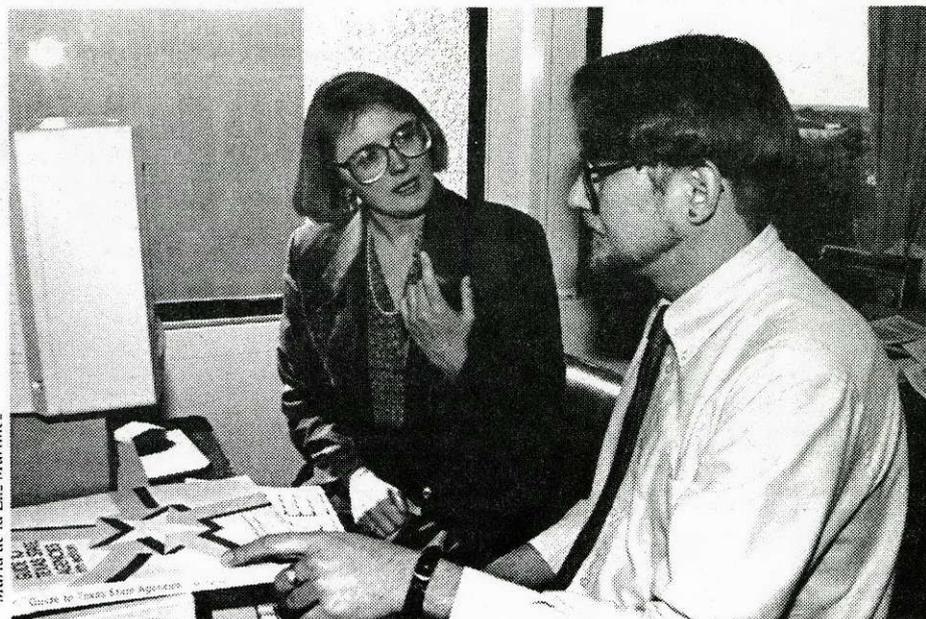
The 1989-90 research project on Native Americans in Texas has been funded with seed money from the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation. Schott hopes that additional sources of support will become available to extend the research for two or three years.

Helen Tackett, UT News & Information



Edwards Aquifer Project Visits Recharge Zone

Members of an inter-university project on the Edwards Aquifer recharge zone visited various sites along the aquifer in early April. The project, which is building on work done in the LBJ School's first policy research project in 1970, is studying the technical, economic, and institutional factors that must be understood in order to design an effective water management program for the region. Researchers include faculty and graduate students from six universities in Central Texas as well as public officials, attorneys, engineers, and other professionals. Representing the LBJ School in the study are Associate Dean Lodi Rhodes and second-year students Andrea Abel (pictured) and Susan Pennington.



Information Compiled for New Guide

A project to compile a sixth edition of the LBJ School's *Guide to Texas State Agencies* is currently underway. Eileen Knabe (left), a lawyer and library science graduate student who joined the School's staff in December, is coordinating editor for the project. Working with her are Michael Scanlon (right), administrative assistant to Professor Terrell Blodgett, and the School's Office of Publications. Professor Blodgett is project director.

The *Guide* has been published by the LBJ School and its predecessor, the UT Institute of Public Affairs, since 1956. Publication of the new edition is scheduled for late summer.

School-based Rural Health Care Project Focuses on Options, Resources

With Texas leading the nation in the number of rural hospitals that have closed, many rural communities in the state are facing an acute health-care problem.

A two-year project just started by the LBJ School of Public Affairs, in cooperation with Texas Rural Communities, Inc., will try to develop a series of health-care options for rural communities.

The effort will be funded by a \$100,000 grant to the LBJ School from the Sid W. Richardson Foundation and an \$80,419 grant to the project from the TRC, a non-profit organization that sponsors agricultural, economic development, educational loan, and technical assistance programs to improve the quality of life for rural Texans.

Director of the LBJ School/TRC project is Dr. Mary Walker, an authority on rural health care who this spring is teaching an LBJ School seminar dealing with rural health care from a national perspective. Next fall she will head an LBJ School policy research project on rural health care in Texas. Walker, who is project director for the TRC, formerly taught in UT Austin's School of Nursing and College of Education and for six years was program director for the Texas Rural Health Field Services Program.

The LBJ School/TRC project has three parts: options for rural hospitals, options for rural communities, and rural health network development.

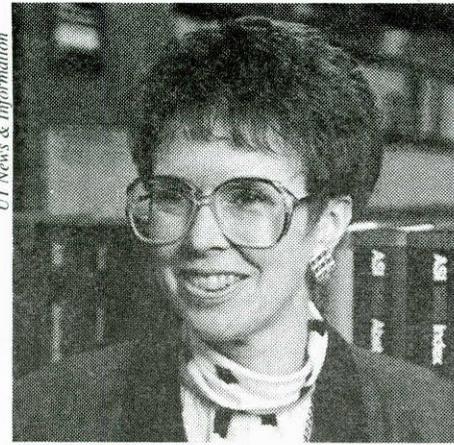
In the part dealing with options for rural hospitals, the project will compile a resource manual that contains a step-by-step method by which small hospitals can select options most suitable for them. "It's like those medical self-help books you have at home that ask if you have a fever and, if you answer yes, then you go to the next question," Walker says. Under each option will be simplified information about regulatory requirements and resource contacts plus the financial, equipment, staffing, and environmental considerations each option entails.

Federally Backed Consortium Supports Project on Care for Disturbed Children

The LBJ School has recently become part of the Texas Consortium for Developmental Disabilities.

Approved and funded by the U.S. Administration on Developmental Disabilities in November 1989, the consortium aims to provide interdisciplinary training, technical assistance, and research expertise in order to "support the independence, productivity, and integration into the community of all citizens who are developmentally disabled." The consortium receives matching funds from the Texas Planning Council for Developmental Disabilities.

Headquartered at the UT Austin Department of Special Education, the Texas



Mary Walker

In the part about options for rural communities, the project will produce a handbook for community leaders that will assist them in developing a health-care plan based on an assessment of community assets and deficits. Also to be produced will be two companion directories—*It's Who You Know: A Directory of Rural Health Resources*, identifying persons, agencies, and organizations that may be contacted for advice, and *Funding for Rural Health Care*, describing amounts and types of funds available from relevant state and federal agencies and programs, state and national foundations, and regional organizations. Information in the two directories will be put into an easily retrievable computerized data base and provided to the Center for Rural Health Initiatives.

The third part of the project will develop a rural health network, listing individuals, communities, and organizations that have shown an interest in rural Texas. Through a quarterly newsletter, members of the network will be informed about the effect of legislative remedies on rural communities pending state and federal regulatory actions, health care technology that works in rural areas, and what some communities are doing to solve their particular problems regarding rural health services.

Helen Tackett, UT News & Information

Consortium consists of various schools on the UT campus as well as the UT Health Science Center at San Antonio, UT-Pan American, Stephen F. Austin State University, and the University of North Texas.

Currently, the federal government is funding 47 such programs all over the country. The UT-based program is the first in Texas and the first in the United States to have a public affairs school as an active member.

The consortium is providing partial support for the policy research project conducted by LBJ School Professors David Warner and Pat Wong on financing and coordinating care for severely emotionally disturbed children in Texas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Latinos and Blacks in the Cities: Policies for the 1990s

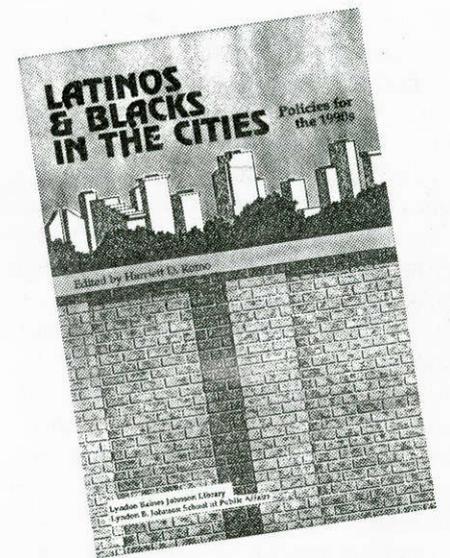
Edited by Harriett D. Romo
Symposia Series
LBJ School/LBJ Library
6" x 9", paperback
250 pp.
\$10.00
ISBN 0-89940-423-5

In 1968 three pioneering commissions appointed by President Lyndon Johnson—the Kerner, Eisenhower, and Katzenbach commissions—threw a spotlight on our cities and recommended sweeping reforms to reverse the trends toward deepening crime and poverty. Twenty years later a group of policymakers, policy analysts, and public administrators gathered in Austin to investigate the current condition of urban areas in this country and to present recommendations for action. Their primary charge was to consider the role of minorities, particularly Latinos and blacks, in forming policies that will help alleviate the condition of the urban poor.

Latinos and Blacks in the Cities is based on the proceedings of that meeting, giving a wider audience an opportunity to consider the ideas and proposals presented. Among the contributors are former U.S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, New York Mayor David Dinkins, former San Antonio Mayor Henry Cisneros, LBJ School Professor Barbara Jordan, District of Columbia Deputy Mayor Carol Thompson, Congressional Budget Office Director Robert Reischauer, and many others.

The conference was sponsored by the IUP/SSRC Committee for Public Policy

For order information or a complete list of publications, write or call the LBJ School Office of Publications, P.O. Drawer Y, University Station, Austin, TX 78713-7450 (512/471-4218).



Research on Contemporary Hispanic Issues and the Joint Center for Political Studies in cooperation with the LBJ School and LBJ Library.

Working Papers

Foreign Investment, Industrial Linkages, and Regional Development, Working Paper No. 55, by Norman J. Glickman, Amy Glasmeier, Geoffrey J. Bannister, and William Luker, Jr. 177 pp., \$10.00.

Relative Wages and International Competitiveness in U.S. Industry, Working Paper No. 56, by James K. Galbraith and Paulo Du Pin Calmon. 73 pp., \$5.00.

An Organizational Systematic Study of State Regulation, Working Paper No. 57, by Leigh B. Boske. 25 pp., \$5.00.

The Second Death of Laissez-Faire, Working Paper No. 58, by James K. Galbraith. 53 pp., \$5.00.

Faculty Book Announcements

• Proximity and convenience will not be enough to ensure good relations between Mexico and the United States in the next decade. It will take understanding and commitment on both sides for the relationship to thrive and prosper, says LBJ School Professor **Sidney Weintraub** in his new book *A Marriage of Convenience: Relations between the United States and Mexico*.

A former career diplomat, Weintraub says that U.S.-Mexican relations stimulate two remarkably similar stereotypical attitudes for countries so disparate in other respects. U.S. public officials view policymaking toward Mexico as a necessary burden: Mexico is there, creating all kinds of problems that the U.S. must deal with. Mexican policymakers accept as a necessary evil the need to deal with the U.S. in order to ensure its economic well-being. This double negative approach must, Weintraub argues, be overcome.

Published by Oxford University Press,

the book examines the mutual dependence of these two close neighbors. It was supported by the Twentieth Century Fund, a nonpartisan, nonprofit research foundation that sponsors analyses of economic, political, and social issues.

• The community's right to information about possible hazards caused by industry is the topic of a recent book by LBJ School Professor **Susan G. Hadden**. Published by Westview Press, *A Citizen's Right to Know: Risk Communication and Public Policy* explores questions that are crucial to more effective public policy.

These questions include: What information do citizens have a right to? How much and what kind of information can they really use effectively? How is the economic value of information generated by a right-to-know program to be exploited? How can these programs best be related to different levels of government and how can citizen oversight be incorporated?

continued on page 12

New Publications—continued from page 11

• The release in January of *Education That Works: An Action Plan for the Education of Minorities*, the report of the Quality Education for Minorities Project, culminates two years of work examining successful educational programs across America.

Based on input from hundreds of participants in meetings in nine communities around the country that have large minority populations, it includes work done by two policy research projects at the LBJ School.

The two projects—Minority Education: A Blueprint for Action and Interventions to Improve Minority Education in Texas—were part of a national initiative by the Carnegie Corporation and were led by Professor **Ray Marshall**, chair of the QEM Action Council on Minority Education. **Robert Glover** and **Luis Plascencia**, with the LBJ School's Center for the Study of Human Resources, collaborated in the work.

The book lays out 58 recommendations for restructuring U.S. education to better serve all American students, minorities and nonminorities alike.

• The Police Executive Research Forum, a national association of big-city police chiefs, has published the final report of the LBJ School's 1988-89 policy research project on frequent offender programs. The project was directed by Professors **Lodis Rhodes** and **William Spelman**.

The book, entitled *Repeat Offender Programs for Law Enforcement*, describes innovative approaches to the frequent-offender problem in Eugene, Oregon; Kansas City, Missouri; and Rochester, New York. In each of these cities, police, prosecutors, courts, and parole and probation officers coordinate their efforts to arrest, imprison, and supervise the most frequent and dangerous criminals.

Spring 1990

THE RECORD

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ON THE RECORD

The University of Texas System Coordinating Board has given final approval to the establishment of a Ph.D. program in public policy at the LBJ School. The program, the first of its kind in Texas, will enable a limited number of students to undertake sophisticated research on issues of public policy. Its objective is to develop scholars able to understand and make substantive contributions to the resolution of public policy problems. An LBJ School faculty committee is now working to develop final program requirements.

Over the past year, Professor **Jorge Chapa** has been working with the Tomás Rivera Center, a national nonprofit institute for policy studies that works to improve the status of the Hispanic population in the United States. Working through the San Antonio-based Center, Chapa advised the U.S. Census Bureau on methodology appropriate for gathering statistics on the *colonias*, which are unincorporated residential areas located along the U.S./Mexican border from Texas to California and predominantly inhabited by U.S. citizens of Mexican origin. Chapa was profiled in the fall

1989 issue of the *Tomás Rivera Center Report*.

This summer, Chapa will teach a course in Ann Arbor as part of the University of Michigan's summer statistical workshop.

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In February, Professor **Ray Marshall** was the plenary speaker at the American Association for the Advancement of Science annual meeting in New Orleans. The topic of his talk was "Quality Education for Minorities and the American Future." An article written by him entitled "Solving the Problem at the Source" appeared in the January issue of *Working Woman*. Its topic was the need for the United States to overhaul the education system to be competitive in the global market.

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Professor **William Spelman** recently received a grant from the Ford Foundation to conduct a policy research project this coming fall on pro-integrative housing policies in suburban Cleveland, Ohio. The project—which will be directed by Spelman, Associate Dean **Lodis Rhodes**, and Gene Watkins, director of the City of Austin's Housing and Neighborhood Conservation

division—will examine the problem of housing segregation and look for possible solutions from the standpoints of economics, urban politics, social psychology, and a variety of other social science disciplines.

• • •

Professor **Sidney Weintraub** is currently a distinguished visiting scholar at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C. During the summer he will be a research scholar at the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars of the Smithsonian Institute.

Dr. Weintraub is working on a monograph concerning Canada-Mexico-U.S. economic relations. In addition, he is working on a book jointly with Delal Baer of CSIS, using Mexico as a prime example of how a political system can become more democratic by opening its economy to greater competition. He serves as a consultant to the Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development.

• • •

Professor **Pat Wong** has coauthored an article, "The Wisconsin Child Support As-

urance System: Estimating Effects on Poverty, Labor Supply Caseload, and Costs." The article appeared in the winter 1990 issue of the *Journal of Human Resources*. Article coauthors are Irv Garfinkel, Philip Robins, and Daniel Meyer.

Wong is also the author of a recently released *Public Affairs Comment*, "Child Support and Welfare Reform: Past, Present, and Future."

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Four LBJ School staff members and one from the School's Center for the Study of Human Resources will be honored at UT's 29th Annual Staff Recognition Program on May 11. **Saralind Mings**, an administrative associate at CSHR, has worked for the university the longest, 20 years. **Kay Albin**, the dean's executive assistant, has worked for the university 15 years. The other honorees have worked for the university 10 years. They are **Cheryl McVay**, Professor Ray Marshall's administrative associate, **Jeanette Paxson**, copyeditor and book marketing-distribution manager in the Office of Publications; and **Florence Temple**, administrative associate in the Office of the Dean.