

# THE RECORD

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

## Moyers to Speak at LBJ School Commencement



Bill Moyers

UT News and Information

His public television series, *A Walk Through the Twentieth Century with Bill Moyers*, was named the outstanding informational series of 1984 by the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. His public television series on creativity received the same award in 1981. The National Broadcast Editorial Association presented Moyers the 1984 James Madison Award "for outstanding service in defense of the principles embodied in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution." The Board of Regents of the State University of New York in 1984 presented him the Regents Medal of Excellence for his contributions through television to American values.

The Fourteenth Commencement Ceremonies of the LBJ School of Public Affairs will be held May 18 at 11:00 a.m. in the UT Opera Lab Theatre.

This year's commencement address will be given by Bill Moyers, noted television news journalist.

Mr. Moyers, CBS News correspondent and a senior news analyst for the CBS Evening News, has been in broadcast journalism since 1971. He is the recipient of almost every prestigious award a broadcast journalist can receive, including eight Emmy Awards, the George Foster Peabody Award (twice), the Alfred I. Dupont-Columbia University Award, the Sigma Delta Chi Award for Distinguished Service in Journalism, and the George Polk Award for political reporting.

Mr. Moyers served as Deputy Director of the Peace Corps under President Kennedy. He served President Johnson as Special Assistant and then as Press Secretary. On leaving politics he became publisher of *Newsday*, the Long Island newspaper which during his tenure won thirty-three major journalism awards, including two Pulitzer Prizes. *Listening to America*, his best-selling book, was the result of his travels throughout the United States for *Harper's Magazine*.

A native of Oklahoma, Mr. Moyers graduated from UT Austin. While in Austin he worked full-time as a reporter and as assistant news editor of KTBC-TV. He studied at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland on a Rotary International Fellowship and subsequently graduated with honors from Southwestern Theological Seminary in Texas.

## Symposium Offers Twenty-Year Critique of LBJ's Great Society



Barbara Jordan, keynote speaker

UT News and Information

receive an education; he wanted to provide those without work employability." Panel discussions during the conference were directed at the War on Poverty, civil rights, education and health, and the long-term successes and failures of the Great Society as a whole.

Looking at the War on Poverty, Arthur I. Blaustein, Director of the Northeast Region of the Office of Economic Opportunity from 1965-68 and currently president of the National Economic Development and Law Center, said that for some young people, the alternative to the Job Corps is despair.

"It takes \$22,000 to keep a youngster in prison. It takes \$27,000 to keep a youngster in an alcohol or drug abuse program, and it takes \$30,000 to keep a youngster in a mental institution," Mr. Blaustein said, pointing out that it takes \$16,000 to put a young person through the Job Corps.

Panel moderator Ray Marshall, Secretary of Labor in the Carter Administration and currently a professor in the LBJ School, noted: "We're the only rich democracy that spends so much time in detailed mathematical and statistical evaluation of our program." It should be enough that economic programs are logical and successful, he said, noting that Sweden and Germany spend far more on social programs relative to their total income than the U.S.

Dr. Marshall said he did not think the Great Society programs had adversely affected the U.S. economic situation. "I don't believe that the War on Poverty had anything to do with the inflation we experienced in the 1970s and the 1980s, and if it did, it was imperceptible. The main reason for inflation was external shocks to the American economy because of the internationalization of American markets."

According to Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity from 1964 to 1968 and currently a private attorney, the poverty situation today is more serious than at any time since the war on poverty started. At present, thirty-five million people are living in poverty, he said, and twelve million are on the edge of poverty.

Twenty-five percent of all American children are poor, and in the past five years, more children have died from poverty-related causes than all of the casualties suffered by the U.S. during the Vietnam War, he reported.

Louis E. Martin, an adviser to President Johnson wanted to prepare children to

This year marks the twentieth anniversary of the launching of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society—an outpouring of social legislation aimed at improving the lot of underprivileged Americans in the areas of health, education, employment, housing, and civil rights.

To commemorate this important period in history, the LBJ School of Public Affairs and the LBJ Library sponsored a public symposium April 18-19, bringing together panels of historians, journalists, civil rights activists, and past and present public officials to discuss the twenty-year impact of Great Society programs.

Giving the keynote address at the symposium was Barbara Jordan, a former member of Congress who now teaches in the LBJ School.

According to Ms. Jordan, President Johnson, in setting the agenda for his presidency, "saw the enemy and the enemy was not government."

"The enemy was ignorance, poverty, disease, ugliness, injustice, discrimination," she said. "He believed that it was the duty of government to defeat the enemy."

Noting the "markings" of the Great Society, Professor Jordan said that Great Society programs were different from conventional welfare programs because President Johnson made them different.

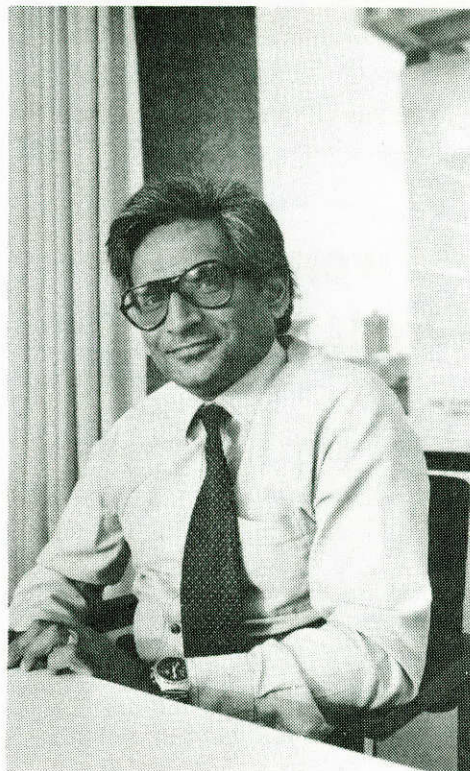
"He addressed root causes and tried to bring resolution at the point of beginning," she said. "He did not simply say let's provide children with better education and the unemployed with jobs. Lyndon Johnson wanted to prepare children to

# INSIDE

<b>FACULTY—page 2</b> Rajeev Dhavan—Foreign Vision in Focus Glen Cope Receives Excellence Award Teaching Excellence Symposium	<b>PUBLICATIONS/LIBRARY—page 5</b> New Volumes on State Government Third World Militarization Book to Be Released Soon Public Affairs Library Hours
<b>ALUMNI/STUDENTS—page 3</b> PMI Finalists Announced John Kevin Kane, 1959-1985 Bill Stotesbery Named Rising Star	<b>RESEARCH—page 6</b> Policy Research Projects: A Summary
<b>EVENTS—page 4</b> Megatrends Conference to Be Held in May Institute for Public Executives Summer Program in Policy Skills D.C.-Austin Receptions Scheduled	<b>RESEARCH/EVENTS—page 7</b> EMS Projects Receive National Attention
	<b>ON THE RECORD—page 8</b>

## Rajeev Dhavan

### Bringing the Foreign Vision into Focus



Rajeev Dhavan

Foreign visitors are not uncommon at the LBJ School, but this past semester the School has played host to an uncommonly productive visitor from abroad.

His name is Rajeev Dhavan, an Indian lawyer and scholar from Brunel University in England who was brought to UT Austin this spring to teach in the Center for Asian Studies, the Law School, and the LBJ School.

Partly as a result of Dhavan's presence, a strong program of Indian studies has been underway, bringing together faculty and students from across campus to discuss Indian law, culture, and current events.

Dhavan's perspective in discussing these issues is a valuable one. As a lawyer trained in India and a social scientist trained in England, he is free of the inevitable prejudices and cultural relativism that color Western analyses of the Indian situation. He is, in fact, committed to dispelling some of the distorted perceptions of his native country, particularly its legal system but also its sociopolitical structure.

Dhavan is interested in all aspects of the legal system—its perpetrators (lawyers, judges, the state, the press) as well as its beneficiaries and victims. His interest is more than academic. In a country

like India, he said, the merely academic issues take a back seat to the practical issues, which are abundant and critical.

"Indian society is not just in danger of not developing in a fair and equitable way," he said. "It is in danger of regressing."

According to Dhavan, one essential problem with the Indian state is that it is undergoing what he calls "privatization." He identifies two kinds of privatization: direct corruption, in which a particular government agency is simply a tool in the hands of a private interest and no longer serves the public interest at all; and systemic privatization, in which agencies are used by private entities for particular purposes.

"The formal constitutional structure, then, has been appropriated by the ruling political party," said Dhavan, and as a result the beneficiaries of the government are not the people but the ruling party's allies. This is particularly hard on the disadvantaged groups in India—women, the poor, and prisoners, who have been systematically deprived of their rights under the law.

Dhavan's concern for these unprotected groups is reflected in both his academic and his legal activities. As a social scientist, he has approached the related issues of privatization and social injustice from a variety of analytical perspectives, writing and lecturing extensively on such topics as the emergence of public interest law, the exploitation of women, the power of the press, and constitutional reform.

As a lawyer, he has been able to approach these problems as part of a growing legal activist movement in India. Although he now only spends about four months a year in his native country, his service as a consultant to the Indian Law Institute and the National Legal Committee in India have enabled him to put his information and analyses to work in the legal system, and one of his long-term plans is to resume practicing law full time in India.

For now, however, Dhavan is devoting most of his considerable energies to research and writing, and UT Austin has been a beneficiary of that choice.

During his four-month stay on campus, he has written ten papers, including two on the legal aftermath of the Bhopal tragedy; most were presented at seminars and lectures on campus. He also managed—despite his busy schedule of teaching and speaking engagements—to finish editing a collection by noted Indianist Mark Galanter, which will be published by Oxford University Press.

Although Dhavan has no immediate plans to return to Austin after this semester, he commented that he will carry away a considerable amount of information and ideas as a result of his interaction with students and faculty members at UT. Those who will miss his presence—and many will—may take comfort in the thought that many of those shared ideas will eventually find their way into his writings.

## Glen Cope Receives Texas Excellence Teaching Award



Glen Hahn Cope

Professor Glen Hahn Cope has been selected by the LBJ School student body to receive the 1985 Texas Excellence Teaching Award. Sponsored by the UT Ex-Students' Association and the Cabinet of College Councils, the \$1000 award represents a campus-wide effort to encourage and recognize overall excellence in teaching, both in and out of the classroom.

The nominations submitted for Professor Cope emphasized both her teaching competence and her genuine concern for students. Several students commented on her ability to present difficult materials in an interesting and comprehensible way. One noted that in her public financial management course she was "perceptive in sensing when students were having difficulties with material and paced the course accordingly." Said another, "It is such a joy to be a student in her class! Instead of impersonally rushing through the material, she is so well orga-

nized that she presents it so that no one is lost, welcomes questions, and still covers all the needed subjects in detail. Students come out of her class feeling good about themselves and feeling they really understand what is being taught."

Of equal importance to those who nominated Professor Cope was her personal interest in each student's education and personal welfare, both as a teacher and as graduate adviser. "She goes far beyond the call of duty," wrote one student, "always willing to spend time . . . working out the most minute details of a problem and providing genuine encouragement."

Another wrote, "Many times she has renewed hope for students discouraged by the intensity of the program's demands." When problems have arisen, this student said, Professor Cope "has stretched her imagination and efforts to see that everyone was satisfied."

Professor Cope, who has a Ph.D. in public administration from Ohio State University, has taught at the LBJ School since 1981. Her prior experience includes service as Acting Budget Director for the Michigan Department of Social Services and administrative positions with the Michigan Department of Management and Budget and the Division of State Planning and Community Affairs of the Virginia Governor's Office.

At the LBJ School, she serves as graduate adviser and teaches courses in public financial management and political economy. In 1982 she received the LBJ Foundation Award for Teaching Excellence on the basis of outstanding course evaluations by her students.

Professor Cope, along with the winners from other schools on campus, was honored April 18 at a reception in the UT Alumni Center. She will also be recognized at the LBJ School's commencement ceremonies May 18.

## Symposium Examines Methods, Measures of Teaching Excellence

In response to a growing general interest in raising personal and institutional standards in public education, a university-wide symposium on teaching excellence was held April 8 in the Bass Lecture Hall.

The event was coordinated by LBJ School student Chris Vein, the School's representative to the UT Cabinet of College Councils. According to Vein, the purpose of the symposium was to bring together faculty members recognized for their teaching excellence to discuss a variety of philosophical and practical issues related to classroom teaching.

Among those appearing on the program was LBJ School Professor Norton Grubb, a past recipient of the Texas Excellence Teaching Award, who discussed the topic, "Research or Teaching: What

Does UT Really Want?"

Grubb argued, as did several other speakers, that teaching and research are complementary rather than antagonistic activities, and that professors, students, and administrators should all work toward establishing a balance between the two.

Other speakers discussed methods of classroom presentation, improving teaching quality, and the importance of concern for students in and outside the classroom.

The symposium, which may become an annual event, was sponsored by the Cabinet of College Councils (formerly the Senior Cabinet) and the UT Ex-Students' Association. This year's program was videotaped for use in the orientation of new UT Austin faculty members.

### THE RECORD

Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs  
The University of Texas at Austin  
Dean: Max Sherman

The Record is a monthly publication of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs. A Special Edition is issued each December and May to provide wider coverage of the School's program and activities. Articles and suggestions are always welcome.

Editor: Marilyn Duncan  
Designed by Barbara Jezek

## School Distinguished by Quantity, Quality of 1985 PMI Finalists

The LBJ School of Public Affairs has just recorded its best year in the number of students selected for the federal government's Presidential Management Intern Program.

Nine of the eleven candidates nominated by the School have been named finalists in the 1985 PMI Program. The previous record for the School was seven, set in 1984. According to Sherry Stanford, Director of Student and Alumni Programs, the LBJ School is honored not only by the number of students selected, but by the proportion of finalists to nominees, which she says may be the highest in the nation.

Begun in 1978, the program is designed to attract into federal service men and women of exceptional management potential. PMI finalists will be referred to federal agencies for placement in two-year internships. Upon successful completion of their assignments, graduates are entitled to career status with the federal civil service without further competition.

The LBJ School's nine finalists are Elizabeth Beck, Tom Brandt, Yvonne Brunson, Betty Johnston, Audrey Kremer, Sue Masica, Diane Mettenburg, Cyral Miller, and Amy Orum.

Elizabeth Beck has a B.A. in government from UT Austin. A member of the Board of Directors of the Travis County Texas Ex-Students' Association since 1981, she also worked for two years on the association's staff as assistant for club activities. Ms. Beck has received many academic honors, including membership in Phi Beta Kappa and listing in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities and Notable Women in Texas. Her summer internship was with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, where she worked as an intelligence analyst.

Tom Brandt, a joint student in law and public affairs, will receive his J.D. and M.P.A. degrees in May. He has held several internships during his four years in the program, including a summer research internship at the Technical University of Krakow in Poland and legal internships with the City of Dallas City Attorney's Office and the General Counsel and Criminal Justice Division of the Texas Governor's Office. He has also been employed as a law clerk in two local law firms while in school. Brandt is a member of the Austin Council on Foreign Affairs and served this past year as president of the LBJ/Law Joint Degrees Program Students Association.

Yvonne Brunson has a B.A. in political science from the University of Florida. Her work experience includes service as an emergency communications operator with the Austin Police Department, CRT operator with the Nationwide Insurance Company, and intern with the Office of Security Assistance and Sales of the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs. Ms. Brunson's primary area of interest is American diplomatic relations and military affairs.

Betty Johnston, who has a B.A. in political science and Spanish from Kalamazoo College in Michigan, has a strong interest in international affairs and the developing world. In addition to holding an internship with the U.S. Embassy in Quito, Ecuador, she has been a public relations research associate for the Council on Hemispheric Affairs in Washington, D.C. Ms. Johnston is a recipient of two Moody Foundation Merit Fellowships as well as a Tinker Foundation Research Grant for 1984-85.

Audrey Kremer, who has a B.A. in chemistry from Smith College, interned last summer with the U.S. Agency for International Development in Bangkok, Thailand. She has also held summer positions with the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Chevron Research Company in California, and the Merck Foundation, as well as a year-long exchange internship as an acid rain chemistry researcher with the Netherlands Energy Research Foundation. While at the LBJ School, she worked as a research assistant for a personal injury trial law firm in Austin. Ms. Kremer is a member of the American Institute of Chemists and won the AIC Award in 1981.

Sue Masica has a B.A. in political science from Austin College, where she was named Outstanding Senior Woman in 1983. In addition to her summer internship with the Government Affairs Group of ARCO Exploration Company, she has held an administrative internship with the City of Denison, Texas, and a position as computer analyst with Texaco, Inc. Ms. Masica, who was listed two years in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, was named a Harry S. Truman Scholar in a nationwide competition in 1981.

Diane Mettenburg has a B.A. in public administration from St. Cloud State University in Minnesota. She interned last summer with the Comprehensive Planning Department of the Metropolitan Council of the Twin Cities Area, and in summer 1982 was an undergraduate intern with the Minneapolis Area Office of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. While at the LBJ School, Ms. Mettenburg has been a member of the Austin Society for Public Administration, a coordinator for the LBJ Women's Issues Group, and a recipient of the Claudia Taylor Johnson Merit Fellowship.

Cyral Miller has a B.S. in elementary education from UT Austin. She has five years of experience teaching visually handicapped children, first as an itinerant teacher with the Northside Independent School District in San Antonio and later as a teacher with the Austin ISD. Her

LBJ summer internship was with the Texas Health and Human Services Coordinating Council, where she has continued to work part time. She has also served as newsletter editor and legislative task force chair for the Austin chapter of the National Organization of Women. Ms. Miller was named UT College Scholar of 1978 and was awarded a two-year Robert S. Strauss Fellowship at the LBJ School.

Amy Orum has a B.A. in sociology and history from Wellesley College and an M.A. in sociology from the University of Chicago. Her work experience includes, in addition to an internship with the Office of Management and Budget in the Executive Office of the President, three years as administrative assistant to the Assistant City Manager for Health and Human Services in Austin and two years as research associate and project coordinator for the University of Illinois/Urbana Survey Research Laboratory. She has also been a visiting professor in urban research methodology at the Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary and a lecturer in sociology in the Extension Division of UT Austin. Ms. Orum has received many academic honors and is a two-year recipient of the LBJ School's Moody Foundation Merit Fellowships.

### John Kevin Kane: 1959-1985

#### LBJ School Class of '83

*The LBJ School sadly announces the death of one of its alumni, John Kevin Kane, who was killed in Dallas on March 16. Kane, who was manager of Hastings Records and Tapes in Austin at the time of his death, completed the requirements for his MPA degree in December 1984 and was to be recognized at the LBJ School's commencement ceremonies in May.*

*The LBJ Alumni Board is discussing plans for a memorial scholarship fund in his name.*

#### A Memorial from a Friend

I would like to say a few words about my departed friend, John Kevin Kane. I met John in a registration line before our first semester at the LBJ School. There was some problem or another with the computer cards, and so everyone had to cool their heels for awhile. Having nothing better to do, John and I struck up a conversation that led to a four-year friendship. That friendship was cut tragically short in Dallas a few weeks ago. It was a friendship that survived several trials, not the least of which was being roommates for the last three years. Through it all, John remained my confidant, my adversary, my sounding board, and, most importantly, my very good friend.

I was the first person in Austin to get the impossible news. My reaction must have been the same as all of you that knew John: shock, disbelief, anger, and finally, sadly, acceptance and remorse. It just didn't seem possible that someone that was so full of life could be dead. At the wake following John's memorial service, I found that I was not the only one who considered him a best friend, there were at least four of us in the room. That's what kind of guy he was. Oh sure, he could "macho" with the best of them, but those of us who took the trouble to know John realized that he was also an honest, intelligent, and caring individual. His absence leaves a void in my life, but I refuse to let it get me down because I know how much that would get John's Irish up if he were alive. He left his friends with some great memories, and they will never die.

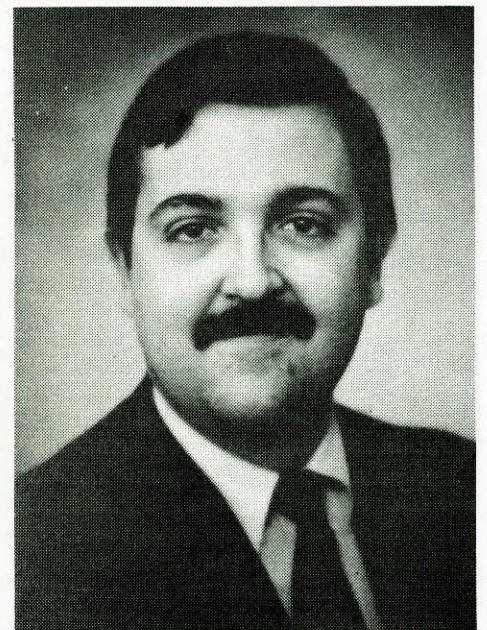
Bruce Springsteen must have been thinking of someone like John when he wrote:

"We made a promise we swore we'd always remember, / no retreat, baby, no surrender."

Keep the promise . . . for John.

Jim Lollar

### Stotesbery Named Rising Star by Texas Business Magazine



Bill Stotesbery

Bill Stotesbery (LBJ Class of '77) has been named one of *Texas Business* magazine's eleven Rising Stars of Texas for 1985 and was featured in the March issue of the magazine.

This is the sixth year *Texas Business* has compiled a roster of up-and-coming young (under 40) leaders from across the state. Selected on the basis of achievement, leadership, and community involvement, the group is chosen through an extensive nomination and selection process.

Stotesbery, a graduate of the Austin Chamber of Commerce's Leadership

*continued on page 4*

## Summer Agenda to Include Programs for Executives, Minorities, Alumni

### D.C.-Austin Receptions

The annual Washington, D.C., reception honoring LBJ School alumni, interns, supervisors, and friends will be held June 26 from 6 to 8 p.m. in the Gold Room of the Rayburn House Office Building.

Among those from Austin who plan to attend the event are Sherry Stanford and Sally Nelson of the Office of Student and Alumni Programs (OSAP), who are organizing the event, and Dean and Mrs. Max Sherman.

Also on the agenda this summer is a reception for alumni and interns in Austin, to be held August 9 from 6 to 8 p.m. on the eighth floor of the LBJ Library.

Those interested in attending the Washington reception should notify OSAP by June 12. The RSVP date for the Austin reception is August 1.

### Summer Program in Policy Skills

For the sixth consecutive year, the LBJ School will offer its Summer Program in Policy Skills to qualified undergraduate minority students. The seven-week program will be held June 10-July 26.

Funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, SPSS is designed to acquaint minority students with public service career options. It also will provide training in specific policy skills that generally are required for graduate admission to public affairs schools.

Faculty for this year's program will be Dan Kelly of the Texas House of Representatives' House Study Group, who will teach communications skills; LBJ School Professor Richard Schott, public policy; LBJ School Professor Lodis Rhodes,

policy analysis; and Professor Larry Williams, UT-San Antonio Math Department, quantitative methods.

Students will receive prepaid room, board, tuition, fees, and a weekly stipend. According to Ronaldo Ramirez, staff coordinator of the summer program, approximately twenty-eight participants are expected this year.

### Institute for Public Executives

This summer the LBJ School of Public Affairs, in cooperation with the Texas City Management Association and the Texas Municipal League, will be sponsoring an innovative program for public executives in the Southwest. Entitled *Public Executive Institute: New Times/New Strategies*, the institute will be held at the Wyndham Hotel from July 12-20.

The week-long program has been initiated to provide state and local officials—both elected and appointed—with executive development training tailored to the particular needs of public sector work. The July institute will be the first of what is intended to be an annual event, with the second program already scheduled for early 1986.

Topics and speakers to be featured at the institute include the following:

—*To Manage is to Communicate*, Mick McGill, Edwin Cox School of Business, SMU;

—*Strategic Planning in the Public Sector*, Dr. Reuben McDaniel, Professor of Management, School of Business, UT Austin;

—*Productivity and Quality of Work-life*, James Mercer, former City Manager, Raleigh, North Carolina;

—*Visionary Leadership*, Dr. Richard Ross, Organizational Development Specialist, Encinitas, Calif.;

—*Public Sector Innovations*, Mayor George Latimer, St. Paul, Minn.;

—*Managing Change*, Dick Bowers, Assistant City Manager, Scottsdale, Ariz.; and

—*Future of the State*, Jared Hazleton, Texas Municipal League.

LBJ School coordinator for the institute is Professor Terrell Blodgett.

### Megatrends Conference to Be Held May 11

On May 11, the mayors of the ten fastest-growing cities in the U.S. will gather in the LBJ Auditorium to share ideas about managing growth.

Entitled "Megatrend Cities in the Eighties," the conference is being co-sponsored by the *Austin Statesman*, the Watson Group, and the LBJ School of Public Affairs.

Participants include the mayors of Albuquerque, Austin, Denver, Phoenix, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Diego, San Jose, Tampa, and Tucson, as well as the newspaper editors from the *Austin Statesman*, the *Mesa Tribune*, the *San*

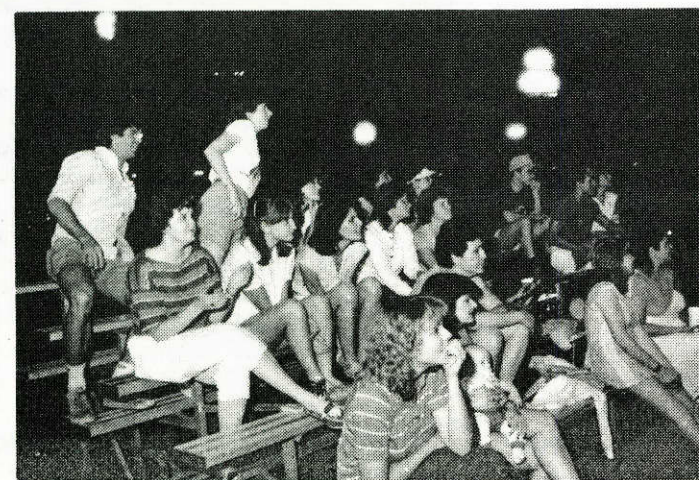
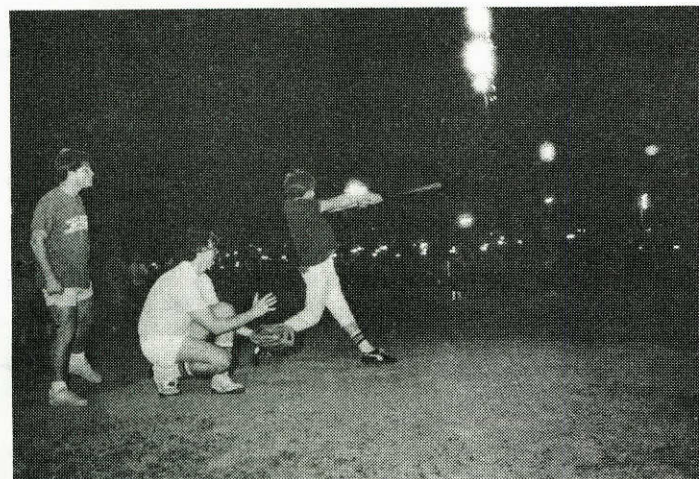
*Jose Mercury News*, and the *Denver Post*.

Providing the overview for the discussion will be John Naisbitt, author of *Megatrends*, a book that examines the common characteristics of these modern-day "boomtowns." During the course of the day, panels of mayors, moderated by the news editors, will discuss their successes and failures in three areas associated with growth in Naisbitt's book: quality of life, entrepreneurship, and the globalization of trade.

The conference, which is free and open to the public, will begin at 8:30 a.m. and end at about 5:00 p.m.

STOTESBERY from page 3

Austin Program in 1979-80, is director of government and public affairs for Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation (MCC). He received his bachelors' degree in communications from Texas Christian University and a master of public affairs degree from the LBJ School of Public Affairs. After working with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. for five years, Stotesbery started his own consulting business in Austin. When first approached by MCC President Bobby Inman, he turned down the offer, unaware of the magnitude of the opportunity. He later accepted the position and now serves as one of MCC's top spokesmen.



Michael Lyon

The evening of April 16 will go down in recent LBJ School history as a night to remember, as the second-year Max's Marauders defeated the first-year Task Force in the Second Annual Dean's Cup Championship Game at the UT Intramural Field.



Pictured above is the winning team: (from top left) Tony Piasecki, Marc Rodriguez, Stuart Whitlow, Paul Kinscherff, Ted Crass, Phil Smith, and Will Sjoberg; (bottom) Larry Sagstetter, Chuck Hempstead, Tim Boncoskey, Greg Sawyer, and Marc Berman. Mascotts Drew and Erin, courtesy of Greg Sawyer.

At left, the team's support staff looks on while Marauder Stuart Whitlow moves his team closer to triumph.

## LBJ School Publishes Two New Volumes on State Government



*A Bibliography of Texas Government and Politics* (Policy Research Institute Series, No. 2).

Finding a needed statistic on Texas government or researching a particular area of Texas politics can be very time-consuming and unproductive. This recent publication of the Policy Research Institute (PRI) of the University of Texas at Austin aims at helping academicians, government agencies, students, and interested citizens find the information they need as efficiently as possible. *A Bibliography of Texas Government and Politics*, second in the PRI Series, lists the titles of 1,600 books, articles, and other resources and includes a 14-page research guide for those unfamiliar with basic reference materials and other aids on Texas government.

Authors Arnold Fleischmann, Manley Elliott Banks, Richard H. Kraemer, and Allen Kupetz admit that they were "startled" by the amount of material they found on Texas politics. As a result, they concentrate in this book on generally accessible materials published since the last comprehensive bibliography of this type in 1964, excluding standard reference works, annual reports, and simple accounts of events.

Sources are categorized by five subjects: general works and background information, political institutions, political participation, public policy, and local government and politics. Within each broad category the reader can easily find a particular topic—for example, the chapter on public policy includes sections on state finances, education, natural resources, and transportation. The chapter "Local Government and Politics" provides not only references on particular aspects of city and county government but separate listings on thirteen large Texas cities.

The research guide helps the citizen or beginning student develop a basic bibliography of books, periodicals, newspaper articles, government documents, and other publications on Texas politics. One section describes the most important reference books and periodicals for finding up-to-date statistics and other information on Texas government, while another section tells how to locate helpful non-book sources, libraries, and state agencies.

The *Bibliography* is being distributed through the LBJ School Office of Publications. 8½"x11", 118 pp., \$12.00 (ISBN 0-89940-151-1). Any order of 10 or more copies, 50% discount (sorry, no returns); other discount and ordering information available on request.

*The Effects of State Government on Economic Development in Texas Cities* (Policy Research Project Report No. 63).

Although the role of federal policy in promoting or inhibiting the economic development of cities is well recognized, the role of state government has only recently become an area of concern. In Texas, Governor Mark White reorganized his staff in 1983 to facilitate greater state involvement in industrial recruitment efforts. How Texas programs and laws affect the economic development of its cities, both directly and indirectly, is the focus of this study, directed by LBJ School Professors Glen H. Cope and Robert Wilson.

The research project found that, in general, new firms are attracted to Texas by favorable state labor laws, banking and insurance regulations, utility and transportation regulation, and taxation levels. Even though such direct influences as the activities of the Texas Economic Development Commission encourage development, state expenditures patterns and other indirect factors can be of equal importance. One regulation possibly unfavorable to development is the state's prohibition of branch banking, which places businesses in small communities at a disadvantage due to the difficulty involved in obtaining the sizable loans needed for expansion.

Direct state aid to Texas cities is primarily in education, welfare, and highway programs. However, the limited and uneven distribution of water resources was found to be the most significant environmental constraint on development in Texas. Many municipalities face serious problems in their capabilities to finance future water needs without the help of additional state funding. Similarly, an underfunded education system may seriously undermine the future growth possibilities of certain Texas regions and industries.

The report raises difficult questions facing Texas decisionmakers. Should the state attempt to distribute economic growth more evenly among cities or follow the prevailing pattern of development winners and losers? In particular, should state government consider measures to relieve the fiscal crises of depressed cities highly dependent upon the sales tax and continue to provide tax abatement initiatives at the risk of placing Texas cities in competition with each other? Tax increment financing and enterprise zones also need to be reevaluated as state tools for the economic development of cities.

Included in the book are two Appendices comparing economic development tools in other states and describing the eight most important programs that make federal aid available to cities for economic development purposes.

Sponsors of the report are the Texas Research League, the Texas Lieutenant Governor's Office, and the Lyndon B. Johnson Foundation. 8½"x11", 243 pp. \$9.00. (ISBN 0-89940-665-3)

Mary Beissner

## THIRD WORLD MILITARIZATION: A Challenge to Third World Diplomacy

Edited by J.S. Mehta



LYNDON B. JOHNSON SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

### Third World Militarization Book to Be Released Soon

The complex social, economic, political, and military issues surrounding the problem of Third World militarization are explored in a new volume to be released soon by the LBJ School of Public Affairs.

The book, *Third World Militarization: A Challenge to Third World Diplomacy*, is a compilation of the papers and panel discussions from the Spring 1984 Tom Slick Conference on World Peace.

Edited by Jagat S. Mehta, former Foreign Secretary of India and 1983-84 Visiting Tom Slick Professor at the LBJ School, the volume considers the development-versus-defense problem from a variety of perspectives. Central to the analysis is Mehta's thesis that the Third World itself should assume a large share of the responsibility for solving the problems that he maintains were in many cases self-induced. Superpower intervention is not only unnecessary but counterproductive to diplomatic solution, according to Mehta, because the conditions and priorities that dictate resource allocation within Third World countries are

often intraregional rather than international in nature.

There is general agreement among those discussing the problem that although each state has a need to maintain military forces sufficient for its defense, present trends in most Third World regions give less and less real security and stability at greater and greater costs in economic and human resources. The economic and political reasons behind these negative trends and the potential consequences of inaction or misguided action are less obvious, and herein lies the meat of the discussion.

The book is divided into six parts. In addition to a thematic paper and conclusion by Mehta, a section is devoted to each of three major Third World regions: Latin America, the Middle East and Africa, and Asia. An appendix of statistical material on military and social expenditures and a bibliography on the subject of militarization form the final section.

The thirty-three contributors to the volume include U.S. and foreign diplomats, government officials, program administrators, military experts, economists, and political scientists, all of whom have expertise in one or more areas of the Third World. They are, in addition to Jagat Mehta: James A. Bill, Stephen P. Cohen, Henry A. Dietz, Jorge I. Dominguez, Robert A. Fernea, Lawrence S. Finkelstein, Peter W. Galbraith, Allan E. Goodman, Louis W. Goodman, Grant T. Hammond, Robert L. Hardgrave, J. Leon Helguera, F. Tomasson Jannuzi, Rodney Jones, Edward A. Kolodziej, Robert S. Litwak, Peter Bird Martin, Ambassador Donald O.J. Mills, Ambassador Olara A. Otunnu, Stanley R. Ross, Robert L. Rothstein, Harold H. Saunders, Karl M. Schmitt, Ann T. Schulz, Chandler Stolp, Thomas P. Thornton, Richard H. Ullman, Victor L. Urquidi, Fred R. Von der Mehden, Sidney Weintraub, John A. Williams, and W. Howard Wriggins.

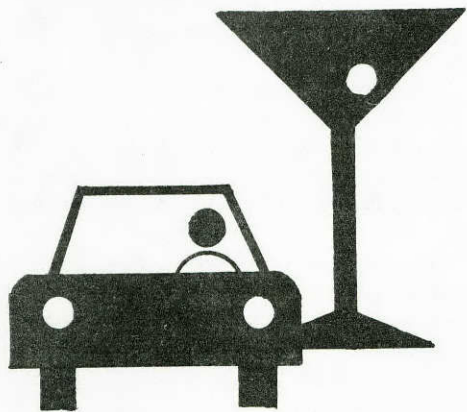
*Third World Militarization* is being published through the LBJ School Office of Publications and will be available this summer. Individual copies may be purchased for \$10.50 plus \$1.50 postage and handling and 5.125 percent state sales tax for Texas residents.

#### Intersession and Summer Hours, Public Affairs Library

Intersession:	May 14-28	8 a.m. - 5 p.m. closed	M - F S - S
	May 29-31	closed (inventory)	W - F
	June 1-4	8 a.m. - 5 p.m. closed	M - F S - S
Summer:	June 5 - Aug. 18 (closed July 4)	8 a.m. - 10 p.m. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. noon - 5 p.m. 6 p.m. - 10 p.m.	M - Th F Sat. Sun.
	Intersession:	Aug. 19 - Sept. 2	8 a.m. - 5 p.m. closed

## Policy Research Projects, 1984-85: A Summary

This past year has been a productive one for most of the policy research projects conducted at the LBJ School. Although space does not allow for discussion of all eleven projects, the four summaries below, written by project directors, suggest the range and importance of this year's research.



**Public Policy toward Drunk Drivers**, directed by Leigh Boske

The 68th Texas Legislature, in 1983, enacted several pieces of legislation (Senate Bill 1) which significantly reformed state law governing the offense of driving while intoxicated. These legislative reforms affect both the resources available within the state to deter DWI and the types of countermeasures employed. The purpose of the policy research project has been to determine the extent to which Senate Bill 1 and the prevailing public policies relating to law enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, sanctions, rehabilitation, and treatment of DWI offenders have resulted in a cohesive and effective system to address the problem of drunk driving.

The first major task of the policy research project was to provide a comprehensive overview of the evolving DWI system. All relevant Texas and federal DWI laws, programs, and policies were documented and explained from a historical perspective. This discussion also included a comparative analysis of DWI laws in other states. Moreover, the overview consisted of a detailed description of DWI system components—for example, prosecution, sanctions, and treatment—agency responsibilities, and agency-to-agency cooperation and communication.

The material used in these descriptions was drawn from interviews with officials involved in the DWI process: the Texas Department of Public Safety, county and district attorneys, county and district courts, adult probation departments, county alcohol counseling services, and the like.

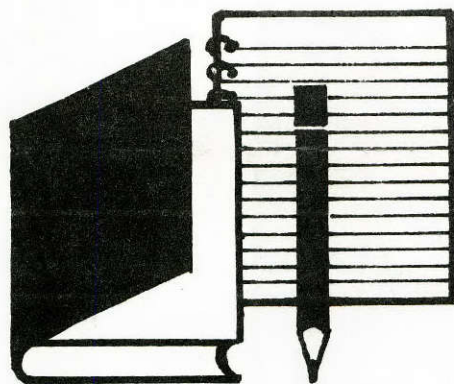
Finally, special attention was given to federal, state, and county DWI data collection activities. Texas currently has no statewide system for compiling a complete legal profile of DWI offenders, and the result of this inadequacy is that detection, prevention, and prosecution efforts are hindered.

The second major task was to evaluate the effectiveness of Senate Bill 1 and prevailing public policies. Questionnaires

were mailed to every county and district attorney in Texas requesting them to comment on various aspects of the Texas DWI system. Approximately 140 questionnaires were returned.

Project team members also visited eight Texas counties—Comal, Dallas, El Paso, Gray, Harris, Harrison, Webb, and Williamson—to conduct in-depth interviews with all county officials involved with the DWI process.

Finally, the states of Florida, Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania were visited to investigate various aspects of their DWI systems and to determine their applicability to Texas. Minnesota was selected because it was a pioneer in administrative per se law; Pennsylvania, because it has developed a statewide management information system for DWI detection; Florida, because it has devised effective local programs to combat DWI; and New York, because it has organized a county-controlled STOP-DWI approach to DWI.



**Public School Reforms in Texas**, directed by Norton Grubb

This policy research project has examined the effects of House Bill 72, a comprehensive reform of elementary and secondary education and state aid to school districts that passed the Texas Legislature in the summer of 1984. House Bill 72 incorporates both changes in the financing system and new requirements for school districts in Texas, covering aspects as diverse as teacher pay, teacher competence, and standards for students. The PRP, funded in part by a grant from Texans for Quality Education, has examined many though not all of the reforms included in the bill.

The project has been engaged in two major activities. One has been a series of interviews in about twenty school districts, intended to ascertain from administrators and teachers what changes have taken place in response to House Bill 72, what problems have arisen, and what issues are likely to arise over the longer run. Although the sample of districts is by no means a large or comprehensive sample, it does include a great variety of districts—both rich and poor, urban and rural, and in every region of the state—in order to get some systematic information about district responses in the first year of House Bill 72. While the interviews indicate general support for the legislation, they have also uncovered a number of problems with the implementation of the bill and specific areas in which prob-

lems are likely to become more serious in the next several years.

The second major activity of the PRP has been an analysis of data. Some of the data was collected by the Texas Association of School Boards in the fall of 1984; other data is available from the Texas Education Agency. This information has allowed us to examine how districts have changed their salaries and expenditure patterns in response to House Bill 72, and to determine whether the bill has achieved its principal goals of increasing teacher salaries and equalizing expenditures among school districts. The results so far indicate that while House Bill 72 was quite successful in increasing the salaries of starting teachers, and secondarily increasing salaries of other school personnel more modestly, its effect in reducing spending inequalities among rich and poor districts has been limited.

The output of the PRP will include a series of brief papers on the expenditure consequences of House Bill 72; a monograph based largely on the interviews, covering most aspects of the first year's implementation of House Bill 72; and possible testimony before the state legislature during April and May.



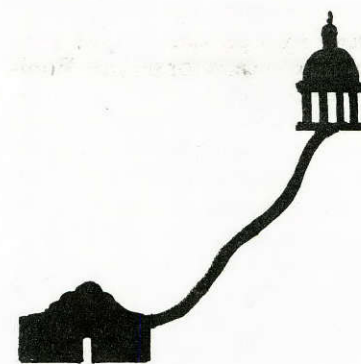
**U.S. Trade with the Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs)**, directed by Sidney Weintraub

For most of the first semester of the PRP, students did research and prepared reports on individual NICs. Countries chosen for study were in Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Venezuela), Asia (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia), South Asia (India and Pakistan), and elsewhere (Turkey, Israel, South Africa). The country papers were predominantly empirical. They set forth the development context of the country and examined in detail the country's total imports and exports, particularly of manufactured goods, and trade with the United States. The main effort of the country research was to discover the most dynamic areas of each country's trade with the United States, and discuss current and potential trade conflicts with the United States.

The information from the country studies was then used to prepare a report, work on which is still in progress, aggregating the most significant developments in U.S. trade with the NICs. The overall report analyzes key elements of NIC

trade policy, the composition of their trade, and the causes of conflicts which have arisen in U.S.-NIC trade relations. Some preliminary conclusions from the study are the following:

- During the past five years, NICs have shifted to a development model which on balance gives greater stress to export promotion than to import substitution.
- In line with this shift, most NICs have not allowed their exchange rates to become overvalued.
- NICs generally have had great success in penetrating the U.S. market with their manufactured exports. Many of the trade conflicts which have arisen stem from this success, both in traditional export industries of developing countries, such as textiles and apparel, and in more sophisticated sectors such as steel. Many NIC exports have been stimulated by assembly operations mounted by multinational corporations in the NICs. This is especially true in the electronics and automotive parts industries.



**Local Economic Development Policy in the Austin-San Antonio Corridor**, directed by Norman Glickman and Robert Wilson

This year's project has been a two-part research effort on regional economic development. The first semester was spent collecting information and assembling it into a two-hundred-page resource manual for the Austin-San Antonio Corridor Council. By collecting demographic and economic data, project members gained insight on the character and economic climate of the region. Through interviews with local government officials and a number of individuals involved in the local economy, they were able to look at what the various organizations are doing to encourage local economic development.

In the second semester, students wrote individual policy briefs addressing the question of what the Corridor Council can do to further enhance development. The policies and programs examined include economic development strategies (developing new businesses, attracting new firms, and retaining existing companies), state assistance to local governments, local government reorganization, regional business and government cooperation, and public-private partnerships. The briefs will also serve as a resource to members of the Corridor Council in their policy formulation process.

## EMS Projects Receive National Recognition

The City of Austin and the LBJ School of Public Affairs continue to receive recognition for joint work conducted through Emergency Medical Service Policy Research Projects during the academic years 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1983-84.

In April 1985, the Association of American Geographers honored a City/LBJ School team with the 1985 Citation Award in Applied Geography for research on emergency medical services (EMS). According to the AAG, this award "provides the highest professional recognition for applied geographical excellence."

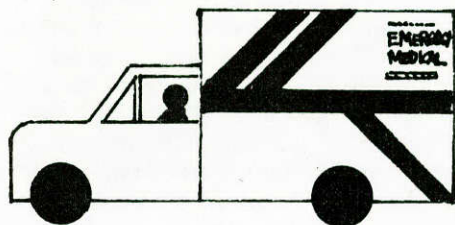
The research evolved into a plan for the deployment of Austin's EMS system. The plan modified an initial EMS service providing advanced tiers of service, Advanced Life Support (ALS) and Basic Life Support (BLS) service based in shared-use fire stations.

The plan, which the Austin City Council unanimously passed in 1980 and which has now been implemented, saved Austin \$3.3 million in construction costs and reduces operating costs \$1.2 million per year. The current EMS service is 25 percent less expensive than the equivalent all-ALS system in operation prior to 1980. Also, average response time has been reduced by 7 percent despite a 52 percent upsurge in calls for service. Equitable service is provided to those who need it most.

The authors of the study were David J. Eaton (Associate Professor, LBJ School), Mark S. Daskin (Northwestern University), Dennis Simmons (Director, Austin EMS Department), Bill Bulloch (Nash Phillips/Copus, Inc.), and Glen Jansma (LBJ School Class of 1982). The research was conducted by LBJ students through three LBJ School policy research projects.

In 1984, the Institute of Management Sciences and the College on the Practice of Management Science designated the City of Austin as a runner-up in its International Management Science Achievement Award competition for the operations research component of the Austin research. Early in 1985 the Institute of Management Sciences began to market a videotape of the presentation of Austin's submission, entitled "Determining Emergency Medical Service Vehicle Deployment in Austin, Texas." A paper with the same title was published in *Interfaces* in February 1985 in a special issue containing the prize-winning papers.

Also in 1984, the National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians designated the Austin EMS system as the best in the United States. This designation was based upon various management innovations of the EMS Department, including the EMS deployment plan jointly developed with the LBJ School.



## GREAT SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM from page 1



John E. Schwarz, Charles A. Murray, and Allen J. Matusow attempt to answer the questions posed to the final panel—"What Worked? What Failed? Why?"

dents Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter and now a vice president of Howard University, termed the Great Society's civil rights program as "the second emancipation" and cited figures showing how blacks are making strong showings in elective offices in the South today because of those programs.

As an example, he found it a marvel that a black now is mayor of Birmingham, Alabama.

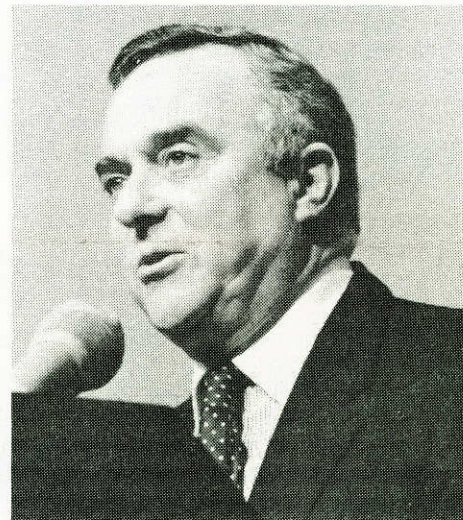
Mr. Martin said there is a need for "political education" of blacks, pointing out there are 188,000 voting precincts in the U.S., 18.5 million blacks of voting age, 12.5 million registered to vote, but only 10 million who actually went to the polls in 1984.

Although most of the panel on health and education praised the Great Society legislation as unparalleled in scope and in social impact, Douglass Cater, president of Washington College in Maryland and former Special Assistant to President Johnson, spoke to a flaw in the health policies when he said, "There were no cost controls put into that legislation, so the inflation of costs in the health services fields . . . bears down mightily on a wage-earning middle-income person who does not qualify either for Medicare or Medicaid. [This] has been the great albatross of this 'new right' in America. The politics of the future has got to take that into account."

Francis Keppel, former U.S. Commissioner of Education, discussed a contemporary train of thought that federal assistance to public education is too expensive.

"For a lot of this, particularly in higher education in the 1970s, programs that were started and clearly labeled in the Johnson Administration as being for the poor and disabled were, in part, taken over for the benefit of the middle class," he said. "That's true for student financial aid. So what looks like a very expensive program is being growled at by a lot of people who are themselves benefiting from it. There's a terribly deep irony in this."

Opening the final day's proceedings with a paper entitled, "How Great Was the Great Society?," Joseph A. Califano, Jr., declared that what President John-



Joseph Califano

son and the Great Society were about twenty years ago was a "revolution"—one that converted the hopes of Americans "into a political force that brought out much of the good in each of us."

The result of the Great Society, he said, "was a social revolution in race relations that even a bloody civil war could not achieve; a revolution in education that opened college to any American with the ability and ambition to go; a revolution in health that provided care for all the elderly and many of the poor; a sea change in the relationship of consumers to big corporate sellers and lenders; a born-again respect for our land and air and water that is still gaining momentum."

Mr. Califano, a Special Assistant to President Johnson and later U.S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in the Carter Administration, admitted that Great Society regulations got into "too many nooks and crannies of American life," but he said today is not the time "for hunkering down."

"The Great Society is alive and well—in Medicare and Medicaid; in the air we breathe and the water we drink; in the rivers and lakes we swim in; in miracles from the National Institutes of Health; in housing and transportation and equal opportunity. We can build on the best of it, and recognize our mistakes and correct them."

In the final panel discussion of the symposium, participants concluded that despite the great social strides made possible by the Great Society, the War on Poverty has not been won.

The difficulty in dealing with poverty is its complexity, according to Professor James MacGregor Burns, the noted historian from Williams College. He described poverty as "many things":

"Poverty is not just lack of money, . . . not just lack of food, housing, clothing, crucial though these elements are," he said, "but a poverty of knowledge, of aspiration, of self-esteem, a poverty of motivation."

He called the elements of poverty "reinforcing" and indicated that the Johnson Administration had taken the correct approach in dealing with it. He noted, however, that poverty continues to be a problem.

Allen J. Matusow, historian from Rice University, agreed.

"While there were some successes, on balance, that war failed," he said. "I don't think that the failure of the War on Poverty was the result of a lack of compassion or a failure of ideals. The Administration had ideals and compassion in a tremendous degree. I think that the root problem of the War on Poverty was a political problem."

Bill Moyers, CBS News correspondent and former Press Secretary to President Johnson, concluded the conference with a first-hand description of the birth of the Great Society.

Calling Johnson "a man of infinite practicality unencumbered with theory," Mr. Moyers recalled how the new President lost no time in gathering his forces to move forward.

"At the end of that first day in office, he issued instructions to Walter Heller, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, to proceed, and these were his words, 'full speed ahead,' with planning the anti-poverty program," Mr. Moyers said.

"He reckoned to complete the agenda in waiting—the agenda he inherited from Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and John F. Kennedy—and to shape almost simultaneously an agenda of his own which he said to us would have to be ratified in November and enacted shortly as soon as possible thereafter."

Within seven days, Mr. Moyers said, President Johnson called in leaders of every major civil rights organization in the country.

"There grew in his mind the decision to make equal justice and equal opportunity the first and primary chief theater of action for his Administration," Mr. Moyers said. "This was, he thought, the fullness of time economically."

Mr. Moyers quoted the British observer Godfrey Hudson as saying of that period that it was "one of those rare moments when a government has real freedom to compose a national agenda with some assurance that it would be able to do some of the things it chose to do because it was politically and economically affordable."

The proceedings of the symposium will be edited by Barbara Jordan and Elspeth Rostow and published by the LBJ School and LBJ Library next fall.

UT News and Information

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# THE RECORD

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## ON THE RECORD

Dean Max Sherman has been appointed to the Private Sector Advisory Panel on Infrastructure Financing, a thirty-member group reporting to the U.S. Senate Committee on the Budget. Organized by Committee Chairman Senator Pete Domenici, the panel will meet on two occasions and contribute to Senate Budget Committee hearings over the next year. The panel, drawing from both public and private sector expertise, will concentrate on the application of innovative financing mechanisms for the nation's infrastructure, particularly at the state and local levels.

Professor Jurgen Schmandt, LBJ School alumnus Alan Jones ('79), and five first-year students—Jerry Diercks, James Hirsch, Joan Kasson, Philip Ritter, and Michael Turner—traveled to St. Louis in April to present a teaching demonstration to the National Conference on Teaching Public Policy. The presentation simulated an exercise Schmandt and Jones have been conducting in Professor Schmandt's classes for the last three years, in which students role play and conduct mock rulemaking meetings of the EPA Steering Committee. Professor Schmandt and Mr. Jones, who is a policy analyst for EPA, also summarized a paper they have written on their experience with this exercise.

Dr. Schmandt also participated in a teaching workshop in Washington, D.C., entitled "Teaching about the Role of Science and Technology in Foreign Affairs." The workshop was cosponsored by the National Academy of Sciences and the State Department.

Professor Norton Grubb was the main speaker at a March conference on "Adolescents' Orientation toward Work" held at the University of California at Berkeley. He addressed the conference on nominal and real public policies about preparation for work.

In June, Dr. Grubb will be delivering a talk on child care to a UT-Austin conference on child development. The conference, entitled the "Summer Institute on Child Development and Social Policy," is being sponsored by the UT School of Social Work and the Society for Research in Child Development and will examine the potential impact of child development research on public policy.

Professor Sidney Weintraub participated in a symposium on policy research requirements for U.S.-Canadian relations held in Ottawa, Canada, March 24-26. The symposium was sponsored jointly by the Institute for Research on Public Policy in Ottawa and the University Consortium for Research on North America, headquartered at Harvard University.

Professor Ray Marshall has been appointed to the Advisory Council for the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy. The Forum, sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation, will hold yearly invitational meetings for prominent Americans in the business, labor, government, education, and scientific communities to consider the issues and options linking education policy with future economic needs. It will also issue reports, convene workshops, and conduct analytical studies on education and the economy. Dr. Marshall is one of nineteen members on the Council.

Sally Nelson, Administrative Assistant in the Office of Student and Alumni Programs, was selected to attend the annual Placement Directors' Seminar sponsored by the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington, D.C., April 3-5. Joining approximately fifty placement directors from other major universities, Ms. Nelson was able to talk with the heads of the CIA Directorates and learn about agency placement policies. She also took advantage of the opportunity to meet with Washington alumni and see the cherry blossoms.

Professor David Warner has recently been appointed to the Advisory Committee of the Children's Diabetes Management Center at the UT Medical Branch in Galveston. The committee held its first meeting April 13.

Professor Barbara Jordan has been named one of three judges for the fourth D.B. Hardeman Prize, sponsored by the Lyndon B. Johnson Library. The \$1500 prize will be awarded to the best book written on Congress in the twentieth century and published between January

1, 1983, and December 31, 1984. Other judges for the biennial award are Dr. Lewis Gould, UT History Department, and Dr. Terry Sullivan, UT Government Department.

Professor Elspeth Rostow engaged in a public dialogue with journalist Bill Moyers on April 17 at UT-Austin concerning the future of the Republican and Democratic parties. Entitled "Is the Party Over?," the discussion was part of the first Student Endowed Centennial Lecture program, designed to bring persons of distinction to the University for lectures and interaction with students.

Earlier this semester, Professor Rostow participated in a regional meeting of the Committee on the Constitutional System, which is conducting hearings on possible Constitutional reforms. The Committee is cochaired by Senator Nancy Kassebaum, former Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, and former White House Counsel Lloyd Cutler.

A variety of speakers have participated in the LBJ School's Brown Bag Lecture series this semester. March lectures included Zeev Dover, Israeli Consul General, Houston Consulate, speaking on "Current Developments in the Middle East"; Michael E.C. Ely, former Economic Minister, U.S. Embassy in Paris, and former Economic Counselor, U.S. Embassy in Rome, on "Current Issues of International Economic Policy"; Julie Miller, Austin Chairperson of UNICEF, on "Relief to Ethiopia and Third World Countries"; Marie Oser, UT Bureau of Business Research, on "Family Policy in the Workplace"; Mark Rose, Austin City Councilman, on "Growth and Growth Management in Austin"; Henry McCown, Senior Officer of the International Trade Administration, and Barbara Lezar, Vice-President of MF International, on "Increasing International Trade: What It Means for the State of Texas"; and U. Alexis Johnson, former Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Thailand, and Japan, who conducted a general discussion.

Among the April speakers were Dr. Raymond G. Loehr of the UT Civil Engineering Department, on "Will EPA Ban Hazardous Wastes: An Overview of EPA's Toxic Wastes Program";

Cyndi Taylor Krier, Texas State Senator, on "Issues before the Legislature"; Professor Richard Scotch, UT-Dallas, on "The Political Mobilization of the Handicapped"; Charls Walker, Charls E. Walker Associates, on "Tax Reform and Investment"; and Professor Philip L. Martin, University of California at Davis, on "University Research on Agricultural Mechanization."

Glenn Deck, LBJ School Class of '76, has received the Thurston Award for the most outstanding article published during 1984 in the journal *The Internal Auditor*. He will be traveling to Sydney, Australia, in June to accept the award for his article "The Health Insurance Audit," which appeared in the February issue of the publication. Mr. Deck is the City Auditor for Kansas City, Missouri, and formerly served as Director of Performance Audits with the Kansas Legislative Division of Post Audit.

Professor Wilbur J. Cohen addressed the College of Education at Illinois State University in April on "Achieving Excellence in Public Education." His talk was part of the College's Excellence Week.

Three students associated with the Emergency Medical Service Policy Research Projects of 1983-84 and 1984-85 have been invited to participate in professional meetings during the 1984-85 academic year.

Ms. Nancy Bunch of the 1983-84 class gave a paper on "Population Projection Techniques Based on Small-Scale Units of Urban Areas" to the Association of American Geographers in Detroit in April. Ms. Deborah Ballou of the 1984-85 PRP attended the First Symposium in the Application of Expert Systems to Emergency Management Operations. This meeting, sponsored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, was held on April 24-25 in Washington, D.C. Finally, Tony Piasecki of the 1984-85 class will give a paper on "An Assessment of Methods for Forecasting Urban Emergency Medical Service Calls" to the August 5-9 meeting of the International Association for Mathematics and Computers in Simulation in Oslo, Norway.