As the first annual summary publication of Community Development Research at the University of California at Davis, this annotated bibliography is designed to provide small community officials with information on the latest community related research findings of researchers working at Davis. Included in this bibliography are: 3 books; 3 monographs; 9 articles; 11 professional papers (presented); 5 working papers; 8 applied reports, conferences, and/or workshops; and 4 book reviews. Citations are current in that they were published between 1975 and 1976. Author abstracts are included for most of the citations. Among the areas covered are: Mexican Americans and ethnic identity; leadership training; Federal legislation; quality of life; curriculum development for Native Americans; theoretical frameworks; economic and social issues; community action; etc. (JC)
ANNUAL SUMMARY: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

RESEARCH AND ACTIVITIES

Amy Barton

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Community Development Research Series
Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences
University of California, Davis
1976
Preface

The purpose of this series is to provide small community officials with information on the latest community related research findings of University of California, Davis, researchers. The Community Development Research Series is funded by a special grant from the Regents of the University of California.

This compilation of work is the first annual summary publication of Community Development Research at the University of California, Davis. Although efforts were made to list the maximum number of contributions, there may be researchers whose work was accidentally omitted. If this is the case, submission of work is still encouraged for inclusion in the next summary.

For the most part, abstracts of work are drawn directly from the authors' written material. Abstracts of some listings are omitted either at the author's request (due to copyright, etc.) or due to lack of the actual hard copy to be abstracted. Requests for copies of work or further information regarding research should be directed to the individual authors.
ADAMS, HOWARD


The focus of this book is on the Indians and Metis of the Canadian western plains. However, many issues raised in this book regarding colonization are applicable to native peoples in Third World colonies. The book does not emphasize the economies of imperialism as much as the cultural, psychological, and racial aspects of colonialism. Three hundred years of imperialism, colonization, white supremacy, and capitalism are discussed relative to their effects on native people and their nation. Colonization and racism are analyzed as subjective and objective conditions. This analysis illustrates imperialism operating to conquer and colonize Indians and Metis while also seizing the land and resources of their community.

GRIESHOP, JAMES I.


Analysis of and guide to the specific responsibilities of elected officials.

MACCANNELL, DEAN


The Tourist presents an analysis of the impact of tourism on the community. The book contains sections on site development for tourism, tourism and economic development, and tourism and social structure.
BLAKELY, EDWARD J.


Social scientists, including those in applied fields such as community development, often study political, economic, or social policy after it has been formulated, but rarely examine its potential impact at the time the policy is being shaped. Nonetheless, it is then that policymakers need the guidance of social scientists, who can suggest adjustments in the policy.

This monograph provides elected and appointed policymakers and community developers with an outline of the potential impact of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. It also represents an initial effort to trace the effect of this important legislation on twenty-one non-metropolitan (i.e., of fewer than 50,000 residents) communities in Northern California.

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (H/CD Act) is an important part of a new federal strategy for revitalizing local government, and is part of an effort to improve the quality of life for residents in urban, non-metropolitan, and rural areas. It is one of several pieces of legislation that reflect a new national trend toward returning responsibility for and control of local affairs to local people, in contrast to the practice of the last few decades, when federal funds—absolutely necessary for most municipal governments—were accompanied by rigid guidelines for the planning and coordination of local affairs.

The full impact of the H/CD Act will not be known or felt for several years. However, the early responses to it may suggest long-term effects of which national and local policymakers should be aware.

FORBES, JACK

Wapanakamikok language relationships: An introductory study of mutual intelligibility among the Powhatan, Lenape, Natick, Nanticoke, and Otchipwe Languages, 1976. Native American Studies, University of California, Davis.

GRIESHOP, JAMES I.

A Pocket Reference to New Mexico County Government, with James Creek. New Mexico State University, 1975.

A guide to the role and function of county government in New Mexico for use by both county government officials and the general public.
ARTICLES

BLAKELY, EDWARD J.

"Assistance for Small Cities" accepted for publication in Western Cities, June or July, 1976.

"Assistance for Small Cities" gives a brief background leading to some discussion of the problems faced by small cities in California. The article goes on to explore the role of the University of California in providing assistance to small cities, and specifically the types of assistance being offered through the Davis Community Development Program.

"Non-metropolitan Cities Response to New Federalism Community Development: A California Study" with Martin Zone. Accepted for publication in Journal of the Community Development Society, 1976.

The authors present their research findings from a survey conducted in 21 Sacramento Valley cities with populations under 50,000. The purpose of the research was to determine the capacity of small cities to meet the requirements of the New Federalism system, using the Housing and Community Development Act as the initial reference. In addition to the discussion of small city problems and the research findings, the authors suggest strategies to help cities effectively gather and utilize resources as they struggle to respond to New Federalism.

"Public Marketing: A Suggested Policy Planning Paradigm for Community Development in the City" with Howard G. Schutz and Peter Harvey. Accepted for publication by Social Indicators Research, March 1977.

This paper suggests that a public marketing model based on marketing principles provides a potential framework for incorporating existing community development approaches into a strategy that relaxes to the current demands on cities for public accountability. In addition, it provides city officials a rational framework for the value of public goods and services in a current competitive market place for the allocation of resources between public and private consumption.


Based on a sample of respondents in the Sacramento Valley of California, this article discusses attitudes towards types of energy, energy use, and the effect of energy's fluctuating status on the quality of life. Specific topics included in the study are: a) the nation's morale since the Arab embargo; b) causes and consequences of the energy crisis; and c) conservation measures of respondents. Using the data obtained from the questionnaire, an examination of life style changes for Californians based on energy alternatives is undertaken.

DINGEMANS, DENNIS

"La densification dans les banlieues: nouveaux types de maisons et espace sociale."

Travaux de l'Institut de Geographic de Reims, 1975

Abstract. One important aspect of the trend toward higher-density housing in American suburbs since 1960 has been the revival of attached houses types for owner occupancy in response to rising land costs and changing household composition. Major changes in the institutions which finance, construct and regulate new housing had to be effected before the new house type could appear in suburban neighborhoods of every S.M.S.A. in the U.S. In a case study of suburbs in the San Francisco Bay Area, the impact of the new housing on patterns of social space was examined. Analysis of the location of townhouses and the socioeconomic status of townhouse occupants reveals that existing patterns of income segregation are not being revised. The life-style and life-cycle characteristics of townhouse residents do differ from prevailing suburban patterns, adding a new social component to single family house neighborhoods.
The article explores the use of the row house model in suburban housing. Changes in planning and land use between the original row houses and contemporary row houses are discussed.

HANSEN, DAVID E.


HAWKES, GLENN R.

Familial power structure in Mexican and Mexican-American farm labor families was explored by standardized interview to determine if the commonly held view of husband dominance could be substantiated. In 76 cases from California state operated migrant family labor camps egalitarianism was by far the most common mode in both decision-making and action-taking. Findings suggest that dominance-submission patterns are much less universal than previously assumed or never existed but were an ideal or are undergoing radical change.


KUSHMAN, JOHN E.

The paper discusses and extends the empirical evidence on the relative dynamic efficiency of proprietary and nonprofit hospitals in responding to changes in the economic environment.

A presentation of empirical evidence on the determinants of dental service prices in the U.S.

Presentation of a hypothesis about the way in which families typically make their labor supply decisions. In the second section of the paper the model implied by the hypothesis is tested; and, in section three the labor supply functions are estimated and the implications tested.

MACCANNELL, DEAN

Applied behavioral science has treated problems such as violence, family disorganization, and the loss of "community" as discrete and unrelated. This paper proposes a macrostructural framework for the analysis of these problems. Specifically, it is suggested that in advanced industrial society the most basic, or functionally important, social relations are not between individuals, nor even between social roles, but between groups and classes. This historical shift of structural emphasis away from the individual and social role has profoundly altered interpersonal morality and is resulting in the emergence of new forms of social relationships. Several "social problems" are shown to be components of this process.
MARSHALL, ROGERS DALE


A chapter focusing on the implementation of federal social policy, i.e. poverty and welfare policy, and also reviewing some of the central issues and recent literature. Special attention is given to the ways that cities implement federal social policies.

ROCHIN, REFUGIO I.


SCHWARTZ, S. I.


WELLS, MIRIAM J.


This paper considers the experience of Mexican-American settlers in a little-known context: that of a small Wisconsin town. Studies of relocated and migratory Mexican Americans have focused on structural factors which are presumed to have forced them into and out of the migratory stream. This approach has tended to reinforce the traditional stereotype of Mexican Americans as passive pawns of environmental pressures and has provided little insight into the actual process of setting-out. This paper suggests an alternative focus on decision-making and coping strategies in the settling process. It examines the structural and individual variables which bear upon the decision to settle and describes the patterned ways through which Mexican Americans in this setting are dealing with the opportunities and limitations confronting them.
The paper is drawn from Dr. Wells' dissertation: From Field to Foundry: Mexican American Adaptive Strategies in a Small Wisconsin Town, 1975. Under the supervision of Arnold Strickon, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

This study deals with the adaptive strategies through which settled-out Mexican American migrants are seeking to solve their problems and meet their most important needs in a small central Wisconsin town. The focus of the research is on the ways in which the processes, structures, and attitudes of the broader society function to constrain the options of the Mexican American minority in this setting, and on the interplay between this situational matrix and the goals, resources, and cultural backgrounds of Mexican American actors.

Special consideration is given to the role which ethnicity plays in structuring interaction and channeling resources within the Euro-American and the Mexican American segments of the community. In this connection, the study challenges some of the commonly-accepted tenets regarding cultural and structural homogenization and mechanisms of societal integration within white, European-descent populations.

Research reveals that Mexican Americans are pursuing three adaptive strategies in this town: assimilation, segmentation, and ethnic alliance. These strategies may be distinguished by: (1) their orientation towards the issue of ethnic identity, (2) their mobilization of allies and establishment of resource channels, (3) and their relative success in different sorts of situations.
BLAKELY, EDWARD J.

A discussion of the problems of administration of community change programs.
The paper offers the hypothesis that during the Sixties' social change movement,
no conceptual model or framework existed for the management and administration
of community change programs. The paper goes on to outline a basis for an admin-
istrative approach oriented specifically to social change programs and working
propositions for implementation.

The focus of this address is an integration of community participation into
the processes in which planners are engaged. The key is that participation in
this article reflects the multi-dimensional difficulty of integrating planning
into the macro community decision-making process.

"Public Marketing: A Suggested Policy Planning Paradigm for Community
Development in the City", with Howard G. Schutz and Peter Harvey. For presenta-
tion at the 1976 Rural Sociological Meetings.

DINGEMANS, DENNIS

"Rail Rapid Transit in the Suburbs: The Location of Townhouses in Philadel-
phia's Lindenwold Line Corridor."
Abstract. Since 1969 service on a new rail rapid transit line has linked
the suburbs of New Jersey's Camden County to the Philadelphia CBD. The impact
of this very successful line on residential patterns in the suburbs is surveyed
and found to be minimal. In the degree of concentration around the stations the
distribution of townhouses displayed few remarkable deviations from normative
patterns of recent suburban higher-density residential development.

FUJIMOTO, ISAO

"What Research Gets Done at a Land Grant School: Internal Factors" with
Abstract. Factors that influence faculty in a land grant college of agriculture
to do the research they choose to do, can be grouped around the following areas:
a scientist's quest for knowledge, funding, academic socialization and sensitivity
to pressing social needs. The relative import of these factors can be summarized
as follows: scientific curiosity gets the scientist into the research system,
funding determines what is worked on and the process of academic socialization
affects the strategy taken - especially by the non-tenured faculty. Research
considerations in response to broader societal trends, be it the food, population,
or energy crisis or sensitivity to the concerns of the consuming public, is at
best diversionary unless such response is congruent with the overall thrust of the
College of Agriculture or department of which the scientist is a part. Departments
provide a social milieu which reflects differences in sensitivity to redirecting
research or inclinations to examine the broader implications of the research done.
The implications of these observations, based on interviews with tenured and non-
tenured faculty and chairmen of all 25 departments in a major land grant college
of agriculture, is discussed, especially in view of increasing calls for account-
ability by public interest groups.

"What Research Gets Done in the College of Agriculture: The Effect of Market-
Abstract. In the past thirty years agricultural commodity groups have aban-
doned legislative lobbying and adopted marketing orders as a means of insuring
that needed production research is completed by the University of California.
Marketing order organizations were found to have significant influence on the
University production research effort, while the effectiveness of this research
in achieving the desired goal of increased productivity was found to be marginal.


As part of the new face of America resulting from the Immigration Act of 1965, which shifted the composition of American immigrants away from Europeans for the first time, the changes in Asian American populations have been just as dramatic. Most noticeable is that the new Asians equal, if not outnumber the ones already settled here. For example, the US mainland Chinese population in 1950 was 118,000. Between 1966-73 more than 158,000 Chinese immigrants entered the United States.

The influx of the estimated 150,000 Vietnamese to America is a reflection of various realities: the changing face of America, a reminder of how American policy towards Asia continually comes home to roost and a rekindler of societal responses both noble and racist. And, all three have profound impact on American society and to Asian Americans both old and new, whether the latter be concentrated in visible subcommunities or dispersed.

In this paper, prepared in conjunction with the US Commission on Civil Rights "National Project on Asian and Pacific Island Americans", the author also discusses the role of the minority community in relation to the integration of immigrants, services needed by the new Asian immigrants, the limits of the minority community and the scope of the network connecting Asian-American communities in America.


There has been two major responses to the growing pressures brought on by the growing demands for food and agricultural resources. One stresses increased production through the application of technology and capital. This is exemplified in industrial agriculture in the West and its extension to the developing world in the form of the Green Revolution. The other approach can be labeled eco-agriculture which is exemplified by the type of agriculture reported out of China and in the various forms of the organic gardening movement. Eco-agriculture stresses labor rather than capital intensity approaches, the use of appropriate rather than maximum technology and take into consideration long term social and ecological consequences to its accounting of production.

The contrasts between eco-agriculture and industrial agriculture extends beyond differences in production methods to approaches in food distribution and consumption as well. In short, in terms of assumptions and world views, they represent competing paradigms.

In this paper, the differences are amplified and the leading aspects of ecological components of agriculture described include recent conferences, major contributors, and components that make up the eco-agriculture network.

GRIESHOP, JAMES I.


HOGAN, JOAN

"Forms and Patterns of Local Governance in Unincorporated Communities." Annual Meetings of the Western Political Science Association, 1976.

This paper is a progress report of research into community associations in four unincorporated northern California communities. Community associations are informal local governments like homeowner associations and urban neighborhood associations, but, unlike them, the community association exists in a political environment characterized by the social diversity of the constituents, and the absence of local government services. The community association, therefore, constitutes a hard case for studying informal local governance, and a near control group for appraising the affect of legal structure.

In depth interviews with community association participants are used here to support tentative generalizations about the functioning of community associations. Community associations sponsor social activities which unify the
community, assume responsibility for providing essential services and desired amenities, represent the community in negotiations with other governmental units, usually at the county level, and community associations attempt to manage conflict. With the exception of social activities these functions parallel those of local government.

The informal authority of the community association cannot substitute for local government in settling serious intra-community conflict. Unincorporated communities must rely on higher level authorities to settle conflict. Serious community conflict is characterized by the formation of ad hoc partisan groups, a process which protects the community association by localizing conflict outside it, but, which places a serious drain on a small community's limited leadership resources. The settlement imposed by outside authorities may fail to ease community tensions. Conflicts in the four communities examined here involved attempts to protect important features of community environment. A community association is a major political resource for a small community in spite of its limiting conditions.

KAGIWADA, GEORGE


KUSHMAN, JOHN E.

"The Economics of Day Care Center Services." Western Economic Association, 1976.

The paper reports and interprets empirical evidence on day care center services in North Carolina in 1973. By using a number of complementary data sources the study examines quality variation by type of control. Evidence is also presented on clientele characteristics and the ways in which services are rationed. Supply of and demand for center care are examined for each type of control using detailed cross-section data. The impact of the Appalachian Regional Program on government center services is examined as well as the relationship between government and voluntary centers. The elasticity of demand for proprietary care is estimated in the context of female labor force participation determinants. The tax expenditures under a new child care deduction are estimated.

Among the conclusions is a finding that the ARC program produced an average increase of 49 days of government care per 1,000 persons in the 29 ARC counties. It would have taken an increase of approximately 57% in per capita income to have an equivalent impact through local ability to pay. The net effect of an increase in population density is to reduce the quantity of government care and increase the quantity of voluntary care. It is suggested that the effects are due to the relative costs of government and voluntary production and donor preferences for voluntary production when costs are the same. The demand for proprietary care is in accordance with well-established findings on labor force participation for married females. Price is significant in the demand equation with an elasticity around 0.83. Proprietary center care appears to be a constant cost industry in the range of current experience.


This paper presents some empirical evidence on the utilization of medical labor inputs in group practice. Remuneration process and the resulting patterns of input utilization have an impact on physician satisfaction with the group. If the group structure is not conducive to physician satisfaction, it will not provide a stable source of medical care.
"Some Institutional Developments and Issues in Health Services and Their 
Relevance to Agricultural Economics." Community and Human Resource Development 
Committee of the Western Agricultural Economics Research Council, 1975. 
A discussion of how recent and foreseeable institutional developments may 
affect access, the incidence of disease, and costs. In addition, the author 
expresses some of his ideas about the role of agricultural economics in making the 
most of the opportunities for rural people.

"Physician Participation and Service Concentration in Medi-Cal 1973-1974."
Submitted for presentation to Western Agricultural Economics Association, 1976.

Maccanelli, Dean

"Predicting the Quality of Life in the United States" with Ruth C. Young. 
A principal components analysis performed by David M. Smith on 47 U.S. 
state level indicators of social well-being yielded several components. The 
first two of these are socio-economic well-being and social pathology. Struc-
tural hypotheses are offered to explain state differences in these components. 
The structural variables condensed by a principal components analysis of state 
political, economic and social structure measures are differentiation, flex-
ibility-rigidity, and progressive industrialization. These, along with several 
population measures, determine a substantial part of the variance in the two 
measures of social well-being.

Marshall, Dale Rogers

"Implementation of Model Cities and Revenue Sharing to Bay Area Cities: 
Design and First Findings" with Rufus Browning. Presented at the American 
Political Science Association, 1974.
A research design and findings from exploratory field work are set forth 
in this paper. The objective of the research is to describe the implementation 
and specify the effects of Model Cities and general revenue sharing on city 
governments and local political systems in 10 Bay Area cities; and to explain 
changes over time and differences between the cities. The design is quasi-
experimental (five cities that participated in Model Cities, five that did not) 
and longitudinal (1966-75); and it aims to trace political processes in each 
city—sequences of actions that link possible alternative causes with observed 
effects. The five Model Cities are San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Berkeley, 
and Richmond; the non-Model Cities are Alameda, Daly City, Hayward, Santa 
Clara, and Vallejo.

The exploratory field work, using interviews with officials and city and 
federal government documents, focused on the impact of the Model Cities program 
on the personnel, structure, and processes of the city governments. Changes in 
the five Model Cities are compared with the changes in the five non-Model Cities. 
Measures of five characteristics of city government and politics indicate that 
the Model Cities are changing more rapidly than the non-Model Cities.

Rochin, Refugio I.

"Comments on 'Labor Intensive Development: Theory and Implications'."
Western Agricultural Economics Association. To be presented, 1976.

"Rural Poverty and the Problem of Increasing Food Production on Small 
Farms." Submitted for presentation. Western Agricultural Economics Association, 
1976.
SOKOLOW, ALVIN D.


General revenue sharing has generated a substantial redistribution of direct federal aid from large to small local governments in the United States. The decentralization of power and responsibility implicit in the New Federalism, however, has not affected the policy making practices of small communities. This paper suggests two reasons for the relative isolation of these communities from shifts in federal-local relations: (1) The change-resistant characteristics of their political systems; and (2) The limited participation of their governments in the federal grant programs of the past two decades. The exploration of these ideas is based on personal observations and the literature of American federalism and small community politics.

Several studies of initial revenue sharing actions in small communities, including an intensive study of budgeting in five northern California counties, are surveyed. As compared to larger and more urban jurisdictions, small governments were more likely to budget their first revenue sharing funds on capital improvements and transportation expenditures. Public participation was less likely in the revenue sharing decisions of the small governments, as seen in minimal group activity and the lack of special efforts on the part of the governments to broaden public involvement.

Resistance to externally-stimulated change is a mark of small community political systems, which have these characteristics: (1) The absence of interest group competition; (2) Decision strategies intended to maintain consensus; and (3) Informal and non-specialized styles of administration. The limited impact of prior federal grants-in-aid has also added to the maintenance of the status quo in these communities. While rural areas overall receive major shares of federal aid, their local governments have not participated directly in the grant programs of the past two decades to the same extent as the big cities. The cumulative effects of federal aid on local interest group activity, as noted for some large cities, has been absent in small communities.

WELLS, MIRIAM J.


The factor of Euro-American ethnicity in rural American small towns has been sorely neglected by anthropologists and sociologists alike. This is partly due to a research focus on urban areas and their more visible and vocal ethnic groups. It is also the result of an assimilationist bias which has affected both the analysis and choice of topics in the study of American society. This paper discusses indications showing that understanding of local social organization requires consideration of the phenomenon of Euro-American ethnicity, and that, moreover, ethnographic patterns which have been attributed to the influence of common class experiences may, in fact, reflect the patterns of ethnic background.


The development of widespread concern with and sensitivity to issues of ethnic identification on the part of diverse segments of the American public as well as by governmental agencies and legislative bodies, has substantially altered the context in which any single American ethnic revival occurs. The momentum of this broader trend plus the responsiveness of public resource dispersing bodies to demands made in ethnic idioms has created a context much more encouraging for ethnic revivals than that of twenty years ago.


Recent Mexican-American settlers in a small Wisconsin town resemble Polish settlers of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries on a
number of bases; at the time of settlement, both populations were composed principally of poor, uneducated, non-English-speaking Catholics, who were negatively stereotyped and shunned by the established Catholic population. Both settling populations had manual laboring backgrounds and both moved into low status, unskilled employment in the local labor market.

Reflecting these similarities, current residents expect that the stance taken by the Poles regarding ethnic identity and resource mobilization will bring comparable returns to the Mexican-American minority. However, the Mexican-Americans' experience do not seem to bear out this expectation.

This paper employs both ethnohistorical sources and the results of contemporary anthropological fieldwork in order to suggest explanations for the differences between the long-term adaptive strategies of the local Polish population and the approaches to date and possible future courses of action of the Mexican-Americans. Contrasts between the two cases are argued to be the result of: 1) differing economic niches available over time to the two groups; 2) differing ideological and political climates; 3) differences in the sizes of the settling populations.
ADAMS, HOWARD


This paper explores the inadequacy of public school curriculum to meet the needs of Native American students. The goals for Indian education have moved toward maintaining respect for Indian culture and dignity of the Indian people. However, the American public school system continues to largely exclude Indian history, culture, and experience from the curriculum. Systematic efforts to support the educational goals of Native Americans have not been made, and the efforts that have been made are insufficient in terms of the rapidly changing social and racial situations in the United States.


A discussion of five topics fundamentally important to Native American education. The topics reflect the significant stages of colonization and socialization in the history of the Indian people in the United States. The five topics are: 1) Conquest, Colonization and Education; 2) Development of Public Schooling in Western Society; 3) Development of Native American Education System; 4) Internal Neocolonialism and Schooling; and 5) Contemporary Issues in the New Awakening.

BLAKELY, EDWARD J.

"The Restoration of Local Liberty: Issues, Cross Currents and New Concepts in Community Development Research for the 1970's and 1980's." A discussion of the issues involved in the New Federalism system and the trends towards local control and active citizen involvement. The author indicates that these public policy questions will mean a variety of research areas which will be appropriate for Community Development professionals to explore.

FUJIMOTO, ISAO (and MARTIN BARNES)

"Elements of a Theory of Practice: The Application of Symbolic Structuralism." The paper suggests a theoretical framework by which community development efforts influence various aspects of the community structure as defined by symbolic structuralism theory. Projects as well as change agent roles are classified as to whether they build the differentiation, solidarity, or centrality of the social unit.

"Structural Classification of Community Development Projects." All the community development projects in Yolo County were inventoried and analyzed on two different classification systems: one based upon Cox's (1974) framework of seeing community development efforts as locality development, social action, or planning; a second classification scheme is proposed based upon the clientele served by the program.

"Teaching Strategies for Community Development." This will be the first publication based upon the experience developed through the innovative Community Research and Analysis Series. It will emphasize non-threatening techniques of involvement in the community both as students and practitioners. Flexibility of information sources is suggested as a precondition to involvement in the community. The experience drawn from the internship program is analyzed.

"Structure of Eight Central Valley Counties and Medical Services." Structural indicators will be inventoried and scaled for towns in the eight counties based on telephone book data and other sources. Medical service differentiation will also be scaled. This work is being done in cooperation.
with Dr. Clyde Eastman of the University of New Mexico who is gathering similar data for his state.

"Survival of Community Development Efforts: Project Structure and Community Structure."
This study will relate community structural variables of the towns in Fresno County with community services, and the types or structure of community development efforts that have been able to win those services.

"Sourcebook on Alternative Agriculture."
Groups, Journals, Writings, Conferences, and Resource people working on a more ecologically and socially accountable approach to food production, distribution and consumption. The sourcebook will include sections on farming, cooperatives, land, nutrition, energy, and networking. The farming section compiled by Henry Esbenshade has been published by Citizen Action Press, Davis, June 1976.

"Around the World in California."
A social geography of ethnic enclaves and subcommunities illustrating the persistence of cultural diversity and distinction in this multi life style state. Includes networks within each of over 50 ethnic groups as drawn from patterns of ethnic newspaper circulation, periodic festivals, conferences, and key communities of reference.

KUSHMAN, JOHN E.

"Historical Background and Theoretical Foundations of the Index of Medical Underservice with Computations for Northern California" with Carole Muckton, 1976.
The paper gives the historical background of the Index of Medical Underservice developed pursuant to the Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973. The place of the index is described in terms of trends on the national and state levels toward concentrating health care initiatives on scarcity areas. The index is designed to be used to identify areas with a shortage of professional personal health services. The theoretical foundations of the IMU as a multi-attribute utility model are discussed with an emphasis on the limitations and potential usefulness of the index in planning implementing programs, and in research. The discussion is in terms of the theoretical properties of MAU models, but intuitive motivations are given for the desirability of the properties.
The IMU is calculated for census tracts in metropolitan areas of Northern California. For non-metropolitan areas census county divisions are used. County-level computations are also reported for the state. Descriptive statistics of the index for each SMSA and for the counties are given to facilitate evaluation of individual areas. Further manipulation of the index is discussed and the index values are compared with the priority need area designations of the California Health Manpower Policy Commission.

MARSHALL, DALE ROGERS

"Policy Implementation Project: Research on the Local Effects of Model Cities, General Revenue Sharing and Community Development Block Grants" with Rufus Browning.
Ten Northern California cities are being studied in a longitudinal, quasi-experimental design, to develop the theory of urban political responsiveness to minorities as a result of three federal programs: Model Cities, general revenue sharing, and community development block grants. The three central questions are: 1) Have the programs made the cities more responsive toward their disadvantaged minorities?; 2) Have the three programs had different effects traceable to difference in policy design, varying from high control in Model Cities to low control in general revenue sharing?; and, 3) What combinations of programs and local factors have led to responsiveness in local political systems?
The research design includes multiple time series for the period 1962 to 1976 (starting four years prior to the first program) and a quasi-experimental focus on five cities that participated in Model Cities (San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Berkeley, and Richmond) and five that did not (Sacramento, Stockton, Hayward, Daly City, and Vallejo). In addition to correlational analysis of program effect and other hypotheses, the research includes a microanalysis which gives systematic attention to process, to the sequences of actions that link possible causes with observed effects. Hypotheses of program effect must survive both a correlational test and a test of action-effect linkage.

Sources of data include interviews with participants, government records, and secondary analysis of published and unpublished research. This two year study started in February 1976 under a National Science Foundation grant to San Francisco State and UC Davis and the research office is located at the Institute of Governmental Studies, UC Berkeley.
ADAMS, HOWARD

"Native Culture", a course taught to the Indian inmates at the Vacaville prison, California. Professor Adams and Teri Espina, discussion leader, taught this course over a 10 week period for 20 inmates who received academic credit through Solano Community College.

"Workshop", sponsored by Lassen County Indian Education Center, Susanville, California. The workshop's purpose was to explore the educational problems encountered by Indian children who must attend white supremacy schools. Professor Adams spoke on the processes and effects of colonization which function in the white supremacy, mainstream schools and their curriculum.

BLAKELY, EDWARD J.


"Financing Community Development: Issues and Alternatives" with Steve Taber. Speech before the State of California Committee on Community Development, February 18, 1976.

"Preliminary Findings and Issues Raised Regarding Planning and Community Development in California's Non-Metropolitan Cities" with Jim Gray and Martin Zone. Presentation at the "Small Cities Conference", sponsored by the University of California, Davis, Stanford Research Institute, and the State of California, Dept. of Housing and Community Development, May 7, 1976.

"Report of the Expert Panel for University Planning in the Sudan - 1976." Dr. Blakely and eight other panel participants were commissioned by the Sudanese Government to supply technical assistance regarding the review of a university planned for Sudan.

DOWLING, NOREEN

Chairperson of the Cal Aggie Christian Association.
Member of the Stockton-Turlock-Davis Consortium to explore educational needs in the Valley Region.

FORBES, JACK


"Native American values: Yesterday and tomorrow." University of Nebraska at Omaha, April 11, 1975.

"Decolonization: The search for a philosophy of education." Presented at the Second Conference on Chicano Alternative Education, University of Texas, El Paso, April 25, 1975 (proceedings to be published).

"Educational research and development and minority scholars." National Institute of Education task force, Austin, Texas, July 24, 1975.
FUJIMOTO, ISAO


Board Member of Northern California Land Trust. Advisor to Earthworks, San Francisco Alternative Food and Agriculture Center. Advisory Consultant to National Committee on Agricultural Life and Labor.

GRIESHOP, JAMES I.


MEYERS, JAMES


Institute for Youth in Community Development. University of California, Davis and Santa Barbara campuses. August, 1975.


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