Faculty Research Profiles (Continued)

Christina Parker

Christina Parker is a professor of political science and the director of the Center for the Study of Social and Political Stability (CSSPS). She is currently completing her book, “Fighting for Democracy: Race, Military Service, and Political Engagement.” In this book, Parker draws on the political activities of African American veterans of World War II and Korea. During her military service, these veterans learned that a presumption of a link between citizenship and political rights is an overgeneralization that has been used to exclude many African Americans from the body politic. This experience led African American veterans to return to the pre-voting rights era at the dawn of the civil rights movement and to explore the political questions of race and gender.

Christopher Parker

Christopher Parker is a professor in the Political Science Department. He specializes in the study of political economy and has published extensively on the relationship between economic development and political stability. His research has been funded by the National Science Foundation and the Social Science Research Council. His book, “Communication and the Political Economy of Peace,” was published by Cambridge University Press in 2015.

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From the Chair

Lorraine M. McDonnell

The newsletter differs from past years because the active and creative younger generation of students in our program is now taking the lead. While many students later tell us how valuable their methods training is, the best news is that this required methods course is, and they express

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The "Protest Generation" Remains Politically Active

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ased on the number of times certain political activities were engaged in during the 1990s, the protest generation is the most active. These political actions indicate a higher level of political activism than the generation immediately following, namely the "baby boomers". The generation that persisted well into middle age. This may not be true for the entire population, but rather that the protest group maintained remarkable levels of activity. The level of political activism has been found to result in lifelong political activity and awareness. The level of political activism has been found to result in lifelong political activity and awareness. The level of political activism has been found to result in lifelong political activity and awareness. The level of political activism has been found to result in lifelong political activity and awareness. The level of political activism has been found to result in lifelong political activity and awareness.

In the context of interesting comparisons, the protest generation is the most active. These political actions indicate a higher level of political activism than the generation immediately following, namely the "baby boomers". The generation that persisted well into middle age. This may not be true for the entire population, but rather that the protest group maintained remarkable levels of activity. The level of political activism has been found to result in lifelong political activity and awareness. The level of political activism has been found to result in lifelong political activity and awareness. The level of political activism has been found to result in lifelong political activity and awareness. The level of political activism has been found to result in lifelong political activity and awareness. The level of political activism has been found to result in lifelong political activity and awareness.
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Political Participation

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ased on the number of times certain political activities were engaged in, the “Protest Generation” remains politically active. For the purposes of this study, political activity is depicted as (1) participating in politics, which indicates a high level of political activity and (2) not participating in politics, which indicates a low level of political activity. The sharp contrast still occurs in the original protest generation, even in 1997 they approach middle age, as shown in Figure 3.

Political Issues

While the majority of protest generation demonstrated against the Vietnam War, they also have demonstrated against the war on drugs, for the right to strike, for civil rights, and for women’s rights. The research found that those protest generation parties still engaged in political activities through middle age.

The conclusion of this paper and previous research asserts that those political differences are what might persist well into middle age. The protest generation, which was the “Vietnam generation,” continues in its political activism. The persistence of their activism is important because it shows that those political beliefs and attitudes can continue to influence parties to try to shift a party’s policy. Those protest groups then stop protesting? (2) What implications for parties’ election strategies and for models of political socialization, the crucial formative years are those of young adults: the challenge is to find other ways of involving the young adult: the challenge is to find other ways of involving the young adult. The continuities of issue positions and political participation across these life stages must be understood as part of political socialization. In this seminar, the participants try to new subjects for additional research. Adams admits that these results are “so surprising that they might be wrong” nevertheless, the team has presented their research twice to new subjects for additional research. Adams admitted that these results are “so surprising that they might be wrong” nevertheless, the team has presented their research twice to new subjects for additional research. An additional issue that persisted well into middle age. The protest generation, which was the “Vietnam generation,” continues in its political activism. The persistence of their activism is important because it shows that those political beliefs and attitudes can continue to influence parties to try to shift a party’s policy. Those protest groups then stop protesting? (2) What implications for parties’ election strategies and for models of political socialization, the crucial formative years are those of young adults: the challenge is to find other ways of involving the young adult. The continuities of issue positions and political participation across these life stages must be understood as part of political socialization. In this seminar, the participants try to new subjects for additional research. Adams admits that these results are “so surprising that they might be wrong” nevertheless, the team has presented their research twice to new subjects for additional research. Adams admitted that these results are “so surprising that they might be wrong” nevertheless, the team has presented their research twice to new subjects for additional research. An additional issue that persisted well into middle age. The protest generation, which was the “Vietnam generation,” continues in its political activism. The persistence of their activism is important because it shows that those political beliefs and attitudes can continue to influence parties to try to shift a party’s policy. Those protest groups then stop protesting? (2) What implications for parties’ election strategies and for models of political socialization, the crucial formative years are those of young adults: the challenge is to find other ways of involving the young adult. The continuities of issue positions and political participation across these life stages must be understood as part of political socialization.
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Based on the number of times certain political activities were
categorized, the political activities of the protest generation indicate a higher level of political activity and awareness. In this study, the term “political activity” includes voting, writing letters to political representatives, signing petitions, and attending political meetings. The political activities of the protest generation were compared to those of their progeny, who were categorized as non-protestors. The results demonstrated significant differences in political behaviors between the protest generation and their progeny, with the protest generation engaging more frequently in political activities.

On other topics, the issue positions of the non-protestors and protesters remained consistent across generations. However, the issue positions of the protesters indicated a higher level of general political activity and awareness. The level of political activity among the protest generation was significantly higher than that of their progeny. The political activities of the protest generation were compared to those of their progeny, who were categorized as non-protestors. The results demonstrated significant differences in political behaviors between the protest generation and their progeny, with the protest generation engaging more frequently in political activities.

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the successful in locating sufficient documentation to settle some of the published results are contradictory. McDermott hopes to be more

The future world of money will probably have more currencies than it grows, we will see more and more of these private monies. An airline mileage account, for example, is an example of a modern currency that transcends the borders of the country where it is issued.

Other researchers have also tackled these issues; however, Cohen’s conclusion is that taking all factors into account, the presumption of full citizenship was automatic for white servicemen, but not so for African American veterans. However, this experience led African American veterans to return to the pre-voting rights era of the South with a new concept of citizenship and this experience led African American veterans to return to the pre-voting rights era of the South with a new concept of citizenship and this experience led African American veterans to return to the pre-voting rights era of the South with a new concept of citizenship. This is distinct from citizenship as it is defined and understood by earlier theorists and their writings on the

The Space of Freedom: State, Civil Society, and Citizenship

The Space of Freedom: State, Civil Society, and Citizenship is distinct from citizenship as it is defined and understood by earlier theorists and their writings on the practice of citizenship.

S ome of the work in this area has also included these issues; however, because valid records have been destroyed or withheld, the study of the Voting Rights Act is a complex one.

Dr. James Glasgow brings SPSS into his lectures from the beginning. He tries to reduce anxiety about statistics by introducing complex topics in an intuitive way, and uses Neil Salkind’s For People Who Think They Hate Statistics. He uses concrete examples in teaching statistics, with an emphasis on understanding the concept and using it properly to interpret quantitative information as it is presented in the real world. Because statistics is distinct from statistics: “It’s how you ask questions, formulate answers, and make sense of the data.”

Dr. Gladys Villa is a specialist in the faculty in 2001 as a specialist in active citizenship and shared mores. Villa will assess their conclusions with the possibility that it might fragment the political order. Thus, he plans to discuss how racism can affect both the cognitive and affective components of national identity, and how both racial and national identity can affect politi-

The Space of Freedom: State, Civil Society, and Citizenship

Citizenship studies are different from past research in that they are not focused on the popular culture, but on the social, political, and economic dimensions of social and political life. This is distinct from citizenship as it is defined and understood by earlier theorists and their writings on the practice of citizenship.
Veterans, Citizenship, and Voting Rights

ROSE MCDERMOTT

“The future of money will be perilous, but it need not be chaotic. ”

Our understanding of property, governance, and the role of government is built on the assumptions that money is a reliable medium of exchange and that the economy is a market mechanism. These assumptions are the cornerstones of liberal democracy. Yet, our financial system faces many challenges, including the increasing global interconnectedness of financial markets, the rise of digital currencies, and the impact of climate change on financial stability. These challenges require us to think critically about the role of money in society and the responsibilities of policymakers. The problems we face are not only technical but also moral and ethical. We must ask ourselves: What is the purpose of money? How should it serve our needs? What are the limits of government intervention? What are the responsibilities of citizens in this new financial landscape?

ROSE MCDERMOTT

Faculty Research Profiles (Continued)

taken into account only state-level cerebral cortex. The issue

discusses the growth of “private medicine,” or electronic cinema, such as an answer to the question of whether, in a world where money has become

the currency of Social and Behavioral Research (IBSRE) to

complex the book, “fighting for Democracy: Race, Military Service, and Political Engagement.” In this book, Professor Rose McMullen focuses on the political activities of African-American veterans during World War II and Korea. During their military service, these veterans learned that a presumption of full citizenship was automatic for white servicemen, but that racial discrimination continued after their discharge. This history illustrates how the presumption of full citizenship has never been a reality for African Americans, and how it continues to influence their political participation today.

Rose McMullen is a specialist in Political Science at the University of California, Santa Barbara. She focuses on the political activities of African-American veterans during World War II and Korea. During their military service, these veterans learned that a presumption of full citizenship was automatic for white servicemen, but that racial discrimination continued after their discharge. This history illustrates how the presumption of full citizenship has never been a reality for African Americans, and how it continues to influence their political participation today.

From the Chair

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From the Chair

Peter Digeser

Faculty Research Profiles

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Effects of Illness on Foreign Policy Decision-Making

Professor Rose McMullen is a specialist

in Political Science at the University of California, Santa Barbara. She focuses on the political activities of African-American veterans during World War II and Korea. During their military service, these veterans learned that a presumption of full citizenship was automatic for white servicemen, but that racial discrimination continued after their discharge. This history illustrates how the presumption of full citizenship has never been a reality for African Americans, and how it continues to influence their political participation today.