

## NEWS FROM THE PRESIDENT. . .

Each new university president or dean wants to be seen as stylish and up to date. Universities maintain large staffs who use colorful brochures showing their academic halls with the latest in comforts and entertainment for students and alumni alike. Issues of style and fashion abound. For research centers, such as ours, it's "innovate and imitate."

As we face change, whether from issues of substance, style, or fashion — we often find that more is asked and less is given. To be sure, some tasks take less time. Computing power has grown at record speeds and providing information is now easier for most requests. Yet, productivity gains can mask critical issues and opportunities.

In a recent Wall Street Journal article, Emily Woods, who at age 21 launched the J. Crew brand, offered five lessons she had learned in being successful in a crowded, dynamic marketplace where style is critically important. I think her tidbits of wisdom are applicable to the crowded marketplace for research. Her recommendations were to solve people's problems, don't get carried away with one product, don't shun the classics—reinvent them, surround yourself with people you trust, and stay current. Here is how I think her advice relates to the university research environs in which AUBER members find themselves.

Research units flourish when they deliver products and services that help their stakeholders. Providing timely information has been a strength of AUBER units, and, not surprisingly, a source of innovation. For example, many AUBER units began annual outlook conferences that have been well received—our customers have responded favorably. Thus, in an era of style and fashion, we increasingly value information on new products and services.

But, new things can get in the way of old ones. So, you need to clean out the research closet periodically. Go ahead and toss out those old computer-cards and obsolete printouts, but keep products and services that are part of your unit's style and which are not going to change. Keeping a balanced research agenda is akin to tossing out the 1970's disco fashions for some new clothes.

This year in Little Rock, our program presented sessions on some of the traditional "bread and butter" projects — statistical abstracts and impact studies. Future success in these areas calls for us to reinvigorate what we do and to share our successes with others. Being an AUBER member keeps you in contact with those reinventing research opportunities.

Surround yourself with good people, simple advice that is too often ignored. Ignoring this advice ensures you fall short of your potential -- it is easy to ignore bad faculty, but not weak research centers. AUBER's strategic plan calls for greater efforts at including nondirector and noneditor types in our programs. These efforts will support the people who make a good research organization work.

Last, stay current, reading and writing are the currency of university research. Not an easy assignment when faced with a torrent of deadlines. And, yet, "we happy few" doing the heavy lifting remain outside the academic elite since the "art and practice part of life must be the mistress to the theoretic" press on. And, so, "once more into the breach dear friend, once more."



*R. KEITH SCHWER*  
*1999-2000 AUBER PRESIDENT*



## COLOR CALIBRATION

Regulations that influence the mixing of computer colors vary depending on the color model. Two of the most commonly used color models are RGB and CMYK. Red Green Blue (RGB) relates to transmitted light as the source of color. Cyan Magenta Yellow Black (CMYK) is a print production model based on inks and dyes. The translation of colors between media is a complex issue because the natural color spectrum may not be replicated. Film is the best media available for accurately capturing color. A computer monitor shows fewer colors than film and a printer can reproduce even fewer colors than a monitor can. When software translates colors to an output device like a printer, it must convert the colors within the computer's native RGB system to those colors in the CMYK system for printers. The colors that may not be reproduced by printers are said to be out of gamut (beyond the range of colors that a color system can reproduce).

To further complicate the matter, monitors are calibrated to display colors differently. In addition, all input and output devices (e.g. scanners and printers) will also have varying color characteristics. In short, what you see is not always what you get. Mixing a perfect color is less complicated for a painter. When an artist mixes yellow and cyan paint on canvas, it will produce a green color; however, attempting to translate "digital color" can be difficult or impossible. On paper, pigments do not always match the CMYK color system; and on screen, color viewed from a monitor is emitted from transmitted light.

Color variations are often discovered once a graphic has been converted from one color model to another. If printers used a CMY color palette--without the addition of black--the conversion would be quite simple. CMY is simply the

inverted RGB values. But because printers must include a black value, the software calculation becomes more complicated. Separation software must read the RGB values for every object in your graphic (individual pixels, vector objects, or page elements). The software then computes the new CMYK values, which will simulate the digital RGB color. For example, if a pixel in RGB color is pure red (100% R; 0% G; 0% B), the same pixel in CMYK should be made up of equal values of magenta and yellow (0% C; 100% M; 100% Y; 0% K). If the pixel has a mixture of RGB values, the resulting CMYK version may be just a mixture of CMY values, or may include some black value as well. The software's color calculation may or may not produce the desired color.

Suppose that you want to match a color in your graphs to the most common color in your Center's PageMaker publication. You have generated the graphic in Excel and then copied the graphic into PhotoShop, and now you are ready to airbrush it. First check the CMYK color value in the PageMaker pub and then match it in PhotoShop. Once you place the graphic into PageMaker, the color will not match on screen nor will it match when printed on a standard desktop printer. Nevertheless, if the CMYK color values are identical, then it will be closely reproduced on film for a successful print production. To aid us in our color matching, we use a color formula guide from PANTONE (\$50-\$100 at art supply centers). From this printed formula spectrum, we may view the colors on coated and uncoated paper, then select colors and apply these to a graphic.

*Nicole Gislason and John Walker,  
University of West Florida*



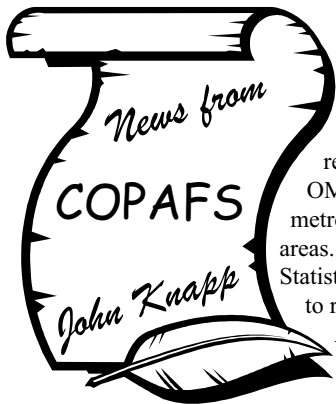
*From our house to yours, may you have a wonderful  
Holiday Season.*

*And may you reflect not only on what gifts you have  
given but also on those you have received.*

*Happy Holidays!*

*The AUBER Business Office*





#### PROPOSED CHANGES IN MSA CRITERIA

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has released recommendations for changes to OMB's standards for defining metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Recommended is a Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) classification to replace the current Metropolitan Area (MA) classification. The cores (densely settled concentrations of population) for this

classification would be Census Bureau-defined urbanized areas and smaller densely settled "settlement clusters." The settlement clusters are new areas to be identified for the 2000 Census. CBSAs would be defined around these cores. This CBSA classification has three types of areas based on the total population of all cores in the CBSA: 1) Megapolitan Areas defined around cores of at least 1,000,000 population; 2) Macropolitan Areas defined around cores of 50,000 to 999,999 population; and 3) Micropolitan Areas defined around cores of 10,000 to 49,999 population. Those counties containing the cores should become the central counties of the CBSA's. Territory outside of Megapolitan, Macropolitan and Micropolitan Areas would be termed "Outside CBSAs." The MASRC has recommended the use of counties and equivalent entities as the building blocks for statistical areas throughout the United States and Puerto Rico, including the use of counties as the primary building blocks for statistical areas in New England. Also recommended is that Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs) be used as building blocks for an alternative set of statistical areas for the New England States only. A single threshold of 25 percent to establish qualifying linkages between outlying counties and counties containing the CBSA cores has also been recommended. OMB has allowed sixty (60) days for comments. To ensure consideration during the final decision making process, written comments must be received no later than December 20, 1999. Comments should be sent to James D. Fitzsimmons, U.S. Bureau of the Census, IPC-Population Division, Washington, DC 20233-8860. The final standards will be announced by April 1, 2000. The actual areas, based upon 2000 Census commuting information will probably be available in 2003. For more information see:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/fedreg/msa-recommend.pdf>

#### OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (OMB) RELEASES FINAL WORDING ON CIRCULAR A-110 DATA SHARING REVISION

OMB's proposed new guidelines state that, "... in response to a Freedom of Information Act request for research data relating to published research findings produced under an award that were used by the Federal Government in developing an action that has the force and effect of law, the Federal awarding agency shall request, and the recipient shall provide, within a reasonable time, the research data so that they can be made available to the public through the procedures established under the FOIA." Research data are defined as the recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings, but not any of the following: preliminary analyses, drafts of scientific papers, plans for future research, peer reviews, or communications with colleagues. This "recorded" material excludes physical objects. Research data also do not include trade secrets, commercial information, materials necessary to be held confidential by a researcher until they are published or similar information that is protected under law. Also not included are personnel and medical information and similar information the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, such as information that could be used to identify a particular person in a research study.

Published is defined as either when research findings are published in a peer-reviewed scientific or technical journal; or when a federal agency publicly and officially cites the research findings in support of an agency action that has the force of law. The full document is available from the Federal Register Z (October 8, 1999, Pages 54926-30) at the GPO site:

[http://www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/)

#### STATISTICAL EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1999 INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Congressman Steve Horn (R-CA) and Henry Waxman (D-CA) have introduced the Statistical Efficiency Act. This is essentially the second part (Title II) of an earlier bill to establish a Federal Commission on Statistical Policy to study the reorganization of the federal statistical system and at the same time provide safeguards for confidentiality in data sharing. The current bill, which no longer addresses the issue of federal statistical agency consolidation, would establish Statistical Data Centers for the purpose of sharing of information under strict confidentiality. These would include the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Agricultural Statistical Service, National Centers for Education and Health Statistics, the Energy End Use and Integrated Statistical Division of the Energy Information Administration, and the Division of Science Resources Studies in the National Science Foundation. Under the strict confidentiality rules, the Centers could enter into joint statistical projects to improve the quality and reduce the cost of statistical programs, and identify opportunities to eliminate duplication and other costs by sharing information for exclusively statistical purposes.

#### RECENT DECENNIAL CENSUS ACTIVITIES

The Census Bureau has developed ZIP Code Tabulating Areas (ZCTAs), a new statistical entity for tabulating summary statistics from the Census 2000. ZCTAs are generalized area representations of U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code areas, and follow census block boundaries. The ZCTA code for each census block represents the majority ZIP Code for addresses within that block. They are assigned to all land and water areas, but exclude unique single delivery point ZIP Codes for firms and organizations. They do include dedicated post office box ZIP Codes, where a main post office has only post office box deliveries. ZCTAs are distinct from other census statistical areas, such as census tracts, because they are not stable over time and are computer delineated based on addresses at the time of the census rather than manually delineated by local program participants or Census Bureau staff before the census. Data for ZCTAs will be available for all summary levels in both the 100 percent and sample data files. The data for ZCTAs should be available at the same time as the data for the other summary levels, between June 2001 and December 2002.

#### THE FORUM ON CHILD AND FAMILY STATISTICS RELEASES: AMERICA'S CHILDREN: KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS OF WELL BEING

*America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well Being* is the third report in an annual series prepared by the federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. Copies are available through the National Maternal and Child Health Clearinghouse, tel: (703) 356-1964.

#### THE FEDERAL INTERAGENCY FORUM ON AGING-RELATED STATISTICS RELEASES: DATA BASE NEWS IN AGING

The Data Base covers information from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and Veterans Affairs. Also included is

### NEWS FROM COPAFS (CONT'D)

information about studies conducted for the Federal Reserve, the Social Security Administration, and the United Nations. Copies can be obtained from the Aging Studies Branch at the U.S. Census Bureau, tel: (301) 457-1371.

#### NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS (NCES) RELEASES: *THE CONDITION OF EDUCATION 1999*

Copies of the report are available from the Government Printing Office, tel: (202) 512-1800.

#### NEW NONGOVERNMENTAL STUDIES

*The Job-Generation Controversy* by David Hirschberg uses employment data derived from state and federal payroll reporting systems to examine the issue of job-creation by business size. Using federal statistical data sources, he demonstrates that while small businesses have created new jobs, big business, those with more than 500 employees, remains the primary source of job creation in the United States. For information on obtaining a copy of the book, contact M.E. Sharpe at: 1-800-541-6563.

*Who Counts? The Politics of Census-Taking in Contemporary America* by Margo Anderson and Stephen Fienberg presents a detailed review of the preparation, implementation, and aftermath of the last three censuses. It recounts the criticisms of inaccuracy and undercounting, and the work to develop new enumeration strategies. The book tracks the legal course that began in 1988 when a coalition led by New York City first sued to institute new statistical procedures in response to population undercounts. The book also discusses the difficulties of collecting unambiguous measures of race and ethnicity. *Who Counts?* concludes with a discussion of the proposed census design for the 2000 Decennial Census, as well as the implications of population counts on the composition of Congress. *Who Counts?* can be obtained at a cost of \$32.50 from the Russell Sage Foundation, tel: (212) 750-6037.

#### ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC DATA USERS (APDU) LAUNCHES NEW PUBLICATION: *OF SIGNIFICANCE*

APDU has launched its new journal, *Of Significance*, that represents an effort to bring together a variety of perspectives on specific issues important to collectors, disseminators and users of public data. *Of Significance* is published twice a year at an annual cost of \$80.00. Single issues are available at a cost of \$45.00. For further information contact the APDU Administrative Headquarters, tel: (703) 807-2327.

#### NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE TO CLOSE DOWN

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) will be closed down due to competition from the Internet. The agency's machine-readable archives will be transferred to the Library of Congress. A number of data users have suggested that these files should be sent to the National Archives and Records Administration, given the lack of equipment available at the Library of Congress to maintain and retrieve the data.

#### FEDERAL STATISTICAL BUDGETS

For the latest information see COPAFS home page:

<http://members.aol.com/copafs>

John Knapp, University of Virginia

For the past several years under the auspices of the Committee for Relations with Other Organizations, AUBER has sponsored sessions at other organizations' conferences. These activities benefit both the individuals who participate and the AUBER organization itself. Individuals get a chance to meet with folks from other universities and have the opportunity to present their research in a more academic setting, and their centers may gain greater standing within their own institution. AUBER gets external visibility and the possibility of new members and/or additional attendance at our conferences from members of the other organizations.

Organizations with which these cooperative links have been established include the Federal Reserve Banks of Kansas City and San Francisco, the Western Economic Association, and the Regional Science Association International and the Western Regional Science Association.

As the Chair of the Committee on Relations with Other Organizations, I would like to expand these activities to additional groups and also work toward more formal links with other organizations. In particular, I would like to identify those of you who:

- 1) have friends/contacts within the other Federal Reserve Banks in order to work toward the kind of interaction that has developed between the Research Department at the KC Fed and the AUBER centers in the states within their district; or
- 2) are members or have contacts with other regional economics associations (e.g. the Midwest, Southern, etc.), other regional science organizations, and public policy groups.

If you qualify under either category or are a member of another organization that would be a good candidate for joint activities, please contact me to discuss how we might "get the ball rolling."

#### CALL FOR PARTICIPATION

AUBER SESSIONS AT THE 2000 WESTERN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION  
IN VANCOUVER, BC, JUNE 29 - JULY 3, 2000

For the past several years under the auspices of the Committee for Relations with Other Organizations, I have organized AUBER sessions at other organizations' conferences — primarily the annual Western Regional Science Association and the Western Economic Association. We did not have such a session at the 1999 WEA Conference, but I would like to re-establish our link by organizing one (or more) AUBER sessions at this year's WEA meeting to be held in Vancouver, BC, June 29 - July 3, 2000 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. If you are interested in finding out more about the WEA and/or the Conference, go to their website; [www.weainternational.org](http://www.weainternational.org).

Anyone interested in presenting a paper based upon a research project/study done by your center as part of such an AUBER session, please send me (this list is based upon what I am going to have to send to the WEA):

1. the paper's title (from past experience I know that they restrict the length of the title for printing in the program so don't make it too long);
2. authors with contact information (if more than one author, please identify the presenter(s)); and
3. an abstract (max of 350 words).

If you have any questions, please email ([tim.hogan@asu.edu](mailto:tim.hogan@asu.edu)) or call (480-965-3961).

Timothy D. Hogan, Arizona State University

**AUBER FALL CONFERENCE 2000  
PROGRAM PLANNING IS UNDERWAY**

Planning for the AUBER 2000 Fall Conference, which is scheduled from October 8-11, is now underway. Terry Creeth (Indiana University) is in charge of local arrangements at the Embassy Suites in Chicago, Illinois. Lynn Reinke (West Virginia University) is planning the editor's program. A program committee is being established for the balance of the program and some initial program ideas are being considered including:

- Half day workshop on regional econometric modeling and forecasting
- Half day workshop on organizing and managing a research bureau/center
- Organized sessions on selected topics such as gambling impact studies
- Refereed papers on applied business and economic research including regional econometric modeling, impact studies, regional economic development, industry studies, and related areas
- National economic outlook speaker
- Use of the web for information dissemination and related topics
- Other professional development sessions

While these are just some of the topic areas under consideration, we invite AUBER members to submit other program ideas by February 15, 2000. The program committee plans on having a draft program available at the Spring 2000 conference in Washington, D.C. Ideas and suggestions can be sent to Tom S. Witt, President-Elect and Fall Conference Program Chair, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, P.O. Box 6025, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506, phone (304) 293-7835, or e-mail [twitt@wvu.edu](mailto:twitt@wvu.edu).

**MERC AT FRAMINGHAM STATE COLLEGE  
RECEIVES MERIT AWARD**

The MetroWest Economic Research Center (MERC) at Framingham State College, Framingham, MA, has received the Merit Award in the 1999 Literature and Promotion Awards given by the NorthEast Economic Developers Association (NEDA) for its publication, *Turning 21: A Red Hot MetroWest Economy Opens the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*. The publication was selected from a great number of entries considered by NEDA, which represents economic development organizations from Maine to Maryland. *Turning 21: A Red Hot MetroWest Economy Opens the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* was coauthored by Professors Christine Doyle-Burke, Maureen Dunne, Donald MacRitchie, Martha Meaney and Mary Phelan with the assistance of MERC interns Alexandra Barbarash, Larry Bouret, Florrie Catap, Kristy Fontaine, Michael Kelley, Kim Laws, Geoff McNamara, Lou Olivera, Maria Picardi, Rodney Poles, Masuomi Takayanagi and Jen Thomas.

For further information please contact Maureen Dunne, Coordinating Director, phone 508-626-4033 or email [mdunne@frc.mass.edu](mailto:mdunne@frc.mass.edu).

**ENHANCING INFORMATION FLOW IN ECONOMICS  
VIA LINKED METADATA ARCHIVES -- KIT BAUM**

Christopher (Kit) F. Baum of the Department of Economics at Boston College gave a presentation at the AUBER Fall 1999 Conference entitled *Enhancing Information Flow in Economics via Linked Metadata Archives*. The RePEc (Research Papers in Economics) project is an international effort to enhance the information freely available to economics researchers through the development of linked metadata archives.

Metadata are the bibliographic details, similar to the information content of a library catalog, which describe a particular archive component and permit it to be located by its title, author(s), keywords, or words in its description (abstract). It extends the library card catalog model to hyperlinks, which might allow one to read a working paper, download a journal article, or install a software component on a desktop computer.

Topics covered in the presentation were: RePEc archives and services; open access for noncommercial use; RePEc versus individual web servers; RePEc versus monolithic archives; the RePEc concept; RePEc for software distribution; RePEc and software components; SSC-IDEAS; and, net-aware stata. How you and/or your institution can participate were also touched upon. Kit's presentation can be found at the following website address:

<http://fmwww.bc.edu/RePEc/docs/AUBERF99.pdf>  
or email Dee Jones ([brjones@ulm.edu](mailto:brjones@ulm.edu)) for a copy.

The **AUBER NEWSLETTER** is a quarterly publication of the **ASSOCIATION FOR UNIVERSITY BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH.**

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**PUBLISHING — NOTES FROM AUBER FALL 1999 MEETING, LITTLE ROCK,  
GLEANED FROM PANELS AND PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS**

**STATISTICAL DATA FREQUENTLY REQUESTED IN LIBRARIES:**

- Health-related, including insurance
- Education (e.g., dropouts/graduation rates, literacy)
- Crime
- Taxes
- Parks/recreation, tourism
- Demography
- Sports (as handled in US *Stat Abstract*)
- Weather, climate (as in *Places Rated Almanac*)
- Military
- International data
- Economic profiles
- Historical information
- Hot topics (e.g., year in review or enduring topics)

**CHARACTERISTICS USERS AND LIBRARIES WANT IN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS:**

- Full citation of source document on every table/graph, as in US *Stat Abstract* (e.g., citation merely to originating agency is assumed to be unpublished data to be accepted on faith and not otherwise retrievable). The data need not all be in the same item or web page, but there should be clear cross-referencing/hyperlinking.
- Consistency
- Comparative presentation: cross-sectional, ranked, time-series
- Definitions (e.g., appendices in Census Bureau publications)
- Clear statements of information about purchasing the item and related products in various formats.
- Occasional users and non-specialists want narrative to set the data into larger contexts and to make it more easily interpreted. They tend not to distinguish between data in statistical abstracts and almanacs, though producers of the data do.
- Electronic data should be in standardized formats and should include, or at least link to necessary reader/access software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader). Products created by recipients of federal money should be ADA-compliant (e.g., available in formats that are accessible to the vision-impaired who use screen-reader equipment) – there is much to be said for using the lowest common denominator of technology. Electronic distributions should include not only a full accounting of the data included but also metadata — information about the electronic distribution itself (date, edition/revision information, software and hardware requirements if appropriate).

**ELECTRONIC DISTRIBUTION COMPLEMENTS PAPER; IT CANNOT SUPPLANT IT FOR THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE:**

- Paper is easier to archive, whereas preservation of and future access to online data are erratic. Paper is backward-compatible; electronic data are worthless if users do not have (or maintain) the hardware and software to access them.

- Paper is easier to read.
- Paper is often easier to use – and may even be faster to use than web-delivered information.
- One of the most requested web pages at the Census Bureau *Stat Abstract* site is the index to the paper version: it appears that users use the website to search the book for the tables they want but then use the paper version for their actual access to the data.
- Users may want the same data to follow different organizing principles (e.g., for some users, arrangement by geography irrespective of the nature of the information may be preferred but for others a topical arrangement cutting across geographic lines better suits their need). Paper and online distributions of the same data can be arranged differently to reflect the strengths, weaknesses, and usage/purchase patterns of each medium – this permits the low-cost creation of new products while also reconciling the conflict between selling data and giving it away. (CD-ROM publication can, of course, put more than one arrangement on the same medium.)

**EXPLORE WAYS TO REPACKAGE AND SELL YOUR DATA:**

- The return from selling data over the Web is frequently not worth the overhead, especially if you do not have access to a full suite of electronic commerce hardware, software, and expertise.
- However, institutional purchasers – potentially a large, stable market – generally do not purchase statistical compendia annually but rather on 2-4 year intervals. They use web-delivered documents to supplement the hard copies, but they still buy the hard copies.
- Data producers should consider cutting deals with commercial database services, notably Congressional Information Service, a division of Lexis-Nexis, to redistribute their data in value-added forms such as CIS's *Statistical Universe*, a user-friendly database incorporating the print *American Statistics Index* and *Statistical Reference Index*, among others.
- Appearance matters (e.g., graphics would not be included in a state/substate statistical abstract but would be attractive for point selling repackaged portions of it).
- Know your clientele — journalists, planners, financial institutions, researchers, government agencies, libraries – and package and market your data in ways that suits their needs.
- It pays to advertise. Direct mail, despite everyone's distaste for it, is the most effective way. Word of mouth with the right people – from grant writers to rubber-chicken civic association lunches – can also be effective.
- Pricing is still an art filled with guesswork. Sometimes, the best person to ask about potential purchasers' willingness to pay is the person who handles the orders.

*Bruce Pencek, University of Nevada, Las Vegas  
October 29, 1999*

# AUBER 2000 SPRING CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

APRIL 13 - 15, 2000

THE WYNDHAM BRISTOL HOTEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

University: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse Registration:  NO  YES\* Name of Spouse: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Spouses are invited to the Thursday and Friday evening receptions as guests of AUBER. Please add an additional \$30.00 to your registration fee for the Friday luncheon if your spouse will be joining you.

**Registration Fees:** AUBER Member \$135.00 (\$165.00 with spouse at Friday luncheon)  
Non-AUBER Member \$150.00

\_\_\_\_\_ Payment enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Check to follow \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Refund Policy:** Cancellations must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer's Office **no later than Friday, March 31<sup>st</sup>** in order to receive a refund of the conference registration fee. The conference registration includes all conference materials, receptions, lunch, and refreshment breaks. Please make check payable to:

**AUBER Spring Conference 2000**

## PLEASE NOTE:

The Wyndham Bristol Hotel will be accepting reservations for the AUBER 2000 Spring Conference at the rate of \$149.00 per night through **March 12, 2000**. The room block will be cancelled at that time. For reservations, call Wyndham Hotel Reservations toll-free **800-996-3426** or direct **202-955-6400**. Be sure to mention that you are attending the **AUBER Spring Conference** and ask for confirmation of the room rate.

In order to get an accurate count for food arrangements, please mail the registration form before March 30, 2000, along with payment to:

**AUBER SPRING CONFERENCE 2000**  
c/o DEE JONES  
AUBER SECRETARY-TREASURER'S OFFICE  
CENTER FOR BUSINESS & ECONOMIC RESEARCH  
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT MONROE  
MONROE, LA 71209-8046

**NOTE: If payment will be sent later, you may fax your registration to: 318/342-1209 by March 30, 2000.**



Center for Business & Economic Research  
University of Louisiana at Monroe  
700 University Avenue  
Monroe, LA 71209-8046

*Happy  
Holidays*

*from the  
AUBER  
Business Office*



## AUBER 2000 SPRING RESEARCH CONFERENCE

APRIL 13 - 15, 2000  
THE WYNDHAM BRISTOL HOTEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

**TOM S. WITT**  
WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY  
PHONE: 304/293-7835 OR E-MAIL: [TWITT@WVU.EDU](mailto:twitt@wvu.edu)

OR

**DEE JONES**  
AUBER BUSINESS OFFICE  
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT MONROE  
PHONE: 318/342-1217 OR E-MAIL:  
[BRJONES@ULM.EDU](mailto:BRJONES@ULM.EDU)

