

Chapter 1 : Project MUSE - Schools & Social Justice

Bureaucrats, Technocrats, Femocrats contests some of the fundamental features of the contemporary State as it is manifested in Australia and makes a major contribution to a critical tradition of writing and analysis in public administration.

The purpose of the new apparatus was simple: A team of experts on the newly created Independent Medicare Advisory Council was ordered to review and streamline Medicare. A team of experts within the Office of Personnel Management was directed to help set standards for insurance companies in the health-care exchanges. Teams of experts were told to survey data and determine which medical treatments work best and most efficiently. Democrats also passed a financial-reform law. The law that originally created the Federal Reserve was a mere 31 pages. The Sarbanes-Oxley banking reform act, passed in , was only 66 pages. But the financial reform law was 2, pages, an intricately engineered technocratic apparatus. Once again, government experts were told to take a complex, decentralized system “ in this case the financial markets “ and impose rules, rationality and order. The law creates one uber-panel, the Financial Stability Oversight Council. It directs government experts to write rules in separate areas. The law also calls upon government experts to make some heroic judgments. Investors may believe a bank is stable. The executives of the bank may believe it is stable. But the regulators are called upon to exercise their superior vision and determine which banks are stable and which are not. When historians look back on this period, they will see it as another progressive era. It is not a liberal era “ when government intervenes to seize wealth and power and distribute it to the have-nots. This progressive era is being promulgated without much popular support. Already this effort is generating a fierce, almost culture-war-style backlash. It is generating a backlash among people who do not have faith in Washington, who do not have faith that trained experts have superior abilities to organize society, who do not believe national rules can successfully contend with the intricacies of local contexts and cultures. This progressive era amounts to a high-stakes test. If the country remains safe and the health care and financial reforms work, then we will have witnessed a life-altering event. If the reforms fail “ if they kick off devastating unintended consequences or saddle the country with a maze of sclerotic regulations “ then the popular backlash will be ferocious. Large sectors of the population will feel as if they were subjected to a doomed experiment they did not consent to. They will feel as if their country has been hijacked by a self-serving professional class mostly interested in providing for themselves.

Chapter 2 : Sara Dowse - Wikipedia

Read "*Bureaucrats, Technocrats, Femocrats Essays on the contemporary Australian state*" by Anna Yeatman with Rakuten Kobo. This collection of essays in political sociology and public policy contests some of the fundamental features of the cont.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Christianity and Crisis 48 A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge. Blumer, Herbert Symbolic Interactionism: Bookman, Ann and Sandra Morgen, eds. Bourdieu, Pierre Outline of a Theory of Practice. Essays Towards a Reflexive Sociology. Clifford, James On Ethnographic Allegory. In James Clifford and George Marcus, eds. Twentieth-Century Ethnography, Literature, and Art. The Channeling of Female Innovation and Resistance. Critique of Anthropology 9 2: Economic Crisis and the New Inequality. Domestic Service and the Construction of Personal Dignity. In Ann Bookman and Sandra Morgen, eds. Erickson, Frederick Gatekeeping and the Melting Pot: Interaction in Counseling Encounters. Harvard Educational Review 45 1: Review of Educational Research 54 4: In George Spindler, ed. Educational Anthropology in Action. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Social Interaction in Interviews. Fairclough, Norman Discourse and Social Change. Faith, Karlene Resistance: Lessons from Foucault and Feminism. Lorraine Radtke and Henderikus]. Social Relations in Theory and Practice. Folbre, Nancy Whither Families? Towards a Socialist-Feminist Family Policy. Socialist Review 18 4: Foucault, Michel Discipline and Punish, trans. Working in the Present. School of American Research. Fraser, Nancy Unruly Practices: University of Minnesota Press. The Emergence of Neoliberal Political Imaginary. Rethinking Marxism 6 1: Tracing a Keyword in the U. Journal of Women in Culture and Society 19 2: Freire, Paulo Pedagogy of the Oppressed, trans. American Journal of Sociology 61 5: Giddens, Anthony The Constitution of Society. University of California Press. Gilder, George Wealth and Poverty. Goffman, Erving Stigma: Notes on the Management of Spoiled Identity. University of Pennsylvania Press. Gordon, Linda What You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 3 : Anna Yeatman (Author of Postmodern Revisionings of the Political)

In Bureaucrats, Technocrats and Femocrats, leading political theorist, Anna Yeatman examines some of the fundamental features of the Australian state, with particular emphasis on the leadership and practices of the Australian Labor Party during th.

Her parents had divorced before her father was drafted in . A lieutenant, he served in the Pacific as an army pilot and received a Purple Heart. Lewis, she moved to Los Angeles and divided her time between her two families. In May , they married. She was later a bookkeeper at Litton Industries , a high-security missile factory. Pregnant with their first child, Sara agreed to move to Sydney. John had a job with his father, a North Sydney publican who had begun building housing to meet postwar demand. On 24 December, their son Joseph was born. A second son, Jason, was born in , followed by Joshua in . A daughter, Jessica, was born two years later. The Dowses moved to Canberra in , separated in and divorced in . A second relationship, with biochemist Lynn Dalgarno, began in and lasted 19 years. Dowse and Dalgarno had a son, Samuel, in before their relationship ended in ; she married Tony Taylor in . Two years later, they went to British Columbia and settled in the small fishing town of Sidney on Vancouver Island. They lived in Canada for five-and-a-half years before returning to Australia in , and were living in Manly, New South Wales when Taylor died in . Dowse began attending meetings and was swept up by the movement, abandoning a law course to devote her free time to activism. Like other feminists, she wrote discussion papers and spoke in public about the need for wide-ranging social change for women. In , after Sara and John separated, she began tutoring in the professional-writing course at the Canberra College of Advanced Education now the University of Canberra. Dowse was obligated to renounce her U. The first election in which she voted was in December . Her major speech for Cameron outlined his support for extending the adult minimum wage to women; the female minimum wage had been substantially lower than the male minimum since the Harvester case. The section provided bureaucratic support for Elizabeth Reid, dealing with her correspondence and advising her on the wide range of policy matters of special concern to women. Dowse wanted to write, though, and decided that she would resign from the service when she was no longer useful in her role. Although it was a moderate commercial success, Dowse was still short of money. She was interested in learning about the film industry in preparation for her third novel, *Schemetime* [27] [28] , about an Australian filmmaker in Hollywood. It has been described as "a tour de force", "embracing a complex topic with nuance and humanity".

Chapter 4 : The new progressive era: technocrats and bureaucrats take control | The Seattle Times

Bureaucrats, Technocrats, Femocrats and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

Forty-four years and a pay cut of 2 percent. That shocking fact alone explains why we need a revolution. Working Americans have been left out of the many great advances made by this elite in the last few decades, and the ladder into the elite is mostly broken. This state of affairsâ€”intimately linked to the transformative trends of our time, globalization and technologyâ€”is not inevitable or something outside our control, like the weather, but is instead the result of deliberate policy choices made by the elite who benefit from them. Those policy choices are an ideology in their own right, shared by a ruling class of Republicans and Democrats, conservatives and liberals, and we can describe that ideology as elitism. In both cases, members of the ruling classâ€”in all mainstream political parties, in business, in academia, in the bureaucracy, and in the media were united on one side; yet voters chose the other. The shell-shocked elites really should have seen it coming. Over the past few decades, anonymous technocrats, bureaucrats, and corporate apparatchiks built a governing axis between Big Government and Big Business. In turn, politiciansâ€”buoyed by donors, charmed by lobbyists, and courted by the media in exclusive watering holes like Davos, Brussels, and Washingtonâ€”forged a bipartisan consensus backing globalization, automation, centralization, and uncontrolled immigration. Power shifted from people to unelected overlords and moved from nation-states to international bodies like the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization, and the EU. In the economy, the rich got richer and working people saw their incomes go down and their jobs go away. Meanwhile, in our society, the human ties of family and community that bring us together were ripped apart, with nothing but arid techno-commercialism to take their place. Yet for decades, the elites have promised working people everything: And the elite have fulfilled those promisesâ€”for themselves. But did they notice that in recent decades, for most peopleâ€”around 80 percent of peopleâ€”those promises were not delivered? Did they stop to listen, to observe, to take in the criticism? To perhaps slow down the growth of their bureaucracies, or halt the creeping centralization of power into their hands? They held on, no matter what. It adds up to a whole lot of anger. But anger without an agenda leads to self-pity and further frustration. We can agree that a nation is not a nation unless it can enforce its bordersâ€”without being racist. We can agree that cultural norms such as two-parent families and a work ethic play a role in lifting people out of povertyâ€”without being bigoted. There is a long, proud tradition of populism in America. Not all of it is good, of course. But populism gave rise to this country, and has sustained it ever since. Each generation of Americans has fulfilled the legacy of the Founding Fathers with its own American revolution. They won two world wars, established civil rights, and built the greatest economy in the history of the world. Whether through more parental control of education, more competition in key sectors of the economy, or more decision making at the local level, positive populists are united by a single principle: It is a pro-worker economic agenda designed to lift the living standards and reduce the economic anxiety of the majority of working families whose incomes fell as economic power was concentrated in the hands of the elite. It is a social policy agenda that aims to repair our torn social fabric, focusing in particular on the breakdown of family and community. It is an agenda for political reform that is all about decentralizing power and fighting corruption. Further, by appealing to universal values and ambitions, positive populism seeks to lift up the most disadvantaged citizens and those struggling to keep pace with the rapid changes all around. Power must be wrenched from the clenched fists of the insiders and the plutocrats and the assorted hangers-on of our comfortable ruling class. I later moved to California with my family, taught at Stanford and launched a tech start-up in Silicon Valley. So yes, I am a bona fide member of the elite class. I grew up in a small town in the south of England. My father who had once been the goalkeeper for the Hungarian national hockey team, winning an Olympic medal, walked out on us and returned to Hungary when I was four. Later, she met my stepfather, also Hungarian, arriving in Britain as a refugee after the Soviet invasion. He found work on a construction site and over the years built his own small construction business. In , I took my two sons to visit the National Constitution Center. The American

people took power back from a remote, bureaucratic empire. What a remarkable idea. The best nation in the world, founded on the most beautiful idea in the world:

Chapter 5 : Bureaucrats, Technocrats, Femocrats - Anna Yeatman - - Allen & Unwin - Australia

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Chapter 6 : Project MUSE - Women in the American Welfare Trap

Bureaucrats, Technocrats, Femocrats: Essays on the contemporary Australian state - Kindle edition by Anna Yeatman. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.